Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

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Provisional Information on Selected Notifiable Diseases in the United States and on Deaths in Selected Cities for Week Ended February 21, 1959

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL REPORTS

Influenza

Dr. Fred M. Davenport, University of Michigan, reports the isolation of type C influenza virus, associated with staphylococcal organisms, from a 6-month-old baby girl who died from lobular pneumonia. He also reported that Miss Minuse, University of Michigan, School of Public Health, has isolated 4 strains of influenza B from specimens taken in school outbreaks in Wayne County on February 20.

Dr. Frederick C. Heath, District of Columbia Department of Public Health, reports the isolation of B virus from 5 additional throat washings making a total of 6 isolations of B virus from 22 specimens processed in the Department of Public Health Laboratory. School absenteeism in the District of Columbia last week was reported about 3 percent above that of the past 2 years. A survey of employee groups indicated an absenteeism of 3.3 percent, which is about the average of the past 3 years.

Information from the Massachusetts Department of Public Health states that during the latter part of the week of February 8 reports of sharp increases in absenteeism of children from school were received from communities in Essex and Middlesex Counties; during the week of February 15, similar reports were received from communities in Norfolk County. The chief cause of absenteeism is an influenza-like disease. Throat washings have been submitted to the State virus laboratory, but no virus isolations have been reported to date.

No other reports of epidemics of influenza B, confirmed by laboratory tests, have been received during the past weeks from other parts of the United States.

The WHO Weekly Epidemiological Record, for the week ended February 20, 1959, states that several outbreaks of acute respiratory infections have been reported in Canada in the provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, and the Northwest Territories.

Localized influenza epidemics have been reported in different parts of India. Investigations in all cases except

Continued on page 2

Table I. Cases of Specified Notifiable Diseases: Continental United States

(See page 8 for source and nature of data)

DISEASE (Seventh Revision of International Lists, 1955)	7th WEEK			CUMULATIVE NUMBER						Approximate seasonal low point
				First 7 weeks			Since seasonal low week			
	Ended Feb. 21, 1959[1]	Ended Feb. 22, 1958	Median 1954-58	1959[1]	1958	Median 1954-58	1958-59[1]	1957-58	Median 1953-54 to 1957-58	
Anthrax-----062	-	-	-	-	-	3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Botulism-----049.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Brucellosis (undulant fever)-----044	8	10	13	78	86	109	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Diphtheria-----055	22	13	28	167	117	286	779	915	1,536	July 1
Encephalitis, infectious-----082	23	22	19	170	139	129	1,911	1,452	1,452	June 1
Hepatitis, infectious, and serum-----092,N998.5 pt.	587	374	504	3,797	2,289	3,545	9,214	6,608	11,454	Sept. 1
Malaria-----110-117	-	1	3	10	5	21	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Measles-----085	13,286	16,591	16,591	71,403	83,370	83,370	122,792	121,810	121,810	Sept. 1
Meningococcal infections-----057	53	80	73	365	447	534	1,228	1,456	1,501	Sept. 1
Meningitis, other-----340	[3]50	40	---	430	318	---	---	---	---	---
Poliomyelitis-----080	13	12	58	145	120	649	5,987	5,520	28,920	Apr. 1
Paralytic-----080.0,080.1	8	7	26	102	66	318	3,121	1,968	---	Apr. 1
Nonparalytic-----080.2	2	3	13	20	40	160	1,975	2,688	---	Apr. 1
Unspecified-----080.3	3	2	11	23	14	116	891	864	---	Apr. 1
Psittacosis-----096.2	-	1	5	9	15	36	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rabies in man-----094	-	-	-	-	1	1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Typhoid fever-----040	13	13	18	80	104	177	979	1,134	1,614	Apr. 1
Typhus fever, endemic-----101	1	4	1	4	6	9	68	96	123	Apr. 1
Rabies in animals-----	80	95	115	543	638	753	1,444	1,536	1,853	Oct. 1

[1]Data excludes reports from Montana and Wisconsin for the current week. [2]Data show no pronounced seasonal change in incidence. [3]Includes 6 cases of aseptic meningitis; see footnotes to table 2.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL REPORTS—Continued

one have shown A_2 strains to be responsible.

The incidence of influenza-like illnesses rose sharply during the second week of January in Switzerland. These outbreaks are most marked in the cantons of Zurich, Schwyz, Basel (town and country), Graubunden, Ticino, Neuchatel, and Geneva. In France, epidemics of a similar nature, localized at first (during the second half of January), have spread throughout the whole country. The outbreaks are mild and the cause of the infection is still being studied; a type B virus is present in Paris, and also in the western, central, and eastern parts of the country. In Denmark during the last 2 weeks there has been a marked rise in the incidence of an influenza-like disease among school children. The clinical disease is mild and there is no spread of the disease among adults. Serologic examination at present show characteristics of type B influenza. In the Netherlands, influenza B has spread considerably, affecting mostly children. Pneumonia is very rare, but a few deaths due to staphylococcal pneumonia have been reported.

In England and Wales, the number of notifications of pneumonia and deaths attributable to influenza has risen sharply and the illness is widespread throughout the country. Virus A, similar to the Asian group, has been isolated in at least 6 centers and virus B in at least 5 centers. The results of serologic tests tend to suggest that most of the outbreaks, particularly those in younger persons, are due to influenza B.

Yellow fever

The Division of Foreign Quarantine, Public Health Service, states that a confirmed case of yellow fever has been reported in Trinidad, the first since 1954 when an outbreak occurred. The present case was reported to have occurred on January 12 in the eastern part of the island. A valid yellow fever vaccination certificate is required of all persons arriving in receptive areas of the United States or destined for receptive areas within 6 days of leaving the island. Persons proceeding to nonreceptive areas in the United States will be placed under surveillance if they do not have a valid certificate. Yellow fever vaccination is recommended for all persons planning to visit Trinidad.

Disease of unknown etiology

Dr. Harry V. Gibson, Alaska Commissioner of Health, supplied information on a disease outbreak in southeastern Alaska causing illness in about 160 persons. Some 100 or more cases and 2 deaths occurred in one remote community with a population of 626 persons. Sixty cases were reported from another community together with a report of 59 cases of diarrhea. In the first community the disease was reported as affecting infants most severely; the children become irritable and appear toxic. Older persons complain of headache and prostration; mild pharyngeal redness is common. At first the lungs are clear, but later develop rales and wheezes. Temperatures never become high, ranging from normal to 100.5° F., orally. Food and drink are refused or regurgitated. The attack rate is about 20 percent of the population with almost all of the small children being affected and a few of the oldest adults. Incubation time is very short. Fourteen small children from this community are reported to be hospitalized in Juneau. The other community has its own hospital and physician.

Salmonellosis

Dr. F. R. Philbrook, Massachussetts Department of Public Health, supplied information on an outbreak of salmonellosis in a hospital in wards where eggnog had been served. Salmonella typhimurium was recovered from stool specimens of a large percentage of the 104 persons who became ill during a 7-day period last December. Ninety-one cases occurred in 5 of the 7 wards of one building which housed about 400 patients, and 13 cases occurred in a wing of another building. This wing was the only part of the latter building in which eggnog was served. All but 3 of the illnesses were in persons who are known to have received eggnog as a dietary supplement; the other 3 are believed to have had eggnog. No cases occurred in wards not receiving eggnog. Twelve to 18 gallons of eggnog were prepared daily from pasteurized milk, sugar, vanilla, and raw eggs. Repeated examinations of stool specimens from the individuals associated with the preparation of the eggnog have been consistently negative, and there was no history of diarrheal disease among them. The hennery from which the eggs were obtained is under observation and serologic studies of the hens are underway.

It was reported that in this same institution there were 2 separate outbreaks about 2 years ago, both of which were caused by S. typhimurium. The distribution of cases was exactly the same as in this outbreak. At about the same time as one of the earlier outbreaks an outbreak due to S. typhimurium occurred in another hospital about 40 miles distant; the eggs supplied to this institution were from the same hennery which supplied the first institution.

Dr. Josef Preizler, Wisconsin State Board of Health, and Dr. A. F. Krohn, State Department of Agriculture, reported 4 cases of salmonellosis due to S. typhimurium following direct contact with diseased dairy cattle. A cow owned by a grade A dairy developed diarrhea with fever on September 18, 1958. Similar symptoms developed 2 days later in 4 other animals housed in the same barn. On September 22, one of the farmers, a 34-year-old man, developed severe diarrhea, fever, and prostration. The hospital laboratory recovered S. typhimurium from stool specimens of the patient and similar organisms from specimens from the first cow to become ill. All human and animal contacts were investigated. A 31-year-old brother of the patient, and his wife, had positive stool specimens for the same organism. A 16-year-old farmhand who tended the animals in quarantine became ill with diarrhea and fever on October 7; on October 4 a stool specimen was negative, but another was positive on October 10. Of 18 animals housed in the same barn, 3 had positive fecal cultures. These animals were also clinically ill. Two other animals with clinical symptoms had negative laboratory findings. The sick animals were isolated and the herd quarantined. All milk samples taken from these animals were negative on repeated examinations. Within 1 week after antibiotic treatment, all human cases and carriers became negative and remained so. The diseased animals recovered in about 2 weeks. On January 23, 1959, the entire herd of 120 animals was reexamined and cultures were negative for Salmonella.

All 4 persons having positive stool specimens were in close contact with the diseased animals. The farm kept no other animals except cats which were in the habit of bringing captured field mice to the barn. The first diseased cow was 1 of

Continued on page 8

Table 2. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, HAWAII, AND PUERTO RICO, FOR WEEKS ENDED FEBRUARY 22, 1958, AND FEBRUARY 21, 1959

(By place of occurrence. Numbers under diseases are category numbers of the Seventh Revision of the International Lists, 1955)

AREA	BRUCELLOSIS (undulant fever) 044		DIPHTHERIA 055				ENCEPHALITIS, INFECTIOUS 082		HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS, AND SERUM 092,N998.5 pt.			
			7th week		Cumulative first 7 weeks				7th week		Cumulative first 7 weeks	
	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958
CONT. UNITED STATES[1]	8	10	22	13	167	117	23	22	587	374	3,797	2,289
NEW ENGLAND	-	-	-	-	2	4	3	1	14	16	121	80
Maine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	27	9
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	2
Massachusetts	-	-	-	-	2	4	2	-	8	11	45	41
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	13	12
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	3	25	16
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	-	-	3	3	6	14	7	6	110	28	535	244
New York	-	-	2	3	4	10	3	5	66	23	320	141
New Jersey	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	13	2	73	33
Pennsylvania	-	-	-	-	1	4	4	1	31	3	142	70
EAST NORTH CENTRAL[1]	-	1	1	1	11	5	1	1	90	79	587	399
Ohio	-	1	1	-	3	2	1	-	14	46	189	122
Indiana	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	12	1	60	43
Illinois	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	1	31	11	122	89
Michigan	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	33	20	187	130
Wisconsin	---	-	---	-	[1]2	-	---	-	---	1	[1]29	15
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	4	8	3	1	7	6	1	1	54	65	352	177
Minnesota	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	16	3	72	17
Iowa	3	4	1	-	2	2	1	-	7	4	36	30
Missouri	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	1	76	23
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	5	77	29
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Nebraska	-	-	1	1	2	3	-	-	2	-	23	12
Kansas	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	52	66	65
SOUTH ATLANTIC	1	-	2	2	30	38	3	-	100	19	448	181
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	21	4
Maryland	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	22	-	128	21
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	2
Virginia	1	-	-	-	3	5	1	-	36	12	94	51
West Virginia	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	25	1	126	25
North Carolina	-	-	1	1	6	8	-	-	-	-	31	12
South Carolina	-	-	-	-	4	7	-	-	-	-	6	6
Georgia	-	-	-	1	7	11	-	-	-	2	6	20
Florida	-	-	1	-	9	5	2	-	12	3	30	40
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	-	-	1	1	29	10	-	1	41	27	329	213
Kentucky	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	10	10	182	112
Tennessee	-	-	-	1	3	3	-	1	13	11	48	62
Alabama	-	-	1	-	7	5	-	-	13	6	70	33
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	18	1	-	-	5	-	29	6
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	2	-	11	4	72	27	1	1	36	35	217	169
Arkansas	-	-	3	1	24	4	-	-	-	4	13	14
Louisiana	1	-	4	-	25	1	-	-	5	-	25	3
Oklahoma	-	-	-	1	-	8	-	1	7	9	32	32
Texas	1	-	4	2	23	14	1	-	24	22	147	120
MOUNTAIN[1]	1	-	-	1	7	11	-	1	67	55	605	411
Montana	---	-	---	1	[1]-	4	---	1	---	9	[1]48	65
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	12	97	44
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	31	3
Colorado	1	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	20	7	173	28
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	19	10	134	78
Arizona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	80	119
Utah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	32	32
Nevada	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	11	10	42
PACIFIC	-	1	1	-	3	2	7	10	75	50	603	415
Alaska	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	(16)	5	(35)
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	17	103	82
Oregon	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	21	6	125	42
California	-	1	-	-	1	1	6	10	45	27	370	291
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	10	10
Puerto Rico	-	-	1	-	7	8	-	-	8	5	23	29

[1]Data exclude reports from Wisconsin and Montana for the current week.

Table 2. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, HAWAII, AND PUERTO RICO, FOR WEEKS ENDED FEBRUARY 22, 1958, AND FEBRUARY 21, 1959—Continued

(By place of occurrence. Numbers under diseases are category numbers of the Seventh Revision of the International Lists, 1955)

AREA	POLIOMYELITIS 080										MEASLES 085	
	Total[2]				Paralytic 080.0,080.1				Nonparalytic 080.2			
	7th week		Cumulative first 7 weeks		7th week		Cumulative first 7 weeks					
	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958
CONT. UNITED STATES[1]	13	12	145	120	8	7	102	66	2	3	13,286	16,591
NEW ENGLAND	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	1,090	1,908
Maine	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	13	75
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61
Vermont	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	45	37
Massachusetts	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	177	996
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	222
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	848	517
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	-	1	11	6	-	-	1	3	-	-	4,557	3,120
New York	-	1	7	6	-	-	-	3	-	-	641	2,215
New Jersey	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,444	398
Pennsylvania	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2,472	507
EAST NORTH CENTRAL[1]	-	1	9	12	-	1	7	7	-	-	1,308	3,424
Ohio	-	-	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	442	561
Indiana	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	190	436
Illinois	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	240	494
Michigan	-	1	6	6	-	1	6	3	-	-	436	471
Wisconsin	---	-	[1]-	2	---	-	[1]-	2	---	-	---	1,462
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	-	-	13	3	-	-	9	3	-	-	1,190	161
Minnesota	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	12	15
Iowa	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	688	49
Missouri	-	-	10	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	180	21
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	210	58
South Dakota	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	63	6
Nebraska	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	37	12
Kansas	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(*)	(*)
SOUTH ATLANTIC	6	4	31	30	4	4	21	13	-	-	1,041	1,872
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	38
Maryland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	298
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	78
Virginia	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	344	332
West Virginia	2	-	5	1	1	-	4	1	-	-	328	251
North Carolina	-	-	1	8	-	-	1	2	-	-	87	158
South Carolina	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	56	528
Georgia	-	2	1	4	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	99
Florida	4	2	20	15	3	2	12	6	-	-	148	90
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	2	2	15	14	1	1	11	8	1	1	763	1,831
Kentucky	-	-	4	8	-	-	3	5	-	-	115	828
Tennessee	2	-	4	1	1	-	3	-	1	-	395	786
Alabama	-	1	1	3	-	1	-	3	-	-	240	149
Mississippi	-	1	6	2	-	-	5	-	-	1	13	68
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	2	1	34	18	2	-	27	13	-	1	809	1,973
Arkansas	1	-	9	2	1	-	9	2	-	-	8	84
Louisiana	-	-	3	5	-	-	2	4	-	-	1	4
Oklahoma	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	12	149
Texas	1	1	19	11	1	-	14	7	-	1	788	1,736
MOUNTAIN[1]	1	1	5	12	-	-	3	3	-	-	831	1,047
Montana	---	-	[1]-	-	---	-	[1]-	-	---	-	---	184
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	83
Wyoming	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	17	3
Colorado	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	337	66
New Mexico	1	1	3	8	-	-	1	1	-	-	65	479
Arizona	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	307	160
Utah	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	71
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
PACIFIC	2	2	25	23	1	1	21	14	1	1	1,697	1,255
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	(29)
Washington	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	529	360
Oregon	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	217	423
California	2	2	22	22	1	1	19	14	1	1	923	472
Hawaii	-	-	3	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	45	5
Puerto Rico	-	2	2	15	-	1	2	12	-	1	63	49

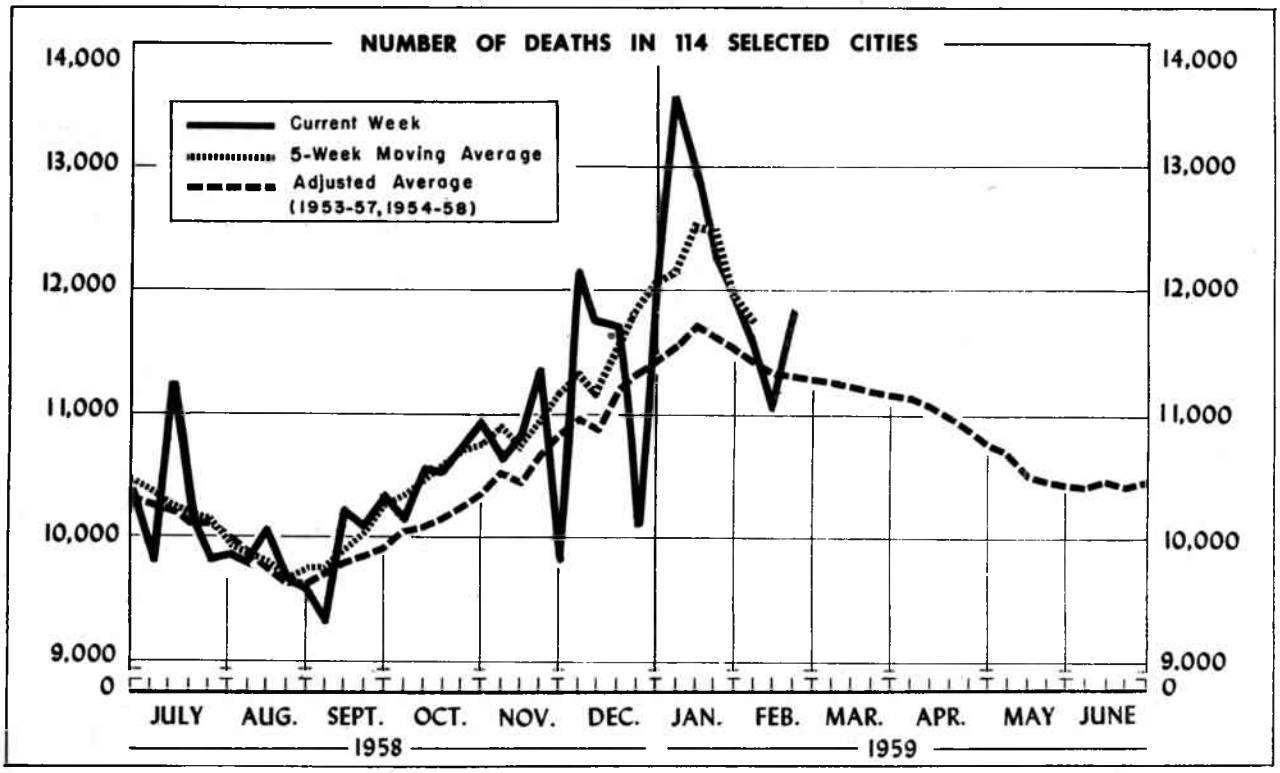
[1]Data exclude reports from Wisconsin and Montana for the current week.
[2]Includes cases not specified by type, category number 080.3.

Table 2. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, HAWAII, AND PUERTO RICO, FOR WEEKS ENDED FEBRUARY 22, 1958, AND FEBRUARY 21, 1959—Continued

(By place of occurrence. Numbers under diseases are category numbers of the Seventh Revision of the International Lists, 1955)

AREA	MALARIA 110-117	MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS 057		MENINGITIS, OTHER 340	PSITTACOSIS 096.2	TYPHOID FEVER 040				TYPHUS FEVER, ENDEMIC 101	RABIES IN ANIMALS	
						7th week		Cumulative first 7 weeks				
	1959	1959	1958	1959	1959	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1959	1958
CONT. UNITED STATES[1]	-	53	80	50	-	13	13	80	104	1	80	95
NEW ENGLAND	-	-	2	11	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Maine	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	-	-	1	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Rhode Island	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Connecticut	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	-	13	9	-	-	3	-	11	13	-	3	4
New York	-	6	3	-	-	1	-	5	2	-	3	3
New Jersey	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	-	4	4	-	-	2	-	4	6	-	-	1
EAST NORTH CENTRAL[1]	-	13	23	4	-	-	-	4	12	-	6	22
Ohio	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	10
Indiana	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	2	6
Illinois	-	6	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Michigan	-	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Wisconsin	---	---	2	---	---	---	-	[1]-	3	---	---	6
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	-	4	5	2	-	1	3	5	16	-	8	9
Minnesota	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	6
Iowa	-	3	1	[3]2	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	1
Missouri	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	8	-	1	2
North Dakota	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Kansas	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
SOUTH ATLANTIC	-	8	14	9	-	2	-	17	17	-	13	28
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
District of Columbia	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Virginia	-	1	5	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	8
West Virginia	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2
North Carolina	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	5	9	-	2	3
South Carolina	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	3
Georgia	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	11
Florida	-	5	2	[3]3	-	1	-	8	3	-	1	1
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	-	7	10	4	-	3	5	9	11	-	20	14
Kentucky	-	3	3	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	8	9
Tennessee	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	5	3	-	5	2
Alabama	-	3	5	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	7	2
Mississippi	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	-	4	6	10	-	1	4	15	19	1	28	17
Arkansas	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	13	5
Louisiana	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	4	9	-	3	2
Oklahoma	-	-	4	5	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Texas	-	1	-	5	-	1	3	5	10	1	12	10
MOUNTAIN[1]	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	7	2	-	-	-
Montana	---	---	-	---	---	---	-	[1]1	-	---	---	-
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Colorado	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Arizona	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	-
Utah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PACIFIC	-	3	10	9	-	1	-	11	13	-	2	1
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	-	-	2	3	-	1	-	1	3	-	-	-
California	-	2	8	[4]4	-	-	-	10	10	-	2	1
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-

[1]Data exclude reports from Wisconsin and Montana for the current week.
[3]Includes 1 case of aseptic meningitis.
[4]Aseptic meningitis.



The chart shows the number of deaths reported for 114 major cities of the United States by week for the current year, a 5-week moving average of these figures plotted at the central week and an adjusted average, 1954-58, for comparison. The adjusted average is computed as follows: From the total deaths reported each week for the years 1954-58, 3 central figures are selected by eliminating the highest and lowest figures reported for that week. A 5-week moving average of the arithmetic means of the 3 central figures is then computed. The adjusted average shown in the chart is this moving average increased by 2.3 percent to allow for estimated population growth in the cities.

The use of the adjusted average is based on the assumption that the crude death rate and changes in population will remain at the level of recent years. No allowance has been made for increased use of city hospital facilities.

Table 4 shows the number of death certificates received during the week indicated for deaths that occurred in a specified city. Figures compiled in this way, by week of receipt, usually approximate closely the number of deaths occurring during the week. However, differences are to be expected because of variations in the interval between death and receipt of the certificate and because of incomplete reporting due to holidays or vacations. If a report is not received from a city in time to be included in the total for the current week an estimate is made for use in plotting the figure in the chart.

The number of deaths in cities of the same size may also differ because of variations in the age, race, and sex composition of the populations, and because some cities are hospital centers serving the surrounding areas. Changes from year to year in the number of deaths may be due in part to population increases or decreases.

Table 3. DEATHS IN 114 SELECTED CITIES BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

(By place of occurrence, and week of filing certificate. Excludes fetal deaths. Data exclude figures shown in parentheses in table 4)

AREA	7th week ended Feb. 21, 1959	6th week ended Feb. 14, 1959	Adjusted average, 7th week 1954-58	Percent change, adjusted average to current week[1]	CUMULATIVE NUMBER FIRST 7 WEEKS		
					1959	1958	Percent change
TOTAL, REPORTING CITIES	[2]11,870	11,032	11,321	+4.8	[2]85,265	90,082	-5.3
New England (14 cities)	[2]713	723	755	-5.6	[2]5,355	5,419	-1.2
Middle Atlantic (20 cities)	[2]3,451	3,111	3,347	+3.1	[2]24,592	26,510	-7.2
East North Central (19 cities)	[2]2,493	2,382	2,438	+2.3	[2]18,112	19,387	-6.5
West North Central (9 cities)	933	771	807	+15.6	6,099	6,241	-2.3
South Atlantic (11 cities)	970	906	943	+2.9	7,266	7,885	-7.9
East South Central (8 cities)	478	551	510	-6.3	3,946	4,274	-7.7
West South Central (13 cities)	961	1,028	899	+6.9	7,240	7,828	-7.5
Mountain (8 cities)	[2]358	321	267	+34.1	[2]2,385	2,252	+5.9
Pacific (12 cities)	1,513	1,239	1,380	+9.6	10,270	10,286	-0.2

[1]Adjusted average used as base.
[2]Includes estimate for missing cities.

Table 4. DEATHS IN SELECTED CITIES

(By place of occurrence, and week of filing certificate. Excludes fetal deaths)

AREA	7th week ended Feb. 21, 1959	6th week ended Feb. 14, 1959	CUMULATIVE NUMBER FIRST 7 WEEKS 1959	CUMULATIVE NUMBER FIRST 7 WEEKS 1958
NEW ENGLAND:				
Boston, Mass.	[1]257	231	[2]1,797	1,834
Bridgeport, Conn.	58	41	318	310
Cambridge, Mass.	34	26	218	235
Fall River, Mass.	24	26	211	206
Hartford, Conn.	43	43	358	378
Lowell, Mass.	28	25	177	196
Lynn, Mass.	23	25	174	154
New Bedford, Mass.	30	21	178	216
New Haven, Conn.	38	44	341	347
Providence, R. I.	65	78	530	525
Somerville, Mass.	13	19	121	101
Springfield, Mass.	34	55	329	297
Waterbury, Conn.	21	35	193	212
Worcester, Mass.	45	54	410	408
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:				
Albany, N. Y.	64	53	403	419
Allentown, Pa.	42	40	269	260
Buffalo, N. Y.	179	124	1,020	1,163
Camden, N. J.	40	26	281	340
Elizabeth, N. J.	32	24	206	265
Erie, Pa.	38	33	271	249
Jersey City, N. J.	[1]85	51	[2]592	587
Newark, N. J.	130	91	808	845
New York City, N. Y.	1,717	1,625	12,378	13,812
Paterson, N. J.	35	23	283	367
Philadelphia, Pa.	536	505	3,978	3,971
Pittsburgh, Pa.	180	188	1,473	1,576
Reading, Pa.	[1]22	25	[2]183	158
Rochester, N. Y.	103	88	730	740
Schenectady, N. Y.	28	14	177	195
Scranton, Pa.	48	44	300	230
Syracuse, N. Y.	63	51	439	464
Trenton, N. J.	42	43	345	403
Utica, N. Y.	35	35	224	226
Yonkers, N. Y.	32	28	232	240
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:				
Akron, Ohio	71	65	445	439
Canton, Ohio	42	36	260	217
Chicago, Ill.	764	753	5,628	6,519
Cincinnati, Ohio	168	163	1,265	1,238
Cleveland, Ohio	215	231	1,613	1,639
Columbus, Ohio	105	111	840	928
Dayton, Ohio	76	61	474	572
Detroit, Mich.	342	341	2,507	2,536
Evansville, Ind.	[1]33	41	[2]260	301
Flint, Mich.	49	40	295	298
Fort Wayne, Ind.	30	38	253	288
Gary, Ind.	29	19	252	263
Grand Rapids, Mich.	56	45	315	340
Indianapolis, Ind.	139	124	1,119	927
Madison, Wis.	(33)	(38)	(211)	(211)
Milwaukee, Wis.	154	113	1,044	1,156
Peoria, Ill.	34	19	205	267
Rockford, Ill.	(23)	(33)	(218)	(215)
South Bend, Ind.	27	34	208	216
Toledo, Ohio	105	84	712	854
Youngstown, Ohio	54	64	417	389
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:				
Des Moines, Iowa	72	49	425	428
Duluth, Minn.	37	29	202	181
Kansas City, Kans.	29	36	220	227
Kansas City, Mo.	129	139	954	967
Lincoln, Nebr.	(32)	(26)	(201)	(203)
Minneapolis, Minn.	174	125	962	934
Omaha, Nebr.	81	65	586	521
WEST NORTH CENTRAL—Con.:				
St. Louis, Mo.	303	202	1,892	2,077
St. Paul, Minn.	57	81	488	562
Wichita, Kans.	51	45	370	344
SOUTH ATLANTIC:				
Atlanta, Ga.	87	122	818	860
Baltimore, Md.	292	217	1,794	1,989
Charlotte, N. C.	46	26	271	244
Jacksonville, Fla.	52	41	441	553
Miami, Fla.	52	97	556	604
Norfolk, Va.	42	30	330	290
Richmond, Va.	90	71	568	569
Savannah, Ga.	30	42	278	281
St. Petersburg, Fla.	(60)	(74)	(531)	(558)
Tampa, Fla.	48	48	483	540
Washington, D. C.	183	165	1,419	1,670
Wilmington, Del.	48	47	308	285
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:				
Birmingham, Ala.	77	95	667	724
Chattanooga, Tenn.	35	41	327	390
Knoxville, Tenn.	32	27	227	219
Louisville, Ky.	87	97	826	899
Memphis, Tenn.	110	125	901	918
Mobile, Ala.	55	53	299	360
Montgomery, Ala.	29	39	236	312
Nashville, Tenn.	53	74	463	452
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:				
Austin, Tex.	26	45	210	258
Baton Rouge, La.	29	27	236	251
Corpus Christi, Tex.	22	29	155	178
Dallas, Tex.	121	120	894	886
El Paso, Tex.	50	38	285	305
Fort Worth, Tex.	84	63	465	509
Houston, Tex.	135	173	1,182	1,318
Little Rock, Ark.	59	76	457	417
New Orleans, La.	172	182	1,274	1,525
Oklahoma City, Okla.	65	73	518	538
San Antonio, Tex.	112	89	748	822
Shreveport, La.	49	64	439	406
Tulsa, Okla.	37	49	377	415
MOUNTAIN:				
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	45	34	258	192
Colorado Springs, Colo.	[1]11	18	[2]113	101
Denver, Colo.	111	125	855	903
Ogden, Utah	22	17	113	107
Phoenix, Ariz.	73	50	438	364
Pueblo, Colo.	14	12	94	94
Salt Lake City, Utah	45	46	333	333
Tucson, Ariz.	37	19	181	158
PACIFIC:				
Berkeley, Calif.	15	18	136	151
Fresno, Calif.	(37)	(35)	(298)	(265)
Glendale, Calif.	(51)	(34)	(289)	(246)
Long Beach, Calif.	61	63	429	427
Los Angeles, Calif.	531	421	3,731	3,830
Oakland, Calif.	93	100	707	710
Pasadena, Calif.	35	25	229	252
Portland, Oreg.	96	111	817	723
Sacramento, Calif.	53	49	379	380
San Diego, Calif.	86	83	640	611
San Francisco, Calif.	257	168	1,496	1,554
San Jose, Calif.	(27)	(26)	(205)	(159)
Seattle, Wash.	163	132	1,036	1,026
Spokane, Wash.	66	43	377	347
Tacoma, Wash.	57	26	293	275
Honolulu, Hawaii	(41)	(26)	(272)	(284)

[1]Estimated.
[2]Includes estimate for current week.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL REPORTS—Continued

10 kept on dry forage all summer in a pasture 2 miles from the farm. A creek crossing this area had dried into small stagnant pools. The animals were returned to the farm 5 days prior to the outbreak. The possible contamination of the creek water by rodents may be considered as the possible primary source of infection for the animals.

Typhoid fever

Dr. Hugh D. Palmer, New Jersey District State Health Officer, supplied additional information on the 6 cases of typhoid fever reported the week ended November 23, 1958. From October 10 to November 8, 6 proven cases due to S. typhi, phage type degraded Vi, occurred in residents of a community which lacked public water supply and sewerage facilities. The individuals knew one another, and 5 of the 6 were intimately associated. The investigation included 195 contacts and revealed 3 different Salmonella organisms other than typhi. Stool specimens from one contact were positive for S. typhi, phage type degraded Vi. The only association this person had with the 6 patients was with the person first diagnosed as having typhoid fever and who died. Three of the patients recovered after therapy and became free of the organisms. Two have continued to give S. typhi positive stool specimens despite clinical recovery and 2 complete series of antibiotic therapy. Whether the asymptomatic contact became infected incidental to the outbreak or prior to it, is not known. It appeared possible that he infected the first case, who, in turn, proceeded to infect some or all of the other individuals.

Pediculosis

Dr. John Mason, New Mexico Department of Public Health, reported a child became infested with head lice through contact with two dolls purchased as Christmas presents at a variety store. The dolls, advertised as having been made with "real human hair" were found to be heavily infested with head lice.

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS USED IN TABLES

Data not available	---
Quantity zero	-
Percent more than 0 but less than 0.05	0.0
Disease stated not notifiable	*
Figures within parentheses not included in totals	( )

SOURCE AND NATURE OF MORBIDITY DATA

These provisional data are based on reports to the Public Health Service from health departments of each State and of Hawaii and Puerto Rico. They give the total number of cases of certain communicable diseases reported during the week usually ended the preceding Saturday. Cumulative totals are routinely revised to include corrected and revised figures and delayed reports. In table 1, data for Alaska are included for 1959 but not for prior years. In table 2, total figures for the United States and the Pacific Division include figures for Alaska for 1959 only. Cases of anthrax, botulism, and rabies in man are not shown in table 2, but a footnote to table 1 shows the States reporting these diseases. When diseases of rare occurrence (cholera, dengue, plague, louse-borne relapsing fever, smallpox, louse-borne epidemic typhus, and yellow fever) are reported, this will be noted below table 1.

Gastro-enteritis

Dr. F. R. Philbrook also reported 5 cases of gastro-enteritis following the ingestion of a family Christmas dinner which consisted mainly of stuffed turkey. Symptoms of vomiting, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps began between 2 and 4 hours after eating. No other information was available.

QUARANTINE MEASURES

Immunization Information for International Travel
Public Health Service Publication No. 384

America.—British Honduras (p. 29) no longer requires yellow fever vaccination of all arrivals 1 year of age and over from infected areas. All other information remains the same.

America.—Colombia (p. 30) now requires yellow fever vaccination for persons leaving for receptive areas. All other information remains the same.

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