

Morbidity and Mortality

Weekly
Report

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

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Provisional Information on Selected Notifiable Diseases in the United States and on Deaths in Selected Cities for Week Ended March 14, 1959

One fatal case of botulism was reported in California for the current week. The source of infection was home-canned string beans.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL REPORTS

Influenza

Dr. E. D. Kilbourne, Cornell University Medical College, has reported the recovery of an influenza A virus of the Asian type from a throat washing of a 26-year-old graduate nurse at the New York Hospital, who became ill on February 28, 1959. Examination of serum specimens obtained 2 days after onset and 10 days later have shown a 16-fold increase in complement-fixing antibody titer against influenza A virus. This patient's symptoms were typical of influenza. Two other nurses with whom she was intimately associated were also ill at the same time with a similar disease. It is of interest that these nurses

and one other arrived in this country from England some 7 weeks ago.

Influenza A virus of the Asian type has also been isolated from the lung of a 53-year-old female diabetic who became acutely ill on March 5 and died with evidence of pulmonary edema and myocardial infarction 14 hours after admission to a hospital in New York City. She also had fever of 102° F., together with cyanosis and dyspnea, as well as evidence of left upper lobe pneumonia. An autopsy revealed evidence of coronary artery disease with old myocardial infarction and a recent myocardial infarction. Pulmonary edema was evident. No abscesses were seen in the lung. The spleen was reported as "distinctly enlarged."

Dr. M. M. Sigel, University of Miami, has supplied information on a small outbreak of influenza A confined principally to members of a family in Miami, Florida. The index case was

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)	10th WEEK			CUMULATIVE NUMBER						Approximate seasonal low point
	Ended Mar. 14, 1959 ¹	Ended Mar. 15, 1958	Median 1954-58	First 10 weeks			Since seasonal low week			
				1959 ¹	1958	Median 1954-58	1958-59 ¹	1957-58	Median 1953-54 to 1957-58	
Anthrax-----062	-	-	-	-	-	4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Botulism-----049.1	31	-	-	2	-	-	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Brucellosis (undulant fever)-----044	26	17	19	123	133	159	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Diphtheria-----055	19	10	23	231	165	383	843	963	1,619	July 1
Encephalitis, infectious-----082	24	27	23	251	209	202	1,992	1,522	1,522	June 1
Hepatitis, infectious, and serum-----092, #998.5 pt.	543	326	495	5,574	3,197	5,100	10,991	7,516	13,009	Sept. 1
Malaria-----110-117	2	-	3	13	7	28	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Measles-----085	17,983	27,228	21,703	122,934	156,224	141,285	174,323	194,664	182,507	Sept. 1
Meningococcal infections-----057	61	67	67	528	666	727	1,391	1,675	1,694	Sept. 1
Meningitis, other-----340	462	57	-	622	544	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis-----080	21	5	54	214	158	832	6,056	5,558	29,103	Apr. 1
Paralytic-----080.0, 080.1	14	3	20	150	90	377	3,169	1,992	-	Apr. 1
Nonparalytic-----080.2	3	1	15	32	49	213	1,987	2,697	-	Apr. 1
Unspecified-----080.3	4	1	10	32	19	158	900	869	-	Apr. 1
Psittacosis-----096.2	2	6	4	17	27	49	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rabies in man-----094	-	-	-	-	-	1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Typhoid fever-----040	6	16	16	107	145	237	1,006	1,175	1,673	Apr. 1
Typhus fever, endemic-----101	-	2	2	6	9	13	70	99	129	Apr. 1
Rabies in animals-----	79	105	135	815	948	1,165	1,716	1,846	2,265	Oct. 1

¹Data exclude reports from Florida and Idaho for the current week.

²Data show no pronounced seasonal change in incidence.

³Reported in California.

⁴Includes 13 cases of aseptic meningitis; see footnote to table 2.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL REPORTS—Continued

a commercial pilot flying the New York City-Munich, Germany, route. He became ill about 16 hours before joining his family in Miami. He was seen on the third day of his illness by a private physician who made a clinical diagnosis of influenza and alerted Dr. Sigel and the local health authorities. One child became ill 3 days after arrival of the index case, and the wife and 2 other children on the following day. The grandmother, who came to care for the family, became ill with influenza-like symptoms 2 days after her arrival. The private physician and his nurse experienced mild attacks of the illness. Throat washings from the wife yielded a virus which resembled the A-2 (Asian) type of influenza virus. The paired serum specimens showed an 8-fold rise in titer against the same strain by hemagglutination inhibition test.

Dr. A. L. Marshall, Indiana State Board of Health, states that the epidemic of influenza among school children in Indiana is apparently on the wane. The epidemic made manifest by school absenteeism appeared first in South Bend about the middle of February, and later in Elkhart and La Porte Counties, and then extended southward to involve the entire State. Laboratory specimens from South Bend, La Porte, and an institution in Indianapolis have shown by serologic tests evidence of influenza B infection. Estimates based on reports of school absenteeism would seem to indicate that there were more than 500,000 cases of varying degrees in severity of illness.

Dr. G. W. Soffee, Interim Director of Health, Utah, stated that several schools in one localized area of Salt Lake County reported absenteeism rates up to 33 percent beginning on March 2. There was rapid onset of symptoms with headache, myalgia, malaise, loss of appetite, fever up to 101° F., mild sore throat, and some unproductive cough. Throat washings and paired specimens of serum will be examined. It is reported that specimens from one case have shown evidence of type A influenza infection.

Dr. E. H. Lennette, California Department of Public Health, reports the isolation of 4 strains of type A influenza virus from persons at a ski resort where there was an epidemic of respiratory illness. Four strains of type B influenza virus have also been isolated from a group of persons in Los Angeles. An increase in respiratory illness, beginning late in February, has been noted at Ford Ord. Most of the military personnel on this installation are taking basic training.

Localized outbreaks continue to dominate the pattern of influenza in the United States. Most of them have been identified as type B infections. The family epidemic of type A-2 influenza in Florida is reminiscent of the occurrence of this type during the summer of 1957 in groups of persons in which there was intimate contact.

The World Health Organization reports that since the beginning of February all strains of influenza virus isolated in Czechoslovakia have belonged to the A-2 subgroup. It was previously reported that strains isolated in December and January were type B. The majority of patients are adults. In the USSR, the first outbreaks of influenza occurred late in December in certain towns of Transcaucasia and in Central Asia. Influenza appeared about the middle of January in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, and other cities. The peak was reached late in January. Viruses isolated belong to the A-2 subgroup but have certain special characteristics which are being studied.

For the week ended March 7 the number of deaths from pneumonia and from influenza in England and Wales decreased 14 and 11 percent, respectively, as compared with the previous

week. Deaths from bronchitis showed a further decline. Most of the deaths are reported to be occurring in outlying areas.

Malaria

Dr. I. F. Gratch, Pennsylvania Department of Health, supplied information on the case of malaria reported in Pennsylvania for the current week. The individual was a 43-year-old white male who suffered from chills and fever up to 105° and 106° F. occurring every other day. The date of onset was January 3, 1959. The man worked in Indochina from January to July 1958. During this time he was receiving a tablet of quinacrine hydrochloride each day. Since the date of onset of the attack was given as January 3, 1959, and since there are no *Anopheles* mosquitoes in the two communities in Pennsylvania where he lived and worked, particularly in the winter months, it was thought the infection was contracted in Indochina. The daily use of quinacrine probably explained the long incubation period and lack of malarial paroxysm during the man's stay in Indochina. Blood smears on January 12 and 14, 1959, revealed Plasmodium vivax parasites.

Information from the North Carolina State Board of Health, states that a recent case of malaria in that State was reported by the U. S. Naval Hospital, Camp Lejeune. The agent was also P. vivax. The man had been in Okinawa and the Philippines until April 17, 1958. He had had a malarial episode in April 1958. His usual residence was reported to be in Massachusetts.

Shigellosis

Information from Dr. Mason Romaine, Virginia Department of Health, states that laboratory examination of stool specimens collected during an outbreak of shigellosis, reported the week ended March 7, revealed the presence of Shigella flexneri.

Dr. S. B. Osgood, Oregon State Board of Health, reported 7 cases of shigellosis among 111 students of a rural grade school. Three primary-grade children became ill with vomiting, diarrhea, and fever on February 5. On February 6, 4 eighth-grade students became ill with the same symptoms, and a week later 2 siblings of a primary-grade student became ill; one of these siblings was a high school student. Stool specimens yielded S. sonnei. It was reported the school uses water from a well which has always tested satisfactorily and did so at the time of the outbreak. The school has a well-established hot-lunch program. There was nothing to indicate improper operation of the kitchen nor improper handling of the food. There were no particularly suggestive items on the menu for the previous week; and food handlers gave no history of recent illness and all were found to have negative stool cultures. Some 60 students eat the daily meal provided by the school. Six of the ill students regularly eat the meal. The seventh ordinarily takes her own lunch but her mother thought the girl might have eaten the school lunch on February 4. The 7 cases had onset 24 to 48 hours after eating this meal which appeared to be the only common factor in the outbreak, although there was nothing definite to indicate it was the source of infection.

Diphtheria

Dr. F. H. Wentworth, Ohio Department of Health, supplied information on an outbreak of 6 cases of diphtheria, 3 of which occurred from September 22 to October 4, and the other 3 from December 3 to 13, 1958. Five of the cases were in school children attending the same school and the other case was in the 25-year-old mother of one of the children; her illness was complicated by myocarditis. The age range of the school chil-

Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

3

Table 2. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, HAWAII, AND PUERTO RICO, FOR WEEKS ENDED MARCH 15, 1958, AND MARCH 14, 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.			
			10th week		Cumulative first 10 weeks				10th week		Cumulative first 10 weeks	
	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958
CONT. UNITED STATES ¹ -----	26	17	19	10	231	165	24	27	543	326	5,574	3,197
NEW ENGLAND-----	-	-	-	-	3	5	2	-	18	13	184	124
Maine-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	40	17
New Hampshire-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	1
Vermont-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	4
Massachusetts-----	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	-	10	2	73	58
Rhode Island-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	20	17
Connecticut-----	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	6	33	27
MIDDLE ATLANTIC-----	1	3	1	-	15	16	2	5	80	40	767	349
New York-----	1	2	1	-	8	10	1	5	44	30	459	217
New Jersey-----	-	1	-	-	6	-	1	-	6	2	99	42
Pennsylvania-----	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	30	8	209	90
EAST NORTH CENTRAL-----	6	7	-	3	11	8	4	5	130	63	923	554
Ohio-----	-	-	-	3	3	5	1	1	31	20	284	162
Indiana-----	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	11	8	110	60
Illinois-----	5	7	-	-	6	-	-	1	23	17	178	123
Michigan-----	1	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	50	16	293	184
Wisconsin-----	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	15	2	58	25
WEST NORTH CENTRAL-----	13	4	3	-	14	15	1	-	40	31	459	268
Minnesota-----	2	1	1	-	5	-	-	-	14	1	100	35
Iowa-----	6	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	3	2	43	37
Missouri-----	-	-	1	-	2	9	-	-	8	11	107	45
North Dakota-----	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	4	97	39
South Dakota-----	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	4	1
Nebraska-----	-	-	1	-	3	3	-	-	1	-	28	14
Kansas-----	5	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	10	13	80	97
SOUTH ATLANTIC ¹ -----	2	1	6	1	56	53	3	3	20	16	574	235
Delaware-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	25	6
Maryland-----	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	3	153	26
District of Columbia-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	4
Virginia-----	-	-	-	-	3	8	1	-	4	3	121	63
West Virginia-----	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	4	169	37
North Carolina-----	-	1	-	-	6	8	1	-	4	-	36	16
South Carolina-----	-	-	-	-	4	7	1	3	-	1	8	8
Georgia-----	2	-	6	1	27	17	-	-	1	2	14	26
Florida-----	-	-	-	-	115	10	-	-	-	1	141	49
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL-----	2	-	2	1	31	14	4	-	58	35	536	286
Kentucky-----	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	21	21	281	154
Tennessee-----	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	14	8	103	80
Alabama-----	-	-	-	1	7	8	1	-	16	3	101	40
Mississippi-----	2	-	2	-	20	2	2	-	7	3	51	12
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL-----	1	1	7	4	91	36	1	8	40	31	343	260
Arkansas-----	-	1	-	-	29	6	-	-	-	1	15	17
Louisiana-----	1	-	4	1	30	2	-	-	-	-	28	4
Oklahoma-----	-	-	-	-	1	9	-	3	8	11	52	48
Texas-----	-	-	3	3	31	19	1	5	32	19	248	191
MOUNTAIN ¹ -----	-	-	-	1	7	16	-	-	67	51	869	548
Montana-----	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	4	-	79	78
Idaho-----	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	3	122	57
Wyoming-----	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	31	3
Colorado-----	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	36	9	257	50
New Mexico-----	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	12	14	194	106
Arizona-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	8	127	140
Utah-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	46	47
Nevada-----	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	15	13	67
PACIFIC-----	1	1	-	-	3	2	7	6	90	46	919	573
Alaska-----	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	(45)
Washington-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	5	153	118
Oregon-----	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	19	5	194	57
California-----	1	-	-	-	1	1	7	6	53	36	565	398
Hawaii-----	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	14	13
Puerto Rico-----	-	-	-	3	7	14	-	-	2	7	39	36

¹Data exclude reports from Florida and Idaho for the current week.

4 Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

Table 2. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, HAWAII, AND PUERTO RICO, FOR WEEKS ENDED MARCH 15, 1958, AND MARCH 14, 1959—Continued

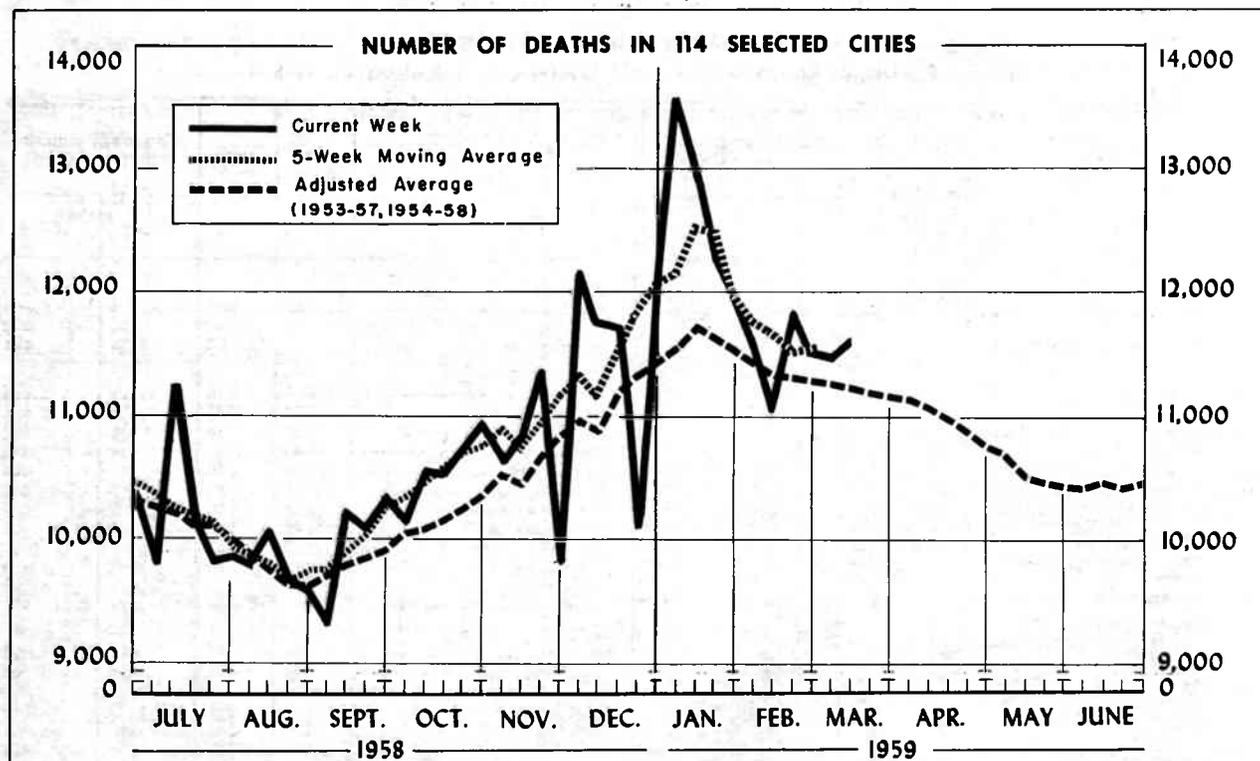
(By place of occurrence. Numbers under diseases are category numbers of the Seventh Revision of the International Lists, 1955)

AREA	POLIOMYELITIS 080										MEASLES	
	Total ²				Paralytic 080.0,080.1				Nonparalytic		085	
	10th week		Cumulative first 10 weeks		10th week		Cumulative first 10 weeks		080.2			
	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958
CONT. UNITED STATES ¹ -----	21	5	214	158	14	3	150	90	3	1	17,983	27,228
NEW ENGLAND-----	-	-	2	3	-	-	2	2	-	-	985	2,856
Maine-----	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	24	232
New Hampshire-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	58
Vermont-----	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	75	43
Massachusetts-----	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	199	1,542
Rhode Island-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	238
Connecticut-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	662	743
MIDDLE ATLANTIC-----	1	-	17	7	1	-	3	4	-	-	4,567	3,935
New York-----	1	-	12	7	1	-	2	4	-	-	651	2,403
New Jersey-----	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,044	677
Pennsylvania-----	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1,872	855
EAST NORTH CENTRAL-----	3	-	15	16	1	-	11	8	1	-	1,755	6,219
Ohio-----	1	-	6	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	305	937
Indiana-----	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	277	929
Illinois-----	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	248	769
Michigan-----	2	-	8	7	1	-	7	3	1	-	431	980
Wisconsin-----	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	494	2,604
WEST NORTH CENTRAL-----	-	-	17	4	-	-	9	4	-	-	1,756	356
Minnesota-----	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	38	30
Iowa-----	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1,053	-
Missouri-----	-	-	10	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	352	95
North Dakota-----	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	239	141
South Dakota-----	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	41	4
Nebraska-----	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	33	86
Kansas-----	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(*)	(*)
SOUTH ATLANTIC ¹ -----	2	1	45	38	2	1	34	20	-	-	1,560	3,130
Delaware-----	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	49	15
Maryland-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	294
District of Columbia-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	102
Virginia-----	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	626	651
West Virginia-----	-	-	9	3	-	-	8	3	-	-	560	289
North Carolina-----	-	1	2	10	-	1	2	3	-	-	138	218
South Carolina-----	1	-	5	2	1	-	4	1	-	-	106	546
Georgia-----	1	-	2	4	1	-	2	3	-	-	12	209
Florida-----	-	-	124	17	-	-	15	8	-	-	-	806
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL-----	2	1	21	16	2	-	16	8	-	-	994	2,893
Kentucky-----	-	-	5	9	-	-	4	5	-	-	293	939
Tennessee-----	1	1	5	2	1	-	4	-	-	-	362	1,678
Alabama-----	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	244	195
Mississippi-----	1	-	10	2	1	-	8	-	-	-	95	81
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL-----	6	1	48	25	5	-	38	17	1	1	1,602	4,198
Arkansas-----	1	-	10	3	1	-	10	3	-	-	16	84
Louisiana-----	1	-	5	5	1	-	4	4	-	-	2	9
Oklahoma-----	-	-	3	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	42	161
Texas-----	4	1	30	16	3	-	22	10	1	1	1,542	3,944
MOUNTAIN ¹ -----	2	1	8	13	-	1	4	4	-	-	1,393	1,599
Montana-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	241	151
Idaho-----	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	122
Wyoming-----	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	23
Colorado-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	283	192
New Mexico-----	1	1	4	9	-	1	1	2	-	-	60	711
Arizona-----	-	-	3	2	-	-	3	1	-	-	536	309
Utah-----	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	174	82
Nevada-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	9
PACIFIC-----	5	1	41	36	3	1	33	23	1	-	3,371	2,042
Alaska-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	(17)
Washington-----	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	814	476
Oregon-----	-	-	3	5	-	-	3	3	-	-	227	335
California-----	4	1	35	30	3	1	30	20	1	-	2,317	1,231
Hawaii-----	-	1	3	2	-	1	3	2	-	-	46	6
Puerto Rico-----	-	1	3	18	-	1	3	15	-	-	77	-

¹Data exclude reports from Florida and Idaho for the current week.

²Includes cases not specified by type, category number 080.3.

Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report



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	10th week ended Mar. 14, 1959	9th week ended Mar. 7, 1959	Adjusted average, 10th week 1954-58	Percent change, adjusted average to current week ¹	CUMULATIVE NUMBER FIRST 10 WEEKS		
					1959	1958	Percent change
TOTAL, REPORTING CITIES-----	² 11,669	11,530	11,240	+3.8	² 119,996	128,458	-6.6
New England----- (14 cities)	712	752	747	-4.7	7,595	7,888	-3.7
Middle Atlantic----- (20 cities)	23,332	3,276	3,327	+0.2	² 34,443	37,925	-9.2
East North Central----- (19 cities)	2,513	2,517	2,415	+4.1	25,591	27,612	-7.3
West North Central----- (9 cities)	784	803	802	-2.2	8,508	8,947	-4.9
South Atlantic----- (11 cities)	984	965	931	+5.7	10,251	11,441	-10.4
East South Central----- (8 cities)	544	516	498	+9.2	5,526	6,199	-10.9
West South Central----- (13 cities)	² 1,009	976	899	+12.2	² 10,151	10,869	-6.6
Mountain----- (8 cities)	323	315	268	+20.5	3,343	3,150	+6.1
Pacific----- (12 cities)	1,468	1,410	1,374	+6.8	14,588	14,427	+1.1

¹Adjusted average used as base.

²Includes estimate for missing cities.

Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

Table 4. DEATHS IN SELECTED CITIES

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

AREA	10th week ended Mar. 14, 1959	9th week ended Mar. 7, 1959	CUMULATIVE NUMBER FIRST 10 WEEKS		AREA	10th week ended Mar. 14, 1959	9th week ended Mar. 7, 1959	CUMULATIVE NUMBER FIRST 10 WEEKS	
			1959	1958				1959	1958
NEW ENGLAND:					WEST NORTH CENTRAL—Con.:				
Boston, Mass.-----	252	245	2,541	2,700	St. Louis, Mo.-----	243	263	2,654	2,986
Bridgeport, Conn.-----	44	49	452	466	St. Paul, Minn.-----	67	69	706	802
Cambridge, Mass.-----	23	33	302	347	Wichita, Kans.-----	24	62	488	484
Fall River, Mass.-----	21	28	293	303	SOUTH ATLANTIC:				
Hartford, Conn.-----	53	55	521	562	Atlanta, Ga.-----	126	115	1,191	1,243
Lowell, Mass.-----	19	23	248	294	Baltimore, Md.-----	236	239	2,521	2,923
Lynn, Mass.-----	19	31	245	220	Charlotte, N. C.-----	40	33	378	353
New Bedford, Mass.-----	22	23	249	281	Jacksonville, Fla.-----	48	71	614	773
New Haven, Conn.-----	42	42	486	513	Miami, Fla.-----	78	79	777	891
Providence, R. I.-----	60	63	721	743	Norfolk, Va.-----	39	50	463	403
Somerville, Mass.-----	14	13	160	145	Richmond, Va.-----	82	65	809	813
Springfield, Mass.-----	59	59	500	425	Savannah, Ga.-----	31	33	371	408
Waterbury, Conn.-----	29	35	282	301	St. Petersburg, Fla.-----	(89)	(75)	(771)	(870)
Worcester, Mass.-----	55	53	595	588	Tampa, Fla.-----	77	40	681	818
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:					Washington, D. C.-----	184	202	2,017	2,396
Albany, N. Y.-----	55	62	585	599	Wilmington, Del.-----	41	38	429	420
Allentown, Pa.-----	37	36	374	357	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:				
Buffalo, N. Y.-----	157	139	1,465	1,805	Birmingham, Ala.-----	85	72	897	1,051
Camden, N. J.-----	42	45	407	495	Chattanooga, Tenn.-----	63	67	508	569
Elizabeth, N. J.-----	24	25	288	362	Knoxville, Tenn.-----	19	23	298	326
Erie, Pa.-----	40	38	382	368	Louisville, Ky.-----	119	122	1,178	1,279
Jersey City, N. J.-----	90	104	855	849	Memphis, Tenn.-----	110	114	1,260	1,362
Newark, N. J.-----	96	113	1,116	1,109	Mobile, Ala.-----	42	32	408	484
New York City, N. Y.-----	1,677	1,582	17,333	19,289	Montgomery, Ala.-----	44	32	342	436
Paterson, N. J.-----	41	36	407	516	Nashville, Tenn.-----	62	54	635	692
Philadelphia, Pa.-----	509	557	5,515	6,027	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:				
Pittsburgh, Pa.-----	185	200	2,025	2,243	Austin, Tex.-----	32	33	313	384
Reading, Pa.-----	125	19	252	236	Baton Rouge, La.-----	124	33	2,317	343
Rochester, N. Y.-----	96	100	1,027	1,104	Corpus Christi, Tex.-----	22	18	219	244
Schenectady, N. Y.-----	123	15	229	265	Dallas, Tex.-----	106	100	1,214	1,337
Scranton, Pa.-----	55	45	420	359	El Paso, Tex.-----	44	32	394	421
Syracuse, N. Y.-----	68	61	634	675	Fort Worth, Tex.-----	68	70	675	693
Trenton, N. J.-----	60	36	478	586	Houston, Tex.-----	192	182	1,659	1,844
Utica, N. Y.-----	38	29	330	315	Little Rock, Ark.-----	64	58	633	546
Yonkers, N. Y.-----	34	34	321	366	New Orleans, La.-----	190	210	1,877	2,072
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:					Oklahoma City, Okla.-----	56	67	720	752
Akron, Ohio-----	58	59	625	647	San Antonio, Tex.-----	107	100	1,033	1,111
Canton, Ohio-----	25	44	369	324	Shreveport, La.-----	54	31	582	554
Chicago, Ill.-----	818	773	8,012	8,997	Tulsa, Okla.-----	50	42	517	568
Cincinnati, Ohio-----	149	173	1,742	1,880	MOUNTAIN:				
Cleveland, Ohio-----	231	225	2,282	2,414	Albuquerque, N. Mex.-----	30	24	340	279
Columbus, Ohio-----	129	118	1,201	1,314	Colorado Springs, Colo.-----	15	20	168	136
Dayton, Ohio-----	73	57	681	840	Denver, Colo.-----	136	101	1,202	1,253
Detroit, Mich.-----	335	359	3,548	3,630	Ogden, Utah-----	23	13	167	148
Evansville, Ind.-----	35	43	391	400	Phoenix, Ariz.-----	44	60	592	506
Flint, Mich.-----	53	49	428	432	Pueblo, Colo.-----	11	12	131	128
Fort Wayne, Ind.-----	39	36	372	413	Salt Lake City, Utah-----	44	56	489	479
Gary, Ind.-----	34	35	361	364	Tucson, Ariz.-----	20	29	254	221
Grand Rapids, Mich.-----	43	42	437	492	PACIFIC:				
Indianapolis, Ind.-----	142	131	1,521	1,376	Berkeley, Calif.-----	16	24	199	217
Madison, Wis.-----	(36)	(28)	(297)	(323)	Fresno, Calif.-----	(43)	(39)	(435)	(393)
Milwaukee, Wis.-----	146	124	1,421	1,635	Glendale, Calif.-----	(32)	(34)	(384)	(369)
Peoria, Ill.-----	34	38	317	390	Long Beach, Calif.-----	69	60	611	585
Rockford, Ill.-----	(35)	(30)	(309)	(297)	Los Angeles, Calif.-----	509	512	5,279	5,339
South Bend, Ind.-----	18	30	279	297	Oakland, Calif.-----	114	84	1,002	1,011
Toledo, Ohio-----	97	117	1,018	1,206	Pasadena, Calif.-----	38	32	333	377
Youngstown, Ohio-----	54	64	586	561	Portland, Oreg.-----	123	110	1,194	1,019
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:					Sacramento, Calif.-----	47	58	536	536
Des Moines, Iowa-----	59	54	596	583	San Diego, Calif.-----	98	95	893	880
Duluth, Minn.-----	34	20	276	265	San Francisco, Calif.-----	209	198	2,123	2,172
Kansas City, Kans.-----	30	41	335	322	San Jose, Calif.-----	(18)	(24)	(267)	(231)
Kansas City, Mo.-----	111	118	1,314	1,374	Seattle, Wash.-----	166	142	1,482	1,405
Lincoln, Nebr.-----	(31)	(22)	(279)	(287)	Spokane, Wash.-----	32	45	506	491
Minneapolis, Minn.-----	135	114	1,347	1,377	Tacoma, Wash.-----	47	50	430	395
Omaha, Nebr.-----	81	62	792	754	Honolulu, Hawaii-----	(26)	(29)	(358)	(384)

¹Estimated.

²Includes estimate for current week.

Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL REPORTS—Continued

dren was from 3 to 15 years. None of these persons had been immunized previously. In addition to the confirmed cases 4 asymptomatic carriers of virulent *Corynebacterium diphtheriae* were found during mass culturing of the school population. All of the organisms were reported as gravis-like.

Enterobiasis

Dr. Robert Bacorn, New York State District Health Officer, reported that about 500 cases of enterobiasis have occurred in an institution during the period November 8, 1958 to January 1959. The outbreak started in the girls' section of the institution and remained confined to that section until January when cases began to occur on the boys' side also. Treatment with a dithiazanine iodide preparation yielded good results but its use in young children was discontinued because of objectionable side effects, chiefly gastro-intestinal.

QUARANTINE MEASURES

Immunization Information for International Travel

Public Health Service Publication No. 384

The following names should be added to the list of Designated Yellow Fever Vaccination Centers, Section 6:

Center	Clinic hours	Fee
New York State Department of Health, Division of Laboratories and Research, New Scotland Avenue, Albany, New York Tel. ALbany 5-7535	Monday-Friday 9 a.m. - 11 a.m. (except holidays)	No
Syracuse City Hospital Renwick Avenue, Syracuse, New York Tel. GRanite 6-3166	Thursday, 2 p.m.	Yes
Strong Memorial Hospital 260 Crittenden Boulevard, Rochester, New York Tel. GR-3-4400, Ext. 2703	Wednesday, 1 p.m. and Saturday, 10 a.m.	Yes
Gundersen Clinic 1836 South Avenue, La Crosse, Wisconsin Tel. 2-5265	Monday-Friday 8 a.m. - 5 p.m.	Yes

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.

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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--	()

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