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Epidemiologic Notes and Reports

Shigellosis — Majuro Atoll, Marshall Islands, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

An outbreak of shigellosis on Majuro Atoll, Marshall Islands, began the first week of June and peaked during the third week of June; only sporadic cases are now occurring. A stratified random sample survey of 21% (130/619) of all households in the Majuro Municipality found that 6.5% of persons surveyed, or an estimated 338 persons, had had either bloody diarrhea or a febrile diarrheal illness of at least 2 days duration in the period from May 1 to July 19. Attack rates were highest in children under 5 years of age (15%) and in persons 20-29 years of age (8%). There were no deaths in children in Majuro, although 6 deaths attributed to the complications of acute diarrhea occurred among adults. Epidemiologic studies have failed to implicate food or water sources; person-to-person transmission is believed to have predominated.

Although amebiasis was initially suspected because many of the ill persons had dysenteric stools, only 1 of 40 ill persons was found to have *Entamoeba histolytica* trophozoites in his stools; none had *E. histolytica* cysts. *Shigella flexneri* organisms were isolated from the stools of 39 of 126 persons with diarrhea.

There are 24 other populated atolls in the Marshall Islands. Of 21 which have been contacted, 10 have reported a recent abrupt increase in gastrointestinal illness. These increases were all noted in June or early July; by the end of July, illness on 8 of these islands had returned to normal levels. *S. flexneri* organisms were isolated from 2 of 4 stool

specimens from Ebeye Island and 4 of 11 specimens from Wotje Atoll. There were 5 deaths in children with acute diarrheal illness reported from the islands of Ebeye and Wotje (3 and 2 deaths, respectively).

Surveillance is being conducted by the district centers throughout the Trust Territory and to date no other outbreaks of dysentery have been noted.

Because transmission was apparently not via water or food, measures to improve personal hygiene are being emphasized to prevent further spread.

Reported by JC Steele, MD, and E Riklon, MO, Director of Health Services, Amer Ishoda Memorial Hospital, Majuro, Marshall Islands; M Kumagai, MD, Director of Health Services, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; Field Services Div, Parasitic Div, and Bacterial Diseases Div, Bur of Epidemiology, CDC.

Editorial Note: Shigellosis may be mistaken for amebiasis because both diseases may be manifested by dysenteric stools (stools containing blood and mucus) and tenesmus (1). However, epidemic dysentery is rarely amebiasis, and should be considered shigellosis until laboratory studies have been performed. Although the 2 diseases are often clinically distinguishable, laboratory assistance is necessary for definitive diagnosis.

Reference

1. Mata LJ, Gangarosa EJ, Caceres A, et al: Epidemic shiga bacillus dysentery in Central America. I. Etiologic investigations in Guatemala, 1969. *J Infect Dis* 122:170-180, 1970

Tuberculosis — North Dakota

On December 7, 1976, a case of tuberculosis was diagnosed in a Minot, North Dakota, resident. Subsequent investigation revealed 3 more cases (2 new) and 9 tuberculous infections (positive skin test reactors) in the community — all in close contacts.

The index patient was a 40-year-old man who had cavitary, pulmonary disease on chest X-ray and positive bacteriology. He was a furniture store employee and lived in a rooming house. Twenty-four contacts were identified. One of these refused to be tested; of the other 23, 10 had positive tuberculin skin tests. These 10 positive reactors ranged in age from 7 to 62. Clinical disease was diagnosed in 2

(cases 2 and 3, described below), both of whom were started on appropriate chemotherapy. The other 8 reactors were given preventive treatment with isoniazid (INH).

The second case was in a 7-year-old girl who had 13 contacts in common with the index patient. In connection with her case, an additional 57 persons were examined as contacts. Fifty-one of those examined were either fellow students or employees at her school; however, no reactors were found in this group. One of her contacts, a 33-year-old male, had a previous history of tuberculosis, treated in 1959; he had no evidence of current disease. Through the current investigation, however, his wife and daughter were

both discovered to be positive reactors and placed on preventive treatment. The daughter also had been identified as a contact of the index patient.

The third new case was in a 62-year-old man who was bacteriologically positive by smear and culture. He lived in the same rooming house as the index patient and case 2. The landlady of this boarding house, who was a close friend of case 3 and the grandmother of the second case, was also found to be a reactor.

Thus, of these 13 cases and reactors, 5 lived in 1 rooming house and 3 others were members of 1 family. The other 5 infected persons were 3 friends of the index patient, a co-worker of the same case, and a girl friend of one of the household contacts of the index patient.

Reported by F Heer, BS, and K Mosser, State Epidemiologist, J

Weisbuch, MD, North Dakota State Dept of Health; and the Tuberculosis Control Div, Bur of State Services, CDC.

Editorial Note: In areas of low tuberculosis incidence, such as North Dakota, sporadic outbreaks such as this will occasionally occur. It is particularly important that health departments maintain sufficiently sensitive surveillance systems to detect new cases because prompt reporting and investigation will avert spread of the disease.

In this investigation, examination of casual contacts was not productive. Only 1 of 7 contacts who were furniture store employees and none of the index case's out-of-town contacts was infected. Similarly, no infections were found in the school. This is usually the pattern with tuberculosis, where transmission requires close, frequent, or prolonged exposure. Prompt recognition of an outbreak and investigation of close contacts will effectively contain the disease before it spreads to the community at large.

International Notes

Influenza — Worldwide

In the period May-July 1977, limited outbreaks of influenza-like illness associated with the isolation of virus resembling A/Victoria/3/75 have occurred in Kenya, Malaysia, Australia, and New Zealand. One strain isolated in Trinidad was found to resemble A/Texas/1/77. An influenza-like ill-

ness outbreak was reported in late July in Argentina, and virus studies are in progress. A single isolate of virus similar to B/Hong Kong/5/72 has been reported from Australia.

Reported by the World Health Organization Collaborating Center for Influenza, CDC.

Table I. Summary—Cases of Specified Notifiable Diseases: United States

(Cumulative totals include revised and delayed reports through previous weeks)

DISEASE	32nd WEEK ENDING		MEDIAN 1972-1976	CUMULATIVE, FIRST 32 WEEKS		
	August 13, 1977	August 14, 1976		August 13, 1977	August 14, 1976	MEDIAN 1972-1976
Aseptic meningitis	187	108	116	2,017	1,444	1,591
Brucellosis	4	11	7	125	195	120
Chickenpox	365	405	---	156,966	145,464	---
Diphtheria	3	2	2	56	123	123
Encephalitis	26	61	29	437	616	532
{ Primary	7	5	7	137	187	191
{ Post-Infectious	333	248	199	9,975	9,089	5,814
Hepatitis, Viral	549	505	752	19,014	21,163	26,131
{ Type B	164	116	---	5,657	5,196	---
{ Type A	12	11	10	317	263	245
{ Type unspecified	204	207	150	52,609	33,908	23,698
Malaria	22	27	20	1,189	1,073	986
Measles (rubeola)	21	27	20	1,182	1,057	961
Meningococcal infections, total	1	---	---	7	16	24
{ Civilian	145	215	390	15,177	31,576	45,585
{ Military	24	26	---	551	595	---
Mumps	81	56	98	18,262	10,414	14,533
Pertussis	1	4	2	32	34	49
Rubella (German measles)	556	579	---	18,598	20,596	---
Tetanus	5	4	4	90	86	86
Tuberculosis	6	10	10	220	239	231
Tularemia	60	54	41	776	568	546
Typhoid fever	---	---	---	---	---	---
Typhus, tick-borne (Rky. Mt. spotted fever)	---	---	---	---	---	---
Veneral Diseases:	---	---	---	---	---	---
{ Gonorrhea	20,876	21,498	---	593,351	607,756	---
{ Civilian	427	1,250	---	16,362	18,301	---
{ Military	378	447	---	12,612	14,904	---
{ Syphilis, primary and secondary	4	5	---	187	215	---
{ Rabies in animals	84	70	70	1,798	1,765	2,303

Table II. Notifiable Diseases of Low Frequency: United States

	CUM.		CUM.
Anthrax:	---	Poliomyelitis, total:	7
Botulism:	72	Paralytic:	6
Congenital rubella syndrome:	10	Psittacosis: Calif. +1	43
Leprosy: Calif. +3	75	Rabies in man:	1
Leptospirosis: Mo. +1, Hawaii +1	28	Trichinosis: N.J. +4	57
Plague:	5	Typhus, murine: *Tex. +6	54

*Typhus, murine: P.R. +1 (Not included in U.S. cumulative total)

Table III
Cases of Specified Notifiable Diseases: United States
Weeks Ending August 13, 1977 and August 14, 1976 — 32nd Week

AREA REPORTING	ASEPTIC MENIN- GITIS	BRUCEL- LOSIS	CHICKEN- POX	DIPHTHERIA		ENCEPHALITIS			HEPATITIS, VIRAL			MALARIA	
						Primary: Arthropod- borne and Unspecified		Post In- fectious	Type B	Type A	Type Unspecified		
						1977	1976	1977	1977	1977	1977		
1977	1977	1977	1977	1977	CUM. 1977	1977	1976	1977	1977	1977	1977	1977	CUM. 1977
UNITED STATES	187	4	365	3	56	26	61	7	333	549	164	12	317
NEW ENGLAND	8	-	97	-	-	1	-	-	12	17	11	-	15
Maine	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Vermont*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1
Massachusetts	6	-	51	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	11	-	2
Rhode Island	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	4
Connecticut	2	-	20	-	-	1	-	-	8	11	-	-	6
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	21	-	44	-	5	6	6	-	38	42	25	1	74
Upstate New York	6	-	11	-	-	1	1	-	11	17	13	-	19
New York City	1	-	30	-	5	-	-	-	9	4	6	-	31
New Jersey	9	-	NN	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Pennsylvania*	5	-	3	-	-	3	5	-	18	21	6	1	15
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	17	-	82	-	-	8	10	3	78	112	11	1	25
Ohio	5	-	1	-	-	7	3	1	31	47	-	1	8
Indiana	4	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	6	-	2
Illinois	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	29	28	2	-	2
Michigan	5	-	9	-	-	1	4	1	12	20	3	-	10
Wisconsin	3	-	46	-	-	-	3	1	4	14	-	-	3
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	9	1	7	-	1	1	2	-	12	29	3	2	31
Minnesota	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	-	-	9
Iowa	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri*	3	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	3	10	2	2	17
North Dakota	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Nebraska	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-
Kansas	2	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	8	1	-	3
SOUTH ATLANTIC	58	-	33	-	-	-	-	1	64	72	21	2	51
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland	9	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	3	1	9
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Virginia	24	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	4	-	11
West Virginia	7	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	1
North Carolina	4	-	NN	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	2	1	5
South Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	3	-	-
Georgia	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	12	24	-	-	8
Florida	14	-	15	-	-	-	-	1	25	23	9	-	14
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	17	1	3	-	-	-	33	3	21	56	2	-	9
Kentucky	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	7	12	2	-	4
Tennessee	4	-	NN	-	-	-	1	-	8	27	-	-	1
Alabama	12	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	5	6	-	-	4
Mississippi	-	1	-	-	-	-	29	-	1	11	-	-	-
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	19	2	19	-	2	4	6	-	20	54	40	1	15
Arkansas	-	2	7	-	-	4	-	-	-	17	-	-	-
Louisiana	-	-	NN	-	-	-	4	-	-	5	-	-	1
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	6	4	-	-
Texas	19	-	12	-	2	-	1	-	18	26	36	1	14
MOUNTAIN	3	-	57	-	4	-	-	-	17	35	19	-	9
Montana	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-
Idaho	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Colorado	2	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	6	-	6
New Mexico	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	9	-	1
Arizona	-	-	NN	-	1	-	-	-	8	14	2	-	1
Utah	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada*	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PACIFIC	35	-	23	3	44	6	4	-	71	132	32	5	88
Washington	-	-	8	3	41	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	4
Oregon	10	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	5	12	2	-	1
California*	23	-	-	-	1	4	4	-	64	111	29	5	77
Alaska	2	-	4	-	2	2	-	-	-	5	-	-	2
Hawaii	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4
Guam*	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	NA	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	-
Puerto Rico	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	-	2
Virgin Islands	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NN: Not notifiable

NA: Not available

*Delayed reports: Asep. meng.: Mo. -2; Chickenpox: Calif. +3, Guam +2; Hep. B: Vt. +1, Mo. -1, Guam +1; Hep. A: Mo. -1, Nev. +3, Guam +2; Hep. unsp.: Mo. -1; Malaria: Pa. -1

Table III-Continued
Cases of Specified Notifiable Diseases: United States
Weeks Ending August 13, 1977 and August 14, 1976 - 32nd Week

REPORTING AREA	MEASLES (Rubella)			MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS TOTAL			MUMPS		PERTUSSIS	RUBELLA		TETANUS
	1977	CUMULATIVE		1977	CUMULATIVE		1977	CUM. 1977	1977	1977	CUM. 1977	CUM. 1977
		1977	1976		1977	1976						
UNITED STATES	204	52,609	33,908	22	1,189	1,073	145	15,177	24	81	18,262	32
NEW ENGLAND	7	2,462	372	1	51	51	4	625	-	6	1,180	1
Maine	2	166	6	-	3	1	-	46	-	-	69	-
New Hampshire	-	510	9	-	3	5	-	90	-	-	240	-
Vermont	-	289	34	1	5	3	-	7	-	-	64	-
Massachusetts*	-	634	35	-	16	16	2	116	-	2	373	-
Rhode Island	3	64	14	-	1	5	2	52	-	-	134	-
Connecticut	2	799	274	-	23	21	-	314	-	4	300	1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	18	8,281	6,919	3	167	148	14	1,239	1	2	5,981	3
Upstate New York	3	3,776	2,902	-	41	61	3	278	-	-	3,355	1
New York City	9	698	445	-	41	38	7	458	1	1	305	-
New Jersey	1	195	591	2	35	19	1	341	-	1	1,777	2
Pennsylvania	5	3,612	2,981	1	50	30	3	162	-	-	544	-
EAST NORTH CENTRAL ..	86	11,070	14,466	-	114	132	40	5,195	5	20	3,613	3
Ohio*	19	1,840	565	-	41	52	2	644	1	2	1,105	1
Indiana	10	4,294	3,250	-	8	6	9	295	-	10	910	1
Illinois	50	1,624	1,515	-	20	16	12	889	-	7	310	-
Michigan	-	914	5,810	-	33	49	2	1,787	4	-	904	1
Wisconsin	7	2,398	3,326	-	12	9	15	1,580	-	1	384	-
WEST NORTH CENTRAL ..	7	9,705	1,194	4	68	69	28	3,483	1	1	490	4
Minnesota	1	2,618	412	4	25	14	-	6	-	-	16	1
Iowa*	5	4,289	41	-	6	9	1	1,248	-	-	158	-
Missouri*	-	945	18	-	26	23	26	1,177	1	1	35	2
North Dakota	1	23	3	-	1	3	-	16	-	-	11	-
South Dakota	-	66	4	-	4	2	-	59	-	-	17	-
Nebraska	-	209	55	-	1	5	1	68	-	-	2	-
Kansas	-	1,555	661	-	5	13	-	909	-	-	251	1
SOUTH ATLANTIC	52	4,473	2,138	5	256	207	16	695	6	4	1,582	8
Delaware	-	22	128	-	3	6	4	123	-	-	24	-
Maryland	-	371	715	-	18	16	3	58	-	-	5	-
District of Columbia ..	-	4	12	-	-	2	-	5	-	-	-	-
Virginia	51	2,680	742	-	15	33	3	88	1	1	574	1
West Virginia	-	214	183	-	9	6	-	147	-	2	103	-
North Carolina	-	62	15	-	59	37	-	49	-	1	441	-
South Carolina	-	148	4	-	28	36	-	10	1	-	209	-
Georgia*	1	764	2	3	44	19	-	20	4	-	49	1
Florida	-	208	337	2	80	52	6	195	-	-	177	6
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL ..	9	1,943	805	1	131	99	13	815	3	2	1,908	2
Kentucky	2	1,175	739	-	26	18	3	84	-	-	76	1
Tennessee	7	653	50	1	34	42	8	501	3	2	1,714	1
Alabama	-	77	-	-	47	28	2	200	-	-	109	-
Mississippi	-	38	16	-	24	11	-	30	-	-	9	-
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL ..	2	2,049	668	4	214	171	16	1,352	3	11	774	4
Arkansas	-	39	-	1	13	10	7	58	-	-	3	1
Louisiana	-	74	187	-	79	32	-	35	-	-	27	1
Oklahoma	-	54	286	-	10	18	5	464	1	-	29	-
Texas	2	1,882	195	3	112	111	4	795	2	11	715	2
MOUNTAIN	9	2,475	5,002	-	41	30	1	585	-	10	351	2
Montana	3	1,157	202	-	2	4	1	10	-	-	14	1
Idaho*	-	128	2,020	-	4	3	-	121	-	-	11	-
Wyoming	1	18	3	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	4	1
Colorado	1	498	245	-	1	5	-	253	-	-	232	-
New Mexico	-	268	15	-	18	3	-	107	-	-	11	-
Arizona	-	297	226	-	11	9	-	-	-	1	12	-
Utah	4	16	2,228	-	3	4	-	76	-	9	58	-
Nevada	-	93	63	-	1	2	-	15	-	-	9	-
PACIFIC	14	10,151	2,344	4	147	166	13	1,188	5	25	2,383	5
Washington	-	529	331	-	18	28	-	257	1	-	436	-
Oregon	2	359	151	-	11	15	2	215	1	-	104	-
California	11	9,170	1,855	4	90	103	9	669	3	13	1,453	5
Alaska	-	58	4	-	26	17	-	25	-	-	1	-
Hawaii	1	35	3	-	2	3	2	22	-	12	389	-
Guam*	NA	4	13	-	-	-	NA	4	NA	NA	7	-
Puerto Rico	16	807	327	-	1	3	15	602	-	-	29	8
Virgin Islands	-	14	10	-	-	-	-	186	-	-	2	-

NA: Not available

*Delayed reports: Measles: Mass. -2, Ohio -G, Iowa -2, Idaho +1; Men. inf.: Mo. -2, Ga. +3; Mumps: Guam +1; Rubella: Iowa +1, Guam +1; Tetanus: Idaho +1 (1976)

Table III-Continued
Cases of Specified Notifiable Diseases: United States
Weeks Ending August 13, 1977 and August 14, 1976 - 32nd Week

REPORTING AREA	TUBERCULOSIS		TULA- REMIA	TYPHOID FEVER		TYPHUS-FEVER TICK-BORNE (RMSF)		VENEREAL DISEASES (Civilian Cases Only)						RABIES IN ANIMALS
								GONORRHEA			SYPHILIS (Pri. & Sec.)			
	1977	CUM. 1977	CUM. 1977	1977	CUM. 1977	1977	CUM. 1977	1977	CUMULATIVE		1977	CUMULATIVE		CUM. 1977
									1977	1976		1977	1976	
UNITED STATES	556	18,598	90	6	220	60	776	20,876	593,351	607,756	378	12,612	14,904	1,798
NEW ENGLAND	29	702	1	-	12	-	6	597	15,561	16,620	16	524	465	30
Maine	6	55	-	-	-	-	-	31	1,105	1,405	-	14	13	25
New Hampshire	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	31	618	462	-	3	8	1
Vermont	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	11	407	412	-	6	7	-
Massachusetts	19	397	1	-	9	-	1	273	6,714	8,064	12	376	318	3
Rhode Island	4	57	-	-	2	-	3	42	1,272	1,074	-	7	16	-
Connecticut	-	152	-	-	1	-	2	209	5,445	5,203	4	118	103	1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	86	2,932	1	4	51	3	52	2,106	60,126	69,905	44	1,743	2,507	52
Upstate New York	20	475	1	-	7	1	26	539	10,268	11,106	-	166	149	26
New York City	24	955	-	1	20	-	-	662	23,460	31,493	30	1,097	1,574	-
New Jersey	20	756	-	1	17	1	9	232	10,480	10,564	7	226	357	22
Pennsylvania*	22	746	-	2	7	1	17	673	15,918	16,742	7	254	427	4
EAST NORTH CENTRAL ..	86	2,941	3	-	20	3	15	4,084	93,641	95,486	51	1,339	1,300	77
Ohio	30	497	1	-	7	1	7	1,293	24,916	23,499	7	310	306	-
Indiana	8	340	-	-	1	-	2	236	8,488	9,336	3	101	72	6
Illinois	28	1,157	-	-	3	2	5	1,355	30,422	33,794	34	708	681	23
Michigan	17	817	-	-	9	-	1	902	21,390	20,353	1	153	171	4
Wisconsin	3	130	2	-	-	-	-	298	8,425	8,504	6	67	70	44
WEST NORTH CENTRAL ..	15	620	11	-	13	1	23	1,152	31,443	31,415	5	287	266	451
Minnesota	2	136	-	-	4	-	-	212	5,722	5,670	-	86	61	171
Iowa	-	61	-	-	-	-	-	109	3,635	3,947	1	34	26	69
Missouri*	9	257	10	-	4	-	13	591	13,281	12,471	3	103	108	35
North Dakota	1	15	-	-	1	-	-	28	593	465	-	-	-	70
South Dakota	1	33	1	-	-	-	1	67	913	885	-	2	4	75
Nebraska	-	24	-	-	1	1	1	41	2,669	2,686	-	24	18	1
Kansas*	2	94	-	-	3	-	8	104	4,630	5,291	1	38	49	30
SOUTH ATLANTIC	92	4,162	9	2	39	32	432	4,483	146,544	148,415	109	3,576	4,525	194
Delaware	1	36	-	-	-	-	1	27	2,024	2,002	-	18	44	2
Maryland	23	594	2	-	2	7	57	651	18,608	19,734	16	236	385	-
District of Columbia ..	6	195	-	-	1	-	-	333	9,698	10,275	14	378	363	-
Virginia*	13	489	-	-	9	9	125	771	15,351	15,809	25	360	407	4
West Virginia	1	158	-	-	3	-	3	63	2,011	1,908	1	2	19	5
North Carolina*	23	698	2	-	3	10	160	673	21,810	21,491	18	501	834	7
South Carolina	-	359	2	-	-	3	44	508	13,645	13,936	-	155	228	7
Georgia	-	483	3	2	11	3	42	1,457	28,804	27,541	35	742	664	123
Florida	25	1,150	-	-	10	-	-	NA	34,593	35,719	NA	1,184	1,581	46
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL ..	76	1,665	6	-	4	15	127	1,782	52,470	53,703	16	449	596	50
Kentucky*	38	428	2	-	-	11	34	342	7,256	6,825	1	53	85	17
Tennessee	7	506	4	-	1	3	77	822	21,062	21,382	7	143	207	26
Alabama	12	438	-	-	1	1	14	336	14,234	15,185	1	86	127	7
Mississippi	19	293	-	-	2	-	2	282	9,918	10,311	7	167	177	-
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL ..	65	2,206	49	-	12	6	109	2,619	74,725	79,212	58	1,839	1,750	556
Arkansas	4	253	31	-	5	2	26	168	5,783	7,399	1	44	57	86
Louisiana	10	413	1	-	-	-	1	249	11,079	11,532	4	419	371	12
Oklahoma	12	203	8	-	1	2	61	352	7,086	7,431	1	51	68	177
Texas	39	1,337	9	-	6	2	21	1,850	50,777	52,850	52	1,325	1,254	281
MOUNTAIN	23	522	6	-	16	-	10	806	24,060	24,393	6	256	401	104
Montana	2	28	1	-	-	-	3	42	1,225	1,228	-	4	5	33
Idaho	-	25	-	-	-	-	4	60	1,138	1,283	-	5	15	-
Wyoming	-	8	1	-	-	-	2	14	596	470	-	4	3	1
Colorado*	2	73	3	-	8	-	1	235	6,213	6,042	-	75	90	35
New Mexico	6	90	-	-	-	-	-	107	3,527	4,608	1	48	98	-
Arizona	11	237	1	-	4	-	-	203	6,847	7,285	5	104	146	31
Utah	1	29	-	-	4	-	-	91	1,374	1,210	-	6	17	4
Nevada	1	32	-	-	-	-	-	54	3,140	2,267	-	10	27	-
PACIFIC	84	2,848	4	-	53	-	2	3,247	94,781	88,607	73	2,599	3,094	284
Washington*	NA	147	-	-	1	-	-	196	7,106	7,454	NA	106	90	2
Oregon	-	123	-	-	3	-	-	206	6,461	6,860	15	89	62	4
California	77	2,171	4	-	48	-	2	2,695	76,133	70,054	57	2,361	2,870	265
Alaska	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	108	3,093	2,538	-	18	12	13
Hawaii	7	372	-	-	1	-	-	42	1,988	1,701	1	25	60	-
Guam*	NA	37	-	NA	1	NA	-	NA	124	211	NA	1	2	-
Puerto Rico	6	218	-	-	4	-	-	57	1,967	1,733	19	347	362	40
Virgin Islands	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	124	164	1	7	46	-

NA: Not available

*Delayed reports: TB: Pa. +22, Mo. -1, Kans. -1, N.C. -8, Wash +42, Guam +2; Tularemia: Mo. +2; RMSF: Mo. +1, Va. -1, Ky. -1; GC: Wash. +1 mil., Guam +6 civ.
Syphilis: Wash. +28; An. Rabies: Colo. -1

Table IV
Deaths in 121 United States Cities*
Week Ending August 13, 1977 - 32nd Week

REPORTING AREA	ALL CAUSES					Pneumonia and Influenza ALL AGES	REPORTING AREA	ALL CAUSES					Pneumonia and Influenza ALL AGES
	ALL AGES	65 Years and Over	45-64 Years	25-44 Years	Under 1 Year			ALL AGES	65 Years and Over	45-64 Years	25-44 Years	Under 1 Year	
NEW ENGLAND	574	383	125	24	15	31	SOUTH ATLANTIC	1,233	669	372	92	52	42
Boston, Mass.	152	89	38	12	5	10	Atlanta, Ga.	132	68	38	18	5	4
Bridgeport, Conn.	37	29	7	-	1	1	Baltimore, Md.	274	155	86	16	11	5
Cambridge, Mass.	21	18	3	-	-	1	Charlotte, N. C.	39	17	15	4	2	1
Fall River, Mass.	36	27	8	-	-	1	Jacksonville, Fla.	89	46	27	10	1	3
Hartford, Conn.	43	21	10	4	2	1	Miami, Fla.	135	54	62	4	6	3
Lowell, Mass.	18	14	3	1	-	2	Norfolk, Va.	48	28	13	1	4	2
Lynn, Mass.	15	12	3	-	-	-	Richmond, Va.	78	51	12	8	3	7
New Bedford, Mass.	31	24	7	-	-	3	Savannah, Ga.	40	18	14	4	1	4
New Haven, Conn.	41	28	6	-	4	2	St. Petersburg, Fla.	68	55	5	2	5	4
Providence, R.I.	59	40	12	2	2	5	Tampa, Fla.	80	42	21	7	5	7
Somerville, Mass.	8	6	1	-	-	2	Washington, D. C.	200	107	64	13	9	-
Springfield, Mass.	32	19	9	2	-	-	Wilmington, Del.	50	28	15	5	-	2
Waterbury, Conn.	26	15	9	1	-	-							
Worcester, Mass.	55	41	9	2	1	3							
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	2,686	1,680	648	192	90	102	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	668	411	176	35	21	31
Albany, N. Y.	58	40	12	-	4	2	Birmingham, Ala.	89	50	28	5	1	-
Allentown, Pa.	28	20	7	-	-	-	Chattanooga, Tenn.	40	24	10	3	-	2
Buffalo, N. Y.	125	85	30	3	4	6	Knoxville, Tenn.	39	27	11	1	-	-
Camden, N. J.	39	18	15	3	2	2	Louisville, Ky.	135	84	39	6	4	13
Elizabeth, N. J.	29	22	6	1	-	1	Memphis, Tenn.	153	95	37	9	5	8
Erie, Pa.†	32	21	7	2	1	2	Mobile, Ala.	62	39	8	5	8	2
Jersey City, N. J.	62	34	17	8	2	1	Montgomery, Ala.	33	20	12	1	-	2
Newark, N. J.	61	24	12	9	16	-	Nashville, Tenn.	117	72	31	5	3	4
New York City, N. Y.	1,370	861	328	107	33	51	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	1,220	668	296	115	51	33
Paterson, N. J.	35	26	4	2	3	3	Austin, Tex.	55	32	13	4	3	3
Philadelphia, Pa.	296	195	65	23	7	9	Baton Rouge, La.	37	23	10	4	-	1
Pittsburgh, Pa.†	169	98	48	10	7	8	Corpus Christi, Tex.	19	10	6	1	-	-
Reading, Pa.	35	25	8	1	-	2	Dallas, Tex.	173	96	42	10	12	3
Rochester, N. Y.	127	80	31	5	5	6	El Paso, Tex.	48	22	20	3	1	1
Schenectady, N. Y.	15	10	2	3	-	2	Fort Worth, Tex.	88	61	19	4	2	-
Scranton, Pa.†	37	25	9	1	1	2	Houston, Tex.	310	155	61	47	9	10
Syracuse, N. Y.	75	37	19	9	5	2	Little Rock, Ark.	51	29	10	6	4	3
Trenton, N. J.	43	24	18	1	-	-	New Orleans, La.	157	86	44	14	4	1
Utica, N. Y.	24	20	2	2	-	3	San Antonio, Tex.	152	84	33	15	11	2
Yonkers, N. Y.	26	15	8	2	-	-	Shreveport, La.	33	18	10	1	3	-
							Tulsa, Okla.	97	52	28	6	2	9
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	2,197	1,296	557	151	93	48	MOUNTAIN	516	290	134	44	28	18
Akron, Ohio	39	23	11	1	3	-	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	66	34	22	7	1	3
Canton, Ohio	58	38	11	4	-	2	Colorado Springs, Colo.	23	12	6	2	1	3
Chicago, Ill.	541	285	163	41	26	9	Denver, Colo.	132	83	28	10	6	4
Cincinnati, Ohio	168	105	38	10	5	4	Las Vegas, Nev.	28	9	13	4	1	3
Cleveland, Ohio	182	91	55	18	8	-	Ogden, Utah	22	15	3	-	1	1
Columbus, Ohio	93	57	26	5	4	7	Phoenix, Ariz.	106	65	25	9	6	3
Dayton, Ohio	79	45	24	5	3	1	Pueblo, Colo.	17	10	5	2	-	1
Detroit, Mich.	257	148	69	15	11	2	Salt Lake City, Utah	55	26	14	4	9	-
Evansville, Ind.	50	36	8	3	3	2	Tucson, Ariz.	67	36	18	6	3	-
Fort Wayne, Ind.	35	22	12	1	-	-							
Gary, Ind.	13	4	3	1	2	-	PACIFIC	1,646	1,002	414	110	55	39
Grand Rapids, Mich.	56	44	11	-	-	4	Berkeley, Calif.	19	11	6	2	-	-
Indianapolis, Ind.	180	109	33	17	11	4	Fresno, Calif.	71	46	10	6	4	3
Madison, Wis.	50	32	8	4	1	6	Glendale, Calif.	26	22	3	-	-	-
Milwaukee, Wis.	119	83	27	3	3	1	Honolulu, Hawaii	64	29	22	6	4	3
Peoria, Ill.	39	26	5	2	6	-	Long Beach, Calif.	72	46	19	4	1	-
Rockford, Ill.	34	19	10	1	1	2	Los Angeles, Calif.	536	317	145	44	13	15
South Bend, Ind.	45	32	8	4	-	1	Oakland, Calif.	86	50	20	7	7	2
Toledo, Ohio	111	72	23	11	1	3	Pasadena, Calif.	32	22	7	1	-	-
Youngstown, Ohio	48	25	12	5	5	-	Portland, Oreg.	127	82	29	6	6	3
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	690	415	160	38	42	23	Sacramento, Calif.	56	35	14	3	1	-
Des Moines, Iowa	61	38	15	4	1	2	San Diego, Calif.	121	73	22	10	8	3
Duluth, Minn.	28	12	11	1	2	-	San Francisco, Calif.	134	84	33	10	4	3
Kansas City, Kans.	35	15	8	3	2	1	San Jose, Calif.	67	41	18	2	-	2
Kansas City, Mo.	112	73	25	5	6	3	Seattle, Wash.	144	84	41	6	6	-
Lincoln, Nebr.	26	18	6	-	1	1	Spokane, Wash.	63	43	15	3	1	5
Minneapolis, Minn.	81	48	18	4	8	4	Tacoma, Wash.	28	17	10	-	-	-
Omaha, Nebr.	56	30	14	3	7	1							
St. Louis, Mo.	174	109	36	15	8	3	TOTAL	11,430	6,814	2,882	801	447	367
St. Paul, Minn.	70	40	21	2	3	2	Expected Number	11,232	6,733	2,900	757	386	363
Wichita, Kans.	47	32	6	1	4	6							

*By place of occurrence and week of filing certificate. Excludes fetal deaths.

†Estimate based on average percent of divisional total

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The editor welcomes accounts of interesting cases, outbreaks, environmental hazards, or other public health problems of current interest to health officials. Send reports to: Center for Disease Control, Attn.: Editor, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, Atlanta, Georgia 30333.

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Epidemiologic Notes and Reports

Gastrointestinal Illness at a Boy Scout Jamboree — Pennsylvania

Approximately 135 boy scouts from the Los Angeles County area developed a gastrointestinal illness while traveling to and attending the 1977 Boy Scouts of America Jamboree at Moraine State Park in western Pennsylvania in early August (Figure 1). The jamboree was attended by approximately 28,000 male and female scouts 12-18 years old from 50 states and at least 20 foreign countries.

On August 1, the first day of the jamboree, a camp physician noted cases of intestinal illness in boy scouts from the Los Angeles County area. Their illness, which lasted 1-1½ days, was characterized by nausea, vomiting, mild diarrhea, and low grade fever.

These patients were from a group of about 650 scouts who had departed from Los Angeles airport in 2 separate groups on July 25 and July 27, respectively. The group that left on July 25 departed on 2 chartered airplanes and arrived in New York City that evening. The first cases occurred shortly after arrival. The group spent the next 2 days touring the city by bus and boat before departing July 27 to the District of Columbia, where they met the second group. Both groups then spent July 28-July 31 touring the capital and Gettysburg. Many of the scouts from both groups became ill during this period. On August 1, they arrived by bus at the jamboree.

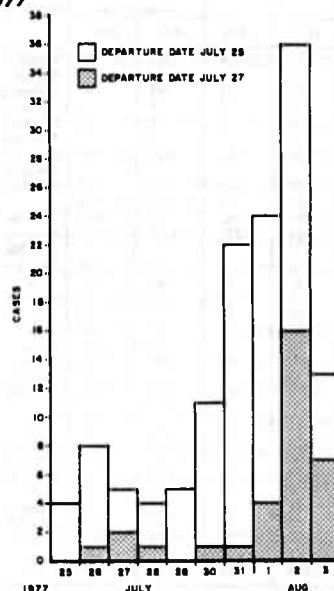
Subsequent questionnaires, completed by 562 of the 650 Los Angeles scouts, revealed an overall attack rate of 24%. Analysis of the onset dates in relationship to date of departure from Los Angeles showed that the greatest number of cases in the second group occurred 1½-2 days later than in the first group. The questionnaires did not implicate food, water, seat position on airplane, troop number, or hotel as contributing factors of illness.

At the camp, ill scouts were treated in a remote facility

until they were well, and those not ill were encouraged to increase personal hygiene. There were few new episodes of illness at the camp, and there was no recognized secondary spread to scouts from other areas.

The illness was presumed to be of viral origin, the mechanism of spread, person-to-person. Stool specimens have been collected for bacterial and viral studies. Results are pending.

FIGURE 1. 132 cases of gastrointestinal illness in boy scouts, July 25-August 3, 1977



Reported by J Langridge, Boy Scouts of America; W Parkin, DVM, State Epidemiologist, Pennsylvania State Dept of Health; Environmental Health Services Div, Bur of State Services, Enteric Diseases Br, Bacterial Diseases Div, Bur of Epidemiology, CDC.

International Notes

Imported Human Rabies — Western Europe

Imported rabies is becoming a problem in developed European countries — where, historically, rabies has been uncommon — according to the World Health Organization.

From January 1, 1970 through April 15, 1977, 15 cases of imported rabies in humans occurred in western Europe; all were fatal. (Table 1 describes 9 of these cases.) Six cases occurred in France, 5 in the Federal Republic of Germany, 3 in Great Britain, and 1 in Sweden.

In the same period, 5 indigenous cases occurred: 2 in Switzerland and 3 in the Federal Republic of Germany. The German cases included a 22-year-old man who was treated after exposure and died; a 5-year-old boy who was bitten on the face, received 10 doses of Hempt-type vaccine, and died; and a 71-year-old woman who received 6 doses of vaccine, voluntarily stopped treatment, and died. The sources of infection for these 3 cases were a cat and 2 foxes, respectively.

Although there have been 3 well-documented, non-fatal

cases of rabies in humans (1 in the United States in 1970 in a 9-year-old Ohio boy, 1 in Argentina in 1972 in a 45-year-old woman in Mendoza, and 1 in the United States in a 32-year-old laboratory technician [1]), once clinical symptoms develop, rabies is almost invariably fatal.

TABLE 1. Imported human rabies cases, Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden, and United Kingdom, 1970-1976

Country	Date of Death	Age	Sex	Incubation Period	Clinical Illness	Biting Animal
Federal Republic of Germany	January 1, 1971	36	M	50 days*	19 days	dog
Federal Republic of Germany	April 7, 1972	36	M	87 days	8 days	dog
Sweden	February 27, 1974	32	M	45 days*	13 days	dog
Federal Republic of Germany	June 15, 1975	28	M	78 days*	28 days	dog
United Kingdom	June 28, 1975	22	M	50 days*	22 days	dog
United Kingdom	July 8, 1975	37	M	51 days	35 days	dog
Federal Republic of Germany	July 16, 1975	N/A		62 days	8 days	dog
United Kingdom	June 18, 1976	52	M	300 days*	4 days	dog
Federal Republic of Germany	September 4, 1976	44	M	28 days	17 days	dog

*Approximation

Reported by the World Health Organization in the *Weekly Epidemiological Record* 52:133-134, 1977; and the *Viral Zoonoses Section, Viral Diseases Div, Bur of Epidemiology, CDC.*

Reference

1. MMWR 26:249, 1977

Current Trends**Primary and Secondary Syphilis — United States, June 1977**

Reported cases of primary and secondary syphilis numbered 1,667 in June 1977, down 13.5% from the 1,927 cases reported in June 1976 (Table 2). This represents the 15th consecutive month in which a decline in cases has been reported. In the first 6 months of 1977 (January-June) 1,521 fewer cases (-15.2%) were reported compared to the same time period of the previous year. Thirty-seven areas reported fewer cases during the first 6 months of

1977 compared to the same time period of 1976. Also, early latent (less than 1-year duration) syphilis declined 14.6% in June 1977 versus June 1976; during the first 6 months of 1977 versus the same time period of 1976, such cases decreased 15.2%.

Reported by Venereal Disease Control Div, Bur of State Services, CDC.

TABLE 2. Summary of reported primary and secondary syphilis cases by reporting area, June 1977 and June 1976 — provisional data

Reporting Area by HEW Regions	June		Calendar Year Cumulative January-June		Reporting Area by HEW Regions	June		Calendar Year Cumulative January-June		Reporting Area by HEW Regions	June		Calendar Year Cumulative January-June	
	1977	1976	1977	1976		1977	1976	1977	1976		1977	1976	1977	1976
Connecticut	23	16	93	78	Illinois (Excl. Chicago)	11	13	90	82	Arizona	17	18	86	125
Maine	4	0	12	9	Chicago	73	75	472	442	California (Excl. LA & SF)	117	191	739	1074
Massachusetts	52	33	299	247	Indiana (Excl. Indianapolis)	10	6	50	42	Los Angeles*	133	161	689	937
New Hampshire	2	1	4	5	Indianapolis*	0	0	25	18	San Francisco*	59	49	422	379
Rhode Island	2	2	7	13	Michigan	32	14	135	127	Hawaii	3	10	18	49
Vermont	1	1	5	3	Minnesota	11	2	73	46	Nevada	1	5	8	24
REGION I TOTAL	84	53	420	355	Ohio	29	34	263	254	REGION IX TOTAL	330	434	1962	2588
New Jersey	29	45	174	279	Wisconsin	8	5	51	52	Alaska	3	1	17	13
New York (Excl. NYC)	22	22	136	130	REGION V TOTAL	174	149	1159	1063	Idaho	0	0	4	14
New York City	145	180	887	1251	Arkansas	3	4	30	44	Oregon	9	6	65	59
REGION II TOTAL	196	247	1197	1660	Louisiana	59	65	318	306	Washington	25	11	108	73
Delaware	0	4	14	36	New Mexico	6	14	40	95	REGION X TOTAL	37	18	194	159
District of Columbia	45	37	300	306	Oklahoma	7	8	39	54	UNITED STATES TOTAL	1667	1927	10044	12091
Maryland (Excl. Baltimore)	12	20	84	92	Texas	182	209	947	985	Puerto Rico	49	64	299	309
Baltimore	26	40	133	220	REGION VI TOTAL	257	300	1374	1484	Virgin Islands	0	4	9	22
Pennsylvania (Excl. Phila.)	12	22	82	132	Iowa	1	2	19	21	United States, Including Outlying Areas	1716	1995	10352	12422
Philadelphia	20	37	133	208	Kansas	6	4	39	41					
Virginia	44	45	281	318	Missouri	8	13	78	92					
West Virginia	0	1	1	17	Nebraska	3	0	24	13					
REGION III TOTAL	159	206	1028	1329	REGION VII TOTAL	18	19	160	167					
Alabama	11	16	60	95	Colorado	10	8	63	71					
Florida	153	184	976	1293	Montana	2	1	3	5					
Georgia (Excl. Atlanta)	66	51	352	267	North Dakota	0	1	2	2					
Atlanta*	34	43	203	252	South Dakota	1	0	2	2					
Kentucky	9	10	42	72	Utah	0	3	4	18					
Mississippi	23	26	135	130	Wyoming	0	0	2	4					
North Carolina	60	98	465	688	REGION VIII TOTAL	13	13	76	102					
South Carolina	20	38	128	201										
Tennessee	23	22	113	186										
REGION IV TOTAL	399	488	2474	3184										

*County Data

Expiration Date of 1976-77 Influenza Vaccine

Under the terms that established the National Swine Flu Immunization Program, vaccine — both monovalent and bivalent — purchased for use in the Swine Flu Program is

not to be administered to anyone after August 1, 1977. The federal authority for the Program expired on that date.

Reported by the Immunization Div, Bur of State Services, CDC.

**U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE / CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30333**

Director, Center for Disease Control, William H. Foege, M.D.
Director, Bureau of Epidemiology, Philip S. Brachman, M.D.
Editor, Michael B. Gregg, M.D.
Managing Editor, Anne D. Mather, M.A.
Chief, MMWR Statistical Activity, Dennis J. Bregman, M.S.

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