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 March 21, 1959

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL REPORTS

Influenza

Additional reports of influenza confirmed by isolation of virus or serologic tests have been received during the past week. These indicate a fairly wide distribution of type B influenza. This type has been identified in association with increases in respiratory infections in 11 States and the District of Columbia, and in sporadic cases in 3 other States. Type A-2 (Asian) infections have been demonstrated in 3 widely separated States, namely New York, Florida, and California. The mortality from all causes and from influenza and pneumonia continues to be within normal limits in the 114 large cities.

Dr. H. M. Rose, Columbia University, states that there has been a considerable increase in respiratory illness in New York City. This was seen in the outpatient department of a hospital and in the private practice of some physicians. A strain of type A-2 influenza virus was isolated from a nurse who became ill on March 10.

The Georgia Department of Public Health reports serologic confirmation of type B influenza of single cases in Augusta and Atlanta. The case in the latter city was a student in a university. Serologic confirmation has been reported in 6 of 11 paired specimens of serum obtained in an outbreak which began about the middle of February in a De Kalb County high school.

Dr. A. A. Jenkins, Utah Department of Health, states in a followup report that the outbreak of influenza-like disease in Salt Lake County has spread rapidly through Salt Lake City and County involving high schools, junior high schools, and more recently, elementary schools. Absenteeism in some schools reached 50 percent. Five paired sera showed more than a 4-fold rise in titer in serologic tests against influenza B virus.

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)	11th WEEK			CUMULATIVE NUMBER						Approximate seasonal low point
				First 11 weeks			Since seasonal low week			
	Ended Mar. 21, 1959	Ended Mar. 22, 1958	Median 1954-58	1959	1958	Median 1954-58	1958-59	1957-58	Median 1953-54 to 1957-58	
Anthrax-----062	-	-	1	-	-	6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Botulism-----049.1	-	-	-	2	-	-	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Brucellosis (undulant fever)-----044	14	8	24	137	141	181	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Diphtheria-----055	10	14	28	241	179	409	853	977	1,645	July 1
Encephalitis, infectious-----082	27	37	24	284	246	226	2,025	1,559	1,559	June 1
Hepatitis, infectious, and serum-----092,N998.5 pt.	617	379	481	6,195	3,576	5,581	11,612	7,895	13,490	Sept. 1
Malaria-----110-117	1	-	5	14	7	33	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Measles-----085	17,106	31,572	24,444	140,249	187,796	166,512	191,638	226,236	202,604	Sept. 1
Meningococcal infections-----057	69	62	71	594	728	798	1,457	1,737	1,765	Sept. 1
Meningitis, other-----340	[2]73	62	---	702	606	---	---	---	---	---
Poliomyelitis-----080	34	14	58	249	172	890	6,091	5,572	29,161	Apr. 1
Paralytic-----080.0,080.1	21	6	28	172	96	405	3,191	1,998	---	Apr. 1
Nonparalytic-----080.2	10	5	15	42	54	228	1,997	2,702	---	Apr. 1
Unspecified-----080.3	3	3	10	35	22	168	903	872	---	Apr. 1
Psittacosis-----096.2	6	3	5	23	30	51	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Rabies in man-----094	-	-	-	-	1	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Typhoid fever-----040	8	11	27	115	156	266	1,014	1,186	1,702	Apr. 1
Typhus fever, endemic-----101	-	1	1	6	10	14	70	100	130	Apr. 1
Rabies in animals-----	88	102	135	897	1,050	1,312	1,798	1,948	2,412	Oct. 1

[1]Data show no pronounced seasonal change in incidence.
[2]Includes 12 cases of aseptic meningitis; see footnotes to table 2.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL REPORTS—Continued

Dr. J. J. Procknow, University of Chicago, reports the isolation of influenza B from a patient who is a resident of Chicago. Large numbers of respiratory infections are said to have been occurring in the city. Isolation of type B influenza virus has also been reported at the Great Lakes Naval Training Center by Capt. L. F. Miller. An increase in respiratory disease has been evident in recruits.

Dr. J. E. Hotchin, New York State Division of Laboratories, reports a 40-fold increase in antibody titer to influenza B in a college student at Cornell University.

Dr. A. P. McKee, University of Iowa, reports the isolation of influenza B from a student at the university where there has been some increase in respiratory illnesses.

Respiratory disease outbreaks in schools with high absenteeism rates are also under investigation in Connecticut, Maine, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, and West Virginia. An hemagglutinating agent has been isolated from 3 boys involved in an outbreak in a school in Connecticut. Type of the agents have not been identified. There has been some extension of influenza-like illness into the western part of Massachusetts. It has affected college and high school students in that area.

The California Department of Public Health states that 11 outbreaks of influenza have been reported in the State, all of them since the middle of February. Type A-2 influenza has been identified in 4 outbreaks. One occurred in an industrial plant in Alameda County, affecting about 120 persons. Another was reported in university students of the same county. A group of university students in San Francisco were also involved. About 250 competitors and employees at a ski resort in Placer County were ill with a respiratory illness identified as A-2 influenza by isolation of virus. Influenza B was identified in 2 outbreaks in Los Angeles County. High school students were involved in one group and persons in a reception center of the Probation Department in the other. Four camps maintained by the Probation Department also experienced the same type of illness. An outbreak in a county hospital and one in a large State hospital are under investigation. Illnesses have been reported to be mild.

Poliomyelitis

Dr. Henry M. Hardwicke, Acting Director, Missouri Division of Health, reports that the 11 cases of poliomyelitis reported in Missouri for the current week represent delayed reports of a circumscribed outbreak which began in late December 1958. Of the 11 cases 6 were paralytic. There was 1 death and 3 persons had residual paralysis 2 months after onset of illness. Type 1 poliovirus has been isolated from 5 patients, including the one who died, representing 4 families. None of the 11 persons had received any poliomyelitis vaccine. All of the cases have occurred in children of families belonging to a religious sect of about 50 farm families with a total of some 350 members. There has been no evidence of "spill over" among other citizens of the county where immunization coverage is reasonably good. Additional cases, including 2 possible poliomyelitis deaths, are still under investigation. There have been also innumerable minor illnesses in children of this colony, many of which were thought to be poliomyelitis.

Streptococcal infections

Dr. James C. Hart, Connecticut Department of Health, reports that the incidence of streptococcal sore throat (1,325 cases) in that State for the first 2½ months of 1959 was about 6 times the average incidence (232 cases) for the first 3 months of the years 1954-58. The number of reported cases of scarlet fever through March 14, 1959, is 818 cases compared with an average of 585 cases through March 31, for the years 1954-58. The increased incidence is widespread throughout the State, with no geographic localization. No increased resistance to antibiotics has been noticed. It was reported that in one area, at least, a strain with an affinity for the kidney seems to be present. Thirteen cases of acute nephritis have been seen since December 1, 1958, in a hospital of 108 beds. Two of these patients were adults and the remainder children. Cultures for Streptococcus have been largely negative, but most of the individuals were seen only after the acute infection had subsided. Four of 13 had high antistreptolysin 0 titers.

Botulism

The California Department of Public Health has supplied information on the fatal case of botulism reported the week ended March 14. On February 13 at about 5:30 p.m. the victim, a 45-year-old woman, began to prepare the evening meal. She was unable to open a jar of home-canned string beans and asked her son to open it. He too was unsuccessful; but by running hot water over the lid they finally were able to remove it. Her son thought that at this point she became suspicious of the appearance of the beans and evidently tasted some of the liquid or the cold string beans. Her son stated that the beans then were added to potatoes boiling on the stove. He was unable to say how long they remained in the boiling water but estimated the time as about 15 minutes. The potatoes and beans were then served to two sons. The older one stated he ate very few of the beans because they had a bitter taste. The younger boy ate a quantity of them. Neither boy experienced any symptoms. They stated the remaining beans were put in the ice box and eaten by their mother later. She became ill February 16 at about 7 a.m. The symptoms included muscular weakness, double vision, and difficulty in swallowing, in speech, and in respiration. Her temperature was normal. She died February 25.

Blastomycosis

Dr. A. M. Washburn, Arkansas State Board of Health, reported a case of blastomycosis in a 78-year-old white male. Some 4 years ago a thoracostomy was performed to collapse his lung for a pulmonary infection which was not diagnosed at that time. On September 16, 1958, he was hospitalized and his left hand and forearm were amputated as the result of a severe bruise inflicted upon the back of the hand by a shovel while he was shoveling manure. At the time of his admission to the hospital there were ulcerating lesions about the nose, the angle of the right jaw, and upon the calf of the leg. Carcinoma of the nose was suspected and X-ray treatments were given. Biopsy did not reveal carcinoma and hematoxylin-eosin slides were examined but no organisms were reported. On January 30, 1959, the man entered another hospital with an apparent intestinal infection. The cutaneous lesions were still present, and were diagnosed from the scrapings as blastomycosis by a dermatologist. A complement fixation test gave a titer of 1:32. The slides which had been prepared earlier and preserved were examined. Blastomycetes were reported as being present.

Diarrhea of unknown etiology

Dr. Roland R. Cross, Illinois Department of Public Health, submitted a preliminary report of an explosive outbreak of diarrhea of unknown etiology, which occurred in a small institution for children. The home has a population of 42, ranging in age from newborn to 6 years. The illness to date has not af-

Continued on page 8

Table 2. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, HAWAII, AND PUERTO RICO, FOR WEEKS ENDED MARCH 22, 1958, AND MARCH 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.			
			11th week		Cumulative first 11 weeks				11th week		Cumulative first 11 weeks	
	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958
CONT. UNITED STATES	14	8	10	14	241	179	27	37	617	379	6,195	3,576
NEW ENGLAND	-	1	-	-	3	5	-	1	14	19	198	143
Maine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	40	20
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	8	1
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	4
Massachusetts	-	1	-	-	3	4	-	1	7	12	80	70
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	20	19
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	2	37	29
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	-	-	2	3	17	19	6	7	68	41	835	390
New York	-	-	2	-	10	10	4	4	37	30	496	247
New Jersey	-	-	-	-	6	-	1	3	8	3	107	45
Pennsylvania	-	-	-	3	1	9	1	-	23	8	232	98
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	2	-	1	5	12	13	6	11	82	53	1,005	607
Ohio	-	-	1	-	4	5	1	2	20	23	304	185
Indiana	-	-	-	3	-	4	4	1	4	9	114	69
Illinois	-	-	-	-	6	-	1	4	15	10	193	133
Michigan	2	-	-	2	-	4	-	4	31	9	324	193
Wisconsin	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	12	2	70	27
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	7	5	-	1	14	16	-	4	57	36	516	304
Minnesota	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	15	3	115	38
Iowa	3	5	-	-	2	2	-	-	6	15	49	52
Missouri	-	-	-	-	2	9	-	-	8	3	115	48
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	23	3	120	42
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	4	1
Nebraska	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	1	-	29	14
Kansas	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	12	84	109
SOUTH ATLANTIC	3	-	1	2	57	55	5	1	79	52	653	287
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	29	7
Maryland	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	15	-	168	26
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	9	4
Virginia	2	-	-	1	3	9	-	-	5	12	126	75
West Virginia	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	3	26	172	63
North Carolina	-	-	-	-	6	8	2	-	1	-	37	16
South Carolina	-	-	-	-	4	7	2	-	2	5	10	13
Georgia	1	-	-	1	27	18	-	1	29	2	43	28
Florida	-	-	1	-	16	10	-	-	18	6	59	55
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	1	-	1	-	32	14	-	-	43	45	579	331
Kentucky	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	22	19	303	173
Tennessee	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	15	9	118	89
Alabama	-	-	-	-	7	8	-	-	3	15	104	55
Mississippi	-	-	1	-	21	2	-	-	3	2	54	14
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	1	1	5	3	96	39	-	2	53	33	396	293
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	29	6	-	-	2	2	17	19
Louisiana	-	-	2	1	32	3	-	-	1	-	29	4
Oklahoma	1	-	-	1	1	10	-	2	7	3	59	51
Texas	-	1	3	1	34	20	-	-	43	28	291	219
MOUNTAIN	-	-	-	-	7	16	-	-	117	39	990	587
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	12	6	91	84
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	9	1	135	58
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	6	-	37	3
Colorado	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	31	8	288	58
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	24	6	218	112
Arizona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	8	158	148
Utah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	50	54
Nevada	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	13	70
PACIFIC	-	1	-	-	3	2	10	11	104	61	1,023	634
Alaska	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	(1)	7	(46)
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	4	167	122
Oregon	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	28	12	222	69
California	-	-	-	-	1	1	9	11	62	45	627	443
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	15	13
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	1	7	15	-	-	10	1	49	37

Table 2. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, HAWAII, AND PUERTO RICO, FOR WEEKS ENDED MARCH 22, 1958, AND MARCH 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	
	Total[1]				Paralytic 080.0,080.1				Nonparalytic			
	11th week		Cumulative first 11 weeks		11th week		Cumulative first 11 weeks		080.2		085	
	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958
CONT. UNITED STATES	34	14	249	172	21	6	172	96	10	5	17,106	31,572
NEW ENGLAND	-	1	2	4	-	-	2	2	-	1	965	2,858
Maine	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	33	100
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	154
Vermont	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	58	71
Massachusetts	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	155	1,671
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	386
Connecticut	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	673	476
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	2	-	19	7	2	-	5	4	-	-	4,341	4,736
New York	2	-	14	7	2	-	4	4	-	-	758	3,005
New Jersey	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,745	837
Pennsylvania	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1,838	894
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	2	3	17	19	1	1	12	9	1	-	1,894	6,642
Ohio	1	-	7	3	1	-	4	-	-	-	454	1,520
Indiana	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	298	1,004
Illinois	1	1	1	4	-	-	-	2	1	-	274	638
Michigan	-	2	8	9	-	1	7	4	-	-	314	1,055
Wisconsin	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	554	2,425
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	11	2	28	6	6	2	15	6	5	-	1,165	494
Minnesota	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	47	59
Iowa	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	442	156
Missouri	11	1	21	1	6	1	14	1	5	-	146	138
North Dakota	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	396	74
South Dakota	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	118	2
Nebraska	-	1	3	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	16	65
Kansas	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(*)	(*)
SOUTH ATLANTIC	11	1	57	39	6	-	41	20	2	-	1,610	3,058
Delaware	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	32	9
Maryland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	154
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	79
Virginia	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	627	863
West Virginia	2	-	11	3	1	-	9	3	-	-	443	669
North Carolina	2	-	4	10	1	-	3	3	1	-	128	333
South Carolina	-	-	5	2	-	-	4	1	-	-	60	343
Georgia	-	-	2	4	-	-	2	3	-	-	31	407
Florida	7	1	32	18	4	-	20	8	1	-	217	201
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	1	-	22	16	-	-	16	8	1	-	1,060	3,469
Kentucky	-	-	5	9	-	-	4	5	-	-	214	1,222
Tennessee	-	-	5	2	-	-	4	-	-	-	435	1,749
Alabama	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	309	437
Mississippi	1	-	11	2	-	-	8	-	1	-	102	61
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	5	2	53	27	5	1	43	18	-	1	1,600	6,844
Arkansas	3	-	13	3	3	-	13	3	-	-	30	169
Louisiana	2	-	7	5	2	-	6	4	-	-	6	7
Oklahoma	-	-	3	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	19	554
Texas	-	2	30	18	-	1	22	11	-	1	1,545	6,114
MOUNTAIN	-	1	8	14	-	1	4	5	-	-	1,357	1,628
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	247	236
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	130
Wyoming	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	26	20
Colorado	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	215	230
New Mexico	-	1	4	10	-	1	1	3	-	-	121	481
Arizona	-	-	3	2	-	-	3	1	-	-	616	464
Utah	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	107	63
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
PACIFIC	2	4	43	40	1	1	34	24	1	3	3,114	1,843
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	(36)
Washington	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	763	494
Oregon	-	-	3	5	-	-	3	3	-	-	241	276
California	2	4	37	34	1	1	31	21	1	3	2,105	1,073
Hawaii	-	-	3	2	-	-	3	2	-	-	66	3
Puerto Rico	-	1	3	19	-	1	3	16	-	-	84	131

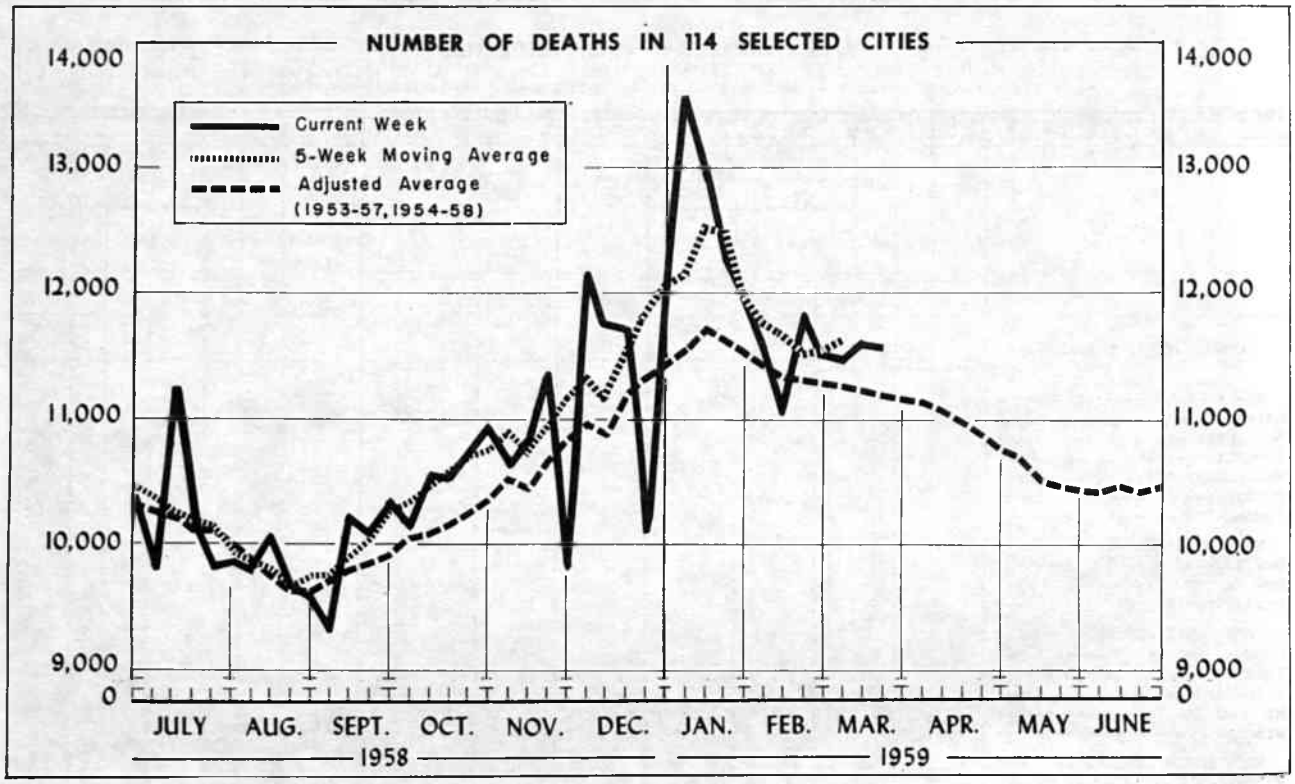
[1]Includes cases not specified by type, category number 080.3.

Table 2. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, HAWAII, AND PUERTO RICO, FOR WEEKS ENDED MARCH 22, 1958, AND MARCH 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	
						11th week		Cumulative first 11 weeks				
	1959	1959	1958	1959	1959	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1959	1958
CONT. UNITED STATES	1	69	62	73	6	8	11	115	156	-	88	102
NEW ENGLAND	-	4	6	14	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Maine	-	-	2	[2]1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	-	2	4	11	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Rhode Island	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Connecticut	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	-	14	3	-	-	-	-	14	15	-	2	4
New York	-	11	1	-	-	-	-	5	3	-	2	1
New Jersey	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	3
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	-	18	20	10	3	1	-	10	18	-	7	15
Ohio	-	5	4	-	-	-	-	5	6	-	2	10
Indiana	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	2	5	-	1	2
Illinois	-	1	7	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Michigan	-	9	5	2	-	-	-	1	3	-	1	-
Wisconsin	-	2	3	-	3	1	-	1	4	-	3	3
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	-	5	5	5	2	-	-	5	20	-	16	13
Minnesota	-	-	2	3	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	5
Iowa	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	5
Missouri	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	3	11	-	7	3
North Dakota	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
Kansas	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
SOUTH ATLANTIC	-	15	8	17	-	2	1	26	21	-	16	25
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
District of Columbia	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Virginia	-	2	4	3	-	-	-	4	2	-	5	10
West Virginia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	4	3
North Carolina	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	5	9	-	3	-
South Carolina	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	1
Georgia	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	11
Florida	-	2	2	[3]10	-	2	-	11	4	-	1	-
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	-	4	7	5	1	-	2	10	18	-	13	31
Kentucky	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	2	5	-	6	21
Tennessee	-	2	2	3	1	-	1	5	6	-	3	3
Alabama	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	6	-	4	6
Mississippi	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	-	4	2	8	-	3	7	24	36	-	33	10
Arkansas	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	19	2
Louisiana	-	-	1	-	-	1	6	6	19	-	3	-
Oklahoma	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	1
Texas	-	2	1	7	-	2	1	10	16	-	11	7
MOUNTAIN	-	-	3	6	-	-	-	8	10	-	-	1
Montana	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-
Wyoming	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Colorado	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	1
Arizona	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-
Utah	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PACIFIC	1	5	8	8	-	2	1	17	17	-	1	3
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Oregon	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-
California	1	4	8	[2]6	-	1	1	14	13	-	1	3
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-

[2]Aseptic meningitis.
[3]Includes 5 cases of 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	11th week ended Mar. 21, 1959	10th week ended Mar. 14, 1959	Adjusted average, 11th week 1954-58	Percent change, adjusted average to current week[1]	CUMULATIVE NUMBER FIRST 11 WEEKS		
					1959	1958	Percent change
TOTAL, REPORTING CITIES	[2]11,598	11,661	11,204	+3.5	[2]131,586	140,033	-6.0
New England (14 cities)	813	712	738	+10.2	8,408	8,722	-3.6
Middle Atlantic (20 cities)	[2]3,428	3,319	3,319	+3.3	[2]37,858	41,201	-8.1
East North Central (19 cities)	2,309	2,513	2,395	-3.6	27,900	30,034	-7.1
West North Central (9 cities)	849	784	791	+7.3	9,357	9,835	-4.9
South Atlantic (11 cities)	[2]1,011	984	931	+8.6	11,262	12,416	-9.3
East South Central (8 cities)	496	544	499	-0.6	6,022	6,771	-11.1
West South Central (13 cities)	[2]952	1,014	898	+6.0	[2]11,108	11,833	-6.1
Mountain (8 cities)	321	323	265	+21.1	3,664	3,451	+6.2
Pacific (12 cities)	1,419	1,468	1,377	+3.1	16,007	15,770	+1.5

[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	11th week ended Mar. 21, 1959	10th week ended Mar. 14, 1959	CUMULATIVE NUMBER FIRST 11 WEEKS	
			1959	1958
NEW ENGLAND:				
Boston, Mass.	297	252	2,838	3,009
Bridgeport, Conn.	34	44	486	510
Cambridge, Mass.	36	23	338	377
Fall River, Mass.	21	21	314	335
Hartford, Conn.	53	53	574	631
Lowell, Mass.	25	19	273	338
Lynn, Mass.	30	19	275	241
New Bedford, Mass.	35	22	284	311
New Haven, Conn.	52	42	538	561
Providence, R. I.	86	60	807	809
Somerville, Mass.	15	14	175	163
Springfield, Mass.	48	59	548	471
Waterbury, Conn.	30	29	312	324
Worcester, Mass.	51	55	646	642
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:				
Albany, N. Y.	59	55	644	654
Allentown, Pa.	35	37	409	388
Buffalo, N. Y.	159	157	1,624	1,949
Camden, N. J.	[1]42	42	[2]449	547
Elizabeth, N. J.	29	24	317	387
Erie, Pa.	33	40	415	398
Jersey City, N. J.	77	90	932	917
Newark, N. J.	104	96	1,220	1,193
New York City, N. Y.	1,809	1,677	19,142	20,898
Paterson, N. J.	42	41	449	543
Philadelphia, Pa.	478	509	5,993	6,601
Pittsburgh, Pa.	178	185	2,203	2,456
Reading, Pa.	19	16	262	259
Rochester, N. Y.	110	96	1,137	1,205
Schenectady, N. Y.	27	19	252	285
Scranton, Pa.	42	35	462	394
Syracuse, N. Y.	71	68	705	730
Trenton, N. J.	52	60	530	649
Utica, N. Y.	33	38	363	349
Yonkers, N. Y.	29	34	350	399
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:				
Akron, Ohio	58	58	683	693
Canton, Ohio	32	25	401	339
Chicago, Ill.	736	818	8,748	9,764
Cincinnati, Ohio	159	149	1,901	2,058
Cleveland, Ohio	175	231	2,457	2,622
Columbus, Ohio	112	129	1,313	1,426
Dayton, Ohio	71	73	752	923
Detroit, Mich.	317	335	3,865	3,948
Evansville, Ind.	51	35	442	459
Flint, Mich.	37	53	465	460
Fort Wayne, Ind.	37	39	409	461
Gary, Ind.	22	34	383	402
Grand Rapids, Mich.	43	43	480	535
Indianapolis, Ind.	140	142	1,661	1,518
Madison, Wis.	(24)	(36)	(321)	(369)
Milwaukee, Wis.	117	146	1,538	1,760
Peoria, Ill.	27	34	344	430
Rockford, Ill.	(24)	(35)	(333)	(323)
South Bend, Ind.	28	18	307	331
Toledo, Ohio	98	97	1,116	1,283
Youngstown, Ohio	49	54	635	622
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:				
Des Moines, Iowa	61	59	657	640
Duluth, Minn.	29	34	305	301
Kansas City, Kans.	27	30	362	356
Kansas City, Mo.	136	111	1,450	1,502
Lincoln, Nebr.	(16)	(31)	(295)	(302)
Minneapolis, Minn.	117	135	1,464	1,520
Omaha, Nebr.	73	81	865	833
WEST NORTH CENTRAL—Con.:				
St. Louis, Mo.	258	243	2,912	3,259
St. Paul, Minn.	73	67	779	892
Wichita, Kans.	75	24	563	532
SOUTH ATLANTIC:				
Atlanta, Ga.	112	126	1,303	1,361
Baltimore, Md.	267	238	2,788	3,163
Charlotte, N. C.	41	40	419	401
Jacksonville, Fla.	59	48	673	831
Miami, Fla.	78	78	855	970
Norfolk, Va.	34	39	497	436
Richmond, Va.	86	82	895	893
Savannah, Ga.	26	31	397	438
St. Petersburg, Fla.	(81)	(89)	(852)	(945)
Tampa, Fla.	66	77	747	892
Washington, D. C.	214	184	2,231	2,576
Wilmington, Del.	28	41	457	455
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:				
Birmingham, Ala.	82	85	979	1,161
Chattanooga, Tenn.	46	63	554	641
Knoxville, Tenn.	19	19	317	355
Louisville, Ky.	111	119	1,289	1,382
Memphis, Tenn.	112	110	1,372	1,477
Mobile, Ala.	41	42	449	525
Montgomery, Ala.	31	44	373	462
Nashville, Tenn.	54	62	689	768
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:				
Austin, Tex.	46	32	359	421
Baton Rouge, La.	32	29	354	360
Corpus Christi, Tex.	11	22	230	269
Dallas, Tex.	127	106	1,341	1,467
El Paso, Tex.	34	44	428	463
Fort Worth, Tex.	71	68	744	751
Houston, Tex.	150	192	1,809	1,987
Little Rock, Ark.	64	64	697	620
New Orleans, La.	155	190	2,032	2,275
Oklahoma City, Okla.	60	56	780	817
San Antonio, Tex.	109	107	[2]1,142	1,192
Shreveport, La.	[1]46	54	[2]628	595
Tulsa, Okla.	47	50	564	616
MOUNTAIN:				
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	35	30	375	308
Colorado Springs, Colo.	19	15	187	155
Denver, Colo.	101	136	1,303	1,371
Ogden, Utah	14	23	181	161
Phoenix, Ariz.	62	44	654	552
Pueblo, Colo.	14	11	145	140
Salt Lake City, Utah	52	44	541	519
Tucson, Ariz.	24	20	278	245
PACIFIC:				
Berkeley, Calif.	17	16	216	237
Fresno, Calif.	(32)	(43)	(467)	(429)
Glendale, Calif.	(35)	(32)	(419)	(407)
Long Beach, Calif.	50	69	661	620
Los Angeles, Calif.	552	509	5,831	5,854
Oakland, Calif.	87	114	1,089	1,103
Pasadena, Calif.	31	38	364	415
Portland, Oreg.	119	123	1,313	1,107
Sacramento, Calif.	64	47	600	593
San Diego, Calif.	83	98	976	950
San Francisco, Calif.	175	209	2,298	2,377
San Jose, Calif.	(27)	(18)	(294)	(257)
Seattle, Wash.	140	166	1,622	1,548
Spokane, Wash.	56	32	562	530
Tacoma, Wash.	45	47	475	436
Honolulu, Hawaii	(45)	(26)	(403)	(426)

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

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL REPORTS—Continued

fected the 4 babies under one year of age, who are cared for in a unit separate from the rest of the home. The first case developed March 4 and by March 10 had spread to 38 children. Five children were hospitalized away from the home. One of these died and another is not expected to recover. A second fatality was a child in the home. The ages of the 2 who died were 2½ years and 4 years. There have been no illnesses reported in the adult personnel in the home. Stool specimens from 10 of the patients are under examination. Control measures usually employed in outbreaks of this type could not be applied due to the rapidity of the spread and to the preexisting condition of the children.

Gastro-enteritis—possibly milk-borne

Dr. Cecil B. Tucker, Tennessee Department of Public Health, reported explosive outbreaks of gastro-enteritis occurring in three schools on the same day. Attack rates in the three schools were 15, 26, and 44 percent, resulting in a total of 261 cases. The incubation period was from 2 to 7 hours following the noon meal in each school with a median period of 4½ hours. The only food common to all three schools was milk from the same dairy. The milk was pasteurized and rated as grade A. In one school there was a significant difference in attack rates among persons eating different foods with and without milk. A phosphatase test and a culture of the milk were negative. Cultures of raw milk from individual producers have not been obtained. The findings suggested the presence of diluted heat-stable staphylococcal enterotoxin in the milk, and kitten tests have been undertaken.

Gastro-enteritis

The Virginia State Department of Health reported an outbreak of food poisoning following a noon meal in a hospital. Thirteen members of the hospital's staff and 12 patients became ill about 5 or 6 hours after eating a meal consisting of roast beef, mashed potatoes, mixed green salad with cheese and bacon particles and an oil-base dressing, and plain chocolate pie. The symptoms were abdominal cramps and nonbloody diarrhea. No one had fever. The most commonly consumed food was the roast beef, and samples of the roast beef only were available for laboratory examination. Direct microscopic examination showed numerous gram-positive cocci and diplococci morphologically resembling Staphylococcus. Cultures revealed the presence of nonhemolytic Staph. aureus and Staph. albus and some coliform. Inspection of the hospital kitchen revealed several breaches of sanitary practice.

GPO 843257

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.

QUARANTINE MEASURES

Immunization Information for International Travel

No changes reported.

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