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 28, 1959

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL REPORTS

Influenza

Dr. E. D. Kilbourne, Cornell University Medical College, has summarized results of laboratory examination on 9 influenza patients, some of which were previously reported. The age of the patients ranged from 17 to 80 years. Seven were females. Type A-2 virus was isolated from throat washings of 4 and from the lungs of 2 fatal cases, 55 and 80 years old respectively. Four specimens of serum, including 1 from a case from whom virus was isolated, showed a rise in antibody against type A in complement fixation tests.

Dr. Morris Greenberg, New York City Department of Health, reports that there has been an increase in respiratory disease in the past month, but no specific outbreaks. Notifications of influenza and of pneumonia by physicians have increased. Increased absenteeism in schools and in industry has not been noted. An increase in total mortality and from influenza and pneumonia has been evident in the past 2 weeks. Figures for total mortality and influenza and pneumonia are below the peak weeks in the fall of 1957 and February 1958.

Dr. A. M. Washburn, Arkansas Board of Health, reports some increase in absenteeism in Little Rock schools, but none in some of the larger industrial plants. The Massachusetts Department of Public Health reports a sharp increase in school absenteeism in Plymouth County but none in industry. Influenza-like illnesses appear to be subsiding elsewhere in the State.

Dr. H. M. Hardwicke, Acting Director of Health, Missouri, reports outbreaks of influenza in 2 Kansas City schools, beginning about the middle of March. The absenteeism rate reached 16 percent in one school and 33 percent in the other. The illnesses were described as mild with some fever, cough,

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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)	12th WEEK			CUMULATIVE NUMBER						Approximate seasonal low point
				First 12 weeks			Since seasonal low week			
	Ended Mar. 28, 1959	Ended Mar. 29, 1958	Median 1954-58	1959	1958	Median 1954-58	1958-59	1957-58	Median 1953-54 to 1957-58	
Anthrax-----062	[1]1	-	-	1	-	6	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Botulism-----049.1	-	-	-	2	-	-	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Brucellosis (undulant fever)-----044	21	10	25	158	151	200	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Diphtheria-----055	12	11	17	253	190	426	865	988	1,662	July 1
Encephalitis, infectious-----082	23	43	34	301	289	260	2,042	1,602	1,602	June 1
Hepatitis, infectious, and serum-----092, N998.5 pt.	479	372	442	6,674	3,948	6,023	12,091	8,267	13,932	Sept. 1
Malaria-----110-117	-	3	3	14	10	36	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Measles-----085	15,494	33,346	24,946	155,743	221,142	196,481	207,132	259,582	232,573	Sept. 1
Meningococcal infections-----057	72	57	69	665	785	867	1,528	1,794	1,834	Sept. 1
Meningitis, other-----340	[3]57	39	---	766	645	---	---	---	---	---
Poliomyelitis-----080	19	15	61	268	187	979	6,110	5,587	29,250	Apr. 1
Paralytic-----080.0, 080.1	15	7	32	187	103	437	3,206	2,005	---	Apr. 1
Nonparalytic-----080.2	3	5	17	45	59	262	2,000	2,707	---	Apr. 1
Unspecified-----080.3	1	3	14	36	25	186	904	875	---	Apr. 1
Psittacosis-----096.2	1	4	7	24	34	56	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Rabies in man-----094	-	1	-	-	2	2	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Typhoid fever-----040	9	10	20	124	166	286	1,023	1,196	1,722	Apr. 1
Typhus fever, endemic-----101	-	1	2	6	11	16	70	101	132	Apr. 1
Rabies in animals-----	75	134	134	972	1,184	1,421	1,873	2,082	2,521	Oct. 1

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

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL REPORTS—Continued

headache, and muscular pains. An hemagglutinating agent was isolated from 3 throat washings which was identified as type B influenza virus. He also reported influenza-like illnesses in Scott County, Missouri.

The World Health Organization reports that influenza A-2 infections have been found in the Federal Republic of Germany, rather than influenza B as previously reported. Type A influenza was found in only 1 case in Sweden where influenza B has predominated. One fatal case of staphylococcal pneumonia was reported in Stockholm.

Psittacosis

Dr. D. S. Fleming, Minnesota Department of Health, supplied information on 2 cases of psittacosis following exposure to the same bird from which a psittacosis virus was isolated. The first case was in a 40-year-old man who was exposed to the bird on the 2 weekends preceding onset of symptoms. His symptoms consisted of chills, fever, headache, and cough; and X-ray examination showed the presence of a pneumonic process. Results of serologic tests were not available. The other case was in a 83-year-old woman who developed chills, fever up to 103° F., and a cough. A blood specimen obtained 2 days after onset gave a negative complement fixation test, but a titer of 1:8 was demonstrated on another specimen obtained 2 weeks later. The woman lived in the same household as the bird. Two other women, the only other members of the household, did not develop any symptoms. The bird was purchased in a large department store in late December. In early January, several weeks before onset of the human illness, the bird appeared ill, had ruffled feathers, and diarrhea. Information from the department store indicated there had been no illness nor deaths noted among some 100 birds in stock.

Dr. I. J. Tartakow, Nassau County, New York State, Department of Health, reported a case of psittacosis in a 58-year-old white male. The man became ill on January 1 with chills, fever, and malaise. He improved within 3 days but soon had a relapse with recurrent fever, chest pains, and cough. Signs of pulmonary consolidation were elicited in the right lower lobe; and X-ray examination seemed to confirm a diagnosis of an atypical form of pneumonia. A complement fixation test on January 30 with psittacosis lymphogranuloma antigen gave a titer of 190. The test was repeated on a blood sample obtained February 23 and, although the quantity of blood submitted was too small to determine an endpoint, a titer of 250 was obtained. The individual's history revealed that he had owned a parakeet which died about a week prior to the onset of his illness. The only other member of the man's household is his wife who has not been ill.

Rabies in animals

Dr. D. S. Fleming also supplied a report from Dr. R. Fenstermacher, University of Minnesota, about a fox found lying in a bed in a house when the owners of the house returned home. Apparently the fox had entered the house through a basement window. It was reported that the curtains were torn down and the house was in a shambles. The fox was shot and on examination was found rabid. There was no known human or animal exposure.

The Colorado Communicable Disease Summary, for the week ended March 21, states that within the past several weeks 3 cases of clinical rabies have been diagnosed in range cattle in eastern Colorado. For one animal it was not possible to obtain laboratory specimens; for another studies are in progress; and for the third animal mouse inoculation tests were positive. The 3 cases were clinically similar. One animal showed evidence of having been bitten on the neck, possibly by a coyote. Rabies is known to be present in the coyote and skunk populations in eastern Colorado, and reduction programs are being instituted.

Staphylococcal food poisoning

Dr. Ralph H. Heeren, Iowa Department of Health, reported that of a group of 105 pupils and staff eating the noon meal at a community school lunchroom service, 68 persons became ill with staphylococcal food intoxication. Staphylococcal organisms were isolated in large numbers from deviled eggs eaten by all persons who became ill. Staphylococci have also been isolated from nose and throat swabs of some of the food handlers. Bacteriophage typing is being done on all cultures.

Botulism

The California Department of Public Health supplied information on the case of botulism reported the week ended February 28. The victim, a 44-year-old woman, suffered onset of symptoms about 75 hours after opening a jar of home-canned mushrooms and tasting some of the contents. Symptoms included muscular weakness; double vision; difficulty in vision, in swallowing, in speech, and in respiration; but no change in temperature. The woman was placed in a respirator 1 week after onset and was still in a respirator 6 weeks later. The jar of mushrooms was given to the woman by a family who had eaten another jar of the mushrooms without ill effects during the Christmas holidays. The uneaten mushrooms were discarded immediately after tasting and the jar cleaned.

Streptococcal infections

The Connecticut Weekly Health Bulletin, for the week ended March 21, states that laboratory studies for beta hemolytic Streptococcus reached unprecedented and unanticipated volume during January and February, and that no decrease was observed through March. The number of laboratory examinations has increased steadily, from 1,415 in 1954 to almost 12,000 in 1958. Based on current experience, a total of 27,000 examinations is estimated for 1959. During February 31.6 percent of the specimens have yielded positive results. For the month of February of the years 1954 to 1958, the percentage has fluctuated from 11.4 to 19.0 percent.

Dr. C. S. Mollohan, Colorado Department of Public Health, reports that through March 21, 9,088 cases of streptococcal infections have been reported compared with 4,054 cases during the same period in 1958. The outbreak was first noticeable in the Denver area about mid-January and built up quite rapidly over the following 2 to 3 weeks. The highest incidence was in school children in the upper primary grades and the junior and senior high schools. School absenteeism ran from 20 to over 50 percent. Similar outbreaks followed in other areas on the east slope of the Rocky Mountains. It was reported the infection is now receding east of the Continental Divide. Generally, the patients have not been very ill, and sore throat has not been a prominent part of the symptoms. The common symptoms have been fever, headache, malaise, tracheobronchitis, dry cough, and cervical adenitis. A number of persons had rashes of the scarlet fever type. The course of the illness typically runs 3 to 5 days. In a few instances serologic tests have given titer rises against influenza B virus. Laboratory examination of specimens from the Colorado Springs area has found 7 percent positive for beta hemolytic Streptococcus. The State Department of Public

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Table 2. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, HAWAII, AND PUERTO RICO, FOR WEEKS ENDED MARCH 29, 1958, AND MARCH 28, 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.			
			12th week		Cumulative first 12 weeks				12th week		Cumulative first 12 weeks	
	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958
CONT. UNITED STATES	21	10	12	11	253	190	23	43	479	372	6,674	3,948
NEW ENGLAND	-	-	-	-	3	5	1	4	23	9	221	152
Maine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	42	22
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	14	5
Massachusetts	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	2	14	3	94	73
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	20	20
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	2	43	31
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	-	-	1	1	18	20	3	8	73	38	908	428
New York	-	-	1	1	11	11	3	5	58	25	554	272
New Jersey	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	1	7	3	114	48
Pennsylvania	-	-	-	-	1	9	-	2	8	10	240	108
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	1	3	-	1	12	14	1	6	67	56	1,072	663
Ohio	-	-	-	-	4	5	-	1	11	15	315	200
Indiana	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	3	3	117	72
Illinois	-	3	-	1	6	1	-	-	26	11	219	144
Michigan	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	3	24	24	348	217
Wisconsin	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	3	3	73	30
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	15	4	2	2	16	18	1	-	38	43	554	347
Minnesota	-	1	1	1	6	1	-	-	10	2	125	40
Iowa	4	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	2	2	51	54
Missouri	-	2	-	-	2	9	-	-	21	8	136	56
North Dakota	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	7	122	49
South Dakota	2	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	2	4	3
Nebraska	-	-	1	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	29	14
Kansas	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	22	87	131
SOUTH ATLANTIC	3	2	1	4	58	59	6	5	30	30	683	317
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	35	9
Maryland	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	9	4	177	30
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	4
Virginia	-	1	-	-	3	9	3	-	7	8	133	83
West Virginia	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	172	65
North Carolina	-	1	-	3	6	11	-	1	-	1	37	17
South Carolina	-	-	-	-	4	7	-	3	1	10	11	23
Georgia	3	-	-	-	27	18	2	-	2	2	45	30
Florida	-	-	1	-	17	10	-	1	5	1	64	56
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	-	-	-	-	32	14	-	1	59	42	638	373
Kentucky	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	34	26	337	199
Tennessee	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	9	10	127	99
Alabama	-	-	-	-	7	8	-	1	8	6	112	61
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	21	2	-	-	8	-	62	14
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	2	-	8	2	104	41	1	-	49	43	445	336
Arkansas	-	-	1	2	30	8	-	-	-	11	17	30
Louisiana	1	-	1	-	33	3	-	-	1	-	30	4
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	1	10	-	-	3	7	62	58
Texas	1	-	6	-	40	20	1	-	45	25	336	244
MOUNTAIN	-	-	-	1	7	17	2	1	50	44	1,040	631
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	10	1	101	85
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	137	60
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	37	3
Colorado	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	11	5	299	63
New Mexico	-	-	-	1	4	3	-	1	7	20	225	132
Arizona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	3	172	151
Utah	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	6	10	56	64
Nevada	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	13	73
PACIFIC	-	1	-	-	3	2	8	18	90	67	1,113	701
Alaska	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	(2)	8	(48)
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	14	178	136
Oregon	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	16	11	238	80
California	-	1	-	-	1	1	8	18	62	42	689	485
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	15	14
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	7	15	-	-	-	3	49	40

Table 2. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, HAWAII, AND PUERTO RICO, FOR WEEKS ENDED MARCH 29, 1958, AND MARCH 28, 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			
	12th week		Cumulative first 12 weeks		12th week		Cumulative first 12 weeks		080.2		085	
	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958
CONT. UNITED STATES	19	15	268	187	15	7	187	103	3	5	15,494	33,346
NEW ENGLAND	2	1	4	5	2	1	4	3	-	-	866	2,950
Maine	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	36	153
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	227
Vermont	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	17	35
Massachusetts	1	-	2	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	140	1,590
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	368
Connecticut	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	-	-	637	577
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	-	-	19	7	-	-	5	4	-	-	3,674	4,934
New York	-	-	14	7	-	-	4	4	-	-	673	2,722
New Jersey	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,705	1,037
Pennsylvania	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1,296	1,175
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	2	-	19	19	1	-	13	9	-	-	1,577	7,574
Ohio	2	-	9	3	1	-	5	-	-	-	377	1,426
Indiana	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	180	1,235
Illinois	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	198	843
Michigan	-	-	8	9	-	-	7	4	-	-	260	1,216
Wisconsin	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	562	2,854
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	4	-	32	6	2	-	17	6	2	-	867	533
Minnesota	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	29	43
Iowa	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	365	226
Missouri	4	-	25	1	2	-	16	1	2	-	340	83
North Dakota	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	121	146
South Dakota	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	11	2
Nebraska	-	-	3	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	33
Kansas	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(*)	(*)
SOUTH ATLANTIC	3	1	60	40	3	1	44	21	-	-	1,932	3,275
Delaware	1	-	2	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	18	22
Maryland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	263	252
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	78
Virginia	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	708	942
West Virginia	-	-	11	3	-	-	9	3	-	-	309	343
North Carolina	-	-	4	10	-	-	3	3	-	-	217	346
South Carolina	-	-	5	2	-	-	4	1	-	-	182	506
Georgia	-	-	2	4	-	-	2	3	-	-	15	216
Florida	2	1	34	19	2	1	22	9	-	-	213	570
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	-	1	22	17	-	1	16	9	-	-	941	3,349
Kentucky	-	-	5	9	-	-	4	5	-	-	394	1,382
Tennessee	-	1	5	3	-	1	4	1	-	-	378	1,385
Alabama	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	102	513
Mississippi	-	-	11	2	-	-	8	-	-	-	67	69
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	2	3	55	30	2	1	45	19	-	1	1,399	6,390
Arkansas	1	-	14	3	1	-	14	3	-	-	6	239
Louisiana	1	-	8	5	1	-	7	4	-	-	2	12
Oklahoma	-	2	3	3	-	1	2	1	-	-	22	332
Texas	-	1	30	19	-	-	22	11	-	1	1,369	5,807
MOUNTAIN	1	5	9	19	1	2	5	7	-	2	1,476	1,895
Montana	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	120	280
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	129
Wyoming	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	30	51
Colorado	-	3	-	3	-	2	-	2	-	-	393	351
New Mexico	-	-	4	10	-	-	1	3	-	-	148	497
Arizona	1	-	4	2	1	-	4	1	-	-	640	452
Utah	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	107	129
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	6
PACIFIC	5	4	48	44	4	1	38	25	1	2	2,762	2,446
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	(5)
Washington	-	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	547	474
Oregon	-	-	3	5	-	-	3	3	-	-	259	419
California	5	3	42	37	4	1	35	22	1	2	1,913	1,553
Hawaii	-	-	3	2	-	-	3	2	-	-	30	8
Puerto Rico	-	1	3	20	-	1	3	17	-	-	48	34

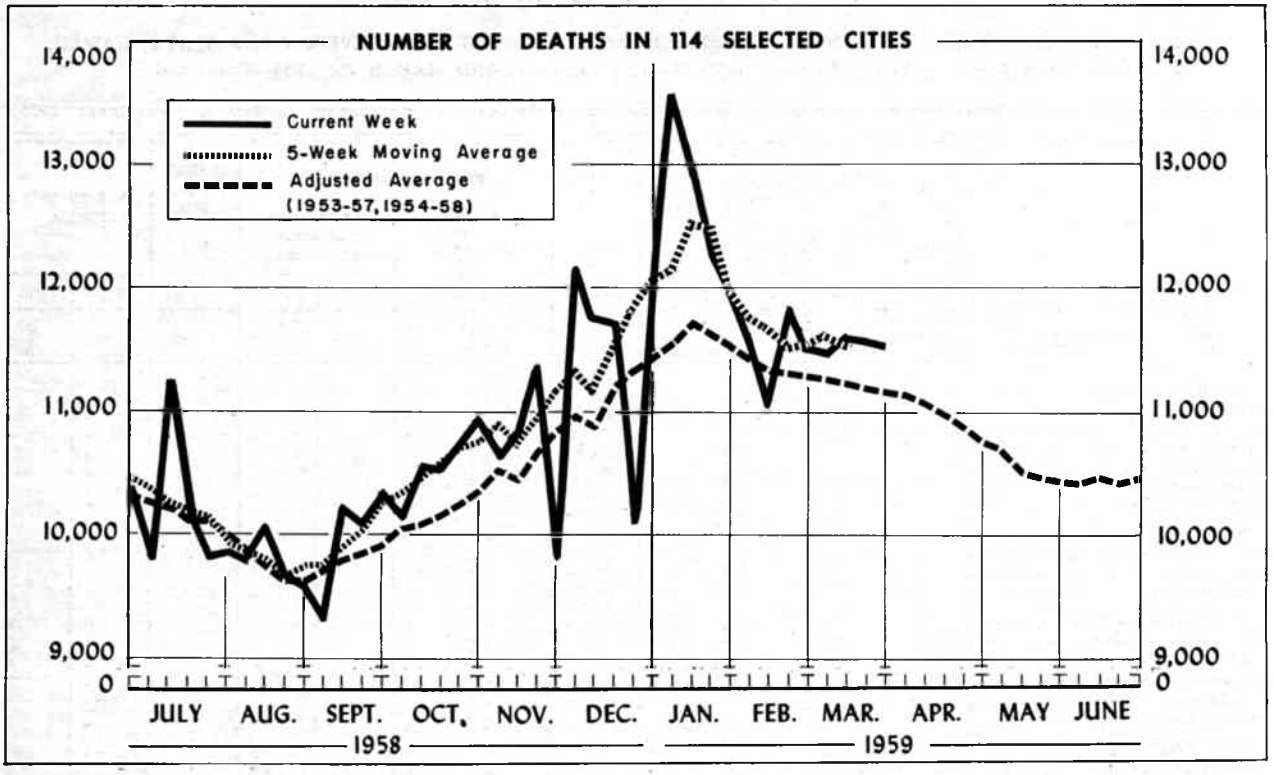
[1]Includes cases not specified by type, category number 080.3.

Table 2. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, HAWAII, AND PUERTO RICO, FOR WEEKS ENDED MARCH 29, 1958, AND MARCH 28, 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	
						12th week		Cumulative first 12 weeks				
	1959	1959	1958	1959	1959	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1959	1958
CONT. UNITED STATES	-	72	57	57	1	9	10	124	166	-	75	134
NEW ENGLAND	-	6	4	4	-	1	1	2	2	-	-	-
Maine	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	-	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Rhode Island	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Connecticut	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	-	6	13	-	-	-	2	14	17	-	4	4
New York	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	5	4	-	3	1
New Jersey	-	3	1	-	-	-	1	3	7	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	-	3	6	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	1	3
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	-	20	12	8	-	1	1	11	19	-	8	26
Ohio	-	8	2	-	-	-	-	5	6	-	3	10
Indiana	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	5	-	2	8
Illinois	-	2	2	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Michigan	-	10	7	-	-	1	1	2	4	-	1	4
Wisconsin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	2	2
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	-	1	5	-	-	-	1	5	21	-	15	18
Minnesota	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	3
Iowa	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	3	8
Missouri	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	11	-	8	7
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
South Dakota	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Kansas	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	1	-
SOUTH ATLANTIC	-	10	5	22	-	4	2	30	23	-	14	28
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
District of Columbia	-	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Virginia	-	3	-	5	-	2	1	6	3	-	4	10
West Virginia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	4	5
North Carolina	-	3	1	-	-	1	-	6	9	-	2	-
South Carolina	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	2
Georgia	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	2	-	-	2	7
Florida	-	2	2	[2]6	-	-	1	11	5	-	2	4
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	-	14	5	7	-	2	1	12	19	-	14	30
Kentucky	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	2	5	-	8	17
Tennessee	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	6	6	-	2	4
Alabama	-	7	4	-	-	-	1	2	7	-	4	8
Mississippi	-	3	1	4	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	-	3	6	2	-	1	1	25	37	-	18	19
Arkansas	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	-	4	4
Louisiana	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	6	19	-	-	-
Oklahoma	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-
Texas	-	-	4	2	-	1	-	11	16	-	14	15
MOUNTAIN	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	8	10	-	-	3
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Colorado	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	2
Arizona	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	1
Utah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PACIFIC	-	11	5	11	1	-	1	17	18	-	2	6
Alaska	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Washington	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Oregon	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	5	-	-	-
California	-	7	4	[3]9	1	-	-	14	13	-	2	6
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	1	-

[2]Includes 3 cases of aseptic meningitis.
[3]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	12th week ended Mar. 28, 1959	11th week ended Mar. 21, 1959	Adjusted average, 12th week 1954-58	Percent change, adjusted average to current week[1]	CUMULATIVE NUMBER FIRST 12 WEEKS		
					1959	1958	Percent change
TOTAL, REPORTING CITIES	[2]11,554	11,595	11,187	+3.3	[2]143,137	151,668	-5.6
New England (14 cities)	[2]723	813	729	-0.8	[2]9,131	9,481	-3.7
Middle Atlantic (20 cities)	3,539	3,427	3,322	+6.5	41,396	44,518	-7.0
East North Central (19 cities)	2,469	2,309	2,404	+2.7	30,369	32,358	-6.1
West North Central (9 cities)	753	849	788	-4.4	10,110	10,679	-5.3
South Atlantic (11 cities)	930	1,011	928	+0.2	12,192	13,511	-9.8
East South Central (8 cities)	468	496	498	-6.0	6,490	7,349	-11.7
West South Central (13 cities)	[2]982	950	891	+10.2	[2]12,088	12,843	-5.9
Mountain (8 cities)	[2]315	321	267	+18.0	[2]3,979	3,771	+5.5
Pacific (12 cities)	1,375	1,419	1,372	+0.2	17,382	17,158	+1.3

[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	12th week ended Mar. 28, 1959	11th week ended Mar. 21, 1959	CUMULATIVE NUMBER FIRST 12 WEEKS 1959	CUMULATIVE NUMBER FIRST 12 WEEKS 1958
NEW ENGLAND:				
Boston, Mass.	255	297	3,093	3,273
Bridgeport, Conn.	37	34	523	541
Cambridge, Mass.	21	36	359	398
Fall River, Mass.	40	21	354	361
Hartford, Conn.	49	53	623	674
Lowell, Mass.	[1]22	25	[2]295	358
Lynn, Mass.	20	30	295	263
New Bedford, Mass.	16	35	300	335
New Haven, Conn.	32	52	570	628
Providence, R. I.	70	86	877	890
Somerville, Mass.	13	15	188	177
Springfield, Mass.	55	48	603	516
Waterbury, Conn.	37	30	349	353
Worcester, Mass.	56	51	702	714
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:				
Albany, N. Y.	62	59	706	707
Allentown, Pa.	33	35	442	431
Buffalo, N. Y.	160	159	1,784	2,108
Camden, N. J.	31	41	479	582
Elizabeth, N. J.	28	29	345	413
Erie, Pa.	32	33	447	437
Jersey City, N. J.	60	77	992	992
Newark, N. J.	87	104	1,307	1,290
New York City, N. Y.	1,973	1,809	21,115	22,539
Paterson, N. J.	39	42	488	577
Philadelphia, Pa.	503	478	6,496	7,119
Pittsburgh, Pa.	205	178	2,408	2,672
Reading, Pa.	18	19	280	290
Rochester, N. Y.	98	110	1,235	1,322
Schenectady, N. Y.	25	27	277	307
Scranton, Pa.	23	42	485	447
Syracuse, N. Y.	79	71	784	791
Trenton, N. J.	33	52	563	695
Utica, N. Y.	23	33	386	371
Yonkers, N. Y.	27	29	377	428
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:				
Akron, Ohio	52	58	735	755
Canton, Ohio	28	32	429	382
Chicago, Ill.	769	736	9,517	10,509
Cincinnati, Ohio	148	159	2,049	2,220
Cleveland, Ohio	240	175	2,697	2,829
Columbus, Ohio	120	112	1,433	1,543
Dayton, Ohio	62	71	814	1,017
Detroit, Mich.	369	317	4,234	4,241
Evansville, Ind.	37	51	479	507
Flint, Mich.	49	37	514	494
Fort Wayne, Ind.	29	37	438	493
Gary, Ind.	29	22	412	426
Grand Rapids, Mich.	38	43	518	568
Indianapolis, Ind.	135	140	1,796	1,648
Madison, Wis.	(26)	(24)	(347)	(401)
Milwaukee, Wis.	138	117	1,676	1,870
Peoria, Ill.	33	27	377	462
Rockford, Ill.	(27)	(24)	(360)	(348)
South Bend, Ind.	24	28	331	359
Toledo, Ohio	121	98	1,237	1,367
Youngstown, Ohio	48	49	683	668
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:				
Des Moines, Iowa	52	61	709	700
Duluth, Minn.	19	29	324	321
Kansas City, Kans.	37	27	399	384
Kansas City, Mo.	115	136	1,565	1,666
Lincoln, Nebr.	(24)	(16)	(319)	(324)
Minneapolis, Minn.	117	117	1,581	1,653
Omaha, Nebr.	65	73	930	910
WEST NORTH CENTRAL—Con.:				
St. Louis, Mo.	259	258	3,171	3,498
St. Paul, Minn.	52	73	831	972
Wichita, Kans.	37	75	600	575
SOUTH ATLANTIC:				
Atlanta, Ga.	116	112	1,419	1,472
Baltimore, Md.	250	267	3,038	3,471
Charlotte, N. C.	34	41	453	434
Jacksonville, Fla.	58	59	731	900
Miami, Fla.	70	78	925	1,040
Norfolk, Va.	34	34	531	478
Richmond, Va.	71	86	966	972
Savannah, Ga.	25	26	422	476
St. Petersburg, Fla.	(79)	(81)	(931)	(1,015)
Tampa, Fla.	69	66	816	970
Washington, D. C.	171	214	2,402	2,789
Wilmington, Del.	32	28	489	509
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:				
Birmingham, Ala.	91	82	1,070	1,263
Chattanooga, Tenn.	37	46	591	682
Knoxville, Tenn.	19	19	336	388
Louisville, Ky.	122	111	1,411	1,522
Memphis, Tenn.	86	112	1,458	1,601
Mobile, Ala.	38	41	487	567
Montgomery, Ala.	24	31	397	500
Nashville, Tenn.	51	54	740	826
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:				
Austin, Tex.	35	46	394	457
Baton Rouge, La.	18	32	372	390
Corpus Christi, Tex.	[1]17	11	[2]247	268
Dallas, Tex.	118	127	1,459	1,583
El Paso, Tex.	35	34	463	498
Fort Worth, Tex.	69	71	813	821
Houston, Tex.	153	150	1,962	2,146
Little Rock, Ark.	53	64	750	670
New Orleans, La.	167	155	2,199	2,452
Oklahoma City, Okla.	83	60	863	898
San Antonio, Tex.	98	109	1,240	1,308
Shreveport, La.	52	44	678	664
Tulsa, Okla.	84	47	648	668
MOUNTAIN:				
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	25	35	400	331
Colorado Springs, Colo.	[1]12	19	[2]199	168
Denver, Colo.	113	101	1,416	1,502
Ogden, Utah	20	14	201	176
Phoenix, Ariz.	43	62	697	601
Pueblo, Colo.	13	14	158	153
Salt Lake City, Utah	57	52	598	571
Tucson, Ariz.	32	24	310	269
PACIFIC:				
Berkeley, Calif.	17	17	233	255
Fresno, Calif.	(46)	(32)	(513)	(460)
Glendale, Calif.	(39)	(35)	(458)	(436)
Long Beach, Calif.	50	50	711	674
Los Angeles, Calif.	460	552	6,291	6,316
Oakland, Calif.	116	87	1,205	1,223
Pasadena, Calif.	29	31	393	457
Portland, Oreg.	157	119	1,470	1,214
Sacramento, Calif.	59	64	659	649
San Diego, Calif.	87	83	1,063	1,065
San Francisco, Calif.	184	175	2,482	2,578
San Jose, Calif.	(19)	(27)	(313)	(274)
Seattle, Wash.	124	140	1,746	1,681
Spokane, Wash.	51	56	613	576
Tacoma, Wash.	41	45	516	470
Honolulu, Hawaii	(40)	(45)	(443)	(475)

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

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL REPORTS—Continued

Health Laboratory has found this organism in a little less than 10 percent of the specimens from the Denver area.

Gastro-enteritis

Dr. R. B. Aiken, Vermont Health Commissioner, reported an outbreak of gastro-enteritis affecting about 40 persons at a ski lodge. The dates of onset ranged from February 2 to 4. The symptoms were vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal cramps, nausea, and weakness. The attacks occurred from 4 to 12 hours after eating and were described as mild and of short duration but leaving the individuals very weak. Laboratory examination of blood specimens from 4 individuals gave febrile agglutination titers ranging from 1:160 to 1:320 for typhoid O, typhoid H, paratyphoid A, and paratyphoid B, agglutinins. Blood clot cultures were negative. Throat cultures from 2 guests and 2 employees showed Alpha Streptococcus. First stool specimens collected from food handlers were negative for typhoid and dysentery bacilli. A food handler with a history of illness and diarrhea for a 2-week period was under medical supervision and was receiving antibiotic therapy. Laboratory examination of food samples gave the following results: well water contained intestinal bacteria; milk from a dispenser, coliform organisms too numerous to count; cottage cheese, Escherichia coli and Str. faecalis; and ham, Str. faecalis and nonhemolytic Staphylococcus.

Dr. S. B. Osgood, Oregon State Board of Health, reported a 25-year-old white female became ill about 3 hours after eating half of a package of commercial frozen scallops. Symptoms included nausea, vomiting, chills, abdominal cramps, and diarrhea. Although the household consisted of 6 persons, only the woman and her husband ate any of the scallops; her husband ate only one bite and did not become ill. The scallops were delivered to her home the day before the meal, by an agent of an appliance center as part of a prize for referring a customer to the store. She stated they were "cold" when delivered but she did not know whether they were frozen. She placed them in her freezer until the next day when she prepared them with salt and pepper and deep fried them in lard. The other food history was noncontributory except to focus attention on the scallops as the only probable source of infection.

QUARANTINE MEASURES

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

Changes Reported

Asia.— Brunei (p. 36) now requires yellow fever vaccinations of all arrivals by air from infected areas. All other information remains the same.

Effective April 1, 1959, the yellow fever vaccination center at the Students' Health Service, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota, (p. 57) will charge a fee for inoculation. All other information remains the same.

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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	( )

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.