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 August 1 1959

The 9 cases of meningitis, other, reported in Mississippi for the current week and most of the 22 cases reported in that State for the previous week represent delayed reports from an outbreak in Harrison County. Initial laboratory reports show the agent to be Coxsackie B-2 virus.

For the current week, ended August 1, 312 cases of poliomyelitis were reported; of these, 183 were paralytic and 89 nonparalytic. For the second consecutive week, there was only a slight increase in number of paralytic cases reported. The revised total for the previous week was 276, of which 175 were paralytic. For the week ended August 2, 1958, the total was 159 cases with 69 paralytic, and for the comparable week in 1957 the total was 297 including 70 paralytic cases.

By geographic area, compared to last week, there were increases in paralytic cases in the New England area, where Connecticut reported 6 cases; in the East North Central area, Indiana reported 9 cases. The West North Central area and the Pacific area also reported increases. In the Middle Atlantic area, both New York and Pennsylvania reported fewer cases as compared to those of last week.

The cases of paralytic poliomyelitis reported for the week ended August 1 in Massachusetts were scattered, but in Connecticut they were concentrated in the New Haven area, where there have been about 13 cases of all types with 3 deaths. Two of the deaths were in 6-month-old Negro infants.

The Pennsylvania Department of Health reports that of 17 cases of poliomyelitis with onset in 1959, 15 have occurred since June 10 and the other 2 during January. Nine cases have had onset since July 18. Of the 15 cases occurring since June 10, 12 were paralytic, 2 of which were fatal. Three of the paralytic cases were in persons with 3 doses of vaccine and 1 with 2

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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)	30th WEEK			CUMULATIVE NUMBER						Approximate seasonal low point
				First 30 weeks			Since seasonal low week			
	Ended Aug. 1, 1959	Ended Aug. 2, 1958	Median 1954-58	1959	1958	Median 1954-58	1958-59	1957-58	Median 1953-54 to 1957-58	
Anthrax----------062	-	-	-	10	7	13	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Botulism----------049.1	-	-	-	6	3	5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Brucellosis (undulant fever)------044	16	15	28	453	478	597	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Diphtheria----------055	14	7	10	441	361	761	53	39	79	July 1
Encephalitis, infectious----------082	44	54	54	947	988	901	367	394	348	June 1
Hepatitis, infectious, and serum----------092,N998.5 pt.	325	249	283	13,325	9,057	12,453	18,742	13,376	20,362	Sept. 1
Malaria----------110-117	3	2	7	42	36	129	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Measles----------085	2,632	4,157	2,907	356,131	695,732	552,987	407,520	694,172	582,756	Sept. 1
Meningococcal infections----------057	33	40	40	1,465	1,565	1,752	2,328	2,574	2,719	Sept. 1
Meningitis, other----------340	[2]137	103	---	2,095	1,637	---	---	---	---	(1)
Poliomyelitis----------080	312	159	757	2,050	1,168	5,215	1,782	981	4,236	Apr. 1
Paralytic----------080.0,080.1	183	69	330	1,314	579	2,520	1,127	476	2,050	Apr. 1
Nonparalytic----------080.2	89	66	297	502	415	1,775	457	356	1,513	Apr. 1
Unspecified----------080.3	40	24	130	234	174	859	198	149	673	Apr. 1
Psittacosis----------096.2	6	3	9	72	89	178	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Rabies in man----------094	-	-	-	3	2	3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Typhoid fever----------040	18	26	46	396	512	882	272	346	592	Apr. 1
Typhus fever, endemic----------101	5	1	3	22	42	71	16	31	48	Apr. 1
Rabies in animals----------	69	86	77	2,291	2,899	3,070	3,182	3,797	4,170	Oct. 1

[1]Data show no pronounced seasonal change in incidence.
[2]Includes 45 cases of aseptic meningitis; see footnotes to table 2.

doses.Six of the 13 cases were in children under 10 years of age. Nine cases were in females. There has been no concentration of cases.

An increase in poliomyelitis cases in Indiana has been reported, and about half have been in Lake County. In one city located in this county, there have been 5 cases in a 10-block area. Three deaths have been reported, 2 of which were in white males 28 and 32 years old respectively. Neither had been vaccinated, but all members of their families had. The cases have been mainly in the white population. There was no marked increase in number of cases of paralytic poliomyelitis in the West North Central Division. However, incidence of all types doubled in Kansas, where 14 of the 17 cases were reported as unspecified. A number of these can be expected to be recorded as paralytic at a later date. The epidemic in Des Moines, Iowa, appears to be waning, while that in Kansas City, Missouri, is continuing. About 83 percent of the cases have been in Negroes, and more than three-fourths of the paralytic cases had had no vaccine. Some concentration of cases has been reported in Randolph County in the north central part of the State.

Several small clusters of cases have been reported in Robeson, Cumberland, Onslow, and Wake Counties of North Carolina. In one county, all the cases were in Negroes, and in another county, all were in white persons. Two of the clusters have been among dependents of military personnel. Very few of these cases, most of whom have been in preschool children, had had vaccine. There were several deaths in these 2 groups of cases.

A summary of information from the Mississippi State Board of Health shows that of 15 paralytic cases with onset in 1959, 13 were in children under 10 years of age. Five had received 3 or 4 doses of vaccine. The Texas State Department of Health reports that of 97 paralytic cases for which information is available, 58 have been in children under 5 years of age.

In Alaska there has been a sudden increase from 1 case of paralytic poliomyelitis last week to 5 cases this week. These have occurred in the Bethel area, all in Eskimos whose ages range from 1 to 7 years.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL REPORTS

Botulism

The Food and Drug Administration has been notified that 6 cases of botulism have occurred in Idaho following the consumption of home-canned beets. There is an unofficial report of 2 deaths.

Arthropod-borne encephalitis

The Colorado Communicable Disease Summary for the week ended July 18 states that 2 suspect cases of arthropod-borne encephalitis have been reported, one each in Mesa and Delta Counties. These are the first cases this season.

Bubonic plague

Additional information has been received from the New Mexico Department of Public Health about the death from plague reported last week. The victim was a 12-year-old girl whose illness was characterized by sudden onset, fever of 101° to 103° F., headache, sore throat, and malaise. A few days before death, painful swelling of the cervical lymph nodes was noted. Death occurred 6 days after onset of illness. Culture of the enlarged cervical lymph nodes resulted in isolation of Pasteurella pestis, which was identified by morphologic and cultural characteristics, serologic tests, and animal inoculations. Field investigations in the area where the infection is suspected to have taken place are being carried out. Sylvatic plague is reported to be distributed widely in the State. Infected field rodents have been found in more than 20 counties. This is the first case of plague reported in New Mexico since 1951.

Psittacosis

Dr. Michael Lipari, Schoharie County (New York) Health Department, reported a case of psittacosis in a 52-year-old man. Symptoms of malaise, headache, and fever began on March 5. Chest X-rays showed pneumonitis, which cleared by April 15 with good response to treatment. Complement fixation tests, 5 weeks apart, for psittacosis gave a 12.5-fold rise in titer; those for Q fever, an 8-fold rise. The source of infection could not be determined.

Dr. Helene Reeves, Maine District Health Officer, supplied information on a case of psittacosis in a 62-year-old woman who suffered pneumonitis, joint pain, fever, cough, fatigue, and weakness. An 8-fold rise in psittacosis antibody titer was demonstrated. Several weeks before onset of symptoms this woman had visited a turkey ranch in California belonging to a woman hospitalized with psittacosis at the time of the visit. Turkey farming had been discontinued prior to the visit.

The California State Department of Public Health supplied information on 2 cases of psittacosis. A 57-year-old construction worker was ill with severe abdominal pain, fever, and prostration; 2 complement fixation tests 5 days apart showed a 16-fold rise in titer. This man's only exposure to birds was to 6 game chickens obtained from a neighbor. None of the birds had been ill. The other case was in a 60-year-old woman who became ill with malaise and symptoms of influenza after exposure to a parakeet purchased from a pet store. A chest X-ray showed pneumonitis; a complement fixation test made 1 month after onset of symptoms gave a titer of 1:32, and another 2 weeks later gave a similar reading. The parakeet died soon after it was purchased. It was not examined. The woman then bought new birds. These gave negative serologic tests, but several birds in the aviary from which the parakeets were purchased gave positive serologic tests.

Salmonellosis

Dr. James R. Enright, Hawaii Department of Health, supplied information on an outbreak of salmonellosis following a meal served in a hotel dining room. A total of 85 persons, most of whom were guests at the hotel, became ill from 8 to 48 hours after eating the evening meal. The symptoms consisted of fever, chills, abdominal discomfort, cramps, and explosive diarrhea. About half of those stricken also had nausea and vomiting. A number of persons were hospitalized. The common food source was asparagus with hollandaise sauce, a sample of which yielded a pure culture of Salmonella oranienburg. Nineteen of the patients submitted stool specimens, and in each instance S. oranienburg was cultured. Investigation disclosed that the hollandaise sauce was prepared several hours prior to serving and was kept without refrigeration until serving time. Eggs obtained from the same source as those used in preparing the sauce were examined, and no organisms of the salmonella-shigella group were found in a pool of the contents of the eggs or in the external washings. Of 70 stool specimens obtained

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Table 2. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, HAWAII, AND PUERTO RICO, FOR WEEKS ENDED AUGUST 2, 1958, AND AUGUST 1, 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.			
			30th week		Cumulative first 30 weeks				30th week		Cumulative first 30 weeks	
	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958
CONT. UNITED STATES	16	15	14	7	441	361	44	54	325	249	13,325	9,057
NEW ENGLAND	-	-	-	-	5	5	2	2	5	15	414	328
Maine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	74	47
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	2
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	12
Massachusetts	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	-	3	9	181	156
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	41	44
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	86	67
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	2	-	1	-	41	30	7	4	62	31	1,996	1,129
New York	-	-	-	-	20	15	4	4	31	19	1,202	767
New Jersey	1	-	-	-	9	1	1	-	8	2	233	89
Pennsylvania	1	-	1	-	12	14	2	-	23	10	561	273
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	3	2	2	-	22	28	7	11	45	40	2,191	1,624
Ohio	-	-	-	-	7	6	3	-	14	14	649	528
Indiana	-	-	1	-	3	12	2	1	6	4	212	155
Illinois	2	1	-	-	8	4	2	8	4	6	446	403
Michigan	1	-	1	-	2	5	-	2	18	15	762	450
Wisconsin	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	3	1	122	88
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	8	8	1	4	37	70	8	4	26	15	1,058	796
Minnesota	-	3	1	3	18	29	1	1	7	2	252	99
Iowa	5	4	-	-	3	13	-	1	-	3	96	145
Missouri	1	-	-	-	3	12	-	-	12	1	304	153
North Dakota	-	1	-	-	2	3	-	-	1	5	216	125
South Dakota	-	-	-	1	3	5	-	-	-	-	10	9
Nebraska	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	3	-	53	54
Kansas	2	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	3	4	127	211
SOUTH ATLANTIC	-	2	2	1	105	94	2	4	31	19	1,210	662
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	78	33
Maryland	-	-	-	-	7	3	-	-	4	4	283	76
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	11	10
Virginia	-	-	-	1	7	15	-	-	13	5	261	163
West Virginia	-	-	-	-	1	9	-	-	10	1	225	97
North Carolina	-	-	-	-	8	13	-	-	1	2	66	34
South Carolina	-	-	1	-	8	11	1	-	-	-	23	36
Georgia	-	1	-	-	34	23	-	1	-	-	95	68
Florida	-	1	1	-	40	20	-	3	2	7	168	145
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	3	1	2	1	49	31	3	9	22	19	1,199	796
Kentucky	-	-	1	-	6	3	-	-	9	5	568	376
Tennessee	2	-	-	-	5	4	-	2	4	6	268	207
Alabama	-	-	-	-	9	15	-	1	7	4	266	162
Mississippi	1	1	1	1	29	9	3	6	2	4	97	51
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	-	2	5	1	162	75	2	2	38	20	1,039	728
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	34	12	1	1	1	2	50	78
Louisiana	-	-	1	-	41	6	-	-	1	-	95	6
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	2	19	-	1	8	-	145	108
Texas	-	2	4	1	85	38	1	-	28	18	749	536
MOUNTAIN	-	-	1	-	14	23	1	-	20	34	1,846	1,238
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	15	179	250
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	194	94
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	45	3
Colorado	-	-	-	-	4	5	-	-	6	3	565	140
New Mexico	-	-	1	-	8	7	-	-	4	1	366	235
Arizona	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	4	12	362	298
Utah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	116	121
Nevada	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	19	97
PACIFIC	-	-	-	-	6	5	12	18	76	56	2,372	1,756
Alaska	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	20	(66)
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	322	298
Oregon	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	14	10	483	230
California	-	-	-	-	4	4	12	18	53	40	1,547	1,228
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	3	31	45
Puerto Rico	-	-	2	2	20	27	-	-	10	5	181	97

Table 2. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, HAWAII, AND PUERTO RICO, FOR WEEKS ENDED AUGUST 2, 1958, AND AUGUST 1, 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			
	30th week		Cumulative first 30 weeks		30th week		Cumulative first 30 weeks		080.2		085	
	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958
CONT. UNITED STATES	312	159	2,050	1,168	183	69	1,314	579	89	66	2,632	4,157
NEW ENGLAND	16	3	33	19	9	2	23	14	7	1	456	401
Maine	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	23	54
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Vermont	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	14	14
Massachusetts	3	1	11	5	3	1	9	3	-	-	386	195
Rhode Island	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	12
Connecticut	13	2	19	10	6	1	11	8	7	1	32	111
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	16	22	103	86	8	12	62	48	5	6	420	858
New York	7	11	67	46	3	5	40	24	2	3	288	366
New Jersey	4	7	19	31	2	4	10	17	1	2	99	230
Pennsylvania	5	4	17	9	3	3	12	7	2	1	33	262
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	40	43	192	135	17	15	87	51	17	19	516	1,124
Ohio	4	5	63	24	2	-	25	3	1	2	54	91
Indiana	14	5	34	15	9	3	23	9	2	1	30	42
Illinois	5	5	26	26	3	2	13	8	-	1	86	217
Michigan	15	26	61	58	2	10	21	25	13	15	119	453
Wisconsin	2	2	8	12	1	-	5	6	1	-	227	321
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	86	10	459	52	35	5	233	17	27	4	31	118
Minnesota	7	-	27	3	6	-	21	1	1	-	14	2
Iowa	22	3	168	12	6	-	77	4	11	3	2	61
Missouri	31	3	145	8	15	2	86	5	11	1	3	24
North Dakota	-	3	1	5	-	3	-	4	-	-	9	26
South Dakota	-	1	3	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
Nebraska	9	-	57	10	6	-	37	2	3	-	3	2
Kansas	17	-	58	8	2	-	12	-	1	-	(*)	(*)
SOUTH ATLANTIC	33	18	297	263	24	9	222	118	9	9	117	368
Delaware	-	-	4	3	-	-	4	2	-	-	2	3
Maryland	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	23	32
District of Columbia	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Virginia	10	7	50	33	9	4	42	23	1	3	45	184
West Virginia	2	1	30	28	2	1	22	19	-	-	16	37
North Carolina	8	3	51	33	6	1	43	11	2	2	10	8
South Carolina	7	-	24	10	2	-	11	6	5	-	10	17
Georgia	3	-	32	18	2	-	26	14	1	-	-	34
Florida	3	5	106	131	3	1	74	38	-	4	11	53
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	30	18	212	100	27	7	167	37	3	8	90	231
Kentucky	-	-	13	21	-	-	11	14	-	-	24	50
Tennessee	12	6	67	27	11	1	57	10	1	3	49	147
Alabama	12	5	82	12	11	5	72	10	1	-	12	5
Mississippi	6	7	50	40	5	1	27	3	1	5	5	29
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	57	27	479	285	40	13	325	164	16	10	359	311
Arkansas	22	-	101	9	18	-	87	7	4	-	-	19
Louisiana	5	3	65	29	2	2	47	21	3	1	-	-
Oklahoma	5	8	57	32	3	1	30	9	1	3	8	22
Texas	25	16	256	215	17	10	161	127	8	6	351	270
MOUNTAIN	4	5	75	78	3	-	43	41	1	4	186	362
Montana	1	2	4	29	1	-	1	22	-	2	20	39
Idaho	-	-	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	36
Wyoming	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	4
Colorado	1	-	7	8	1	-	6	7	-	-	60	146
New Mexico	-	2	18	18	-	-	8	6	-	1	15	27
Arizona	2	1	35	11	1	-	26	3	1	1	28	81
Utah	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	37	27
Nevada	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
PACIFIC	30	13	200	150	20	6	152	89	4	5	457	384
Alaska	5	-	6	(1)	5	-	6	(1)	-	-	18	(20)
Washington	6	2	20	12	-	-	-	3	-	-	34	59
Oregon	6	3	31	15	6	2	26	11	-	1	71	65
California	13	8	143	123	9	4	120	75	4	4	334	260
Hawaii	-	3	4	44	-	3	4	44	-	-	35	10
Puerto Rico	-	2	3	45	-	2	3	42	-	-	26	49

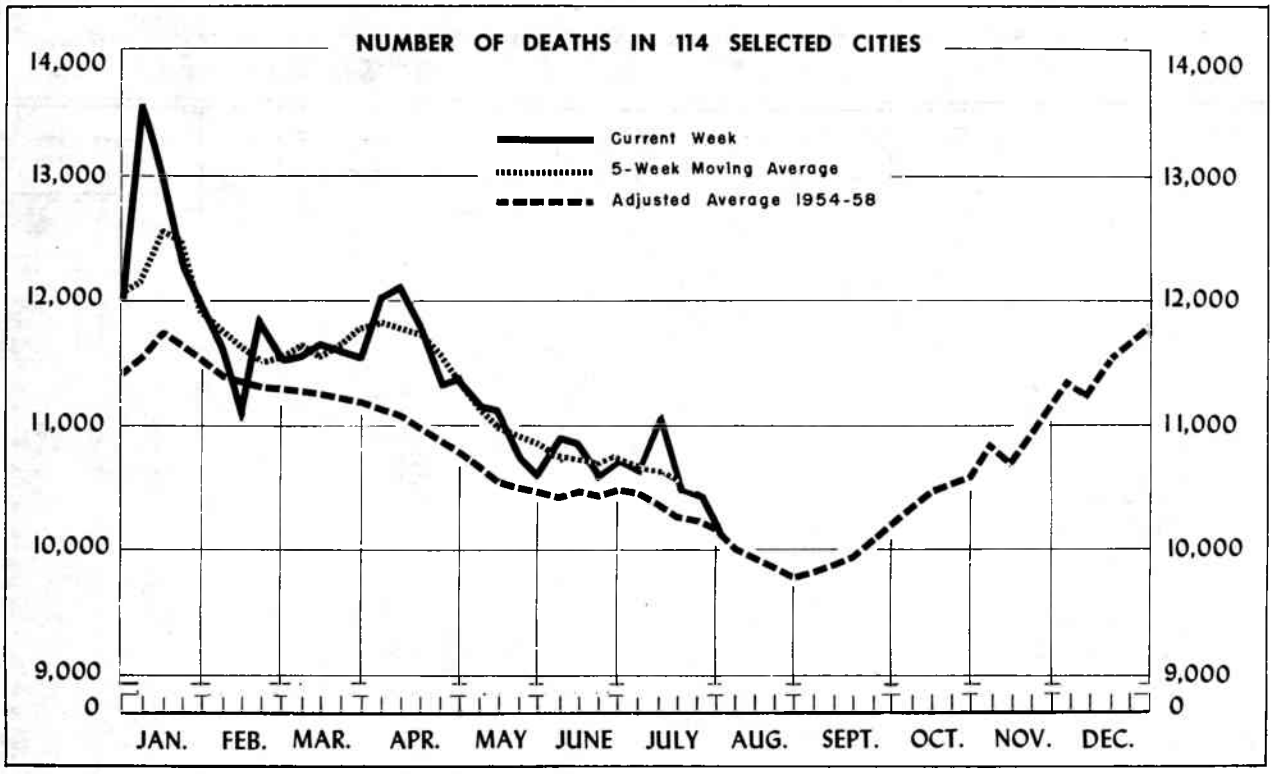
[1]Includes cases not specified by type, category number 080.3.

Table 2. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, HAWAII, AND PUERTO RICO, FOR WEEKS ENDED AUGUST 2, 1958, AND AUGUST 1, 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	
						30th week		Cumulative first 30 weeks				
	1959	1959	1958	1959	1959	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1959	1958
CONT. UNITED STATES	3	33	40	137	6	18	26	396	512	5	69	86
NEW ENGLAND	-	1	2	13	4	-	-	9	9	-	-	-
Maine	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Vermont	-	-	-	[2]2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	-	1	2	11	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	-
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	-
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	-	5	4	5	1	2	1	36	57	-	13	6
New York	-	3	4	-	1	-	-	13	16	-	11	4
New Jersey	-	-	-	[2]4	-	-	-	7	11	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	-	2	-	[2]1	-	2	1	16	30	-	2	2
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	-	7	6	21	-	4	3	52	42	-	10	17
Ohio	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	26	15	-	5	-
Indiana	-	2	2	10	-	1	-	7	6	-	2	2
Illinois	-	3	2	7	-	-	-	11	8	-	-	2
Michigan	-	1	1	3	-	-	2	7	8	-	1	4
Wisconsin	-	1	-	[2]1	-	-	-	1	5	-	2	9
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	-	2	6	2	-	1	3	23	46	-	10	29
Minnesota	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	18
Iowa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	5	3
Missouri	-	1	1	1	-	-	3	11	23	-	1	4
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	2	3
South Dakota	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	-	-
Nebraska	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
Kansas	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	5	6	-	-	-
SOUTH ATLANTIC	1	4	12	20	-	2	3	69	88	4	9	7
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Maryland	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-
District of Columbia	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	6	-	-	-
Virginia	1	2	4	9	-	-	3	14	16	-	1	2
West Virginia	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	11	-	-	-
North Carolina	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	6	11	2	2	-
South Carolina	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	5	6	-	-	4
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	17	18	2	3	1
Florida	-	-	3	[3]4	-	1	-	20	13	-	3	-
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	-	4	6	10	-	3	2	54	59	-	12	18
Kentucky	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	8	15	-	7	11
Tennessee	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	27	15	-	3	2
Alabama	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	7	12	-	2	5
Mississippi	-	-	4	9	-	1	1	12	17	-	-	-
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	-	2	1	27	-	4	6	85	128	1	12	7
Arkansas	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	17	17	-	4	2
Louisiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	53	-	-	-
Oklahoma	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	13	7	-	-	-
Texas	-	2	-	26	-	3	2	45	51	1	8	5
MOUNTAIN	1	1	-	3	-	2	6	20	44	-	-	-
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	5	-	-	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
Colorado	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	3	5	-	-	-
New Mexico	1	-	-	1	-	-	5	6	18	-	-	-
Arizona	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	6	-	-	-
Utah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
PACIFIC	1	7	3	36	1	-	2	48	39	-	3	2
Alaska	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Washington	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	-	-	-
California	1	5	3	[2]34	1	-	2	44	32	-	3	2
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	15	-	-	-

[2]Aseptic meningitis.
[3]Includes 3 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	30th week ended Aug. 1, 1959	29th week ended July 25, 1959	Adjusted average, 30th week 1954-58	Percent change, adjusted average to current week[1]	CUMULATIVE NUMBER FIRST 30 WEEKS		
					1959	1958	Percent change
TOTAL, REPORTING CITIES	[2]10,131	10,431	10,160	-0.3	341,102	342,183	-0.3
New England (14 cities)	644	644	623	+3.4	21,591	21,682	-0.4
Middle Atlantic (20 cities)	2,863	2,839	2,892	-1.0	99,196	99,220	-0.0
East North Central (19 cities)	2,181	2,282	2,158	+1.1	72,596	72,759	-0.2
West North Central (9 cities)	707	700	747	-5.4	23,677	24,110	-1.8
South Atlantic (11 cities)	[2]910	848	862	+5.6	[2]29,404	30,011	-2.0
East South Central (8 cities)	[2]436	[2]501	487	-0.5	[2]15,404	16,083	-4.2
West South Central (13 cities)	868	969	862	+0.7	28,443	28,915	-1.6
Mountain (8 cities)	300	308	248	+1.0	9,630	9,034	+6.6
Pacific (12 cities)	1,222	1,340	1,227	-0.4	41,161	40,369	+2.0

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

Table 4. DEATHS IN SELECTED CITIES

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

AREA	30th week ended Aug. 1, 1959	29th week ended July 25, 1959	CUMULATIVE NUMBER FIRST 30 WEEKS	
			1959	1958
NEW ENGLAND:				
Boston, Mass.	215	208	7,352	7,470
Bridgeport, Conn.	30	44	1,247	1,162
Cambridge, Mass.	40	26	863	892
Fall River, Mass.	25	34	877	846
Hartford, Conn.	44	48	1,502	1,548
Lowell, Mass.	17	21	702	808
Lynn, Mass.	24	21	708	682
New Bedford, Mass.	33	26	723	732
New Haven, Conn.	37	49	1,368	1,394
Providence, R. I.	63	43	1,983	1,950
Somerville, Mass.	13	12	395	432
Springfield, Mass.	35	44	1,360	1,297
Waterbury, Conn.	31	19	833	811
Worcester, Mass.	37	49	1,678	1,658
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:				
Albany, N. Y.	41	44	1,666	1,498
Allentown, Pa.	30	26	1,073	1,016
Buffalo, N. Y.	126	140	4,428	4,628
Camden, N. J.	49	40	1,254	1,326
Elizabeth, N. J.	21	23	896	899
Erie, Pa.	30	37	1,143	1,054
Jersey City, N. J.	61	54	2,273	2,175
Newark, N. J.	73	92	3,047	2,978
New York City, N. Y.	1,475	1,439	50,741	50,106
Paterson, N. J.	32	38	1,164	1,286
Philadelphia, Pa.	440	433	15,183	15,652
Pittsburgh, Pa.	163	187	5,714	5,952
Reading, Pa.	15	15	684	654
Rochester, N. Y.	102	83	2,945	3,091
Schenectady, N. Y.	35	31	756	701
Scranton, Pa.	26	23	1,156	1,089
Syracuse, N. Y.	51	45	1,903	1,878
Trenton, N. J.	38	30	1,334	1,490
Utica, N. Y.	22	25	862	820
Yonkers, N. Y.	33	34	974	927
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:				
Akron, Ohio	54	57	1,808	1,761
Canton, Ohio	34	28	1,021	934
Chicago, Ill.	682	745	22,971	23,301
Cincinnati, Ohio	133	157	4,831	4,965
Cleveland, Ohio	219	179	6,312	6,354
Columbus, Ohio	110	113	3,503	3,414
Dayton, Ohio	65	71	2,049	2,208
Detroit, Mich.	272	287	9,928	9,730
Evansville, Ind.	39	41	1,152	1,195
Flint, Mich.	40	37	1,233	1,156
Fort Wayne, Ind.	30	31	1,085	1,076
Gary, Ind.	28	29	935	994
Grand Rapids, Mich.	39	38	1,285	1,263
Indianapolis, Ind.	126	144	4,258	3,840
Madison, Wis.	(30)	(29)	(888)	(974)
Milwaukee, Wis.	119	109	3,890	4,111
Peoria, Ill.	37	29	887	986
Rockford, Ill.	(30)	(34)	(857)	(805)
South Bend, Ind.	25	29	808	821
Toledo, Ohio	91	98	3,024	3,029
Youngstown, Ohio	38	60	1,616	1,621
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:				
Des Moines, Iowa	56	51	1,618	1,681
Duluth, Minn.	15	21	795	772
Kansas City, Kans.	35	45	1,049	797
Kansas City, Mo.	114	88	3,634	3,749
Lincoln, Nebr.	---	(29)	---	(767)
Minneapolis, Minn.	109	131	3,762	3,858
Omaha, Nebr.	74	67	2,203	2,144
WEST NORTH CENTRAL—Con.:				
St. Louis, Mo.	205	193	7,188	7,471
St. Paul, Minn.	59	60	1,983	2,258
Wichita, Kans.	40	44	1,445	1,380
SOUTH ATLANTIC:				
Atlanta, Ga.	96	104	3,349	3,366
Baltimore, Md.	237	226	7,453	7,631
Charlotte, N. C.	42	33	1,131	1,080
Jacksonville, Fla.	76	45	1,764	1,877
Miami, Fla.	48	54	2,151	2,246
Norfolk, Va.	[1]36	24	[2]1,199	1,085
Richmond, Va.	69	59	2,369	2,335
Savannah, Ga.	39	35	1,000	1,015
St. Petersburg, Fla.	(49)	(57)	(1,971)	(2,071)
Tampa, Fla.	50	56	1,930	2,146
Washington, D. C.	167	180	5,885	6,073
Wilmington, Del.	50	32	1,173	1,157
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:				
Birmingham, Ala.	60	79	2,466	2,706
Chattanooga, Tenn.	41	53	1,394	1,491
Knoxville, Tenn.	[1]32	31	[2]847	839
Louisville, Ky.	108	90	3,413	3,389
Memphis, Tenn.	81	128	3,364	3,576
Mobile, Ala.	30	35	1,185	1,227
Montgomery, Ala.	26	38	988	1,034
Nashville, Tenn.	58	47	1,747	1,821
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:				
Austin, Tex.	30	32	967	1,010
Baton Rouge, La.	23	42	826	856
Corpus Christi, Tex.	22	29	631	644
Dallas, Tex.	99	121	3,556	3,511
El Paso, Tex.	31	38	1,102	1,105
Fort Worth, Tex.	61	70	1,934	1,882
Houston, Tex.	151	153	4,700	4,841
Little Rock, Ark.	43	50	1,651	1,629
New Orleans, La.	169	195	5,081	5,400
Oklahoma City, Okla.	64	75	2,072	2,075
San Antonio, Tex.	82	83	2,900	2,948
Shreveport, La.	48	52	1,538	1,486
Tulsa, Okla.	45	29	1,485	1,528
MOUNTAIN:				
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	20	32	922	868
Colorado Springs, Colo.	18	20	467	458
Denver, Colo.	96	115	3,535	3,427
Ogden, Utah	18	16	478	436
Phoenix, Ariz.	46	51	1,570	1,379
Pueblo, Colo.	13	14	414	384
Salt Lake City, Utah	58	41	1,515	1,447
Tucson, Ariz.	31	19	729	635
PACIFIC:				
Berkeley, Calif.	15	17	522	579
Fresno, Calif.	(39)	(36)	(1,211)	(1,146)
Glendale, Calif.	(33)	(36)	(1,099)	(1,027)
Long Beach, Calif.	65	47	1,679	1,671
Los Angeles, Calif.	449	491	14,761	14,743
Oakland, Calif.	74	84	2,798	2,826
Pasadena, Calif.	32	35	977	1,064
Portland, Oreg.	73	112	3,421	3,074
Sacramento, Calif.	56	56	1,671	1,563
San Diego, Calif.	67	88	2,457	2,512
San Francisco, Calif.	190	162	5,973	5,726
San Jose, Calif.	(27)	(24)	(770)	(678)
Seattle, Wash.	128	145	4,116	4,079
Spokane, Wash.	49	50	1,508	1,371
Tacoma, Wash.	24	53	1,278	1,161
Honolulu, Hawaii	(31)	(37)	(1,137)	(1,118)

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

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL REPORTS—Continued

from kitchen personnel and waiters, 12 showed positive cultures; 10, including a specimen from the cook who made the hollandaise sauce, were positive for S. oranienburg; 1 for S. panama, and 1 for S. anatum. The cook who made the sauce was and had been asymptomatic.

Gastroenteritis

The California State Department of Public Health supplied information on 9 outbreaks of gastroenteritis of unknown etiology. In the largest outbreak, 38 persons became ill from 1 to 7 hours after eating a meal of noodles, creamed hamburger, and potatoes served in a jail. The symptoms were nausea, vomiting, cramps, diarrhea, headache, and chills. Samples of the food items revealed Escherichia coli in the noodles and hamburger. One foodhandler had complained of a sinus infection and running nose. According to the history of food preparation, the noodles were first boiled, then mixed by hand with soya bean oil, and allowed to remain at room temperature for about 7 hours before baking for an hour and serving. In another outbreak, 9 persons became ill from 7 to 11 hours after eating a meal in a private home. Many gram-positive coagulase-negative cocci were isolated from potato salad and tamales, but the potato salad was considered the suspect food, since leftover tamales were eaten by several persons who did not become ill. Investigation revealed that all the food was poorly handled. Chicken salad was considered the source of infection of 6 of 110 persons eating at a social gathering. The chicken was prepared by various women, one of whom had been ill a few days earlier with "flu." The salad remained on an unrefrigerated serving line for about 3 hours. It was thought that a portion of the chicken became contaminated when being boned or during preparation of the salad.

The suspect food in each of the other 6 outbreaks was roast ham, fish newburg, ham and gravy, turkey and dressing, barbeque ham sandwich, and chili and wiener sandwiches. All the food items were served in public eating establishments except the chili and wiener sandwiches, which were purchased from a box lunch vending vehicle. Only a few persons became ill in each instance.

QUARANTINE MEASURES

Immunization Information for International Travel

No changes reported

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS USED IN TABLES

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

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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.