CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL

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MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY WEEKLY REPORT

Epidemiologic Notes and Reports

Acute Hemorrhagic Conjunctivitis — Florida, North Carolina

The following reports summarize the most recent findings on acute hemorrhagic conjunctivitis (AHC) in Florida (*1-3*) and also in North Carolina.

Florida: In the period September 8-October 9, more than 3,500 cases of illness compatible with AHC were reported to the Dade County Health Department, Miami, Florida. Demographic data have been collected for approximately 1,000 cases: these patients range in age from 7 days to 85 years; 92% are black, 4.8% are white, and 2.5% are Spanish; the female:male ratio is 1.4:1. Seventy-two percent of these patients had onset of illness before September 25. Although AHC has been identified in every area of Dade County, most patients with reported cases reside in a poor, predominantly black section of northwest Miami. Active surveillance continues in schools, clinics, emergency rooms, and offices of private physicians; between 50-100 cases per week continued to be reported through the week ending October 9.

In the period September 4-October 9, 732 cases of AHC were reported to the Monroe County Health Department. Although the outbreak was initially confined to a small geographic area within Key West, Florida, substantial transmission to other areas has occurred. Approximately 20 cases continue to be reported daily.

Illness compatible with AHC has also been reported in 8 other counties in southern Florida. Most of these patients reside in Broward County, where 929 cases (783 children, 146 adults) were reported between September 22-October 9.

North Carolina: An outbreak of AHC has also occurred in a migrant-worker camp in eastern North Carolina. Two Haitian migrant workers had onset of illness on September 25, 1 day after returning from a visit to Miami; both men gave a history of exposure to a number of Miami residents with conjunctivitis. Between September 25-30, AHC was diagnosed for 18 of 25 Haitian workers who were housed in the same compound with patients with index cases. Sixty non-Haitian personnel, housed in separate facilities, were unaffected. No further cases have been reported.

Aside from a 12-year-old girl who developed Bell's palsy temporally associated with AHC, no neurologic complications have been reported associated with AHC from the outbreak areas. Secondary bacterial conjunctivitis has been documented in less than 1% of reported cases.

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Hemorrhagic Conjunctivitis — Continued

Editorial Note: The clinical and epidemiologic features of AHC in the United States appear similar to those reported in other countries (*4,5*), and include affliction of all age groups, a short incubation period, rapid secondary transmission in crowded settings, lack of systemic symptoms and signs, and resolution within 4 to 10 days. The outbreak in southern Florida appears to have declined in some areas, but transmission still continues to occur in all affected areas. Surveillance for AHC should be continued among persons exposed to ill persons in Miami or Key West; cases that occur in other parts of Florida and possibly other states should be reported to local or state health departments.

Factors influencing the occurrence and spread of AHC in the United States, including seasonal conditions, remain unknown. Exclusion of persons with suspected AHC from school or work in Dade and Monroe Counties may have curtailed the geographic spread of illness, but may have increased attack rates within affected families. Factors which may contribute to intra-familial spread, including hygienic practices, are presently being assessed in retrospective case-control studies in Miami and Key West.

References

1. CDC. Acute hemorrhagic conjunctivitis—Key West, Florida. MMWR 1981;30:463-4.
2. CDC. Acute hemorrhagic conjunctivitis—Florida. MMWR 1981;30:465-6.
3. CDC. Isolation of enterovirus 70 from a patient with acute hemorrhagic conjunctivitis—Key West, Florida. MMWR 1981;30:497.
4. CDC. Acute hemorrhagic conjunctivitis—Latin America. MMWR 1981;30:450-1.
5. CDC. Acute hemorrhagic conjunctivitis—Panama and Belize. MMWR 1981;30:497-8.

Age Characteristics of Measles Cases — United States, 1977-1980

In the period 1977-1980, the reported annual measles incidence decreased 77% from 26.5 cases/100,000 total population to 6.0 cases/100,000 total population (Table 1). In the same period, the proportion of measles cases for which age was reported increased substantially. In 1977, age data were available on 72.5% of all reported measles cases, whereas in 1980, age data were available on 96.5% of reported measles cases.

In the period 1977-1980, the highest proportion of cases was reported for 10- to 14-year olds, who accounted for more than 25% of cases each year. Persons ≥10 years of age accounted for approximately 60% of reported cases in all 4 years. The percentage of cases among children <5 years of age rose from 14.1% in 1977 to 20.5% in 1980.

The estimated age-specific incidence of measles for each age group diminished substantially in 1977-1980, and ranged from a 53.3% reduction for persons ≥20 years to an 81.1% reduction for 5- to 9-year olds.

Reported by the Surveillance and Assessment Br, Immunization Div, Center for Prevention Svcs, CDC.

TABLE 1. Percentage distribution of reported measles cases and estimated incidence* by age group, United States, 1977-1980

Age group (years)	1977			1978			1979			1980			Percentage decline 1977-1980	
	Reported cases	Percentage distribution	Estimated cases per 100,000	Reported cases	Percentage distribution	Estimated cases per 100,000	Reported cases	Percentage distribution	Estimated cases per 100,000	Reported cases	Percentage distribution	Estimated cases per 100,000	Reported cases	Estimated cases per 100,000
<5	6,843	14.1	53.0	2,772	18.5	32.3	2,331	20.7	18.0	2,660	20.5	18.9	−54.5	−68.1
5-9	10,498	26.2	84.2	3,601	23.9	38.0	2,473	21.9	18.1	2,570	19.7	16.9	−75.5	−81.1
10-14	14,231	34.2	102.1	4,723	31.4	45.4	3,054	27.1	20.4	3,704	28.4	21.0	−74.0	−79.4
15-19	9,447	22.7	61.7	3,273	21.8	27.9	2,633	23.3	15.2	3,126	24.0	16.3	−66.9	−75.2
20+	1,559	3.8	1.5	668	4.4	0.8	796	7.0	0.6	969	7.4	0.7	−37.8	−53.3
Total with known age	41,578	72.5		15,037	56.0		11,277	82.9		13,035	96.5		−76.4	−77.4
Unknown age	16,767	27.5		11,834	44.0		2,320	17.1		471	3.5			
Total	57,345	100.0	28.5	26,871	100.0	12.3	13,597	100.0	6.2	13,506	100.0	6.0		

*Estimated incidence/100,000 population is calculated by extrapolating the percentage age distribution of cases with age reported relative to the total cases.

Measles — Continued

Editorial Note: The essentially complete reporting of age in 1980 for measles cases reflects the efforts of state and local health officials to eliminate measles by assuring that every measles case that is reported is investigated.

The estimated age-specific data on the incidence of measles indicate a dramatic decline in incidence for all age groups in 1977-1980. The incidence of measles in 1980 was relatively comparable for all age groups from 0 to 19 years. This pattern was also observed in 1979. There has been a reversal of the trend noted in 1973-1977 of rising incidence of measles among 10-to-14 and 15-to-19 year olds (*1*). This decline in the incidence of measles has been associated with the National Childhood Immunization Initiative of 1977-1979 and the Measles Elimination Program that began in 1978 and has the stated goal of eliminating indigenous measles from the United States by October 1, 1982 (*2*).

References:

1. Orenstein WA, Halsey NA, Hayden GF, et al. Current status of measles in the United States, 1973-1977. J Infect Dis 1978;137:847-53.

2. Hinman AR, Brandling-Bennett AD, Bernier R, et al. Current features of measles in the United States: feasibility of measles elimination. Epidemiologic Reviews 1980;2:153-70.

International Notes

Supplementary Feeding Programs — Somalia

In May 1980, protein-energy undernutrition was identified as the predominant refugee health problem in Somalia (*1*). Supplementary feeding programs (SFPs) were instituted in refugee camps to rehabilitate undernourished persons, protect nutritionally vulnerable groups, and establish procedures for continuous surveillance of individual and population nutritional status (*2*). Follow-up surveys conducted in September 1980 demonstrated a decrease in the overall prevalence of undernutrition—from 21%-28% to 6%-18% (*3*).

Under general guidelines promulgated by the Ministry of Health of Somalia, SFPs are being implemented in each camp. Eligible persons include children ≤5 years old whose weight for height is ≤80% of the median standard weight for height* (*4*), pregnant women and lactating women, patients with clinically diagnosed tuberculosis, and persons with other illnesses. SFP procedures include providing cooked rations, on-the-spot feeding, periodic assessment of those enrolled, and continued active and passive surveillance. Children are retained in the program until they reach 85% median weight for height; pregnant women are enrolled during their third trimester and discharged 6 to 12 months postpartum; and tuberculous patients are retained until they have completed drug therapy.

In July 1980, 21,901 refugees in Somalia were enrolled in SFPs. By October of the same year, SFP enrollments had increased 85% to 40,492, while the refugee population increased 13%. Ninety-three percent of the increase in enrollment represented children ≤5 years old. The Northwest Region had an SFP enrollment rate of 124† per 1,000 refugee population compared with 27 and 26 per 1,000 in Hiran and Gedo, respectively.‡

*Based on Harvard reference population, as recommended by the Ministry of Health.

†If Las Dhure camp (where 18% of the camp population was enrolled in a crash feeding program) is excluded, the SFP enrollment rate for the Northwest Region becomes 96 per 1,000.

‡The enrollment rates are based on estimated camp populations released by the National Refugee Commission. Although estimation inaccuracies affect the absolute value, rates are useful for making regional and temporal comparisons.

Feeding Programs — Continued

In February 1981, the Somali Ministry of Health evaluated SFPs in the Northwest Region to assess the nutritional status of children already enrolled. Because the enrollment criterion for an SFP was set at 70%-80% median weight for height, this range served as a standard to measure an SFP's progress. In Saba'ad, a camp established in November 1979, 1,643 children were enrolled in the SFP. Of the total enrollment, 1,006 children (61%) attended a supplementary morning or afternoon feeding session at least once during the survey and were weighed and measured. The results indicated that 53% of these children exceeded the discharge level of 85% median weight for height, and 26% were in the 80%-84% category. In Adi Addeys, a camp opened in December 1980, 42% of 2,069 enrollees exceeded the discharge level.

In order to determine the impact of SFPs on the nutritional status of children in a refugee camp, a third survey was conducted at Daray Ma'an camp, Northwest Region. This camp had been operating for 6 months, had an active SFP, but had had logistical problems with general ration deliveries. A random sample of 495 children ≤110 cm in height from the camp population was evaluated. Results of the survey include the following: 1) 174 (35%) were ≤80% median weight for height, indicating a high prevalence of undernutrition in the camp; 2) 216 (44%) of the 495 children were already enrolled in an SFP, indicating that the prevalence of undernutrition was not due to SFP underenrollment; 3) many children enrolled in the SFP had gained weight—114 (53%) of the 216 enrollees exceeded the 85% discharge level; 4) many undernourished children in the camp were probably not being successfully identified—only

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TABLE I. Summary — cases of specified notifiable diseases, United States

[Cumulative totals include revised and delayed reports through previous weeks.]

DISEASE	40th WEEK ENDING		MEDIAN 1976-1980	CUMULATIVE, FIRST 40 WEEKS		MEDIAN 1976-1980
	October 10 1981	October 4 1980		October 10 1981	October 4 1980	
Aseptic meningitis	216	332	265	6,746	5,492	4,701
Brucellosis	3	3	4	118	144	144
Chickenpox	378	475	475	168,880	159,270	159,270
Diphtheria	-	-	1	3	2	62
Encephalitis: Primary (arthropod-borne & unspec.)	28	45	35	1,032	848	848
Post-infectious	2	2	4	64	165	176
Hepatitis, Viral: Type B	381	403	297	15,541	13,632	11,571
Type A	372	538	614	19,024	21,472	22,829
Type unspecified	187	238	202	8,351	8,770	6,796
Malaria	16	36	25	1,071	1,578	564
Measles (rubeola)	21	39	103	2,696	12,957	24,288
Meningococcal infections: Total	35	45	29	2,741	2,111	1,900
Civilian	35	44	29	2,730	2,095	1,877
Military	-	1	-	11	16	17
Mumps	63	71	102	3,329	7,300	13,759
Pertussis	25	40	33	927	1,313	1,300
Rubella (German measles)	21	33	43	1,807	3,354	10,834
Tetanus	1	-	3	45	67	56
Tuberculosis	415	560	560	20,725	20,756	22,458
Tularemia	13	6	5	206	173	131
Typhoid fever	38	9	10	429	382	382
Typhus fever, tick-borne (Rky. Mt. spotted)	12	22	17	1,101	1,059	958
Venereal diseases:						
Gonorrhea: Civilian	16,236	22,276	22,276	764,484	765,510	766,183
Military	428	460	575	21,548	20,951	21,006
Syphilis, primary & secondary: Civilian	493	474	497	23,230	20,377	18,641
Military	3	3	3	285	248	242
Rabies in animals	103	118	76	5,655	5,124	2,450

TABLE II. Notifiable diseases of low frequency, United States

	CUM. 1981		CUM. 1981
Anthrax	-	Poliomyelitis: Total (Va. 1 Nonparalytic)	4
Botulism	61	Paralytic	3
Cholera	3	Psittacosis (Upstate N.Y. 1)	85
Congenital rubella syndrome	9	Rabies in man	1
Leprosy (Mass. 1)	195	Trichinosis	115
Leptospirosis (Fla. 1, Tex. 2)	37	Typhus fever, flea-borne (endemic, murine) (Tex. 1)	37
Plague	9		

All delayed reports and corrections will be included in the following week's cumulative totals.

TABLE III. Cases of specified notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending October 10, 1981 and October 4, 1980 (40th week)

REPORTING AREA	ASEPTIC MENINGITIS	BRUCELLOSIS	CHICKENPOX	DIPHTHERIA		ENCEPHALITIS			HEPATITIS (VIRAL), BY TYPE			MALARIA	
						Primary		Post-infectious	B	A	Unspecified		
	1981	1981	1981	1981	CUM. 1981	1981	1980	1981	1981	1981	1981	1981	CUM. 1981
UNITED STATES	216	3	378	–	3	28	45	2	381	372	187	16	1,071
NEW ENGLAND	9	–	40	–	–	1	1	–	16	16	15	–	57
Maine	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1
N.H.	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Vt.	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
Mass.	2	–	7	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	14	–	31
R.I.	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	3
Conn.	4	–	5	–	–	1	–	–	14	8	1	–	13
MID. ATLANTIC	20	–	9	–	–	–	3	–	70	48	22	8	140
Upstate N.Y.	14	–	5	–	–	–	2	–	20	12	6	–	34
N.Y. City	3	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	26	16	3	2	50
N.J.	3	–	NN	–	–	–	1	–	24	20	13	6	42
Pa.	NA	NA	NA	NA	–	NA	–	–	NA	NA	NA	NA	14
E.N. CENTRAL	35	–	115	–	–	6	16	–	55	64	37	2	52
Ohio	6	–	20	–	–	–	3	–	13	12	10	–	8
Ind.	23	–	22	–	–	3	5	–	14	20	17	–	6
Ill.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	27	7	2	17
Mich.	6	–	15	–	–	3	3	–	2	3	3	–	21
Wis.	–	–	58	–	–	–	5	–	–	2	–	–	–
W.N. CENTRAL	10	2	56	–	–	7	2	1	17	15	12	–	30
Minn.	3	1	2	–	–	1	–	1	3	2	2	–	11
Iowa	1	1	33	–	–	4	2	–	2	1	4	–	4
Mo.	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	6	4	5	–	3
N. Dak.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
S. Dak.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Nebr.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2
Kans.	2	–	20	–	–	2	–	–	6	7	–	–	8
S. ATLANTIC	49	–	97	–	1	10	5	–	107	54	22	3	129
Del.	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Md.	5	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	11	3	2	–	28
D.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	9
Va.	3	–	4	–	–	2	–	–	18	1	5	2	27
W. Va.	5	–	36	–	–	4	1	–	4	1	–	–	4
N.C.	4	–	NN	–	–	3	3	–	10	4	3	1	11
S.C.	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	11	5	–	–	2
Ga.	6	–	4	–	–	1	–	–	16	13	–	–	8
Fla.	22	–	49	–	1	–	–	–	35	26	12	–	39
E.S. CENTRAL	51	–	1	–	–	3	1	1	28	24	11	–	10
Ky.	23	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	7	12	5	–	–
Tenn.	5	–	NN	–	–	1	1	–	9	8	1	–	–
Ala.	22	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	9	1	5	–	9
Miss.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	1
W.S. CENTRAL	19	1	18	–	–	1	13	–	39	93	57	2	84
Ark.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	5	–	4
La.	4	–	NN	–	–	–	1	–	7	19	6	2	7
Okla.	2	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	3	1	–	6
Tex.	12	–	18	–	–	–	12	–	26	69	45	–	67
MOUNTAIN	10	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	19	32	8	1	36
Mont.	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Idaho	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	3
Wyo.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Colo.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	14	3	–	18
N. Mex.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	2
Ariz.	–	–	NN	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	5
Utah	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	4
Nev.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	9	4	–	3
PACIFIC	13	–	42	–	1	–	4	–	30	26	3	–	533
Wash.	8	–	28	–	–	–	–	–	19	20	2	–	24
Oreg.	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	4	1	–	15
Calif.	NA	NA	NA	NA	–	NA	4	–	NA	NA	NA	NA	485
Alaska	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	1
Hawaii	5	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	8
Guam	NA	NA	NA	NA	–	NA	–	–	NA	NA	NA	NA	2
P.R.	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	5	16	13	–	11
V.I.	NA	NA	NA	NA	–	NA	–	–	NA	NA	NA	NA	4
Pac. Trust Terr.	NA	NA	NA	NA	–	NA	–	–	NA	NA	NA	NA	–

NN: Not notifiable. NA: Not available.

All delayed reports and corrections will be included in the following week's cumulative totals.

TABLE III (Cont.'d). Cases of specified notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending October 10, 1981 and October 4, 1980 (40th week)

REPORTING AREA	MEASLES (RUBEOLA)			MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS TOTAL			MUMPS		PERTUSSIS	RUBELLA		TETANUS
	1981	CUM. 1981	CUM. 1980	1981	CUM. 1981	CUM. 1980	1981	CUM. 1981	1981	1981	CUM. 1981	CUM. 1981
UNITED STATES	21	2,696	12,957	35	2,741	2,111	63	3,329	25	21	1,807	45
NEW ENGLAND	-	82	674	2	179	113	6	171	2	1	116	2
Maine	-	5	33	-	21	5	-	32	1	-	33	-
N.H.	-	7	331	-	17	7	-	21	-	-	46	-
Vt.	-	3	226	-	7	13	-	6	-	-	-	-
Mass.	-	57	58	2	58	38	3	47	-	1	25	-
R.I.	-	-	2	-	16	8	1	22	1	-	-	-
Conn.	-	10	24	-	60	42	2	43	-	-	12	2
MID. ATLANTIC	5	824	3,792	2	380	368	6	573	7	2	217	3
Upstate N.Y.	1	215	694	1	128	114	6	116	7	-	105	1
N.Y. City	3	87	1,190	-	62	93	-	79	-	1	54	2
N.J.	1	58	833	1	86	80	-	89	-	1	47	-
Pa.	NA	464	1,075	-	104	81	NA	289	NA	NA	11	-
E.N. CENTRAL	1	80	2,421	13	333	272	17	921	5	4	370	7
Ohio	-	16	378	6	127	79	6	154	-	-	3	1
Ind.	1	9	92	3	45	41	1	110	-	2	132	2
Ill.	-	23	341	2	79	80	4	180	4	-	89	-
Mich.	-	30	236	2	77	58	1	304	-	-	34	3
Wis.	-	2	1,374	-	5	14	5	173	1	2	112	1
W.N. CENTRAL	-	9	1,334	4	123	78	13	187	2	1	77	3
Minn.	-	2	1,099	1	42	18	-	8	-	-	6	2
Iowa	-	1	20	1	21	9	7	53	1	-	4	-
Mo.	-	1	65	1	38	36	2	18	1	-	2	1
N. Dak.	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
S. Dak.	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	1	-	-	-	-
Nebr.	-	4	83	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-
Kans.	-	1	67	1	15	9	4	104	-	1	64	-
S. ATLANTIC	8	428	1,923	5	631	507	6	482	2	-	139	8
Del.	-	-	3	-	4	2	-	10	-	-	1	-
Md.	-	5	82	-	43	45	1	86	-	-	1	-
D.C.	-	1	-	-	3	2	-	3	-	-	-	-
Va.	-	9	305	1	79	49	-	122	-	-	11	-
W. Va.	-	9	9	-	23	17	1	82	-	-	22	-
N.C.	-	3	130	2	93	92	1	18	1	-	5	2
S.C.	-	2	159	1	79	58	1	15	-	-	8	2
Ga.	-	112	826	1	106	87	-	38	-	-	36	1
Fla.	8	287	409	-	201	155	2	108	1	-	55	3
E.S. CENTRAL	-	4	330	4	196	181	3	80	-	-	37	2
Ky.	-	-	55	1	56	56	2	40	-	-	21	-
Tenn.	-	2	169	2	56	48	1	21	-	-	15	-
Ala.	-	2	22	1	60	50	-	16	-	-	1	2
Miss.	-	-	84	-	24	27	-	3	-	-	-	-
W.S. CENTRAL	6	868	946	2	438	222	6	203	2	11	165	11
Ark.	4	17	16	-	26	18	-	5	-	1	3	3
La.	-	4	11	1	106	79	-	5	-	-	9	2
Okla.	-	6	774	-	37	18	-	-	-	-	1	1
Tex.	2	841	145	1	269	107	6	193	2	10	152	5
MOUNTAIN	1	35	470	1	113	82	5	121	5	2	89	2
Mont.	-	-	2	1	9	3	-	10	-	-	4	-
Idaho	-	1	-	-	4	4	2	6	-	-	3	-
Wyo.	1	1	-	-	1	3	-	1	4	-	10	-
Colo.	-	10	24	-	40	21	-	45	-	-	27	-
N. Mex.	-	8	11	-	7	9	-	-	1	-	5	-
Ariz.	-	5	378	-	20	14	2	29	-	-	20	1
Utah	-	-	47	-	5	5	1	17	-	2	8	1
Nev.	-	10	8	-	27	23	-	13	-	-	12	-
PACIFIC	-	366	1,067	2	348	288	1	591	-	-	597	7
Wash.	-	3	177	1	62	51	1	143	-	-	89	-
Oreg.	-	5	-	-	51	47	-	62	-	-	51	-
Calif.	NA	351	878	-	221	181	NA	354	NA	NA	445	7
Alaska	-	-	6	1	10	9	-	11	-	-	1	-
Hawaii	-	7	6	-	4	-	-	21	-	-	11	-
Guam	NA	5	6	-	-	1	NA	6	NA	NA	1	-
P.R.	5	280	156	-	10	9	12	135	2	-	4	5
V.I.	NA	25	6	-	1	1	NA	5	NA	NA	1	-
Pac. Trust Terr.	NA	1	10	-	-	-	NA	10	NA	NA	1	-

NA: Not available.
All delayed reports and corrections will be included in the following week's cumulative totals.

TABLE III (Cont.'d). Cases of specified notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending October 10, 1981 and October 4, 1980 (40th week)

REPORTING AREA	TUBERCULOSIS		TULAREMIA	TYPHOID FEVER		TYPHUS FEVER (Tick-borne) (RMSF)		VENEREAL DISEASES (Civilian)						RABIES (in Animals)
								GONORRHEA			SYPHILIS (Pri. & Sec.)			
	1981	CUM. 1981	CUM. 1981	1981	CUM. 1981	1981	CUM. 1981	1981	CUM. 1981	CUM. 1980	1981	CUM. 1981	CUM. 1980	CUM. 1981
UNITED STATES	415	20,725	206	38	429	12	1,101	16,236	764,484	765,510	493	23,230	20,377	5,655
NEW ENGLAND	21	596	3	-	16	-	9	532	19,296	19,401	9	459	406	37
Maine	-	38	-	-	1	-	-	28	999	1,105	-	5	5	13
N.H.	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	22	670	691	-	11	3	6
Vt.	-	20	1	-	-	-	-	13	327	448	1	14	5	-
Mass.	8	338	1	-	8	-	5	257	8,073	8,102	5	297	238	11
R.I.	3	45	-	-	-	-	2	19	1,109	1,252	2	26	26	1
Conn.	10	138	1	-	7	-	2	193	8,118	7,803	1	106	129	6
MID. ATLANTIC	53	3,240	10	1	66	-	39	1,939	92,294	83,766	117	3,400	2,856	95
Upstate N.Y.	19	581	10	-	12	-	14	144	15,666	15,333	2	305	253	66
N.Y. City	22	1,224	-	1	36	-	3	700	38,292	32,467	98	2,044	1,851	-
N.J.	12	710	-	-	11	-	9	1,095	17,736	15,183	17	485	342	21
Pa.	NA	725	-	NA	7	NA	13	NA	20,600	20,783	NA	566	410	8
E.N. CENTRAL	89	2,819	5	4	33	1	46	2,601	112,317	118,786	49	1,652	1,938	758
Ohio	9	521	-	-	9	-	36	1,117	36,207	31,492	7	229	293	58
Ind.	7	323	4	2	2	1	3	232	9,962	11,915	14	234	149	82
Ill.	55	1,144	-	2	13	-	6	268	30,150	37,375	-	822	1,103	484
Mich.	15	680	1	-	7	-	1	674	25,371	26,966	25	293	321	13
Wis.	3	151	-	-	2	-	-	310	10,627	11,038	3	74	72	121
W.N. CENTRAL	22	725	30	1	18	-	49	786	36,506	36,229	14	504	264	2,273
Minn.	6	125	-	-	2	-	2	NA	5,556	5,957	4	160	96	397
Iowa	-	71	-	-	3	-	7	58	3,986	3,942	-	21	14	746
Mo.	12	332	25	1	8	-	26	457	17,098	15,880	10	280	125	205
N. Dak.	3	29	-	-	-	-	-	11	461	521	-	7	3	327
S. Dak.	1	53	1	-	1	-	-	30	1,007	1,090	-	2	4	259
Nebr.	-	20	3	-	2	-	3	129	2,733	2,834	-	7	7	167
Kans.	-	95	1	-	2	-	11	101	5,665	6,005	-	27	15	172
S. ATLANTIC	103	4,516	15	2	57	6	633	4,847	189,777	191,634	153	6,210	4,907	469
Del.	1	54	1	-	-	1	3	112	3,051	2,755	1	13	14	1
Md.	17	465	-	-	14	1	57	622	22,064	20,264	9	456	344	35
D.C.	5	273	-	-	1	-	-	244	10,827	13,411	17	514	367	-
Va.	15	468	3	-	1	-	104	411	17,507	17,512	6	529	435	98
W. Va.	7	143	-	-	6	1	6	84	2,901	2,571	-	17	15	24
N.C.	21	790	4	-	2	2	280	545	29,006	27,929	24	492	344	11
S.C.	9	419	3	-	1	1	101	435	18,503	18,029	4	428	282	33
Ga.	16	745	4	-	4	-	72	1,006	39,538	37,509	28	1,548	1,412	187
Fla.	12	1,159	-	2	28	-	10	1,388	46,380	51,654	64	2,213	1,694	80
E.S. CENTRAL	39	1,831	8	-	7	2	127	1,408	64,357	62,590	30	1,544	1,683	379
Ky.	6	451	3	-	-	-	2	93	7,879	9,263	3	76	109	111
Tenn.	25	622	5	-	3	2	79	622	24,435	22,569	5	565	706	181
Ala.	8	488	-	-	2	-	20	328	19,598	18,458	11	452	375	87
Miss.	-	270	-	-	2	-	26	365	12,445	12,300	11	451	493	-
W.S. CENTRAL	51	2,343	92	30	101	3	164	2,481	101,953	96,973	115	5,663	4,082	940
Ark.	10	260	50	-	4	2	38	264	7,765	7,690	3	124	152	131
La.	7	431	5	-	2	-	-	520	17,822	17,750	32	1,293	994	32
Okla.	-	263	24	-	4	-	93	311	10,959	9,715	3	122	80	186
Tex.	34	1,389	13	30	91	1	33	1,386	65,407	61,818	77	4,124	2,856	591
MOUNTAIN	18	582	35	-	22	-	28	1,006	30,159	29,560	5	582	489	224
Mont.	-	28	5	-	4	-	12	28	1,106	1,131	-	11	2	102
Idaho	1	8	4	-	-	-	5	40	1,356	1,291	-	17	16	6
Wyo.	-	9	1	-	-	-	5	48	762	875	1	9	10	16
Colo.	4	70	8	-	8	-	1	243	7,902	7,956	2	172	126	35
N. Mex.	5	113	3	-	-	-	-	147	3,328	3,582	-	103	82	27
Ariz.	6	266	-	-	9	-	-	328	9,069	7,951	1	146	176	24
Utah	2	47	13	-	1	-	2	47	1,513	1,491	-	22	13	9
Nev.	-	41	1	-	-	-	3	125	5,123	5,283	1	102	64	5
PACIFIC	19	4,073	8	-	109	-	6	636	117,825	126,571	1	3,216	3,752	480
Wash.	6	296	1	-	3	-	1	308	9,864	10,851	-	112	194	14
Oreg.	6	149	1	-	4	-	-	153	7,187	8,664	1	83	85	9
Calif.	NA	3,455	6	NA	101	NA	5	NA	95,248	101,465	NA	2,954	3,337	441
Alaska	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	116	3,118	3,089	-	12	8	16
Hawaii	7	125	-	-	1	-	-	59	2,408	2,502	-	55	128	-
Guam	NA	25	-	NA	-	NA	-	NA	66	99	NA	-	5	-
P.R.	7	334	-	-	4	-	-	61	2,526	2,102	19	524	480	62
V.I.	NA	1	-	NA	6	NA	-	NA	175	108	NA	16	10	-
Pac. Trust Terr.	NA	43	-	NA	-	NA	-	NA	293	319	NA	-	-	-

NA: Not available.

All delayed reports and corrections will be included in the following week's cumulative totals.

TABLE IV. Deaths in 121 U.S. cities,* week ending October 10, 1981 (40th week)

REPORTING AREA	ALL CAUSES, BY AGE (YEARS)						P&I** TOTAL
	ALL AGES	≥65	45-64	25-44	1-24	<1	
NEW ENGLAND	655	459	138	33	7	18	51
Boston, Mass.	191	118	44	18	2	9	19
Bridgeport, Conn.	42	32	9	1	–	–	8
Cambridge, Mass.	25	19	6	–	–	–	2
Fall River, Mass.	30	21	8	1	–	–	–
Hartford, Conn.	43	27	9	5	1	1	2
Lowell, Mass.	22	16	6	–	–	–	2
Lynn, Mass.	24	19	3	1	1	–	–
New Bedford, Mass.	27	20	7	–	–	–	–
New Haven, Conn.	47	30	11	1	–	5	4
Providence, R.I. §	47	45	–	1	–	1	2
Somerville, Mass.	10	9	1	–	–	–	2
Springfield, Mass.	57	32	18	3	2	2	4
Waterbury, Conn.	40	31	7	2	–	–	4
Worcester, Mass.	50	40	9	–	1	–	2
MID. ATLANTIC	2,669	1,750	611	166	63	79	99
Albany, N.Y.	60	38	16	1	–	5	2
Allentown, Pa.	24	18	6	–	–	–	–
Buffalo, N.Y.	100	65	29	1	3	2	8
Camden, N.J.	28	17	8	–	3	–	–
Elizabeth, N.J.	24	16	7	1	–	–	1
Erie, Pa.†	42	28	11	1	2	–	–
Jersey City, N.J.	45	25	15	4	1	–	–
N.Y. City, N.Y.	1,350	882	291	110	35	32	43
Newark, N.J.	59	31	13	5	1	9	8
Paterson, N.J.	28	20	4	2	1	1	4
Philadelphia, Pa.†	387	259	90	22	5	11	18
Pittsburgh, Pa.†	140	87	34	8	4	7	2
Reading, Pa.	34	25	8	1	–	–	2
Rochester, N.Y.	112	73	26	2	5	5	9
Schenectady, N.Y.	19	13	6	–	–	–	–
Scranton, Pa.†	22	16	6	–	–	–	1
Syracuse, N.Y.	111	79	22	4	1	5	1
Trenton, N.J.	31	22	7	1	1	–	–
Utica, N.Y.	25	16	6	2	1	–	–
Yonkers, N.Y.	28	20	6	1	–	1	–
E.N. CENTRAL	2,257	1,394	560	143	68	92	56
Akron, Ohio	46	31	10	3	1	1	–
Canton, Ohio	38	25	9	2	1	1	–
Chicago, Ill.	534	322	142	38	13	19	16
Cincinnati, Ohio	122	82	29	4	4	3	5
Cleveland, Ohio	171	107	40	9	5	10	3
Columbus, Ohio	128	63	40	14	5	6	–
Dayton, Ohio	111	61	34	8	6	2	–
Detroit, Mich.	274	148	84	26	6	10	6
Evansville, Ind.	37	28	8	1	–	–	4
Fort Wayne, Ind.	50	32	11	4	2	1	5
Gary, Ind.	20	14	2	1	1	2	1
Grand Rapids, Mich	65	40	16	2	4	3	4
Indianapolis, Ind.	155	89	41	11	5	9	3
Madison, Wis.	27	14	6	1	2	4	–
Milwaukee, Wis.	150	107	30	5	1	7	1
Peoria, Ill.	68	39	14	4	5	6	10
Rockford, Ill.	46	34	8	–	2	2	4
South Bend, Ind.	47	36	9	1	–	1	2
Toledo, Ohio	95	66	16	6	4	3	2
Youngstown, Ohio	73	56	11	3	1	2	–
W.N. CENTRAL	712	437	175	40	19	41	33
Des Moines, Iowa	55	33	20	1	–	1	1
Duluth, Minn.	24	14	8	–	–	2	1
Kansas City, Kans.	29	14	8	3	2	2	–
Kansas City, Mo.	123	64	34	14	3	8	8
Lincoln, Nebr.	29	22	3	2	–	2	3
Minneapolis, Minn.	77	48	17	4	3	5	5
Omaha, Nebr.	86	58	20	5	2	1	2
St. Louis, Mo.	167	100	40	8	4	15	2
St. Paul, Minn.	67	50	8	2	5	2	3
Wichita, Kans.	55	34	17	1	–	3	8

REPORTING AREA	ALL CAUSES, BY AGE (YEARS)						P&I** TOTAL
	ALL AGES	≥65	45-64	25-44	1-24	<1	
S. ATLANTIC	1,229	716	316	111	40	46	36
Atlanta, Ga.	113	55	35	18	4	1	2
Baltimore, Md.	291	166	71	28	12	14	3
Charlotte, N.C.	86	49	26	7	3	1	1
Jacksonville, Fla.	96	57	26	5	6	2	1
Miami, Fla.	112	62	40	7	–	3	1
Norfolk, Va.	47	30	12	3	1	1	3
Richmond, Va.	67	33	15	8	2	9	6
Savannah, Ga.	44	26	15	2	–	1	3
St. Petersburg, Fla.	98	82	8	7	–	1	5
Tampa, Fla.	69	43	15	7	3	1	3
Washington, D.C.	160	85	43	15	6	11	4
Wilmington, Del.	46	28	10	4	3	1	4
E.S. CENTRAL	790	477	201	43	34	35	23
Birmingham, Ala.	108	78	20	6	4	–	1
Chattanooga, Tenn.	58	34	18	2	2	2	6
Knoxville, Tenn.	56	44	11	1	–	–	1
Louisville, Ky.	95	59	23	5	5	3	4
Memphis, Tenn.	215	110	62	18	9	16	3
Mobile, Ala.	116	75	25	6	5	5	5
Montgomery, Ala.	42	23	14	1	3	1	–
Nashville, Tenn.	100	54	28	4	6	8	3
W.S. CENTRAL	1,156	638	308	111	49	50	33
Austin, Tex.	51	23	14	6	1	7	4
Baton Rouge, La.	40	19	11	3	5	2	–
Corpus Christi, Tex.	53	28	12	5	1	7	1
Dallas, Tex.	183	102	42	22	8	9	2
El Paso, Tex.	70	37	19	8	4	2	6
Fort Worth, Tex.	86	52	21	7	2	4	5
Houston, Tex.	159	71	47	29	10	2	–
Little Rock, Ark.	58	24	24	5	1	4	5
New Orleans, La.	129	71	38	13	5	2	–
San Antonio, Tex.	167	107	41	6	7	5	6
Shreveport, La.	75	42	23	5	2	3	1
Tulsa, Okla.	85	62	16	2	3	2	3
MOUNTAIN	589	324	149	52	38	26	26
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	87	42	9	14	21	2	4
Colo. Springs, Colo.	37	19	12	3	2	1	1
Denver, Colo.	120	64	36	9	5	6	10
Las Vegas, Nev.	56	31	14	6	3	2	1
Ogden, Utah	28	16	9	2	1	–	1
Phoenix, Ariz.	113	66	27	12	2	6	2
Pueblo, Colo.	14	10	1	1	1	1	1
Salt Lake City, Utah	57	24	21	4	1	7	2
Tucson, Ariz.	77	52	21	1	2	1	4
PACIFIC	1,728	1,118	380	118	51	61	66
Berkeley, Calif.	23	19	2	2	–	–	–
Fresno, Calif.	57	38	14	–	1	4	1
Glendale, Calif.	18	14	3	1	–	–	2
Honolulu, Hawaii	55	37	13	1	2	2	2
Long Beach, Calif.	102	64	28	3	4	3	3
Los Angeles, Calif.	541	329	122	53	22	15	19
Oakland, Calif.	85	57	14	8	3	3	3
Pasadena, Calif.	30	21	4	1	1	3	1
Portland, Oreg.	113	73	26	7	2	5	–
Sacramento, Calif.	75	50	18	3	3	1	7
San Diego, Calif.	158	101	29	14	6	8	4
San Francisco, Calif.	141	93	30	9	2	7	9
San Jose, Calif.	122	79	27	8	3	5	8
Seattle, Wash.	122	78	33	7	1	3	2
Spokane, Wash.	50	36	11	1	1	1	3
Tacoma, Wash.	36	29	6	–	–	1	2
TOTAL	11,785††	7,313	2,838	817	369	448	433

*Mortality data in this table are voluntarily reported from 121 cities in the United States, most of which have populations of 100,000 or more. A death is reported by the place of its occurrence and by the week that the death certificate was filed. Fetal deaths are not included.

**Pneumonia and influenza

†Because of changes in reporting methods in these 4 Pennsylvania cities, these numbers are partial counts for the current week. Complete counts will be available in 4 to 6 weeks.

††Total includes unknown ages.

§Data not available this week. Figures are estimates based on average percent of regional totals.

Feeding Programs — Continued

60% of those surveyed who were ≤80% median weight for height were enrolled in the SFP. Despite the active SFP (4,646 total enrollment), the prevalence of undernutrition among the children at Daray Ma'an had not yet been substantially reduced.

The usual enrollment method for SFPs is passive; that is, refugees are asked to bring their children to a central location to be weighed and measured. When an active search was later performed in each refugee household in Adi Addeys, enrollment in the SFP rose by 15%. This search effectively identified the severely undernourished who had not already been enrolled in an SFP (Table 2).

Reported by SH Musa, MD, CO Nuur, MD, Refugee Health Unit, Mogadishu, Somalia; A Deria, MD, World Health Organization; International Health Program Office, Epidemiology Program Office, CDC.

Editorial Note: In order to attain its objective and to use available resources optimally, a supplementary feeding program (SFP) should be a dynamic system—a continuous process of enrolling new eligible persons, monitoring weight gain, and discharging children who have gained enough weight. As a refugee camp population stabilizes and the general system of obtaining rations improves, the composition of SFP enrollment will probably change. The percentage of children enrolled should decline as they complete the program, leaving a longer-term core of pregnant and lactating women and tuberculous patients.

The program evaluations described here measure weight changes among SFP enrollees and the impact of the SFP on nutritional status in the camp. Many factors contribute to a child's failure to gain weight while enrolled in an SFP, e.g., irregular attendance, inadequate general ration supply, intercurrent infection, and improper food preparation.

Between July and October 1980, a sharp increase in SFP enrollment occurred as a result of efforts to focus on undernutrition—especially among children. This, in turn, led to the suspension of periodic assessments in the SFPs and of continued camp surveillance.

Under the current system, large numbers of children who had reached the discharge level of 85% median weight for height were continuing to be fed, and 40% of eligible children were not being identified—thereby minimizing the impact of the SFP on the nutritional status in the camp population. As a result of these surveys, the SFPs have begun to adhere to discharge criteria and to incorporate active surveillance methods.

References

1. CDC. Malnutrition—Somalia. MMWR 1980;29:429-30.
2. Peel S. Selective feeding procedures. Oxfam Working Paper No. 1, Oxford, 1977.
3. CDC. Follow-up on refugees—Somalia. MMWR 1981;30:85-8.
4. Jelliffe DB. The assessment of the nutritional status of the community (Monograph series no. 53). Geneva: World Health Organization, 1966:224-5.

TABLE 2. Comparison of active and passive enrollment methods in 11 sections, Adi Addeys, March 1981

Percentile rankings of children evaluated; median weight for height*	Number enrolled by passive method	Additional number enrolled after active search	Percentage increase
71%-80% (moderate undernutrition)	794	68	9
≤70% (severe undernutrition)	93	64	69
Total ≤80%	**887**	**132**	**15**

*Harvard Standards.

Current Trends

Urban Rat Control—United States

In the third quarter of fiscal year 1981, urban rat control programs in 59 communities identified 936 environmentally improved blocks (EIB) and achieved maintenance in 1,618 blocks. As a result, an additional 250,000 people now live in neighborhoods that are rat free (Table 3).

Urban rat-control target areas usually are the communities' most affected areas, and local programs eliminate rat infestations by permanently reducing the existing underlying environmental deterioration. Program services usually include 1) one-on-one resident information and education promoting premises sanitation and neighborhood clean-up, 2) improvement of municipal services and codes, 3) clean-up campaigns, 4) supplemental rat killing, and 5) interagency coordination of local rat-control-related activities and resources. During the quarter, these services were provided for over 3 million residents living on over 21,000 target area blocks.

As of June 30, 1981, programs had delivered services in approximately 60,000 blocks, of which almost 40,000 were EIB. Over 7.3 million people now live in neighborhoods that are rat free.

Reported by the Environmental Health Services Div, Center for Environmental Health, CDC.

TABLE 3. Status of target-area blocks in Urban Rat Control Programs, third quarter fiscal year 1981 (April 1-June 30)

Program community	Target-area blocks				Environmentally improved blocks*	
	Total	In attack phase	In maintenance phase		New this quarter	Cumulative
			<12 months	≥12 months		
REGION I	905	520	309	76	33	1,154
Bridgeport	220	124	96	0	0	0
Hartford	317	154	101	62	0	313
Boston	368	242	112	14	33	53
Previously funded programs	.....					788
REGION II	3,968	1,455	933	1,265	7	4,795
Atlantic City	202	20	77	0	0	0
Camden	242	108	56	78	0	109
Jersey City	240	66	73	101	0	203
Newark	219	20	129	70	0	0
New York City	1,376	516	294	566	0	977
Rochester	261	147	49	65	0	412
Yonkers	120	76	10	34	0	109
Aguadilla	140	83	26	31	0	229
Arecibo	157	77	35	45	0	236
Guayama	216	157	49	10	0	0
Mayaguez	180	91	64	25	7	214
Ponce	257	49	32	74	0	347
San Juan	358	45	39	166	0	305
Previously funded programs	.....					1,654
REGION III	3,564	1,554	1,260	419	191	7,747
"War on Rats"	1,004	488	312	23	40	1,233
Baltimore	368	144	103	121	0	306
Chester	181	67	62	17	0	116
N.E. Pa. V.C. Assn.†	624	296	120	93	82	1,271
Philadelphia	1,038	435	530	73	29	1,542
Pittsburgh	349	124	133	92	40	1,376
Previously funded programs	.....					1,903

Urban Rat Control — Continued

TABLE 3. Status of target-area blocks in Urban Rat Control Programs, third quarter fiscal year 1981 (April 1-June 30) — *Continued*

Program community	Target-area blocks				Environmentally improved blocks*	
	Total	In attack phase	In maintenance phase		New this quarter	Cumulative
			<12 months	≥12 months		
REGION IV	4,156	1,528	2,148	239	301	7,559
Mobile	123	38	79	6	0	617
Tuscaloosa	344	111	185	48	0	0
Miami	1,315	376	819	120	0	1,020
Pensacola	354	155	199	0	149	235
Atlanta, Ga.‡	728	337	129	21	0	0
DeKalb Co., Ga.	335	165	151	19	0	405
Lexington	227	27	200	0	90	90
Louisville	480	180	275	25	32	770
Memphis	250	139	111	0	30	564
Previously funded programs	.....					3,858
REGION V	4,836	1,588	1,919	613	133	5,142
Chicago	490	218	256	16	0	10
Peoria	324	33	120	171	0	0
Indianapolis	351	188	163	0	0	417
Benton Harbor	119	13	74	32	0	71
Detroit	936	159	61	0	0	706
Highland Park	220	61	87	72	0	0
Saginaw	333	47	178	108	0	0
Washtenaw Co.-Ypsilanti	263	152	111	0	0	0
Wayne Co.-Ecorse	193	88	91	14	0	0
Akron	254	80	79	95	0	610
Barberton	129	29	100	0	69	168
Cincinnati	135	62	70	3	14	177
Cleveland	313	128	185	0	16	734
Columbus	282	75	143	64	0	283
Toledo	149	35	114	0	24	189
Youngstown	210	103	69	38	10	10
Milwaukee	135	117	18	0	0	0
Previously funded programs	.....					1,767
REGION VI	1,573	584	642	347	21	6,709
Little Rock	402	103	195	104	0	0
Pine Bluff	218	76	142	0	0	190
New Orleans	470	169	99	202	0	2,970
Houston	483	236	206	41	21	2,291
Previously funded programs	.....					1,258
REGION VII	729	258	432	39	101	4,139
Kansas City, Kan.	0	0	0	0	8	1,241
Kansas City, Mo.	124	76	48	0	30	747
St. Louis	321	111	202	8	0	1,091
Omaha	284	71	182	31	63	664
Previously funded programs	.....					396
REGION IX	410	155	193	62	149	1,726
Los Angeles	130	35	68	27	116	435
Oakland	187	111	68	8	18	279
San Francisco	93	9	57	27	15	341
Previously funded programs	.....					671
REGION X						830
Previously funded programs	.....					830
TOTAL	20,141	7,642	7,836	3,060	936	39,801

*Contiguous blocks where maintenance has been achieved and sustained for a minimum of 12 months. These blocks are no longer part of the approved project target area.

†Northeastern Pennsylvania Vector Control Association. Serves Lackawanna and Luzerne countries and the cities of Nanticoke, Wilkes-Barre, and Hazleton.

‡Target-area blocks are confined to public housing projects.

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