

# Morbidity and Mortality

Weekly  
Report

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Prepared by the NATIONAL OFFICE OF VITAL STATISTICS Executive 3-6300, Ext. 4744

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## Provisional Information on Selected Notifiable Diseases in the United States and on Deaths in Selected Cities for Week Ended January 9, 1960

Beginning with the current week the disease category "meningitis, other" is no longer shown in tables 1 and 2, and the categories "meningitis, aseptic" and "streptococcal sore throat, including scarlet fever," have been added in both tables. A description of the source and nature of the mortality and morbidity data appears on pages 6 and 8 respectively.

The Epidemiology Division of the Canadian Department of National Health and Welfare reports the occurrence of an influenza-like illness in one district of Alberta. Only a small group of 16 persons was affected, most of them being children from 9 to 15 months of age. Several cases were complicated by bronchopneumonia.

Nine of the 31 cases of diphtheria for the current week were reported by Idaho.

### EPIDEMIOLOGICAL REPORTS

#### Influenza and influenza-like disease

Dr. Fred M. Davenport, University of Michigan, reported that Type A2 influenza virus has been isolated from a case with onset of illness occurring on January 3. He also reports that influenza-like disease is occurring and is on the increase.

Information has been received of an outbreak of influenza-like disease in Brownsville, Texas. Dr. J. V. Irons, Texas State Department of Health, reported the isolation of Type A2 virus from a University of Texas student at Austin during the latter part of December.

Continued on page 2

Table 1. Cases of Specified Notifiable Diseases: Continental United States

(Cumulative totals include revised and delayed reports)

Disease (Seventh Revision of International Lists, 1955)	1st week			Cumulative, since seasonal low week			Approximate seasonal low point
	Ended January 9, 1960 <sup>1</sup>	Ended January 10, 1959	Median 1955-59	1959-60 <sup>1</sup>	1958-59	Median 1954-55 to 1958-59	
Anthrax-----062	-	-	-	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Botulism-----049.1	93	-	-	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Brucellosis (undulant fever)-----044	10	10	10	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Diphtheria-----055	31	21	25	599	654	817	July 1
Encephalitis, infectious-----082	23	27	20	1,647	1,768	1,379	June 1
Hepatitis, infectious, and serum-----092,N998.5 pt.	590	379	384	8,999	5,796	5,921	Sept. 1
Malaria-----110-117	1	1	3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Measles-----085	6,961	7,872	7,872	46,327	59,261	54,334	Sept. 1
Meningitis, aseptic-----340 pt.	29	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections-----057	36	50	59	691	913	1,026	Sept. 1
Polioyelitis-----080	15	19	47	8,324	5,861	14,424	Apr. 1
Paralytic-----080.0,080.1	12	11	26	5,519	3,030	6,168	Apr. 1
Nonparalytic-----080.2	1	2	13	2,138	1,957	5,628	Apr. 1
Unspecified-----080.3	2	6	8	667	874	2,628	Apr. 1
Psittacosis-----096.2	1	1	2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rabies in man-----094	-	-	-	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Streptococcal sore throat, including scarlet fever-----050,051	6,890	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid fever-----040	6	12	16	744	911	1,456	Apr. 1
Typhus fever, endemic-----101	-	-	-	41	64	93	Apr. 1
Rabies in animals-----	69	67	83	1,133	968	1,131	Oct. 1

<sup>1</sup>Data exclude report from Montana for the current week.

<sup>2</sup>Data show no pronounced seasonal change in incidence.

<sup>3</sup>Reported in Michigan.

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## EPIDEMIOLOGICAL REPORTS—Continued

Dr. Richard K. C. Lee, President, Hawaii Board of Health, states that a small outbreak of an influenza-like syndrome began on the Island of Hawaii during the last half of December. A Type A2 virus was isolated from one of 4 throat washings. Another isolation of Type A2 virus has been made from a throat washing obtained from a patient in rural Oahu during November.

Dr. Russel E. Teague, Kentucky Commissioner of Health reports that a large number of cases of influenza-like disease have been reported in Wayne County and also a number of cases in adjoining Clinton County. The etiology of the illness has not been confirmed by laboratory tests.

Information has been received from the Regional Office of the Public Health Service in San Francisco that the California State Department of Public Health reported that a sharp increase in respiratory disease in Fresno has filled the hospitals there. The incidence of pneumonia has also increased. Laboratory work is in progress. The Nevada State Department of Health reported that there has been an increase of influenza-like disease in Clark County.

Dr. Winslow J. Bashe, Ohio Department of Health, reported that it is believed that the outbreak of respiratory disease in the community of Columbus reached a peak during the school holidays.

Dr. A. A. Jenkins, Utah State Department of Health, states that physicians have reported about 100 cases of influenza-like disease in two cities. Specimens are being obtained for laboratory examination. Dr. Durwood Blakey, Mississippi State Board of Health, reports that reports of influenza-like disease have been received from 14 scattered areas. These occurred in December and to date no laboratory confirmations of diagnosis have been made.

Dr. Carl N. Neupert, Wisconsin State Board of Health, reported that there have been no outbreaks of influenza reported in that State. However, about 100 university students in Madison suffered an outbreak of gastroenteritis, herpes, and bronchitis with acute onset and lasting about 2 days. Attempts to isolate an etiologic agent is in progress.

Dr. Albert Heustis, Michigan Commissioner of Health, has reported a sharp rise of upper respiratory disease in Detroit. A strain of Type A2 influenza virus has been isolated from one case and other specimens are being processed.

Poliovirus

Dr. John M. Bruce, Louisiana State Board of Health, reported that poliovirus Type I was isolated from 68 of 114 specimens received from poliomyelitis cases during 1959. Type 2, poliovirus was isolated from 2 persons and Type III from one. No virus was isolated from 28 specimens and virus studies are incomplete on 15 specimens. The isolations of Type 2, poliovirus were from paralytic cases. The isolations made from persons who had received some vaccine were all Type I. During 1959 a total of 136 cases of poliomyelitis was reported in Louisiana. Of these, 106 were paralytic cases.

Psittacosis

The California State Department of Public Health supplied information on a case of psittacosis in a 24-year-old housewife. She had had 2 parakeets in her home for a period of a year. Three complement-fixation tests made over a 3-week period showed a rise in titer from 1:4 to 1:16 to 1:32. Complement-fixation tests on specimens from the 2 birds were negative. Animal inoculation tests are pending.

Information has been received from Dr. Milton Werrin, Philadelphia Department of Health, of a case of psittacosis in

a veterinarian. Since 1956 he has had numerous attacks of a disease which he now believes to be psittacosis. These attacks were similar, consisting of a "bronchitis" accompanied by high fever and headache. After treatment with antibiotics and bed rest he would recover. During October he again became quite ill with a high fever and a coughing attack. At this time he was admitted to a hospital. Three complement-fixation tests performed during a period of 24 days gave antibody titers of 1:64 for the LGV-psittacosis group of virus. Skin tests for blastomycosis, toxoplasmosis, coccidioidomycosis, histoplasmosis, and aspergillosis were negative. The veterinarian did not have any birds in his home but in his practice did come into contact with many sick birds, mostly parakeets, parrots, and canaries.

Gastroenteritis

Dr. W. R. Giedt, Washington State Department of Health, supplied 3 reports of food poisoning. Two of the reports stated that 2 groups of persons eating dinner in a restaurant became ill. Forty of 57 persons in one group suffered from abdominal cramps, diarrhea, fever, vomiting, and weakness beginning from 4 to 19 hours after the meal. In the other group, 10 of 15 persons became ill with similar symptoms from 9 to 18 hours after the meal. The menus served both groups were similar. No particular food item was identified as the vehicle of infection. The third report stated that 3 persons became ill about 6 hours after eating pizza pie in a private home. Five persons ate the meal. Two types of pizza were prepared; both had the same meat base but one was prepared with pepperoni and one without. Those who were ill ate the pizza with pepperoni.

Trichinosis

Dr. Franklin M. Foote, Connecticut Commissioner of Health, supplied information on 7 cases of trichinosis in a family. During the first week of November 1959, a member of the family purchased some pancetta (a spiced bacon roll) from a commercial firm. He divided the meat between his married son and married daughter. Although the pancetta was clearly labeled that it must be cooked before eaten, it was eaten raw as an antipasto. The man and his son and daughter-in-law became ill about the middle of November. In the other household 4 persons ate the pancetta on Thanksgiving Day and became ill between December 4 and 15. Three children who did not eat the meat did not become ill. A sample of the pancetta was examined in the laboratory and was found to be heavily infested with Trichinella spiralis.

Staphylococcal food poisoning

Dr. Roy F. Feemster and Mr. Edward Wong, Massachusetts Department of Public Health, supplied information on 4 outbreaks of gastroenteritis occurring at a school. The outbreaks occurred over a 7-week period. A total of 131 cases was reported out of the 1,300 students who ate the meals served at the school cafeteria. The sanitary condition of the cafeteria was judged to be excellent. The illness began from 4 to 12 hours after the suspect meals in each instance. A review of the menus over the 2-month period showed that, except for the common food items, the only food that appeared regularly on the menu for the day prior to the outbreaks was hamburger patties. The patties were prepared with hamburger delivered fresh the day before serving, bread crumbs, reconstituted dried whole egg, salt, pepper, and water. One sample of the dried whole egg product yielded coagulase-positive staphylococci. No

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**Table 2. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, AND PUERTO RICO, FOR WEEKS ENDED JANUARY 10, 1959, AND JANUARY 9, 1960**

(By place of occurrence. Numbers under diseases are category numbers of the Seventh Revision of the International Lists, 1955)

Area	Poliomyelitis 080						Menin- gitis, aseptic	Brucel- losis (undulant fever)
	Total <sup>1</sup>		Paralytic 080.0,080.1		Nonparalytic 080.2		340 pt.	044
	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1960
UNITED STATES <sup>2</sup> -----	15	19	12	11	1	2	29	10
NEW ENGLAND-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Maine-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Rhode Island-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Connecticut-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIDDLE ATLANTIC-----	3	4	2	-	1	1	2	-
New York-----	3	4	2	-	1	1	-	-
New Jersey-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Pennsylvania-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
EAST NORTH CENTRAL-----	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ohio-----	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Indiana-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Michigan-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WEST NORTH CENTRAL-----	1	2	1	1	-	-	1	9
Minnesota-----	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Iowa-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Missouri-----	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
North Dakota-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas-----	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5
SOUTH ATLANTIC-----	3	4	3	2	-	1	3	-
Delaware-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
West Virginia-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
North Carolina-----	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida-----	-	4	-	2	-	1	-	-
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL-----	1	2	1	2	-	-	3	-
Kentucky-----	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Tennessee-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Alabama-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi-----	-	2	-	2	-	-	1	-
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL-----	-	5	-	5	-	-	11	-
Arkansas-----	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-
Louisiana-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Texas-----	-	2	-	2	-	-	11	-
MOUNTAIN <sup>2</sup> -----	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montana-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico-----	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PACIFIC-----	5	1	5	1	-	-	7	-
Washington-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
California-----	5	1	5	1	-	-	7	-
Alaska-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico-----	---	1	---	1	---	-	---	---

<sup>1</sup>Includes cases not specified by type, category number 080.3.

<sup>2</sup>Data exclude report from Montana for the current week.

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Table 2. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, AND PUERTO RICO, FOR WEEKS ENDED JANUARY 10, 1959, AND JANUARY 9, 1960—Continued

(By place of occurrence. Numbers under diseases are category numbers of the Seventh Revision of the International Lists, 1955)

Area	Diphtheria		Encephalitis, infectious		Hepatitis, infectious, and serum		Malaria	Measles	
	055		082		092, N998.5 pt.		110-117	085	
	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1960	1959
UNITED STATES <sup>2</sup> -----	31	21	23	27	590	379	1	6,961	7,872
NEW ENGLAND-----	-	-	-	3	18	17	-	539	642
Maine-----	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	128	42
New Hampshire-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Vermont-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	109
Massachusetts-----	-	-	-	1	13	6	-	355	86
Rhode Island-----	-	-	-	1	3	3	-	21	2
Connecticut-----	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	33	403
MIDDLE ATLANTIC-----	-	-	7	2	43	40	-	581	1,764
New York-----	-	-	-	2	19	27	-	514	355
New Jersey-----	-	-	-	-	2	12	-	23	656
Pennsylvania-----	-	-	7	-	22	1	-	44	753
EAST NORTH CENTRAL-----	1	-	-	2	91	40	-	1,766	832
Ohio-----	1	-	-	1	14	8	-	152	146
Indiana-----	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	124	137
Illinois-----	-	-	-	-	25	8	-	751	169
Michigan-----	-	-	-	1	39	19	-	329	209
Wisconsin-----	-	-	-	-	12	4	-	410	171
WEST NORTH CENTRAL-----	4	-	2	1	58	38	-	104	702
Minnesota-----	2	-	1	-	6	9	-	40	7
Iowa-----	-	-	-	-	8	1	-	6	456
Missouri-----	-	-	-	-	21	12	-	4	101
North Dakota-----	1	-	1	-	5	11	-	51	110
South Dakota-----	-	-	-	1	6	1	-	1	12
Nebraska-----	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	2	16
Kansas-----	1	-	-	-	7	3	-	(*)	(*)
SOUTH ATLANTIC-----	8	3	2	11	62	34	1	302	998
Delaware-----	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	4	9
Maryland-----	-	-	1	1	10	16	-	67	85
District of Columbia-----	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	18	1
Virginia-----	4	-	1	1	18	6	-	142	369
West Virginia-----	-	-	-	-	18	4	-	10	265
North Carolina-----	-	2	-	6	2	4	-	21	111
South Carolina-----	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	21
Georgia-----	1	1	-	1	1	2	-	1	110
Florida-----	-	-	-	1	8	-	1	36	27
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL-----	3	9	-	1	101	28	-	322	559
Kentucky-----	-	-	-	-	49	11	-	188	253
Tennessee-----	1	1	-	-	37	10	-	132	249
Alabama-----	2	1	-	-	12	6	-	2	49
Mississippi-----	-	7	-	1	3	1	-	-	8
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL-----	5	8	3	-	55	16	-	1,558	597
Arkansas-----	-	2	-	-	5	2	-	-	22
Louisiana-----	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Oklahoma-----	-	-	-	-	6	2	-	18	8
Texas-----	5	5	3	-	44	12	-	1,540	566
MOUNTAIN <sup>2</sup> -----	10	-	-	2	66	98	-	616	882
Montana-----	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	232
Idaho-----	9	-	-	-	6	26	-	138	17
Wyoming-----	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	167	226
Colorado-----	-	-	-	1	14	23	-	27	228
New Mexico-----	-	-	-	-	26	11	-	-	31
Arizona-----	-	-	-	-	15	9	-	43	111
Utah-----	1	-	-	1	5	7	-	241	37
Nevada-----	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
PACIFIC-----	-	1	9	5	96	68	-	1,173	896
Washington-----	-	-	-	-	3	13	-	270	162
Oregon-----	-	-	-	1	20	14	-	156	214
California-----	-	1	9	4	69	41	-	179	499
Alaska-----	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	81	21
Hawaii-----	-	-	-	-	2	(3)	-	487	(18)
Puerto Rico-----	---	1	---	-	---	1	---	---	65

<sup>2</sup>Data exclude report from Montana for the current week.

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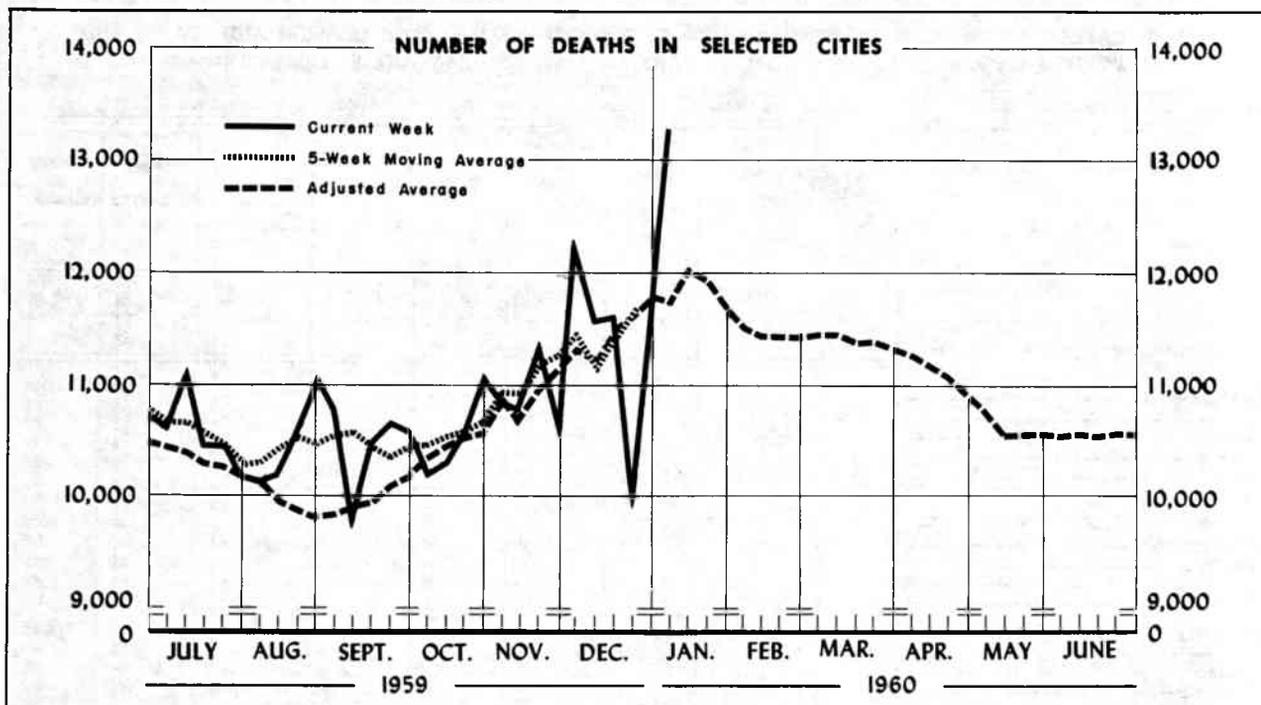
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**Table 2. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, AND PUERTO RICO, FOR WEEKS ENDED JANUARY 10, 1959, AND JANUARY 9, 1960—Continued**

(By place of occurrence. Numbers under diseases are category numbers of the Seventh Revision of the International Lists, 1955)

Area	Meningococcal infections		Psittacosis	Streptococcal sore throat, etc.	Typhoid fever		Typhus fever, endemic	Rabies in animals	
			096.2	050,051			101		
	057	057	096.2	050,051	040	040	101	040	101
	1960	1959	1960	1960	1960	1959	1960	1960	1959
UNITED STATES <sup>2</sup> -----	36	50	1	6,890	6	12	-	69	67
NEW ENGLAND-----	1	4	-	261	-	-	-	-	-
Maine-----	-	1	-	25	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire-----	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont-----	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts-----	-	2	-	81	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island-----	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
Connecticut-----	1	1	-	122	-	-	-	-	-
MIDDLE ATLANTIC-----	10	5	-	220	-	2	-	6	1
New York-----	5	-	-	114	-	1	-	6	-
New Jersey-----	1	5	-	40	-	1	-	-	-
Pennsylvania-----	4	-	-	66	-	-	-	-	1
EAST NORTH CENTRAL-----	6	14	-	596	-	-	-	7	10
Ohio-----	1	-	-	86	-	-	-	2	-
Indiana-----	-	1	-	126	-	-	-	2	4
Illinois-----	4	3	-	122	-	-	-	1	1
Michigan-----	1	10	-	177	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin-----	-	-	-	85	-	-	-	2	5
WEST NORTH CENTRAL-----	3	3	-	183	-	-	-	13	19
Minnesota-----	2	2	-	23	-	-	-	3	4
Iowa-----	-	-	-	74	-	-	-	4	7
Missouri-----	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	6	6
North Dakota-----	-	-	-	77	-	-	-	-	2
South Dakota-----	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas-----	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH ATLANTIC-----	4	7	-	298	2	3	-	9	11
Delaware-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland-----	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia-----	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia-----	3	1	-	157	-	-	-	4	4
West Virginia-----	-	1	-	72	-	1	-	2	-
North Carolina-----	-	4	-	15	2	-	-	3	-
South Carolina-----	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia-----	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	5
Florida-----	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL-----	4	7	1	1,345	2	2	-	7	9
Kentucky-----	-	3	1	155	-	-	-	3	3
Tennessee-----	2	2	-	1,169	2	1	-	3	3
Alabama-----	1	-	-	7	-	-	-	1	3
Mississippi-----	1	2	-	14	-	1	-	-	-
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL-----	1	5	-	1,201	2	2	-	22	16
Arkansas-----	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	11	3
Louisiana-----	-	3	-	3	-	2	-	1	3
Oklahoma-----	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-
Texas-----	1	1	-	1,165	2	-	-	10	10
MOUNTAIN <sup>2</sup> -----	1	-	-	1,704	-	1	-	-	1
Montana-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho-----	-	-	-	205	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming-----	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado-----	-	-	-	680	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico-----	-	-	-	249	-	1	-	-	-
Arizona-----	1	-	-	298	-	-	-	-	1
Utah-----	-	-	-	260	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada-----	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
PACIFIC-----	6	5	-	1,082	-	2	-	5	-
Washington-----	1	-	-	205	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon-----	-	1	-	33	-	-	-	-	-
California-----	5	4	-	844	-	2	-	5	-
Alaska-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4

<sup>2</sup>Data exclude report from Montana for the current week.



The chart shows the number of deaths reported for 117 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 for comparison. For 1954-58, this average is based on data for 114 cities; for 1955-59, on data for 117 cities. The adjusted average is computed as follows: From the total deaths reported each week, 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 4.0 percent to allow for estimated population growth in the cities and surrounding areas.

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 selected cities. 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 used.

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 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	Week ended		Adjusted average, 1st week 1955-59	Percent change <sup>1</sup>
	January 9, 1960	January 2, 1960		
TOTAL, 117 REPORTING CITIES-----	<sup>2</sup> 13,278	12,056	11,778	+12.7
New England----- (14 cities)	852	807	805	+5.8
Middle Atlantic----- (20 cities)	3,559	3,389	3,526	+0.9
East North Central----- (21 cities)	<sup>2</sup> 2,965	2,818	2,651	+11.8
West North Central----- (9 cities)	841	821	831	+1.2
South Atlantic----- (11 cities)	1,098	1,063	1,048	+4.8
East South Central----- (8 cities)	665	409	541	+22.9
West South Central----- (13 cities)	1,219	976	981	+24.3
Mountain----- (8 cities)	<sup>2</sup> 419	303	300	+39.7
Pacific----- (13 cities)	<sup>2</sup> 1,660	1,470	1,503	+10.4

<sup>1</sup>Current figure divided by adjusted average.

<sup>2</sup>Includes estimates for missing cities.

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Table 4. DEATHS IN SELECTED CITIES

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

Area	Week ended		Area	Week ended	
	January 9, 1960	January 2, 1960		January 9, 1960	January 2, 1960
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>			<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL—Continued:</b>		
Boston, Mass.-----	238	267	St. Louis, Mo.-----	312	222
Bridgeport, Conn.-----	62	46	St. Paul, Minn.-----	84	85
Cambridge, Mass.-----	42	25	Wichita, Kans.-----	24	59
Fall River, Mass.-----	28	26	<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>		
Hartford, Conn.-----	50	60	Atlanta, Ga.-----	121	124
Lowell, Mass.-----	18	33	Baltimore, Md.-----	234	246
Lynn, Mass.-----	35	35	Charlotte, N.C.-----	52	45
New Bedford, Mass.-----	35	35	Jacksonville, Fla.-----	59	62
New Haven, Conn.-----	63	45	Miami, Fla.-----	74	72
Providence, R.I.-----	97	71	Norfolk, Va.-----	56	37
Somerville, Mass.-----	14	10	Richmond, Va.-----	113	91
Springfield, Mass.-----	54	54	Savannah, Ga.-----	58	29
Waterbury, Conn.-----	33	32	St. Petersburg, Fla.-----	(95)	(88)
Worcester, Mass.-----	83	68	Tampa, Fla.-----	73	106
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>			Washington, D.C.-----	195	224
Albany, N.Y.-----	47	57	Wilmington, Del.-----	63	27
Allentown, Pa.-----	43	37	<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>		
Buffalo, N.Y.-----	195	163	Birmingham, Ala.-----	130	48
Camden, N.J.-----	52	48	Chattanooga, Tenn.-----	54	40
Elizabeth, N.J.-----	33	38	Knoxville, Tenn.-----	36	21
Erie, Pa.-----	49	32	Louisville, Ky.-----	141	82
Jersey City, N.J.-----	96	71	Memphis, Tenn.-----	124	90
Newark, N.J.-----	135	105	Mobile, Ala.-----	49	43
New York City, N.Y.-----	1,690	1,753	Montgomery, Ala.-----	46	28
Paterson, N.J.-----	57	32	Nashville, Tenn.-----	85	57
Philadelphia, Pa.-----	513	446	<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>		
Pittsburgh, Pa.-----	251	227	Austin, Tex.-----	29	28
Reading, Pa.-----	30	29	Baton Rouge, La.-----	38	26
Rochester, N.Y.-----	120	110	Corpus Christi, Tex.-----	18	26
Schenectady, N.Y.-----	30	19	Dallas, Tex.-----	113	141
Scranton, Pa.-----	51	37	El Paso, Tex.-----	54	26
Syracuse, N.Y.-----	72	73	Fort Worth, Tex.-----	43	72
Trenton, N.J.-----	28	56	Houston, Tex.-----	209	159
Utica, N.Y.-----	42	30	Little Rock, Ark.-----	88	21
Yonkers, N.Y.-----	25	26	New Orleans, La.-----	214	197
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>			Oklahoma City, Okla.-----	88	73
Akron, Ohio-----	<sup>1</sup> 64	67	San Antonio, Tex.-----	184	119
Canton, Ohio-----	44	37	Shreveport, La.-----	68	29
Chicago, Ill.-----	968	864	Tulsa, Okla.-----	73	59
Cincinnati, Ohio-----	167	166	<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>		
Cleveland, Ohio-----	225	246	Albuquerque, N. Mex.-----	40	25
Columbus, Ohio-----	172	175	Colorado Springs, Colo.-----	20	13
Dayton, Ohio-----	76	77	Denver, Colo.-----	138	95
Detroit, Mich.-----	355	379	Ogden, Utah-----	<sup>1</sup> 18	15
Evansville, Ind.-----	27	53	Phoenix, Ariz.-----	85	62
Flint, Mich.-----	50	26	Pueblo, Colo.-----	13	11
Fort Wayne, Ind.-----	58	51	Salt Lake City, Utah-----	82	51
Gary, Ind.-----	<sup>1</sup> 36	27	Tucson, Ariz.-----	23	31
Grand Rapids, Mich.-----	51	46	<b>PACIFIC:</b>		
Indianapolis, Ind.-----	155	173	Berkeley, Calif.-----	21	19
Madison, Wis.-----	30	47	Fresno, Calif.-----	(42)	(50)
Milwaukee, Wis.-----	151	133	Glendale, Calif.-----	(46)	(32)
Peoria, Ill.-----	37	24	Honolulu, Hawaii-----	39	49
Rockford, Ill.-----	44	34	Long Beach, Calif.-----	54	68
South Bend, Ind.-----	44	44	Los Angeles, Calif.-----	547	495
Toledo, Ohio-----	137	79	Oakland, Calif.-----	102	111
Youngstown, Ohio-----	74	70	Pasadena, Calif.-----	<sup>1</sup> 42	30
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>			Portland, Oreg.-----	145	102
Des Moines, Iowa-----	62	55	Sacramento, Calif.-----	89	64
Duluth, Minn.-----	24	13	San Diego, Calif.-----	116	99
Kansas City, Kans.-----	35	38	San Francisco, Calif.-----	254	191
Kansas City, Mo.-----	75	134	San Jose, Calif.-----	(29)	(34)
Lincoln, Nebr.-----	(43)	(21)	Seattle, Wash.-----	154	159
Minneapolis, Minn.-----	139	143	Spokane, Wash.-----	43	54
Omaha, Nebr.-----	86	72	Tacoma, Wash.-----	54	29

<sup>1</sup>Estimated.

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## EPIDEMIOLOGICAL REPORTS—Continued

Salmonella organisms were found. Examination of the other items served in the meal related to the last outbreak, including other samples of the dried egg product, cooked hamburger, uncooked hamburger patties, and raw hamburger before mixing, did not reveal Salmonella or Staphylococcus organisms. There had been no report of illness or skin infection among the 15 full-time foodhandlers. None of the teachers or school staff became ill. Investigation revealed that the students to first become ill were among the high school students who were served first. Subsequent illnesses occurred among the junior high school students who were served during the latter part of the lunch period. In certain instances only 1 child out of 3 or 4 in the same family and eating the school lunch would report ill.

Dr. Ton van Strien, Deputy Maryland State Health Officer, reported an outbreak of vomiting and diarrhea among students at a college. The 57 students who became ill were boarding students; no illness occurred among daytime commuting students. The incubation period for most of the patients ranged from 4 to 6 hours. The suspect meal, eaten by 300 students, consisted of baked ham, au gratin potatoes, chocolate meringue pie, salad dressing, and tapioca. The pie had been allowed to stand at room temperature for about 8 hours until served. The ham was reported to have been inadequately refrigerated. Food preparation and handling practices were found to be poor and facilities inadequate. Preliminary reports indicated moderate to heavy growth of coagulase-positive staphylococci in the ham, chocolate pie, and tapioca.

### Chemical food poisoning

Dr. Thomas L. Meador, Portland (Oregon) Bureau of Health, reported that 5 persons in 2 families developed sudden flushing and burning of the skin (especially of the face and neck) while eating fried ground beef patties. The patties were prepared at the 2 homes from ground beef purchased from the same market. The reactions lasted from 16 to 60 minutes and involved all the family members eating the ground beef. Samples of the beef were obtained from the market and from the homes of the patients. These proved negative for all known bacterial pathogens, but the presence of ascorbic acid in the meat was confirmed. The history of meat preparation suggested the possibility that the symptoms may have been due to the presence of a food additive which contains both ascorbic acid and niacin. No tests were available for niacin however. It was thought that in order to produce the reactions apparently either excessive amounts of additive were used or that the additive was not adequately mixed with the meat.

## SOURCE AND NATURE OF MORBIDITY DATA

These provisional data are based on reports to the Public Health Service from the health departments of each State and Puerto Rico. They give the total number of cases of certain communicable diseases reported during the week usually ended the preceding Saturday. Total figures for the United States and the Pacific Division include data for Alaska for 1959 and 1960, data for Hawaii are included for 1960 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 are reported by a State (cholera, dengue, plague, louse-borne relapsing fever, small-pox, louse-borne epidemic typhus, and yellow fever) this will be noted below table 1.

## QUARANTINE MEASURES

### Immunitization 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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