# PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE 

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

## Provisional Information on Selected Notifiable Diseases in the United States and on Deaths in Selected Cities for Week Ended February 6, 1960

A low number of cases of poliomyelitis (11) were reported. Of these only 4 were classified as paralytic. A total of 755 cases of hepatitis were reported. Since the second week of the year the weekly figures have exceeded 700 cases.

The report from Puerto Rico for the current week included a number of delayed reports of cases of poliomyelids, diphtheria, andinfectious hepatitis.

## EPIDEMIOLOGICAL REPORTS

Lnfluenza
The reports of influenza and influenza-like illnesses from various parts of the country indicate no substantial change in the general pattern of localized epidemics. There is evidence that these infections are subsiding in the southern parts of California and Texas and this is borne out by a decreasing
number of deaths from influenza and pneumonia in the large cities in these areas of the 2 States. Respiratory illnesses are reported to be subsiding in Alabama, Massachusetts, and parts of West Virginia and to have shown no increase in Maryland. Incidence has continued to be at a relatively high level in the northern part of Texas, and to be rising in a few areas, including Mississippi. In 3 other areas there has been a greater incidence of respiratory infections in young adults than in children of school age as shown by an increase in absenteeism in employee groups and none in schools. In still another area where incidence has returned to normal, illnesses seemed to be more common in young adults. The type of influenza continues to be exclusively the A2 variety. Twenty-two States have reported isolations of type A2 virus from one or more cases, and influenza A infections have been Identified by serologic tests

Continued on pase 2

Table I. Cases of Specified Notifiable Diseases: United States
(Cumulative totals include revised and delayed reports)

| Disease <br> (Seventh Revision of International Lists, 1955) | 5th Week |  |  | Cumulative |  |  |  |  |  | Approximate seasonal low point |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Ended <br> Feb. <br> 6, <br> $1960^{1}$ | Ended <br> Feb. <br> 7, <br> 1959 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Median } \\ & 1955-59 \end{aligned}$ | First 5 weeks |  |  | Since seasonal low week |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $1960^{1}$ | 1959 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Median } \\ & 1955-59 \end{aligned}$ | 1959-60 ${ }^{1}$ | 1958-59 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Median } \\ & 1954-55 \\ & \text { to } \\ & 1958-59 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |
|  | - | - | - | $\overline{3}$ | - | - | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Brucellosis (undulant fever)---0.044 | 13 | 15 | 18 | 72 | 59 | 69 | (2) | (2) | $(2)$ | (2) |
|  | 24 | 23 | 24 | 115 | 127 | 127 | 683 | 740 | 893 | July 1 |
| Encephalitis, infectious--------082 | 28 | 21 | 21 | 140 | 123 | 103 | 1,762 | 1,864 | 1,455 | Jwe 1 |
| hepatitis, infectious, and <br>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 755 | 643 2 | 598 2 | 3,592 5 | 2,617 10 | 2,519 10 | 12,022 $(2)$ | 8,034 (2) $^{2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,034 \\ & \left({ }^{2}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\operatorname{Sept}_{(2)}^{l}$ |
| Measles. | 9,729 | 10,786 | 13,195 | 41,352 | 46,331 | 51,695 | 80,821 | 97,720 | 97,720 | Sept. 1 |
| Meningitis, aseptic----------340 pt. | 26 | 10, | - | 157 | --7 | --- | - | 124 | 1306 | Sept 1 |
| Meningococcal infections--------057 | 60 | 38 | 62 | 278 | 261 | 297 | 942 | 1,124 | 1,306 | Sept. 1 |
| Polioryelitis | 11 | 26 | 49 | 132 | 113 | 251 | 8,431 | 5,955 | 14,628 | Apr. 1 |
| Paralytic--------------080.0,080.1 | 4 | 18 | 29 | 89 | 81 | 144 | 5,611 | 3,100 | 6,286 | Apr. 1 |
|  | 2 | 3 5 | 13 | 24 | 14 | 65 | 2,144 | 1,969 | 5,680 | Apr. 1 |
| Prittacosis | 5 | 5 | 7 | 19 | 18 | 42 | ${ }^{676}$ | ${ }^{2886}$ | 2,662 | ${ }_{\text {Apr }}(2)$ |
| Rabies in | 5 | - | 4 | 18 | 8 | 16 | (2) | $(2)$ | (2) |  |
| Streptococcal sore throat, |  | - | - |  |  | - | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Typhoid fever-met fever-----050,051 | 9,322 | 11 |  | 41,773 | 60 | -- | 781 |  |  |  |
|  | 8 |  |  | 41 3 | 60 1 | 102 | 781 44 | 959 65 | 1,562 105 | Apr. |
|  | 81 | 76 | 100 | 375 | 396 | 481 | 1,424 | 1,297 | 1,531 | Oct. 1 |

[^0]
## EPIDEMIOLOGICAL REPORTS--Contnued

(C F) in 2 additional States. Only 1 isolation of type B influenza virus has been reported but with no evidence of increased incidence of disease.

The Division of Preventive Medicine, OSG, Department of the Army, has been notified that type A2 virus has been isolated from throat washings taken from personnel at Fort Carson, Colorado, on January 23. Five throat washings yielded strains of a myxovirus and 2 of type A2 influenza virus. Some increase in respiratory infections has been observed at Fort Carson. Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, has reported the largest increase in respiratory illnesses of any installation in the United States. Type A2 virus was found at this base in January. A strain of myxovirus has been Isolated at Fitzsimmons Hospital in Denver. The Division of Preventive Medicine, OSG, Department of the Air Force, has been notified of the occurrence of 82 cases of influenza-like illnesses at Carswell Air Force Base, Fort Worth, Texas, since February 1. Specimens for laboratory examination are being obtained.

The World Health Organization states that acute respiratory infections have increased during the last few weeks in countries of the northern hemisphere. A certain number of sporadic cases and foci have appeared in schools, hospitals, prisons, military establishments, etc., which apparently are due to type A2 virus (Italy, Swizerland, Federal Republic of Germany, Denmark, The Netherlands, and France). Type B virus infections have been confirmed in Italy and Finland. The disease has not been as widespread as it was in 1957-58. In France the disease has not been as prevalent in Paris as in other areas. A few cases of hemorrhagic influenza have been reported in the Yonne district. A strain of type A2 virus has been isolated from a fatal case of virus pneumonia in the Hague. Localized outbreaks of respiratory disease are being reported in Sweden, and cases notified as influenza increased sharply in Switzerland during the middle of January. The British Ministry of Health as of January 30 states that there was no evidence that influenza was prevalent in England and Wales and that there had been no laboratory isolations of either type A or B influenza virus.

Mortality from all causes for specified cities was higher than expected for the fifth consecutive week. The figure reported this week was slightly more than that for last week and the highest so far this year. There were only two geographic divisions for which the reports for the current week were not significantly higher than expected-Middle Atlantic and East South Central.

The total number of deaths from influenza and pneumonia reported by the large cities in the United States for the week ended February 6 is 990 or 6.4 percent in excess of the number for the previous week. The totals for the first 5 weeks of 1960 and the corresponding weeks of 1958 and 1959 are:

| Week ended- | 1960 | 1959 | 1958 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 4,033 | 2,798 | 3,357 |
| January 9----------------- | 645 | 613 | 549 |
| January 16------------------ | 689 | 585 | 660 |
| January 23-----------------* | 779 | 568 | 676 |
| January 30------------------ | 930 | 532 | 703 |
| February 6----------------- | 990 | 500 | 769 |

These figures as well as those for all causes indicate that the current epidemics are having a considerable impact on mortality in spite of the fact that most of them have been described as localized. They also confirm the impressions gained earlier in certain areas that pneumonias were being more commonly encountered.

A substantial decrease in number of deaths from influenza and pneumonia was reported for the California cities for the week ended February 6. Los Angeles reported 83 as compared with 107 for the previous week. On the other hand, the Texas cities showed an increase from 56 to 84. The larger numbers reported by Dallas, Houston, and El Paso accounted for nearly all this increase. Some other cities that reported larger numbers for the week ended February 6 than-for the previous week (figures shown in parentheses) are: Boston 43 (25); Cleveland 29 (14); Washington, D.C. 24 (15); Atlanta 17 (9); and Denver 22 (10).

## Dlarrhea of the newborn

Dr. William E. Long, District of Columbia Department of Public Health, reported the occurrence of 16 cases of diarrhea in a nursery for the newborn over a 4 -week period. Shigella organisms were isolated from stool specimens of 2 of the bables. The other 14 cases were considered to be of viral origin. Two of the cases ended in death. One was a baby weighing 2 lb .1 oz . at birth who developed diarrhea 27 days after birth and died 3 weeks later with a diagnosis of shigellosis. The other victim was an infant weighing under 5 lb . at birch who began to have a few loose stools 5 days after birth. Several days later the child was discharged from the hospital, then was returned in a dehydrated and moribund condition and died at age 12 days. All of the other cases have recovered and no new cases had developed during the week prior to the report.

## Rabies in animals

The Arkansas Animal Morbldity Report for December 1959 stated that 283 cases of rabies in animals were reported in that State during 1959, more than double the 137 cases in 1958. During 1959, there were 132 cases in foxes, 101 in dogs, and 37 in cattle. The cases occurred in various areas of the State Including many counties which had been clear of rabies during 1958. The report stated that recently a suspect rabid fox entered a schoolyard during a recess period and attempted to attack the children there until killed by the teacher. The fox's brain was damaged and no laboratory tests were done. On the same day and in the same community a fox attacked a 7 -yearold girl walking along a road. An older sister heard the child's cries and shor the fox. This fox was proven rabid. In another county a fox was observed chasing a big hound along a rural road. This fox also was shot and found to be rabid.

A report from the lowa State Department of Health states that of 200 confirmed cases of rabies in animals in lowa in 1959. 101 were in skunks, 55 in cattle, 19 in dogs, and 18 in cats.

Epidemic neuromyasthenia
The Mississippi Morbldity Report for the week ended January 22 states that surveillance reports in that State indicate an outbreak of epidemic neuromyaschenia became evident in the central delta area about mid-December. First reports were from Washington County. Cases then appeared in adjoining countles as well as among contacts going to more distant areas.

Table 2. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, AND PUERTO RICO, FOR WEEKS ENDED FEBRUARY 7, 1959, AND FEBRUARY 6, 1960
(By place of occurrence. Numbers under diseases are category numbers of the Seventh Revision of the International Lists, 1955)


[^1]${ }^{2}$ Data exclude reports from South Dakota and Montana for the current week.

Table 2. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, AND
PUERTO RICO, FOR WEEKS ENDED FEBRUARY 7, 1959, AND FEBRUARY 6, 1960-Continued
(By place of occurrence. Numbers under diseases are category numbers of the Seventh Revision of the International Insts, 1955)

$3_{\text {Data }}$ exclude reports fram South Dakota and Montana for the current week.

Table 2. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, AND PUERTO RICO, FOR WEEKS ENDED FEBRUARY 7, 1959, AND FEBRUARY 6, 1960-Continued
(By place of occurrence. Numbers under diseases are category numbers of the Seventh Revision of the International Lista, 1955)


[^2]

The chart shows the number of deaths reported for 117 major cities of the United States by week for the current year, 25 -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 ellminating 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 populationgrowth in the cities and surrounding areas.

The uee 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. DEATES IN SELECTED CITIES BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS
(By place of occurrence and veek of filing certificate. Excludes fetal deaths. Data exclude figures show in parentheses in table 4)

| Area | 5th veek ended Feb . 6 , 1960 | 4th <br> veek <br> ended <br> Jan. <br> 30, <br> 1960 | Adjusted average, 5th veek$1955-59$ | Percentchange | Cumulative, flrst 5 veeks |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1960 | 1959 | Adjusted average, 1955-59 | Percent change ${ }^{1}$ |
|  | 213,505 | 13,397 | 11,544 | +17.0 | 266,375 | 62,870 | 58,988 | +12.5 |
| Mev Png1and--------------------(14 cities) | 899 | 854 | 771 | +16.6 | 4,168 | 3,919 | 3,978 | +4.8 |
| Middle Atlantic-----.-.-.-.-.-.---(20 cities) | 23,488 | 3,569 | 3,487 | +0.0 | ${ }^{2} 17,691$ | 18,030 | 17,683 | +0.0 |
| Rast Morth Central---------------(21 cities) | 2,935 | 3,029 | 2,620 | +12.0 | 14,754 | 13,539 | 13,278 | +11.1 |
| West North Central-------------- (9 cities) | 986 | 907 | 839 | +17.5 | 4,513 | 4,395 | 4,216 | +7.0 |
| South Atlantic----------------(11 cities) | 1,178 | 1,170 | 1,012 | +16.4 | 5,620 | 5,390 | 5,232 | +7.4 |
| East South Central------.--------(8.cities) | ${ }^{5} 576$ | 527 | 544 | +5.9 | 22,972 | 2,917 | 2,775 | +7.1 |
| West South Central -------------(13 cities) | 1,225 | 1,205 | 963 | +27.2 | 5,889 | 5,251 | 4,943 | +19.1 |
| Mountain-------------------------(8 cities) | ${ }^{3} 432$ | 361 | 293 | +47.4 | 21,984 | 1,706 | 1,505 | +31.8 |
|  | 1,786 | 1,775 | 1,466 | +21.8 | 8,784 | 7,723 | 7,492 | +17.2 |

[^3][^4]Table 4. DEATHS IN SELECTED CITIES
(By place of occurrence and week of flling certiffcate. Excludes fetal deaths)

| Area | 5th week ended Feb. 6, 1960 | 4 th veek ended Jan. 30, 1960 | Cumulative, first 5 weeks |  | Area | 5th veek ended Feb. 6, 1960 | 4th week ended Jan. 30, 1960 | Cumulative, P1rgt 5 weeks |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NEW ENGIAND: |  |  |  |  | WEST NORTH CENTTRAL-Con.: |  |  |  |  |
| Boston, Mass.------------ | 341 | 290 | 1,419 | 1,309 | St. Louls, Mo.-------- | 297 | 278 | 1,428 | 1,307 |
| Bridgeport, Conn.-------- | 44 | 40 | 219 | 219 | St. Paul, Minn.---------- | 105 | 69 | 432 | 350 |
| Cambridge, Mass.--------- | 28 | 41 | 181 | 158 | Wichita, Kans.------------ | 62 | 64 | 262 | 274 |
| Fall River, Mass.--.----- | 34 | 38 | 160 | 161 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hartiord, Conn.-- | 67 | 61 | 267 | 272 | SOUTH ATLANTIC: |  |  |  |  |
| Lowell, Mass. | 25 | 38 | 129 | 124 | Atlanta, Ga.------------- | 136 | 142 | 644 | 609 |
| Lynn, Mass.- | 31 | 31 | 142 | 126 | Baltimore, Md.----------- | 314 | 302 | 1,429 | 1,285 |
| New Bedford, Mass.-.-.--- | 22 | 29 | 168 | 127 | Charlotte, N.C.--------- | 52 | 39 | 223 | 199 |
| New Haven, Conn.--------- | 67 | 61 | 284 | 259 | Jacksonville, Fla.------ | 79 | 74 | 346 | 348 |
| Providence, R.I.-------- | 80 | 83 | 370 | 387 | M1ami, Fla.--------------- | 102 | 113 | 450 | 407 |
| Somerville, Mass.-.-.-.-- | 17 | 18 | 87 | 89 | Norfolk, Va. | 44 | 39 | 266 | 258 |
| Springfield, Mass | 51 | 41 | 280 | 240 | Richmond, Va | 84 | 91 | 435 | 407 |
| Waterbury, Conn.---.-...- | 28 | 26 | 146 | 137 | Savannah, Ga.------------ | 33 | 37 | 201 | 206 |
| Worcester, Mass. | 64 | 57 | 316 | 311 | St. Petersburg, Fla.----- | (88) | (85) | (436) | (397) |
| MLDDIE ATLANT |  |  |  |  | Tampa, Fla. Washingtion, D.C.--m----- | 69 225 | 74 221 | 340 | 387 , 071 |
| Albany, N.Y. | 29 | 46 | 204 | 286 | Wilmington, Del.--------- | 40 | 38 | 234 | 213 |
| Allentown, Pa.---------- | 40 | 28 | 178 | 187 | EAST SOUTH CAFATRAL: |  |  |  |  |
| Buffalo, N.Y. ---m--------- | 170 | 177 | 861 | 717 | Birmingham, Ala.--------- | 92 | 58 | 476 | 495 |
| Camden, N.J. - ------------ | 62 | 30 | 260 | 215 | Chattanooga, Tenn.------ | 51 | 55 | 278 | 251 |
| Elizabeth, N.J.---------- | 35 | 19 | 131 | 150 | Knoxville, Tenn.---...--- | 28 | 52 | 166 | 168 |
| Erie, Pa,----------------.. | 35 | 36 | 201 | 200 |  | ${ }^{1} 124$ | 96 | 2627 | 642 |
| Jersey City, N.J.------- | ${ }^{1} 76$ | 89 | 2430 | 456 | Memphis, Tenn.------------ | 114 | 212 | 597 | 666 |
|  | 89 | 107 | 552 | 587 | Mobile, Ala.-.-......---- | 45 | 52 | 243 | 191 |
| New York City, N.Y.------ | 1,709 | 1,771 | 8,647 | 9,036 | Montgomery, Ala.--------- | 41 | 31 | 206 | 168 |
| Paterson, N.J. - ---------- | - 49 | 42 | 235 | 225 | Nashville, Tenn.-------- | 81 | 71 | 389 | 336 |
| Philadelphia, Pa.-------- | 546 | 565 | 2,691 | 2,937 | HEST SOUTP CEMTRAL |  |  |  |  |
| Pittoburgh, Pa.---------- | 248 | 267 | 1,292 | 1,105 | WEST SOUTH CENTTRAL: |  |  |  |  |
| Reading, Pe,-------------- | 24 | 25 | 1,136 | 1,136 | Austin, Tex.------------- | 36 | 50 | 208 | 139 |
| Rochester, N.Y.--------.-- | 106 | 132 | 624 | 539 | Baton Rouge, La.-------.- | 30 | 37 | 167 | 180 |
| Schenectady, N. | 31 | 24 | 134 | 135 | Corpus Christi, Tex.-.--- | 33 | 45 | 161 | 104 |
| Scranton, Pa. | 47 | 42 | 221 | 208 | Dallas, Tex.------------- | 154 | 158 | 685 | 653 |
| Syracuse, N.Y.----------- | 79 | 61 | 355 | 208 | El Paso, Tex.------------ | 62 | 43 | 263 | 197 |
| Trenton, N.J | 51 | 43 | 208 | 260 | Fort Worth, Tex.-----m- | 86 | 93 | 357 | 318 |
| Utica, N.Y | 29 | 29 | 160 | 154 | Houston, Tex.----------- | 233 | 171 | 996 | 874 |
| Yonkers, N. | 33 | 36 | 171 | 172 | Little Rock, Ark.-------- | 74 | 42 | 359 | 322 |
|  |  |  |  |  | New Orleans, La.--------- | 196 | 235 | 974 | 920 |
| EAST NORTH CENTIRAL: |  |  |  |  | Oklahoma City, Okla.----- | 79 | 90 | 427 | 380 |
| Akron, Ohio---.-- | 79 | 62 | 309 | 309 | San Antonio, Tex.-------- | 121 | 118 | 681 | 547 |
| Canton, Ohio | 36 | 44 | 218 | , | Shreveport, La.---------- | 56 | 45 | 269 | 326 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 921 | 939 | 4,683 | 4,111 | Tulsa, Okla.------.------ | 65 | 78 | 344 | 291 |
| Cincinnati, Ohi | 179 | 165 | 915 | 934 | MOUNTAIN: |  |  |  |  |
| Cleveland, Ohio | 255 | 286 | 1,254 | 1,167 | Albuquerque, N. Mex.---- | ${ }^{1} 24$ | 30 | ${ }^{2} 169$ | 179 |
| Columbus, Ohio----------- | 128 | 144 | -724 | - 624 | Colorado Springa, Colo.-- | 23 | 21 | 100 | 84 |
| Dayton, Ohio- | 81 | 76 | 401 | 337 | Denver, Colo.------------ | 161 | 122 | 690 | 619 |
| Detroit, Mich | 453 | 440 | 2,103 | 1,824 | Ogden, Utah---------------- | 27 | 12 | 96 | 74 |
| Evansville, Ind | 34 | 50 | 191 | 186 | Phoenix, Ariz.---------- | 84 | 73 | 412 | 315 |
| Flint, Mich. | 36 | 45 | 210 | 206 | Pueblo, Colo.------------- | 15 | 15 | 70 | 68 |
| Fort Wayne, Ind.-------- | 36 | 31 | 209 | 185 | Salt Lake City, Utah---- | 44 | 49 | 272 | 242 |
| Gary, Ind.--------------- | 31 | 40 | 167 | 204 | Tucson, Ariz.-.--------- | 54 | 39 | 175 | 125 |
| Grand Raplde, Mich.--.--- | 51 | 48 | 246 | 214 |  |  |  |  | 12 |
| Indianapolis, Ind.------- | 148 | 135 | 759 | 856 | PACIFIC: |  |  |  |  |
| Madison, W1в.------------- | 20 | 48 | 168 | 140 | Berkeley, Calif.-------- | 21 | 14 | 103 | 103 |
| Yeorlauke, Wis. | 139 | 160 | 739 | 777 | Fresno, Calif.---------- | (58) | (63) | (288) | (226) |
| Reorla, Ill.- | 44 | 34 | 164 | 152 | Glendale, Calif.-------- | (57) | (47) | (272) | (204) |
| Sockford, Ill.- | 29 | 33 | 162 | 162 | Honolulu, Hawail--------- | 40 | 45 | 212 | 205 |
| Touth Bend, Ind. | 39 | 37 | 182 | 147 | Long Beach, Callf.------- | 66 | 72 | 329 | 305 |
| Younge, Ohio-- | 121 | 143 | 632 | 523 | Los Angeles, Calif.------ | 712 | 739 | 3,417 | 2,779 |
| angatown, Ohio | 75 | 69 | 318 | 299 | Oakland, Calif.---------- | 104 | 133 | 555 | 514 |
| WEST NORTH |  |  |  |  | Pasadena, Calif.--------- | 35 | 41 | 223 | 169 |
| Des Moines, |  |  |  |  | Portland, Oreg.----------- | 107 | 103 | 559 | 610 |
| Duluth, Minn, | 79 | 45 | 299 | 304 | Sacramento, Calif.------- | 95 | 73 | 396 | 277 |
| Kansas City, | 44 | 45 | 167 | 136 | San Diego, Calif.-------- | 96 | 120 | 589 | 471 |
| Kansas City, Kans.------- | 35 | 39 | 198 | 155 | San Francisco, Calif...-- | 264 | 206 | 1,199 | 1,071 |
| Inasas City, Mo.--------- | 146 | 144 | 662 | 686 | San Jose, Calif.-------- | (29) | (22) | (155) | (152) |
| Manneapo Nebr.-- | (36) | (27) | (155) | (143) | Seattle, Wash.--------*-* | 158 | 143 | 732 | 741 |
| Omaha, Nebr.----- | 133 | 135 | 661 | 663 | Spokane, Wash.--.-------- | 46 | 43 | 239 | 268 |
| Ma, Nebr.- | 85 | 88 | 404 | 440 | Tacona, Wash.------------ | 42 | 43 | 231 | 210 |

[^5]${ }^{2}$ Includes estimate for current week.

## EPIDEMIOLOGICAL REPORTS-Continued

The affected persons are consistently afebrile; they appear depressed or intensely preoccupied. Most of them are adults. Their most frequent complaints are nervousness; hyperexcitability; pain in the arms, shoulder, chest, or epigastrium; and headache. There may be paraesthesia, incoordination, and muscle weakness without paralysis. Children are irritable and cry excessively although they eat normally. The clinical course runs from 4 to 6 weeks. Recovery is the rule.

## Gastroenterids

Mr. Alex Schaefer, Idaho District Health Deparment, supplied information on 12 cases of food poisoning occurring among a small group of girls who ate leftover chili. The chili had been prepared for a skating party. What remained was stored in an aluminum pan in a refrigerator for several days before being warmed and eaten by the girls. Symptoms developed about 15 hours after eating. Paracolon organisms and coagulase-negative staphylococci were found in the chili.

Dr. Grace Jansen, Erie County (New York) Health Department, reported that 40 cases of gastroenterits occurred in a nursing home about 10 hours after a meal in which creamed chicken was the main food item. The chicken was found to be grossly contaminated but no Staphylococcus, Salmonella, or Shigella were found. Stool specimens from 4 persons were negative. A cook had a partially healed lesion on his thumb, but laboratory tests had not been completed at the time of the report.

## QUARANTINE MEASURES

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

## Changes Reported

The following name should be deleted from the list of Yellow Fever Vaccination Centers in Section 6:

| City | Center | Clinic Hours | Fee |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Canal Zone | Coco Solo Hospital, |  | Friday | Yes |
| Christobal | Outpadent Clinic | 2-4 p.m. |  |  |
|  | Tel: 3-1211, Ext. 60 |  |  |  |

The following name should be added to the list of Yellow Fever Vaccination Centers in Section 6:


Yellow Fever Receptive Areas, Section 9. page 74.-The Ryukyu Islands should be added to the list of Yellow Fever Receptive Areas. These islands are located in the Pacific Ocean between Formosa and Japan.

## SOURCE AND NATURE OF MORBIDITY DATA <br> See Vol. 9, No. 1, of this report.

## EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS USED IN TABLES

Data not avallable
$\qquad$
Quandty zero-
0.0
Percent more than 0 but less than 0.05
Disease stated not notifiable()

## If you do not desire to continue receiving

 this publication, please check here and return.


[^0]:    ${ }^{2}$ Data exclude reports from Montana and South Dakota for the current week.
    ${ }^{2}$ Data show no pronounced seasonal change in incidence.

[^1]:    ${ }^{2}$ Includes cases not specified by type, category number 080.3.

[^2]:    ${ }^{2}$ Data exclude reporta from South Dakota and Montana for the current week.

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ Current figure divided by adjusted average.

[^4]:    ${ }^{2}$ Includes estimates for missing cities.

[^5]:    ${ }^{2}$ Estimated.

