# Morbidity and Mortality 

# PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE U.S. department of health, education, and welfare 

Prepored by the NaIIONAL OFFICE of vITAL STATISTICS worth 3.4744

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## Provisional Information on Selected Notifiable Diseases in the United States and on Deaths in Selected Cities for Week Ended July 2, 1960

Reports were not received from New Hampshire, Fiorida, Oklahoma and Idaho, presumably because of the 4th of July holiday.

The incidence of poliomyelitis continues at a relatively low level for the country as a whole. Total cases numbered 44, 35 of which were paralytic. There were 109 paralytic cases for the same week last year, and 32 in 1958. The cumulative total of paralytic cases for 1960 is 348,689 in 1959, and 329 in 1958.

Rhode Island reported a total of 10 cases of poliomyelitis, 8 of which were paralytic. Four of the 10 persons were under 5 years of age; 4 were 5 to 9 years; 1 was 12; and 1 was 24 years old. Six of the 10 cases occurred in Providence. The 13 cases in California, 12 of which were paralytic, were reported from 5 counties. Six of the paralytic cases occurred in Los Angeles County and 3 in San Diego. Mississippi reported 1 paralytic case, which was fatal. This was a person who had had 3 doses of vaccine. One fatal case was reported in

Hennepin County, Minnesota. The 4 cases of poliomyelitis in Illinois were scattered in 4 different counties. Twentyfour paralytic cases were reported in Puerto Rico, as compared with 29 paralytic and 3 nonparalytic cases for the previous week. Four cases each occurred in San Juan and Mayaguez Municipalities. A total of 262 paralytic ceses have been reported in Puerto Rico since January 1, as compared with 3 in the same period of 1959.

Reported incidence of most notifiable diseases fcr which data are received from each State each week was not remarkably different in the first half of 1960 when compared with the same period last year.

One of the few diseases that showed a considerable increase in incidence was hepatitis. about 19,700 cases being reported as compared with about 12,000 in the first half of 1959 , or an increase of about 64 percent. Since the beginning of the hepatitis

Continued on page 2

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

| Disease <br> (Seventh Reviaion of International <br> Lists, 1955) | 26 th week |  |  | Cumulative |  |  |  |  |  | ```Approx1- mate seasonal low point``` |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Ended <br> July 2, <br> $1960^{1}$ | Ended <br> July <br> 4, <br> 1959 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Median } \\ & 1955-59 \end{aligned}$ | First 26 weeks |  |  | Since geasonal low week |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $1960^{1}$ | 1959 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Median } \\ & 1955-59 \end{aligned}$ | 1959-601 | 1958-59 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Median } \\ & 1954-55 \\ & \text { to } \\ & 1958-59 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Anthrax-------------m-----------060-062 | $3-$ | - | - | 10 | 9 | 10 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Botulism----------...----------049.1 | $3_{2}$ | - | - | 6 | 6 | 3 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Brucellosis (undulant fever)----044 | 9 | 19 | 19 | 422 | 393 | 499 | (2) | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | (2) |  |
|  | 5 | 9 | 9 | 331 | 397 | 451 | 899 | 999 | 1,224 | July 1 |
| Encephalitis, infectious----*----082 | 29 | 31 | 31 | 831 | 750 | 750 | 182 | 172 | 172 | June 1 |
| Hepatitis, infectious, and <br>  | 554 | 266 | 266 | 19,659 | 12,045 | 11,357 | 28,089 |  |  |  |
|  | 1 | 4 | 4 | 26 | 12, 36 | -51 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2) | (2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Messles------------------------085 | 8,025 | 5,455 | 8,017 | 370,867 | 341,572 | 492,510 | 410,336 | 395,572 | 548,260 | Sept. 1 |
| Meningitis, aseptic---------340 pt. | 44 | 3 | 35 | 752 | 1 32 | --- |  |  | --- |  |
| Meningococcel infectiong---------057 | 43 | 34 | 35 | 1,260 | 1,321 | 1,406 | 1,924 | 2,187 | 2,415 | Sept. 1 |
|  | 44 | 172 | 172 | 476 | 1,021 | 1,515 | 256 | 728 | 985 | Apr. 1 |
| Paralytic------------080.0,080.1 | 35 | 109 | 109 | 348 | 689 | 689 | 194 | 481 | 481 | Apr. 1 |
| Nonparalytic------------000.2 | 8 | 41 | 80 | 88 | 216 | 654 | 49 | 168 | 488 | Apr. 1 |
| Unspecifl d -----------------080.3 | 1 | 22 | 22 | 40 | 116 | 204 | $2^{13}$ | ${ }^{2}{ }^{79}$ | 115 | Apr: 1 |
| Paittacoisa------------------096.2 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 55 | 57 | 156 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Rabies in man--------------------094 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 3 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Atreptococcal sore throat, Incluating scarlet fever---0-00,051 | 3,250 | -- | -- | 194,825 | --- | --- | --- |  |  |  |
|  | 26 | 22 | 25 | 325 | 313 | 550 | 197 | 186 | 289 | Apr. 1 |
| Typhus fever, endemic-----..------101 | 4 | - | 1 | 38 | 16 | 49 | 33 | 10 | 29 | Apr. 1 |
|  | 42 | 78 | 66 | 2,041 | 1,976 | 2,528 | 3,090 | 2,882 | 3,578 | oct. 1 |

[^0]disease year, which began about September 1, the increase amounted to about 63.2 percent. One or more States in each geographic division of the country have reported increases in the present year which indicates a countrywide rise in incidence. The reason for this increase is not known although it usually is suggested that it represents part of the upward swing of a cycle.

There was an increase of about 13 percent in numbers of cases of brucellosis reported. More than half of the total, which was 422 cases,were notified in Iowa, where a large number were detected in employees of a swine-slaughtering plant. The first of these cases were observed late in November and December 1959. Another factor in the preponderance of cases in Iowa is a continuing program of investigation of the disease in persons exposed to animals on farms and in slaughterhouses. Kansas, Illinois, Virginia, Minnesota, South Dakota and Missouri reported the next largest number of cases in the order named. However, the number in each of these States was well below the total for lowa.

The number of cascs of endemic or murine typhus fever reported annually has been relatively small in recent years. However, there is an increase from 16 for the first half of 1959 to 38 in the same period of 1960. About 84 percent of the 38 cases were reported in Texas where they were concentrated in the southernmost part of the State.

There was a small increase in numbers of cases of encephalitis reported, most of which probably were postinfectious types following measles, mumps and other acute infectious diseases. Some of the increase may be due to a greater frequency of laboratory examination of specimens from cases exhibiting signs of central nervous system involvement.

A 7.5 percent increase in numbers of cases of rabies in animals was reported in the first half of 1960 . In many States rabies in animals is predominately in wildlife species such as foxes and skunks. These same States also reported relatively large numbers of cases in cattle that had been exposed to rabid wild animals. Rabies in bats has been identified in 25 States since first demonstrated in Florida in 1953. Only 1 case of human rabies occurred but was not reported officially.

The incidence of typhoid fever was slightly higher in the first half of 1960 as compared with 1959. However, the East and West South Central States have reported increases of 72 and 93 percent, respectively. All but two States in these 2 divisions reported increases ranging from 42 percent in Texas

to over 660 percent in Louisiana, In the latter State there was an epidemic which accounted for most of the increase.

There was a 15 percent decrease in number of cases of diphtheria. Peak incidence of this disease usually occurs in the late fall when most of the cases are reported in Southern States. Peak incidence for Northern and Western States usually occurs in winter months; consequently the 15 percent decrease may reflect a decline in these States.

There was a considerable reduction in number of total cases of poliomyelitis and of paralytic cases in the first half of 1960. In making comparisons with the previous year, it must be borme in mind that cases reported in the first 3 months are a part of the previous poliomyelitis year. In comparison with 1959, there was a 25 percent reduction in the first 3 months of 1960, and a 56 percent reduction in the second quarter, which is the beginning of the 1960 poliomyelitis season.

The two human cases of bubonic plague reported in New Mexico indicate a continuing infection in wild rodents and their ectoparasites in the western part of the United States. The very slight increase in anthrax is due to a group of cases occurring among employees of a manufacturing plant in which goat hair was used.

## EPIDEMIOLOGICAL REPORTS

## Typhoid fever

Dr. C. T. Caraway, Louisiana State Board of Health, has supplied information on an outbreak of typhoid fever that followed a wedding reception. Thirty cases have been diagnosed among the 80 persons from 4 parishes who attended the reception. Refreshments consisted of home prepared chicken salad sandwiches, cake from a commercial bakery, and punch. Left over food was taken home andeaten by at least 17 persons who did not attend the wedding. All but 1 of the 30 persons are known to have eaten chicken salad sandwiches either at the reception or at home. The exception was a boy who lived in the community but did not attend the reception and denied eating any of the salad. His infection was bacteriologically proved to be the same phage type as the other cases. His incubation period was 17 days. His father keeps the key to the hall where the reception was held, and it is felt that he either ate a sandwich that was given him or one that he found after the reception.

The first laboratory confirmed case was in a neighboring parish, but 24 others in the parish where the reception was held were being suspected and investigated. To date, 30 cases have been reported, 10 of which have been confirmed by stool cultures. Two of the 10 also had positive blcod cultures. Two cases were confirmed by positive blood cultures. Two were confirmed by positive urine cultures. All cultures obtained in this outbreak proved to be S. typhosa, type E-1. Others had serologic evidence of the infection.

Repeated examinations of the stools of 4 women who prepared the sandwiches were negative for $S$. typhosa. One woman who helped spread the sandwiches was a frank case. Specimens from another woman who assisted in cooking, boning, grinding the chicken, and mixing the salad were found to be positive for S. typhosa, type E-1. This 68 -year-old woman denied recent illness, but she gave a history of previous cases of typhoid fever in the family. Evidence indicates that this person is a chronic carrier and the source of infection for this epidemic. Epidemiological evidence seems to favor chicken salad as the vehicle of infection. None was available for laboratory testing.

Table 2. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, AND PUERTO RICO, FOR WEEKS ENDED JULY 4, 1959, AND JULY 2, 1960
(By place of occurrence. Numbers under diseases are category numbers of the Seventh Revision of the International Lists, 1955)


[^1]Table 2. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DLSEASES: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, AND PUERTO RICO, FOR WEEKS ENDED JULY 4, 1959, AND JULY 2, 1960 -Continued
(By place of occurrence. Numbers under diseases are category numbers of the Seventh Revision of the International Lists, 1955)

${ }^{2}$ Data exclude reports from Florida, Idaho, New Hampshire, and Oklahoma for the current week.

Table 2. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, AND PUERTO RICO, FOR WEEKS ENDED JULY 4, 1959, AND JULY 2, 1960-Continued
(By place of occurrence. Numbers under diseases are category numbers of the Seventh Revision of the International Lists, 1955)


[^2]

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 | 26th <br> week <br> ended <br> July <br> $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 25th <br> week <br> ended <br> June $\begin{gathered} 25, \\ 1960 \end{gathered}$ | Adjusted average, 26th week 1955-59 | Percent change ${ }^{1}$ | Cumulative, first 26 weeks |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1960 | 1959 | AdJusted average, 1955-59 | Percent change ${ }^{1}$ |
| TOTAL, 117 REPORTING CITIES | ${ }^{2} 10,953$ | 10,671 | 10,568 | +3.6 | 2313,039 | 301,531 | 290,069 | +7.9 |
| New England------------------------(14 cities) | 664 | 710 | 693 | -4.2 | 19,682 | 18,979 | 19,387 | +1.5 |
| Middle Atlantic--.-.......-...-.---(20 cities) | 3,204 | 2,949 | 3,119 | +2.7 | 86,663 | 87,573 | 87,035 | +1.4 |
| East North Central ----------------(21 cities) | 2,2,344 | 2,284 | 2,399 | -2.3 | 267,190 | 65,006 | 65,534 | +2.5 |
| West North Central------------------(9 cities) | 766 | 756 | 2,755 | +1.5 | 21,856 | 20,825 | 20,870 | +4.7 |
| South Atlantic--------------------(11 cities) | 906 | 892 | 921 | -1.6 | 27,196 | 25,544 | 25,097 | +8.4 |
| West South Central------------------------(13 cities) | 429 | 392 | 488 | -12.1 | 14,177 | 13,435 | 13,348 | +6.2 |
|  | 1,012 | 1,001 | 894 | +13.2 | 27,638 | 24,748 | 24,149 | $+14.4$ |
|  | 1,292 | 346 1,341 | 272 1,312 | +23.5 | 97,749 38,898 | 8,432 | 7,458 | +30.7 |
|  |  |  |  | -1.5 | 38,888 | 36,989 | 37,122 | +4.8 |

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

| Area | 26th week ended July $\stackrel{2}{2960}$ | 25th <br> week ended June 25, 1960 | Cumulative, P1rst 26 veeks |  | Area | 26th <br> week <br> ended <br> July <br> 2, 1960 | 25 th <br> week <br> ended <br> June <br> 25, <br> 1960 | Cumalative, first 26 weeks |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1960 | 1959 |  |  |  | 1960 | 1959 |
| NEW ENGL |  |  |  |  | SSt North Central-Con.: |  |  |  |  |
| Boston, Mass.----------- | 230 | 228 | 6,861 | 6,471 | St. Louis, Mo.---.------- | 221 | 244 | 6,758 | 6,418 |
| Bridgeport, Conn.------- | 44 | 32 | 1,133 | 1,107 | St. Paul, Minn.-------.-- | 69 | 68 | 1,922 | 1,752 |
| Cambridge, Mass.--------- | 33 | 39 | 858 | 739 | Wichita, Kans.-------...-- | 59 | 51 | 1,241 | 1,259 |
| Fall River, Mass.-------- | 25 | 33 | 792 | 768 | SOUTH ATLANTIC: |  |  |  |  |
| Hartford, Conn.---------- | 41 | 54 | 1,269 | 1,324 | Atlanta, Ga. ------.-.-.-- | 108 | 131 | 3,168 | 2,94日 |
| Lowell, Mass.----------- | 15 | 27 | 644 | 621 | Athanta, Ga.----------------- | 230 | 203 | 6,917 | 6,434 |
| Lymn, Mass.--------------- | 26 | 17 | 661 | 618 |  | 29 | 42 | 1,095 | , 960 |
| New Bedford, Masa.------------ New Haven, | 26 36 | 19 56 | 667 1,205 | 627 1,184 | Jacksonv11le, Fla.-------- | 53 | 40 | 1,673 | 1,537 |
| Providence, R.I. | 36 65 | 56 55 | 1,205 | 1,764 |  | 67 | 64 | 1,972 | 1,909 |
| Somerville, Mass.-.---.-- | 11 | 12 | 1384 | 1353 | Norfoik, Va.- | 44 67 | 49 <br> 59 | 1,127 2,131 | 1,064 |
| Springfield, Mass.------- | 36 | 46 | 1,245 | 1,209 | R1chmond, Va.---.---....----- Savannah, | 67 25 | 59 32 | 2,131 972 | 2,053 |
| Waterbury, Conn.--------- | 26 | 40 | 761 | 722 | Savannah, Ga.---.-.-...--- |  |  |  | 846 $(1,752)$ |
| Worcester, Mass.-- | 50 | 52 | 1,465 | 1,472 | St. Petersburg, Fla.------------- | (54) | $\begin{array}{r} (65) \\ 67 \end{array}$ | $(1,987)$ 1,835 | $(1,752)$ 1,686 |
| MLDDIE ATTANTTC: |  |  |  |  | Washington, D.c.-------- | 187 | 186 | 5,257 | 5,111 |
| Albany, N.Y.-- | 78 | 34 | 1,212 | 1,492 | Wilmington, Del..--------- | 36 | 39 | 1,039 | 996 |
| Allentow, Pa.--------- | 33 | 27 | ,967 | 954 | EAST SOUTH CENTRAL: |  |  |  |  |
| Buffalo, N.Y.------------ | 142 | 142 | 3,981 | 3,882 | Birmingham, Ala.----.-.-- | 88 | 53 | 2,324 | 2,171 |
| Camden, N.J.------------ | 35 | 39 | 1,168 | 1,097 | Chattanooga, 'Tenn.------- | 39 | 36 | 1,260 | 1,207 |
| Elizabeth, N.J.--------- | 31 | 30 | 785 | 792 | Knoxvllle, Tenn.----.---- | 29 | 28 | 798 | 723 |
| Erie, Pa.--------------- | 51 | 35 | 1,046 | 999 | Louisville, Ky.---------- | 87 | 106 | 3,076 | 2,980 |
| Jersey City, N.J.-------- | 69 | 67 | 1,913 | 2,023 | Memphis, Tenn.---.-..----- | 75 | 60 | 3,022 | 2,920 |
| Newark, N.J.------------ | 86 | 111 | 2,627 | 2,669 | Mobile, Ala. | 26 | 28 | 1,119 | 1,059 |
| New York City, N.Y.------ | 1,579 | 1,554 | 44,061 | 44,948 | Montgomery, Ala | 24 | 37 | 957 | 848 |
| Paterson, N.J.----------- | 44 | 31 | 1,057 | 1,039 | Nashville, Tenn.----.---- | 61 | 44 | 1,621 | 1,527 |
| Philadelphia, Pa.------- | 497 | 403 | 13,216 | 13,262 | WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: |  |  |  |  |
| Pittsburgh, Pa.-------- | 220 | 176 | 5,259 | 5,060 | Austin, Tex.----.-.-..-- | 34 | 30 | 957 | 819 |
| Reading, Pa $\qquad$ <br> Rochester N Y $\qquad$ | 24 | $\begin{array}{r}23 \\ 83 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 652 | 609 | Baton Rouge, La.----------- | 32 | 12 | 777 | 715 |
|  | 19 | $\begin{array}{r}83 \\ 21 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2,672 | 2,590 | Corpus Christi, Tex.---- | 25 | 23 | 663 | 542 |
| Scranton, Pa.- | 33 | 27 | 1,022 | 1,046 | Dallas, Tex.------------- | 120 | 128 | 3,410 | 3,097 |
| Syracuse, N.Y.----------- | 63 | 56 | 1,680 | 1,692 | El Paso, Tex.--------------- | 51 67 |  | 1,037 | -959 |
| Trenton, N.J. | 45 | 33 | 1,127 | 1,176 | Fort horth, Tex.--------- |  | $\begin{array}{r}72 \\ 163 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |
| Utica, N.Y.-------------- | 26 39 | 23 34 | 744 | 753 | Houston, Tex.------------- | $\begin{array}{r} 189 \\ 50 \end{array}$ |  | 4,598 | 4,090 |
| Yonkers, $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{Y}$. | 39 | 34 | 840 | 841 | New Orleana, La.-------.--- | 148 | 161 | 1,936 | 1,408 |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL: |  |  |  |  | Oklahoma City, Okla.-.-.- | 71 | 78 | 2,025 | 1,799 |
| Akron, Oh1o----------...- | 60 | 42 | 1,509 | 1,580 | San Antonio, Tex.-------- | 100 | 116 | 2,797 | 2,546 |
| Canton, Ohio---.---.----- | 37 | 32 | 1938 | ${ }^{898}$ | Shreveport, La.-------.-- | 49 | 66 | 1,466 | 1,329 |
| Chicago, Ill...----.-.-.-- | 755 | 721 | 20,662 | 20,150 | Tulse, Okla |  | 58 | 1,536 | 1,321 |
| Cincinnati, Ohiom------- | 128 | 152 | 4,230 | 4,156 | mountain: |  |  |  |  |
| Cleveland, Oh10------.--- | 175 | 213 | 5,764 | 5,538 | Albuquerque, N. Mex.---- | 37 | 29 | 810 | 821 |
| Columbus, Ohio----------- | 101 | 93 | 3,191 | 3,039 | Colorado Springs, Colo.-- | 18 | 17 | 453 | 399 |
| Dayton, Obio---------.--- | 68 | 84 | 1,934 | 1,782 | Denver, Colo.----------- | 98 | 125 | 3,212 | 3,106 |
| Detroit, Mich.----------- | 322 | 337 | 9,274 | 8,750 | Ogden, Utah------------- | 14 | 16 | 458 | 411 |
| Evansville, Ind.--------- | 31 | 28 | 977 | 999 | Phoenix, Ariz.-------..- | 65 | 60 | 2,090 | 1,379 |
| Flint, Mich. | 46 | 34 | 1,070 | 1,086 | Pueblo, Colo.------------ | 17 | 18 | 417 | 363 |
| Fort Wayne, Ind.-----.--- | 39 | 43 | 1,008 | 951 | Salt Lake City, Utah --..- | 53 | 38 | 1,308 | 1,325 |
| Gary, Ind.--------------- | 27 | 35 | 849 | 809 | Tисson, Ariz.------------ | 34 | 43 | 1,001 | 628 |
| Grand Rapids, Mich.------ | 34 | 28 | 1,109 | 1,124 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indianapolis, Ind.------- | 149 | 30 | 3,961 | 3,715 | PACIFIC: |  |  |  |  |
| Madison, W1s.--.---.----- | ${ }^{1} 32$ | 26 | ${ }^{2} 868$ | 781 | Berkeley, Calif.-------- | 10 | 17 | 447 | 457 |
| M1lwaukee, W1s.---------- | 119 | 89 | 3,341 | 3,419 | Fresno, Calif.-----..-- | (35) | (38) | (1,222) | $(1,079)$ |
| Peoria, nl.------------ | 20 | 28 | 779 | 763 | Glendale, Caltr.-------- | (34) | (39) | $(1,027)$ | (942) |
| Rockford, 71. | 37 | 17 | 774 | 732 | Honolulu, Havail------- | 38 | 36 | 1,106 | 990 |
| South Bend, Ind. | 20 | 22 | 762 | 697 | Long Beach, Calif.------- | 51 | 52 | 1,469 | 1,466 |
| Toledo, Onio--.---.....--- | 91 | 86 | 2,687 | 2,613 | Los Angeles, Calif.----- | 467 | 464 | 13,900 | 12,867 |
| Youngstown, Oblo---..-...- | 53 | 54 | 1,503 | 1,424 | Oakland, Calif.---------- | 93 | 79 | 2,597 | 2,454 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Pasadena, Calif.--------- | 31 | 27 | 923 | 836 |
| WEST NORTH CENTRAL: |  |  |  |  | Portland, Oreg. --------- | 101 | 131 | 2,972 | 3,037 |
| Des Moines, Iova--------- | 69 | 46 | 1,521 | 1,408 | Sacramento, Calif.------- | 53 | 62 | 1,559 | 1,459 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Duluth, Minn.------------ | 19 | 21 | 692 | 705 | San Diego, Callf. -------- | 53 | 82 | 2,384 | 2,150 |
| Kansas C1ty, Kans.------- | 36 | ${ }^{23}$ | 935 | 901 | San Francisco, Calif..--- | 189 | 179 | 5,373 | 5,238 |
| Kansas C1ty, Mo.--------- | 107 | 123 | 3,473 | 3,173 | San Jose, Calif.------- | (35) | (39) | (906) | (671) |
| Lincoln, Nebr.----------- | $\cdots$ | (24) | (659) | (691) | Seattle, Wash.----------- | 123 | 121 | 3,752 | 3,588 |
| Minneapolis, Minn.------- | 125 | 114 | 3,324 | 3,281 | Spokane, Wash.----------- | 49 | 47 | 1,250 | 1,312 |
| Oraha, Nebr.--------.---- | 61 | 66 | 1,990 | 1,928 | Tacoma, Wesh. ----------- | 34 | 44 | 1,148 | 1,135 |

${ }^{1}$ Eistimated. $\quad{ }^{2}$ Includes estimate for current week.

## Gastroenteritis

Dr. W. R. Giedt, Washington State Department of Health, has reported an episode in a family in which 2 elderly people became ill 2 hours after eating potato salad and canned salmon. The potato salad was canned and to it a freshly boiled egg was added. The canned salmon was opened just before the meal. Organisms usually found in food poisoning were not found in the potato salad. Since only a few coagulase-positive Staphylococcus aureus were isolated from the salmon, the etiology in these cases was questionable.

Dr. Margaret Rathbun, Monroe County (New York) Health Department, has reported an outbreak of gastroenteritis occurring in a group of 300 persons attending a wedding reception. Forty-nine persons became ill with nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and intestinal cramps 2 to 6 hours after eating chicken salad. The 40 chickens used in preparation of the salad were cut up and placed in a home refrigerator that was thought to be incapable of keeping this quantity of meat coldenough. The salad was mixed on the morning of the wedding, but it was not served until after 3 p.m. Results of laboratory tests are not yet available.

## QUARANTINE MEASURES

Immunization Information for International Travel
No changes reported

## EXPLANATON OF SYMBOLS USED IN TABLES



Percent more than 0 but less than $0.05------0.0$

Figures within parentheses not included in totals-- ()
GP0 104497

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## SOURCE AND NATURE OF MORBDITY 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 Hawail 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, smallpox, louse-borne epidemic typhus, and yellow fever) this is noted below table 1.


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Data exclude reports froin Florida, Idaho, New Hampshire, and Oklahoma.
    ${ }^{\text {E Data }}$ show no pronoinced seasonal change in incidence. ${ }^{3}$ Reported in Minnesota.

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes cases not specified by type, category number 080.3
    ${ }^{2}$ Data exclude reports from Florida, Idaho, New Hampshire, and Oklaboma for the current week.

[^2]:    ${ }^{3}$ Data exclude reports from Florids, Idaho, New Hampshire, and Oklabame for the current week.

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

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

