Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

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Provisional Information on Selected Notifiable Diseases in the United States and on Deaths in Selected Cities for Week Ended September 17, 1960

For the week ended September 17 there were 174 cases of poliomyelitis reported; of these 112 were paralytic. For the preceding week, the total was 154, including 105 paralytic cases, and for the week ended September 19, 1959, the total was 518 cases of which 333 were paralytic. This was the peak week for reported paralytic cases in 1959. In 1958, the week ended September 20 was the high week for paralytic cases (221) and in 1957 the high week was 105 paralytic cases for the week ended September 28. The cumulative number of paralytic cases so far in 1960 is 38 percent as large as that for 1959. It is about 20 percent less than that for 1958, and about 11 percent less than for 1957.

The increase in the number of cases for the current week over the preceding week was most pronounced in the South Atlantic geographic division. The other divisions remained about the same. Individual States reporting 10 or more total cases were California (21), Indiana (11), Maryland (11), Michigan (10), and New York (21). Nineteen of the cases in California were paralytic; 11 of these being in Los Angeles County and the rest scattered. Maryland reported 9 paralytic cases, five of these were in Baltimore and 3 paralytic and 2 nonparalytic cases in contiguous Washington and Alleghany Counties. Michigan reported that 9 of the 10 cases in that State were nonparalytic and were scattered. Maine and Wyoming, each of which reported 8 cases last week, reported only 2 each this week. Cases in Maine have been occurring in Cumberland and Androscoggin Counties. In Wyoming, the majority of cases have occurred in Natrona and Fremont Counties.

Twelve cases of typhoid fever were reported in Kentucky for the current week.

Table I. Cases of Specified Notifiable Diseases: United States

(Cumulative totals include revised and delayed reports)

Disease (Seventh Revision of International Lists, 1955)	37th week			Cumulative						Approximate seasonal low point
				First 37 weeks			Since seasonal low week			
	Ended Sept. 17, 1960[1]	Ended Sept. 19, 1959	Median 1955-59	1960[1]	1959	Median 1955-59	1959-60[1]	1958-59	Median 1954-55 to 1958-59	
Anthrax-----062	[2]1	-	1	13	12	15	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])
Botulism-----049.1	[4]2	-	-	10	13	6	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])
Brucellosis (undulant fever)-----044	15	24	22	574	550	700	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])
Diphtheria-----055	17	23	28	445	544	681	116	147	163	July 1
Encephalitis, infectious-----082	41	98	98	1,320	1,445	1,420	707	867	817	June 1
Hepatitis, infectious, and serum-----092,N998.5 pt.	697	448	260	26,903	15,910	14,301	1,400	787	558	Sept. 1
Malaria-----110-117	1	1	4	47	57	115	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])
Measles-----085	798	945	862	401,381	365,172	519,702	1,523	1,857	1,857	Sept. 1
Meningitis, aseptic-----340 pt.	129	---	---	1,909	---	---	---	---	---	---
Meningococcal infections-----057	32	40	40	1,595	1,649	1,902	60	70	74	Sept. 1
Poliomyelitis-----080	174	518	518	1,926	5,470	5,470	1,709	5,177	5,177	Apr. 1
Paralytic-----080.0,080.1	112	333	272	1,297	3,451	3,451	1,144	3,243	3,243	Apr. 1
Nonparalytic-----080.2	47	151	151	433	1,545	2,391	396	1,497	2,225	Apr. 1
Unspecified-----080.3	15	34	69	196	474	739	169	437	650	Apr. 1
Psittacosis-----096.2	-	3	3	72	81	199	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])
Rabies in man-----094	[5]1	1	-	3	4	4	([3])	([3])	([3])	([3])
Streptococcal sore throat, including scarlet fever-----050,051	3,293	---	---	230,353	---	---	---	---	---	---
Typhoid fever-----040	35	23	33	579	562	951	452	435	690	Apr. 1
Typhus fever, endemic-----101	-	2	2	51	33	78	46	27	58	Apr. 1
Rabies in animals-----	49	84	75	2,686	2,778	3,446	3,735	3,684	4,304	Oct. 1

[1]Data exclude reports from Idaho and Oklahoma for the current week. [2]Reported in Massachusetts.
[3]Data show no pronounced seasonal change in incidence. [4]Reported in Minnesota. [5]Reported in Ohio.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL REPORTS

Botulism

Two cases of botulism were reported in Minnesota for the current week. Information from the Food and Drug Administration states that the suspect food item was a smoked fish product purchased from a grocery chain. Samples of the smoked fish were fed to 4 mice and all 4 mice died. The fish were processed by a firm in Wisconsin. They were packed in an airtight package. Investigation is continuing.

Infectious hepatitis

Dr. William S. Herold, West Virginia District Health Officer, supplied information on an outbreak of waterborne infectious hepatitis occurring at a school during May. Fifty-three cases were reported to the local health department during a 2-week period. Subsequent information indicated that sporadic cases had been occurring in the area throughout the past year but these had not been reported. The school has its own water supply consisting of 2 deep wells and its own septic tank system. One well is located near both the septic tank and the sewer from the school building. A new dishwashing machine had been installed in the school lunchroom and connected to the sewer; rags were stuffed around the connection to make a seal. During February, the sewer became clogged and sewage seeped to the surface of the ground but no disease outbreak occurred at the time. Again during April the sewerline became clogged and sewage seeped to the ground's surface in the area of the trench containing plastic pipes leading from the well to the pumphouse. The well showed evidence of having water in the pit to a level above the casing, and the casing was not properly sealed. Also April was a month of heavy precipitation, and roof washings from adjacent buildings added to the surface water in the area of the well. Although water from this particular well was used primarily for the restrooms it was cross connected to the drinking water supply from the other well. About the time the sewer was clogged the other well was shut down, and water from the contaminated well used exclusively.

Salmonellosis

Dr. Gilbert J. Wise, New York City Department of Health, reported an outbreak of 5 cases of salmonellosis, 4 of the cases occurring among 18 babies in a hospital nursery for newborn infants. On August 11 a post partum patient developed diarrhea. Cultures of stool specimens were positive for Salmonella newport. This patient apparently became infected prior to her hospital admission; the source could not be determined. One day later the patient's infant developed fever and anorexia; cultures of blood samples were positive for S. newport. This child subsequently died. During the next 5 days three other infants in adjacent cribs developed diarrhea due to infection with S. newport. Investigation of personnel, formulas, and water sources eliminated these as vehicles for infection and no common utensils could be incriminated.

Shigellosis

Dr. Grace Jansen, Erie County (New York) Health Department, reported an outbreak of shigellosis occurring among persons attending a picnic held in a picnic area, located in a limestone region, served by a grossly polluted well. Forty-five cases occurred out of some 59 persons exposed. Symptoms consisted of nausea, vomiting, diarrhea (some cases had blood in stools), abdominal cramps, fever ranging from 102°-105°F., and dizziness. Shigella sonnei was isolated from 25 of 58 stool specimens from the cases. The food eaten by the group included ice cream, candy kisses, cake, lemonade, peanuts, and spring water. Investigation indicated the spring water was the most probable source of infection. Source of the pollution of the water was not definitely established. Cases of shigellosis had occurred earlier in a nearly new housing development, with poor sanitation, located at an elevation higher than the picnic grounds. Also a privy was located near the spring at a higher elevation. Laboratory analysis of the spring water showed a very high coliform count and nitrates were present in the ratio of 1.2 parts per million.

Dr. Lewis D. Williams, Pennsylvania Regional Medical Director, and Dr. Robert L. Kaiser, Communicable Disease Center (PHS), investigated 2 outbreaks of gastrointestinal disease in residents of Warren County and contiguous counties in Pennsylvania and New York State. The Pennsylvania Department of Health first learned of the outbreak from Dr. Roscoe P. Kandle, New Jersey State Health Commissioner, who reported an illness in a New Jersey resident who had been at a camp in Warren County. Investigation of this outbreak disclosed that out of 36 persons attending a picnic 29 became ill. Symptoms were vomiting, diarrhea with blood and mucus in stools, shaking chills followed by fever, and headache. The incubation period varied from 12 to 36 hours. A week prior to this outbreak, 113 persons at a camp in the same area ate a special meal and 60 persons developed gastrointestinal symptoms. This meal and the one a week later were prepared and served by the same caterer. Stool specimens from 3 persons in the earlier outbreak and from 14 of the second group were positive for Shigella sonnei. Further investigation of other outings during this period, where food was served by the same firm, disclosed that 9 persons from 4 different groups had been ill. Two of these persons also were found to be excreting S. sonnei. Of 15 family contacts of persons ill during the outbreaks 3 were found positive for S. sonnei. Specimens from members of the catering firm were negative and none of the individuals had been ill during the preceding 6 months. Laboratory examination of samples of barbecued chicken were negative, but samples of potato salad collected on 2 different days yielded Psuedomonas, coliform, and paracolon organisms. It was learned that the potato salad was routinely mixed with bare hands. Cultures of each of the ingredients of the potato salad were negative for organisms of the coliform group.

Staphylococcal food poisoning

An outbreak of food poisoning occurring in Baltimore, Maryland, was reported by Mr. Ferdinand A. Korff, Baltimore City Health Department, and Dr. George Bender, Pennsylvania Department of Health, Region V. Seventeen of 22 persons from Pennsylvania who attended a baseball game in Baltimore became ill about 2 hours after eating sandwiches prepared in the home community. The symptoms consisted of nausea, vomiting, and prostration. Although no food samples were available, the ham bone was recovered where the sandwiches were prepared. Cultures of coagulase-positive staphylococci were obtained from the ham bone and numerous, exclusively gram-positive cocci were found in smears of the bone marrow. Nasal swabs taken from the person cooking the ham and from the grocer supplying the ham have yielded cultures of coagulase-positive staphylococci. The phage types of the organisms are being determined.

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Table 2. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, AND PUERTO RICO, FOR WEEKS ENDED SEPTEMBER 19, 1959, AND SEPTEMBER 17, 1960

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

Area	Poliomyelitis 080										Meningitis, aseptic	Brucellosis (undulant fever)
	Total[1]				Paralytic 080.0,080.1				Nonparalytic			
	37th week		Cumulative, first 37 weeks		37th week		Cumulative, first 37 weeks		080.2		340 pt.	044
	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1960
UNITED STATES[2]	174	518	1,926	5,470	112	333	1,297	3,451	47	151	129	15
NEW ENGLAND	14	25	172	208	8	21	132	143	6	3	5	-
Maine	2	7	20	13	2	7	20	13	-	-	1	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Vermont	2	-	5	2	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	-
Massachusetts	1	15	26	93	1	12	18	64	-	2	2	-
Rhode Island	2	1	96	4	1	-	74	3	1	1	2	-
Connecticut	7	2	25	93	4	2	19	59	3	-	-	-
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	35	62	258	411	24	40	195	234	10	18	16	-
New York	21	42	148	248	12	26	104	131	8	13	9	-
New Jersey	9	8	57	82	7	6	44	45	2	1	7	-
Pennsylvania	5	12	53	81	5	8	47	58	-	4	-	-
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	37	99	314	785	17	34	161	318	16	50	40	2
Ohio	5	10	73	184	3	4	32	77	-	2	9	-
Indiana	11	6	69	95	7	6	37	69	2	-	-	-
Illinois	8	30	99	174	6	11	64	85	2	9	20	-
Michigan	10	52	55	303	1	13	24	73	9	39	11	2
Wisconsin	3	1	18	29	-	-	4	14	3	-	-	-
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	17	82	112	1,130	7	48	58	585	2	30	21	6
Minnesota	4	23	35	142	4	19	28	111	-	4	19	-
Iowa	-	9	17	350	-	4	3	171	-	5	2	6
Missouri	5	30	20	348	3	14	12	191	1	12	-	-
North Dakota	2	4	9	10	-	3	3	6	-	1	-	-
South Dakota	1	-	4	13	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	1	5	11	110	-	1	7	59	1	4	-	-
Kansas	4	11	16	157	-	7	4	46	-	4	-	-
SOUTH ATLANTIC	32	92	313	828	24	67	217	637	8	19	13	4
Delaware	-	2	-	7	-	2	-	7	-	-	-	-
Maryland	11	4	34	15	9	4	29	15	2	-	-	-
District of Columbia	-	1	-	6	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	-
Virginia	4	17	15	193	4	12	13	156	-	5	7	3
West Virginia	2	25	30	123	1	14	24	94	1	10	6	-
North Carolina	5	18	68	163	4	18	41	141	1	-	-	1
South Carolina	6	9	104	58	2	7	67	32	4	2	-	-
Georgia	2	6	14	110	2	6	12	85	-	-	-	-
Florida	2	10	48	153	2	3	31	102	-	2	-	-
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	3	41	117	579	2	33	59	430	1	6	6	1
Kentucky	-	4	57	37	-	4	5	34	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	2	20	22	249	1	15	16	181	1	3	1	-
Alabama	-	10	11	205	-	8	11	170	-	2	3	1
Mississippi	1	7	27	88	1	6	27	45	-	1	2	-
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL[2]	7	45	199	872	5	30	116	584	2	15	6	1
Arkansas	1	19	21	219	1	16	10	182	-	3	1	-
Louisiana	-	5	40	106	-	3	26	78	-	2	-	-
Oklahoma	---	2	[2]10	122	---	2	[2]6	67	---	-	---	---
Texas	6	19	128	425	4	9	74	257	2	10	5	1
MOUNTAIN[2]	5	13	59	143	3	5	25	81	-	6	1	-
Montana	-	-	13	7	-	-	9	2	-	-	-	-
Idaho	---	-	[2]5	5	---	-	[2]1	-	---	-	---	---
Wyoming	2	-	18	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Colorado	2	3	9	18	2	-	8	13	-	3	1	-
New Mexico	1	4	6	33	1	4	2	19	-	-	-	-
Arizona	-	4	4	66	-	1	4	41	-	3	-	-
Utah	-	2	4	8	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
PACIFIC	24	59	382	514	22	55	334	439	2	4	21	1
Washington	2	24	22	110	2	24	22	110	-	-	4	-
Oregon	1	5	27	106	1	5	16	82	-	-	2	-
California	21	30	324	286	19	26	287	240	2	4	15	1
Alaska	-	-	2	12	-	-	2	7	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	-	7	(4)	-	-	7	(4)	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	9	-	427	3	9	-	422	3	-	-	1	-

[1]Includes cases not specified by type, category number 080.3
[2]Data exclude reports from Oklahoma and Idaho for the current week.

Table 2. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, AND PUERTO RICO, FOR WEEKS ENDED SEPTEMBER 19, 1959, AND SEPTEMBER 17, 1960—Continued

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

Area	Diphtheria 055				Encephalitis, infectious 082		Hepatitis, infectious, and serum 092,N998.5 pt.				Measles 085	
	37th week		Cumulative, first 37 weeks				37th week		Cumulative, first 37 weeks			
	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959
UNITED STATES[2]	17	23	445	544	41	98	697	448	26,903	15,910	798	945
NEW ENGLAND	-	-	10	5	1	1	29	7	818	503	113	29
Maine	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	49	83	10	3
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	13	16	-
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	23	15	-
Massachusetts	-	-	7	5	1	-	15	4	407	231	55	24
Rhode Island	-	-	1	-	-	1	5	1	161	51	4	-
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	165	102	13	2
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	-	-	13	44	12	27	118	56	3,105	2,382	100	77
New York	-	-	3	23	3	15	63	30	1,656	1,400	71	59
New Jersey	-	-	2	9	5	4	5	5	213	261	11	15
Pennsylvania	-	-	8	12	4	8	50	21	1,236	721	18	3
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	1	1	36	26	3	18	119	51	4,897	2,577	238	203
Ohio	-	-	15	8	2	10	51	14	1,655	764	16	27
Indiana	-	-	5	4	-	5	8	1	553	240	23	6
Illinois	1	-	5	9	1	2	29	19	1,023	555	14	58
Michigan	-	1	9	3	-	1	28	13	1,492	866	91	44
Wisconsin	-	-	2	2	-	-	3	4	174	152	94	68
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	2	4	24	43	1	4	30	40	1,896	1,271	27	20
Minnesota	-	-	6	18	-	-	1	8	216	315	2	1
Iowa	2	-	7	3	1	1	6	1	319	117	2	3
Missouri	-	1	2	5	-	-	10	11	698	349	1	2
North Dakota	-	-	1	2	-	1	2	7	141	248	20	13
South Dakota	-	-	5	3	-	-	3	7	127	41	-	-
Nebraska	-	3	1	12	-	-	6	2	199	60	2	1
Kansas	-	-	2	-	-	2	2	4	196	141	(*)	(*)
SOUTH ATLANTIC	11	6	133	148	2	16	70	42	3,173	1,410	32	51
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	194	83	3	2
Maryland	-	-	1	7	-	5	8	7	322	322	4	11
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	40	12	1	1
Virginia	3	1	16	9	1	-	15	18	629	333	10	24
West Virginia	-	-	4	2	-	1	11	4	591	243	6	7
North Carolina	2	1	7	15	-	-	7	1	273	85	1	2
South Carolina	4	2	42	19	1	-	3	7	50	33	2	-
Georgia	1	2	21	49	-	4	3	-	210	106	1	3
Florida	1	-	42	47	-	5	21	3	864	193	4	1
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	1	2	46	60	3	12	85	42	3,849	1,433	81	32
Kentucky	-	2	1	9	-	3	17	19	1,415	672	12	14
Tennessee	-	-	7	6	1	3	20	16	1,254	335	56	18
Alabama	-	-	21	14	-	1	31	1	842	305	13	-
Mississippi	1	-	17	31	2	5	17	6	338	121	-	-
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL[2]	2	10	147	188	5	5	32	34	2,186	1,259	73	148
Arkansas	-	-	5	34	1	1	3	2	113	64	-	1
Louisiana	1	3	31	47	-	-	2	1	112	99	-	-
Oklahoma	---	-	[2]9	2	---	-	---	4	[2]270	173	---	4
Texas	1	7	102	105	4	4	27	27	1,691	923	73	143
MOUNTAIN[2]	-	-	35	18	-	8	61	70	2,184	2,145	52	77
Montana	-	-	3	-	-	-	7	2	97	197	16	7
Idaho	---	-	[2]11	-	---	1	---	29	[2]255	247	---	18
Wyoming	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	23	47	1	-
Colorado	-	-	3	7	-	7	34	19	799	661	19	18
New Mexico	-	-	4	8	-	-	4	8	263	406	-	17
Arizona	-	-	3	2	-	-	5	9	485	425	12	9
Utah	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	2	193	141	1	8
Nevada	-	-	-	1	-	-	9	1	69	21	3	-
PACIFIC	-	-	1	12	14	7	153	106	4,795	2,930	82	308
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	1	19	14	539	386	17	22
Oregon	-	-	-	3	-	-	17	16	781	591	11	27
California	-	-	-	4	14	6	110	66	3,253	1,890	53	81
Alaska	-	-	1	5	-	-	1	10	151	63	-	178
Hawaii	-	-	-	(2)	-	-	6	-	71	(33)	1	(19)
Puerto Rico	5	1	110	21	-	-	24	8	592	219	2	14

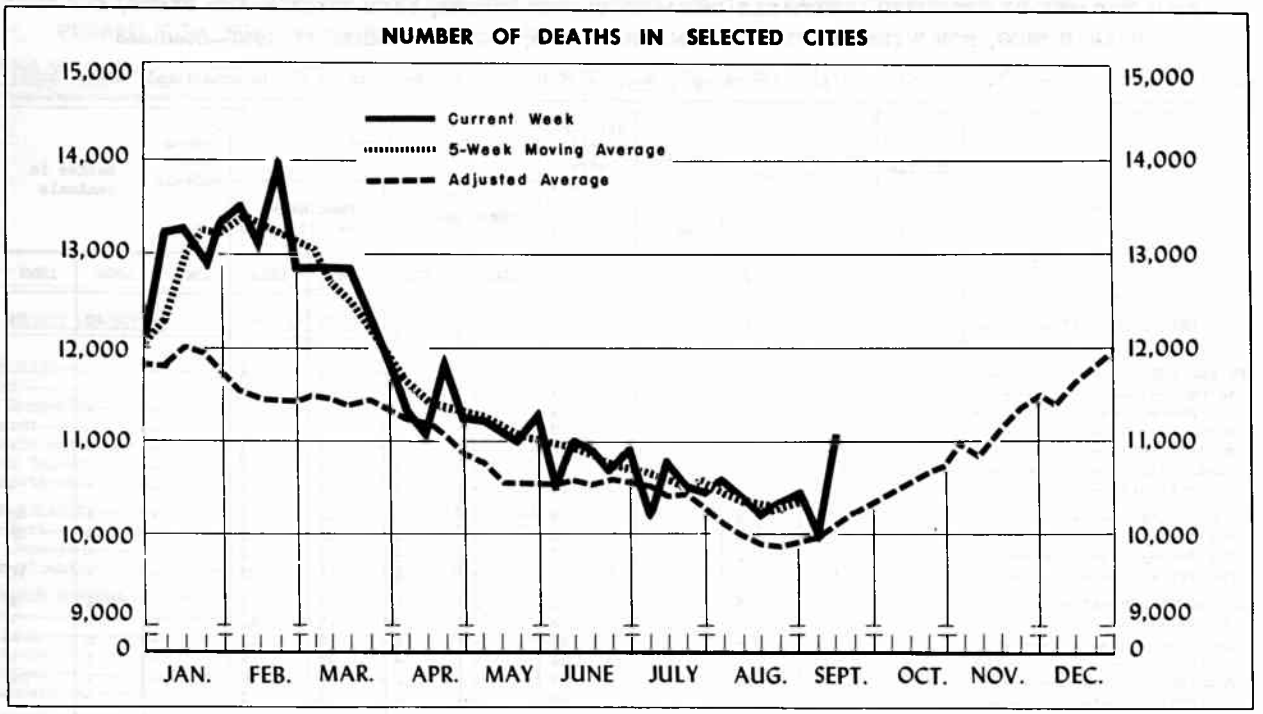
[2]Data exclude reports from Oklahoma and Idaho for the current week.

Table 2. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, AND PUERTO RICO, FOR WEEKS ENDED SEPTEMBER 19, 1959, AND SEPTEMBER 17, 1960—Continued

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

Area	Malaria 110-117	Meningoccocal infections 057		Psitta-cosis 096.2	Strepto-coccal sore throat, etc. 050,051	Typhoid fever 040				Typhus fever, endemic 101	Rabies in animals	
						37th week		Cumulative, first 37 weeks				
	1960	1960	1959	1960	1960	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1960	1959
UNITED STATES[2]	1	32	40	-	3,293	35	23	579	562	-	49	84
NEW ENGLAND	-	2	1	-	88	-	-	8	14	-	-	-
Maine	-	1	-	-	7	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	-	1	-	-	16	-	-	3	5	-	-	-
Rhode Island	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	44	-	-	3	5	-	-	-
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	-	5	5	-	59	3	2	41	51	-	4	33
New York	-	4	3	-	32	3	1	27	19	-	4	23
New Jersey	-	1	1	-	13	-	-	1	10	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	-	-	1	-	14	-	1	13	22	-	-	10
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	-	11	13	-	201	1	4	75	75	-	4	2
Ohio	-	-	1	-	12	-	1	19	40	-	1	-
Indiana	-	-	-	-	84	-	2	22	10	-	2	-
Illinois	-	3	1	-	24	-	-	20	14	-	1	-
Michigan	-	8	11	-	53	1	1	9	8	-	-	2
Wisconsin	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	5	3	-	-	-
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	-	4	5	-	61	2	2	34	35	-	13	19
Minnesota	-	1	1	-	3	-	1	1	1	-	6	3
Iowa	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	6	2	-	1	3
Missouri	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	19	14	-	3	2
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	43	-	-	1	4	-	-	1
South Dakota	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	3	-	-	6
Nebraska	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	3	3
Kansas	-	-	-	-	8	1	-	2	7	-	-	1
SOUTH ATLANTIC	-	1	5	-	299	5	4	88	101	-	9	8
Delaware	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Maryland	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	3	3	-	-	-
District of Columbia	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	7	3	-	-	-
Virginia	-	1	1	-	89	-	-	18	17	-	5	4
West Virginia	-	-	-	-	90	1	2	7	11	-	-	2
North Carolina	-	-	1	-	6	-	-	8	10	-	-	-
South Carolina	-	-	-	-	21	-	1	11	10	-	-	-
Georgia	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	20	24	-	-	1
Florida	-	-	2	-	72	4	1	13	23	-	4	1
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	-	6	-	-	865	15	5	86	77	-	3	6
Kentucky	-	1	-	-	24	12	2	26	13	-	1	-
Tennessee	-	1	-	-	820	2	2	42	42	-	1	2
Alabama	-	-	-	-	10	1	1	13	8	-	1	4
Mississippi	-	4	-	-	11	-	-	5	14	-	-	-
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL[2]	1	-	1	-	745	5	2	165	116	-	12	9
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	22	-	7	2
Louisiana	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	54	14	-	1	-
Oklahoma	---	---	-	---	---	---	-	[2]10	15	---	---	-
Texas	1	-	-	-	742	5	2	64	65	-	4	7
MOUNTAIN[2]	-	-	2	-	576	-	-	30	29	-	2	4
Montana	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	9	2	-	-	-
Idaho	---	---	-	---	---	---	-	[2]2	4	---	---	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	4	3	-	-	-
Colorado	-	-	1	-	91	-	-	-	4	-	-	2
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	238	-	-	8	11	-	1	-
Arizona	-	-	-	-	97	-	-	6	5	-	1	2
Utah	-	-	-	-	112	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PACIFIC	-	3	8	-	399	4	4	52	64	-	2	3
Washington	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	6	1	-	-	-
Oregon	-	-	1	-	30	1	-	8	5	-	-	-
California	-	3	6	-	328	2	2	37	54	-	2	3
Alaska	-	-	1	-	6	1	2	1	4	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	17	14	-	5	-

[2]Data exclude reports from Oklahoma and Idaho 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. The adjusted average is computed as follows: From the total deaths reported each week for the years 1955-59, 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	37th week ended Sept. 17, 1960	36th week ended Sept. 10, 1960	Adjusted average, 37th week 1955-59	Percent change, adjusted average to current week[1]	Cumulative, first 37 weeks		
					1960	1959	Percent change
TOTAL, 117 REPORTING CITIES	11,089	9,995	10,070	+10.1	427,944	417,624	+2.5
New England (14 cities)	613	624	658	-6.8	26,673	26,209	+1.8
Middle Atlantic (20 cities)	2,874	2,764	2,955	-2.7	118,389	119,963	-1.3
East North Central (21 cities)	2,438	2,396	2,303	+5.9	92,686	90,757	+2.1
West North Central (9 cities)	743	827	734	+1.2	29,892	28,724	+4.1
South Atlantic (11 cities)	937	793	862	+8.7	36,782	35,629	+3.2
East South Central (8 cities)	581	401	473	+22.8	19,426	18,864	+3.0
West South Central (13 cities)	939	780	866	+8.4	37,536	34,733	+8.1
Mountain (8 cities)	381	362	266	+43.2	13,448	11,581	+16.1
Pacific (13 cities)	1,583	1,048	1,317	+20.2	53,112	51,164	+3.8

[1]Adjusted average used as base.

Table 4. DEATHS IN SELECTED CITIES

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

Area	37th week ended Sept. 17, 1960	36th week ended Sept. 10, 1960	Cumulative, first 37 weeks	
			1960	1959
NEW ENGLAND:				
Boston, Mass.	210	213	9,285	8,936
Bridgeport, Conn.	40	38	1,518	1,480
Cambridge, Mass.	23	32	1,156	1,044
Fall River, Mass.	29	20	1,051	1,044
Hartford, Conn.	37	42	1,781	1,814
Lowell, Mass.	19	21	889	870
Lynn, Mass.	21	26	895	868
New Bedford, Mass.	20	23	905	893
New Haven, Conn.	43	33	1,668	1,665
Providence, R.I.	60	54	2,356	2,384
Somerville, Mass.	11	12	496	477
Springfield, Mass.	27	34	1,673	1,654
Waterbury, Conn.	23	23	1,015	1,020
Worcester, Mass.	50	53	1,985	2,060
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:				
Albany, N.Y.	47	20	1,614	1,952
Allentown, Pa.	31	29	1,284	1,279
Buffalo, N.Y.	151	136	5,444	5,367
Camden, N.J.	28	40	1,569	1,543
Elizabeth, N.J.	24	31	1,095	1,097
Erie, Pa.	33	31	1,440	1,365
Jersey City, N.J.	68	71	2,611	2,743
Newark, N.J.	98	92	3,579	3,674
New York City, N.Y.	1,443	1,413	60,143	61,511
Paterson, N.J.	30	43	1,421	1,432
Philadelphia, Pa.	367	413	18,168	18,315
Pittsburgh, Pa.	238	119	7,194	6,871
Reading, Pa.	26	17	875	817
Rochester, N.Y.	94	104	3,713	3,574
Schenectady, N.Y.	22	20	888	929
Scranton, Pa.	32	39	1,388	1,364
Syracuse, N.Y.	56	57	2,281	2,321
Trenton, N.J.	30	30	1,518	1,600
Utica, N.Y.	25	24	1,020	1,035
Yonkers, N.Y.	31	35	1,144	1,174
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:				
Akron, Ohio	62	60	2,114	2,173
Canton, Ohio	21	37	1,282	1,245
Chicago, Ill.	763	754	28,648	28,005
Cincinnati, Ohio	176	154	5,835	5,906
Cleveland, Ohio	190	176	7,826	7,747
Columbus, Ohio	104	140	4,371	4,326
Dayton, Ohio	86	85	2,760	2,489
Detroit, Mich.	310	316	12,687	12,200
Evansville, Ind.	35	39	1,335	1,366
Flint, Mich.	38	34	1,481	1,472
Fort Wayne, Ind.	24	38	1,374	1,338
Gary, Ind.	24	27	1,168	1,109
Grand Rapids, Mich.	32	50	1,546	1,567
Indianapolis, Ind.	155	115	5,435	5,183
Madison, Wis.	38	30	1,184	1,099
Milwaukee, Wis.	138	131	4,633	4,717
Peoria, Ill.	42	38	1,120	1,069
Rockford, Ill.	27	23	1,066	1,028
South Bend, Ind.	31	28	1,059	1,018
Toledo, Ohio	94	79	3,713	3,721
Youngstown, Ohio	48	42	2,049	1,979
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:				
Des Moines, Iowa	47	51	2,043	1,970
Duluth, Minn.	14	37	936	914
Kansas City, Kans.	36	41	1,288	1,310
Kansas City, Mo.	73	111	4,702	4,430
Lincoln, Nebr.	(21)	(28)	(967)	(953)
Minneapolis, Minn.	128	128	4,622	4,571
Omaha, Nebr.	47	68	2,730	2,628
WEST NORTH CENTRAL--Con.:				
St. Louis, Mo.	272	280	9,248	8,714
St. Paul, Minn.	84	70	2,618	2,399
Wichita, Kans.	42	41	1,705	1,788
SOUTH ATLANTIC:				
Atlanta, Ga.	119	105	4,398	4,104
Baltimore, Md.	247	210	9,348	8,975
Charlotte, N.C.	42	26	1,454	1,366
Jacksonville, Fla.	51	34	2,224	2,130
Miami, Fla.	75	39	2,713	2,590
Norfolk, Va.	28	28	1,494	1,467
Richmond, Va.	80	60	2,894	2,908
Savannah, Ga.	29	20	1,266	1,226
St. Petersburg, Fla.	(55)	(53)	(2,647)	(2,370)
Tampa, Fla.	48	61	2,437	2,303
Washington, D.C.	178	167	7,147	7,154
Wilmington, Del.	40	43	1,407	1,406
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:				
Birmingham, Ala.	91	52	3,149	3,029
Chattanooga, Tenn.	67	40	1,748	1,685
Knoxville, Tenn.	18	17	1,047	1,080
Louisville, Ky.	138	84	4,243	4,131
Memphis, Tenn.	125	86	4,181	4,154
Mobile, Ala.	40	46	1,526	1,430
Montgomery, Ala.	43	17	1,286	1,196
Nashville, Tenn.	59	59	2,246	2,159
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:				
Austin, Tex.	28	32	1,286	1,159
Baton Rouge, La.	48	24	1,061	1,010
Corpus Christi, Tex.	13	17	889	775
Dallas, Tex.	110	99	4,639	4,356
El Paso, Tex.	31	29	1,421	1,371
Fort Worth, Tex.	57	39	2,478	2,337
Houston, Tex.	192	104	6,270	5,737
Little Rock, Ark.	68	39	2,141	1,997
New Orleans, La.	135	154	6,709	6,193
Oklahoma City, Okla.	73	52	2,776	2,542
San Antonio, Tex.	80	90	3,779	3,543
Shreveport, La.	56	48	2,018	1,907
Tulsa, Okla.	48	53	2,069	1,806
MOUNTAIN:				
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	27	33	1,154	1,109
Colorado Springs, Colo.	15	17	614	568
Denver, Colo.	130	87	4,412	4,269
Ogden, Utah	20	19	618	581
Phoenix, Ariz.	84	87	2,894	1,883
Pueblo, Colo.	19	19	613	513
Salt Lake City, Utah	41	47	1,814	1,797
Tucson, Ariz.	45	53	1,329	861
PACIFIC:				
Berkeley, Calif.	17	14	625	627
Fresno, Calif.	(46)	(29)	(1,672)	(1,478)
Glendale, Calif.	(47)	(20)	(1,439)	(1,345)
Honolulu, Hawaii	46	38	1,536	1,408
Long Beach, Calif.	63	42	2,039	2,042
Los Angeles, Calif.	580	301	18,761	17,858
Oakland, Calif.	104	64	3,537	3,372
Pasadena, Calif.	42	29	1,273	1,168
Portland, Oreg.	102	117	4,102	4,099
Sacramento, Calif.	74	44	2,160	2,040
San Diego, Calif.	101	61	3,346	3,020
San Francisco, Calif.	231	115	7,335	7,206
San Jose, Calif.	(33)	(18)	(1,291)	(933)
Seattle, Wash.	151	131	5,127	4,960
Spokane, Wash.	35	49	1,744	1,844
Tacoma, Wash.	37	43	1,527	1,520

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL REPORTS—Continued

Gastroenteritis

Dr. Joseph P. Reardon, Massachusetts Department of Public Health, reported that about 60 of 104 patients in the geriatric building of a large mental hospital developed gastroenteritis during the same night. Diarrhea was the principal manifestation of illness. Information concerning other usual symptoms was not available. The illness was confined to the patients in one building. Meat hash was served during the evening meal and pot roast and custard were part of the preceding luncheon menu. Everyone in the hospital, including staff, is served the same menu. Every afternoon the patients are given a proprietary dietary supplement mixed with milk. Stool specimens from 2 attendants and 2 nurses were negative for the usual enteric pathogens. Examination of the dietary supplement and custard was negative also. The pot roast contained coagulase-positive Staphylococcus aureus. However, due to the time interval between ingestion of the roast and onset of symptoms this was not considered to be the vehicle of infection.

Dr. Milton Tully, New York State District Health Officer, reported an outbreak of gastroenteritis among all the members of 4 families living in 2 houses and all visitors to these households over a 9-day period. A total of 45 cases occurred. The symptoms consisted of vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal cramps, and muscle pain. Some cases experienced headache and pain behind the eyes also. The incubation period ranged from 24 to 48 hours. The 2 houses were served by a common well and the only item common to all the cases was the well water. Salt and fluorescein dye tests demonstrated that sewage from one of the houses was polluting the well. Stool specimens from 14 cases were negative for typhoid, Salmonella and Shigella organisms.

Mr. Eugene C. Brooks and Stanley Vendetti, Benton and Franklin Counties (Washington) Health District, reported that all 3 persons of a family became ill with nausea, vomiting, and abdominal pain about 2 hours after eating breakfast in a restaurant. The meal consisted of ham, eggs, potatoes, and coffee. Only 1 person ate the ham. Samples of the ham and potatoes were negative for organisms usually associated with food poisoning. The preceding evening the family ate barbecued weiners, potato salad, and fresh vegetables.

Mr. Brooks, also reported that 2 children became ill about 6 hours after eating chicken pot pie in a private home. Other chicken and turkey pies purchased at the same time from the same store were submitted for laboratory examination and found negative for the usual food poisoning organisms.

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, smallpox, louse-borne epidemic typhus, and yellow fever) this is noted below table 1.

QUARANTINE MEASURES

Immunization Information for International Travel

No changes reported

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS USED IN TABLES

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

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