

Louisiana recently reported an outbreak of trichinosis involving 15 persons. One patient died. This is the first reported death from trichinosis in Louisiana in at least 40 years.

The index patient was a 50-year-old female from Evangeline Parish who had onset of intermittent diarrhea and nausea in late April, 1980. On May 13, headache, photophobia, myalgias, and periorbital edema developed. Her condition worsened, and she was admitted with a temperature of 103.2 F (39.5 C) to a local hospital on May 19. Her white blood cell (WBC) count varied between 12,800/mm³ and 30,300/mm³, with 10%-16% eosino-phils. She was treated with dexamethasone for 10 days for a possible allergic reaction and improved. On June 2, she began having seizures and labored respiration, and she was airlifted to New Orleans for emergency treatment. The next day, after she was medically stabilized, a quadriceps-muscle biopsy was performed; the specimen was found to be positive for *Trichinella spiralis*. Computer-assisted tomography (CAT) scans of the head on June 6 and 9 revealed enlarging areas of hemorrhage in the right parietal region.

The patient was placed on steroids. She initially showed some improvement, but then her condition worsened, and on June 12, she died. At autopsy, massive cerebral edema was found secondary to bilateral cortical vein and dural sinus thromboses. The hemorrhage discovered on CAT scan was also confirmed. A bentonite-flocculation test for trichinella, performed on June 2, was subsequently reported as positive at a dilution of 1:20. Interviews with family members indicated that the patient prepared and ate pork sausage frequently, but there was no definite history of ingestion of raw sausage.

An investigation, begun by the Louisiana State Department of Health and Human Resources on June 2, revealed that there were a total of 15 persons in Evangeline and Jefferson Davis Parishes who had an illness that fit the clinical syndrome of trichinosis. Ten of the 15 patients gave a definite history of eating raw smoked sausage. These patients included 6 males and 9 females, and they ranged in age from 19-50 years (mean, 35.3 Years). The dates of onset ranged from late April to May 22; incubation periods varied from 4-20 days. Ten of the 15 patients were hospitalized. One other patient had a muscle biopsy which was positive for *T. spiralis*.

Reported by G Pankey, MD, T Gay, MD, Ochsner Foundation Hospital, New Orleans; CT Caraway, DVM, L McFarland, MPH, Louisiana State Dept of Health and Human Resources; Field Services Div, Parasitic Diseases Div, Bur of Epidemiology, CDC.

Editorial Note: This is the third outbreak of trichinosis in southwestern Louisiana in the last 16 months. In February through March 1979, there was an outbreak involving 20 cases in Allen and Calcasieu Parishes, and in February and March 1980, 9 cases occurred in Acadia Parish. All the outbreaks were related to the consumption of raw or partially cooked pork products.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES / PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Trichinosis - Continued

Trichinella larvae are killed by heating pork to at least 137 F (58.3 C). Because the smoking process often does not heat meat to this temperature, all smoked pork products should be cooked before being eaten. In making sausage at home, tasting even small bits of the raw sausage to assure an adequate mixture of spices can be risky.

Since there are only approximately 100 cases of trichinosis reported each year in the United States, these 3 outbreaks represent a significant percentage of the entire number of cases reported over the last 16 months. The popularity of pork sausage in Louisiana, especially in the southwestern section, may account for the concentration of cases in that area. Physicians should be alert to the diagnosis of trichinosis in any patient who has muscle aches and pain with fever, weakness, periorbital edema, or increased eosinophil count.

Muscle biopsy can be used to make a definitive diagnosis, but acute and convalescent sera should be submitted to the local health department for serodiagnostic testing.

Influenza B in a Hospital – West Virginia

On March 13, 1980, a 64-year-old man was admitted to a hospital in Huntington, West Virginia, for elective surgery. On March 18, the patient developed shaking chills and fever of 39.6 C (103.3 F) in the recovery room following cystoscopy and transurethreal resection of the prostrate. The patient complained of chills and general malaise, and he had a cough. A physical examination was unremarkable. The patient's white blood cell count and differential were within normal limits, as was a chest X ray. Gram-negative sepsis was suspected; urine and blood cultures were obtained, and the patient was given intravenous cephalothin.

During the next 4 days, 13 more patients located on the same ward developed an oral temperature of \geq 38.3 C (100.9 F). All of these patients experienced malaise and cough.

Since influenza B was epidemic in the community and no other infections were found in these patients, retrospective and prospective hospital surveillance for suspected influenza B infection was instituted. A case was defined as a patient with an oral temperature of \geq 38.3 C with no evidence of other infection. Twenty-nine cases were thus identified. Specimens for virus isolation were obtained from 28 patients; 2 ill nursing employees and 2 house-staff physicians were also cultured for respiratory viruses.

The dates of onset of illness ranged from March 15-31 (Figure 1). The overall attack rate for the patients in the hospital was 22.6%. The majority of cases (17) were located on 1 ward (Ward A). The attack rate for suspected influenza on that ward was 56.6%. Investigation also revealed that 14 of 17 nurses working on Ward A had been ill with fever and cough in the previous 6 weeks.

The average age of the outbreak-associated patients was 62 years (range 23 to 98); all but 3 were over 50 years old. One patient had received influenza vaccine during the past year.

Influenza B was isolated from the respiratory secretions of 10 of the patients, including the index patient, but from none of the 4 employees tested. Respiratory syncytial virus was also isolated from 1 ill patient. Blood cultures for bacterial pathogens were negative.

To contain the outbreak, the hospital closed Ward A to new admissions on March 21 and delayed elective surgical procedures 1 week. Patients well enough for discharge were sent home. No new influenza illnesses were noted in the hospital after March 31. There

July 4, 1980

MMWR

Influenza B — Continued

were no deaths; however, the hospital stay of patients with influenza increased by 7 to 10 days.

Reported by JL Shaffer, RN, Huntington VA Medical Center, Huntington, West Virginia; RB Belshe, MD, LP Van Voris, MD, Marshall University School of Medicine, Huntington, West Virginia; Immunization Div, Bur of State Services, CDC.

FIGURE 1. Influenza-like disease in hospitalized patients, West Virginia, March 15-31, 1980



†Respiratory syncytial virus was isolated from this patient.

Editorial Note: This outbreak illustrates how influenza may complicate the management of patients who are already in the hospital for pre-existing medical problems. For this reason, during the influenza season (particularly when influenza is occurring in the community) health-care providers should include influenza in their differential diagnosis when the onset of a febrile illness occurs after the patient has been admitted.

Other potential problems may result from the spread of influenza within a hospital: prolonged hospitalization, unusually severe clinical influenza or complications such as bacterial pneumonia, postponement of diagnostic and elective surgical procedures, and—when personnel are affected—disruption of hospital routine (1-3).

Protection against influenza by annual immunization is recommended for all persons considered to be an increased risk of complications from this disease—the chronically ill and the elderly (4). In addition, other measures may be considered as possible means for limiting the spread of influenza within hospitals: (1) not admitting elective patients who have an uncomplicated respiratory-tract infection during the influenza season; (2) grouping together influenza patients that are in similar stages of illness; (3) restricting visitors with respiratory illness from seeing high-risk patients, (4) immunizing hospital

Influenza B – Continued

employees against influenza; (5) giving prophylactic treatment with amantadine hydrochloride for susceptible high-risk patients and hospital personnel during proven outbreaks of influenza A virus (5), and (6) increasing hospital surveillance for influenza during the influenza season, in both patients and employees.

References

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Follow-up on Mount St. Helens

Since the eruption of Mount St. Helens on May 18, 1980, 25 volcano-associated fatalities have been reported; 40 other persons are officially listed as missing.

Information is now available on the fatalities. There were 18 males and 7 females, aged 7-58 years. Postmortem examination of 23 showed that in 17 of the cases death was

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	26th W	EEK ENDING		CUMULATIVE, FIRST 26 WEEKS				
DISEASE	June 28, 1980	June 30, 1975-1979 1980		June 28, 1980	June 30, 1979	MEDIAN 1975-1979		
Aseptic meningitis	133	135	90	1,698	1,549	1,150		
Brucellosis	2	3	4	83	59	98		
Chickenpox	3,293	2.578	2.578	147.752	164.761	161.283		
Diphtheria	-	-	3	2	4	53		
Encephalitis: Primary (arthropod borne & unspec.)	15	12	17	294	263	320		
Post-infectious	1 1	8	6	95	128	128		
Hepatitis, Viral: Type B	375	272	290	8.339	6.990	7.419		
Type A	489	558	612	13.170	14.581	15.742		
Type unspecified	198	176	174	5.842	4.973	4.285		
Malaria	66	14	14	886	279	228		
Measles (rubeola)	378	284	696	11.564	10.574	21.232		
Meningococcal infections: Total	42	41	31	1,556	1.605	1.048		
Civilian	42	40	31	1.550	1.588	1.042		
Military		- i .		6	17	17		
Mumps	115	226	321	6.496	9.985	14.576		
Pertussis	30	28	28	547	624	624		
Rubella (German meesles)	107	183	257	2.902	9.757	13.983		
Tetanus	1	1	2	29	28	31		
Tuberculosis	637	690	690	13.579	13.854	15.133		
Tularemia	4	3	3	64	85	63		
Typhoid fever	9	11	9	176	221	173		
Typhus fever, tick-borne (Rky. Mt. spotted)	81	46	44	378	333	333		
Venereal diseases:								
Gonorrhea: Civilian	19,163	18,213	19,141	471.759	474.786	469.818		
Military	511	443	443	13.121	13.493	13.579		
Syphilis, primary & secondary: Civilian	500	417	416	12.940	11,992	11.992		
Military	9	4	4	158	143	153		
Rabies in animals	120	99	63	3,298	2,388	1.474		

TADIEI C..... ensatified postificable diseases. United States

	CUM. 1980	All the look of the second second second	CUM. 1980
Anthrax	-	Poliomyelitis: Total	7
Botulism	22	Paralytic	5
Cholera	. 8	Psittacosis (Fla. 1)	38
Congenital rubella syndrome	38	Rabies in man	
Leprosy(Mass. 2, Conn. 1, Ups. NY 1, NYC 1, Calif. 2, Hi. 1)	90	Trichinosis	64
Leptospirosis (Hi. 1)	28	Typhus fever, flea-borne (endemic, murine) (Tex. 1)	29
Plague (Nev. 1)	- 4		

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

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REPORTING AREA	ASEPTIC	C BAU	CHICKEN				NCEPHAL	ITIS	HEPATI	TIS (VIRA			
	GITIS	CEL- LOSIS	POX	DIPHT	HERIA	Pr	mary	Post-in- fectious	В	A	Unspecified	MA	LARIA
100	1980	1980	1980	1980	CUM. 1980	1980	1979	1980	1980	1980	1980	1980	CUM. 1980
UNITED STATES	133	2	3,293	-	2	15	12	1	375	489	198	66	886
NEW ENGLAND	3	1.0	371	i ba	121	1	1	- 21	6	3	17	1	61
N.H.	- î	- E.	6	1.1						÷.			6
Vt.	-	1	8		-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	
Mass.	1	-	171		-	1	-	-	1	2	16	1	28
R.I.	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	7		-	-	6
Conn.	-	-	146	-	-		-	-	4			-	4
MID. ATLANTIC	19		522		1	8	4	-	61	55	16	9	115
Upstate N.Y.	5	-	299	-	-	-	-	-	13	9	4	-	20
N.Y. City	1	-	216	1.5	1	1	2		12	11	1	1	31
Pa.	6	-	NN 7	-	- 2	1	1		22	14	3	5	33
												-	
E.N. CENTRAL	1	-	1.627	640 - A	1	-	1		63	59	37	1	40
Uhio	-	-	174	-		-		-	12	19	17	-	8
11.	-	-	636		-	-	<u> </u>		20	16	8	- 2	6
Mich.		_	562	-	1		-		13	14	6	1	14
Wis,	1	-	371	-	-	-	-		٥	9	-	-	6
									10	24			22
Minn	1	2	144	1.1					19	24	-	2	13
lowa	2	1.2	35				192	_	1	4	1	-	4
Mo.	2	1 1	95	-			-	-	ī	4	5	L	8
N. Dak.	-	-	10	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
S. Dak.	-	1	2	-	-	-						1	2
Kans	12.1		1			- 2 -	- 2		4	67	3	-	2
		•									-		
S. ATLANTIC	22	5 -	240			3	2	-	86	84	30	2	95
Del,	-	-	15	-	-	-	-			3	-	- 1	10
DC		-	49			1	1		13	2	2		14
Va.	1	1.2	6	-		ī			8	6	1	-	33
W. Va.		-	135	-	-		- C	- 10 H		2	-	-	3
N.C	3	-	NN	-	- 1a	1	1	-	14	5	6	- 71	5
S.C.			7	-	-				8		2	1	
Fla.	1.0	- 2	2	-			5.2		26	50	19	ī	17
10 million 100	10												
E.S. CENTRAL	23		15		- 1 - 1		3	1	16	42	2	1	9
Ky. Ten-	2	-	3	-	-		10.00	-	3	4			2
Ala.	4		NN	-	-		2		6	15	1	-	6
Miss,	10	- 2	3				1		3	21		L	1
Art CENTRAL	26	-	128		-		0.1	-	27	48	35	1	- 91
La.	1					8 -	- E -	-	1	4		1	37
Okla.	3		-		1.1		2.2		8	5	2	-	9
Tex.	19	- 11	128		1 1		01 - X	- 1 - 1	12	27	31	1	39
MOUNTAIN												2	76
Mont	3	- 21	30	1.2	1 2 3	- 2 -	<u> </u>		11	32		-	
Idaho	1	- 1	-		- 2 -		- 2 -			1	-	-	-
Wyo.	-	- II.		-	-	-	-		-	-		-	2
Colo.	2		22	-	-	-	1	-	4	16	1	2	19
Ariz									Z			NA	10
Utah	NA	NA	NN	NA		NA	1.1		4	12	3	"2	-
Nev.		-	-	-	-	- 11	- N	-	i.	3	S		3
PACIFIC													
Wash.	32	-	216	-		3	1		86	142	48	40	906
Oreg.	4	1	100	1.21	1	- ī			9	16	1	4	.24
Calit.	23		-	12		2	1		65	110	36	40	315
Alaska	-		18	- 1			-		2		5	-	E 4
riawaii	4	-	9			- - -		1.00	3	7		2	4.11
													1
Guam	NA	NA	NA	NA	10 - T	NA	- 1		NA	NA	NA	NA	1
V.I.	NA	NA	NA	NA		NA	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	1
Pac. Trust Terr	NA	NA	NA	NA	5 2 1	NA NA	1.1	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	1
NN: Net		A II	A	INA									-

TABLE III. Cases of specified notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending June 28, 1980, and June 30, 1979 (26th week)

t notifiable NA: Not available

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

				-			r					
REPORTING AREA		MEASLES (RL	BEOLA)	MENIN	GOCOCCAL II Total	NFECTIONS		NUMPS	PERTUSSIS	RUB	TETANUS	
	1980	CUM. 1980	CUM. 1979	1980	CUM. 1980	CUM. 1979	1980	CUM. 1980	1980	1980	CUM. 1980	CUM. 1980
UNITED STATES	378	11, 564	10,574	42	1,556	1,605	115	6,495	30	107	2,902	29
NEW ENGLAND	11	649	275	1	92	78	а	533	1	1	195	-
Maine	1	33	15	-	3	3	4	281	-	-	68	- 11
N.H.	7	317	29	-	6	8	1	19	-	-	30	-
Vt.	-	226	113		13	5	-	6			3	
Mass.	-	49	102	- ÷	31	25		- 20	1	1	12	1.2
H.I. Conn	1	22	3	-	32	33		90	-	_	13	
Sonn.												
MID. ATLANTIC	114	3,469	1,224	13	283	234	31	728	5	41	453	3
Upstate N.Y.	9	617	529	-	91	86	2	99	2	2	162	1
N.Y. City	72	1,046	610	1	75	59	4	67		2	81	1
N.J.	20	1.070	51	1	57	58	2	90	1		65	
Pa.		1,029	34		00	31	23	482	2	31	145	1
EN CENTRAL	115	1,951	2.739	2	170	163	43	2.538	10	12	719	1
Ohio	21	250	211		60	63	18	1,088	i		4	ī
Ind.	2	86	165	-	31	35	1	99	6	8	307	_
III.	23	258	1,222	-	27	3	7	325	2	2	155	
Mich.	6	225	721	1	40	45	10	762	-	-	120	
Wis.	63	1,132	420	1	12	17	7	264	1	2	133	
	3.9	1.257	1.420	3	60	50	2	224			207	
W.N. CENTRAL	32	1.039	929	_	20	10	1	234	-	7	51	2
lowa	-	-	15	1	- 7	5	1	36	-	i	5	- 2 -
Mo.	1	63	404	2	22	27	2	69	-	2	41	
N. Dak.	-	-	14	-	1	1	-	4	-	-	5	-
S. Dak.	-		1	-	4	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
Nebr.	1	81		-			-	9	-	-	-	
Kans.	4	14	57	-	6	- 5	-	94	-	-	105	1
ATLANTIC	46	1.765	1.591	7	366	399	19	827	4	10	286	5
	-	3	1		2	5		37	- 2	10	200	
Md.	23	70	7	1	35	35	14	278	-	7	66	
D.C.	-	-		-	1	-	-	3	-	- 1		_
Va.	-	295	237	-	32	56	-	47	-	-	48	1
W.Va.	-	15	50	1	13	7	2	67	-	-	21	1
N.C.	2	115	107	1	73	55	-	81	3	2	42	-
S.C.	14	139	143	5	48	48		148	-	-	49	2
Ga. Fla	17	344	702	-	97	132	3	115	1	1	60	
		2.11				132				•	00	
E.S. CENTRAL	4	291	164	3	147	118	-	809	3	1	74	3
Ky.	-	51	23	1	47	23	-	720	-	1	35	1
Tenn.	3	157	47	2	42	35	-	23	2	-	34	1
Ala.	1	22	74	-	37	28	-	13	-	-	4	1
Miss.	1.5	61	20	-	21	32	-	53	1	-	1	
W S CENTRAL	5	882	866	- 1 I	176	256	3	225	3	2	100	7
Ark.	_	11	7	-	15	22	1	20		÷.	3	í
La.	-	13	243	1	66	99	1	63		-	9	î
Okla.	2	729	22		16	23	-		-	-	3	-
Tex.	3	129	594	-	79	112	2	142	3	2	85	5
		2.05										
MOUNTAIN	-	325	254	1	48	68	1	161	1	5	108	
Mont		1	51		2	6		47		-	30	-
Whee	_		36	- 2		1	- 2			-	11	
Colo.	-	17	33		12	4	1	40	1		5	111
N. Mex.	-	9	35	-	7	4	-		-	-	5	-
Ariz.	NA	245	69	-	7	31	NA	24	NA	NA	24	
Utah	-	46	15	-	2	8	-	26	-	3	23	-
Nev.	-	7	11	1	12	9	-	9	-		4	-
	4.5	0.25	3 041		21.4	120					740	
Nash.	1	161	1.102	4	40	40	- í I	115		1	100	
Dreg.	-		48	1	37	16	ī	51	-	-	47	2.00
Calif.	44	763	813	7	134	170	÷.	255	3	28	633	7
Alaska	-	5	17	-	2	- 5	i	11	-	_	9	
lawaii	-	5	61	-	1	8		9	-	2	4	-
3m	NA	2	2	- L -		1	N A	6	NA	NA		1.00
P.B.	NA	71	285		ź	2	NΔ	109	NA	NΔ	11	7
V.I.	NA	6	4	-	i	3	NA	2	NA	NA		1.00
Pac. Trust Terr.	NA	6	6	- 1 -		1	NA	13	NA	NA	1	

TABLE III (Cont.'d). Cases of specified notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending June 28, 1980, and June 30, 1979 (26th week)

NA: Not available.

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

TABLE III (Cont.'d). Cases of specified notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending
June 28, 1980, and June 30, 1979 (26th week)

	TURERCULOSIS		I DSIS TULA		турного		SFEVER		VENEREAL DISEASES (Civilian)					
REPORTING AREA	1081	HLULUSIS	REMIA	FE	VER	(Tick (R	ASF)		GONORAHEA		SY	PHILIS (Pri.	& Sec.)	(in Animals)
der so	1980	CUM. 1980	CUM. 1980	1980	CUM. 1980	1980	CUM. 1980	1980	CUM. 1980	CUM. 1979	1980	CUM. 1980	CUM. 1979	CUM. 1980
UNITED STATES	637	13,579	64	9	176	81	378	19,163	471,759	474,786	500	12,940	11,992	3,298
NEW ENGLAND	6	376	1	-	4		8	367	12,038	12,206	8	333	223	27
Maine	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	10	695	847	-	- 4	5	16
N.H.	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	14	397	436	-	1	13	4
Mara	- 7	202			-	-		143	283	282	-	212	133	
R.I.	- 1	41			1		ĩ	28	727	982	- 1	15	7	
Conn.	2	86	1	-	ī	-	2	146	4,985	4,765	3	98	64	4
MID. ATLANTIC	99	2,233	1	1	43	12	21	1,903	51,041	50, 540	67	1,870	1,827	17
Upstate N.Y.	20	423	11.7		6	1	3	488	9,544	7,984	10	155	131	8
N.T. City	30	810	1	1	18		4	650	19,793	19,976	92	1,233	1+247	
Pa.	25	528		-	10	â	9	576	12,416	13,082	10	247	204	6
E.N. CENTRAL	84	1,963	1	-	12		7	2,656	72,578	74,942	40	1,225	1,620	505
Ohio	5	323	onie I	-	- 4	-	6	580	19,371	20,361	-	199	291	25
Ind.	5	210	-	-	-	-	-	243	6,884	7,058	3	95	111	50
111. Milet	39	722	-	-	3	-	1	794	22,774	23,531	32	697	978	302
Wie	30	595	1	-				801	16,453	1/ 244		183	192	1.15
	2	113	-	1			_	230	1.040	0,/48	~	51	•0	123
W.N. CENTRAL	26	490	9	2	7	2	10	906	21,450	22,781	9	156	162	1,054
Minn.	- 11	89	1	-	1	-	-	80	3,520	3,863	2	56	46	95
Mo	10	86	1	-				621	2:308	2.795	-	74	23	219
N. Dak	1	223	•	-			-	14	315	383	-	2	2	119
S. Dak.		28	-	-	1	-	-	37	667	788	1	2	ī	212
Nebr.		21	1		- 2	-	-	26	1,719	1,580	ī	7	2	50
Kans.	3	65	-	-	1	2	5	112	3,491	3,638	-	7	23	100
& ATLANTIC	114	3,027	9	1	22	55	253	5,606	116,667	113,969	133	3,076	2,897	217
Del, Ma	1	44	-	-	1		1	70	1,608	1,885			17	1
D.C	13	385	2	-	2	1	25	331	12,054	7, 120	2	212	228	
Va.	16	345			2	5	22	807	10.245	11.044	21	282	266	6
W. Va.	2	112	- 11-	-	ī		1	37	1,431	1,588		12	39	8
N.C.	29	525	3	-	1	19	112	752	17,068	16,712	7	225	235	9
S.C.	-	271	-	-	3	22	71	824	11,342	10,709	18	169	140	35
Fla.	10	388	4	- 7	-	7	18	903	21,954	22,236	31	1.066	783	42
E C OFNETRAL			14	•										
Ky.	79	1,259	6	-	- 0	5	30	1,880	38,715	40,925	42	1:042	/03	82
Tenn.	29	218	-	-	1	-	20	329	13.686	3, 370	16	423	335	85
Ala.	13	344	-	-	1		6	492	11.433	12.079		217	145	21
Miss.	8	212		-	3	-	2	347	7,878	8,869	14	330	204	
W.S. CENTRAL	105	1,426	25	3	21	7	41	2,588	61,350	62,122	93	2,491	2.145	916
Ark.	- 4	132	18	-	-	-	6	132	4,580	4,747	1	80	69	118
Ce.	11	260	-	-	-	1	1	516	10,897	10,965	30	604	499	166
Tex.	53	877	2	3	20	ž	13	1,661	39,782	40,694	60	1,755	1,536	636
MOUNTAIN		364	10	11			,	6 2 0	17.001	18.787	5	302	232	83
Mont.		14	2	-	1	_	3	19	663	920	1	1	6	10
Idaho	12	16	ī	_	ī	-	ĩ	63	857	787	-	17	16	110
Wyo.	-	15	Э	-	-	-	2	23	532	451	-	7	5	5
Lolo.	-	40	3	- 1	2	-	-	211	4,862	4,985	4	82	50	
Ariz	1	75	-	-	2	-	-	49	2,277	2,417	1	55	40	24
Utah	NA	148	1	NA	5	NA	-	NA	9:014	5,243	NA	7	10	
Nev.	2	19	-	-	2	1.2	-	146	3,237	3.014		40	30	
PACIEIC							1000			70	100	2.442	2, 1 21	101
Wash.	113	2,449	2	2	50	-	1	2,718	80,039	/8,514	103	21992	21121	291
Oreg.	5	204	-		-	-		308	5 401	6.002	,	55	92	
Calif.	104	2.075	2	1	44	-	1	2.109	64-436	62-693	96	2,180	1,847	247
Alaska		40	-	1		-		91	1,950	2,611	1	6	12	44
Hawaii	2	36	-	-	-	-	-	49	1,655	1,407	4	95	52	-
0	100	1000										1		19.3
PR	NA	19	-	NA		NA	_	NA	1.232	1-041	NA	2 50	242	25
V.I.	NA	1		NA	1	NA NA		NA	104	88	NA	10	6	-
Pac. Truet Tare	NA	26		NA		NA	_	NA	214	248	NA	-	1	-
P.R. V.I. Pac. Trust Terr.	NA NA NA	71 26	Ē	NA NA NA	1	NA NA NA		NA NA NA	1,232 108 214	1,041 88 248	NA NA NA	250	242	

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

TABLE IV. Deaths in 121 U.S. cities,* week ending June 28, 1980 (26th week)

Contract of the local division of the local	1	ALL CAUS	ES, BY AGE	(YEARS)	-		Jon Turney S.		ALL CAUS	SES, BY AG	E (YEARS)		1
REPORTING AREA	ALL AGES	>65	45-64	25-44	<1	P& I** TOTAL	REPORTING AREA	ALL AGES	>65	45-64	25-44	<1	P& I** TOTAL
NEW ENGLAND	612	399	141	34	21	32	S. ATLANTIC	1,131	690	265	76	53	37
Boston, Mass.	175	103	46	10	10	4	Atlanta, Ga.	131	74	32	15	. 5	2
Bridgeport, Conn.	39	29	5	3	1	4	Baltimore, Md.	204	111	13	12	- 11	-
Cambridge, Mass.	36	27	9		-	3	Incharlotte, N.C.	91	-63	17	5	- 2	ĩ
Hartford, Conn.	45	27	12	3	1		Miami, Fla.	103	61	24	7	4	1
Lowell, Mass.	19	7	7	2	1	1	Nortolk, Va.	60	32	22		4	3
Lynn, Mass.	16	14	2	-	-	-	Richmond, Va.	78	49	17	4	5	6
New Bedford, Mass.	27	20	6	-	-	2	Savannah, Ga.	30	21	22			2
New Haven, Conn.	40	24	11			1	Tampa Fla	109	38	42 9	2	4	ś
Somerville Mass.	9	9	- 12	2	-	i	Washington, D.C.	157	88	39	18	- 4	5
Springfield, Mass.	27	20	4	-	2	-	Wilmington, Del.	51	31	10	2	6	-
Waterbury, Conn.	31	22	8	-	-	2	B						
Worcester, Mass.	54	38	14	2		6		447	4.04	165		20	32
							E.S. CENTRAL Bismingham Ala	107	67	23	5	- 7	5
MID ATLANTIC	2.454	1.543	597	165	69	81	Chattanooga, Tenn.	58	35	14	5	3	3
Albany, N.Y.	52	29	11	5	4	2	Knoxville, Tenn.	44	29	13	-	1	-
Allentown, Pa.	24	22	2	-	-	-	Louisville, Ky.	98	51	32	6	5	10
Buffalo, N.Y.	108	63	30	8	4	1	Memphis, Tenn.	133	87	23	10	5	6
Camden, N.J.	47	23	16	3		1	Mobile, Ala	12	42	19	0	1	1
Elizabeth, N.J.	30	20	6	3			Montgomery, Ala.	101	62	20	13	â	6
Jersey City, N.J.	55	30	20	2	1	i	Nashvine, Term.		-				
Newark, N.J.	68	28	13	14	6	3							1.00
N.Y. City, N.Y.	1,358	893	313	85	26	39	W.S. CENTRAL	1,483	811	379	134	62	39
Paterson, N.J.	18	10	4	3			Austin, Tex.	50	28	12	5	1	2
Philadelphia, Pa. T	198	113	55	16	11	11	Baton Rouge, La.	99	23	11	1	2	-
Reading Pa	98	20	06	2	-	2	Corpus Christi, Tex.	209	114	60	17	- 4	4
Rochester, N.Y.	132	83	32	6		7	El Paro Tav	73	38	15	8	3	7
Schenectady, N.Y.	27	18	9	-		i	Fort Worth Tex.	95	47	22	8	8	2
Scranton, Pa.†	21	7	8	5	1	1	Houston, Tex.	502	250	134	60	23	1
Syracuse, N.Y.	80	48	19	5	2	3	Little Rock, Ark.	57	34	16	2	- 1	8
Trenton, N.J.	31	17	11		-	1	New Orleans, La.	115	58	38	10	7	
Vonkers N V	19	15	3	1			San Antonio, Tex.	45	31	6	4		2
Tonkers, N. T.	33	24	1.0		11	117	Tulsa, Okla.	84	55	17	4	5	2
	2.207	1.309	588	140	89	52	24 T						
Akron Ohio	76	49	20	4	3		MOUNTAIN	538	303	128	54	31	14
Canton, Ohio	43	22	13	7	-	1	Albuquerque, N. Mex	.tt 55	29	14	8	2	3
Chicago, Ill.	483	280	128	33	24	10	Colo. Springs, Colo.	37	19	9	5	2	4
Cincinnati, Ohio	152	93	46	5	2	8	Denver, Colo.	72	55	15	å	- 1	2
Cleveland, Ohio	101	91	24	10	4	5	Las Vegas, Nev.	14	9	15			-
Columbus, Uhio	100	61	29	i	4	2	Phoenix Ariz.	132	69	35	15	8	1
Detroit Mich	292	160	83	29	12	3	Pueblo, Colo.	16	13	3	-	-	-
Evansville, Ind.	38	21	10	4	3	-	Salt Lake City, Utah	55	30	10	6	4	-
Fort Wayne, Ind.	49	33	9	3	3	1	Tucson, Ariz.	60	38	9	5	2	-
Gary, Ind.	21	6		4		-							
Grand Rapids, Mich.	140	70	37	4	ź	2	BACIEIC	1.418	1.163	415	121	52	55
Medicon Wit	36	20	7	7	i	4	Barkeley Calif	19	14	2	3	-	-
Milwaukee, Wis.	115	80	22	5	5	i	Fresno, Calif.	54	37	11	2	1	2
Peoria, III.	43	31	6	2	3	1	Glendale, Calif.	24	20	3			2
Rockford, III.	47	30	10	1	2	1	Honolulu, Hawaii	63	38	15	2	Z	2
South Bend, Ind.	39	25	9	3		2	Long Beach, Calif.	557	246	110	44		15
Toledo, Ohio	102	64	29	- 7	1	2	Los Angeles, Calif.	78	56	13	5	ĭ	5
roungatuwn, onio	•,		20		•		Pasadena Calif.	35	25	5	1	2	3
							Portland, Oreg.	125	81	30	6	- 4	2
W.N. CENTRAL	683	447	140	48	25	24	Secramento, Calif.	66	37	20	3	- 1	2
Des Moines, Iowa	59	37	14	3	1	-	San Diego, Calif.	132	84	40	4	2	-
Duluth, Minn.	35	22	9	2	2	2	San Francisco, Calif.	147	89	31	10	- 2	,
Kansas City, Kans.	30	14	32	4	1	17	San Josá, Calif.	1.40	107	39	11	15	7
Lincoln Nebr	34	27	23	ĩ	1		Snokana Weeh	51	35	8	3	3	i
Minneapolis Minn.	86	56	15	11	2	3	Tacoma, Wash.	31	19	9	3	-	-
Omaha, Nebr.	103	70	17	10	2	2							
St. Louis, Mo.	125	84	26	4	6	3							
St. Paul, Minn.	72	47	16	6	2	1	TOTAL	11, 589	7,071	2,808	818	431	300
wichits, Kans.	33	25	,	2		2	1.0						

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

**Pneumonia and influenza

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

t†Data not available. Figures are estimates based on average percent of regional totals.

July 4, 1980

Mount St. Helens - Continued

due to inhalation of ash, the tracheobronchial tree being coated with ash particles. Three persons died from thermal burns. Three persons died from head injuries, in 2 cases caused by falling trees. Two others were rescued while fleeing from the devastated area but subsequently died in the hospital from complications of burn injuries. There was little evidence of superficial blast injuries on any of the bodies. Further pathologic studies are under way.

Preliminary studies, conducted in several laboratories, of the ash and its solubility in water and acids have not so far identified a potential health hazard from trace elements. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has been analyzing milk samples from live-stock in the area and has found no evidence of a health hazard thus far.

Recently, the increases in hospital emergency room (ER) visits in Washington hospitals located in areas that received ashfall have been noted (1,2). Subsequently, the ER visits to 1 hospital in Yakima in the month of May were reviewed.^{*} Yakima received over an inch of volcanic ash from the May 18 eruption.

There were 2- to 3-fold increases in the number of ER visits for eye problems such as foreign bodies, corneal abrasion, eye irritation, conjunctivitis, and "red eye" for the 2 weeks after the eruption (May 18-31), compared with the 2 weeks before.

In the same 2 periods, there was a 5-fold increase in ER visits by asthmatic patients; the increase was especially marked for the week after the ashfall. Other increases were for visits diagnosed as "hyperventilation syndrome" and airway irritation from volcanic ash, sore throat, cough, shortness of breath, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease or emphysema. No increase in visits was seen for patients diagnosed as having acute or chronic bronchitis.

Except for an increase in the number of complaints of chest pain, the number of ER visits for cardiac problems (myocardial infarction, congestive heart failure, and arrhythmias) showed little or no increase after the ashfall.

The greater number of respiratory and eye problems during the first week after the eruption coincided with high levels of total suspended particulates for several days after the ashfall. Increasingly higher wind speeds (up to 25-29 mph on May 24-25) caused the fallen ash to be suspended in the air. A rainfall of 0.4 inches on May 27 helped reduce the level of airborne dust, and this may partly explain the lower morbidity in the second week after the ashfall.

Sulfur dioxide (SO_2) emissions from the volcano are being monitored. The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) has informed CDC the SO₂ output is likely to increase during the present formation of the plug at the mouth of the volcano. On June 3, USGS estimated that 100 to 200 tons of SO₂ were being released daily, but by June 6, this amount had increased to 1,000 tons.

Monitoring for SO_2 is not currently being undertaken close to Mount St. Helens, but the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is routinely monitoring ambient concentrations of SO_2 as well as suspended particulates in Port Angeles, Longview, Tacoma, and Spokane, Washington. No discernible increase above background levels that can be related to the volcano has thus far been observed, either for hourly maximum levels or 24-hour averages, but these data are currently under review.

*Similar data from the 1 other Yakima hospital in the hospital surveillance system are pending.

Mount St. Helens - Continued

Reported by DP Reay, MD, Seattle; L Lewman, MD, Portland; J Allard, PhD, JA Beare, MD, Washington State Dept of Social and Health Services; FDA; USGS; EPA; Div of Respiratory Disease Studies, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Chronic Diseases Div, Bur of Epidemiology, CDC.

References

1. MMWR 1980;29:286-8.

2. MMWR 1980;29:299-300.

International Notes

Quarantine Measures

The following changes should be made in the Supplement, "Health Information for International Travel," MMWR, Vol. 28, July 1979:

COMOROS

Smallpox - Delete code. Insert: None. ALSO on page 11 delete code. Insert: None.

IVORY COAST

Smallpox - Delete code. Insert: None. ALSO on page 14 delete code. Insert: None.

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

Smallpox - Delete all information. Insert: None. ALSO on page 17 delete code. Insert: None.

ZAIRE

Smallpox - Delete all information. Insert: None. ALSO on page 18 delete code. Insert: None.

Current Trends

Surveillance of Childhood Lead Poisoning – United States

During the first quarter of fiscal year 1980, programs in 63 reporting areas screened 116,668 children and identified 7,950 with lead toxicity (Table 1).*

Children with lead toxicity require continuing care and surveillance, and they remain under follow-up until their risk of further damage from lead exposure is minimal. In some cases, follow-up may continue for several years. The 26,821 children reported to be under pediatric management include those found with lead toxicity in both the current and past reporting periods. During the first quarter, as a result of program services, 2,889 of these children were determined to be at minimal risk and released from follow-up.

Reported by the Environmental Health Services Div, Bur of State Services, CDC.

Editorial Note: Although the totals for the first quarter show a decline from the screening results reported the previous quarter, they are consistent with the seasonal fluctuations observed with reporting of lead poisoning. In fact, if the seasonal pattern for fiscal year 1980 develops as expected, more children will be screened this year than in any previous similar period.

*The screening risk classifications for lead toxicity were defined in MMWR 1980;29:170.

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MMWR

Childhood Lead Poisoning - Continued

TABLE 1. Results of screening in childhood lead poisoning control programs, United States, fiscal quarter fiscal year 1980 (October 1-December 31, 1979)

			Number of dwellings related							
		_	With	lead toxicity*	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	to children with				
Programs Bridgeport Conn		Requiri	ng pediatric m	anagement		The Heat		1000 TOXICITY		
	Screened	_		01	Receiving	Identified		Found		
		Total	Class II	III & IV	management	deficiency	Inspected	lead	Reduced	
Bridgeport, Conn.	742	29	13	16	120	11	29	22	4	
Waterbury, Conn.	559	24	19	5	148	57	40	39	11	
Chaises Mass	4,366	303	166	137	1,338	120	38	38	26	
Lawrence Mass	1 611	164	142	22	224	24	124	123		
Worcester, Mass	1.646	72	55	17	285	53	24	24	40	
Rhode Island State	1.655	139	62	77	507	1	82	74	42	
REGION I TOTAL	10,534	731	457	274	2,722	269	347	320	216	
Atlantic City, N.J.	431	29	13	16	50	_1	24	19	23	
East Orange N I	553	96	122	23	462	28	116	78	36	
Jersey City N.J	503	69	55	14	594	27	41	36	10	
Long Branch, N.J.	182	32	25	7	21	17	17	14	8	
Newark, N.J.	1,074	206	118	88	754	58	52	44	60	
Paterson, N.J.	905	93	68	25	644	78	89	81	61	
Plainfield, N.J.	494	63	41	22	125	67	34	17	11	
N.J. (Other local programs)1	797	132	72	60	NA	44	NA	NA	NA	
Erie Co., N.Y.	1,964	86	61	25	219	22	94	59	61	
Monros Co., N.Y.	1,276	106	84	22	383	66	39	33	58	
New York City	26,419	1,555	1,083	472	2,517	2,642	368	230	163	
Unondaga Co., N.Y.	1,508	50	35	15	487	39	94	36	64	
RECION IN TOTAL	1,014	62	50	12	407	70	38	29	19	
Delawa a	37,710	2,740	1,901	839	6,769	3,260	1,022	690	615	
Werbinster D C	1,000	63	52	11	347	39	33	19	5	
Balaington, D.C.	3,929	163	103	60	628	741	181	17	14	
Allenseus Bashishan B	5,753	81	44	37	284	260	201	169	101	
Chestos B.	899	13	9	4	23	19	14	13	0	
Philadelahia D	656	23	17	6	264	4	20	19	5	
Wilker Bassa Ga	4,824	1,196	/82	414	1,855	84	210	196	95	
York Pa	227	28	25	3	152	34	32	10	19	
Lynchhurn Ma	337	15	10	5	/6	45	20	18		
Norfolk Ve	1 040	10	20	11	260	17	42	34	20	
Portsmouth Va	465	26	18		169	25	14	7	4	
Richmond, Va.	1 411	45	30	15	206	19	90	64	19	
REGION III TOTAL	21,472	1,705	1,129	576	4,362	1,312	879	602	294	
Augusta, Ga.	710	14	11	3	115	18	13	12	5	
Louisville, Ky.	2,779	71	47	24	418	105	103	96	102	
South Carolina State	1,394	30	18	12	238	26	64	48	39	
Memphis, Tenn.	780	34	27	7	183	28	46	26	49	
REGION IV TOTAL	5,663	149	103	46	964	177	226	182	195	
Chicago, III.	10,865	982	629	353	3,674	23	597	245	330	
III. (Other local programs) f	1,345	58	39	19	20	5	2	4	9	
Kankakee, III.	400	8	5	3	38	23	18	15	6	
Madison Co., III.	460	7	5	2	5	16	7	4	1	
Hockford, III.	641	14	9	5	198	25	27	23	19	
Waukegan-Lake Co., III.	88	11	9	2	8	12	2	2	1.1	
Port Wayne, Ind.	242	11	5	6	51	0	13	7		
Grand Basida State	4,102	199	119	80	687	15	252	201	114	
Wayne Co. Mich.	1,022	13	9	4	52	6	10	10	17	
Akron Obio	394	26	12	14	70	38	10	26	50	
Cincinnati Obio	2127	122	34	10	202	/2 65	74	7	11	
Cleveland Oblo	2,12/	197	129	25	700	115	56	27	36	
Beloit, Wis.	2,550	4	3	1	20	6	11	11	8	
Milwaukee, Wis	1,533	101	63	38	405	15	127	87	56	
REGION V TOTAL	27,279	1,797	1,176	621	7,189	436	1,234	674	663	
Arkansas State	1,988	103	53	50	333	30	107	54	21	
New Orlean	381	4	4	0	4	NA		0	20	
Houston Teu	1,889	87	63	24	807	129	69	20	38	
REGION VI TOTAL	2,153	34	24 144	10 84	405	71 230	221	149	87	
Cedar Rapids-Linn Co., Iowa	698	15	6	9	52	10	22	22	0	
Davenport-Scott Co., lowa	604	23	16	7	100	18	30	24	25	
St. Louis, Mo.	3,232	482	244	238	2,760	65	736	564	457	
Springfield, Mo.t	422	26	21	5	26	125	10	7	5	
Umaha-Douglas Co., Neb.	893	32	19	13	109	35	23	22	14	
TEGION VII TOTAL	5,849	578	306	272	3,047	263	821	639	501	
Alameda Co., Calif.	414	9	8	1	21	18	6	6	2	
BEGION LY TOTAL	1,336	13	5	8	208	94	107	18	18	
US TOTAL	1,760	22	13		228		113		41	
S. TOTAL	116,668	7,950	5,229	2,721	26,821	6,049	4,863	3,280	2,592	

*Screening Class II and Classes III & IV defined in CDC Statement, "Preventing Lead Polsoning in Young Children," April 1978, and in MMWR 1980; 29:170.

ar: 10. TReporting program not receiving Lead Poisoning Prevention grant support. NA — Not available.

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