



Morbidity and Mortality

APR 7 1967

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE
BUREAU OF DISEASE PREVENTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

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

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

BUREAU OF DISEASE PREVENTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

INTERNATIONAL NOTES

SUSPECTED SMALLPOX - Honolulu, Hawaii

On April 3, a 39-year-old man arrived in Honolulu, Hawaii, and was hospitalized with a febrile illness suggestive of prodromal smallpox. Alert Quarantine Officials at the Honolulu Airport, in clearing passengers from Japan Airlines flight 062, noted one traveler who appeared ill. On questioning him, they learned he had experienced malaise for 2 days since departing New Delhi, India, on April 1. Further questioning revealed a distinct exposure to presumed smallpox 14 days prior to departure. His temperature as recorded at the Quarantine Station was 101°F. There was no rash. The patient was transported to Tripler

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Hospital, Honolulu, and admitted as a case of suspected smallpox.

He left Frankfurt, Germany, on March 17, and from March 18 through 26 he visited several areas in India where smallpox was occurring. He stated that, on March 19, he was "within 10 feet of a young Indian male with presumed smallpox" in a village near Jaipur.

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CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES
(Cumulative totals include revised and delayed reports through previous weeks)

DISEASE	13th WEEK ENDED		MEDIAN 1962 - 1966	CUMULATIVE, FIRST 13 WEEKS		
	APRIL 1, 1967	APRIL 2, 1966		1967	1966	MEDIAN 1962 - 1966
Aseptic meningitis	22	27	27	354	370	345
Brucellosis	5	3	5	49	49	77
Diphtheria	6	-	4	34	35	57
Encephalitis, primary:						
Arthropod-borne & unspecified	19	26	---	290	307	---
Encephalitis, post-infectious	20	13	---	172	208	---
Hepatitis, serum	48	27	---	488	297	---
Hepatitis, infectious	845	650	828	10,385	9,211	12,118
Malaria	49	7	3	530	75	25
Measles (rubeola)	2,519	9,149	15,679	28,512	94,233	144,796
Meningococcal infections, total	64	117	71	767	1,302	817
Civilian	53	101	---	705	1,125	---
Military	11	16	---	62	177	---
Poliomyelitis, total	-	1	2	2	6	19
Paralytic	-	1	1	2	5	14
Rubella (German measles)	1,469	1,648	---	13,573	17,236	---
Streptococcal sore throat & scarlet fever	11,944	14,144	11,671	159,173	154,722	139,385
Tetanus	4	1	1	36	24	43
Tularemia	5	1	2	32	50	54
Typhoid fever	7	7	5	70	66	80
Typhus, tick-borne (Rky. Mt. spotted fever)	-	-	-	7	10	3
Rabies in animals	137	132	105	1,095	1,090	1,031

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OF LOW FREQUENCY

	Cum.		Cum.
Anthrax:	1	Rabies in man:	-
Botulism:	-	Rubella, Congenital Syndrome:	-
Leptospirosis:	8	Trichinosis:	19
Plague:	-	Typhus, murine:	5
Psittacosis: Montana - 1	10		

SUSPECTED SMALLPOX – Honolulu, Hawaii

(Continued from front page)

The patient had been vaccinated in infancy and revaccinated at ages 5 and 10 years. He was revaccinated in 1959 with an erythematous response, in 1962 with response not known, and in 1965 without clinical reaction. On March 29, just prior to leaving India, he was revaccinated with double insertion of vaccine.

On April 1, he developed a non-specific illness characterized by general malaise. On arrival in Honolulu, he demonstrated vaccination lesions described as "maximal reactions," and lymphadenopathy of the related axilla. Within 12 hours after hospitalization, the patient's temperature returned to normal levels and his symptoms subsided; no eruption appeared. He has remained afebrile through April 5.

(Reported by Dr. Robert W. Hartly, MOC, U.S. Quarantine Station, NCDC, Honolulu; Dr. W.B. Quisenberry, Director of Health, Hawaii Department of Health.)

Editorial Note:

This clinical picture is entirely consistent with a febrile response to an active vaccinal infection resulting from revaccination. However, the onset of a febrile illness in a previously vaccinated individual 14 days after a presumed exposure to smallpox is suggestive of prodromal smallpox infection. The absence of a rash does not necessarily preclude such a diagnosis, as smallpox infection may occur without cutaneous manifestations; *variola sine eruptione*, a well documented although infrequent manifestation of smallpox infection, is a syndrome characterized by a very brief period of fever, headache, mild myalgia, and malaise. There is a rapid return to normal health without the development of an eruption. Patients with this form of the disease are generally considered not to be infective although Dixon¹ suggests that they may be infective briefly during the febrile period.

Reference:

¹Dixon, C.W.: *Smallpox*. J. & A., Churchill, Ltd., London, 1962, p. 41.

SMALLPOX – Europe, India and Pakistan

As of April 5, 1967, no secondary cases have occurred among contacts of the three smallpox cases identified in Germany and Czechoslovakia (MMWR, Vol. 16, Nos. 10-12). Fifteen individuals who were exposed to the third imported case (Hanover, Germany dermatologist) on Air India flight 107 on March 23 have been located in the United States, vaccinated, and placed under surveillance by local health authorities. As of April 5, none of these persons had developed any symptoms or signs suggestive of smallpox infection.

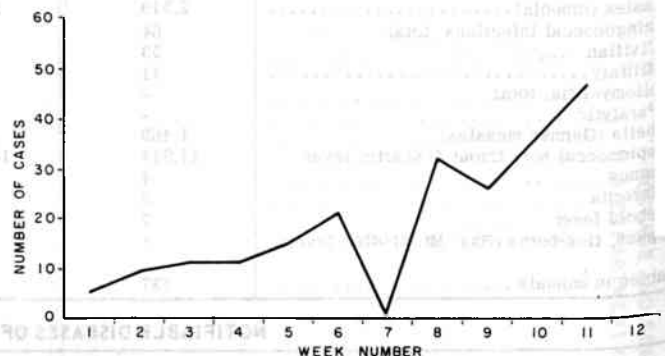
Revised notifications received by the World Health Organization during the first 10 weeks of 1967 (through week ending March 11) indicate that a total of 6,459 cases of smallpox (including imported cases) were reported from India. Provisional data compiled from the telegraphic reports show 268 additional cases for the week ending March 18, making a provisional total of 6,727 reported cases of smallpox through the first 11 weeks of 1967, as compared with 3,637 cases during a comparable period in 1966.

Dramatic increases have been noted in the cities of Bombay (Maharashtra State), Gaya (Bihar State), and Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh State). In Bombay, 145 cases were reported for the week ending March 18 and 160 cases for the week ending March 25, bringing the total

for the first 12 weeks of 1967 to 1,145 cases (MMWR, Vol. 16, No. 12).

In Pakistan, 654 cases of smallpox were reported during the first 10 weeks of 1967, as compared with 647 for the similar period in 1966. High incidence is occurring in Karachi, Lahore, and Dacca (Figure 1).

Figure 1
SMALLPOX CASES BY WEEK OF REPORT
DACCA, PAKISTAN
1966* AND 1967



SOURCE: WHO WEEKLY EPIDEMIOLOGICAL RECORD

*NO CASES REPORTED DURING THE FIRST 11 WEEKS OF 1966

EPIDEMIOLOGIC NOTES AND REPORTS
STREPTOCOCCAL INFECTIONS - Nome, Alaska

Between December 12, 1966, and January 31, 1967, three cases of rheumatic fever and one case of acute glomerulonephritis occurred among Eskimo residents of Nome, Alaska. All of the patients were hospitalized in the Alaska Native Hospital in Kotzebue. Of the three rheumatic fever patients (two 13-year-old girls and one 26-year-old male), only one was found to have beta hemolytic streptococcus on throat culture. All three, however, had high white blood cell counts, elevated erythrocyte sedimentation rates, and high antistreptolysin-0 titers in addition to a murmur of mitral insufficiency. The 17-year-old male with acute glomerulonephritis developed marked proteinuria and was placed on steroids. His throat culture was positive for beta hemolytic streptococcus.

To determine the prevalence of streptococcal infection in the school children of Nome, a randomized sample of approximately one-third of the 922 school children (grades 1 through 12 in Nome School plus grades 9 through 12 in a vocational school) was selected. The sample corresponded to the estimated native-white ratio of the Nome

population as a whole and to the sex ratio in the school population. On February 16 and 17, 1967, throat cultures were obtained from the selected children. Beta hemolytic streptococci were isolated from 113 (46 percent) of the 245 children attending Nome School, and from 10 (20 percent) of the 51 students attending the vocational school (Table 2). Of the Nome School isolations, 66 percent were group A; 80 percent of those from the vocational school were group A.

Of the total of 83 group A beta hemolytic streptococcal isolates, 26 were M-typable; 24 were type 5 and two type 12. Of the M-nontypeable strains, however, 20 were found to be type 12 by the T-agglutination method. Fifteen additional strains were identified as type 11 by T-agglutination, two of which were also M type 12.

On the basis of these findings, a prophylactic program was proposed by the personnel of the Arctic Health Research Center and the Alaska Native Health Area Office. All school children were given 1.2 million units of benzathine penicillin in February 1967.

(Continued on page 108)

SUMMARY OF REPORTED CASES OF INFECTIOUS SYPHILIS

CASES OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SYPHILIS: By Reporting Areas February 1967 and February 1966 - Provisional Data

Reporting Area	February		Cumulative		Reporting Area	February		Cumulative	
	1967	1966	Jan. 1967	Feb. 1966		1967	1966	Jan. 1967	Feb. 1966
NEW ENGLAND.....	36	50	69	98	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL.....	163	190	322	375
Maine.....	-	1	-	1	Kentucky.....	7	13	16	24
New Hampshire.....	2	3	3	3	Tennessee.....	18	19	42	50
Vermont.....	-	-	2	-	Alabama.....	89	85	192	184
Massachusetts.....	21	33	40	65	Mississippi.....	49	73	72	117
Rhode Island.....	2	1	4	4	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL.....	244	203	505	443
Connecticut.....	11	12	20	25	Arkansas.....	11	16	22	34
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.....	243	338	569	681	Louisiana.....	55	41	97	96
Upstate New York.....	16	26	38	61	Oklahoma.....	8	12	24	31
New York City.....	147	224	328	429	Texas.....	170	134	362	282
Pa. (Excl. Phila.).....	14	14	54	41	MOUNTAIN.....	46	27	103	66
Philadelphia.....	24	23	44	43	Montana.....	1	2	1	5
New Jersey.....	42	51	105	107	Idaho.....	4	-	7	-
EAST NORTH CENTRAL.....	218	247	464	488	Wyoming.....	-	-	-	-
Ohio.....	49	41	99	89	Colorado.....	2	2	12	9
Indiana.....	7	8	12	14	New Mexico.....	15	9	32	16
Downstate Illinois.....	10	15	22	36	Arizona.....	24	12	51	33
Chicago.....	58	79	134	155	Utah.....	-	1	-	2
Michigan.....	93	93	192	170	Nevada.....	-	1	-	1
Wisconsin.....	1	11	5	24	PACIFIC.....	142	146	297	334
WEST NORTH CENTRAL.....	17	47	43	100	Washington.....	7	1	11	8
Minnesota.....	5	3	7	5	Oregon.....	3	3	7	5
Iowa.....	1	9	4	15	California.....	131	140	275	317
Missouri.....	6	15	14	46	Alaska.....	-	1	1	2
North Dakota.....	-	3	-	4	Hawaii.....	1	-1	3	2
South Dakota.....	2	11	7	13	U. S. TOTAL.....	1,622	1,783	3,390	3,636
Nebraska.....	3	1	6	7	TERRITORIES.....	72	78	122	162
Kansas.....	-	5	5	10	Puerto Rico.....	69	77	117	159
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	513	535	1,018	1,051	Virgin Islands.....	3	1	5	3
Delaware.....	4	-	8	3	Note: Cumulative Totals include revised and delayed reports through previous months.				
Maryland.....	47	44	113	79					
District of Columbia.....	56	22	103	68					
Virginia.....	27	27	51	45					
West Virginia.....	-	6	2	15					
North Carolina.....	63	96	130	175					
South Carolina.....	67	67	142	154					
Georgia.....	83	117	169	199					
Florida.....	166	156	300	313					

CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES
FOR WEEKS ENDED
APRIL 1, 1967 AND APRIL 2, 1966 (13th WEEK) - CONTINUED

AREA	MALARIA	MEASLES (Rubeola)		MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS, TOTAL			POLIOMYELITIS			RUBELLA		
		1967	Cumulative	1967	1966	1967	1967	1966	Total		Paralytic	
									1967		1967	Cum. 1967
UNITED STATES...	49	2,519	28,512	94,233	64	767	1,302	-	-	2	1,469	
NEW ENGLAND.....	1	60	348	1,138	2	28	64	-	-	-	123	
Maine.....	-	24	73	143	-	1	6	-	-	-	18	
New Hampshire.....	-	1	62	12	-	1	7	-	-	-	4	
Vermont.....	-	4	25	166	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	
Massachusetts.....	-	24	131	432	-	13	26	-	-	-	36	
Rhode Island.....	-	-	21	53	-	-	5	-	-	-	9	
Connecticut.....	1	7	36	332	2	13	18	-	-	-	56	
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.....	9	80	923	11,906	12	97	132	-	-	1	67	
New York City.....	-	18	148	6,016	2	18	23	-	-	1	25	
New York, Up-State.....	-	32	218	1,317	4	29	32	-	-	-	40	
New Jersey.....	6	10	239	1,272	5	38	41	-	-	-	-	
Pennsylvania.....	3	20	318	3,301	1	12	36	-	-	-	2	
EAST NORTH CENTRAL....	2	165	2,302	36,447	6	76	190	-	-	-	281	
Ohio.....	-	27	363	2,700	1	31	51	-	-	-	15	
Indiana.....	1	16	260	2,267	3	11	29	-	-	-	58	
Illinois.....	1	24	350	7,650	2	16	40	-	-	-	28	
Michigan.....	-	37	498	5,854	-	13	54	-	-	-	87	
Wisconsin.....	-	61	831	17,976	-	5	16	-	-	-	93	
WEST NORTH CENTRAL....	-	29	1,187	4,287	2	36	67	-	-	-	88	
Minnesota.....	-	4	52	1,193	1	8	15	-	-	-	2	
Iowa.....	-	5	248	2,055	1	7	11	-	-	-	83	
Missouri.....	-	-	39	303	-	9	27	-	-	-	1	
North Dakota.....	-	18	499	691	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	
South Dakota.....	-	1	39	3	-	5	2	-	-	-	-	
Nebraska.....	-	1	310	42	-	6	3	-	-	-	-	
Kansas.....	-	NN	NN	NN	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	24	287	3,089	7,456	8	155	212	-	-	-	105	
Delaware.....	-	-	24	99	-	5	2	-	-	-	-	
Maryland.....	-	4	60	1,188	-	18	21	-	-	-	15	
Dist. of Columbia..	-	1	10	295	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	
Virginia.....	2	80	920	697	-	13	27	-	-	-	39	
West Virginia.....	-	72	577	2,987	1	13	8	-	-	-	4	
North Carolina.....	15	30	614	135	2	32	41	-	-	-	-	
South Carolina.....	1	21	111	333	-	12	30	-	-	-	13	
Georgia.....	3	4	14	152	2	30	34	-	-	-	-	
Florida.....	3	75	759	1,570	3	32	43	-	-	-	33	
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL....	-	185	3,265	10,644	9	79	111	-	-	-	148	
Kentucky.....	-	10	1,019	3,391	1	21	53	-	-	-	61	
Tennessee.....	-	79	1,028	6,025	6	36	33	-	-	-	84	
Alabama.....	-	47	695	749	-	13	19	-	-	-	3	
Mississippi.....	-	49	523	479	2	9	6	-	-	-	-	
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL....	-	845	9,720	9,928	7	129	205	-	-	1	39	
Arkansas.....	-	53	1,253	322	2	12	12	-	-	-	-	
Louisiana.....	-	6	63	59	-	49	84	-	-	-	-	
Oklahoma.....	-	15	1,661	179	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	
Texas.....	-	771	6,743	9,368	5	61	102	-	-	1	39	
MOUNTAIN.....	4	304	1,995	4,855	-	16	41	-	-	-	137	
Montana.....	-	1	178	729	-	-	3	-	-	-	6	
Idaho.....	-	32	203	537	-	1	1	-	-	-	6	
Wyoming.....	-	-	13	82	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Colorado.....	4	47	447	550	-	7	22	-	-	-	97	
New Mexico.....	-	59	333	236	-	3	6	-	-	-	-	
Arizona.....	-	73	427	2,558	-	2	7	-	-	-	26	
Utah.....	-	79	217	156	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	
Nevada.....	-	13	177	7	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	
PACIFIC.....	9	564	5,683	7,572	18	151	280	-	-	-	481	
Washington.....	-	357	2,922	1,627	4	15	16	-	-	-	113	
Oregon.....	-	46	636	609	2	12	12	-	-	-	44	
California.....	9	158	1,988	5,257	12	122	237	-	-	-	315	
Alaska.....	-	1	74	26	-	2	12	-	-	-	2	
Hawaii.....	-	2	63	53	-	-	3	-	-	-	7	
Puerto Rico.....	1	125	945	1,101	-	7	2	-	-	-	5	

Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES
FOR WEEKS ENDED

APRIL 1, 1967 AND APRIL 2, 1966 (13th WEEK) - CONTINUED

AREA	STREPTOCOCCAL SORE THROAT & SCARLET FEVER	TETANUS		TULAREMIA		TYPHOID		TYPHUS FEVER TICK-BORNE (Rky. Mt. Spotted)		RABIES IN ANIMALS	
	1967	1967	Cum. 1967	1967	Cum. 1967	1967	Cum. 1967	1967	Cum. 1967	1967	Cum. 1967
UNITED STATES...	11,944	4	36	5	32	7	70	-	7	137	1,095
NEW ENGLAND.....	2,050	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	23
Maine.....	118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
New Hampshire.....	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	12
Vermont.....	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Massachusetts.....	334	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island.....	149	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Connecticut.....	1,414	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.....	525	-	4	-	-	2	11	-	-	2	22
New York City.....	27	-	2	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	-
New York, Up-State.	421	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	15
New Jersey.....	NN	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania.....	77	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	7
EAST NORTH CENTRAL...	1,379	-	2	1	5	1	4	-	1	8	80
Ohio.....	168	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	4	38
Indiana.....	330	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	17
Illinois.....	191	-	2	1	4	-	-	-	-	2	15
Michigan.....	462	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Wisconsin.....	228	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	9
WEST NORTH CENTRAL...	524	-	1	-	8	-	2	-	-	27	229
Minnesota.....	19	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	57
Iowa.....	140	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	19
Missouri.....	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	8	52
North Dakota.....	160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	44
South Dakota.....	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	29
Nebraska.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	12
Kansas.....	188	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	3	16
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	1,026	2	8	-	5	1	7	-	4	25	146
Delaware.....	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland.....	246	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dist. of Columbia..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia.....	260	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	17	79
West Virginia.....	311	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	3	21
North Carolina.....	19	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	1
South Carolina.....	22	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia.....	6	1	1	-	2	1	1	-	1	4	27
Florida.....	134	1	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	18
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL...	1,512	-	9	1	3	1	9	-	1	34	297
Kentucky.....	113	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	5	56
Tennessee.....	1,223	-	5	-	2	1	2	-	1	23	218
Alabama.....	106	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	6	21
Mississippi.....	70	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL...	1,101	2	6	3	7	-	16	-	-	23	202
Arkansas.....	6	-	-	1	1	-	3	-	-	2	34
Louisiana.....	2	-	-	2	2	-	11	-	-	3	22
Oklahoma.....	160	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	5	44
Texas.....	933	2	6	-	1	-	2	-	-	13	102
MOUNTAIN.....	2,162	-	-	-	4	-	8	-	-	3	25
Montana.....	67	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Idaho.....	209	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming.....	216	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado.....	1,146	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	3
New Mexico.....	267	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Arizona.....	111	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	17
Utah.....	141	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada.....	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PACIFIC.....	1,665	-	6	-	-	2	13	-	1	9	71
Washington.....	609	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon.....	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
California.....	916	-	5	-	-	2	12	-	1	9	70
Alaska.....	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii.....	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico.....	3	1	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	2	9

STREPTOCOCCAL INFECTIONS - Nome, Alaska

(Continued from page 103)

Table 2
Prevalence of Beta Hemolytic and Group A Streptococcus
from School Children in Nome, Alaska - Feb. 16-17, 1967

Nome School Grade	Number of Children	Beta hemolytic streptococcus		Group A streptococcus*
		Number	Percent	
1	32	16	50.0	81.3
2	29	14	48.3	78.6
3	22	14	63.6	64.3
4	22	11	50.0	54.5
5	19	12	63.2	58.3
6	25	13	52.0	46.2
7	25	9	36.0	77.8
8	23	9	39.1	66.7
9	15	4	26.7	75.0
10	15	4	26.7	100.0
11	8	3	37.5	33.3
12	10	4	40.0	50.0
Total	245	113	46.1	66.4
Vocational School				
9	26	6	23.1	100.0
10	12	1	8.3	0
11	7	2	28.6	100.0
12	6	1	16.7	0
Total	51	10	19.6	80.0

*Percent of beta hemolytic streptococci

Serologic studies on blood specimens obtained from 291 children in the selected group are in progress. Preliminary results of these studies have shown sharply increased antihyaluronidase titers among individuals positive for either type 5 or type 12 streptococci, and elevated antistreptolysin-0 titers, particularly among individuals who carried type 12 streptococci. In addition, type 12-specific antibody titers, as measured by the type-specific hemagglutination test, was sharply increased among individuals who carried type 12 strains. The weight of both bacteriologic and serologic evidence suggests that an extensive outbreak of type 12 streptococcal infection had occurred in Nome, and that type 5 streptococci had also been prevalent in that area.

A follow-up survey is planned in April to determine the prevalence of beta hemolytic streptococcal infection following penicillin administration, and to obtain follow-up blood specimens.

(Reported by Dr. Holman Wherritt, Alaska Native Health Area Director; Dr. Thomas McGowan, Director, Alaska Division of Public Health; Dr. James Maynard, Chief, Epidemiology Section, Arctic Health Research Center; and a team from NCDC.)

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THE EDITOR
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NOTE: THE DATA IN THIS REPORT ARE PROVISIONAL AND ARE BASED ON WEEKLY TELEGRAMS TO THE NCDC BY THE INDIVIDUAL STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENTS. THE REPORTING WEEK CONCLUDES ON SATURDAY; COMPILED DATA ON A NATIONAL BASIS ARE RELEASED ON THE SUCCEEDING FRIDAY.

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