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MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY WEEKLY REPORT

Epidemiologic Notes and Reports

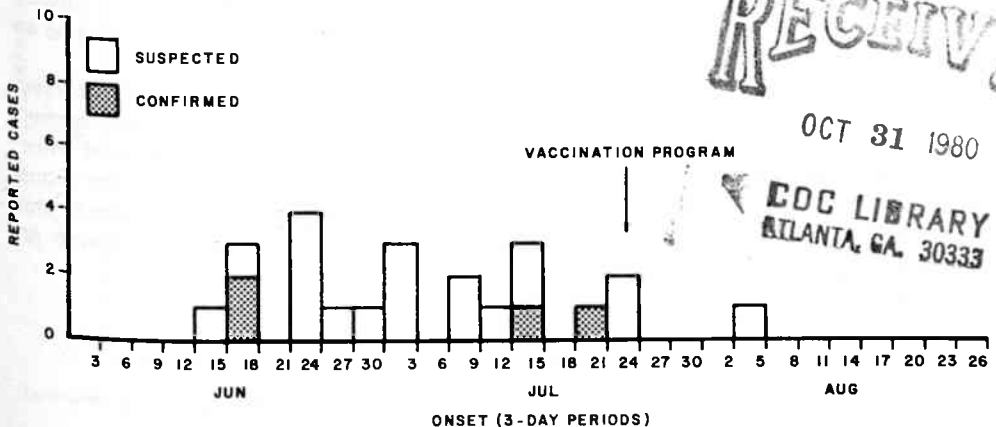
Rubella Outbreak in An Office Building — New Jersey

In the period June 18-August 4, 1980, 23 cases of clinical rubella were reported among insurance company employees in an office building in Morris Township, New Jersey (Figure 1). All patients had a rash accompanied by fever, cough, headache, coryza, conjunctivitis, or lymphadenopathy; 4 cases were confirmed by a ≥ 4 -fold rise in rubella hemagglutination-inhibition (HI) or complement-fixation (CF) titers between acute- and convalescent-phase serum specimens. The patients ranged in age from 20 to 45 years, with a median age of 23.5 years. The overall attack rate of clinical rubella for the 432 employees was 5.3%. Of the 432 employees, 310 (72%) were females less than 40 years of age. Absenteeism more than doubled during the outbreak (4.5% versus 2%).

Control measures were undertaken before any of the cases were serologically confirmed. All employees were notified of the suspected rubella outbreak and were urged to contact their physicians or the company nurse should they become ill. Suspected cases were excluded from work for at least 4 days after onset of rash. In addition, all pregnant employees were urged to contact their physicians immediately and to register with the company nurse.

A questionnaire distributed to employees identified 247 who were considered immune

FIGURE 1. Rubella cases in an office building, by onset of rash, Morris Township, New Jersey, June 1-August 26, 1980



Rubella — Continued

by having either a history of rubella vaccination or serologic documentation of immunity. Fourteen of 15 pregnant employees had rubella HI antibody and were presumed to be immune. There were 235 potentially susceptible persons; vaccine was offered to all of them. The pregnant female who was known to be susceptible was not immunized. All other females were counseled regarding the theoretical risk to the fetus from vaccination and the importance of avoiding pregnancy for a period of 3 months following vaccination. Prevacination serum specimens from participating females were stored in the event antibody determination became necessary because of pregnancy within 3 months after vaccination.

Initially, 40 (17%) of the 235 potentially susceptible employees consented to rubella vaccination. A general meeting of employees was convened at which additional information on rubella was presented. Subsequently, an additional 125 employees (53%) consented to and received rubella vaccine at an on-site immunization clinic on July 23 sponsored by the local and state health departments. In the 4 weeks following the immunization program, there was 1 additional rubella case reported to the local health department.

All vaccinees were questioned about adverse reactions occurring in the 3 weeks after vaccination. Thirty-one (18.8%) reported 1 or more of the following reactions: fatigue (18), sore throat (14), adenopathy (10), joint symptoms (10), headache (8), and fever (8). Postvaccination absenteeism was not assessed. The company has since instituted a policy of educating all new employees concerning rubella immunization and recommending screening for rubella antibody.

Reported by J Benson, MS, Morris Township Health Dept; D Wells, RN; J Giuseffi, RN, J Sterrett, MD, W Parkin, DVM, DrPH, State Epidemiologist, K Gensheimer, MD, R Ashley, J Rienzo, W Weisgarber, R Moyer, New Jersey State Dept of Health; and Immunization Div, Bur of State Services, CDC.

Editorial Note: In 1979, the incidence of rubella in persons 20-24 years of age was second only to the incidence in 15- to 19-year-olds (1). This occurrence in young adults of what is usually considered a childhood disease was reflected by outbreaks in secondary schools, colleges, military installations, and hospitals (2-4).

This outbreak illustrates that rubella may occur in other employment settings where large groups of young adults congregate. Fortunately, 14 of the 15 pregnant employees exposed in this outbreak had serologic evidence of prior rubella immunity. This episode also underscores the value of good personnel relations and health education in halting an outbreak in the workplace.

Concern that rubella vaccination of young adults might be associated with high rates of adverse reactions was not confirmed in this outbreak. The overall vaccine reaction rate (18.8%) is within the reported range (3). Fever and joint complaints were infrequent when compared to fatigue and sore throat, but comparison with a control group is lacking. The Immunization Practices Advisory Committee (ACIP) recommends that employers of large groups of young adults should strongly consider immunization requirements for employment (7).

References

1. MMWR 1980;29:378-80.
2. MMWR 1978;27:123.
3. MMWR 1979;28:325.
4. Polk BF, White JA, DeGirolami PC, Modlin JF. An outbreak of rubella among hospital personnel. *N Engl J Med* 1980;303:541-5.

International Notes

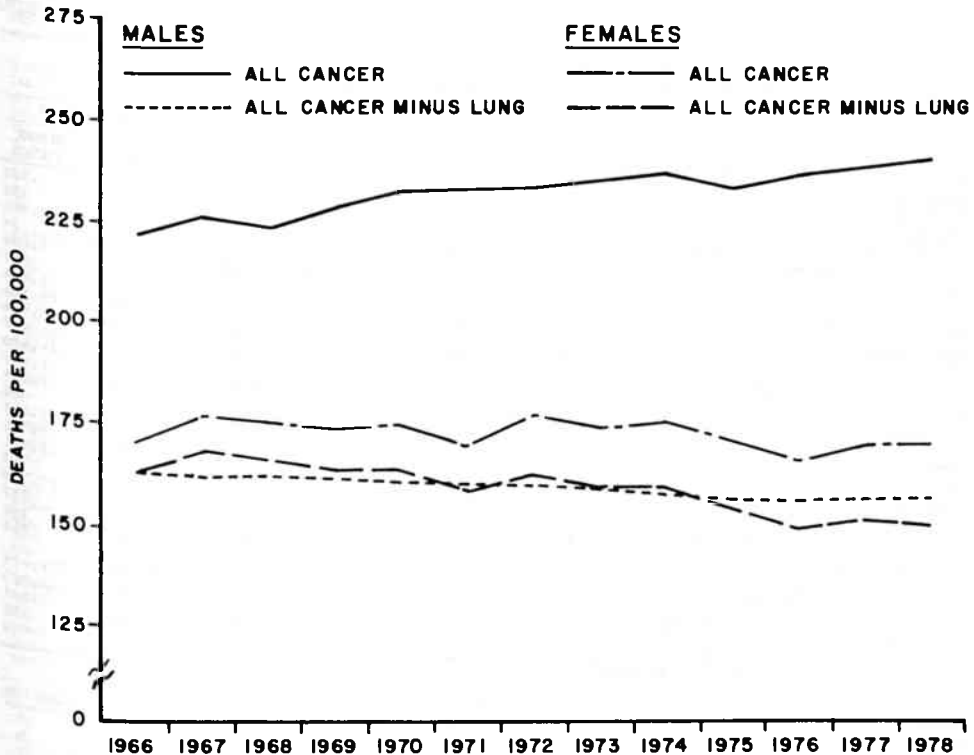
Lung Cancer Mortality – Canada

The dramatic rise in mortality from lung cancer has been a major feature of Canadian vital statistics for a number of years. Lung cancer accounted for 3,233 (4.2%) of all deaths among men aged 35 or older in 1966 and 6,461 (7.5%) in 1978. The corresponding statistics for women (aged 35+) were 526 (1.0%) in 1966 and 1,690 (2.6%) in 1978.

Age-standardized mortality rates for all cancer and all cancer except lung cancer during the period 1966 to 1978 are presented in Figure 2. The increase in the rate for all cancer in men was entirely due to lung cancer; with lung cancer removed, the rate for all other cancers actually decreased. The total cancer rate for women declined slightly, but the lung cancer rate more than doubled. Thus, the rate of decrease in women for all cancer except that of the lung was greater than that for men.

Age-specific lung cancer mortality rates by sex and year are presented in Table 1. There was a general upward trend in the rates for men aged 50 and older, but there was

FIGURE 2. Age-standardized* lung cancer mortality rate, Canada, 1966-1978



*Standardized to the 1971 Canadian population aged 25-74.

Lung Cancer — Continued

some indication that these rates may be entering a "plateau" phase. Rates were relatively constant for younger men. The rates for women increased markedly in all age groups 50 and over, with little or no evidence of the leveling trend observed for males. The rate increased also in the 45- to 49-year age group, but relatively constant rates were apparent for those under age 45.

Reported by H Smith, Non-communicable Disease Div, Bur of Epidemiology, Health and Welfare, Canada, in the *Chronic Diseases in Canada*, Vol. 1, No. 1, 1980; and the *Chronic Diseases Div, Bur of Epidemiology, CDC*.

Editorial Note: Lung cancer in the United States accounts for almost 14% of all newly diagnosed cancer, excluding non-melanotic skin cancers. It is the most common site among men, the fourth most common among women, and second overall (1). Cancer in this site is the most common cause of cancer death among men; among women, it ranks third (2). Lung cancer incidence and mortality rates have risen rapidly for men since the mid-1930s and for women since the mid-1960s (3). More recently, lung cancer incidence rates for white women increased from 13.3 per 100,000 (age-adjusted to a 1970 U.S. population standard) in 1969 to 23.7 per 100,000 in 1976, an average increase of 8.6% per year. This increase is 6 times as fast as that among white men, from 70.6 per 100,000 in 1969 to 77.8 per 100,000 in 1976 (1). U.S. age-adjusted lung cancer mortality rates for black men recently have been consistently greater than those for white men, though black women have comparable rates to white women. The rates for black women are increasing, however.

(Continued on page 525)

TABLE I. Summary — cases of specified notifiable diseases, United States

[Cumulative totals include revised and delayed reports through previous weeks.]

DISEASE	43rd WEEK ENDING		MEDIAN 1975-1979	CUMULATIVE, FIRST 43 WEEKS		
	October 25, 1980	October 27, 1979		October 25, 1980	October 27, 1979	MEDIAN 1975-1979
Aseptic meningitis	285	260	132	5,932	6,857	3,928
Brucellosis	10	4	3	155	145	185
Chickenpox	881	843	1,008	159,864	174,840	154,766
Diphtheria	—	—	—	3	58	74
Encephalitis: Primary (arthropod-borne & unspec.)	28	30	34	913	902	1,009
Post-infectious	6	6	3	140	202	202
Hepatitis, Viral: Type B	318	306	270	14,647	12,002	12,404
Type A	561	551	586	23,134	24,599	25,346
Type unspecified	317	207	202	9,662	8,516	6,954
Malaria	19	28	7	1,587	633	457
Measles (rubeola)	18	61	155	13,062	12,499	24,670
Meningococcal infections: Total	37	27	25	2,182	2,180	1,444
Civilian	37	27	25	2,171	2,160	1,434
Military	—	—	—	11	20	20
Mumps	91	105	371	7,564	11,824	17,475
Pertussis	21	18	27	1,395	1,144	1,331
Rubella (German measles)	20	51	80	3,437	11,007	15,321
Tetanus	1	—	3	57	57	63
Tuberculosis	570	552	622	22,642	22,754	25,005
Tularemia	3	3	2	179	171	113
Typhoid fever	9	7	9	418	427	350
Typhus fever, tick-borne (Rky. Mt. spotted)	12	20	14	1,079	985	965
Veneral diseases:						
Gonorrhea: Civilian	21,789	22,431	21,871	829,414	828,419	828,419
Military	350	453	511	22,555	22,883	22,883
Syphilis, primary & secondary: Civilian	795	611	514	22,277	20,616	20,060
Military	6	10	8	259	258	258
Rabies in animals	114	93	68	5,373	4,272	2,600

TABLE II. Notifiable diseases of low frequency, United States

	CUM. 1980		CUM. 1980
Anthrax	1	Poliomyelitis: Total	8
Botulism	51	Paralytic	6
Cholera	8	Pyritacosis Wash. 1	92
Congenital rubella syndrome	46	Rabies in man	—
Leprosy: Ill. 8, Minn. 1, La. 1, Calif. 1	179	Trichinosis Ill. 1	100
Leptospirosis La. 2, Ariz. 1, Hawaii 1	64	Typhus fever, flea-borne (endemic, murine)	61
Plague	18		

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

TABLE III. Cases of specified notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending October 25, 1980, and October 27, 1979 (43rd week)

REPORTING AREA	ASEPTIC MENINGITIS		BRUCELLOSIS	CHICKEN-POX	DIPHTHERIA		ENCEPHALITIS			HEPATITIS (VIRAL), BY TYPE			MALARIA	
							Primary	Post-infectious	B	A	Unspecified			
	1980	1980	1980	1980	CUM. 1980	1980	1979	1980	1980	1980	1980	1980	1980	CUM. 1980
UNITED STATES	285	10	881	-	3	28	30	6	318	561	317	19	1,587	
NEW ENGLAND	15	-	64	-	-	1	2	-	9	16	3	-	93	
Maine	1	-	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	
N.H.	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	7	
Vt.	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	
Mass.	5	-	12	-	-	-	2	-	1	9	1	-	49	
R.I.	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	-	9	
Conn.	2	-	5	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	2	-	13	
MID. ATLANTIC	61	6	60	-	1	3	2	-	45	43	50	4	213	
Upstate N.Y.	15	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	11	19	7	1	35	
N.Y. City	12	-	14	-	1	-	-	-	18	11	5	2	59	
N.J.	33	1	NN	-	-	3	1	-	16	13	38	1	53	
Pa.	1	5	6	-	-	-	1	-	NA	NA	NA	-	66	
E.N. CENTRAL	34	-	400	-	1	9	3	-	55	66	30	3	94	
Ohio	1	-	5	-	-	6	3	-	3	6	9	1	15	
Ind.	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	22	11	6	-	12	
Ill.	-	-	35	-	-	2	-	-	4	24	5	1	35	
Mich.	29	-	194	-	1	1	-	-	22	21	8	-	22	
Wis.	4	-	134	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	2	1	10	
W.N. CENTRAL	11	-	128	-	1	4	2	-	7	22	6	-	65	
Minn.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	21	
Iowa	5	-	32	-	-	4	2	-	3	10	1	-	7	
Mo.	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	3	1	-	13	
N. Dak.	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
S. Dak.	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
Nebr.	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	7	
Kans.	1	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	13	
S. ATLANTIC	36	1	63	-	-	1	6	-	78	111	35	4	168	
Del.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	-	-	
Md.	7	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	13	6	4	-	27	
D.C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Va.	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	7	9	5	-	58	
W. Va.	4	-	23	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	4	
N.C.	3	-	NN	-	-	-	2	-	10	3	2	1	17	
S.C.	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	13	7	3	-	10	
Ge.	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	13	31	-	1	17	
Fla.	15	-	31	-	-	-	1	-	18	50	21	2	33	
E.S. CENTRAL	62	1	-	-	-	-	7	2	9	11	4	-	11	
Ky.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Tenn.	3	-	NN	-	-	-	3	-	6	5	2	-	-	
Ala.	58	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	6	
Miss.	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	6	-	-	2	
W.S. CENTRAL	18	2	38	-	-	4	7	4	23	101	74	-	139	
Ark.	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	4	5	-	8	
La.	-	-	NN	-	-	2	1	-	6	14	7	-	42	
Okla.	7	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	1	2	-	12	
Tex.	11	-	38	-	-	1	5	1	12	82	60	-	77	
MOUNTAIN	18	-	70	-	-	1	1	-	6	36	16	2	85	
Mont.	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
Idaho	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	
Wyo.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	
Colo.	4	-	38	-	-	-	1	-	3	18	-	-	33	
N. Mex.	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	6	
Ariz.	2	-	NN	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	5	1	17	
Utah	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	-	15	
Nev.	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	4	3	1	10	
PACIFIC	30	-	58	-	-	5	-	-	86	155	99	6	719	
Wash.	2	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	1	1	49	
Oreg.	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	9	-	-	40	
Calif.	25	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	72	136	97	5	607	
Alaska	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	
Hawaii	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	7	4	1	-	17	
Guam	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	NA	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	
P.R.	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	-	3	
V.I.	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	NA	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	
Pac. Trust Terr.	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	NA	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	

NN: Not notifiable. 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 October 25, 1980, and October 27, 1979 (43rd week)

REPORTING AREA	MEASLES (RUBEOLA)			MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS TOTAL			MUMPS		PERTUSSIS	RUBELLA		TETANUS
	1980	CUM. 1980	CUM. 1979	1980	CUM. 1980	CUM. 1979	1980	CUM. 1980	1980	1980	CUM. 1980	CUM. 1980
UNITED STATES	18	13,062	12,499	37	2,182	2,180	91	7,564	21	20	3,437	57
NEW ENGLAND	-	672	290	1	119	124	6	578	3	1	207	3
Maine	-	33	17	-	5	7	2	297	-	-	68	1
N.H.	-	328	33	-	8	13	-	22	-	-	37	-
Vt.	-	226	119	-	14	7	-	12	-	-	3	-
Mass.	-	58	15	1	40	45	2	122	3	1	71	-
R.I.	-	2	192	-	9	8	1	28	-	-	19	1
Conn.	-	25	4	-	43	44	1	97	-	-	19	1
MID. ATLANTIC	3	3,797	1,533	7	382	338	7	845	2	5	560	8
Upstate N.Y.	-	694	648	2	118	116	4	128	2	5	214	3
N.Y. City	2	1,194	782	2	98	77	-	62	-	-	99	2
N.J.	1	829	57	1	80	86	2	113	-	-	101	-
Pa.	-	1,081	46	2	86	59	1	512	-	-	146	3
E.N. CENTRAL	-	2,443	3,271	3	254	243	33	2,830	4	3	825	3
Ohio	-	380	282	1	82	96	3	1,140	1	-	8	1
Ind.	-	92	216	-	41	43	2	131	1	1	350	-
Ill.	-	347	1,446	-	51	20	6	375	2	1	165	-
Mich.	-	247	836	2	64	65	16	853	-	-	127	1
Wis.	-	1,377	491	-	16	19	6	331	-	1	175	1
W.N. CENTRAL	-	1,320	1,775	3	90	70	5	295	-	1	195	3
Minn.	-	1,104	1,218	2	27	15	2	19	-	1	28	1
Iowa	-	-	16	-	11	11	3	51	-	-	9	-
Mo.	-	65	416	-	37	33	-	101	-	-	41	1
N. Dak.	-	1	21	1	2	1	-	4	-	-	5	-
S. Dak.	-	-	2	-	5	4	-	2	-	-	2	-
Nebr.	-	83	35	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	1	-
Kans.	-	67	67	-	8	6	-	110	-	-	109	1
S. ATLANTIC	1	1,950	1,953	9	517	528	8	1,031	-	3	342	10
Del.	-	3	1	-	2	5	-	40	-	-	1	-
Md.	-	83	16	-	47	45	1	340	-	-	71	1
D.C.	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	-	-	1	-
Va.	-	335	275	1	51	76	2	68	-	-	53	3
W. Va.	1	15	57	1	20	8	1	110	-	1	26	1
N.C.	-	130	113	-	92	81	-	93	-	-	46	1
S.C.	-	159	169	2	59	59	-	206	-	1	54	3
Ga.	-	826	494	-	92	77	4	9	-	-	-	-
Fla.	-	399	828	5	152	177	-	161	-	1	90	1
E.S. CENTRAL	-	333	209	4	190	160	1	870	-	2	84	4
Ky.	-	55	37	-	58	33	1	755	-	2	40	1
Tenn.	-	172	63	1	51	44	-	29	-	-	39	2
Ala.	-	22	85	1	52	38	-	25	-	-	3	1
Miss.	-	84	24	2	29	45	-	61	-	-	2	-
W.S. CENTRAL	7	967	919	6	237	323	8	274	1	3	136	18
Ark.	-	16	7	-	18	24	-	21	-	-	4	2
La.	-	12	250	-	90	118	-	68	-	-	12	5
Okla.	-	776	22	2	19	34	-	-	-	-	6	1
Tex.	7	163	640	4	110	147	8	185	1	3	114	10
MOUNTAIN	-	489	321	1	87	86	4	204	-	-	156	-
Mont.	-	2	53	-	3	10	-	56	-	-	45	-
Idaho	-	-	18	-	4	8	-	16	-	-	22	-
Wyo.	-	-	36	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Colo.	-	24	68	-	23	5	1	57	-	-	12	-
N. Mex.	-	14	38	-	10	5	-	-	-	-	5	-
Ariz.	-	393	77	-	15	36	3	39	-	-	37	-
Utah	-	47	19	-	5	9	-	27	-	-	28	-
Nev.	-	9	12	1	24	12	-	9	-	-	6	-
PACIFIC	7	1,091	2,228	3	306	308	19	637	11	2	932	8
Wash.	-	177	1,133	1	55	54	1	137	9	-	86	-
Oreg.	-	-	61	-	50	26	6	81	-	-	62	-
Calif.	7	902	950	2	192	212	12	388	2	2	767	8
Alaska	-	6	17	-	9	6	-	12	-	-	12	-
Hawaii	-	6	67	-	-	10	-	19	-	-	5	-
Guam	NA	6	12	-	1	1	NA	10	NA	NA	2	-
P.R.	-	157	364	-	9	5	-	141	-	-	20	13
V.I.	NA	6	5	-	1	3	NA	2	NA	NA	-	-
Pac. Trust Terr.	NA	10	8	-	-	1	NA	21	NA	NA	1	-

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
October 25, 1980, and October 27, 1979 (43rd week)

REPORTING AREA	TUBERCULOSIS		TULA- REMIA	TYPHOID FEVER		TYPHUS FEVER (Tick-borne) (RMSF)		VENEREAL DISEASES (Civilian)						RABIES (in Animals)
								GONORRHEA			SYPHILIS (Pri. & Sec.)			
	1980	CUM. 1980	CUM. 1980	1980	CUM. 1980	1980	CUM. 1980	1980	CUM. 1980	CUM. 1979	1980	CUM. 1979	CUM. 1979	
UNITED STATES	570	22,642	179	9	418	12	1,079	21,789	829,414	828,419	795	22,277	20,616	5,373
NEW ENGLAND	12	634	6	-	11	1	14	566	21,022	20,473	12	429	404	54
Maine	-	45	-	-	1	-	-	40	1,218	1,433	-	5	10	23
N.H.	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	16	745	758	1	4	16	7
Vt.	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	8	475	504	-	5	1	-
Mass.	8	349	4	-	7	1	7	243	8,851	8,132	9	255	225	14
R.I.	2	62	1	-	1	-	2	42	1,357	1,645	-	27	15	1
Conn.	2	141	1	-	2	-	5	217	8,376	8,001	2	133	137	9
MID. ATLANTIC	102	3,668	3	3	81	-	47	3,065	92,315	90,209	75	3,074	3,087	68
Upstate N.Y.	26	718	1	-	14	-	14	383	16,799	15,619	2	270	221	36
N.Y. City	32	1,312	1	2	35	-	3	1,850	36,367	35,399	49	1,989	2,089	-
N.J.	19	792	1	1	19	-	18	245	16,656	15,851	6	370	410	13
Pa.	25	846	-	-	13	-	12	587	22,493	23,340	18	445	367	19
E.N. CENTRAL	87	3,203	1	2	44	-	26	3,104	128,067	129,933	187	2,208	2,600	812
Ohio	18	582	-	1	12	-	13	439	33,733	35,818	8	316	506	52
Ind.	20	349	-	-	-	-	2	651	13,128	11,024	9	161	185	67
Ill.	17	1,123	-	-	18	-	6	1,037	40,168	40,934	165	1,321	1,461	440
Mich.	25	947	1	1	10	-	3	627	29,089	30,320	4	331	378	15
Wis.	7	202	-	-	4	-	2	350	11,949	11,837	1	79	70	238
W.N. CENTRAL	20	817	28	-	26	-	53	1,301	40,159	40,904	2	298	268	1,733
Minn.	8	151	1	-	3	-	-	194	6,463	6,767	-	99	73	201
Iowa	1	78	1	-	2	-	1	84	4,214	4,919	-	23	28	381
Mo.	5	379	23	-	18	-	34	691	18,029	17,552	1	143	124	336
N. Dak.	-	41	-	-	-	-	-	7	557	692	1	4	2	202
S. Dak.	1	42	-	-	1	-	2	27	1,164	1,374	-	4	2	385
Nebr.	5	35	1	-	1	-	4	78	3,044	2,919	-	7	5	90
Kans.	-	91	2	-	1	-	10	220	6,688	6,681	-	18	34	138
S. ATLANTIC	139	4,989	9	1	42	6	684	5,548	207,974	200,192	168	5,356	4,870	431
Del.	-	66	-	-	1	-	2	82	2,930	3,322	1	15	24	1
Md.	9	595	2	-	2	-	72	438	22,141	24,736	6	363	310	32
D.C.	5	297	-	-	4	-	-	321	14,309	13,211	8	396	373	-
Va.	7	542	-	1	8	-	93	705	19,026	19,179	15	476	399	21
W. Va.	8	183	-	-	4	-	5	36	2,754	2,742	1	16	45	24
N.C.	23	902	3	-	5	3	308	1,025	31,030	28,880	15	401	380	20
S.C.	11	435	-	-	3	-	141	514	19,578	18,544	8	312	248	57
Ga.	31	665	4	-	-	2	56	949	40,463	37,956	39	1,531	1,365	212
Fla.	45	1,304	-	-	15	1	7	1,478	55,743	51,622	75	1,846	1,726	64
E.S. CENTRAL	48	2,106	10	-	11	2	111	2,065	67,871	70,553	75	1,843	1,374	295
Ky.	11	478	-	-	3	-	18	186	9,886	9,403	4	114	138	125
Tenn.	8	675	7	-	1	2	61	559	24,438	25,427	31	769	579	124
Ala.	21	557	1	-	3	-	17	888	20,205	20,966	23	414	250	46
Miss.	8	396	2	-	4	-	15	432	13,362	14,757	17	546	407	-
W.S. CENTRAL	63	2,556	79	1	67	3	124	3,243	104,951	106,096	186	4,516	3,782	1,241
Ark.	5	283	52	-	8	-	32	379	8,477	8,303	7	182	131	163
La.	11	481	-	-	2	-	3	507	19,092	18,906	47	1,136	971	14
Okla.	8	268	19	-	6	3	62	209	10,446	10,516	7	92	76	221
Tex.	39	1,524	8	1	51	-	27	2,148	66,936	68,371	125	3,106	2,604	843
MOUNTAIN	16	631	32	-	22	-	16	799	31,976	33,292	12	539	415	225
Mont.	-	29	9	-	1	-	3	NA	1,020	1,630	NA	5	8	53
Idaho	1	25	1	-	1	-	1	92	1,415	1,475	-	25	25	2
Wyo.	-	20	4	-	-	-	2	20	929	957	-	11	8	15
Colo.	4	103	8	-	7	-	5	209	8,679	8,850	7	143	81	54
N. Mex.	2	119	2	-	3	-	4	84	3,919	4,078	3	95	75	44
Ariz.	8	267	1	-	7	-	-	217	8,637	9,297	-	176	123	53
Utah	1	40	5	-	3	-	1	41	1,613	1,700	-	15	4	3
Nev.	-	28	2	-	-	-	-	136	5,714	5,305	2	69	91	1
PACIFIC	83	4,038	11	2	114	-	4	2,098	135,129	136,767	78	4,014	3,816	514
Wash.	13	353	-	-	3	-	-	NA	11,157	12,041	NA	189	182	-
Oreg.	2	153	4	-	9	-	1	215	9,409	8,562	2	93	148	4
Calif.	64	3,394	6	2	102	-	3	1,691	108,522	109,332	76	3,591	3,384	464
Alaska	-	53	1	-	-	-	-	117	3,339	4,210	-	8	21	46
Hawaii	4	85	-	-	-	-	-	75	2,702	2,622	-	133	81	-
Guam	NA	37	-	NA	1	NA	-	NA	86	99	NA	4	-	-
P.R.	29	156	-	-	8	-	-	53	2,254	1,827	11	508	479	44
V.I.	NA	-	-	NA	-	NA	-	NA	108	135	NA	10	7	-
Pac. Trust Terr.	NA	35	-	NA	-	NA	-	NA	379	424	NA	-	1	-

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
October 25, 1980 (43rd week)

REPORTING AREA	ALL CAUSES, BY AGE (YEARS)					P & I** TOTAL	REPORTING AREA	ALL CAUSES, BY AGE (YEARS)					P & I** TOTAL
	ALL AGES	>65	45-64	25-44	<1			ALL AGES	>65	45-64	25-44	<1	
NEW ENGLAND	682	454	171	21	17	40	S. ATLANTIC	1,294	820	299	90	42	55
Boston, Mass.	200	123	54	8	8	18	Atlanta, Ga.	187	113	46	17	1	2
Bridgeport, Conn.	42	26	11	1	2	2	Baltimore, Md.	284	182	65	21	8	6
Cambridge, Mass.	28	22	5	1	-	4	Charlottesville, N.C.	63	35	18	4	4	3
Fall River, Mass.	26	17	9	-	-	1	Jacksonville, Fla.	98	65	22	4	4	5
Hartford, Conn.	55	37	14	-	1	3	Miami, Fla.	90	51	24	10	4	2
Lowell, Mass.	29	19	9	-	1	-	Norfolk, Va.	57	37	14	3	2	3
Lynn, Mass.	22	19	3	-	-	-	Richmond, Va.	82	53	19	6	2	6
New Bedford, Mass.	18	15	3	-	-	1	Savannah, Ga.	50	34	8	4	1	5
New Haven, Conn.	43	23	15	2	-	-	St. Petersburg, Fla.	99	74	16	3	1	7
Providence, R.I.	67	41	17	3	4	1	Tampa, Fla.	67	47	16	2	1	5
Somerville, Mass.	8	8	-	-	-	2	Washington, D.C.	152	89	42	11	6	6
Springfield, Mass.	39	29	8	1	1	3	Wilmington, Del.	65	41	9	5	8	5
Waterbury, Conn.	47	31	13	2	-	2							
Worcester, Mass.	58	44	10	3	-	3							
							E.S. CENTRAL	698	441	175	34	24	26
MID. ATLANTIC	2,711	1,759	648	147	91	101	Birmingham, Ala.	126	84	24	4	9	1
Albany, N.Y.	57	40	11	3	2	3	Chattanooga, Tenn.	50	29	17	4	-	1
Allentown, Pa.	25	18	6	1	-	-	Knoxville, Tenn.	32	25	3	-	3	-
Buffalo, N.Y.	129	92	28	7	2	5	Louisville, Ky.	120	76	32	4	4	10
Camden, N.J.	40	25	13	2	-	-	Memphis, Tenn.	165	99	47	14	2	9
Elizabeth, N.J.	35	19	8	7	-	-	Mobile, Ala.	75	45	20	2	3	3
Erie, Pa.†	39	27	8	2	-	1	Montgomery, Ala.	36	21	10	2	2	1
Jersey City, N.J.	40	29	5	1	4	1	Nashville, Tenn.	94	62	22	4	1	1
Newark, N.J.	64	38	9	9	7	3							
N.Y. City, N.Y.	1,448	933	355	77	50	45	W.S. CENTRAL	1,125	639	273	89	58	30
Paterson, N.J.	24	15	4	1	4	-	Austin, Tex.	40	25	6	4	1	1
Philadelphia, Pa.†	334	197	90	23	9	13	Baton Rouge, La.	51	33	8	7	1	1
Pittsburgh, Pa.†	84	48	29	1	3	4	Corpus Christi, Tex.	34	20	8	1	5	3
Reading, Pa.	28	23	2	2	1	4	Dallas, Tex.	175	92	51	9	9	-
Rochester, N.Y.	118	84	25	5	2	13	El Paso, Tex.	46	29	7	5	2	6
Schenectady, N.Y.	37	28	5	1	-	1	Fort Worth, Tex.	101	66	28	3	1	-
Scranton, Pa.†	28	20	7	-	1	1	Houston, Tex.	206	96	55	25	16	1
Syracuse, N.Y.	97	57	29	4	6	2	Little Rock, Ark.	79	47	19	4	2	6
Trenton, N.J.	31	25	4	-	-	1	New Orleans, La.	117	57	34	10	9	-
Utica, N.Y.	26	17	8	-	-	3	San Antonio, Tex.	154	97	32	13	6	7
Yonkers, N.Y.	27	24	2	1	-	1	Shreveport, La.	47	29	8	4	4	2
							Tulsa, Okla.	75	48	17	4	2	3
E.N. CENTRAL	2,303	1,366	557	163	114	79							
Akron, Ohio	82	42	18	6	7	-	MOUNTAIN	550	338	123	37	22	27
Canton, Ohio	42	30	9	-	1	-	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	65	40	15	4	1	7
Chicago, Ill.	570	305	138	53	41	18	Colorado Springs, Colo.	40	29	7	-	2	3
Cincinnati, Ohio	135	78	32	14	6	13	Denver, Colo.	96	56	21	8	4	2
Cleveland, Ohio	143	86	34	11	7	-	Las Vegas, Nev.	58	30	16	6	3	3
Columbus, Ohio	133	78	34	7	6	5	Ogden, Utah	14	10	3	-	-	2
Dayton, Ohio	121	71	37	5	5	4	Phoenix, Ariz.	128	80	35	7	3	1
Detroit, Mich.	256	142	74	22	7	5	Pueblo, Colo.	23	17	4	-	-	2
Evansville, Ind.	49	31	14	1	1	2	Salt Lake City, Utah	45	26	7	2	6	1
Fort Wayne, Ind.	62	45	9	5	2	2	Tucson, Ariz.	81	50	15	10	3	6
Gary, Ind.	28	15	7	3	3	1							
Grand Rapids, Mich.	64	41	15	1	7	5	PACIFIC	2,022	1,291	428	165	61	61
Indianapolis, Ind.	156	92	46	9	5	2	Berkeley, Calif.	26	18	4	3	1	1
Madison, Wis.	41	28	10	2	-	2	Fresno, Calif.	61	42	12	2	2	1
Milwaukee, Wis.	132	86	27	9	6	6	Glendale, Calif.	34	27	4	1	-	1
Peoria, Ill.	46	34	4	5	3	2	Honolulu, Hawaii	40	27	6	5	-	3
Rockford, Ill.	42	24	10	1	4	2	Long Beach, Calif.	101	62	28	8	2	2
South Bend, Ind.	48	35	8	1	-	3	Los Angeles, Calif.	750	459	158	78	23	20
Toledo, Ohio	100	69	16	7	2	2	Oakland, Calif.	81	46	19	9	4	4
Youngstown, Ohio	53	34	15	1	1	1	Pasadena, Calif.	25	21	2	1	-	2
							Portland, Ore.	128	85	30	6	1	-
W.N. CENTRAL	721	476	145	42	27	19	Sacramento, Calif.	91	61	24	2	1	6
Des Moines, Iowa	60	37	14	6	1	1	San Diego, Calif.	131	77	31	11	8	2
Duluth, Minn.	26	23	1	1	1	1	San Francisco, Calif.	151	104	25	14	5	-
Kansas City, Kans.	32	20	7	5	-	1	San Jose, Calif.	151	98	38	9	2	11
Kansas City, Mo.	109	70	25	7	4	2	Seattle, Wash.	147	102	25	8	5	3
Lincoln, Nebr.	32	26	5	1	-	1	Spokane, Wash.	56	33	9	4	5	2
Minneapolis, Minn.	81	61	9	5	3	3	Tacoma, Wash.	49	29	13	4	2	3
Omaha, Nebr.	71	43	14	3	2	1							
St. Louis, Mo.	155	95	39	5	9	4							
St. Paul, Minn.	81	60	14	1	4	4	TOTAL	12,106	7,584	2,819	788	456	438
Wichita, Kans.	74	41	17	8	3	1							

*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

†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.

Lung Cancer — Continued

TABLE 1. Age-specific lung cancer* mortality rates (per 100,000), Canada, 1966-1978

Males	Age							
	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70+
1966	4.5	12.0	26.2	59.2	101.6	169.1	241.3	235.9
1967	3.2	13.5	30.1	61.9	111.2	173.6	254.6	272.5
1968	3.9	12.8	30.9	57.6	111.0	182.0	261.2	273.5
1969	4.6	15.6	33.2	65.6	115.5	197.1	278.2	288.8
1970	5.3	13.1	34.2	71.3	127.9	201.4	273.0	319.3
1971	6.1	13.6	33.8	66.9	127.0	204.1	294.8	346.4
1972	4.7	16.4	33.3	74.2	121.4	211.3	301.0	358.6
1973	5.0	16.9	37.8	83.2	132.6	221.0	276.7	377.2
1974	5.3	16.7	33.6	79.3	137.1	229.2	315.2	400.2
1975	3.8	15.9	33.5	70.2	142.4	218.1	306.4	411.9
1976	3.9	12.9	33.0	80.6	141.2	225.8	321.4	423.2
1977	4.2	14.1	36.2	80.8	140.6	237.0	321.6	445.6
1978	3.9	13.7	33.9	91.8	149.1	228.5	347.3	449.1
Females								
1966	2.0	4.3	9.1	11.6	17.9	16.2	27.5	32.4
1967	1.7	3.6	5.9	13.4	20.3	23.5	28.6	35.6
1968	2.6	5.6	6.4	11.2	18.3	23.3	28.1	44.0
1969	2.6	4.9	8.3	18.6	20.9	26.8	28.8	37.6
1970	3.4	5.9	8.9	15.3	26.2	21.5	35.2	40.1
1971	1.8	4.7	12.5	13.1	26.5	26.1	30.9	44.0
1972	1.5	3.6	11.4	19.7	26.3	39.7	43.1	49.6
1973	2.8	5.5	11.7	22.8	28.7	37.1	44.1	55.4
1974	2.6	6.1	12.1	21.5	36.8	44.8	41.2	57.1
1975	1.9	6.6	13.7	22.9	32.9	47.1	53.2	55.1
1976	2.4	6.1	13.0	23.5	34.9	46.2	48.1	61.2
1977	3.2	6.9	16.4	26.9	39.0	50.1	62.2	65.0
1978	1.6	6.3	13.8	28.9	38.3	60.7	68.3	72.8

*Lung cancer is based on rubrics 162 and 164 of the Seventh Revision and 162 and 163 of the Eighth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases.

Cigarette smoking is the major contributor to lung cancer in both men and women, although air pollution and certain occupational exposures, specifically uranium mining and working with asbestos, may also contribute (4). Not smoking is the most significant way to reduce one's lifetime risk of dying from lung cancer. Lung cancer treatment, on the other hand, has not appreciably affected 5-year survival rates (7% in men and 11% in women) since the 1950s (5).

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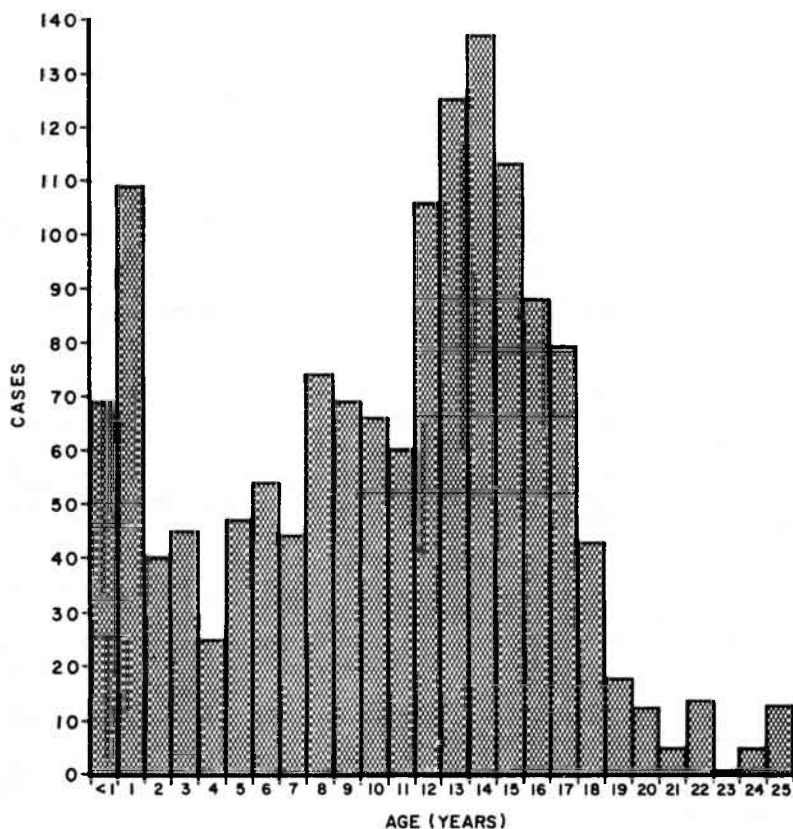
*Current Trends***Age Characteristics of Measles Cases — United States**

From July 1978 through October 1979, 24 of 63 Immunization Project Areas* voluntarily supplied CDC with more detailed information on their reported measles cases. A description of this data base has been published recently (1). The present report focuses on the age characteristics of reported cases from 14 of these project areas.

The age distribution of cases reported through this system was similar to that reported from the entire country for 1978 and 1979.

The 1,465 cases reported for 1979 are shown by year of age in Figure 3. The greatest number of cases occurred among 12- to 15-year-olds. In the under-13 age group, the peak number of cases occurred in 1-year-old children. An analysis of cases by month

FIGURE 3. Measles cases in 14 project areas, by age (in years), January through October 1979

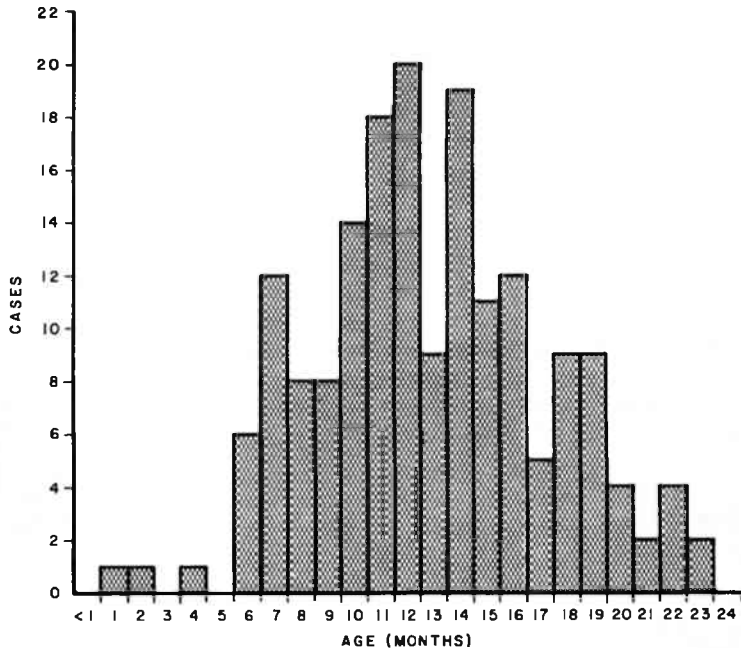


*State or local health jurisdictions which have been awarded federal funding for immunization programs.

Measles - Continued

of age in children under 2 years old revealed that all but 3 cases were in children 6 months or older (Figure 4). After 6 months, the number of cases reported generally increased with each month of age; the peak number of cases occurred at 12 months. Forty-eight (3.3%) of the total cases occurred in children 12 to 14 months of age.

FIGURE 4. Measles cases in 14 project areas in children under 2 years old, by age (in months), January through October 1979



The seasonal occurrence and age of 786 cases were examined for 9 project areas. Preschoolers accounted for 45% of the cases in July-September for years 1978 and 1979 but for only 16% from October-June 1978-1979. Children 5 to 19 accounted for 49% of the cases in July-September for the 2 years and for 81% in October-June.

Reported by Surveillance and Assessment Br, Immunization Div, Bur of State Services, and Field Services Div, Bur of Epidemiology, CDC.

(Continued on page 528)

The Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, circulation 91,840, is published by the Centers for Disease Control, Atlanta, Georgia. The data in this report are provisional, based on weekly telegraphs to CDC by state health departments. The reporting week concludes at close of business on Friday; compiled data on a national basis are officially released to the public on the succeeding Friday.

The editor welcomes accounts of interesting cases, outbreaks, environmental hazards, or other public health problems of current interest to health officials. Send reports to: Centers for Disease Control, Attn: Editor, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, Atlanta, Georgia 30333.

Send mailing list additions, deletions, and address changes to: Centers for Disease Control, Attn: Distribution Services, GSO 1-SB-419, Atlanta, Georgia 30333. Or call 404-329-3219. When requesting changes be sure to give your former address, including zip code and mailing list code number, or send an old address label.

Measles - Continued

Editorial Note: Data from this sample of reporting areas are consistent with previous reports of a shifting age distribution in the occurrence of measles cases. Age data for 1979 for all of the United States indicate that 57% of all cases are occurring in children over 10 years old.

The large number of cases in children aged 1 and 2 years, when compared to other preschoolers, is of interest, since this finding has been obscured previously by the age categories customarily used for analysis. The fact that most of these cases occurred early rather than late in the second year of life undoubtedly reflects the impact of vaccination after 12 months, particularly after 15 months.

The larger proportion of cases in preschoolers during the summer months is not an unexpected finding, but may be of value in directing control efforts during that season.

Reference

1. MMWR 1980;29:470.

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