



# Morbidity and Mortality

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BUREAU OF DISEASE PREVENTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

**EPIDEMIOLOGIC NOTES AND REPORTS**  
**FATAL PLAGUE CASE - Colorado**

The death of a 12-year-old boy on July 16, 1967, has been attributed to plague bacillus contracted from a prairie dog in Elbert County, Colorado. On July 12, the boy had killed the animal by stabbing it with his pocket knife near his ranch home.

Two days later the patient became ill with sore throat, temperature of 105°F, and left submandibular adenopathy. A local doctor prescribed aspirin and cool enemas for the fever. On July 15, the patient noted increased submandibular swelling and swollen eyes; his temperature had dropped to 99.8°F. The doctor made a provisional diagnosis

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of streptococcal pharyngitis and prescribed Lincocin and tetracycline. On the morning of July 16, the patient developed respiratory distress and died en route to a Denver hospital.

(Continued on page 246)

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

DISEASE	30th WEEK ENDED		MEDIAN 1962 - 1966	CUMULATIVE, FIRST 30 WEEKS		
	JULY 29, 1967	JULY 30, 1966		1967	1966	MEDIAN 1962 - 1966
Aseptic meningitis . . . . .	68	87	60	1,106	1,011	888
Brucellosis . . . . .	-	5	6	153	128	206
Diphtheria . . . . .	3	8	5	60	98	149
Encephalitis, primary:						
Arthropod-borne & unspecified . . . . .	34	45	---	779	802	---
Encephalitis, post-infectious . . . . .	23	17	---	534	520	---
Hepatitis, serum . . . . .	50	41	582	1,206	771	23,707
Hepatitis, infectious . . . . .	648	541	3	22,228	18,999	51
Malaria . . . . .	50	8	3	1,148	189	51
Measles (rubeola) . . . . .	286	1,318	2,534	56,335	185,346	350,788
Meningococcal infections, total . . . . .	26	34	35	1,537	2,482	1,752
Civilian . . . . .	26	1,284	---	1,429	182,864	---
Military . . . . .	-	-	---	108	264	---
Poliomyelitis, total . . . . .	3	4	5	18	45	58
Paralytic . . . . .	2	4	5	15	41	47
Rubella (German measles) . . . . .	327	239	---	38,646	40,105	---
Streptococcal sore throat & scarlet fever . . . . .	4,770	4,467	3,885	296,830	281,840	261,277
Tetanus . . . . .	4	4	6	112	92	138
Tularemia . . . . .	4	3	8	92	92	161
Typhoid fever . . . . .	5	20	16	222	194	225
Typhus, tick-borne (Rky. Mt. spotted fever) . . . . .	11	16	16	144	134	126
Rabies in animals . . . . .	94	91	81	2,653	2,532	2,532

**NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OF LOW FREQUENCY**

	Cum.		Cum.
Anthrax: . . . . .	2	Rabies in man: Ore.-1 . . . . .	1
Botulism: . . . . .	2	Rubella, Congenital Syndrome: . . . . .	4
Leptospirosis: Iowa-1 . . . . .	22	Trichinosis: . . . . .	43
Plague: Colo.-1 . . . . .	2	Typhus, murine: Ala.-1, Tex.-2 . . . . .	27
Psittacosis: . . . . .	28	Polio, Unspecified: Ill.-1 . . . . .	3

## FATAL PLAGUE CASE – Colorado

*(Continued from front page)*

Autopsy specimens of lymph nodes, spleen, kidney, liver, and lung obtained after embalming, as well as a pre-embalming blood specimen, were examined at the Plague Laboratory of the San Francisco Field Station. Direct fluorescent antibody studies on all tissues were positive for *Pasteurella pestis*. In addition, stained slides of nasopharyngeal fluid and lymph nodes revealed organisms morphologically consistent with *P. pestis*.

Contacts of the original cases were given chemoprophylaxis. To date, no secondary cases are known to have occurred.

Intensive epidemiologic and entomologic investigations have been undertaken in the vicinity of the patient's home.

A search team has been unable to locate the presumably infected prairie dog carcass. The Vector Control Division of the Colorado State Department of Public Health is conducting an extensive search for prairie dog carcasses and is simultaneously "flagging" prairie dog burrows for collection of fleas and subsequent spraying with 5 percent Malathion. Laboratory results of the collections are not yet available.

*(Reported by C. S. Mollohan, M.D., Chief, Section of Epidemiology, Division of Preventive Medical Services, Colorado State Department of Public Health; Plague Laboratory, Zoonoses Section, Ecological Investigations Program, San Francisco Field Station, NCDC; and an EIS Officer.)*

## IMPORTED FATAL CASE OF RABIES – Oregon

A fatal case of imported rabies in a 9-year-old boy has been reported from Oregon. The child had been bitten by a neighbor's dog in Cairo, Egypt, shortly before the family left the country on May 27. They traveled by ship to Marseilles, France, drove by car to Monaco, and traveled around in Spain and France. The family camped in rural areas along the way; they noticed many bats which swooped down at night, but there was no history of a bite. While in Spain, the boy showed lassitude and nausea, but seemed to recover quickly from these episodes. The family sailed from Le Havre, France, on July 11.

When the family arrived in Montreal on July 21, the boy vomited and appeared ill. The following day his condition was worse. On July 23, he had "sinusitis," severe headaches, temperature of 38.1°C., rosy saliva and difficulty in breathing; he later became delirious with fever. The mother and son flew to Portland, arriving on July 25; on the plane the child was very irritable, restless, "wild," and hallucinatory. He was admitted to the Good Samaritan Hospital upon arrival.

The patient was noted to have flaccid weakness of the upper extremities and one leg, and sinusitis. Other physical findings appeared normal. On July 27, the patient had hyperesthesia in the upper extremities. A tentative diagnosis of "encephalitis etiology unknown" was made, with rabies included in the differential diagnosis. Although the patient's condition seemed to improve several times during the course of the illness, he would soon lapse into coma again. The patient died between 3:00 and 4:00 a.m. July 31.

Later that day, autopsy specimens of brain tissue were found positive for rabies by Sellers stain and direct fluorescent microscopy procedures by the Oregon State Board of Health laboratory.

Preliminary reports indicate that the neighbor's dog that had bitten the patient had died. Rabies is reported to be prevalent in the Cairo area at this time.

*(Reported by Dr. Monroe Holmes, Veterinary Epidemiologist, Dr. Edward L. Goldblatt, State Health Officer, and Mrs. Vivien Runte, Nurse Epidemiologist, all of the Oregon State Board of Health.)*

## GASTROENTERITIS – Virginia

Between April 20 and 23, 1967, an outbreak of gastroenteritis occurred among a group of 83 Civil Service officials who attended a conference in Virginia. Of the 83 participants, 77 were interviewed; 64 reported a gastrointestinal illness beginning either at the conference or shortly thereafter at home, giving an attack rate of 83 per-

cent. The onset of symptoms, which included non-bloody diarrhea, abdominal cramps, chills, fever, nausea, vomiting, and malaise, occurred between 17 and 72 hours (mean 36 hours) after arrival at the conference center. Duration of illness was from 6 hours to 3 days (mean 24 hours). No secondary cases were identified.

The epidemiologic investigation was concentrated on uncovering the source of the outbreak. Food histories failed to reveal an item common to the ill group. The time of arrival and departure from the conference varied greatly among the affected persons. Consequently, water was suspected as the common source of the agent responsible for the outbreak.

Rectal swabs were obtained from 62 of the 77 persons interviewed; 8 of these specimens, all from ill persons, gave positive reactions of *Escherichia coli* 0111 by tube serology. *E. coli* 0111:B<sub>4</sub> was also isolated from one sample of well water and detected in 7 of 19 water samples by fluorescent antibody technique. No other bacterial pathogens were isolated from either water or stool samples.

Further epidemiologic studies revealed that gastroenteritis had occurred among various conference groups attending this center as early as March 1967. A group which had met there immediately after the Civil Service Commission officials was also affected; stool specimens submitted by 6 of 14 members of the group were found positive for *E. coli* 0111:B<sub>4</sub> by fluorescent antibody technique.

Examination by the Department of Sanitation of the Virginia Department of Health revealed a high coliform count in two of the three wells supplying the conference center. Construction of all three wells was faulty. One was located within 50 feet of the drainage area of a septic tank, and another drew water from a stream which is fed by a contaminated lake.

Control measures were immediately instituted. The contaminated well water was chlorinated for use until a temporary supply could be pumped in and chlorinated using an erdelator (mobile disinfectant water unit) supplied by a nearby U.S. Army base. When the drilling of a new well was completed and the new supply chlorinated, the contaminated wells were permanently closed. No new cases of gastroenteritis have been reported since the completion of these measures.

(Reported by Mack I. Shanholtz, M.D., State Health Commissioner, and Paul White, M.D., Bureau of Epidemiology, Division of Disease Control, Virginia State Department of Health; Stephen Granger, M.D., Health Officer, Fauquier County Health Department; and a team of EIS Officers.)

#### SURVEILLANCE SUMMARY MALARIA - January 1-July 30, 1967

As of July 20, 1967, 1,355 malaria cases with onset of illness in the United States and Puerto Rico were reported to the Malaria Surveillance Unit, NCDC. Of these, 1,316 cases occurred among military personnel (including 92 recently discharged veterans), and 39 cases in civilians (Table 1). The 1966 total of 678 cases consisted of 563 military and 115 civilian cases.

Only 3 of the 1,355 patients acquired their infection in the United States. One became ill with falciparum malaria in San Francisco following a blood transfusion (MMWR, Vol. 16, No. 15, p. 119) and at Fort Campbell, Kentucky, two servicemen acquired vivax malaria (MMWR, Vol. 16, No. 29, p. 239). All but 4 of the 1,316 military cases acquired malaria while stationed in Viet Nam.

In 1,313 of the 1,355 cases (96.9 percent), the plasmodium species was identified (Table 2). *Plasmodium vivax* was the etiologic agent in 82 percent of the cases and *P. falciparum* accounted for 12.5 percent. Five cases of *P. malariae* and six cases of *P. ovale* were also diagnosed.

The states where most of the patients became ill are those with major military centers. Cases from six states accounted for 59.5 percent of the total reported. These are California-107, Colorado-82, Georgia-110, Kentucky-170, North Carolina-169, and Texas-168.

(Reported by the Malaria Surveillance Unit, Epidemiology Program, NCDC.)

Table 1  
Cases of Malaria, United States  
1962-1967\*

Year	Military**	Civilian	Total
1962	75	44	119
1963	58	90	148
1964	52	119	171
1965	51	105	156
1966	563	115	678
1967*	1,316	39	1,355

\* Reported through July 20, 1967.

\*\* Includes recently discharged veterans.

Table 2  
Cases of Malaria by Plasmodium Species  
United States, 1967\*

Plasmodium Species	Number	Percent
<i>P. vivax</i>	1,111	82.0
<i>P. falciparum</i>	169	12.5
<i>P. malariae</i>	5	0.4
<i>P. ovale</i>	6	0.4
Mixed infections	22	1.6
Undetermined	42	3.1
All Species	1,355	100.0

\* Reported through July 20, 1967.

**SUMMARY OF REPORTED CASES OF INFECTIOUS SYPHILIS  
JUNE 1967 - JUNE 1966**

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

Reporting Area	June		Cumulative Jan - June		Reporting Area	June		Cumulative Jan - June	
	1967	1966	1967	1966		1967	1966	1967	1966
NEW ENGLAND.....	17	38	181	242	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL.....	145	186	917	1,125
Maine.....	-	1	-	3	Kentucky.....	20	11	75	63
New Hampshire.....	-	-	5	5	Tennessee.....	22	23	130	140
Vermont.....	-	-	2	1	Alabama.....	63	119	511	627
Massachusetts.....	13	29	112	167	Mississippi.....	40	33	201	295
Rhode Island.....	2	2	17	17	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL.....	279	201	1,556	1,285
Connecticut.....	2	6	45	49	Arkansas.....	7	6	67	72
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.....	284	316	1,738	2,075	Louisiana.....	47	39	309	312
Upstate New York.....	21	26	139	190	Oklahoma.....	9	11	66	71
New York City.....	162	188	1,035	1,311	Texas.....	216	145	1,114	830
Pa. (Excl. Phila.).....	18	11	123	99	MOUNTAIN.....	50	35	304	201
Philadelphia.....	28	19	131	128	Montana.....	-	4	4	22
New Jersey.....	55	72	310	347	Idaho.....	1	-	14	1
EAST NORTH CENTRAL.....	226	289	1,577	1,581	Wyoming.....	4	-	11	-
Ohio.....	34	51	314	294	Colorado.....	1	2	38	25
Indiana.....	16	9	62	45	New Mexico.....	12	12	80	45
Downstate Illinois.....	19	14	88	97	Arizona.....	31	14	144	92
Chicago.....	66	87	473	513	Utah.....	1	1	5	5
Michigan.....	90	121	624	576	Nevada.....	-	2	8	11
Wisconsin.....	1	7	16	56	PACIFIC.....	140	167	935	926
WEST NORTH CENTRAL.....	27	34	139	221	Washington.....	2	2	29	20
Minnesota.....	1	6	20	16	Oregon.....	6	6	26	26
Iowa.....	2	5	14	33	California.....	132	153	874	863
Missouri.....	12	8	48	92	Alaska.....	-	-	1	3
North Dakota.....	1	-	2	4	Hawaii.....	-	6	5	14
South Dakota.....	4	1	18	23	U. S. TOTAL.....	1,785	1,693	10,435	10,739
Nebraska.....	-	2	16	20	TERRITORIES.....	91	101	472	513
Kansas.....	7	12	21	33	Puerto Rico.....	87	99	448	500
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL.....	617	427	3,088	3,083	Virgin Islands.....	4	2	24	13
Delaware.....	5	4	29	19					
Maryland.....	53	58	315	276					
District of Columbia.....	89	38	356	224					
Virginia.....	27	23	144	146					
West Virginia.....	3	4	10	29					
North Carolina.....	74	66	357	470					
South Carolina.....	68	56	431	458					
Georgia.....	92	64	463	518					
Florida.....	206	114	983	943					

Note: Cumulative Totals include revised and delayed reports through previous months.

**ANNUAL SURVEILLANCE SUMMARY  
RUBELLA - 1966**

A total of 45,895 cases of rubella was recorded for the United States during 1966, the first year that this disease was nationally reportable. A peak of 7,708 cases was seen during the 4-week period ending May 21, 1966. Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin reported 32.2 percent of the U.S. total during 1966. Nine states (Georgia, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, and Oklahoma) reported no cases during this period.

Rubella case rates for 1966 by region are shown in Figure 1. In each region, the highest rates were recorded during the spring months. The Mountain Region had the highest rate, with an early spring peak rate of 145 per 100,000 population, and the New England Region was second highest with 105 per 100,000 population. The lowest rates were noted in the West South Central and Middle Atlantic Regions.

Examination of the case rates in 24 states which reported rubella prior to 1966 allows comparison of that year with 1964, the last known epidemic year (Figures 2 and 3). The case rate per 100,000 population for the 24 states was 33.4 in 1966 compared with 365.7 in 1964, a tenfold difference. In 1964, 21 states had case rates exceeding 100 and no states had rates less than 50. In contrast, during 1966 Arizona and Washington were the only states with rates of 100 or greater, while 10 states had rates less than 25.

Nineteen cases of the congenital rubella syndrome were reported during 1966 and all were from seven states: Colorado (1), Illinois (3), Michigan (4), Minnesota (7), Oregon (1), Pennsylvania (2), and Virginia (1). Diagnosis of congenital rubella syndrome can be established with reasonable certainty by laboratory tests on sera collected when the suspect case is 6 to 12 months old.

Rubella data by month of report are available for 24 states for the 10-year period 1956-66. Figure 4 demonstrates the marked rise in total reported cases in 1964 for this selected group of states. A seasonal increase is apparent during the months of March, April, and May each year. A sharp increase in cases occurred in all sections of the country except the Pacific States during the winter and spring of 1963-64. This increase was most pronounced in the Northeast Region with a peak of 47,161 reported cases in April 1964. The North Central Region reported 27,770 cases, the South 19,538 cases, and the Mountain States 6,226 cases during the same month. However, not until the winter and spring of 1964-65 did the far West note a marked increase in the number of rubella cases when a peak of 8,975 occurred in March 1965.

The 24 selected states for which morbidity data are available reported 46 deaths due to rubella during 1960-64.

The North Central and Northeast areas, with 19 and 11 respectively, had the highest number of deaths during this 5-year period. However, these two areas have relatively large populations. The mortality rates and the death to case ratios are nearly uniform in all five areas. In addition to deaths recorded as primarily due to rubella, data are available on the number of infant deaths attributed to maternal rubella.\* From 1955 to 1964, a total of 112 deaths including 33 among immature infants were recorded in this category.\*\* A total of 40 (35.7 percent) were noted in 1964. (Reported by the Childhood Viral Diseases Unit, Epidemiology Program, NCDC.)

\*Vital Statistics of the United States, Deaths and death rates for each cause, 1955-1964.

\*\*International classification of disease, W.H.O., 7th revision rubric 796.7: "Attributed to maternal rubella with immaturity."

Figure 1  
RUBELLA RATES BY REGION AND FOUR-WEEK PERIOD  
UNITED STATES, 1966

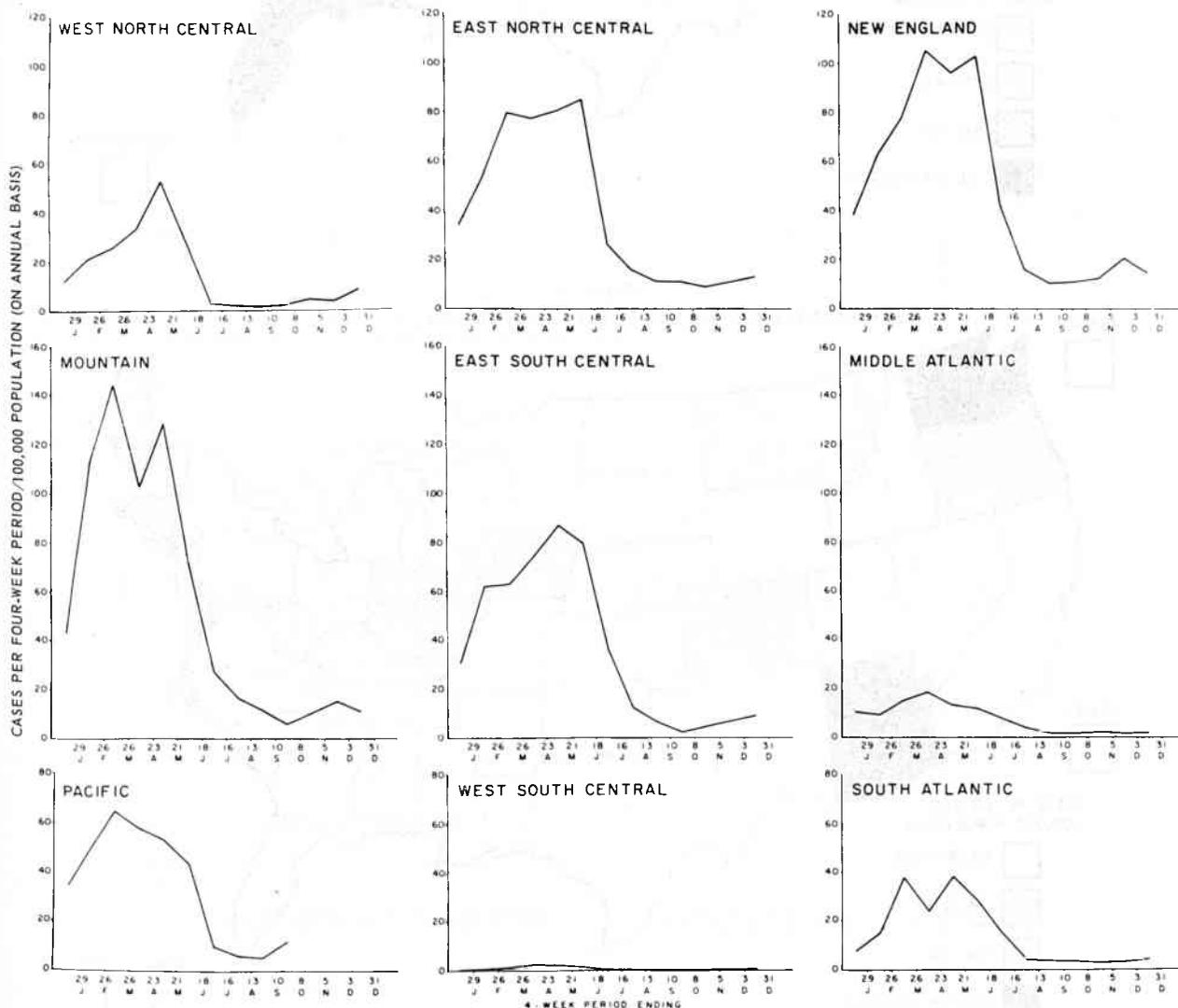
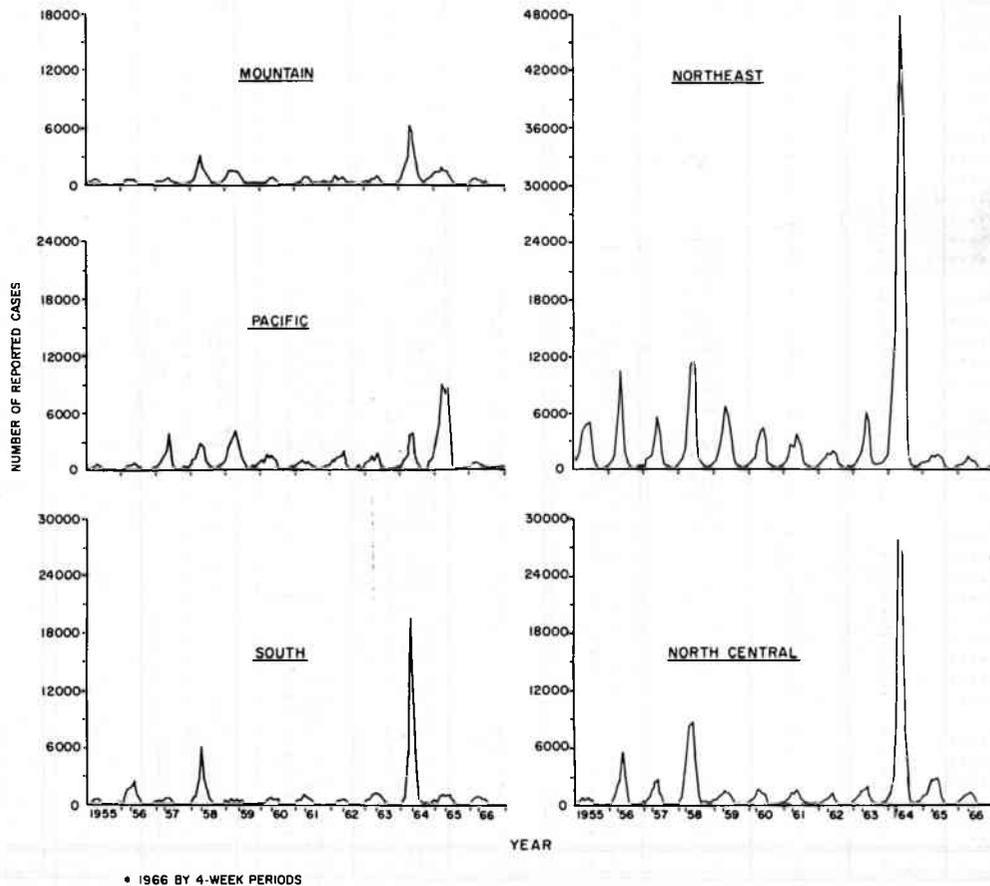
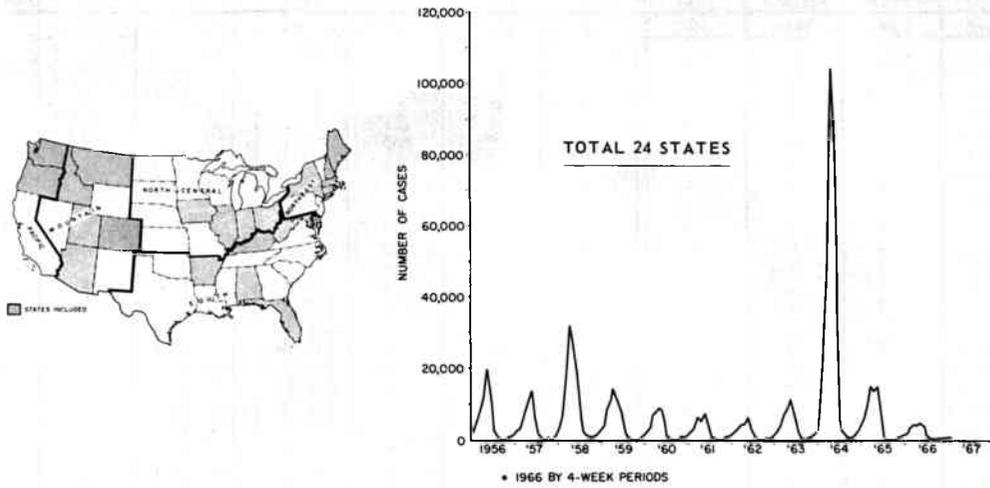




Figure 4  
 RUBELLA BY MONTH OF REPORT FOR 24 SELECTED STATES  
 1955-66\*





## CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES

FOR WEEKS ENDED

JULY 29, 1967 AND JULY 30, 1966 (30th WEEK) - CONTINUED

AREA	MALARIA		MEASLES (Rubeola)		MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS, TOTAL			POLIOMYELITIS			RUBELLA
	1967	1966	Cumulative		1967	Cumulative		Total	Paralytic		1967
			1967	1966		1967	1966	1967	1967	Cum. 1967	
UNITED STATES...	50	286	56,335	185,346	26	1,537	2,482	3	2	15	327
NEW ENGLAND.....	1	6	814	2,184	2	60	112	-	-	-	55
Maine.....	-	-	233	192	-	3	9	-	-	-	8
New Hampshire.....	-	-	74	67	-	2	9	-	-	-	-
Vermont.....	-	-	42	221	-	-	4	-	-	-	1
Massachusetts.....	1	4	316	753	1	30	43	-	-	-	23
Rhode Island.....	-	2	62	72	-	4	12	-	-	-	4
Connecticut.....	-	-	87	879	1	21	35	-	-	-	19
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.....	2	11	2,167	17,818	9	250	286	1	1	4	37
New York City.....	-	4	421	8,210	4	44	39	-	-	1	17
New York, Up-State.....	-	5	543	2,449	1	60	81	-	-	1	20
New Jersey.....	2	1	478	1,842	2	88	82	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania.....	-	1	725	5,317	2	58	84	1	1	2	-
EAST NORTH CENTRAL....	3	60	5,137	67,512	7	208	382	1	-	-	36
Ohio.....	-	7	1,125	6,309	2	69	102	-	-	-	8
Indiana.....	-	1	585	5,598	1	29	65	-	-	-	4
Illinois.....	2	25	904	11,230	2	47	74	1	-	-	9
Michigan.....	1	1	879	13,867	2	48	102	-	-	-	15
Wisconsin.....	-	26	1,644	30,508	-	15	39	-	-	-	-
WEST NORTH CENTRAL....	3	11	2,792	8,603	2	66	138	-	-	2	9
Minnesota.....	-	2	119	1,637	-	16	33	-	-	-	1
Iowa.....	-	-	743	5,272	-	12	21	-	-	1	2
Missouri.....	-	-	330	528	1	13	54	-	-	-	-
North Dakota.....	-	9	834	1,051	-	1	9	-	-	-	1
South Dakota.....	-	-	52	40	-	6	4	-	-	-	-
Nebraska.....	-	-	621	75	1	12	8	-	-	-	5
Kansas.....	3	-	93	NN	-	6	9	-	-	1	-
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	12	47	6,716	14,706	2	292	414	1	1	2	55
Delaware.....	-	-	43	251	1	6	4	-	-	-	8
Maryland.....	-	1	146	2,083	-	34	41	-	-	1	10
Dist. of Columbia..	-	-	22	380	-	10	11	-	-	-	-
Virginia.....	1	31	2,121	2,069	-	34	49	-	-	-	34
West Virginia.....	-	4	1,346	5,069	-	20	19	-	-	-	-
North Carolina.....	10	2	841	410	-	64	102	1	1	1	-
South Carolina.....	1	2	506	642	1	28	46	-	-	-	-
Georgia.....	-	-	32	233	-	44	57	-	-	-	-
Florida.....	-	7	1,659	3,569	-	52	85	-	-	-	3
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL....	16	29	5,073	19,370	1	122	215	-	-	1	61
Kentucky.....	16	17	1,315	4,661	-	34	80	-	-	-	59
Tennessee.....	-	9	1,794	12,066	1	51	70	-	-	-	2
Alabama.....	-	2	1,308	1,660	-	24	46	-	-	-	-
Mississippi.....	-	1	656	983	-	13	19	-	-	1	-
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL....	5	34	16,987	23,668	-	211	358	-	-	6	1
Arkansas.....	-	-	1,404	966	-	28	33	-	-	-	-
Louisiana.....	1	1	150	93	-	82	136	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma.....	4	-	3,320	470	-	16	18	-	-	1	-
Texas.....	-	33	12,113	22,139	-	85	171	-	-	5	1
MOUNTAIN.....	3	28	4,537	11,624	1	27	77	-	-	-	18
Montana.....	-	2	277	1,800	-	-	4	-	-	-	2
Idaho.....	-	-	374	1,514	-	1	5	-	-	-	-
Wyoming.....	-	-	178	144	-	1	6	-	-	-	-
Colorado.....	3	21	1,523	1,218	1	12	40	-	-	-	7
New Mexico.....	-	-	573	1,101	-	3	10	-	-	-	-
Arizona.....	-	4	987	5,218	-	4	8	-	-	-	8
Utah.....	-	1	356	586	-	4	-	-	-	-	1
Nevada.....	-	-	269	43	-	2	4	-	-	-	-
PACIFIC.....	5	60	12,112	19,861	2	301	500	-	-	-	55
Washington.....	-	9	5,400	3,453	-	25	37	-	-	-	2
Oregon.....	1	16	1,539	1,624	-	24	32	-	-	-	6
California.....	4	32	4,888	14,329	2	239	412	-	-	-	25
Alaska.....	-	-	130	332	-	9	15	-	-	-	15
Hawaii.....	-	3	155	123	-	4	4	-	-	-	7
Puerto Rico.....	-	10	2,059	2,452	1	11	10	-	-	-	3

## Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES  
FOR WEEKS ENDED  
JULY 29, 1967 AND JULY 30, 1966 (30th 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...	4,770	4	112	4	92	5	222	11	144	94	2,653
NEW ENGLAND.....	692	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	1	3	60
Maine.....	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15
New Hampshire.....	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	35
Vermont.....	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Massachusetts.....	88	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	2
Rhode Island.....	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Connecticut.....	476	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.....	232	-	9	-	-	-	21	-	17	4	52
New York City.....	4	-	5	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
New York, Up-State.	220	-	1	-	-	-	7	-	4	4	43
New Jersey.....	NN	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	6	-	-
Pennsylvania.....	8	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	7	-	9
EAST NORTH CENTRAL...	328	1	15	-	10	2	16	1	15	12	278
Ohio.....	115	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	7	3	97
Indiana.....	59	-	2	-	2	-	4	-	1	4	58
Illinois.....	34	1	7	-	8	-	1	1	7	2	56
Michigan.....	81	-	2	-	-	2	6	-	-	-	23
Wisconsin.....	39	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	44
WEST NORTH CENTRAL...	190	-	10	-	14	2	13	-	1	23	630
Minnesota.....	2	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	120
Iowa.....	69	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	2	76
Missouri.....	6	-	5	-	4	1	6	-	1	4	118
North Dakota.....	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	111
South Dakota.....	7	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	90
Nebraska.....	37	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	40
Kansas.....	18	-	-	-	8	-	1	-	-	2	75
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	598	-	25	-	8	-	27	2	57	9	348
Delaware.....	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland.....	153	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	11	-	-
Dist. of Columbia..	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Virginia.....	145	-	6	-	-	-	4	1	16	2	167
West Virginia.....	109	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	54
North Carolina.....	22	-	6	-	-	-	3	-	20	-	3
South Carolina.....	2	-	1	-	2	-	4	-	3	-	-
Georgia.....	6	-	3	-	3	-	8	1	7	5	79
Florida.....	153	-	9	-	1	-	4	-	-	2	45
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL...	940	-	18	-	8	-	32	5	26	14	516
Kentucky.....	78	-	-	-	1	-	14	2	9	6	114
Tennessee.....	712	-	8	-	5	-	6	3	13	7	364
Alabama.....	94	-	7	-	-	-	8	-	4	1	36
Mississippi.....	56	-	3	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	2
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL...	518	2	19	4	41	-	27	2	13	18	548
Arkansas.....	-	1	5	4	26	-	7	-	3	1	77
Louisiana.....	-	-	3	-	3	-	12	-	-	1	46
Oklahoma.....	35	-	-	-	9	-	4	-	6	11	177
Texas.....	483	1	11	-	3	-	4	2	4	5	248
MOUNTAIN.....	676	-	-	-	7	-	16	-	8	5	84
Montana.....	22	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Idaho.....	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming.....	8	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4
Colorado.....	384	-	-	-	1	-	11	-	8	1	10
New Mexico.....	121	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	24
Arizona.....	61	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	41
Utah.....	45	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	2
Nevada.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
PACIFIC.....	596	1	15	-	4	1	67	-	6	6	137
Washington.....	62	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
Oregon.....	42	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
California.....	456	1	12	-	2	1	64	-	5	6	135
Alaska.....	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii.....	15	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico.....	19	-	9	-	-	-	4	-	-	2	25



**ERRATUM: Vol. 16, No. 29 (week ending July 22, 1967)**

Last week's MMWR, which should read Vol. 16, No. 29 (week ending July 22, 1967), was mistakenly labeled as Vol. 16, No. 28 (week ending July 22, 1967). To avoid confusion with Vol. 16, No. 28 (week ending July 15, 1967), please correct the following issue as No. 29.

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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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