

MNWR

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY WEEKLY REPORT

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Epidemiologic Notes and Reports

Nosocomial Outbreak of Pharyngoconjunctival Fever Due to Adenovirus, Type 4 — New York

A 5½-year-old male was admitted to the intensive care unit of a New York State children's hospital on August 28, 1977, with acute obstruction of his upper airway, conjunctivitis, and fever of 38.9 C. Admission physical examination revealed marked hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids. His white blood cell count was 25,300 cells per mm³ with 70% segmented polymorphonuclear leukocytes, 14% non-segmented polymorphonuclear leukocytes (bands), 7% lymphocytes, and 9% monocytes. A bacterial culture of his throat yielded group A streptococcus. The child was intubated and treated with penicillin. Over the next 5 days he developed renal and hepatic failure and died on September 3. Adenovirus type 4 was recovered from throat and stool specimens obtained before his death and from specimens of his liver and lungs obtained at autopsy.

On September 1, a nurse who had cared for the patient developed conjunctivitis. Subsequently, 37 additional persons who had either worked in or had contact with the hospital acquired conjunctivitis with or without fever, coryza, cough, headache, and lymphadenopathy. Twenty-three of the cases were in nurses; 1 patient who had been in the intensive care unit during the hospitalization of the index case also became ill. The incubation period of the illness ranged from 2 to 10 days, and the illness usually lasted from 2 to 14 days. Treatment was mainly symptomatic, but antibiotic ophthalmic solutions were used in certain individuals. In an effort to control the outbreak, employees were not allowed to return to work until all signs and symptoms of conjunctivitis had cleared. Proper handwashing and isolation techniques were emphasized. Despite these measures, however, the outbreak lasted 1½ months.

Viral cultures were obtained from 18 employees during the period of active conjunctivitis. Four of 18 eye cultures and 3 of 7 throat cultures yielded adenovirus type 4. Intensive care unit personnel comprised 4 of the 5 confirmed cases. In addition, an eye culture obtained from a patient with conjunctivitis who had visited the pediatric outpatient

department on October 19, 1977, yielded adenovirus type 4, suggesting the presence of this agent in the community.

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Editorial Note: Type 4 adenovirus is a well-known cause of acute respiratory disease, particularly in military recruits (1). Experimental studies (2) and several previous outbreaks, including over 70 cases reported to CDC during the past summer from Georgia, confirmed the ability of this adenovirus type to cause outbreaks of pharyngoconjunctival fever. Although a mild nonfollicular conjunctivitis is the common denominator of most cases, associated symptoms such as fever, sore throat, and coryza occur in varying percentages of cases depending on the outbreak.

Adenovirus infections can cause severe illness, such as that responsible for the death of the index case in this series (3). Up to 10% of pediatric patients admitted for pneumonia have been postulated to have adenovirus as the etiologic agent of their illness (4). The fact that this outbreak spread despite appropriate measures to contain it may reflect the high level of susceptibility of the general population to a variety of adenovirus infections.

References

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4. Braudt CD, Kim HW, Vargusko AJ, et al: Infections in 18,000 infants and children in a controlled study of respiratory disease. 1. Adenovirus pathogenicity in relation to serologic type and illness syndrome. *Am J Epidemiol* 90:484-500, 1969

Acute and Possible Long-term Effects of 1,3-dichloropropene - California

A traffic accident in California in 1975 led to the exposure of some 80 persons to the pesticide, 1,3-dichloropropene. This account describes the original investigation and the 1977 followup of the chemical's acute and possible long-term effects.

A truck hauling a tank with an estimated 1,200 gallons of the pesticide Telone II (92% 1,3-dichloropropene; 8% other short-chain chlorinated hydrocarbons) was involved in an accident in Sutter County, California, on October 21, 1975, and a large portion of the volatile liquid spilled onto the highway. An estimated 80 persons (firemen, traffic officers, and bystanders) were exposed to the vapors. Forty-six persons were examined at a local hospital, and 24 with the greatest exposure were hospitalized overnight. The most common acute signs and symptoms were: headache (in 6 persons), mucous membrane irritation (5), dizziness (5), chest discomfort (4), and nausea and vomiting (4). Three persons reportedly lost consciousness. All hospitalized patients were showered and treated with intravenous fluids. Three men received oxygen and corticosteroids because of chest pain and cough. Eleven of 41 persons tested had a slightly elevated SGOT, SGPT, or both. Eight of the 11 were retested within 48-72 hours, and 5 still had a slightly elevated SGOT.

Twenty-eight patients were interviewed approximately 7-14 days after the episode about symptoms that had persisted or developed since their examination. The most commonly reported symptoms at that time were headache (in 12 persons), abdominal discomfort (6), chest discomfort (5), and malaise (5). Because of persistent dyspnea and cough, 1 person was diagnosed as having had pneumonia. Persons with heavy exposure were significantly more likely to report persisting symptoms ($p < .01$).

Approximately 2 years after the episode, in August and September 1977, 21 of the patients were interviewed by a physician. Ten of the 21 complained of severe or unusual headaches, 10 complained of chest pain or discomfort, and 13 complained of personality changes, such as fatigue, irritability, difficulty concentrating, or decreased libido. Two of the men with the most severe chest pain had had cardiac catheterization and were found to have normal coronary arteriograms. The frequency of these long-persisting symptoms was not significantly associated with the intensity of acute Telone exposure.

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Table I. Summary—Cases of Specified Notifiable Diseases: United States

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

DISEASE	6th WEEK ENDING		MEDIAN 1973-1977 ††	CUMULATIVE, FIRST 6 WEEKS		
	February 11, 1978	February 12, 1977 †		February 11, 1978	February 12, 1977 †	MEDIAN 1973-1977 ††
Aseptic meningitis	15	37	35	204	225	226
Brucellosis	4	6	3	11	20	13
Chickenpox	3,194	5,664	5,296	18,331	30,402	27,061
Diphtheria	-	1	1	8	2	12
Encephalitis	Primary	7	14	50	77	85
	Post-Infectious	1	1	12	7	20
Hepatitis, Viral	Type B	195	289	1,495	1,726	1,163
	Type A	469	654	793	2,847	3,825
	Type unspecified	134	173	-	893	1,003
Malaria	3	7	6	38	29	29
Measles (rubeola)	362	1,304	656	1,475	5,948	2,931
Meningococcal infections, total	51	42	39	254	235	183
Civilian	51	42	38	253	234	180
Military	-	-	-	1	1	3
Mumps	361	603	1,765	2,000	3,285	8,210
Pertussis	37	14	-	235	90	-
Rubella (German measles)	102	414	350	731	1,365	1,189
Tetanus	-	-	1	1	7	7
Tuberculosis	478	555	559	2,588	2,963	3,009
Tularemia	2	1	2	8	11	10
Typhoid fever	2	5	6	20	34	34
Typhus, tick-borne (Rky. Mt. spotted fever)	-	2	1	5	8	8
Venerable Diseases:						
Gonorrhea	15,178	17,817	18,043	100,740	111,690	111,690
Civilian	543	567	567	2,580	3,529	3,529
Military	290	454	491	2,003	2,671	2,993
Syphilis, primary and secondary	4	11	11	31	40	44
Civilian	4	11	11	31	40	44
Military	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rabies in animals	16	39	39	207	261	261

Table II. Notifiable Diseases of Low Frequency: United States

	CUM.		CUM.
Anthrax:	-	Poliomyelitis, total:	-
Botulism:	1	Paralytic:	-
Congenital rubella syndrome:	-	Psittacosis: Conn. 1	3
Leprosy:	4	Rabies in man:	-
Leptospirosis:	4	Trichinosis:	6
Plague:	-	Typhus, murine:	3

† Delayed reports received for calendar year 1977 are used to update last year's weekly and cumulative totals.

†† Medians for Gonorrhea and Syphilis are based on data for 1975-1977

* Delayed reports: Typhus, murine: Va. -1(1977)

Table III
Cases of Specified Notifiable Diseases: United States
Weeks Ending February 11, 1978 and February 12, 1977 - 6th Week

AREA REPORTING	ASEPTIC MENIN- GITIS	BRUCEL- LOSIS	CHICKEN- POX	DIPHTHERIA		ENCEPHALITIS			HEPATITIS, VIRAL			MALARIA	
						Primary: Arthropod- borne and Unspecified		Post In- fectious	Type B	Type A	Type Unspecified		
						1978	1977 †	1978	1978	1978	1978		
UNITED STATES	15	4	3,194	-	8	7	14	1	195	469	134	3	38
NEW ENGLAND	-	1	111	-	-	-	1	-	8	8	2	1	3
Maine*	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
New Hampshire*	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	-	1	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	2	-	1
Rhode Island*	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Connecticut	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	5	3	-	1	1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	3	1	183	-	-	-	5	-	37	77	29	-	13
Upstate New York	3	1	136	-	-	-	-	-	8	48	16	-	-
New York City	-	-	47	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	1	-	9
New Jersey*	-	-	NN	-	-	-	3	-	20	19	10	-	-
Pennsylvania*	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	NA	1	NA	6	9	2	NA	4
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	1	-	1,433	-	-	6	-	-	31	71	13	-	-
Ohio*	-	-	156	-	-	-	-	-	8	12	-	-	-
Indiana	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	7	3	-	-
Illinois	-	-	388	-	-	-	-	-	6	15	7	-	-
Michigan	1	-	501	-	-	5	-	-	9	34	3	-	-
Wisconsin*	-	-	388	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	-	-	-
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	-	-	580	-	-	-	-	-	15	31	10	-	4
Minnesota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	16	-	-	1
Iowa	-	-	147	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-
Missouri*	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	2
North Dakota	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	-	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	1
Kansas	-	-	345	-	-	-	-	-	6	8	2	-	-
SOUTH ATLANTIC	4	2	259	-	-	2	1	1	48	49	18	1	5
Delaware*	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland	-	-	18	-	-	1	-	-	8	1	1	-	1
District of Columbia*	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia*	1	2	15	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	8	-	-
West Virginia	-	-	128	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-
North Carolina	-	-	NN	-	-	-	-	-	7	11	1	-	-
South Carolina	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	2	-	1
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	2	-	-	1
Florida*	3	-	82	-	-	1	1	1	15	23	6	1	2
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	2	-	26	-	-	1	1	-	14	18	-	-	-
Kentucky	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	-	-	NN	-	-	-	1	-	9	11	-	-	-
Alabama	2	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	3	3	-	-	-
Mississippi	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	1	-	335	-	-	4	-	-	16	119	43	-	3
Arkansas*	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	4	6	4	-	-
Louisiana	-	-	NN	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	1	-	2
Oklahoma	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	5	-	-
Texas*	1	-	311	-	-	2	-	-	7	97	33	-	1
MOUNTAIN	2	-	169	-	-	-	-	-	10	60	15	1	1
Montana	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Idaho*	-	-	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado	-	-	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	1	1
New Mexico	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	13	4	-	-
Arizona	-	-	NN	-	-	-	-	-	4	26	8	-	-
Utah	1	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Nevada*	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PACIFIC	2	-	98	-	8	-	1	-	16	36	4	-	9
Washington	2	-	31	-	8	-	-	-	2	9	-	-	1
Oregon	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	8	17	4	-	-
California	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	NA	1	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	8
Alaska	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	-
Guam*	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	NA	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	-
Puerto Rico	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	2
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NN: Not notifiable
 NA: Not available
 †Delayed reports received for 1977 are not shown below but are used to update last year's weekly and cumulative totals.
 *The following delayed reports will be reflected in next week's issue: Aseptic meningitis: R.I. +1, Pa. +2, Mo. +1; Chickenpox: R.I. +60, Pa. +74, Wis. +8, Del. +7, Idaho +12, Guam +3; Encephalitis: Pa. +1, Enceph. post: Mo. +1; Hepatitis B: R.I. +1, N.J. +28, Pa. +15, Ohio -1, Mo. +2, D.C. +1, Tex. +1, Nev. +1; Hepatitis A: Maine +1, N.H. +2, R.I. +2, N.J. +17, Pa. +9, Ohio +1, Fla. -4, Ark. -1, Nev. +1; Hep. unsp.: N.J. -5, Pa. +7, D.C. +1, Va. -1, Tex. +1; Malaria: Pa. +2

Table III-Continued
 Cases of Specified Notifiable Diseases: United States
 Weeks Ending February 11, 1978 and February 12, 1977 - 6th Week

REPORTING AREA	MEASLES (Rubeola)			MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS TOTAL			MUMPS		PERTUSSIS	RUBELLA		TETANUS
	1978	CUMULATIVE		1978	CUMULATIVE		1978	CUM. 1978	1978	1978	CUM. 1978	CUM. 1978
		1978	1977 †		1978	1977 †						
UNITED STATES	362	1,475	5,948	51	254	235	361	2,000	37	102	731	1
NEW ENGLAND	2	28	225	3	15	9	9	122	-	1	17	-
Maine	2	13	-	1	3	1	5	86	-	1	8	-
New Hampshire*	-	3	136	1	3	-	-	3	-	-	2	-
Vermont	-	2	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	-	9	21	-	3	3	-	12	-	-	5	-
Rhode Island*	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Connecticut	-	1	29	-	4	5	4	18	-	-	2	-
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	25	123	729	3	39	32	22	116	3	4	71	-
Upstate New York	14	76	103	2	14	8	9	42	3	3	13	-
New York City	10	32	35	1	14	8	6	39	-	1	7	-
New Jersey*	1	2	16	-	6	12	7	24	-	-	23	-
Pennsylvania*	NA	13	575	NA	5	4	NA	11	NA	NA	28	-
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	159	717	1,736	8	23	31	160	741	13	49	319	-
Ohio	1	10	56	-	1	16	19	70	3	3	12	-
Indiana	-	20	927	2	9	-	-	35	-	9	19	-
Illinois	25	76	136	-	-	6	66	250	4	-	-	-
Michigan	133	583	132	5	11	6	44	264	3	29	234	-
Wisconsin*	-	28	485	1	2	3	31	122	3	17	54	-
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	7	18	1,310	-	10	10	75	349	1	10	36	-
Minnesota	-	1	159	-	2	-	-	5	-	-	1	-
Iowa	-	7	763	-	1	2	3	15	-	-	2	-
Missouri*	-	-	110	-	6	8	32	122	1	6	10	-
North Dakota	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	15	-
Nebraska	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Kansas	7	10	269	-	1	-	39	200	-	4	8	-
SOUTH ATLANTIC	111	266	144	19	79	46	20	122	6	12	71	1
Delaware*	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	7	-	-	1	-
Maryland	-	-	10	2	3	4	1	11	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	91	158	84	2	9	3	5	33	1	7	18	-
West Virginia	8	51	23	1	3	4	2	17	1	4	40	-
North Carolina	-	23	1	3	16	11	3	21	-	1	3	-
South Carolina	10	36	1	2	9	4	-	7	-	-	-	-
Georgia	-	-	23	1	9	8	-	3	4	-	-	-
Florida*	2	17	2	8	30	11	8	23	-	-	9	1
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	35	156	108	5	17	21	30	197	5	1	39	-
Kentucky	2	28	53	-	6	10	2	32	-	-	10	-
Tennessee	32	108	55	2	6	7	19	143	5	1	26	-
Alabama	1	1	-	3	5	3	8	20	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	-	19	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	3	-
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	19	65	201	10	35	45	32	193	4	19	35	-
Arkansas	-	1	2	-	4	2	1	14	-	-	3	-
Louisiana	14	25	7	4	6	24	-	6	-	17	23	-
Oklahoma	-	4	16	1	3	-	4	4	-	1	3	-
Texas	5	35	176	5	22	19	27	169	4	1	6	-
MOUNTAIN	2	27	420	1	2	5	11	41	-	4	17	-
Montana	-	22	175	-	-	-	2	6	-	-	-	-
Idaho	-	-	20	-	-	1	2	7	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado	1	4	53	-	-	1	4	13	-	2	3	-
New Mexico	-	-	136	1	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Arizona	-	-	29	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	2	-
Utah	1	1	2	-	-	-	3	10	-	2	11	-
Nevada	-	-	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
PACIFIC	2	55	1,075	2	34	36	2	119	5	2	126	-
Washington	1	10	88	1	8	5	-	27	-	2	22	-
Oregon	-	1	12	-	3	2	1	18	5	-	11	-
California	NA	39	927	-	21	23	NA	66	NA	NA	92	-
Alaska	-	-	48	1	2	5	-	3	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	1	5	-	-	-	1	1	5	-	-	1	-
Guam	NA	-	2	-	-	-	NA	-	NA	NA	-	-
Puerto Rico	6	20	60	-	-	-	30	112	-	-	-	-
Virgin Islands	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

NA: Not available

†Delayed reports received for 1977 are not shown below but are used to update last year's weekly and cumulative totals.

*The following delayed reports will be reflected in next week's issue: Measles: N.H. +1, Pa. +12, Wis. -4, Men. inf.: R.I. +1, Pa. +2, Mo. +1, Fla. +2; Mumps: R.I. +2, N.J. +6, Pa. +2, Mo. +2, Del. +1, Pertussis: Mo. +2; Rubella: N.J. +25, Pa. +14

Table III-Continued
Cases of Specified Notifiable Diseases: United States
Weeks Ending February 11, 1978 and February 12, 1977 - 6th Week

REPORTING AREA	TUBERCULOSIS		TULA-REMICIA	TYPHOID FEVER		TYPHUS-FEVER TICK-BORNE (RMSE)		VENEREAL DISEASES (Civilian Cases Only)						RABIES IN ANIMALS
	1978	CUM. 1978	CUM. 1978	1978	CUM. 1978	1978	CUM. 1978	GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS (Pri. & Sec.)		CUM. 1978		
								1978	CUMULATIVE		1978		CUMULATIVE	
									1978	1977†			1978	1977†
UNITED STATES	478	2,588	8	2	20	-	5	15,178	103,740	111,690	290	2,003	2,671	207
NEW ENGLAND	8	69	-	-	-	-	-	335	2,559	2,779	9	64	88	2
Maine*	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	20	206	231	1	1	2	2
New Hampshire*	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	10	117	104	1	1	-	-
Vermont	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	20	78	65	-	-	3	-
Massachusetts	3	29	-	-	-	-	-	165	1,153	1,169	5	43	63	-
Rhode Island*	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	18	118	183	-	1	-	-
Connecticut	2	19	-	-	-	-	-	102	887	1,027	2	18	20	-
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	112	414	-	-	5	-	2	1,277	9,958	13,352	42	287	392	4
Upstate New York	20	60	-	-	2	-	-	276	1,227	1,256	-	19	30	4
New York City	71	252	-	-	2	-	-	601	4,790	7,296	34	208	251	-
New Jersey*	21	102	-	-	-	-	-	400	1,945	1,728	8	35	56	-
Pennsylvania*	NA	-	-	NA	1	NA	2	NA	1,996	3,072	NA	25	55	-
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	81	428	-	-	1	-	-	3,744	13,413	16,809	29	86	331	4
Ohio	26	96	-	-	1	-	-	1,554	4,149	4,532	12	28	85	-
Indiana	9	62	-	-	-	-	-	163	1,752	1,357	6	17	12	2
Illinois	20	164	-	-	-	-	-	1,083	2,573	5,909	2	10	192	1
Michigan*	24	91	-	-	-	-	-	630	3,582	3,614	6	23	32	-
Wisconsin*	2	15	-	-	-	-	-	314	1,357	1,397	3	8	10	1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	17	81	4	-	1	-	-	1,000	5,522	6,034	3	39	58	71
Minnesota	7	18	-	-	-	-	-	132	943	957	-	7	19	29
Iowa	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	101	789	742	2	5	5	15
Missouri	4	26	3	-	1	-	-	500	2,122	2,629	1	16	18	10
North Dakota	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	23	131	87	-	-	1	14
South Dakota*	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	34	223	178	-	1	1	-
Nebraska	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	56	432	489	-	1	6	-
Kansas	6	14	1	-	-	-	-	154	882	952	-	9	8	3
SOUTH ATLANTIC	122	632	1	1	3	-	1	3,993	25,449	26,049	110	606	777	25
Delaware*	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	15	329	354	-	3	7	-
Maryland*	7	128	1	-	-	-	-	86	2,835	3,074	5	34	57	-
District of Columbia	9	40	-	-	-	-	-	252	1,703	1,847	12	52	89	-
Virginia	19	60	-	-	1	-	-	435	2,366	2,835	7	56	69	-
West Virginia	4	29	-	-	-	-	-	76	401	357	-	-	-	-
North Carolina	13	110	-	-	-	-	-	498	3,576	3,659	9	55	114	-
South Carolina	11	62	-	-	-	-	-	301	2,167	2,513	9	27	35	3
Georgia	17	67	-	-	-	-	1	746	4,874	4,973	29	147	131	19
Florida	41	135	-	1	2	-	-	1,584	7,198	6,437	39	232	275	3
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	47	263	2	-	1	-	1	1,463	8,828	9,328	18	88	89	4
Kentucky	12	39	-	-	1	-	-	271	978	1,286	4	9	11	4
Tennessee	4	71	2	-	-	-	1	655	3,058	3,882	10	30	28	-
Alabama	21	73	-	-	-	-	-	353	2,771	2,418	1	15	17	-
Mississippi	10	80	-	-	-	-	-	184	2,021	1,742	3	34	33	-
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	73	287	-	-	1	-	-	2,182	15,059	15,031	68	341	334	53
Arkansas	7	32	-	-	-	-	-	144	812	1,148	6	17	7	10
Louisiana	5	75	-	-	-	-	-	419	2,294	2,047	9	67	67	1
Oklahoma	15	37	-	-	-	-	-	203	1,306	1,252	3	13	10	17
Texas*	46	143	-	-	1	-	-	1,416	10,647	10,584	50	244	250	25
MOUNTAIN	8	79	-	-	-	-	-	545	3,699	4,357	6	46	46	1
Montana	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	29	275	253	-	-	-	-
Idaho	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	20	125	221	-	-	2	-
Wyoming	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	17	75	134	-	3	2	-
Colorado	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	148	1,058	1,157	4	14	18	-
New Mexico*	2	12	-	-	-	-	-	106	510	591	-	10	10	-
Arizona	4	42	-	-	-	-	-	123	377	1,191	2	13	11	1
Utah	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	23	208	239	-	1	2	-
Nevada	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	79	571	571	-	5	1	-
PACIFIC	10	335	1	1	8	-	1	639	16,253	17,951	5	446	556	43
Washington	NA	-	-	1	1	-	-	320	1,124	1,435	NA	11	16	-
Oregon	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	186	1,260	1,310	3	10	20	-
California	NA	244	1	NA	7	NA	1	NA	13,009	14,383	NA	417	511	42
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	524	470	-	1	1	1
Hawaii	9	81	-	-	-	-	-	52	336	353	2	7	8	-
Guam*	NA	-	-	NA	-	NA	-	NA	-	47	NA	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	10	54	-	-	-	-	-	42	303	360	6	45	75	1
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	32	20	-	3	-	-

NA: Not available

†Delayed reports received for 1977 are not shown below but are used to update last year's weekly and cumulative totals.

The following delayed reports will be reflected in next week's issue: TB: N.J. +11, Mich. -1, Wis. +1, Md. -2; Typhoid fever: Tex. -1; GC: N.H. +4 mil., R.I. +13 civ. +1 mil., N.J. +267 civ. +32 mil., Pa. +593 civ., Del. +241 civ., N.Mex. +1 civ., Guam +3 civ.; Syphilis: N.J. +7, Pa. +6, Wis. -1; An. rabies: Maine +4, S. Dak. +12

Table IV
Deaths in 121 United States Cities*
Week Ending February 11, 1978 — 6th Week

REPORTING AREA	ALL CAUSES					Pneumonia and Influenza ALL AGES	REPORTING AREA	ALL CAUSES					Pneumonia and Influenza ALL AGES
	ALL AGES	65 Years and Over	45-64 Years	25-44 Years	Under 1 Year			ALL AGES	65 Years and Over	45-64 Years	25-44 Years	Under 1 Year	
NEW ENGLAND	571	372	157	19	10	44	SOUTH ATLANTIC	1,270	765	354	83	24	91
† Boston, Mass.	165	98	49	7	4	11	Atlanta, Ga.	144	80	45	14	2	4
Bridgeport, Conn.	21	15	5	—	1	2	Baltimore, Md.	216	135	60	15	1	11
Cambridge, Mass.	39	32	7	—	—	6	Charlotte, N. C.	87	55	24	6	2	7
Fall River, Mass.	44	30	14	—	—	2	Jacksonville, Fla.	136	79	39	4	5	14
Hartford, Conn.	33	16	14	2	—	—	Miami, Fla.	117	67	36	5	3	8
Lowell, Mass.	11	8	3	—	—	—	Norfolk, Va.	75	42	20	5	2	8
Lynn, Mass.	17	13	4	—	—	—	Richmond, Va.	96	61	22	7	2	12
New Bedford, Mass.	23	18	5	—	—	3	Savannah, Ga.	48	27	16	2	2	12
New Haven, Conn.	42	28	10	2	1	—	St. Petersburg, Fla.	112	91	17	4	—	4
Providence, R.I.	44	27	14	—	2	3	Tampa, Fla.	84	59	15	3	1	9
Somerville, Mass.	8	7	1	—	—	1	Washington, D. C.	117	51	48	14	3	2
Springfield, Mass.	46	24	13	5	2	5	Wilmington, Del.	38	18	12	4	1	—
Waterbury, Conn.	24	18	6	—	—	1	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	827	502	231	41	25	60
Worcester, Mass.	54	38	12	3	—	9	Birmingham, Ala.	125	68	39	6	4	5
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	2,858	1,872	707	151	69	171	Chattanooga, Tenn.	85	60	16	5	1	12
Albany, N. Y.	59	43	11	2	3	—	Knoxville, Tenn.	59	43	12	—	2	2
Allentown, Pa.	30	20	6	4	—	2	Louisville, Ky.	126	75	37	7	6	14
Buffalo, N. Y.	128	83	38	4	1	11	Memphis, Tenn.	193	115	58	10	3	8
Camden, N. J.	37	21	11	1	—	3	Mobile, Ala.	58	34	18	2	2	3
Elizabeth, N. J.	24	19	3	—	—	1	Montgomery, Ala.	64	35	21	3	4	6
Erie, Pa.	50	35	11	2	1	8	Nashville, Tenn.	117	72	30	8	3	10
Jersey City, N. J.	47	25	20	2	—	—	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	1,415	813	367	101	72	67
Newark, N. J.	68	29	26	8	2	5	Austin, Tex.	59	34	11	4	7	3
New York City, N. Y.	1,270	835	304	75	28	59	Baton Rouge, La.	52	31	11	4	3	5
Paterson, N. J.	30	21	6	2	1	—	Corpus Christi, Tex.	43	29	6	2	5	1
Philadelphia, Pa.	411	245	119	20	17	21	Dallas, Tex.	202	120	44	16	14	9
Pittsburgh, Pa.	226	149	54	10	9	20	El Paso, Tex.	39	20	8	7	1	3
Reading, Pa.	49	36	11	1	—	4	Fort Worth, Tex.	93	57	22	3	6	4
Rochester, N. Y.	136	102	23	8	1	15	Houston, Tex.	406	209	125	35	18	6
Schenectady, N. Y.	26	18	7	1	—	—	Little Rock, Ark.	88	51	28	4	2	8
Scranton, Pa.	39	23	13	1	1	—	New Orleans, La.	119	69	37	6	5	3
Syracuse, N. Y.	114	82	23	5	3	8	San Antonio, Tex.	162	103	41	8	2	11
Trenton, N. J.	50	42	7	1	—	5	Shreveport, La.	55	26	18	5	3	4
Utica, N. Y.	26	18	6	1	1	4	Tulsa, Okla.	97	64	16	7	6	10
Yonkers, N. Y.	38	26	8	3	1	5	MOUNTAIN	601	371	145	37	24	36
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	2,909	1,831	759	140	77	122	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	55	34	14	2	1	8
Akron, Ohio	87	61	17	3	2	1	Colorado Springs, Colo.	44	20	15	3	4	5
Canton, Ohio	50	34	9	4	1	4	Denver, Colo.	144	95	29	9	3	7
Chicago, Ill.	625	343	203	30	13	17	Las Vegas, Nev.	23	11	9	1	1	—
Cincinnati, Ohio †	196	134	44	7	1	12	Ogden, Utah	23	19	2	—	2	3
Cleveland, Ohio	226	126	70	15	8	3	Phoenix, Ariz.	153	93	34	13	6	5
Columbus, Ohio	176	105	48	9	11	6	Pueblo, Colo.	23	15	7	1	—	3
Dayton, Ohio	131	92	31	5	2	8	Salt Lake City, Utah	50	29	13	3	4	3
Detroit, Mich.	316	191	84	23	8	11	Tucson, Ariz.	86	55	22	5	3	2
Evansville, Ind.	40	24	13	2	1	3	PACIFIC	2,093	1,318	457	143	100	70
Fort Wayne, Ind.	91	55	18	4	—	12	Berkeley, Calif.	22	15	4	3	—	2
Gary, Ind.	24	15	4	2	2	2	Fresno, Calif.	67	43	12	3	6	2
Grand Rapids, Mich.	78	54	17	3	2	8	Glendale, Calif.	39	26	6	5	1	2
Indianapolis, Ind.	226	146	63	7	7	2	Honolulu, Hawaii	63	23	17	9	6	—
Madison, Wis.	54	34	13	—	4	10	Long Beach, Calif.	139	81	38	11	7	2
Milwaukee, Wis.	171	124	30	10	3	7	Los Angeles, Calif.	798	501	162	65	38	26
Peoria, Ill.	52	27	14	4	4	2	Oakland, Calif.	66	38	19	5	3	—
Rockford, Ill.	38	28	6	1	2	6	Pasadena, Calif.	36	25	5	4	2	1
South Bend, Ind.	72	53	15	—	1	5	Portland, Ore.	152	104	34	3	8	8
Toledo, Ohio	197	139	41	8	5	3	Sacramento, Calif.	69	47	13	1	2	3
Youngstown, Ohio	69	46	19	3	—	—	San Diego, Calif.	153	95	42	3	9	—
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	839	544	204	30	38	56	† San Francisco, Calif.	205	129	45	17	9	3
Des Moines, Iowa	78	50	19	5	2	2	San Jose, Calif.	67	47	13	4	—	2
Duluth, Minn.	21	14	5	1	1	7	Seattle, Wash.	143	95	29	7	6	11
Kansas City, Kans.	29	20	6	1	1	1	Spokane, Wash.	45	28	11	2	3	5
Kansas City, Mo.	172	112	35	8	10	10	Tacoma, Wash.	29	21	7	1	—	3
Lincoln, Nebr.	36	27	7	—	1	4	TOTAL	13,383	8,388	3,381	745	439	717
Minneapolis, Minn.	96	56	30	3	4	4	Expected Number	12,476	7,669	3,195	734	432	532
Omaha, Nebr.	94	59	25	5	4	2							
St. Louis, Mo.	167	97	56	2	7	7							
St. Paul, Minn.	89	70	10	1	6	6							
Wichita, Kans.	57	39	11	4	2	13							

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

†Data not available this week; numbers are estimates based on average percent of regional total.

The Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, circulation 70,000, is published by the Center 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: Center for Disease Control, Attn.: Editor, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, Atlanta, Georgia 30333.

Send mailing list additions, deletions, and address changes to: Center for Disease Control, Attn.: Distribution Services, GSO, 1-SB-36, Atlanta, Georgia 30333. When requesting changes be sure to give your former address, including zip code and mailing list code number, or send an old address label.

1,3-dichloropropene — continued

Editorial Note: 1,3-dichloropropene is a colorless, volatile pesticide with a chloroform-like odor. It is usually applied undiluted to the soil around vegetable and tobacco crops to control nematodes and insects. About 25 million kg of the chemical are produced annually (1) and used mainly in the Pacific, Southeastern, and Appalachian states (2). Exposure to the vapor causes irritation of the mucosal and respiratory tracts. Application of the liquid to the intact skin of a rabbit causes erythema and vesication after exposures as brief as 30 seconds (3). The chemical is absorbed through the intact skin, and systemic toxicity may follow cutaneous exposure as well as inhalation or ingestion of the compound. Central nervous system depression and hepatic and renal toxicity occur in test animals following extensive exposure. Rats excrete about 70% of the compound in their urine within 24 hours and nearly 90% in urine, feces, and exhaled air within 96 hours (4).

Tests at the California State Health Department and elsewhere (5) have shown that pesticides containing 1,3-dichloropropene are mutagenic. All mutagens, however, are not carcinogenic or teratogenic (6), and animal studies are needed to determine if 1,3-dichloropropene is either.

The long-term effects of acute or chronic exposures to 1,3-dichloropropene presently are unknown. The persistent symptoms among some of the persons exposed at the chemical spill reported here raise the question of long-term effects in spite of the absence of objective abnormalities or

a dose-response effect. The symptoms are similar to those reported for a group of 10 persons who complained of fatigue, headaches, reduced tolerance for alcohol, "neurotic and depressive symptoms," and decreased libido 13 years after an exposure to methyl chloride (7). Whether the 2 episodes reflect common pathologic effects of short-chain chlorinated hydrocarbons, common symptoms resulting from different pathologies, or mere coincidence is presently unknown but deserves further attention.

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Coccidioidomycosis — California

A violent windstorm in the San Joaquin Valley on December 20 and 21, 1977, created extensive dust clouds which spread to many areas of California. State and local health officials became concerned that dust bearing the arthroconidia of *Coccidioides immitis* would expose people outside the regions endemic for coccidioidomycosis to the disease (7). During the first 24 days of January, 11% of 656 sera obtained from persons with suspected coccidioidomycosis and submitted to the Kern County (Calif) Health Department for tube precipitin tests were positive for *C. immitis*; by comparison, 2% of 300 sera submitted in January 1977, 9% of 400 sera submitted in January 1976, and 6% of 250 sera submitted in January 1975 were positive. During the same period, the University of California at Davis reported that 18% of 356 sera submitted were positive compared with 4% of 206 sera tested in January 1977. Several of these patients lived outside endemic regions of the state.

Reported by J Leonard, R Talbot, Kern County Health Dept Laboratory; Demosthenes Pappagianis, PhD, University of California,

Davis; SB Werner, MD, California State Dept of Health; Bacterial Diseases Div, Bur of Epidemiology, CDC.

Editorial Note: Persons who traveled through the San Joaquin Valley during the storm and those who were subsequently exposed to dust clouds from the area may have been exposed to *C. immitis*. Because the incubation period is 1-3 weeks, physicians should suspect the diagnosis in exposed persons who developed flu-like symptoms in January. The diagnosis can be confirmed by the early appearance of *C. immitis* precipitins or by the later appearance of antibodies detected by complement-fixation or immunodiffusion tests or skin-test conversion (2).

References

1. California State Dept of Health: The December 20-21, 1977, Central Valley dust storm and coccidioidomycosis. *California Morbidity*, supplement to No. 3, Jan 27, 1978
2. Smith CE, Simmons SA: Pattern of 39,500 serologic tests in coccidioidomycosis. *JAMA* 160:546, 1956

Influenza — United States, Canada

District of Columbia: During the weeks ending January 28 and February 4, two H1N1 viruses similar to A/USSR/90/77 and 13 A/Texas-like viruses were isolated from outpatients at Children's Hospital. Currently, influenza-like illness is widespread at a juvenile detention center, a junior high school, and a local college. Laboratory results from these outbreaks are pending.

California: Two isolates of an A/USSR-like virus have been

obtained from students at 2 colleges in the Bay Area. The students became ill in late January and early February.

New Jersey: During a moderate outbreak of influenza-like illness at Ft. Dix, 1 isolate of a virus preliminarily identified as A/USSR/90/77 was recovered from a 19-year-old soldier. Throughout the state, about 1/3 of the college student health clinics are reporting increased patient visits

Influenza — continued

for upper respiratory illness. Influenza outbreaks are occurring at Princeton and Rutgers universities.

Tennessee: Isolates of A/USSR-like viruses have been obtained from 2 students in Memphis, and several schools in the east, south, and west areas of the city have reported 20-40% absenteeism for the past 2 weeks. The illness generally lasts 3-5 days and is primarily in teenagers.

Illinois: Isolates of viruses resembling A/USSR/90/77 have been made during outbreaks at 2 military training facilities and 3 colleges in the northern and central parts of the state.

New York: Two viruses similar to A/USSR/90/77 have been isolated from cadets at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. The illness began on January 23, and by January 30 the peak number of patient visits for sick call was

approximately 500. Sick call visits have now decreased, however, to the usual 50-60 a day. The illness affected about 2,400 of the 4,400 cadets but few of the permanent staff of 10,000.

Canada: No H1N1 viruses have been isolated in Canada. Moderate to widespread outbreaks attributable to A/Victoria and A/Texas-like viruses have been reported in 7 provinces.

Reported by R Webster, PhD, St Judes Hospital, Memphis; Col F Top, MD, Walter Reed Institute of Army Research; R Parrott, MD, Children's Hospital, Washington, DC; Laboratory Center for Disease Control, Ottawa, Canada; WHO Collaborating Laboratory for Influenza, Respiratory Virology Br, Virology Div, Bur of Laboratories, Surveillance and Assessment Br, Immunization Div, Bur of State Services, CDC.

International Notes**Quarantine Measures**

The following changes should be made in the "Supplement-Health Information for International Travel," Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, Vol. 26, August 1977:

AFGHANISTAN

Cholera — Delete all information.

Yellow fever — Insert code II.

Smallpox — Delete all information. Insert code II. Insert: A Certificate is required ALSO from travelers who within the preceding 14 days have been in:

Africa: Angola; Botswana; Djibouti; Ethiopia; Kenya; Lesotho; Malawi; Mozambique; Namibia; Rhodesia; Somalia; South Africa; Sudan; Swaziland; Tanzania, United Republic of; Uganda; Yemen; Yemen, Democratic; Zambia

Asia: China, Iran, Iraq, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand

ANTIGUA

Smallpox — Delete all information. Insert code II. Insert: A Certificate is required ALSO from travelers who within the preceding 14 days have been in a country where a recent case of smallpox has occurred. A Certificate is required ALSO from travelers arriving from: Africa: Somalia

BAHRAIN

Smallpox — Delete note. Insert: A Certificate is required ALSO from travelers who within the preceding 14 days have been in a country any part of which is infected.

BRUNEI

Cholera — Under code delete >6 months. Insert >1yr.

BULGARIA

Smallpox — Delete note. Insert: A Certificate is required ALSO from travelers who within the preceding 14 days have been in a country any part of which is infected.

CAMBODIA

Change name to DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

CANAL ZONE

Yellow fever — Delete note.

Smallpox — Delete note. Insert: A Certificate is required ALSO from travelers who within the preceding 14 days have been in a country any part of which is infected.

CHILE

Smallpox — Delete note.

Addendum, Vol. 27, No. 6

p 48 In the article, "Influenza — Worldwide," add the following to the credits: Col L McLaughlin, MC, Francis Warren Air Force Base, Cheyenne.

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