NATIONAL COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CENTER

Morbidity and Mortality

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WEEKLY REPORT

Week Ending August 31, 1968

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

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

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EPIDEMIOLOGIC NOTES AND REPORTS

FOOD POISONING – New Jersey

An outbreak of food poisoning occurred on May 8 among 200 employees and a group of 45 students who had eaten in an industrial plant's cafeteria in New Jersey on May 7. The noon meal on May 7 was incriminated because it was the only meal eaten at the plant by the student group. Of 72 employees and 40 students questioned, 48 reported illness (overall attack rate 42 percent). The most frequently reported symptoms were fever, diarrhea, abdominal pain, and to a less extent vomiting. The mean incubation period was 21 hours with a range of 4-46 hours, and the median duration of symptoms was 50-59 hours.

Differential attack rates for those who ate and did not eat the various foods implicated veal parmesan or baked macaroni or both as the responsible vehicles (Table 1). Baked macaroni was prepared and first served 4 days prior to the incriminated meal. The leftover servings were stored in a refrigerator until the morning of May 7. During the interim (a weekend) the electricity at the plant was turned off for a total of 10 1/2 hours. During the power shutdown,

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

DISEASE	35th WEEK ENDED		MEDIAN	CUMULATIVE, FIRST 35 WEEKS		
	August 31, 1968	September 2, 1967	1963 - 1967	1968	1967	MEDIAN 1963 - 1967
Aseptic meningitis	207	121	68	2,163	1,631	1,234
Brucellosis	4	6	6	145	176	176
Diphtheria	5	5	3	110	72	120
Encephalitis, primary:						
Arthropod-borne & unspecified	54	70	- - -	752	1,044	- - -
Encephalitis, post-infectious	6	10	- - -	357	616	- - -
Hepatitis, serum	94	45	556	2,875	1,442	26,540
Hepatitis, infectious	856	638		29,519	25,589	
Malaria	71	47	4	1,449	1,323	69
Measles (rubeola)	126	172	516	19,481	57,426	239,140
Meningococcal infections, total	32	26	27	1,976	1,642	1,977
Civilian	30	25	- - -	1,799	1,529	- - -
Military	2	1	- - -	177	113	- - -
Mumps	474	- - -	- - -	123,812	- - -	- - -
Poliomyelitis, total	–	–	2	35	23	66
Paralytic	–	–	2	35	20	59
Rubella (German measles)	272	133	- - -	43,345	39,600	- - -
Streptococcal sore throat & scarlet fever	3,668	4,098	3,878	296,099	318,997	287,366
Tetanus	4	5	5	101	146	167
Tularemia	7	5	7	137	123	175
Typhoid fever	10	15	11	220	272	272
Typhus, tick-borne (Rky. Mt. spotted fever)	10	16	9	218	232	186
Rabies in animals	68	67	67	2,446	3,050	3,050

TABLE II. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OF LOW FREQUENCY

	Cum.		Cum.
Anthrax:	3	Rabies in man:	–
Botulism:	4	Rubella, Congenital Syndrome:	4
Leptospirosis: Cal.-1	26	Trichinosis:	47
Plague:	2	Typhus, murine:*	21
Psittacosis:	34		

*Delayed Reports: Typhus, Murine: Tex. 1

FOOD POISONING – *(Continued from front page)*

Table 1
Attack Rates of Illnesses Related to Different Food Items Offered in Cafeteria
May 7, 1968

Food	Foods Eaten				Foods Not Eaten			
	Ill	Not Ill	Total	Attack Rate (Percent)	Ill	Not Ill	Total	Attack Rate (Percent)
Tomato Soup	7	13	20	35	41	51	91	45
Veal Parmesan	34	23	57	60	14	41	55	25
Pork Roll	2	5	7	29	46	59	105	44
Corn Beef Hash	7	5	12	58	41	59	100	41
Italian Macaroni	9	5	14	64	39	59	98	40
Baked Macaroni	29	0	29	100	19	64	83	23
Spaghetti & Chicken Livers	6	18	24	25	42	46	88	48
Sandwiches	6	16	22	27	42	48	90	47
Peas	16	13	29	55	32	51	83	39
Corn	14	19	33	42	34	45	79	43
Potatoes	13	14	27	48	33	50	83	40
Cole Slaw	6	5	11	54	42	59	101	42
Tossed Salad	3	4	7	43	45	60	105	43
Potato Salad	2	1	3	67	46	63	109	42
Cottage Cheese	5	9	14	36	43	55	98	44
Canned Fruit	5	7	12	42	43	57	100	43
Jello & Fruit	1	7	8	13	47	57	104	45
Rice Pudding	4	7	11	36	44	57	101	44
Pie	15	21	36	42	33	43	76	43
Cake	4	9	13	31	44	55	99	44
Ice Cream	2	3	5	40	46	61	107	43
Coffee	16	9	25	64	32	55	87	37
Tea	9	10	19	47	39	54	93	42
Milk	25	27	52	48	23	37	60	38
Rolls	10	14	24	42	38	50	88	43
Bread	5	5	10	50	43	59	102	42
Butter	15	16	31	48	33	48	81	41
Total	48	64	112					

it is possible that the baked macaroni was at room temperature long enough for the multiplication of bacteria in sufficient numbers to cause illness. The mechanism by which contamination of the veal parmesan occurred is unknown. None of the foods served at the suspect meal were available for culture.

Stool specimens were obtained from 49 individuals – 13 asymptomatic food handlers, 23 symptomatic employees, and 13 symptomatic students; 24 cultures were positive for salmonella. Of these, 19 were *Salmonella typhi-murium* and five were mixtures of *S. typhi-murium* and *S. typhi-murium var. copenhagen*. Two of the positive cultures were from asymptomatic food handlers. These employees were relieved from work until each had three successive negative stool cultures, taken 24 hours apart. Of the specimens submitted from symptomatic persons, 62 percent were positive for salmonella.

(Reported by Ronald Altman, M.D., Acting Director, Division of Preventable Disease, New Jersey Department of Health; and an EIS Officer.)

OUTBREAK OF SYPHILIS – Butler County, Alabama

On July 18, 1968, a private physician reported a case of secondary syphilis (reactive VDRL test of 1:32 dilution) in a 20-year-old male in Butler County, Alabama. On July 19, an interview with the patient for information about sexual contacts and suspects indicated that eight persons needed immediate examination. The Venereal Disease Program of the Alabama Department of Public Health was notified, and arrangements were made to establish an examination and treatment clinic in Butler County on the weekend of July 20-21 and for six field representatives to conduct investigations. The eight contacts and suspects were examined and questioned about additional persons who might be directly or indirectly associated with known infections. This continuous epidemiologic activity resulted in the examination of 27 additional persons, four of whom had infectious syphilis. Interviews with these patients elicited names of 47 more contacts and suspects. All examined persons who were clinically and serologically (RPR Card Test) negative for syphilis were prophylactically treated with 2.4 million units of Benzathine Penicillin G. The clinic continued on July 21, and two additional primary infections were diagnosed. Their contacts and suspects were also located and examined, but none were found to have

(Continued on page 328)

SUPPLEMENTARY

RECOMMENDATION OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON IMMUNIZATION PRACTICES

The Public Health Service Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices meeting on September 4, 1968, issued the following supplementary recommendations regarding influenza immunization and control in the civilian population.

INFLUENZA – 1968-69

In July 1968, an outbreak of influenza A2 was reported from Hong Kong, the largest outbreak in that area since 1957. Although strains of influenza virus from this outbreak cross-react to some extent with some previous A2 strains, they do show a marked antigenic change from previous strains. Similar viruses were subsequently isolated from an outbreak in Singapore.

These developments have led to a re-appraisal of the influenza prospectus for the United States and the following recommendations on the use of influenza vaccine.

INFLUENZA VIRUSES AND VACCINE FORMULATION

The continued change in antigenic characteristics of influenza viruses isolated over the years is well recognized. Minor variations occur almost yearly. Major antigenic shifts occur infrequently. When they do, they may produce widespread disease, as in 1957 when the A2 (Asian) strains first appeared. There have also been instances when a major change in the virus has not resulted in epidemics, such as the initial appearance of the A1 strains in 1947.

It is felt that the present change in the influenza virus increases the probability that influenza A2 will occur extensively in the United States in the 1968-69 season.

As previously forecast, scattered type B influenza may be seen.

It is only through intensive surveillance that the true extent of the disease will be determined.

Protection through vaccination depends both upon the antigenic similarity of the vaccine strain to the virus prevalent in the community and upon the amount of antigen administered. Influenza vaccines, under optimal conditions, have achieved 60 percent or greater protection. When A2 influenza virus appeared in the United States in 1957, vaccines containing only A1 antigen gave very little protection.

Low levels of antibodies against the current strain (A2/Hong Kong/68) can be demonstrated in the sera of the persons who had documented influenza during the past influenza epidemic. Similar observations have been made in groups of persons vaccinated with the currently available commercial vaccines. Current vaccines may provide only limited protection against A2/Hong Kong/68. Better protection against A2/Hong Kong/68 will require a newly formulated vaccine.

The development and manufacture of a monovalent influenza vaccine containing a Hong Kong strain will take a considerable period of time, and only a limited number of doses will be initially available.

RECOMMENDATIONS*

It is therefore recommended that currently available bivalent and polyvalent influenza vaccine be given only to persons at highest risk of mortality or severe complications as a result of influenza. When monovalent vaccine becomes available the same groups should be vaccinated or revaccinated with it. High-risk groups include persons with chronic illnesses as defined below and all persons in the older age group:

Chronically Ill:

Persons of all ages who suffer from chronic debilitating diseases, including cardiovascular, pulmonary, renal, or metabolic disorders:

1) patients with rheumatic heart disease, especially with mitral stenosis;
2) patients with such cardiovascular disorders as arteriosclerotic heart disease and hypertension, especially showing evidence of frank or incipient cardiac insufficiency;
3) patients with chronic brochopulmonary diseases such as asthma, chronic bronchitis, cystic fibrosis, bronchiectasis, pulmonary fibrosis, pulmonary emphysema, or pulmonary tuberculosis.

Older Age Groups:

During major influenza outbreaks, especially those caused by type A viruses, increased mortality has regularly been recognized for persons over 45 years of age and even more notably for those over 65. This association has been particularly marked in individuals with underlying chronic disease.

*Reactions and contraindications are detailed in the Recommendations of the May 1968 meeting of the Committee, as reported in MMWR, Vol. 17, No. 26, Week Ending June 29, 1968.

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES

FOR WEEKS ENDED
AUGUST 31, 1968 AND SEPTEMBER 2, 1967 (35th WEEK)

AREA	ASEPTIC MENINGITIS		BRUCELLOSIS	DIPHTHERIA	ENCEPHALITIS			HEPATITIS			MALARIA
					Primary including unsp. cases		Post-Infectious	Serum	Infectious		
	1968	1967	1968	1968	1968	1967	1968	1968	1968	1967	1968
UNITED STATES...	207	121	4	5	54	70	6	94	856	638	71
NEW ENGLAND.....	8	2	-	-	2	2	-	2	56	30	1
Maine*.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
New Hampshire.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Massachusetts.....	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	9	1
Rhode Island*.....	2	2	-	-	2	2	-	2	8	2	-
Connecticut.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	17	-
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.....	32	5	-	-	10	6	-	40	125	109	7
New York City.....	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	30	58	43	-
New York, up-State.	5	1	-	-	2	-	-	4	21	29	2
New Jersey.....	16	3	-	-	2	2	-	6	30	24	5
Pennsylvania.....	1	-	-	-	6	4	-	-	16	13	-
EAST NORTH CENTRAL...	27	9	-	-	20	35	-	1	110	108	2
Ohio.....	13	2	-	-	16	29	-	-	28	51	-
Indiana.....	3	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	6	9	-
Illinois.....	7	5	-	-	2	3	-	-	23	12	1
Michigan.....	4	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	46	30	1
Wisconsin.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	-
WEST NORTH CENTRAL...	9	3	2	-	3	8	-	2	41	29	5
Minnesota.....	7	2	-	-	3	2	-	1	18	3	-
Iowa.....	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	1
Missouri.....	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	12	16	1
North Dakota.....	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
South Dakota.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Nebraska.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas.....	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	9	5	3
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	15	50	-	1	5	9	2	2	97	67	46
Delaware.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Maryland.....	3	46	-	-	2	3	2	-	12	7	-
Dist. of Columbia..	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-
Virginia.....	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	5	7	1
West Virginia.....	10	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	13	4	-
North Carolina.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	9	10
South Carolina.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
Georgia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	19	35
Florida.....	-	4	-	1	-	1	-	2	32	20	-
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL...	35	9	-	-	1	1	-	-	52	27	-
Kentucky.....	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	2	-
Tennessee.....	9	7	-	-	1	1	-	-	25	18	-
Alabama.....	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	-
Mississippi.....	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	1	-
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL...	11	4	1	4	-	2	1	1	60	74	1
Arkansas.....	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	1
Louisiana.....	1	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	14	13	-
Oklahoma.....	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
Texas*.....	10	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	43	47	-
MOUNTAIN.....	8	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	30	21	-
Montana.....	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-
Idaho.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Wyoming.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Colorado.....	8	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	7	-
New Mexico.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	-
Arizona.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	-
Utah.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	-
Nevada.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PACIFIC.....	62	39	1	-	10	7	3	46	285	173	9
Washington.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	15	-
Oregon.....	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	10	12	-
California.....	57	37	1	-	7	7	3	46	252	146	9
Alaska.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Hawaii.....	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Puerto Rico.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	36	-

*Delayed Reports: Aseptic meningitis: Tex. 11
Encephalitis, post-infectious: Tex. 1
Hepatitis, serum: Tex. 1
Hepatitis, infectious: Me. 3, R.I. 14, Tex. 33

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES

FOR WEEKS ENDED

AUGUST 31, 1968 AND SEPTEMBER 2, 1967 (35th WEEK) - CONTINUED

AREA	MEASLES (Rubeola)			MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS, TOTAL			MUMPS	POLIOMYELITIS			RUBELLA
		Cumulative			Cumulative			Total	Paralytic		
	1968	1968	1967	1968	1968	1967	1968	1968	1968	Cum. 1968	1968
UNITED STATES...	126	19,481	57,426	32	1,976	1,642	474	-	-	35	272
NEW ENGLAND.....	4	1,147	837	-	116	68	69	-	-	1	51
Maine.....	-	37	238	-	6	3	-	-	-	-	1
New Hampshire.....	-	141	74	-	7	2	-	-	-	-	2
Vermont.....	-	2	34	-	1	1	6	-	-	-	3
Massachusetts*.....	4	359	340	-	63	32	33	-	-	1	21
Rhode Island.....	-	5	62	-	8	4	10	-	-	-	2
Connecticut.....	-	603	89	-	31	26	20	-	-	-	22
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.....	36	4,031	2,246	6	355	270	37	-	-	-	21
New York City.....	29	2,056	450	-	70	48	36	-	-	-	9
New York, Up-State.	1	1,216	578	-	63	66	NN	-	-	-	12
New Jersey*.....	6	630	486	4	126	93	1	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania.....	-	129	732	2	96	63	NN	-	-	-	-
EAST NORTH CENTRAL...	31	3,752	5,342	4	233	223	88	-	-	1	74
Ohio.....	2	293	1,139	1	64	79	8	-	-	-	6
Indiana.....	13	670	593	2	30	22	11	-	-	-	26
Illinois.....	4	1,360	942	-	51	54	-	-	-	1	7
Michigan*.....	-	264	919	1	68	52	15	-	-	-	14
Wisconsin.....	12	1,165	1,749	-	20	16	54	-	-	-	21
WEST NORTH CENTRAL...	1	380	2,842	4	107	71	24	-	-	1	13
Minnesota.....	-	16	131	-	26	17	1	-	-	-	-
Iowa*.....	1	98	747	-	6	14	21	-	-	-	7
Missouri.....	-	81	332	3	35	15	1	-	-	1	1
North Dakota.....	-	131	861	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	4
South Dakota.....	-	4	52	-	5	6	NN	-	-	-	-
Nebraska.....	-	40	626	-	6	12	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas.....	-	10	93	1	26	6	-	-	-	-	1
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	10	1,492	6,854	8	400	314	37	-	-	1	32
Delaware.....	-	15	45	-	8	6	1	-	-	-	-
Maryland.....	-	95	154	2	32	39	6	-	-	-	2
Dist. of Columbia..	-	6	22	-	14	10	1	-	-	-	-
Virginia*.....	-	297	2,181	1	34	38	1	-	-	-	4
West Virginia.....	2	283	1,382	-	10	21	11	-	-	-	21
North Carolina.....	1	282	847	-	76	66	NN	-	-	1	-
South Carolina.....	-	12	510	-	56	29	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia.....	-	4	34	5	81	49	-	-	-	-	-
Florida.....	7	498	1,679	-	89	56	17	-	-	-	5
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL...	1	488	5,167	6	175	128	33	-	-	2	20
Kentucky.....	-	99	1,321	5	77	35	2	-	-	1	2
Tennessee.....	-	61	1,862	-	52	54	31	-	-	-	18
Alabama.....	-	93	1,322	1	25	26	-	-	-	1	-
Mississippi.....	1	235	662	-	21	13	-	-	-	-	-
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL...	24	4,734	17,284	-	302	218	63	-	-	19	13
Arkansas.....	-	3	1,404	-	20	30	1	-	-	-	-
Louisiana.....	-	2	153	-	87	86	3	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma.....	1	113	3,351	-	49	16	-	-	-	2	2
Texas*.....	23	4,616	12,376	-	146	86	59	-	-	17	11
MOUNTAIN.....	8	988	4,613	-	29	30	40	-	-	-	21
Montana.....	-	67	282	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
Idaho.....	-	20	378	-	11	3	3	-	-	-	2
Wyoming.....	-	51	180	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado*.....	3	503	1,546	-	10	13	11	-	-	-	6
New Mexico.....	5	102	579	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	1
Arizona*.....	-	219	1,014	-	1	4	13	-	-	-	8
Utah.....	-	21	365	-	1	4	7	-	-	-	4
Nevada.....	-	5	269	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-
PACIFIC.....	11	2,469	12,241	4	259	320	83	-	-	10	27
Washington.....	-	515	5,419	-	37	28	5	-	-	1	1
Oregon.....	5	510	1,579	1	21	25	5	-	-	-	7
California.....	6	1,407	4,947	3	188	254	60	-	-	9	14
Alaska.....	-	2	133	-	2	9	6	-	-	-	4
Hawaii.....	-	35	163	-	11	4	7	-	-	-	1
Puerto Rico.....	-	397	2,103	-	19	12	10	-	-	-	-

*Delayed Reports: Measles: Mass. delete 2, N.J. 3, Mich. delete 1, Iowa delete 1, Va. delete 3, Tex. 30, Colo. delete 5, Ariz. delete 2
Meningococcal infections: Mich. 1
Mumps: Tex. 63
Rubella: Va. 3, Tex. 33

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES

FOR WEEKS ENDED

AUGUST 31, 1968 AND SEPTEMBER 2, 1967 (35th WEEK) - CONTINUED

AREA	STREPTOCOCCAL SORE THROAT & SCARLET FEVER	TETANUS		TULAREMIA		TYPHOID		TYPHUS FEVER TICK-BORNE (Rky. Mt. Spotted)		RABIES IN ANIMALS	
	1968	1968	Cum. 1968	1968	Cum. 1968	1968	Cum. 1968	1968	Cum. 1968	1968	Cum. 1968
UNITED STATES...	3,668	4	101	7	137	10	220	10	218	68	2,446
NEW ENGLAND.....	460	-	2	-	46	-	7	-	1	-	70
Maine*.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53
New Hampshire.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Vermont.....	16	-	-	-	46	-	-	-	-	-	11
Massachusetts.....	71	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	3
Rhode Island.....	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Connecticut.....	354	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.....	81	1	13	-	7	-	19	1	15	1	35
New York City.....	1	-	6	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-
New York, Up-State*	79	-	4	-	7	-	3	-	2	1	28
New Jersey.....	NN	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	6	-	-
Pennsylvania.....	1	1	3	-	-	-	3	1	7	-	7
EAST NORTH CENTRAL...	247	1	9	-	8	1	28	1	8	7	235
Ohio.....	44	-	-	-	1	-	12	1	6	-	86
Indiana.....	100	1	2	-	1	-	3	-	-	1	76
Illinois.....	16	-	5	-	5	1	12	-	2	3	31
Michigan*.....	48	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	12
Wisconsin.....	39	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	30
WEST NORTH CENTRAL...	120	-	6	-	11	-	10	-	7	10	600
Minnesota.....	20	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	184
Iowa.....	26	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	98
Missouri.....	7	-	2	-	7	-	3	-	1	-	86
North Dakota.....	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	94
South Dakota.....	9	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	4	-	79
Nebraska.....	4	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	25
Kansas.....	21	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	1	34
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	606	2	23	1	9	4	48	3	120	12	272
Delaware.....	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland.....	59	1	3	-	-	-	9	1	13	-	5
Dist. of Columbia*.	18	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Virginia.....	182	-	4	1	2	-	9	-	41	5	102
West Virginia.....	200	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	32
North Carolina.....	5	-	2	-	2	-	2	2	31	-	10
South Carolina.....	10	-	2	-	-	3	3	-	6	-	-
Georgia.....	2	-	-	-	3	-	12	-	26	2	43
Florida.....	127	1	9	-	2	1	12	-	3	4	79
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL...	765	-	13	-	7	2	28	2	40	12	533
Kentucky.....	33	-	1	-	1	1	6	1	9	5	265
Tennessee.....	602	-	5	-	5	1	15	1	26	7	245
Alabama.....	44	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	22
Mississippi.....	86	-	3	-	1	-	7	-	2	-	1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL...	84	-	19	6	41	1	30	3	21	7	407
Arkansas.....	9	-	4	6	14	1	5	2	5	3	51
Louisiana.....	3	-	8	-	6	-	3	-	-	-	37
Oklahoma.....	41	-	-	-	8	-	12	1	9	1	117
Texas*.....	31	-	7	-	13	-	10	-	7	3	202
MOUNTAIN.....	765	-	-	-	6	-	13	-	5	1	65
Montana.....	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho.....	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Wyoming.....	36	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3
Colorado.....	401	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	4	-	3
New Mexico.....	108	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	26
Arizona.....	40	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	32
Utah.....	95	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
PACIFIC.....	540	-	16	-	2	2	37	-	1	18	229
Washington.....	12	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Oregon.....	49	-	1	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	5
California.....	280	-	14	-	1	2	31	-	1	18	222
Alaska.....	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii.....	153	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico.....	7	-	8	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	17

*Delayed Reports: SST: Me. 5, N.Y. Ups. 54 cases 1967, 19 cases 1968, Tex. 491
Tetanus: Mich. delete 1
Typhoid: D. C. delete 1
Rabies in animals: Tex. 3

Week No. 35

TABLE IV. DEATHS IN 122 UNITED STATES CITIES FOR WEEK ENDED AUGUST 31, 1968

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

Area	All Causes		Pneumonia and Influenza All Ages	Under 1 year All Causes
	All Ages	65 years and over		
NEW ENGLAND:	672	412	29	28
Boston, Mass.	225	123	12	10
Bridgeport, Conn.	37	18	-	4
Cambridge, Mass.	40	24	-	5
Fall River, Mass.	19	14	-	-
Hartford, Conn.	40	26	2	2
Lowell, Mass.	20	16	2	1
Lynn, Mass.	24	14	-	-
New Bedford, Mass.	33	25	2	-
New Haven, Conn.	63	37	1	3
Providence, R. I.	46	25	7	2
Somerville, Mass.	7	5	-	-
Springfield, Mass.	35	27	2	-
Waterbury, Conn.	36	26	-	1
Worcester, Mass.	47	32	1	-
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:	3,124	1,782	117	150
Albany, N. Y.	41	15	-	1
Allentown, Pa.	41	25	6	-
Buffalo, N. Y.	159	97	3	10
Camden, N. J.	43	27	3	6
Elizabeth, N. J.	33	20	1	2
Erie, Pa.	37	24	3	-
Jersey City, N. J.	66	35	3	1
Newark, N. J.	84	39	2	3
New York City, N. Y.	1,545	864	48	67
Paterson, N. J.	41	21	3	3
Philadelphia, Pa.	479	276	15	28
Pittsburgh, Pa.	188	114	7	9
Reading, Pa.	49	33	3	-
Rochester, N. Y.	90	58	5	4
Schenectady, N. Y.	19	13	1	1
Scranton, Pa.	24	17	3	-
Syracuse, N. Y.	70	41	1	3
Trenton, N. J.	52	25	4	4
Utica, N. Y.	27	19	3	4
Yonkers, N. Y.	36	19	3	4
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:	2,829	1,641	100	139
Akron, Ohio	54	30	-	6
Canton, Ohio	49	26	4	2
Chicago, Ill.	804	440	34	39
Cincinnati, Ohio	158	99	4	11
Cleveland, Ohio	248	156	6	6
Columbus, Ohio	126	70	1	9
Dayton, Ohio	92	50	3	1
Detroit, Mich.	409	236	10	21
Evansville, Ind.	45	30	1	1
Flint, Mich.	59	25	3	8
Fort Wayne, Ind.	48	30	4	1
Gary, Ind.	56	20	5	4
Grand Rapids, Mich.	51	23	5	4
Indianapolis, Ind.	145	88	4	5
Madison, Wis.	31	12	6	3
Milwaukee, Wis.	138	93	3	5
Peoria, Ill.	31	17	1	5
Rockford, Ill.	43	30	-	4
South Bend, Ind.	53	33	3	1
Toledo, Ohio	105	76	1	2
Youngstown, Ohio	84	57	2	1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:	812	475	24	44
Des Moines, Iowa	56	29	-	7
Duluth, Minn.	40	29	1	-
Kansas City, Kans.	45	26	2	3
Kansas City, Mo.	96	48	3	7
Lincoln, Nebr.	33	24	-	-
Minneapolis, Minn.	112	66	3	6
Omaha, Nebr.	92	52	2	7
St. Louis, Mo.	209	117	7	8
St. Paul, Minn.	64	49	2	-
Wichita, Kans.	65	35	4	6
SOUTH ATLANTIC:	1,176	589	48	59
Atlanta, Ga.	125	53	-	12
Baltimore, Md.	239	116	2	6
Charlotte, N. C.	51	18	2	12
Jacksonville, Fla.	48	21	1	1
Miami, Fla.	95	60	5	5
Norfolk, Va.	51	26	3	-
Richmond, Va.	102	51	8	7
Savannah, Ga.	28	13	1	-
St. Petersburg, Fla.	75	59	8	4
Tampa, Fla.	84	47	6	2
Washington, D. C.	221	100	11	9
Wilmington, Del.	57	25	1	1
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:	653	376	39	26
Birmingham, Ala.	100	52	1	8
Chattanooga, Tenn.	49	25	2	1
Knoxville, Tenn.	67	45	5	3
Louisville, Ky.	153	108	19	4
Memphis, Tenn.	140	75	3	4
Mobile, Ala.	29	15	-	2
Montgomery, Ala.	26	14	-	-
Nashville, Tenn.	89	42	9	4
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:	1,156	557	48	75
Austin, Tex.	41	25	7	-
Baton Rouge, La.	29	18	4	-
Corpus Christi, Tex.	35	17	1	2
Dallas, Tex.	163	72	3	9
El Paso, Tex.	32	9	3	5
Fort Worth, Tex.	71	35	1	1
Houston, Tex.	209	94	3	15
Little Rock, Ark.	66	26	6	8
New Orleans, La.	169	86	10	11
Oklahoma City, Okla.	71	30	2	3
San Antonio, Tex.	131	67	1	9
Shreveport, La.	68	36	4	7
Tulsa, Okla.	71	42	3	5
MOUNTAIN:	373	229	15	17
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	36	18	3	2
Colorado Springs, Colo.	29	17	-	2
Denver, Colo.	104	62	9	3
Ogden, Utah	8	3	1	1
Phoenix, Ariz.	74	48	-	2
Pueblo, Colo.	28	23	-	2
Salt Lake City, Utah	48	30	1	2
Tucson, Ariz.	46	28	1	3
PACIFIC:	1,474	879	20	74
Berkeley, Calif.	20	17	-	-
Fresno, Calif.	47	28	-	3
Glendale, Calif.	24	20	-	-
Honolulu, Hawaii	49	27	1	5
Long Beach, Calif.	112	62	-	5
Los Angeles, Calif.	405	230	7	22
Oakland, Calif.	71	39	-	5
Pasadena, Calif.	32	23	1	1
Portland, Oreg.	103	61	1	5
Sacramento, Calif.	64	39	2	1
San Diego, Calif.	107	70	3	7
San Francisco, Calif.	166	102	1	4
San Jose, Calif.	36	18	1	4
Seattle, Wash.	142	79	2	10
Spokane, Wash.	59	41	1	1
Tacoma, Wash.	37	23	-	1
Total	12,269	6,940	440	612

Cumulative Totals
including reported corrections for previous weeks

All Causes, All Ages	448,917
All Causes, Age 65 and over	259,296
Pneumonia and Influenza, All Ages	18,517
All Causes, Under 1 Year of Age	21,054

OUTBREAK OF SYPHILIS – *(Continued from page 322)*

syphilis. A total of 81 persons were examined in the two clinic sessions, and 58 received prophylactic treatment. Investigation of contacts in other health jurisdictions revealed one primary infection in Birmingham, Alabama. Medical and epidemiologic investigation indicated that the source of the eight-case chain infection (the 20-year-old male, four cases detected on July 20, two cases detected on July 21, and one case in Birmingham) resided in another state. Although four contacts in other states are yet to be examined, it is believed that all cases in Butler County related to the source of this outbreak have been identified, and all persons incubating syphilis have received treatment to prevent further transmission of the disease.

(Reported by W. H. Y. Smith, M.D., C.P.H., Director, Bureau of Preventable Diseases, Alabama State Department of Public Health; J. B. Dismukes, M.D., Director, Butler County Health Department; and Venereal Disease Program, NCDC.)

Editorial Note:

This report describes a technique known as the "blitz" which is being employed on a statewide basis in Alabama and has resulted in a dramatic decrease in reported cases of infectious syphilis. The 681 cases reported in fiscal year 1968 (July 1967-June 1968) represent a 36 percent decrease from the cases reported in fiscal year 1967.

The "blitz" consists of maximum utilization of the medical and epidemiologic staff and of epidemiologic treatment, and the employment of rapid case-finding techniques which decrease the time between diagnosis and contact interview and between elicitation and examination of contacts.

FOLLOW-UP ARBOVIRUS DISEASE – Maryland

Following the epizootic of eastern encephalitis among pheasants, partridges, and horses on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, approximately 11,000 mosquitoes were collected for laboratory testing. Of the 11,000, approximately 4,000 were identified as *Culiseta melanura*. The *C. melanura* were tested in 90 pools of approximately 50 mosquitoes each; 57 of the pools were positive for virus, giving a field ratio for *C. melanura* of at least 1:81. To date, 47 isolates have been confirmed as eastern encephalitis virus by duck embryo tissue culture neutralization tests.

The mosquito *C. melanura* rarely bites man and, to date, no human cases have been reported from this area. *(Reported by Kenneth Crawford, D.V.M., Chief, Division of Veterinary Medicine, Maryland State Department of Health; and Arbovirus Infections Unit, Virology Section, Laboratory Program, NCDC.)*

THE MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY WEEKLY REPORT, WITH A CIRCULATION OF 17,000, IS PUBLISHED AT THE NATIONAL COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CENTER, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

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IN ADDITION TO THE ESTABLISHED PROCEDURES FOR REPORTING MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY, THE NATIONAL COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CENTER WELCOMES ACCOUNTS OF INTERESTING OUTBREAKS OR CASE INVESTIGATIONS WHICH ARE OF CURRENT INTEREST TO HEALTH OFFICIALS AND WHICH ARE DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES. SUCH COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO:

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ATTN: THE EDITOR
MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY WEEKLY REPORT

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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