



Morbidity and Mortality

FEB 22 1974

CDC
ATLANTA, GA. 30333

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

DATE OF RELEASE: FEBRUARY 22, 1974 - ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30333

EPIDEMIOLOGIC NOTES AND REPORTS RECALL OF CONTAMINATED INTRAVENOUS CANNULAE - United States

On February 9, 1974, the Deseret Pharmaceutical Company, (Sandy, Utah) initiated a recall of all intravenous cannulae and certain other medical devices because of microbial contamination. Included in the recall are the following IV catheter products: Angiocath; Intracath; Minicath; Supracath; E-Z Cath; E-Z Set; Safety-Cath; Cut-Down Catheter; and Subclavian Catheter Set. The following non-IV devices were also recalled: Hemodialysis-Angiocath; Renal Dialysis Catheter; Cholangiocath; and Epidural Catheter. In addition, the Vital-Assist Hemodialysis Catheter made by Deseret but distributed by Vital-Assists, Incorporated (Salt Lake City, Utah) is also affected by the recall. Organisms isolated from these

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devices included facultative and anaerobic streptococci, alpha streptococci, coagulase-negative staphylococci, aspergillus, <i>Bacillus</i> sp., and <i>Propionibacterium acnes</i> (<i>Corynebacterium</i>	

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

DISEASE	7th WEEK ENDING		MEDIAN 1969-1973	CUMULATIVE, FIRST 7 WEEKS		
	February 16, 1974	February 17, 1973		1974	1973	MEDIAN 1969-1973
Aseptic meningitis	38	27	45	251	265	265
Brucellosis	1	1	1	10	12	12
Chickenpox	4,362	5,292	—	23,295	32,353	—
Diphtheria	5	4	4	12	16	18
Encephalitis:						
Primary: Arthropod-borne and unspecified	20	12	24	105	107	137
Post-Infectious	3	4	6	31	24	33
Hepatitis, Viral:						
Type B	190	151	136	1,129	956	956
Type A	927	964	1,094	5,858	6,739	7,559
Type unspecified	230	—	—	1,050	—	—
Malaria	3	7	34	21	24	268
Measles (rubeola)	527	684	791	2,942	4,145	4,454
Meningococcal infections, total	25	30	67	177	204	399
Civilian	24	30	56	176	196	363
Military	1	—	3	1	8	20
Mumps	1,882	1,954	2,326	11,045	12,354	14,920
Pertussis	40	—	—	221	—	—
Rubella (German measles)	337	620	846	1,436	2,889	3,810
Tetanus	1	—	—	7	6	7
Tuberculosis, new active	531	543	—	3,543	3,570	—
Tularemia	3	2	2	13	12	12
Typhoid fever	10	3	3	44	25	29
Typhus, tick-borne (Rky. Mt. spotted fever)	—	—	—	12	3	3
Venereal Diseases:						
Gonorrhea	15,468	13,598	—	113,758	99,549	—
Syphilis, primary and secondary	460	455	—	3,159	3,372	—
Rabies in animals	33	65	71	300	392	416

TABLE II. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OF LOW FREQUENCY

	Cum.		Cum.
Anthrax:	1	Poliomyelitis, total:	—
Botulism:	2	Paralytic:	—
Congenital rubella syndrome: N.H. 1	8	Psittacosis:	2
Leprosy: Ohio 1, Hawaii 1	6	Rabies in man:	—
Leptospirosis: Mass. 1	7	Trichinosis: * Ups. N.Y. 5, NYC 1, Ohio 1, Calif. 1	21
Plague:	—	Typhus, murine:	2

* Delayed reports: Psittacosis: Minn. 1 (1973)
Trichinosis: Neb. 18 (1973)

INTRAVENOUS CANNULAE — Continued

acnes). Approximately 6% of devices cultured from several production lots in FDA and company laboratories were non-sterile.

In an attempt to determine the extent of patient illness associated with use of these contaminated products, the Hospital Infections Section, Bureau of Epidemiology, CDC, coordinated a prevalence survey of catheter-associated phlebitis in 21 hospitals on February 13 and 14; this survey demonstrated a considerably greater incidence of phlebitis in 383 patients using Deseret catheters (17%) than in 725 patients using other manufacturers' plastic IV catheters (4%, $p < .001$). The survey was of necessity conducted in a non-random, non-blind manner and was not controlled for duration of catheterization or number of IV additives; thus it only suggests that phlebitis may be associated with the recalled products. Further evaluation of the risk of phlebitis or bacteremia associated with the use of these products is in progress.

Joint Recommendations of FDA and CDC

Because Deseret has a major share of the market, some hospitals may face a temporary shortage of these IV devices. CDC believes that for most patients alternative products for administering IV fluids such as scalp-vein needles supplied by other manufacturers are available and appropriate. For patients who must be treated by recalled or similar devices, FDA and CDC suggest:

1. Every effort should be made to obtain from alternate sources similar devices made by other manufacturers. These

sources include wholesalers and distributors as well as other hospitals in the area who have supplies of similar devices not subject to recall.

2. Whenever possible, the user should consider alternate procedures not involving the recalled devices or postponing of non-emergent procedures until adequate supplies become available.

3. Where alternative devices are not available or cannot be utilized and when a medical procedure cannot be postponed, resterilizing the recalled devices with ethylene oxide (EtO) by the user must be considered. If a hospital has confidence in the effectiveness of its EtO sterilization procedures, these devices can be resterilized using proven and accepted EtO sterilization procedures with the following recommendations:

- a. The outside rigid plastic container, if present, should be removed and discarded.
- b. The device should be placed in paper EtO packaging material and sterilized according to accepted EtO procedures.
- c. The packaged device should then be aerated for at least 24 hours under ambient conditions or for at least 4 hours in an aerator.

(Reported by the Bureau of Medical Devices and Diagnostic Products, Food and Drug Administration; and the Bacterial Diseases Division, Bureau of Epidemiology, CDC.)

INFLUENZA SURVEILLANCE**REYE'S SYNDROME AND VIRAL INFECTIONS — United States****Influenza**

In the past week, Maryland and California have reported outbreaks of influenza-like disease. In Maryland, school absenteeism reached 15-25% in Prince George's County, and an influenza B virus was isolated. In the San Diego area, an outbreak of influenza-like disease is occurring, affecting primarily school-age children. The syndrome is characterized by fever, headache, cough, and malaise. In addition, influenza A virus was isolated in Iowa and Washington, D.C.

The outbreak of influenza B in the Midwest reported previously (MMWR, Vol. 23, Nos. 4, 5, 6) is continuing, and the disease has also been reported from New York and Washington, D.C. However, mortality due to pneumonia and influenza and deaths from all causes reported to CDC from 121 U.S. cities remain below the epidemic threshold (Figures 1 and 2).

Reye's syndrome

In the past week, CDC has received reports of 70 cases of suspect or confirmed Reye's syndrome following influenza-like illnesses from 14 states: Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. The illness, first described in 1963, is characterized by encephalopathy and fatty degeneration of the viscera in children (1). Cases appear to be equally divided among males and females, and the majority of those affected are between 10 and 15 years of age. The reported case-fatality ratio is approximately 30%.

(Reported by James Chin, M.D., State Epidemiologist, California State Department of Health; William Hausler, Ph.D.,

Director, Iowa State Hygienic Laboratory, and Charles A. Herron, M.D., State Epidemiologist, Iowa State Department of Health; Anita Bahn, M.D., State Epidemiologist, Maryland State Department of Health and Mental Hygiene; the Viral Diseases Division, Bureau of Epidemiology, and the International Influenza Center for the Americas, CDC.)

Editorial Note

Reye's syndrome is a rare complication of influenza B, with an estimated incidence between 1/2,000 and 1/100,000. Since 1963, there have been reports of more than 250 cases from the United States, in addition to 139 from Thailand. The U.S. cases have generally followed a viral infection, usually influenza B, as reported above, or chickenpox; however, 11 other viruses have also been associated with illness. Between January and April 1971, 71 cases were reported to CDC, most from states that had also reported outbreaks of influenza B; however, 10 cases were reported from North Carolina, where no influenza B had been recorded.

CDC considers a case of Reye's syndrome to include 1) the acute onset of encephalopathy with 2) evidence of hepatic involvement by liver biopsy, preferably, autopsy, or SGOT or SGPT levels twice normal 3) for which there is no other reasonable explanation. The condition is not contagious, and it appears that early recognition and prompt institution of medical therapy is efficacious. CDC is currently attempting to obtain information on all cases to aid clinicians engaged in the care of these patients.

Reference

1. Reye RDK, et al: Encephalopathy and fatty degeneration of the viscera, a disease entity in childhood. *Lancet* 2:749-752, 1963

Figure 1
PNEUMONIA-INFLUENZA DEATHS IN 121 UNITED STATES CITIES

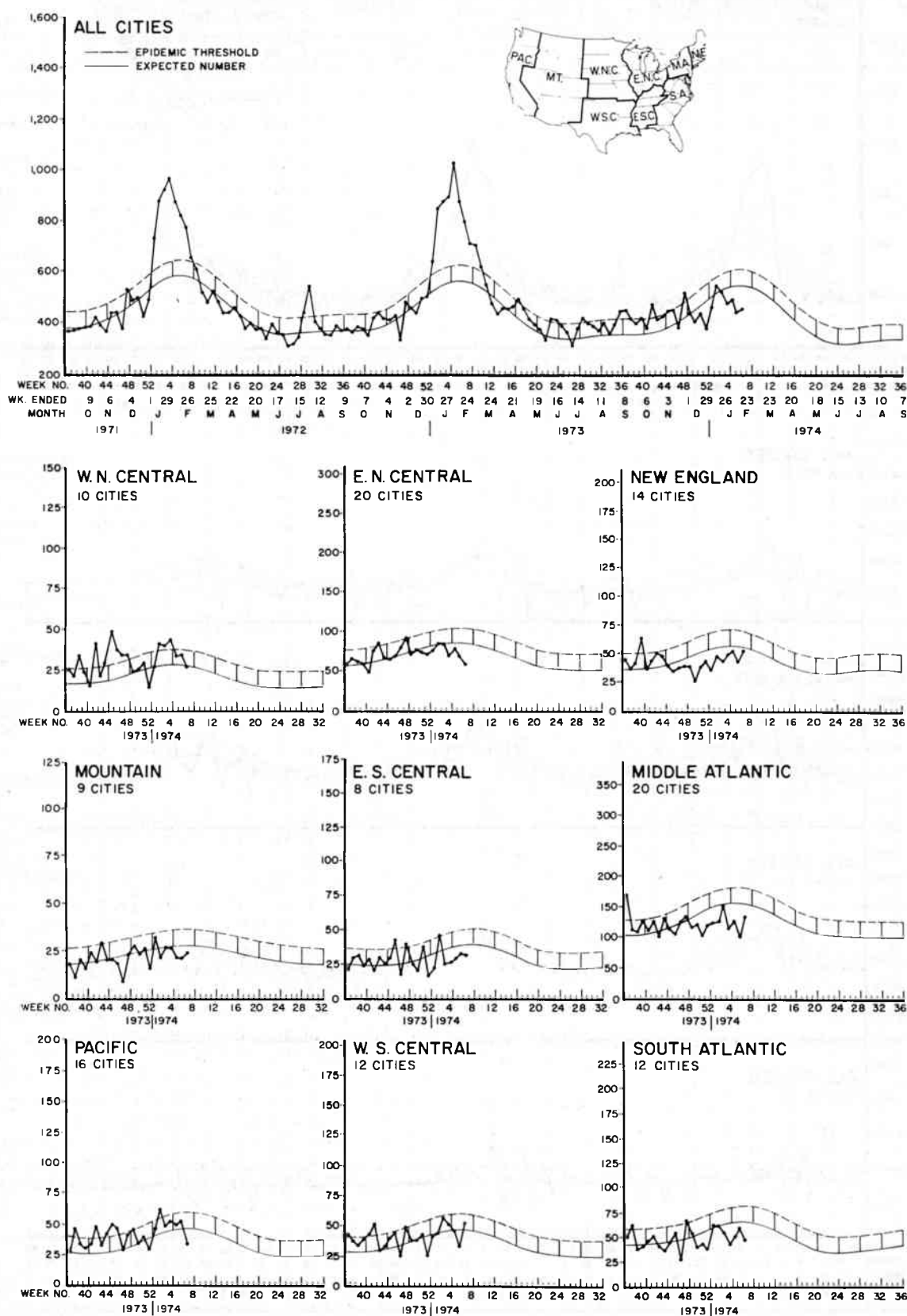


Figure 2
MORTALITY IN 121 UNITED STATES CITIES

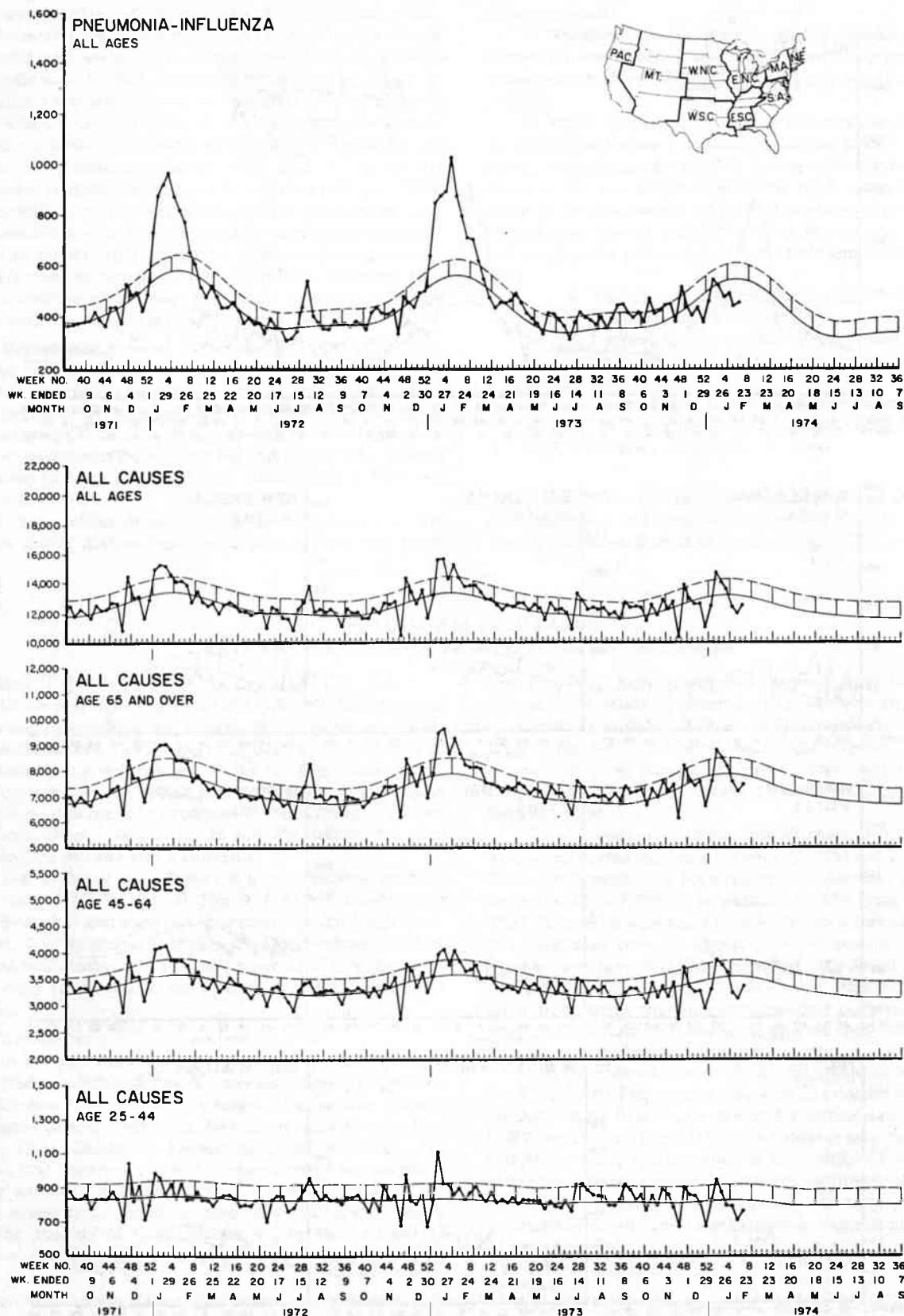


TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES
FOR WEEKS ENDING FEBRUARY 16, 1974 AND FEBRUARY 17, 1973 (7th WEEK)

AREA	ASEPTIC MENIN- GITIS	BRUCELL- LOSIS	CHICKEN- POX	DIPHTHERIA		ENCEPHALITIS			HEPATITIS, VIRAL			MALARIA	
						Primary: Arthropod- borne and Unspecified		Post In- fectious	Type B	Type A	Type Unspecified		
						1974	1973	1974	1974	1974	1974	1974	Cum. 1974
UNITED STATES	38	1	4,362	5	12	20	12	3	190	927	230	3	21
NEW ENGLAND	-	-	694	-	-	1	-	-	1	41	20	-	2
Maine *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire *	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Vermont	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-
Massachusetts	-	-	288	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	19	-	-
Rhode Island	-	-	147	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	2
Connecticut	-	-	203	-	-	-	-	-	1	22	-	-	-
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	1	-	145	-	-	-	-	1	30	85	35	-	-
Upstate New York	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	15	48	15	-	-
New York City	-	-	93	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	-	-	-
New Jersey *	-	-	NN	-	-	-	-	-	6	23	20	-	-
Pennsylvania *	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	1	6	7	-	-	-
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	4	-	1,655	-	-	1	6	1	35	107	13	1	2
Ohio	2	-	473	-	-	-	1	-	10	49	-	1	1
Indiana	-	-	326	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	12	-	-
Illinois	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	3	7	1	-	1
Michigan	2	-	349	-	-	-	2	-	15	43	-	-	-
Wisconsin	-	-	507	-	-	-	-	-	7	8	-	-	-
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	1	-	394	-	-	17	1	-	8	43	6	1	1
Minnesota *	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	10	3	-	-
Iowa	-	-	287	-	-	2	1	-	3	5	-	-	-
Missouri	1	-	2	-	-	15	-	-	2	10	3	-	-
North Dakota *	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	1
Nebraska	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas	-	-	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-
SOUTH ATLANTIC	7	1	277	-	1	-	1	-	10	195	56	-	3
Delaware	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Maryland *	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	-
District of Columbia	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Virginia *	1	1	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	2	-	1
West Virginia	-	-	179	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
North Carolina	1	-	NN	-	-	-	-	-	1	19	20	-	-
South Carolina	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	24	-	-
Georgia *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-
Florida	5	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	7	123	10	-	-
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	2	-	132	-	-	-	-	-	11	76	17	-	-
Kentucky	1	-	113	-	-	-	-	-	3	20	17	-	-
Tennessee	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	48	-	-	-
Alabama	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	-
Mississippi	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	10	-	295	4	5	-	-	-	21	155	13	-	2
Arkansas	2	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-
Louisiana	3	-	NN	-	-	-	-	-	9	14	10	-	1
Oklahoma	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	4	12	3	-	1
Texas *	5	-	246	4	5	-	-	-	8	113	-	-	-
MOUNTAIN	1	-	103	1	1	-	-	-	11	50	20	-	-
Montana *	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	-	-	-
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Colorado	1	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-
New Mexico *	-	-	31	1	1	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-
Arizona *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	4	-	-
Utah *	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	4	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PACIFIC	12	-	667	-	5	1	4	1	63	175	50	1	11
Washington	3	-	650	-	4	1	-	1	4	16	13	-	-
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	26	4	-	-
California *	9	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	55	129	32	1	11
Alaska	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	-	-
Guam *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	-
Virgin Islands	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Delayed reports: Aseptic Meningitis: N.J. 3 (1973) Encephalitis, Primary: Penn. 3, Minn. 13 (1973) Hepatitis A: Penn. 12, Ariz. 19, N.D. 2 (1973), Me. 5, N.H. 2, N.D. 2
 Brucellosis: Texas 2 (1973) N.M. delete 1 (1974) Md. 7, Va. delete 2, Utah 3, Guam 7 (1974)
 Chickenpox: Ga. 3 (1973) Me. 15, N.H. 5, Encephalitis, post: Md. 1 (1974) Hepatitis Unspecified: Md. 2, Utah 6 (1974)
 Md. 5, Texas delete 1, Calif. 98 Hepatitis B: Penn. 1 (1973) Md. 2, Va. delete 1 Malaria: Ariz. 1 (1973)
 Guam 8 (1974) Mont. 1, Utah 3 (1974)

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TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES
FOR WEEKS ENDING FEBRUARY 16, 1974 AND FEBRUARY 17, 1973 (7th WEEK) — Continued

AREA	MEASLES (Rubeola)			MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS, TOTAL			MUMPS		PERTUSSIS	RUBELLA		TETANUS
	1974	Cumulative		1974	Cumulative		1974	Cum. 1974	1974	1974	Cum. 1974	Cum. 1974
		1974	1973		1974	1973						
UNITED STATES	527	2,942	4,145	25	177	204	1,882	11,045	40	337	1,436	7
NEW ENGLAND	18	216	1,745	3	11	11	238	1,602	1	9	81	—
Maine *	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	241	—	—	4	—
New Hampshire *	5	123	304	—	2	1	4	74	—	—	4	—
Vermont	—	—	26	—	—	—	2	7	—	—	4	—
Massachusetts *	9	41	857	3	4	5	31	278	—	6	46	—
Rhode Island *	2	32	148	—	3	—	70	493	—	2	8	—
Connecticut	2	11	401	—	2	5	131	509	1	1	15	—
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	220	942	319	—	18	27	110	795	4	32	114	1
Upstate New York	—	16	56	—	2	7	11	140	2	7	31	—
New York City	10	55	196	—	6	6	25	138	2	3	26	—
New Jersey	174	689	46	—	7	6	26	235	—	21	50	1
Pennsylvania	36	182	21	—	3	8	48	282	—	1	7	—
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	198	1,170	1,126	1	14	20	515	3,336	14	190	609	—
Ohio	72	503	61	1	5	12	172	871	—	11	56	—
Indiana	4	31	96	—	—	1	64	318	—	119	198	—
Illinois	26	232	396	—	2	1	52	341	6	25	83	—
Michigan	76	313	356	—	5	4	159	1,343	—	24	208	—
Wisconsin	20	91	217	—	2	2	68	463	8	11	64	—
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	10	64	105	2	12	16	141	788	1	1	16	2
Minnesota	1	43	7	—	4	—	1	20	—	—	2	—
Iowa	—	2	81	1	3	3	119	610	1	—	5	—
Missouri	1	5	3	1	3	8	2	63	—	—	5	2
North Dakota	1	5	6	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	1	—
South Dakota	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	2	—
Kansas	7	7	7	—	1	3	19	67	—	1	1	—
SOUTH ATLANTIC	19	100	120	7	38	32	223	959	1	15	85	1
Delaware	—	2	1	—	3	—	5	22	—	1	4	—
Maryland *	—	2	—	—	4	9	1	18	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	16	—	—	—	—
Virginia	2	6	6	1	8	3	9	76	1	—	2	—
West Virginia	1	26	27	—	2	—	101	470	—	7	36	—
North Carolina *	1	1	4	1	7	9	NN	NN	—	1	2	—
South Carolina	—	7	14	—	1	2	2	9	—	—	1	—
Georgia *	—	1	7	—	4	6	—	—	—	—	2	—
Florida	15	55	61	5	9	2	104	348	—	6	38	1
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	5	17	97	1	13	13	216	1,207	4	14	88	1
Kentucky	5	16	20	—	2	4	86	416	—	3	17	—
Tennessee	—	—	56	1	10	6	118	665	4	11	59	1
Alabama	—	—	—	—	1	2	11	111	—	—	6	—
Mississippi	—	1	21	—	—	1	1	15	—	—	6	—
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	12	48	184	5	43	30	145	742	8	8	59	1
Arkansas	3	4	4	—	4	2	2	67	—	—	6	—
Louisiana	—	3	13	1	8	3	—	43	1	—	1	—
Oklahoma	1	5	4	—	6	2	11	50	—	—	13	—
Texas *	8	36	163	4	25	23	132	582	7	8	39	1
MOUNTAIN	9	126	71	3	7	10	45	407	—	3	80	—
Montana	4	107	1	—	—	1	17	69	—	1	55	—
Idaho	5	8	13	1	1	—	—	108	—	—	4	—
Wyoming	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Colorado	—	4	17	—	—	2	16	129	—	2	10	—
New Mexico	—	6	33	2	3	1	12	98	—	—	9	—
Arizona	—	1	6	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Utah	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
PACIFIC	36	259	378	3	21	45	249	1,209	7	65	304	1
Washington	7	14	198	1	4	3	151	458	2	32	119	—
Oregon	—	—	70	—	3	2	25	263	—	3	34	—
California	28	244	106	2	14	39	71	443	5	28	145	1
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	33	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	1	1	4	—	—	—	1	12	—	2	6	—
Guam *	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	—
Puerto Rico	14	70	281	—	—	—	25	121	1	1	1	—
Virgin Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—

*Delayed reports: Measles: Mass. delete 3, R.I. 1 (1973), Me. 1 (1974)
Meningococcal Infections: Ga. 1 (1973), N.H. 1, N.C. delete 5 (1974)
Mumps: Me. 10, N.H. 1, Md. 4, Guam 14 (1974)

Pertussis: Texas delete 1 (1974)
Rubella: Me. 1 (1974)

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES
FOR WEEKS ENDING FEBRUARY 16, 1974 AND FEBRUARY 17, 1973 (7th WEEK) - Continued

AREA	TUBERCULOSIS (New Active)		TULA- REMIA	TYPHOID FEVER		TYPHUS-FEVER TICK-BORNE (Rky. Mt. spotted fever)		VENEREAL DISEASES						RABIES IN ANIMALS
	1974	Cum. 1974		1974	Cum. 1974	1974	Cum. 1974	GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS (Pri. & Sec.)			Cum. 1974	
								1974	Cumulative 1973	1974	Cumulative 1973			
UNITED STATES	531	3,543	13	10	44	-	12	15,468	113,758	99,549	460	3,159	3,372	300
NEW ENGLAND	30	173	-	-	2	-	-	360	3,072	2,631	7	64	83	3
Maine	1	19	-	-	-	-	-	31	239	155	-	3	2	1
New Hampshire	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	7	97	78	1	3	3	-
Vermont	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	92	38	-	-	4	-
Massachusetts	19	104	-	-	-	-	-	157	1,368	1,244	3	27	31	-
Rhode Island	3	14	-	-	2	-	-	49	252	344	-	2	3	2
Connecticut	7	26	-	-	-	-	-	114	1,024	772	3	29	40	-
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	81	560	1	-	8	-	9	1,960	14,763	12,695	77	707	737	3
Upstate New York	8	47	1	-	-	-	-	645	2,882	2,801	7	67	52	1
New York City	26	268	-	-	8	-	-	692	6,090	5,188	48	428	474	-
New Jersey	24	129	-	-	-	-	-	260	2,288	1,707	14	105	125	-
Pennsylvania	23	116	-	-	-	-	9	363	3,503	2,999	8	107	86	2
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	73	479	-	1	2	-	-	2,167	14,674	11,984	26	168	190	19
Ohio	22	136	-	-	-	-	-	846	5,491	3,800	3	35	32	-
Indiana	15	84	-	-	-	-	-	226	1,474	1,441	1	31	41	1
Illinois	18	117	-	1	1	-	-	341	1,728	1,600	13	37	27	2
Michigan	18	142	-	-	1	-	-	528	4,312	3,907	7	52	76	-
Wisconsin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	226	1,669	1,236	2	13	14	16
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	20	116	4	-	1	-	-	661	5,548	5,779	4	48	41	85
Minnesota	3	18	-	-	1	-	-	196	1,372	1,144	2	7	16	42
Iowa	2	13	-	-	-	-	-	57	665	764	-	7	2	14
Missouri	11	63	4	-	-	-	-	125	1,612	2,371	2	24	14	2
North Dakota	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	92	101	-	-	-	21
South Dakota	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	37	287	312	-	-	1	-
Nebraska	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	72	462	498	-	1	1	-
Kansas	2	12	-	-	-	-	-	170	1,058	589	-	9	7	6
SOUTH ATLANTIC	128	697	1	-	4	-	2	3,528	28,479	26,103	184	1,091	972	37
Delaware	4	12	-	-	-	-	-	85	381	333	3	21	9	-
Maryland	18	80	-	-	-	-	1	252	2,723	2,300	20	132	143	-
District of Columbia	5	49	-	-	-	-	-	259	2,263	2,217	18	91	116	-
Virginia	13	94	1	-	-	-	-	386	2,752	2,501	17	145	84	17
West Virginia	8	44	-	-	1	-	-	45	336	387	-	3	3	5
North Carolina	23	135	-	-	-	-	-	570	3,712	3,901	38	116	65	-
South Carolina	5	77	-	-	-	-	-	300	3,302	2,987	13	159	124	1
Georgia	16	51	-	-	-	-	1	571	5,568	4,537	21	119	202	10
Florida	36	155	-	-	3	-	-	1,060	7,442	6,940	54	305	226	4
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	53	340	3	5	8	-	-	1,651	9,371	8,365	27	163	275	36
Kentucky	6	69	1	5	6	-	-	217	1,172	1,002	2	29	135	20
Tennessee	14	111	2	-	2	-	-	532	3,824	3,469	9	62	55	13
Alabama	17	97	-	-	-	-	-	562	2,346	1,886	7	33	21	3
Mississippi	16	63	-	-	-	-	-	340	2,029	2,008	9	39	64	-
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	48	486	4	-	2	-	-	2,011	16,646	12,590	32	291	388	75
Arkansas	8	67	1	-	-	-	-	83	1,378	1,588	3	18	24	12
Louisiana	6	76	1	-	-	-	-	466	3,227	2,349	-	73	110	2
Oklahoma	6	33	1	-	-	-	-	188	1,254	1,372	1	18	27	14
Texas	28	310	1	-	2	-	-	1,274	10,787	7,281	28	182	227	47
MOUNTAIN	10	93	-	3	5	-	1	505	4,243	3,776	2	63	100	8
Montana	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	31	250	236	-	-	-	-
Idaho	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	47	342	215	-	1	2	-
Wyoming	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	6	92	63	-	-	3	1
Colorado	-	7	-	-	-	-	1	141	1,197	1,033	-	13	39	-
New Mexico	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	145	680	683	-	5	8	4
Arizona	9	33	-	3	3	-	-	106	1,210	1,020	2	24	29	3
Utah	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	18	191	186	-	6	-	-
Nevada	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	11	281	340	-	14	19	-
PACIFIC	88	599	-	1	12	-	-	2,625	16,962	15,626	101	564	586	34
Washington	14	47	-	1	2	-	-	261	1,513	1,499	-	15	25	-
Oregon	4	18	-	-	-	-	-	155	1,272	1,413	-	11	16	-
California	70	480	-	-	10	-	-	2,090	13,348	11,965	98	530	511	34
Alaska	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	72	423	392	1	1	16	-
Hawaii	-	37	-	-	-	-	-	47	406	357	2	7	18	-
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	54	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	5	80	-	-	-	-	-	47	363	510	10	128	106	7
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	24	20	-	-	3	-

* Delayed reports: Tuberculosis: Ohio 48, N.C. delete 5 (1973)
 Vt. delete 1, Ohio delete 50, Md. 6,
 Miss. delete 1, Utah 1, Alaska 17 (1974)

Typhoid: Md. delete 1 (1974)
 Gonorrhea: Md. 425, La. delete 6, Utah 40, Guam 5 (1974)
 Syphilis: Md. 37, Utah 1 (1974)

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TABLE IV. DEATHS IN 121 UNITED STATES CITIES FOR WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 16, 1974

7

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

Area	All Causes					Pneumonia and Influenza All Ages	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	838	545	208	47	22	54	SOUTH ATLANTIC	1,102	630	331	67	35	47
Boston, Mass.	291	178	75	21	9	18	Atlanta, Ga.	211	104	78	17	4	6
Bridgeport, Conn.	49	32	15	2	—	2	Baltimore, Md.	192	95	64	19	8	3
Cambridge, Mass.	31	21	8	1	1	3	Charlotte, N. C.	52	29	12	4	5	3
Fall River, Mass.	25	16	7	1	1	—	Jacksonville, Fla.	82	46	23	6	—	—
Hartford, Conn.	63	36	18	5	1	2	Miami, Fla.	113	71	34	3	4	5
Lowell, Mass.	34	23	11	—	—	4	Norfolk, Va.	64	33	24	4	2	6
Lynn, Mass.	22	13	7	1	—	3	Richmond, Va.	83	57	21	3	1	7
New Bedford, Mass.	32	24	6	1	—	—	Savannah, Ga.	38	23	9	—	2	2
New Haven, Conn.	55	34	10	8	3	—	St. Petersburg, Fla.	95	82	12	1	—	3
Providence, R. I.	66	45	18	2	1	7	Tampa, Fla.	82	48	22	3	5	8
Somerville, Mass.	13	9	3	1	—	3	Washington, D. C.	40	18	17	1	2	2
Springfield, Mass.	54	41	10	1	2	5	Wilmington, Del.	50	24	15	6	2	2
Waterbury, Conn.	37	28	7	1	—	—							
Worcester, Mass.	66	45	13	2	4	7	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	739	400	219	50	29	31
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	2,968	1,879	767	161	85	132	Birmingham, Ala.	120	68	39	3	3	2
Albany, N. Y.	46	27	12	3	2	1	Chattanooga, Tenn.	53	32	14	3	2	1
Allentown, Pa.	32	25	5	—	1	1	Knoxville, Tenn.	46	25	16	2	1	—
Buffalo, N. Y.	149	83	46	6	7	14	Louisville, Ky.	121	61	42	7	4	10
Camden, N. J.	42	25	12	3	—	4	Memphis, Tenn.	163	76	43	17	10	6
Elizabeth, N. J.	39	26	11	—	—	2	Mobile, Ala.	69	32	26	7	3	1
Erie, Pa.	36	24	10	—	1	2	Montgomery, Ala.	45	26	11	6	2	3
Jersey City, N. J.	52	37	11	2	2	1	Nashville, Tenn.	122	80	28	5	4	8
Newark, N. J.	87	44	26	8	7	2	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	1,250	670	361	102	48	53
New York City, N. Y. †	1,485	948	369	96	31	57	Austin, Tex.	40	20	11	3	2	4
Paterson, N. J.	51	35	9	4	3	3	Baton Rouge, La.	87	51	22	8	2	9
Philadelphia, Pa.	294	175	90	15	9	6	Corpus Christi, Tex.	24	14	5	—	4	1
Pittsburgh, Pa.	201	121	61	8	6	12	Dallas, Tex.	168	89	52	14	5	3
Reading, Pa.	46	32	11	2	1	2	El Paso, Tex.	46	27	14	2	—	3
Rochester, N. Y.	140	104	23	2	9	6	Fort Worth, Tex.	92	57	18	3	7	4
Schenectady, N. Y.	35	23	7	3	—	—	Houston, Tex.	234	101	87	29	6	5
Scranton, Pa.	26	16	7	2	—	3	Little Rock, Ark.	65	34	16	5	3	2
Syracuse, N. Y.	96	63	25	4	4	5	New Orleans, La.	164	86	55	14	—	2
Trenton, N. J.	45	30	12	1	2	2	San Antonio, Tex.	171	99	40	12	13	1
Utica, N. Y.	23	13	8	—	1	4	Shreveport, La.	65	36	16	6	3	2
Yonkers, N. Y.	43	28	12	2	—	5	Tulsa, Okla.	94	56	25	6	3	17
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	2,585	1,498	745	171	80	59	MOUNTAIN	531	311	144	34	25	24
Akron, Ohio	74	45	23	3	2	—	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	51	27	20	2	—	4
Canton, Ohio	39	23	12	2	—	1	Colorado Springs, Colo.	38	20	5	7	2	6
Chicago, Ill.	687	366	213	59	27	15	Denver, Colo.	137	76	40	8	11	7
Cincinnati, Ohio	154	88	46	12	4	3	Las Vegas, Nev.	21	9	10	1	—	1
Cleveland, Ohio	201	111	69	8	7	4	Ogden, Utah	14	13	1	—	—	1
Columbus, Ohio	132	71	36	14	4	3	Phoenix, Ariz.	128	82	28	5	7	—
Dayton, Ohio	125	73	35	9	3	1	Pueblo, Colo.	21	15	6	—	—	4
Detroit, Mich.	332	200	83	21	15	5	Salt Lake City, Utah	48	25	14	3	4	—
Evansville, Ind.	53	32	17	4	—	1	Tucson, Ariz.	73	44	20	8	1	1
Fort Wayne, Ind.	45	26	13	3	—	4	PACIFIC	1,663	1,017	445	104	53	34
Gary, Ind.	10	6	2	—	1	1	Berkeley, Calif.	24	18	5	—	1	—
Grand Rapids, Mich.	63	41	14	3	—	5	Fresno, Calif.	86	46	29	5	4	1
Indianapolis, Ind.	178	100	51	12	7	2	Glendale, Calif.	27	21	4	1	1	1
Madison, Wis.	36	21	12	2	—	1	Honolulu, Hawaii	64	32	19	7	3	2
Milwaukee, Wis.	159	104	42	5	3	6	Long Beach, Calif.	102	67	32	3	—	3
Peoria, Ill.	42	29	10	1	1	1	Los Angeles, Calif.	503	308	134	33	9	8
Rockford, Ill.	36	22	10	1	2	4	Oakland, Calif.	75	46	16	6	6	—
South Bend, Ind.	43	27	15	—	1	1	Pasadena, Calif.	42	29	7	4	1	—
Toledo, Ohio	117	69	34	9	—	1	Portland, Oreg.	137	73	44	8	9	3
Youngstown, Ohio	59	44	8	3	3	—	Sacramento, Calif.	66	39	16	4	5	—
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	810	539	174	36	28	27	San Diego, Calif.	113	68	34	7	2	1
Des Moines, Iowa	56	36	12	4	2	1	San Francisco, Calif.	174	111	49	9	2	6
Duluth, Minn.	21	14	5	—	1	—	San Jose, Calif.	48	35	8	3	1	—
Kansas City, Kans.	38	24	7	3	—	3	Seattle, Wash.	118	66	31	10	5	5
Kansas City, Mo.	126	85	24	4	7	2	Spokane, Wash.	53	39	9	1	4	1
Lincoln, Nebr.	19	14	2	—	—	2	Tacoma, Wash.	31	19	8	3	—	3
Minneapolis, Minn.	100	74	11	5	5	3							
Omaha, Nebr.	96	66	17	8	3	6							
St. Louis, Mo.	210	131	59	8	4	4							
St. Paul, Minn.	73	54	17	1	1	1							
Wichita, Kans.	71	41	20	3	5	5							
Total	12,486	7,489	3,394	772	405	461							
Expected Number	13,150	7,830	3,552	826	453	548							

† Delayed Report for week ending 2-9-74

CURRENT TRENDS SURVEY OF THE INCIDENCE OF GASTROINTESTINAL ILLNESS IN CRUISE SHIP PASSENGERS

Following the investigation of the shipboard outbreak of shigellosis in late June 1973 (MMWR, Vol. 22, No. 26), CDC began a survey of passenger cruise ships leaving from U.S. ports that volunteered to participate in a review of the baseline incidence of gastrointestinal (GI) illness on board. In addition, an environmental study was undertaken to evaluate the adequacy of food and water sanitation on cruise vessels. The results of these studies are presented briefly below.

Between January 1972 and October 1973, 98 ships departed from U.S. ports on passenger cruises. Medical logs for 2,445 cruises (an estimated 50-60% of the total) of 38 ships were reviewed and the incidence of GI illness determined. A case was defined as the onset of at least 1 of the following: a) diarrhea, b) cramps and 1 other GI symptom, c) GI illness or disorder, d) gastroenteritis, e) enteritis, or f) enterocolitis, or any illness for which antidiarrheal medication was prescribed. Cases of nausea or vomiting only or both were felt most likely to be sea sickness and were not included in the study.

Because many passengers with GI illness do not visit the ship's physician or nurse, an additional study was designed to obtain more complete information concerning the incidence of GI illness among passengers. Passengers on 9 cruises which took place in January and February 1974-8 to the Caribbean and 1 to Mexico—were requested to fill out a questionnaire at the end of their cruise which asked whether they had experienced GI illness during the trip. The total incidence of GI illness determined from the responses was compared with the incidence from the medical logs.

A detailed survey of environmental sanitation on 12 cruise ships operating in the Caribbean was conducted in late 1973 by CDC sanitarians. The investigation focused on refrigeration capability and use, dishwashing capability, galley temperatures and cleanliness, and all water systems, including potable water, fire systems, and swimming pools. A 5-point deficiency scale (0=no deficiencies, 5=highest deficiencies) was developed to rate the relative hazard to health of each of 18 environmental conditions examined.

The distribution of the incidence of GI disease on the 2,445 cruises determined from medical logs is shown in Table 1. No illness was reported on 48% of the cruises, and on 92%, the incidence was 1% or less; on 8% of the cruises, however, the incidence was greater than 1%, and on 2% of the cruises it was greater than 5%. Disease incidence was found to

increase as cruise length increased (Figure 3) and was greatest on world and Mexican cruises (Figure 4). Most of the Mexican cruises with a high incidence of GI illness were made by 1 of the 5 ships traveling to Mexico. In some instances, cases occurred prior to the first port stop of the cruise studied. Some ships had cruises with a higher incidence of GI illness than others sailing the same itinerary at the same time of year.

Cruises which had an incidence of GI illness greater than 5% were further analyzed for any relationship between illness and duration, geographic area, or month of the cruise. This

Figure 3
INCIDENCE OF GASTROINTESTINAL ILLNESS IN PASSENGERS
ON PASSENGER CRUISE SHIPS BY LENGTH OF CRUISE

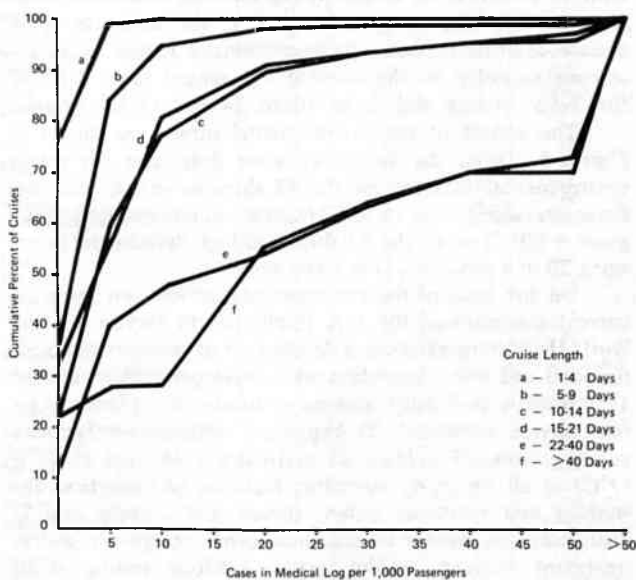


Figure 4
INCIDENCE OF GASTROINTESTINAL ILLNESS IN PASSENGERS
ON CRUISE SHIPS BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF CRUISE

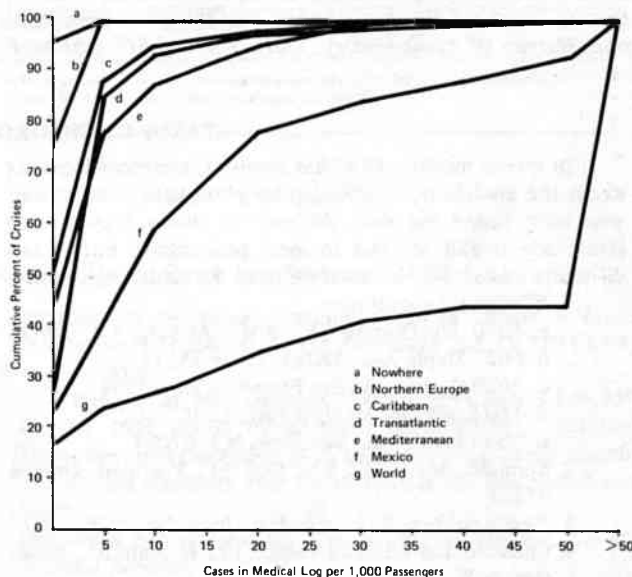


Table 1
Incidence of GI Illness in Cruise Ship Passengers
According to Medical Logs

Incidence (Cases per 1000)	Percent of Cruises (n=2445)	Cumulative Percent
0	48	48
1-5	36	84
6-10	8	92
11-20	4	96
21-30	1	97
31-40	1	98
41-50	0	98
> 50	2	100

GASTROINTESTINAL ILLNESS – Continued

analysis of 52 cruises taken by 13 of the 38 ships revealed that all but 1 lasted more than a week and that 23 (44%) lasted more than 3 weeks; 56% of world cruises had an incidence greater than 5%, while 1% of the Caribbean cruises had an incidence greater than 5%. However, of the 7 cruises with the highest incidence, 6 were to the Caribbean and were 7-14 days long. No seasonal pattern for the 52 cruises was identified.

The incidence of GI disease calculated from the questionnaire survey of passengers on the 9 ships ranged from approximately 2% to 10% for 6 7-day cruises and from approximately 6% to 10% for 3 14-day cruises. In comparison, the incidence determined from the review of medical logs of the same ships varied from 0% to 2% for 7-day cruises and from 0.3% to 0.6% for 14-day cruises. The 2% incidence of illness by log on the 1 7-day cruise to Mexico accounted for the higher upper limit of incidence of illness by log on 7-day cruises as compared with 14-day cruises. The ratio of the incidence of GI disease determined from the questionnaire survey to the incidence recorded in the medical logs ranged from 4 to 37 for 7-day cruises and from 10 to 34 for 14-day cruises.

The results of the environmental survey are shown in Figure 5. Using the deficiency scale developed for rating environmental features on the 12 ships surveyed, total deficiencies ranged from 16 to 52 (maximum possible deficiency grade = 90). Two of the 12 ships had high deficiencies (averaging 20 of a possible 25) in water systems.

On the basis of the environmental survey and accepted current standards of the U.S. Public Health Service and the World Health Organization, a detailed set of recommendations for food and water sanitation were developed which include: 1) improving availability and use of handwashing facilities by food-service personnel, 2) improving refrigeration facilities and practices, 3) holding all perishable cold food at 45°F (7°C) at all times, 4) upgrading facilities and practices for washing and sanitizing dishes, glasses, and utensils, and 5) instituting continuous chlorination, other acceptable water-treatment methods, and/or routine coliform testing of all potable water.

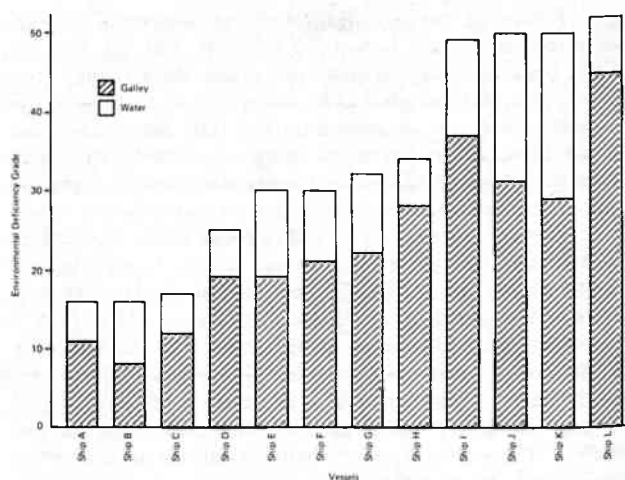
(Reported by the Enteric Diseases Section, the Microbiologic Control Section, and the Epidemiologic Services Laboratory Section, Bacterial Diseases Division, and the Quarantine Division, Bureau of Epidemiology, and a team of EIS Officers.)

STATUS OF CHLOROQUINE PHOSPHATE

In recent months, CDC has received numerous inquiries about the availability of chloroquine phosphate from persons who have found the drug difficult to obtain. Chloroquine phosphate is still stocked in local pharmacies, but if any difficulty arises it may be obtained from the following sources:

1. Winthrop Laboratories
 - a. 5090 MacDougall Dr., S.W., Atlanta, Ga. 30336
 - b. 6627 Maple Ave., Dallas, Texas 75235
 - c. 2020 Greenwood St., Evanston, Ill. 60204
 - d. 160 Scott Dr., Menlow Park, Calif. 94025
 - e. 560 Lincoln Rd., Secaucus, N.J. 07094
2. Stanlabs, Inc., 232 S.E. Oak St., Portland, Oregon 97208
3. West-ward Inc., 745 Eagle Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11027
4. Consolidated Midland Corp., 195 E. Main St., Brewster, N.Y., 10509

Figure 5
SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL SURVEY OF 12
CARIBBEAN CRUISE SHIPS – 1973

**Editorial Note**

This survey of medical logs indicated that on 2% of cruises studied GI illness was a common reason for passengers to visit the ship's physician. The questionnaire survey demonstrated that approximately 2-10% of passengers experienced a GI illness during their cruise and that most did not visit the ship's physician. Although the log review was not designed to define the precise cause or source of GI illness on board, there was evidence that at least some of the illness was ship-borne. The environmental survey revealed poor sanitary conditions on some cruise ships.

As a result of this study, masters of cruise vessels have been asked to report all cases of GI illness to U.S. Quarantine Stations prior to their arrival at U.S. ports. Previously, masters were only required to report diarrheal illness that "interfered with work or normal activity". A meeting with passenger cruise industry representatives was held at CDC on February 20, 1974, at which the study findings and recommendations were presented. The industry representatives were asked to maintain more careful and detailed surveillance of all cases of GI illness in passengers and crew members and to improve sanitation practices on board their vessels.

Malaria chemoprophylaxis is essential for travelers to malarious areas. The current recommended drug for prophylaxis is chloroquine phosphate 500 mg. (300 mg. of base) taken orally once a week while in an endemic area, and for 6 weeks after departing from an endemic area (MMWR, Vol. 22, No. 37). Alternative drugs for malaria chemoprophylaxis are: 1) hydroxychloroquine sulfate 400 mg. (310 mg. of base) once a week while in an endemic area and for 6 weeks after departing from an endemic area, 2) amodiaquine dihydrochloride 520 mg. (400 mg. of base) once a week while in an endemic area and for 6 weeks after leaving an endemic area.

(Reported by the Parasitic Diseases and Veterinary Public Health Division, Bureau of Epidemiology, CDC.)

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SYPHILIS — United States, December 1973

In December 1973, provisionally reported cases of infectious syphilis in the United States decreased 6.3% from the number reported in December 1972. The 25,079 infectious syphilis cases reported in calendar year 1973 represent an increase of 0.4% over the number reported in calendar year 1972. In the period July-December 1973, reported cases were 2.4% fewer than reported for July-December 1972.

The current declines in infectious syphilis cases stand in significant contrast to the increases which have been witnessed

since 1969 and are felt to be a direct result of federally assisted state and local control efforts which were intensified in July 1972 in conjunction with the launching of the national gonorrhea control program. Although nationally significant, these declines are not yet universal: 10 areas reported increases of more than 40 cases during the past 6 months, compared with the same time period in 1972.

(Reported by the Venereal Disease Control Division, Bureau of State Services, CDC.)

SUMMARY OF REPORTED CASES OF INFECTIOUS SYPHILIS

CASES OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SYPHILIS: By reporting area: December 1973 and December 1972 — Provisional Data

Reporting Area	December		Calendar Year Cumulative		Reporting Area	December		Calendar Year Cumulative	
	1973	1972	January	December		1973	1972	January	December
Connecticut	9	29	239	274	Arkansas	11	7	135	174
Maine	1	2	24	29	Louisiana	36	49	777	846
Massachusetts	57	51	760	517	New Mexico	12	6	88	105
New Hampshire	1	2	11	10	Oklahoma	19	3	173	107
Rhode Island	0	4	17	35	Texas	116	147	1,523	1,801
Vermont	0	5	20	18	DHEW REGION VI TOTAL	194	212	2,696	3,033
DHEW REGION I TOTAL	68	93	1,071	883	Iowa	3	4	56	52
New Jersey	71	86	1,008	942	Kansas	2	2	22	42
New York (Excluding NYC)	41	42	438	434	Missouri	23	4	190	108
New York City	227	250	3,073	4,001	Nebraska	3	2	16	19
DHEW REGION II TOTAL	339	378	4,519	5,377	DHEW REGION VII TOTAL	31	12	284	221
Delaware	6	4	95	59	Colorado	14	17	196	98
District of Columbia	48	82	757	869	Montana	1	0	4	7
Maryland (Excluding Baltimore)	28	17	271	257	North Dakota	0	0	3	2
Baltimore	30	27	600	623	South Dakota	0	0	5	3
Pennsylvania (Excluding Philadelphia)	19	19	269	184	Utah	0	1	13	21
Philadelphia	61	45	548	351	Wyoming	0	3	4	14
Virginia	49	64	791	592	DHEW REGION VIII TOTAL	15	21	225	145
West Virginia	0	1	20	32	Arizona	14	17	183	201
DHEW REGION III TOTAL	241	259	3,351	2,967	California (Excluding LA and SF)	107	84	1,091	997
Alabama	17	12	194	216	Los Angeles*	117	170	2,121	1,895
Florida	108	161	1,951	1,677	San Francisco*	71	49	736	636
Georgia (Excluding Atlanta)	67	55	782	875	Hawaii	2	1	50	27
Atlanta*	54	45	549	536	Nevada	7	3	69	79
Kentucky	14	43	359	398	DHEW REGION IX TOTAL	318	324	4,250	3,835
Mississippi	9	39	318	408	Alaska	1	1	15	13
North Carolina	57	33	682	545	Idaho	0	0	9	9
South Carolina	73	44	766	503	Oregon	7	4	49	40
Tennessee	41	36	459	516	Washington	12	11	155	123
DHEW REGION IV TOTAL	440	468	6,060	5,674	DHEW REGION X TOTAL	20	16	228	190
Illinois (Excluding Chicago)	12	11	201	136	UNITED STATES TOTAL	1,849	1,974	25,079	24,978
Chicago*	91	65	963	1,048	Puerto Rico	58	83	778	800
Indiana (Excluding Indianapolis)	7	11	193	193	Virgin Islands	5	5	38	90
Indianapolis*	3	4	83	72					
Michigan	27	57	489	761					
Minnesota	7	9	99	64					
Ohio	30	31	282	316					
Wisconsin	6	3	80	63					
DHEW REGION V TOTAL	183	191	2,395	2,653					

*County Data

Note: Cumulative totals include revised and delayed reports through previous months.
Source: HSM 9.98 CDC, VD branch, Atlanta, Ga. 30333

RESULTS OF SCREENING FOR GONORRHEA — United States, July-September 1973

In the 3-month period ending September 30, 1973, gonorrhea screening programs cultured specimens from 1,833,958 females; 88,210 (4.8%) were positive. Table 2 reflects the results of such screening by type of health care facilities securing the specimen. Although the positivity rates were highest (19.8%) in venereal disease clinics, only 11% of all tests were performed at such clinics. Some 89% of all tests were performed in settings other than venereal disease clinics, and in these, positivity rates ranged from 1.4% among female dependents examined at military installations to 5.9% among

enrollees in manpower training programs. Some 494,529 females were tested by private physicians and 10,589 (2.1%) were positive.

Provisional data indicate that an additional 1,844,459 females were tested by all types of facilities in October, November, and December 1973 or about 600,000 per month. The overall positivity rate for all sources for this period was 4.8%.

(Reported by the Venereal Disease Control Division, Bureau of State Services, CDC.)

Table 2
Results of Gonorrhea Culture Tests on Females
United States* - July-September 1973

Source of Test	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive	Source of Test	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive
Health Care Providers (Excluding VD Clinics)	1,630,817	48,045	2.9	Health Care Providers (Cont'd)			
Health Dept. Non-VD Clinic	341,488	11,672	3.4	Private Physicians	494,529	10,589	2.1
Family Planning	230,440	7,616	3.3	Private Family Planning Groups	190,694	4,094	2.1
Prenatal, Ob-Gyn	40,212	1,450	3.6	Group Health Clinics	29,920	783	2.6
Cancer Detection	8,377	101	1.2	Student Health Centers	28,685	577	2.0
Combinations or Other	62,459	2,505	4.0	Manpower Training Agencies	2,256	133	5.9
Public/Private Hospital				Industrial Screening	1,243	32	2.6
-Outpatient	314,711	12,992	4.1	Military/Dependents	32,517	461	1.4
Family Planning	39,669	1,041	2.6	Correction or Detention Centers	13,387	718	5.4
Prenatal, Ob-Gyn	86,328	3,366	3.9	Not Specified	29,532	937	3.2
Cancer Detection	3,065	45	1.5	Venereal Disease Clinics	203,141	40,165	19.8
Combinations or Other	185,649	8,540	4.6	Gonorrhea Contacts	24,159	8,888	36.8
Public/Private Hospital				Syphilis: Contact/Cluster/Reactor	1,854	179	9.7
-Inpatient	14,841	557	3.8	Other	177,128	31,098	17.6
Obstetric	2,930	50	1.7				
Gynecologic	532	34	6.4	Total (All Clinics)	1,833,958	88,210	4.8
Combinations or Other	11,379	473	4.2				
Community Health Centers	137,014	4,500	3.3				
Family Planning	60,992	1,259	2.1				
Prenatal, Ob-Gyn	13,459	301	2.2				
Cancer Detection	231	2	.9				
Combinations or Other	62,332	2,938	4.7				

* Includes reports from Puerto Rico

Source: HSM 9.124, CDC, VD, Atlanta, Georgia

The Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, circulation 36,000, is published by the Center for Disease Control, Atlanta, Ga.

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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.

In addition to the established procedures for reporting morbidity and mortality, the editor welcomes accounts of interesting outbreaks or case investigations of current interest to health officials.

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Atlanta, Georgia 30333

DHEW Publication No. (CDC) 74-8017

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30333

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