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and Morbidity and Mortality

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EPIDEMIOLOGIC NOTES AND REPORTS
WOUND BOTULISM - Pennsylvania, Texas

Two cases of wound botulism reported to CDC from Pennsylvania and Texas in March 1974 are described below: Pennsylvania

On March 13, 1974, a 12-year-old boy from Kingwood (Hunterdon County), New Jersey, developed sore throat, fever, and lymphadenopathy. A throat culture grew beta-hemolytic streptococci, and on March 15, he was placed on oral penicillin, 250 mg 4 times a day for 7 days, by his pediatrician.

On March 17, the boy fell in a muddy, wet area of his back yard and injured his right knee. He was taken to a nearby hospital where the physician on call cleaned and sutured the wound and administered tetanus toxoid.

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During the next week, the boy experienced severe pain in the area of the wound, but had no fever or chills. On March 24, he had onset of diplopia and dysphagia and was admitted to the hospital with the diagnosis of post-infectious polyneuritis. Physical examination revealed bilateral 6-nerve

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

DISEASE	16th WEEK ENDING		MEDIAN 1969-1973	CUMULATIVE, FIRST 16 WEEKS		
	April 20, 1974	April 21, 1973		1974	1973	MEDIAN 1969-1973
Aseptic meningitis	30	31	31	525	589	524
Brucellosis	4	2	2	34	33	36
Chickenpox	3,174	5,797	---	59,416	90,662	---
Diphtheria	6	1	1	75	67	60
Encephalitis:						
Primary: Arthropod-borne and unspecified . . .	12	24	23	262	297	309
Post-Infectious	7	8	8	62	67	84
Hepatitis, Viral:						
Type B	175	147	147	2,764	2,297	2,297
Type A	691	944	1,006	13,512	15,736	17,387
Type unspecified	194	---	---	2,623	---	---
Malaria	4	7	34	46	68	746
Measles (rubeola)	1,123	1,099	1,301	9,915	13,096	14,145
Meningococcal infections, total	28	38	66	541	549	1,079
Civilian	27	38	58	528	534	916
Military	1	---	8	13	15	117
Mumps	1,178	2,158	2,732	26,361	31,983	38,902
Pertussis	14	---	---	409	---	---
Rubella (German measles)	413	1,424	1,681	4,887	14,456	20,521
Tetanus	1	4	3	14	18	24
Tuberculosis, new active	494	690	---	8,940	9,502	---
Tularemia	1	1	1	28	20	30
Typhoid fever	4	10	4	95	290	74
Typhus, tick-borne (Rky. Mt. spotted fever) . . .	4	2	2	19	13	8
Venereal Diseases:						
Gonorrhea	14,881	13,650	---	253,538	231,138	---
Syphilis, primary and secondary	416	445	---	7,232	7,709	---
Rabies in animals	41	82	90	829	1,086	1,243

TABLE II. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OF LOW FREQUENCY

	Cum.		Cum.
Anthrax:	2	Poliomyelitis, total:	2
Botulism:	3	Paralytic:	2
Congenital rubella syndrome: N.Y. Ups. 1	26	Psittacosis:	6
Leptosy: Calif. 3	39	Rabies in man:	---
Leptospirosis: Mich. 1	18	Trichinosis:	43
Plague:	---	Typhus, murine:	7

BOTULISM – Continued

palsy and mild swelling of the right knee without erythema or discharge from the wound.

During his first 24 hours in the hospital, the boy developed severe photophobia, ataxia, ptosis, and increased difficulty in swallowing. A Tensilon* test, cerebrospinal fluid examination, skull film, and brain scan were normal. On the evening of March 25, he began to have severe respiratory difficulty and was transferred to a university hospital in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

On admission the boy had bilateral paralysis of muscles innervated by cranial nerves 3, 4, 6, 7, 11, and 12. His mental status was good. The area around the wound was swollen and painful to touch and was draining a small amount of serosanguinous fluid. Laboratory examination revealed a hematocrit of 42 and a white blood cell count of 22,700 with 88% polymorphonuclear leucocytes; X-ray of the injured knee revealed no gas.

On the morning of March 26, the diagnosis of wound botulism was considered. The boy received 2 vials of trivalent botulinum antitoxin and large doses of intravenous penicillin and was taken to the operating room for debridement of the wound. At surgery the surgeon noted hemorrhagic necrosis without purulence or gas in the area above the synovial membrane. The wound extended from about 3 inches above the knee to about 1 inch below and occupied the entire lateral aspect.

A pretreatment serum specimen was negative for botulin toxin. *Streptococcus faecium*, *Enterobacter cloacae*, *Clostridium bifermentans*, and an unidentified species of *Clostridium* were isolated from the wound; *Clostridium botulinum* has not been isolated. Following therapy, the boy improved and was discharged from the hospital with no residual neurologic findings on April 22.

Texas

On March 17, a 14-year-old boy living in Hooks, Texas, suffered a compound fracture of his right ulna and radius while jumping hurdles in his yard. He was admitted to the hospital where his wound was cleaned and debrided and the fracture reduced under general anesthesia. Post-operatively, the patient was treated with cephalosporin and on March 22 was discharged from the hospital.

On the day of discharge, the boy had onset of blurred vision, which worsened over the next 4 days and was accompanied by increasing weakness and dysphagia. On March 26, he was readmitted to the hospital.

The next day, the wound was examined, but no purulence was found; a window was placed over the wound. On the third hospital day, the patient developed dysarthria and was unable to walk. A lumbar puncture was normal. On

*Inclusion of trade names does not imply endorsement by the Public Health Service or the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

March 29, 12 days after his injury, the patient developed bilateral ptosis and fixed dilated pupils.

On April 2, the diagnosis of wound botulism was considered, and the patient was given 2 vials of trivalent botulinum antitoxin and begun on large doses of penicillin. Because of increasing respiratory difficulty, a tracheostomy was performed. Physical examination at that time revealed paralysis of muscles innervated by cranial nerves 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, and 12, marked weakness of all limbs without sensory deficit, and a normal mental status. Later that day, the wound was explored; a small amount of serosanguinous fluid was visible at the surface of the wound, but no necrotic tissue or purulence was noted.

A pretreatment serum specimen was negative for botulin toxin. *Clostridium botulinum* type B was recovered from a culture of the serosanguinous fluid and from a muscle biopsy taken from the base of the wound. The patient's cranial nerve function has improved, and he has suffered no complications. He was discharged from the hospital on April 18. (Reported by Thomas L. Kennedy, M.D., Resident in Pediatrics, Children's Hospital, Philadelphia; Alfred S. Bogucki, M.D., Chief, Division of Epidemiology, Philadelphia Department of Public Health; Leah Ziskin, M.D., Senior Public Health Physician, Martin Goldfield, M.D., Assistant Commissioner, and Ronald Altman, M.D., State Epidemiologist, Division of Laboratories and Epidemiology, New Jersey State Department of Health; Duane L. May, M.D., private pediatrician, Texarkana; M.S. Dickerson, M.D., State Epidemiologist, Texas State Department of Health; the Enterobacteriology Section, Bacteriology Division, Bureau of Laboratories, CDC; and 3 EIS Officers.)

Editorial Note

These are the 11th and 12th cases of wound botulism reported in the United States since 1943 (1, 2); 8 of the 12 cases occurred in the last 3 years. In the Pennsylvania case no laboratory confirmation was obtained. This might have been due to the difficulty in isolating *C. botulinum* from cultures in which other anaerobes are present (3). The Texas case is the first case of wound botulism caused by type B *C. botulinum*; all previous cases in which the organism responsible for the illness was identified were type A.

Wound botulism should be considered as a diagnosis when a patient with a wound exhibits classical signs and symptoms of botulism, and no food can be implicated.

References

1. Merson MH, Dowell VR: Epidemiologic, clinical, and laboratory aspects of wound botulism. *N Engl J Med* 289:1005-1010, 1973
2. Center for Disease Control: Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Rep 22(47):395-396, 24 Nov 1973
3. Dack GM: Influence of some anaerobic species on toxin of *Clostridium botulinum* with special reference to *Clostridium sporogenes*. *J Infect Dis* 38:165-173, 1926

CUTANEOUS ANTHRAX ACQUIRED FROM IMPORTED HAITIAN DRUMS – Florida

On December 28, 1973, a 22-year-old woman, a Navy journalist-photographer assigned to a hospital ship, noted irritation in her left eye. She attributed this to her contact lens. Upon waking the next morning, she had painless edema of the upper left eyelid. During the next 24 hours, the swelling increased, and the lid became slightly inflamed. By December 30, her eye was completely closed by swelling, which now ex-

tended laterally to the side of her face and to her forehead. She went to a naval station dispensary where she was diagnosed as having severe conjunctivitis and treated with hot and cold packs as well as a topical antibiotic preparation. By that evening, the swelling had increased considerably, however, and she began experiencing pain around her eye, which

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TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES
FOR WEEKS ENDING APRIL 20, 1974 AND APRIL 21, 1973 (16th WEEK)

AREA	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		
						1974	1973	1974	1974	1974	1974		
UNITED STATES	30	4	3,174	6	75	12	24	7	175	691	194	4	46
NEW ENGLAND	5	—	480	—	—	—	1	—	7	29	20	—	3
Maine *	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
New Hampshire*	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Massachusetts	1	—	211	—	—	—	1	—	1	6	19	—	1
Rhode Island	4	—	142	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	—	—	2
Connecticut	—	—	95	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	—	—	—
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	—	—	249	—	—	1	4	—	33	102	29	1	5
Upstate New York	—	—	148	—	—	1	—	—	8	43	8	1	2
New York City	—	—	100	—	—	—	2	—	6	17	—	—	2
New Jersey *	—	—	NN	—	—	—	—	—	11	21	18	—	—
Pennsylvania	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	8	21	3	—	1
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	—	—	1,389	—	—	4	4	3	31	118	22	—	4
Ohio	—	—	293	—	—	3	1	—	8	24	—	—	3
Indiana	—	—	123	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Illinois	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	7	32	9	—	1
Michigan	—	—	490	—	—	—	2	2	13	53	7	—	—
Wisconsin	—	—	483	—	—	—	—	—	3	9	—	—	—
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	4	1	238	—	—	1	5	—	4	16	17	1	2
Minnesota	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Iowa	—	1	161	—	—	—	3	—	1	7	—	—	—
Missouri	3	—	12	—	—	1	1	—	3	—	12	1	1
North Dakota	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Kansas	—	—	40	—	—	—	1	—	—	6	4	—	—
SOUTH ATLANTIC	3	—	285	—	—	—	—	—	21	109	21	—	8
Delaware	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Maryland	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	1	—	1
District of Columbia	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Virginia	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	4	—	2
West Virginia	—	—	137	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
North Carolina	2	—	NN	—	—	—	—	—	3	14	—	—	1
South Carolina	—	—	107	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	5	—	—
Georgia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—
Florida	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	46	10	—	2
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	4	—	28	—	—	2	2	2	6	66	20	1	2
Kentucky	—	—	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	19	1	2
Tennessee	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	6	42	1	—	—
Alabama	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	8	—	—	—
Mississippi	2	—	21	—	—	—	1	—	—	11	—	—	—
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	4	1	160	—	8	2	2	—	4	21	15	—	3
Arkansas	—	—	130	—	—	—	1	—	—	7	4	—	—
Louisiana *	4	1	NN	—	—	1	—	—	3	7	7	—	1
Oklahoma	—	—	30	—	—	1	—	—	1	7	4	—	1
Texas	—	—	—	—	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
MOUNTAIN	—	1	76	—	9	—	—	—	4	82	13	—	2
Montana	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
Idaho	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Colorado	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	1	13	4	—	1
New Mexico *	—	—	31	—	6	—	—	—	—	13	1	—	1
Arizona *	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	10	4	—	—
Utah	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	—	—
Nevada	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	22	—	—	—
PACIFIC	10	1	269	6	58	2	6	2	65	148	37	1	17
Washington	—	—	225	6	52	—	—	—	12	9	14	—	—
Oregon	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	17	3	—	—
California *	9	1	—	—	4	2	6	2	51	118	18	1	17
Alaska	—	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—
Guam *	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puerto Rico	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
Virgin Islands	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

*Delayed reports: Chickenpox: Me. 4, N.H. 7, Calif. 18, Guam 1
 Encephalitis, primary: N.M. delete 1
 Hepatitis B: N.H. 1, La. delete 1, Ariz. 1
 Hepatitis A: N.H. delete 1, N.J. delete 4, Ariz. delete 1,
 Guam 4; (1973) Penn. 1
 Hepatitis Unspecified: N.H. delete 1

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TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES
FOR WEEKS ENDING APRIL 20, 1974 AND APRIL 21, 1973 (16th 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	1,123	9,915	13,096	28	541	549	1,178	26,361	14	413	4,887	14
NEW ENGLAND	34	491	4,725	3	31	26	103	3,741	-	49	450	-
Maine *	-	24	16	-	1	-	-	609	-	13	111	-
New Hampshire *	-	194	725	-	4	4	7	175	-	1	12	-
Vermont	13	31	79	1	1	2	1	11	-	1	9	-
Massachusetts *	15	146	2,581	2	9	10	21	592	-	23	179	-
Rhode Island	-	53	300	-	6	1	57	1,279	-	-	15	-
Connecticut	6	43	1,024	-	10	9	17	1,075	-	11	124	-
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	508	3,803	1,017	5	69	79	103	2,008	2	57	527	1
Upstate New York	15	67	247	5	31	30	57	434	1	17	119	-
New York City	19	211	555	-	12	15	13	285	1	6	63	-
New Jersey *	440	3,127	115	-	21	18	12	432	-	20	227	1
Pennsylvania	34	398	100	-	5	16	21	857	-	14	118	-
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	389	3,892	4,260	4	60	60	428	7,727	-	104	1,475	1
Ohio	241	1,714	178	-	19	28	115	2,072	-	11	209	-
Indiana	6	117	336	2	6	1	21	577	-	7	332	-
Illinois	84	739	988	-	7	10	49	670	-	11	187	-
Michigan	54	1,132	2,125	2	18	17	200	3,280	-	31	510	1
Wisconsin	4	190	633	-	10	4	43	1,128	-	44	237	-
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	115	345	255	3	38	43	83	1,934	-	9	130	3
Minnesota	-	76	14	-	14	-	1	27	-	2	5	-
Iowa	1	8	176	-	5	5	26	1,290	-	4	11	-
Missouri	75	115	13	1	10	23	14	280	-	2	23	2
North Dakota	-	24	28	-	1	3	-	12	-	1	7	-
South Dakota	1	22	-	-	2	3	-	2	-	-	25	-
Nebraska	-	2	1	-	1	4	2	58	-	-	5	-
Kansas	38	98	23	2	5	5	40	265	-	-	54	1
SOUTH ATLANTIC	17	309	683	8	105	92	183	3,192	-	83	548	4
Delaware	-	3	4	-	3	1	5	44	-	1	11	-
Maryland	-	21	-	-	13	15	4	52	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia *	-	2	-	-	-	1	6	34	-	-	1	-
Virginia	-	12	337	-	15	14	4	228	-	4	20	2
West Virginia *	10	77	113	-	4	1	115	1,865	-	17	92	-
North Carolina	-	2	4	4	24	19	NN	NN	-	1	43	-
South Carolina	2	28	33	1	10	7	16	54	-	56	270	-
Georgia	-	1	18	-	4	16	-	-	-	-	2	-
Florida	5	163	174	3	32	18	33	915	-	4	109	2
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	2	60	413	3	58	55	147	2,675	2	7	278	2
Kentucky	2	46	302	1	27	23	67	1,073	1	1	88	-
Tennessee	-	1	84	2	26	19	70	1,287	-	6	138	1
Alabama	-	2	-	-	5	9	5	267	1	-	42	-
Mississippi	-	11	27	-	-	4	5	48	-	-	10	1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	-	99	454	2	107	86	25	1,718	-	2	139	1
Arkansas	-	4	58	-	8	10	2	111	-	-	7	-
Louisiana	-	7	53	2	17	17	18	97	-	1	10	-
Oklahoma	-	12	17	-	12	7	5	240	-	1	22	-
Texas	---	76	326	---	70	52	---	1,270	---	---	100	1
MOUNTAIN	39	415	307	-	13	13	28	709	1	5	214	-
Montana	20	213	12	-	1	2	8	121	-	-	60	-
Idaho	2	46	153	-	1	1	6	142	-	1	11	-
Wyoming	-	3	10	-	2	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Colorado	-	25	36	-	2	2	13	304	-	1	75	-
New Mexico	3	40	86	-	2	1	1	133	1	3	36	-
Arizona	4	10	9	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	3	-	-	9	-
Nevada	10	78	-	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	23	-
PACIFIC	19	501	982	-	60	95	78	2,657	9	97	1,126	2
Washington	-	35	391	-	7	7	16	977	3	11	225	-
Oregon	-	-	256	-	7	7	14	532	-	24	152	-
California	15	445	328	-	41	78	44	1,056	6	62	738	2
Alaska	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	63	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	4	21	7	-	3	-	4	29	-	-	11	-
Guam *	-	4	3	-	1	-	-	182	-	-	1	-
Puerto Rico	29	289	844	1	1	4	60	421	-	4	9	1
Virgin Islands	4	8	-	-	-	-	4	16	-	-	-	1

*Delayed reports: Measles: N.H. delete 2, Mass. delete 1,
D.C. 2, W. Va. delete 10, Guam 3
Meningococcal Infection: N.J. 4, Guam 1

Mumps: Me. 18, Guam 54
Rubella: Me. 13, W. Va. 10
Tetanus: Mich. 1

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES
FOR WEEKS ENDING APRIL 20, 1974 AND APRIL 21, 1973 (16th 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	Cum. 1974	1974	Cum. 1974	1974	Cum. 1974	GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS (Pri. & Sec.)		Cum. 1974		
								1974	Cumulative 1973	1974	Cumulative 1973			
UNITED STATES	494	8,940	28	4	95	4	19	14,881	253,538	231,138	416	7,232	7,709	829
NEW ENGLAND	13	397	-	1	5	-	-	477	5,789	6,257	6	140	218	3
Maine	1	29	-	-	-	-	-	30	442	343	-	11	9	1
New Hampshire	-	11	-	1	1	-	-	13	206	210	1	4	4	-
Vermont	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	15	201	78	-	1	8	-
Massachusetts	10	234	-	-	2	-	-	240	2,153	3,034	4	59	107	-
Rhode Island	-	36	-	-	2	-	-	20	563	699	1	4	6	2
Connecticut	2	84	-	-	-	-	-	159	2,224	1,893	-	61	84	-
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	28	1,463	1	-	18	-	9	2,132	31,589	29,781	103	1,596	1,746	4
Upstate New York	10	171	1	-	3	-	-	279	6,138	6,507	14	154	93	2
New York City	-	582	-	-	13	-	-	1,044	13,182	12,704	59	932	1,105	-
New Jersey	18	315	-	-	2	-	-	359	4,478	3,904	13	248	302	-
Pennsylvania	-	395	-	-	-	-	9	450	7,791	6,666	17	262	246	2
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	98	1,187	2	-	6	-	-	2,077	33,939	27,568	46	422	455	46
Ohio	23	351	-	-	1	-	-	709	11,725	8,732	11	81	88	-
Indiana	6	182	-	-	-	-	-	236	3,555	3,104	10	63	112	3
Illinois	44	316	2	-	3	-	-	334	5,024	4,093	15	116	57	6
Michigan	25	338	-	-	2	-	-	546	9,694	8,753	7	127	171	-
Wisconsin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	252	3,941	2,886	3	35	27	37
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	32	317	8	-	3	-	-	958	13,176	13,427	15	157	96	201
Minnesota	6	54	-	-	2	-	-	247	3,216	2,590	2	21	37	94
Iowa	11	34	-	-	-	-	-	88	1,747	1,809	-	12	11	40
Missouri	10	153	7	-	1	-	-	377	3,969	4,741	13	102	31	7
North Dakota	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	8	223	197	-	-	1	43
South Dakota	-	19	1	-	-	-	-	38	635	669	-	1	1	-
Nebraska	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	73	1,066	1,376	-	3	1	-
Kansas*	4	35	-	-	-	-	-	127	2,320	2,045	-	18	14	17
SOUTH ATLANTIC	149	1,870	2	1	15	3	7	4,000	64,639	59,723	135	2,350	2,248	102
Delaware	1	29	-	-	-	-	-	24	900	785	-	27	26	-
Maryland	12	226	-	-	1	-	1	352	5,931	5,079	25	268	237	-
District of Columbia	8	123	-	-	-	-	-	344	4,901	5,041	8	206	243	-
Virginia	23	244	1	-	1	1	1	297	5,474	5,623	19	292	232	44
West Virginia	10	98	-	-	3	-	-	55	774	907	-	7	9	16
North Carolina*	18	308	1	1	1	2	2	509	8,475	8,761	12	248	179	4
South Carolina	16	187	-	-	-	-	-	248	7,386	6,395	17	300	339	2
Georgia	25	228	-	-	-	-	2	937	13,140	11,015	21	248	422	23
Florida	36	427	-	-	9	-	1	1,234	17,658	16,117	33	754	561	13
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	53	831	6	-	13	-	-	1,663	22,006	19,187	19	379	534	111
Kentucky*	10	181	1	-	7	-	-	164	2,735	2,364	1	80	220	75
Tennessee	27	264	3	-	4	-	-	722	8,562	7,166	13	152	136	25
Alabama	11	252	2	-	2	-	-	452	6,026	5,130	-	76	40	11
Mississippi	5	134	-	-	-	-	-	325	4,683	4,527	5	71	138	-
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	18	1,155	6	-	6	-	1	706	35,487	31,142	17	725	878	220
Arkansas	10	160	2	-	1	-	-	84	3,406	4,080	4	41	59	31
Louisiana*	4	140	1	-	1	-	-	479	7,684	6,466	11	212	244	6
Oklahoma	4	87	2	-	-	-	1	143	3,065	3,505	2	47	67	42
Texas	---	768	1	---	4	---	---	---	21,332	17,091	---	425	508	141
MOUNTAIN	22	291	2	1	8	-	1	695	9,713	8,763	9	175	245	22
Montana	4	23	-	-	-	-	-	49	591	497	-	-	1	-
Idaho	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	18	584	550	-	2	5	-
Wyoming	1	9	1	-	2	-	-	6	187	135	-	4	10	2
Colorado	6	45	-	-	-	-	1	320	2,807	2,396	1	35	81	-
New Mexico	-	69	1	1	1	-	-	57	1,322	1,316	-	29	24	10
Arizona	10	101	-	-	5	-	-	213	2,981	2,638	7	60	60	10
Utah	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	22	489	456	-	6	7	-
Nevada	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	10	752	775	1	39	57	-
PACIFIC	81	1,429	1	1	21	1	1	2,173	37,200	35,290	66	1,288	1,289	120
Washington	2	96	-	1	4	-	-	154	3,352	3,155	-	27	45	-
Oregon	1	55	-	-	-	-	1	207	3,200	3,146	1	25	26	8
California	66	1,134	1	-	17	-	-	1,722	29,000	27,433	65	1,222	1,158	107
Alaska	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	29	811	867	-	1	23	5
Hawaii	12	117	-	-	-	-	-	61	837	689	-	13	37	-
Guam*	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	97	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	6	191	-	-	1	-	-	24	853	1,287	7	278	237	22
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	87	61	1	10	7	-

*Delayed reports: Tuberculosis: Kansas delete 1, N.C. delete 4, Ky. delete 1, La. delete 2
Gonorrhea: La. delete 13, Guam 9

Week No.
16

TABLE IV. DEATHS IN 121 UNITED STATES CITIES FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 20, 1974

(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	837	538	207	33	31	62	SOUTH ATLANTIC	1,121	674	307	65	33	55
Boston, Mass.	279	159	68	22	12	21	Atlanta, Ga.	105	63	30	7	2	5
Bridgeport, Conn.	33	22	9	1	1	4	Baltimore, Md.	210	109	67	14	10	4
Cambridge, Mass.	27	23	4	—	—	6	Charlotte, N. C.	42	21	15	3	1	2
Fall River, Mass.	29	20	9	—	—	2	Jacksonville, Fla.	108	58	35	6	3	1
Hartford, Conn.	71	49	18	1	3	6	Miami, Fla.	110	76	27	—	3	8
Lowell, Mass.	25	19	6	—	—	4	Norfolk, Va.	55	36	13	2	1	5
Lynn, Mass.	33	18	12	—	1	—	Richmond, Va.	86	44	27	12	3	9
New Bedford, Mass.	28	18	8	1	1	3	Savannah, Ga.	63	41	16	3	3	4
New Haven, Conn.	70	41	19	4	3	7	St. Petersburg, Fla.	78	61	9	5	1	5
Providence, R. I.	76	45	21	2	7	2	Tampa, Fla.	86	63	12	1	5	3
Somerville, Mass.	9	8	1	—	—	—	Washington, D. C.	130	70	46	10	—	8
Springfield, Mass.	51	32	16	1	—	6	Wilmington, Del.	48	32	10	2	1	1
Waterbury, Conn.	36	26	7	—	2	1							
Worcester, Mass.	70	58	9	1	1	—	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	679	385	194	42	20	34
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	3,323	2,097	827	205	97	184	Birmingham, Ala.	86	41	34	2	2	2
Albany, N. Y.	43	27	7	6	—	1	Chattanooga, Tenn.	64	31	19	7	4	5
Allentown, Pa.	39	25	11	—	2	4	Knoxville, Tenn.	37	26	9	—	1	1
Buffalo, N. Y.	185	119	38	10	8	23	Louisville, Ky.	125	75	31	9	3	9
Camden, N. J.	31	21	8	2	—	—	Memphis, Tenn.	167	108	40	6	3	7
Elizabeth, N. J.	36	26	9	1	—	2	Mobile, Ala.	59	29	18	8	2	1
Erie, Pa.	25	12	7	4	1	2	Montgomery, Ala.	27	16	8	3	—	3
Jersey City, N. J.	81	49	25	3	2	1	Nashville, Tenn.	114	59	35	7	5	6
Newark, N. J.	80	31	32	7	4	3	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	1,282	710	366	81	50	59
New York City, N. Y.†	1,636	1,066	370	115	38	94	Austin, Tex.	44	27	12	2	1	5
Paterson, N. J.	46	28	14	1	3	2	Baton Rouge, La.	86	42	29	3	5	5
Philadelphia, Pa.	399	222	122	27	18	5	Corpus Christi, Tex.	44	27	9	—	3	1
Pittsburgh, Pa.	218	120	67	10	11	10	Dallas, Tex.	188	94	61	9	11	2
Reading, Pa.	55	40	14	1	—	3	El Paso, Tex.	52	26	16	6	1	2
Rochester, N. Y.	164	116	36	7	1	17	Fort Worth, Tex.	83	48	25	2	3	3
Schenectady, N. Y.	27	20	5	—	—	—	Houston, Tex.	222	116	67	17	8	7
Scranton, Pa.	38	27	6	2	3	—	Little Rock, Ark.	65	43	13	4	2	3
Syracuse, N. Y.	111	70	32	4	4	6	New Orleans, La.	177	83	64	10	12	7
Trenton, N. J.	33	22	6	3	2	4	San Antonio, Tex.	121	81	22	8	2	4
Utica, N. Y.	39	29	9	1	—	6	Shreveport, La.	63	42	11	6	1	5
Yonkers, N. Y.	37	27	9	1	—	1	Tulsa, Okla.	137	81	37	14	1	15
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	2,731	1,633	729	166	96	82	MOUNTAIN	532	327	120	40	22	25
Akron, Ohio	89	55	27	3	1	—	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	49	24	15	2	3	9
Canton, Ohio	45	27	15	—	1	3	Colorado Springs, Colo.	20	12	4	—	2	2
Chicago, Ill.	683	406	179	48	25	23	Denver, Colo.	122	75	37	5	2	2
Cincinnati, Ohio	170	113	37	5	7	2	Las Vegas, Nev.	20	5	3	7	3	—
Cleveland, Ohio	293	156	99	12	13	5	Ogden, Utah	19	13	4	1	1	2
Columbus, Ohio	132	78	40	8	5	2	Phoenix, Ariz.	113	72	28	5	4	2
Dayton, Ohio	94	53	28	8	4	3	Pueblo, Colo.	44	36	2	4	2	5
Detroit, Mich.	343	186	97	34	5	11	Salt Lake City, Utah	62	37	11	7	5	2
Evansville, Ind.	34	25	7	2	—	—	Tucson, Ariz.	83	53	16	9	—	1
Fort Wayne, Ind.	58	40	10	2	2	5							
Gary, Ind.	31	17	7	3	1	1	PACIFIC	1,633	1,059	407	90	42	39
Grand Rapids, Mich.	43	31	9	1	2	5	Berkeley, Calif.	17	8	6	3	—	—
Indianapolis, Ind.	182	105	50	10	10	4	Fresno, Calif.	61	39	11	5	3	1
Madison, Wis.	44	20	12	6	—	2	Glendale, Calif.	25	18	5	2	—	—
Milwaukee, Wis.	171	116	40	7	5	4	Honolulu, Hawaii	41	24	10	4	2	—
Peoria, Ill.	40	24	6	4	5	—	Long Beach, Calif.	90	56	28	4	2	2
Rockford, Ill.	30	18	10	—	—	5	Los Angeles, Calif.	536	368	121	32	10	7
South Bend, Ind.	53	34	12	2	3	3	Oakland, Calif.	88	54	25	5	2	1
Toledo, Ohio	126	90	25	5	2	4	Pasadena, Calif.	38	29	7	1	—	2
Youngstown, Ohio	70	39	19	6	5	—	Portland, Oreg.	132	76	41	4	7	3
WEST NORTHCENTRAL	799	519	161	48	36	29	Sacramento, Calif.	54	32	18	3	—	—
Des Moines, Iowa	52	34	14	—	2	—	San Diego, Calif.	104	62	30	8	2	3
Duluth, Minn.	23	14	6	2	—	3	San Francisco, Calif.	150	97	36	9	7	1
Kansas City, Kans.	50	28	7	4	4	1	San Jose, Calif. *	52	34	12	3	1	1
Kansas City, Mo.	103	75	15	7	4	2	Seattle, Wash.	153	95	40	5	2	7
Lincoln, Nebr.	27	17	6	—	3	1	Spokane, Wash.	52	35	11	1	3	7
Minneapolis, Minn.	111	69	24	9	3	—	Tacoma, Wash.	40	32	6	1	1	4
Omaha, Nebr.	89	53	18	4	10	—							
St. Louis, Mo.	208	131	48	15	8	11	Total	12,937	7,942	3,318	770	427	569
St. Paul, Minn.	62	47	10	1	1	2	Expected Number	12,274	7,201	3,359	802	422	419
Wichita, Kans.	74	51	13	6	1	9							

†Delayed report for week ending April 13, 1974

*Estimate based on average percent of divisional total

ANTHRAX — Continued

prompted her to return to the dispensary for further evaluation. An aspirant of the upper eyelid was gram-stained and cultured, and she was given penicillin as therapy. The gram-stained smear contained encapsulated gram-positive bacilli. *Bacillus anthracis* was isolated from the culture.

On December 31, the woman was hospitalized at a naval regional medical center because of increasing facial edema and pain. By this time, the upper eyelid had a bluish-black hue. On admission to the hospital, the patient had a temperature of 101°F and had a white blood cell count of 7,500 with a normal differential. Although she was treated with large doses of penicillin, the swelling continued, causing considerable discomfort, and she was given a short course of corticosteroid therapy. She has since recovered from her infection but is unable to completely close her left eyelids due to residual scarring.

Investigation revealed that on November 8, the patient boarded the hospital ship, which was enroute to Haiti, at the Panama Canal. Between November 13 and December 14, while the ship was docked at Port-au-Prince, she carried out her responsibilities on the ship, sightseeing in her free time. In Port-au-Prince, she bought 7 wooden drums which had goat hide drumheads with a fringe of hair intact. Six of the drums were bongo drums, and the seventh was a larger congo drum. During this time period, personnel on the hospital ship treated about 40 cases of anthrax in residents of Haiti. The patient had no contact with these cases.

The hospital ship arrived at a Florida naval station on December 15. On the weekend prior to Christmas, December 23-24, the patient gift-wrapped and mailed 3 drums to her parents in Louisiana and 2 drums to other friends in Michigan. These 5 drums as well as 2 drums kept by the patient were sent to CDC for culture. *B. anthracis* was isolated from 1 of the 2 drums sent to Michigan, 1 of the 3 drums sent to Louisiana, and 1 of the 2 drums still remaining in Florida. (Reported by CPT Paul Kaufman, MC, USN, Commanding Officer, CPT Robert H. Medars, MC, USN, Chief, Ophthalmology Service, CDR Daniel B. Lestage, MC, USN, Chief, Preventive Medicine Service, LCDR Michael R. Malinowsky, MC, USNR, Internal Medicine Service, LCDR G.R. Sylvain, MC, USNR, Ophthalmology Service, LCDR Paul D. Thomsen, MSC,

USN, Preventive Medicine Service, Lt. William B. Clark, III, MC, USNR, Duty Medical Officer, and HMC J.F. Manning, USN, Preventive Medicine Service, Naval Regional Medical Center, Jacksonville; Chester L. Nayfield, M.D., State Epidemiologist, Florida Division of Health; Lowell M. Wiese, M.D., Director, Oakland County Health Department, Pontiac, Michigan; Norman S. Hayner, M.D., State Epidemiologist, Bureau of Community Health, Michigan Department of Public Health; Charles T. Caraway, D.V.M., State Epidemiologist, Division of Health Maintenance and Ambulatory Patient Services, Louisiana Health and Social and Rehabilitation Services Administration; the Bacterial Diseases Division, and the Quarantine Division, Bureau of Epidemiology, CDC; and an EIS Officer.)

Editorial Note

Although the incidence is unknown, anthrax is endemic in Haiti. The Pan American Health Organization received data on 387 human anthrax cases in the area of Les Ceyes in 1973 (1). As noted, personnel of the hospital ship had treated about 40 cases of human anthrax while the ship was berthed in Port-au-Prince. These data suggest that both human and animal anthrax infections are not uncommon in Haiti.

CDC has announced that because of the risks to persons handling untanned goatskins or products made in part or whole of untanned goatskins, importation of such items from Haiti will not be permitted at U.S. ports of entry. This restriction does not apply to commercially imported goatskins destined for a tannery.

Persons who have previously purchased such items are advised to turn them in to their local or state health departments for appropriate disposal. CDC also recommends that state and local health departments request retail and wholesale outlets in their jurisdiction to turn such items in to the health department for appropriate disposal. Recommendations for appropriate disposal of items suspected to be contaminated with *B. anthracis* have been sent to state health departments and are also available from CDC.

Reference

1. Riquies BA, Chief, Department of Communicable Diseases, Pan American Health Organization, Washington, DC: Letter to Feldman RA, 13 Feb 1974

TULAREMIA — Alabama

On February 9, 1974, a 61-year-old woman (Patient 1) in northeast Alabama became ill with fever (temperature 104°F), chills, headache, and an enlarged, tender left axillary lymph node. She received symptomatic care, and on March 11, the diagnosis of tularemia was established serologically by a serum agglutination titer of 1:5120. The woman was then treated with streptomycin, 1 gm twice daily, for 6 days and improved.

On February 11, the woman's 36-year-old son (Patient 2), who lived in the same community, became ill with fever (temperature 104°F) and cough. He was hospitalized and treated for right middle lobe pneumonia with chloramphenicol and cephalosporin but did not improve. He was transferred to another hospital where he developed progressive pulmonary consolidation and renal failure requiring hemodialysis. Although no bacterial pathogens were isolated, empiric antimicrobial therapy was continued. A serum sample drawn on March 3 had an agglutination titer of 1:5120 for tularemia.

The patient died on March 10. Postmortem examination revealed bronchopneumonia, with tissue necrosis and cavitation, thrombosis of the right pulmonary artery, and hepatomegaly.

Epidemiologic investigation revealed that on approximately February 7 Patient 2, his son, and a brother-in-law had killed 6 rabbits while on a hunting trip. That evening Patient 2 had skinned and eviscerated the rabbits, and Patient 1 had washed and frozen them. Serum agglutination tests on 9 family contacts, including the son and brother-in-law, were all negative for tularemia. Three of the 6 rabbits were cooked and eaten by Patient 1 and her husband after she became symptomatic; attempts at CDC to isolate *Francisella tularensis* from bone marrow of the 3 remaining rabbits were unsuccessful.

(Reported by C.B. Primm, M.D., and William Hoge, P.A., Roanoke, Alabama; Walter Gresham, M.D., Bowden, Georgia; Richard King, M.D., Atlanta, Georgia; R.S. Springall, M.D.,

TULAREMIA – Continued

Health Officer, Randolph County, Alabama; Frederick S. Wolf, M.D., Director, Bureau of Preventable Diseases, Alabama Department of Public Health; the Analytic Bacteriology Section, Bacteriology Division, Bureau of Laboratories, CDC; and an EIS Officer.)

Editorial Note

Since 1970, 6 cases of tularemia (including the 2 described here) have been reported from Alabama. The absence of skin lesions in these 2 cases made consideration of tularemia more difficult.

INTERNATIONAL NOTES
QUARANTINE MEASURES

The following changes should be made in the "Supplement – United States Designated Yellow Fever Vaccination Centers," MMWR, Vol. 22, No. 32:

TEXAS

Austin

Austin-Travis County Health Department 78701
Change telephone number to:
512-474-6581 Ext. 201

WASHINGTON

Olympia

Thurston-Mason Health Department 95801
Change name to Thurston-Mason Health District
Change address to: 529 West 4th

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Director, Bureau of Epidemiology, CDC
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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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