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EPIDEMIOLOGIC NOTES AND REPORTS
TUBERCULOSIS - Alabama, Utah

Alabama

In September 1973 the nurse supervisor of a general hospital nursery in west central Alabama was diagnosed as having moderately advanced active pulmonary tuberculosis. Sputum smear results at the time of diagnosis were reported as positive for acid-fast organisms (few in number). Culture results reported later indicated positive 3+ (almost confluent growth) *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*.

The hospital did not maintain a tuberculin skin testing program for its employees but did require annual chest X-rays. The nurse supervisor had a normal chest film in February 1973. Her illness began in late July 1973, but active tuberculosis was not recognized until late September. For this reason the general hospital medical staff recommended that all 528

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babies born in the hospital between July and September 1973 be given a tuberculin skin test at age 3 months.

Following this recommendation, the Alabama State Health Department at the request of and in cooperation with the county health department and the general hospital initiated tuberculin testing of the infants as they became 3 months of age. A total of 18 private physicians, 12 county health de-

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

DISEASE	20th WEEK ENDING		MEDIAN 1969-1973	CUMULATIVE, FIRST 20 WEEKS		
	May 18, 1974	May 19, 1973		1974	1973	MEDIAN 1969-1973
Aseptic meningitis	54	52	47	704	755	711
Brucellosis	2	1	5	49	52	54
Chickenpox	3,917	5,196	--	75,842	115,694	--
Diphtheria	9	3	4	111	86	68
Encephalitis:						
Primary: Arthropod-borne and unspecified	13	24	20	327	399	399
Post-Infectious	5	7	7	88	98	110
Hepatitis, Viral:						
Type B	192	171	146	3,481	2,968	2,968
Type A	772	1,130	1,130	17,040	20,040	21,810
Type unspecified	185			3,378		
Malaria	2	6	58	63	87	1,003
Measles (rubeola)	1,009	858	1,368	13,856	17,736	19,364
Meningococcal infections, total	22	30	38	641	695	1,297
Civilian	21	30	37	622	678	1,132
Military	1	--	1	19	17	130
Mumps	1,797	2,223	2,564	33,149	41,100	49,424
Pertussis	16	--	--	484	--	--
Rubella (German measles)	451	1,213	1,805	6,616	20,316	28,107
Tetanus	--	3	3	20	27	36
Tuberculosis, new active	618	707	--	11,578	12,155	--
Tularemia	--	3	3	34	27	35
Typhoid fever	7	11	7	123	319	102
Typhus, tick-borne (Rky. Mt. spotted fever)	15	18	12	74	53	33
Veneral Diseases:						
Gonorrhea	17,931	15,051	--	323,361	293,730	--
Syphilis, primary and secondary	526	500	--	9,217	9,590	--
Rabies in animals	43	84	83	1,064	1,443	1,538

TABLE II. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OF LOW FREQUENCY

	Cum.		Cum.
Anthrax:	2	Poliomyelitis, total:	2
Botulism: Ida. 1	5	Paralytic:	2
Congenital rubella syndrome:	30	Psittacosis:	10
Leprosy: Calif. 1, Tex. 1	48	Rabies in man:	--
Leptospirosis:	20	Trichinosis: Ark. 1	46
Plague:	--	Typhus, murine: Tex. 1	9

TUBERCULOSIS -- Continued

partments, and 5 out-of-state health departments have participated in the follow-up of the exposed infants. Each private physician was contacted by phone or personal visit before the investigation was conducted.

Of the 528 infants born in this period, 8 died while in the nursery, and 3 died after discharge; none of the deaths were attributed to tuberculosis exposure. Of the remaining 517 infants, 510 (98.6%) have been skin-tested so far, and all have been negative. None of the infants were placed on chemoprophylaxis.

Investigation revealed that the hospital maintained ultraviolet radiation of the upper air of nursery rooms and used fresh-air, positive-pressure ventilation in the nursery area. Calculated air changes of fresh air ranged from 12 to 18 per hour in the nursery rooms.

(Reported by Jerry A. Davis, M.D., Chief of Staff, Druid City Hospital; David Bahar, M.D., Medical Director, Hale Memorial Hospital; Sidney J. Williams, M.D., M.P.H., Health Officer; Charles Konigsberg, Jr., M.D., West Alabama District Health Officer; Frederick S. Wolf, M.D., Director, Bureau of Preventable Diseases, Alabama State Department of Public Health; and an EIS Officer.)

Utah

On June 30, 1973, a 47-year-old woman was admitted to a Salt Lake County, Utah, hospital with a history of a 2-month chronic, productive cough, a 15-pound weight loss, hoarseness, and intermittent night sweats. A chest X-ray showed bilateral infiltrates and a cavity in the right upper lobe. A smear of her sputum showed acid-fast bacilli. She was transferred to the state-supported tuberculosis unit of a chronic disease hospital and placed on isoniazid, ethambutol, and pyridoxine. Her sputum culture later grew *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*.

Seven direct household and 22 extended family contacts of the patient were skin tested in July. Two were positive and were placed on isoniazid prophylaxis. When retested in October, 14 of 23, including 5 of 5 immediate household contacts, had converted to positive. At that time, a 3-year-old granddaughter had X-ray evidence of active primary tuberculosis and was placed on isoniazid and rifampin. A 20-month-old granddaughter had hilar adenopathy and an evanescent pulmonary infiltrate which cleared with isoniazid therapy; her physician reported her as a case of primary tuberculosis. All skin-test converters were placed on isoniazid prophylaxis in November, 4 months after the diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis was made on the index case.

The Utah Thoracic Society recommends that all household contacts whose original skin test was negative should have a repeat skin test in 3 months. All converters at that time should be treated with prophylactic isoniazid (1).

(Reported by Blanche Love, Staff Public Health Nurse, Tuberculosis Program, Evelyn Haws, Program Coordinator, Communicable Disease Section, and Harry Gibbons, M.D., Director, Salt Lake City-County Health Department; W.R. Elton Newman, M.D., Chief, Pulmonary Disease Program, Taira Fukushima, M.D., Director, Bureau of Disease Prevention, and Lyman J. Olsen, M.D., Director of Health, Utah State Division of Health; and an EIS Officer.)

Editorial Note

The Alabama investigation indicates the need for an effective tuberculosis control program among hospital personnel. As a minimum this should include a skin testing program at intervals dependent on the degree of exposure and use of INH preventive therapy for those at risk of developing disease and spreading infection (2). The risk of acquiring tuberculosis infection is greatest among household members and other close associates, who have shared a bacterially contaminated environment with a symptomatic, sputum smear-positive, undiagnosed person with tuberculosis. The contacts of the Utah case were exposed to bacterially contaminated air continuously or repeatedly over a period of months, and a large proportion of them became infected. The children in the Alabama nursery, on the other hand, were probably exposed for only a few days, and the ventilation system plus ultraviolet radiation may have contributed to decontamination of the air; none of the children became infected.

The decision in Alabama to initiate tuberculin testing as the children reached 3 months of age and not to administer preventive therapy initially turned out not to have any adverse consequences. However, the Utah outbreak, in which a number of skin-test conversions and 2 cases of active primary tuberculosis occurred during the 3-month interval between tests, demonstrates the possible consequences of not providing preventive treatment immediately. For this reason CDC continues to recommend that contacts with significant exposure to infectious cases be placed on isoniazid and tuberculin tested again 3 months later; at that time the drug can be discontinued if the test is negative or continued for a total of 12 months if it is positive. This approach to a similar tuberculosis exposure in Cincinnati, Ohio has recently been reported (3).

References

1. Utah Thoracic Society: Preventive treatment and risk of tuberculosis. In Respiratory Disease Handbook, Salt Lake City
2. American Thoracic Society, National Tuberculosis and Respiratory Diseases Association, Center for Disease Control: Preventive treatment of tuberculosis -- a joint statement. Am Rev Resp Dis 104:460-463, 1971
3. Light IJ, Sandleman M, Sutherland JM: Management of newborns after nursery exposure to tuberculosis. Am Rev Resp Dis 109:415-419, 1974

CURRENT TRENDS**PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SYPHILIS --
United States, March 1974**

Reported cases of primary and secondary syphilis numbered 2,151 in March 1973 and 2,028 in March 1974, a decrease of 5.7%.

During the first 3 months of calendar year 1974 (January-March), infectious syphilis cases decreased 4.7% compared with the same period the previous year.

During the first 9 months of fiscal year 1974 (July 1973-March 1974), cases decreased by 2.2%. Even so, during this

period, 10 of a total of 59 reporting areas recorded an increase of 40 or more cases. Some of these areas have intensified control measures designed to reduce the incidence of infectious syphilis.

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

(See table on page 183)

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES
FOR WEEKS ENDING MAY 18, 1974 AND MAY 19, 1973 (20th 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	54	2	3,917	9	111	13	24	5	192	772	185	2	63
NEW ENGLAND	—	—	510	—	—	—	2	—	2	33	18	2	5
Maine *	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
New Hampshire *	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Vermont	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Massachusetts	—	—	191	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	18	—	1
Rhode Island *	—	—	103	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	—	1	3
Connecticut	—	—	174	—	—	—	2	—	—	13	—	1	1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	28	—	268	—	—	4	3	1	39	49	33	—	9
Upstate New York	25	—	132	—	—	4	—	—	20	2	3	—	3
New York City	1	—	133	—	—	—	—	—	7	11	—	—	3
New Jersey	2	—	NN	—	—	—	2	—	7	14	25	—	1
Pennsylvania	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	1	5	22	5	—	2
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	2	—	1,604	1	1	1	8	1	32	163	11	—	7
Ohio	—	—	185	—	—	1	1	1	2	29	—	—	3
Indiana	—	—	154	—	—	—	1	—	1	15	—	—	—
Illinois	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	17	54	8	—	2
Michigan	1	—	731	—	—	—	3	—	11	52	3	—	1
Wisconsin	1	—	534	—	—	—	2	—	1	13	—	—	1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	5	1	390	—	—	4	2	—	7	31	15	—	2
Minnesota	2	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	—	—
Iowa	—	1	334	—	—	—	—	—	1	13	2	—	—
Missouri	3	—	12	—	—	4	2	—	4	6	5	—	1
North Dakota	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	1
Nebraska	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Kansas	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	—	—
SOUTH ATLANTIC	4	—	243	—	1	1	4	1	24	92	21	—	10
Delaware	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Maryland	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	2	7	2	—	1
District of Columbia	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
Virginia	—	—	60	—	—	—	2	—	4	8	3	—	2
West Virginia *	—	—	115	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
North Carolina *	1	—	NN	—	1	—	—	—	3	7	—	—	2
South Carolina	—	—	56	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	3	—	—
Georgia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	35	—	—	—
Florida	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	31	10	—	3
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	4	—	184	—	—	—	—	—	15	76	10	—	2
Kentucky	1	—	163	—	—	—	—	—	7	25	9	—	2
Tennessee	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	42	—	—	—
Alabama	1	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	1	—	—
Mississippi	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	—
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	7	1	246	—	8	1	1	—	17	139	13	—	3
Arkansas	—	—	38	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	4	—	—
Louisiana	3	—	NN	—	—	1	—	—	10	12	3	—	1
Oklahoma	—	—	34	—	—	—	1	—	2	16	6	—	1
Texas	4	1	174	—	8	—	—	—	4	104	—	—	1
MOUNTAIN	—	—	158	2	21	—	2	—	2	46	30	—	3
Montana	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colorado	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	19	—	2
New Mexico	—	—	39	—	6	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	1
Arizona	—	—	—	2	15	—	—	—	2	16	10	—	—
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—
Nevada	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
PACIFIC	4	—	314	6	80	2	2	2	54	143	34	—	22
Washington	—	—	278	5	71	—	—	—	7	11	13	—	—
Oregon	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	3	—	—
California *	3	—	—	—	5	2	2	1	44	119	16	—	22
Alaska	—	—	9	1	4	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	2	—	—
Guam *	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puerto Rico	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	—	—
Virgin Islands	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

*Delayed reports: Aseptic Meningitis: W. Va. 1, Guam 1
Chickenpox: Me. 13, N.H. 5, Calif. 67
Hepatitis B: N.H. 1

Hepatitis A: R.J. 1, N.C. delete 1, Guam 9
Hepatitis Unspecified: N.H. delete 1, W. Va. 1, N.C. 1

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES
FOR WEEKS ENDING MAY 18, 1974 AND MAY 19, 1973 (20th 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	1,009	13,856	17,736	22	641	695	1,797	33,149	16	451	6,616	20
NEW ENGLAND	37	631	6,303	1	36	30	196	4,431	-	60	634	-
Maine *	-	25	35	-	1	-	11	679	-	12	182	-
New Hampshire *	-	196	812	-	6	6	3	189	-	1	14	-
Vermont	1	51	98	-	1	2	-	13	-	-	10	-
Massachusetts *	21	219	3,389	-	10	11	23	700	-	17	237	-
Rhode Island	-	57	426	1	7	1	98	1,643	-	-	15	-
Connecticut	15	83	1,543	-	11	10	61	1,207	-	30	176	-
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	347	5,409	1,346	1	80	100	119	2,550	-	40	715	1
Upstate New York	25	181	351	-	35	36	39	574	-	9	164	-
New York City	28	318	684	-	12	19	16	359	-	4	81	-
New Jersey *	276	4,338	157	-	25	23	39	522	-	18	304	1
Pennsylvania	18	572	154	1	8	22	25	1,095	-	9	166	-
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	526	5,546	5,745	4	77	86	386	9,352	-	135	2,113	2
Ohio	220	2,508	216	2	25	38	52	2,410	-	4	352	-
Indiana	11	158	482	-	8	2	40	724	-	10	376	-
Illinois	191	1,161	1,276	-	9	16	66	813	-	31	260	1
Michigan	85	1,447	2,939	2	24	25	172	3,964	-	76	815	1
Wisconsin *	19	272	832	-	11	5	56	1,441	-	14	310	-
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	32	473	342	1	45	57	46	2,342	-	5	166	5
Minnesota	-	76	15	-	15	-	-	28	-	-	6	1
Iowa	11	20	224	-	8	11	39	1,512	-	1	14	-
Missouri	15	180	23	1	11	29	3	297	-	1	29	2
North Dakota	-	25	52	-	1	3	-	15	-	1	10	-
South Dakota	2	26	-	-	2	3	-	2	-	-	25	-
Nebraska	-	2	3	-	1	4	-	64	-	-	6	-
Kansas	4	144	25	-	7	7	4	424	-	2	76	3
SOUTH ATLANTIC	18	364	967	6	125	112	248	4,137	1	82	704	5
Delaware	1	6	5	-	3	1	1	55	-	6	19	-
Maryland	-	21	1	1	15	17	1	68	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	-	3	2	-	-	2	-	39	-	1	4	-
Virginia	1	19	354	1	20	19	27	335	-	4	26	2
West Virginia	2	95	142	1	6	4	150	2,434	-	3	110	-
North Carolina	-	2	4	2	28	20	NN	NN	-	-	44	-
South Carolina	2	33	50	-	12	8	8	85	1	67	387	-
Georgia	-	1	139	-	5	17	-	-	-	-	2	-
Florida	12	184	270	1	36	24	61	1,121	-	1	112	3
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	3	82	513	5	72	65	557	4,019	1	34	366	2
Kentucky *	2	61	337	1	32	24	125	1,646	1	28	140	-
Tennessee	1	5	141	1	31	23	108	1,658	-	4	163	1
Alabama	-	4	-	3	9	13	45	377	-	2	49	-
Mississippi	-	12	35	-	-	5	279	338	-	-	14	1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	4	128	542	3	120	106	81	2,232	2	22	238	1
Arkansas	-	4	62	-	9	12	1	114	-	-	8	-
Louisiana *	-	11	62	-	22	21	17	138	-	15	52	-
Oklahoma	2	15	40	-	12	10	17	296	-	-	27	-
Texas	2	98	378	3	77	63	46	1,684	2	7	151	1
MOUNTAIN	3	577	405	-	16	20	22	800	3	5	257	-
Montana	-	303	12	-	1	4	6	132	-	-	62	-
Idaho	2	49	189	-	2	1	4	152	-	-	11	-
Wyoming	-	4	10	-	2	-	-	9	-	-	-	-
Colorado	1	26	81	-	2	5	8	361	-	1	87	-
New Mexico	-	44	99	-	2	3	3	139	3	4	56	-
Arizona	-	10	13	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	5	-	-	13	-
Nevada	-	140	-	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	28	-
PACIFIC	39	646	1,573	1	70	119	142	3,286	9	68	1,423	4
Washington	2	44	788	-	7	12	64	1,247	-	16	295	-
Oregon	-	-	345	-	8	10	14	597	4	7	174	1
California	36	550	430	1	50	93	62	1,331	5	42	940	3
Alaska	-	-	-	-	2	4	2	76	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	1	52	10	-	3	-	-	35	-	3	14	-
Guam *	-	6	4	-	1	-	-	260	-	-	2	-
Puerto Rico	24	395	1,255	-	1	4	16	989	-	2	13	2
Virgin Islands	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	1

* Delayed reports: Measles: Mass. delete 3, N. J. delete 6, Wisc. 14
Meningococcal Infections: La. delete 1
Mumps: Me. 20, N. H. 1, Guam 17

Pertussis: Ky. 1
Rubella: Me. 18

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES
FOR WEEKS ENDING MAY 18, 1974 AND MAY 19, 1973 (20th 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	1974	Cum. 1974	1974	Cum. 1974	GONORRHEA			SYPHILIS (Pri. & Sec.)		
			1974						Cumulative		1974	Cumulative		
									1974	1973		1974	1974	1973
UNITED STATES	618	11,578	34	7	123	15	74	17,931	323,361	293,730	526	9,217	9,590	1,064
NEW ENGLAND	28	486	-	-	5	-	-	371	7,350	8,105	17	174	275	6
Maine	5	36	-	-	-	-	-	28	614	433	-	11	11	1
New Hampshire	-	14	-	-	1	-	-	11	260	267	-	6	4	1
Vermont	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	15	247	116	-	1	10	-
Massachusetts	16	291	-	-	2	-	-	194	2,935	3,844	2	67	136	2
Rhode Island	1	46	-	-	2	-	-	51	722	825	1	6	6	2
Connecticut	5	94	-	-	-	-	-	72	2,572	2,620	14	83	108	-
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	98	1,960	1	-	22	-	9	2,237	39,243	40,299	118	2,063	2,155	7
Upstate New York	17	232	1	-	6	-	-	558	7,540	7,983	5	198	112	4
New York City	38	775	-	-	13	-	-	918	16,680	17,872	70	1,199	1,380	-
New Jersey	8	376	-	-	3	-	-	270	5,537	5,946	19	321	376	-
Pennsylvania	35	577	-	-	-	-	9	491	9,486	8,498	24	345	287	3
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	104	1,511	5	-	8	-	-	2,765	44,762	34,513	50	630	554	65
Ohio*	14	421	-	-	3	-	-	599	14,821	10,806	5	109	105	-
Indiana	15	228	-	-	-	-	-	349	4,641	4,101	8	81	134	5
Illinois	56	430	3	-	3	-	-	928	8,398	5,206	33	245	73	11
Michigan	19	419	-	-	2	-	-	552	11,887	10,773	3	151	206	1
Wisconsin	-	13	2	-	-	-	-	337	5,015	3,627	1	44	36	48
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	24	421	8	-	3	-	-	976	16,882	16,664	9	211	120	250
Minnesota	1	67	-	-	2	-	-	249	3,904	3,252	6	36	49	112
Iowa	2	42	-	-	-	-	-	185	2,331	2,242	-	12	13	52
Missouri	16	213	7	-	1	-	-	287	5,211	5,772	3	136	39	10
North Dakota	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	10	275	234	-	1	1	54
South Dakota	1	29	1	-	-	-	-	37	788	839	-	2	1	-
Nebraska	2	19	-	-	-	-	-	58	1,395	1,724	-	3	1	-
Kansas	2	40	-	-	-	-	-	150	2,978	2,601	-	21	16	22
SOUTH ATLANTIC	179	2,472	2	-	17	11	40	5,046	82,585	72,969	169	2,948	2,750	127
Delaware	2	35	-	-	-	-	1	77	1,131	1,023	3	39	32	-
Maryland	33	319	-	-	1	1	2	518	7,556	6,293	24	324	305	-
District of Columbia	13	155	-	-	-	-	-	305	6,029	6,011	17	252	309	-
Virginia	29	313	1	-	1	4	9	663	7,189	7,002	18	333	289	50
West Virginia	7	128	-	-	3	-	1	70	1,012	1,199	-	8	11	19
North Carolina*	25	382	1	-	1	2	14	693	10,754	10,309	8	329	220	8
South Carolina	14	250	-	-	-	4	9	416	9,256	8,086	19	365	418	2
Georgia	21	321	-	-	1	-	3	997	17,222	13,040	14	306	478	30
Florida	35	569	-	-	10	-	1	1,307	22,436	20,006	66	992	688	18
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	42	1,042	7	1	15	1	8	1,526	27,760	25,115	28	469	668	125
Kentucky*	-	212	1	-	7	-	-	216	3,395	3,115	12	102	274	81
Tennessee	19	345	4	1	6	-	6	610	10,825	9,283	4	185	167	29
Alabama	17	332	2	-	2	1	1	433	7,631	7,091	8	95	57	14
Mississippi	6	153	-	-	-	-	1	267	5,909	5,626	4	87	170	1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	36	1,496	8	-	9	3	13	2,052	45,863	40,147	40	930	1,121	283
Arkansas	9	200	3	-	1	1	1	133	4,295	5,183	4	50	63	37
Louisiana*	6	160	1	-	2	-	-	453	9,557	8,270	12	265	320	9
Oklahoma	5	112	3	-	-	2	9	161	3,905	4,379	5	63	77	62
Texas	16	1,024	1	-	6	-	3	1,305	28,106	22,315	19	552	661	175
MOUNTAIN	17	388	2	-	12	-	3	650	12,359	11,090	11	221	319	37
Montana	-	29	-	-	-	-	1	28	734	653	1	1	2	-
Idaho	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	42	725	675	-	4	6	-
Wyoming	-	9	1	-	2	-	1	10	257	171	-	4	15	4
Colorado	6	74	-	-	-	-	1	207	3,528	2,968	5	47	100	-
New Mexico	3	80	1	-	1	-	-	98	1,675	1,762	1	33	28	16
Arizona*	6	139	-	-	8	-	-	189	3,826	3,297	4	80	71	17
Utah	2	15	-	-	-	-	-	64	636	564	-	6	8	-
Nevada	-	24	-	-	1	-	-	12	978	1,000	-	46	89	-
PACIFIC	90	1,802	1	6	32	-	1	2,308	46,557	44,828	84	1,571	1,628	164
Washington	-	112	-	-	4	-	-	230	4,254	4,093	-	34	56	-
Oregon	3	76	-	-	-	-	1	249	3,981	3,850	2	30	33	8
California	81	1,446	1	6	28	-	-	1,710	36,245	34,905	81	1,490	1,474	150
Alaska	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	74	1,038	1,143	-	1	24	6
Hawaii	6	136	-	-	-	-	-	45	1,039	837	1	16	41	-
Guam*	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	128	-	2	-	-
Puerto Rico	9	221	-	-	2	-	-	49	1,071	1,656	21	338	299	25
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	109	80	-	12	8	-

* Delayed reports: Tuberculosis: Ohio delete 11, N. C. delete 1,
Ky. delete 3, Ariz. 1; (1973) Ohio delete 1
Gonorrhea: La. delete 58, Guam 4
Syphilis: Guam 2

TABLE IV. DEATHS IN 121 UNITED STATES CITIES FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 18, 1974

Week No.
20

(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	729	467	188	30	18	38	SOUTH ATLANTIC	1,236	644	377	96	67	41
Boston, Mass.	225	130	66	14	3	15	Atlanta, Ga.	141	58	52	12	9	6
Bridgeport, Conn.	42	30	7	1	3	4	Baltimore, Md.	227	125	61	18	16	5
Cambridge, Mass.	25	16	7	2	—	5	Charlotte, N. C.	48	25	14	5	2	—
Fall River, Mass.	26	21	5	—	—	—	Jacksonville, Fla.	101	47	33	9	7	—
Hartford, Conn.	61	35	20	4	1	1	Miami, Fla.	109	64	28	8	—	3
Lowell, Mass.	19	14	4	—	—	5	Norfolk, Va.	49	20	19	4	3	1
Lynn, Mass.	23	21	2	—	—	—	Richmond, Va.	97	40	35	6	13	6
New Bedford, Mass.	20	12	8	—	—	2	Savannah, Ga.	38	20	14	3	1	3
New Haven, Conn.	72	41	14	5	7	1	St. Petersburg, Fla.	107	92	10	1	2	5
Providence, R. I.	62	39	17	—	3	3	Tampa, Fla.	69	32	24	7	5	4
Somerville, Mass.	13	9	2	2	—	—	Washington, D. C.	192	93	67	18	7	7
Springfield, Mass.	49	34	12	2	—	2	Wilmington, Del.	58	28	20	5	2	1
Waterbury, Conn.	31	19	10	—	1	—	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	691	366	223	35	33	37
Worcester, Mass.	61	46	14	—	—	—	Birmingham, Ala.	114	54	38	4	11	—
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	2,932	1,787	758	192	89	103	Chattanooga, Tenn.	65	29	28	1	2	6
Albany, N. Y.	42	27	12	1	1	1	Knoxville, Tenn.	44	31	10	1	1	—
Allentown, Pa.	33	23	7	2	1	2	Louisville, Ky.	104	52	37	7	3	9
Buffalo, N. Y.	138	72	43	13	6	10	Memphis, Tenn.	166	91	49	7	7	6
Camden, N. J.	39	21	12	2	3	2	Mobile, Ala.	37	18	13	3	3	1
Elizabeth, N. J.	38	25	7	2	3	—	Montgomery, Ala.	54	36	14	3	1	5
Erie, Pa.	35	24	7	1	3	5	Nashville, Tenn.	107	55	34	9	5	10
Jersey City, N. J.	49	29	12	3	2	—	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	1,217	616	417	83	55	35
Newark, N. J.	91	46	22	12	5	4	Austin, Tex.	35	20	10	3	2	1
New York City, N. Y. f.	1,470	908	364	115	25	48	Baton Rouge, La.	42	29	9	2	1	1
Paterson, N. J.	42	21	12	4	3	4	Corpus Christi, Tex.	34	16	15	1	1	3
Philadelphia, Pa.	398	241	110	15	18	3	Dallas, Tex.	161	85	49	12	11	4
Pittsburgh, Pa.	174	98	55	10	6	8	El Paso, Tex.	42	24	7	2	5	3
Reading, Pa.	43	34	5	2	4	4	Fort Worth, Tex.	75	39	25	7	3	2
Rochester, N. Y.	109	72	22	7	2	2	Houston, Tex.	272	124	92	25	10	7
Schenectady, N. Y.	26	13	9	—	2	1	Little Rock, Ark.	55	34	8	2	5	6
Scranton, Pa.	29	18	10	—	1	1	New Orleans, La.	244	93	139	7	5	3
Syracuse, N. Y.	80	52	24	2	1	1	San Antonio, Tex.	135	76	34	13	7	2
Trenton, N. J.	36	24	9	—	3	2	Shreveport, La.	54	31	13	5	5	2
Utica, N. Y.	24	13	8	1	—	3	Tulsa, Okla.	68	45	16	4	—	1
Yonkers, N. Y.	36	26	8	—	—	2	MOUNTAIN	562	319	141	42	31	23
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	2,530	1,447	713	179	97	61	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	55	30	13	5	3	5
Akron, Ohio	73	48	19	3	1	—	Colorado Springs, Colo.	29	21	5	1	—	4
Canton, Ohio	39	18	16	2	1	3	Denver, Colo.	126	77	34	9	2	6
Chicago, Ill.	663	367	176	63	27	6	Las Vegas, Nev.	30	19	6	1	3	—
Cincinnati, Ohio	184	104	54	12	7	9	Ogden, Utah	22	15	5	1	—	3
Cleveland, Ohio	191	91	64	18	4	3	Phoenix, Ariz.	133	72	33	13	10	—
Columbus, Ohio	135	79	36	9	5	1	Pueblo, Colo.	26	17	4	1	3	5
Dayton, Ohio	116	64	37	9	5	—	Salt Lake City, Utah	64	33	18	7	5	—
Detroit, Mich.	345	167	120	22	23	5	Tucson, Ariz.	77	35	23	4	5	—
Evansville, Ind.	44	34	7	2	—	6	PACIFIC	1,653	1,002	464	90	45	45
Fort Wayne, Ind.	49	28	13	5	2	5	Berkeley, Calif.	12	9	2	—	—	—
Gary, Ind.	32	17	11	3	1	—	Fresno, Calif.	49	25	17	3	3	2
Grand Rapids, Mich.	70	46	17	5	1	8	Glendale, Calif.	10	8	2	—	—	—
Indianapolis, Ind.	153	94	38	8	8	2	Honolulu, Hawaii	53	25	18	6	1	1
Madison, Wis.	33	14	12	2	2	3	Long Beach, Calif.	105	54	43	3	1	3
Milwaukee, Wis.	117	79	26	4	2	2	Los Angeles, Calif.	494	307	128	36	14	10
Peoria, Ill.	43	31	8	2	2	—	Oakland, Calif.	56	38	14	2	2	—
Rockford, Ill.	39	22	11	3	2	3	Pasadena, Calif.	47	33	12	2	—	1
South Bend, Ind.	52	43	7	2	—	4	Portland, Ore.	134	85	35	7	2	1
Toledo, Ohio	97	66	23	4	4	1	Sacramento, Calif.	67	44	16	5	1	1
Youngstown, Ohio	55	35	18	1	—	—	San Diego, Calif.	137	78	43	7	2	3
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	811	498	205	47	33	27	San Francisco, Calif.	189	101	61	9	7	10
Des Moines, Iowa	76	45	19	7	3	4	San Jose, Calif.	60	37	16	3	2	2
Duluth, Minn.	19	11	3	3	2	2	Seattle, Wash.	140	90	37	5	4	8
Kansas City, Kans.	20	8	6	3	2	—	Spokane, Wash.	58	43	4	1	6	2
Kansas City, Mo.	103	61	24	5	6	2	Tacoma, Wash.	42	25	16	1	—	1
Lincoln, Nebr.	29	20	5	1	—	1	Total	12,361	7,146	3,486	794	468	410
Minneapolis, Minn.	107	72	23	2	5	4	Expected Number	11,963	6,976	3,269	796	419	355
Omaha, Nebr.	104	62	34	3	3	1							
St. Louis, Mo.	242	143	66	19	8	6							
St. Paul, Minn.	63	47	11	2	2	2							
Wichita, Kans.	48	29	14	2	2	5							

†Delayed report for week ending May 11, 1974

SUMMARY OF REPORTED CASES OF INFECTIOUS SYPHILIS

CASES OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SYPHILIS: By Reporting Area: March 1974 and March 1973 - Provisional Data

Reporting Area	March		Calendar Year Cumulative January - March		Reporting Area	March		Calendar Year Cumulative January - March	
	1974	1973	1974	1973		1974	1973	1974	1973
Connecticut	14	19	48	65	Arkansas	4	23	27	52
Maine	2	4	7	8	Louisiana	56	45	165	184
Massachusetts	52	69	164	216	New Mexico	19	8	29	23
New Hampshire	0	1	3	5	Oklahoma	15	15	40	52
Rhode Island	1	3	4	6	Texas	113	113	324	373
Vermont	1	1	1	7	DHEW REGION VI TOTAL	207	204	585	684
DHEW REGION I TOTAL	70	97	227	307	Iowa	3	4	12	8
New Jersey	77	105	214	260	Kansas	6	2	19	12
New York (Excluding NYC)	29	33	125	106	Missouri	46	10	89	26
New York City	249	267	734	909	Nebraska	2	0	3	1
DHEW REGION II TOTAL	355	405	1073	1275	DHEW REGION VII TOTAL	57	16	123	47
Delaware	3	5	22	20	Colorado	12	18	31	68
District of Columbia	53	64	170	191	Montana	0	0	0	0
Maryland (Excluding Baltimore)	20	17	59	62	North Dakota	0	1	0	1
Baltimore	50	46	124	143	South Dakota	0	0	1	1
Pennsylvania (Excluding Philadelphia)	25	28	54	74	Utah	0	4	5	6
Philadelphia	59	46	161	119	Wyoming	1	2	2	2
Virginia	80	71	237	183	DHEW REGION VIII TOTAL	13	25	39	78
West Virginia	4	3	7	5	Arizona	17	12	58	49
DHEW REGION III TOTAL	294	280	834	797	California (Excluding LA and SF)	42	105	252	315
Alabama	17	10	60	32	Los Angeles*	152	159	487	478
Florida	263	181	613	429	San Francisco*	75	58	210	129
Georgia (Excluding Atlanta)	45	52	198	199	Hawaii	2	7	10	18
Atlanta*	38	60	107	160	Nevada	9	4	23	13
Kentucky	21	32	71	108	DHEW REGION IX TOTAL	297	345	1040	1002
Mississippi	16	44	63	121	Alaska	0	2	0	4
North Carolina	63	52	205	163	Idaho	0	3	1	5
South Carolina	42	69	160	177	Oregon	8	6	23	16
Tennessee	54	43	123	103	Washington	8	10	35	41
DHEW REGION IV TOTAL	559	543	1600	1492	DHEW REGION X TOTAL	16	21	59	66
Illinois (Excluding Chicago)	21	15	64	53	UNITED STATES TOTAL	2028	2151	6088	6389
Chicago*	64	86	193	249	Puerto Rico	84	68	248	203
Indiana (Excluding Indianapolis)	3	14	33	47	Virgin Islands	6	2	6	9
Indianapolis*	6	7	14	26					
Michigan	34	50	103	141					
Minnesota	4	10	11	27					
Ohio	21	25	64	72					
Wisconsin	7	8	26	26					
DHEW REGION V TOTAL	160	215	508	641					

*County Data

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

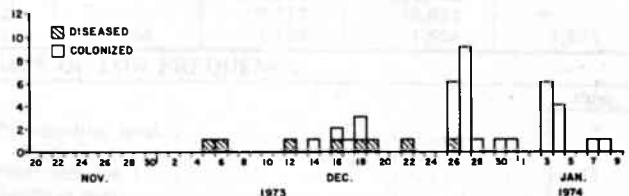
EPIDEMIOLOGIC NOTES AND REPORTS
NOSOCOMIAL *SERRATIA MARCESCENS* INFECTIONS
IN NEONATES - Puerto Rico

Between December 5, 1973, and January 10, 1974, *Serratia marcescens* was isolated 100 times from 42 of 615 infants (attack rate = 7%) admitted to the newborn nursery of a San Juan hospital (Figure 1). In contrast, *serratia* was isolated from nursery infants only 13 times in the preceding 12 months. In the outbreak period, *serratia* isolates were obtained from multiple sites: cerebrospinal fluid (3), blood (10), stool (17), umbilicus (17), throat (33), urine (4), wound (2), and abscess (9). No simultaneous increase in *serratia* isolates occurred on other services in the hospital.

Initially, the outbreak was localized in the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU): the first 6 cases, 10 of the first 12 cases, and 27 of 42 total cases were in this unit. Eight of 42 cases had clinical illness attributed to *S. marcescens*, and mortality due to *serratia* infection was 38% (3 of 8) in this group. Meningitis (2 cases), bacteremia (6 cases), and purulent abscess (9 abscesses in 5 patients) were the most important manifestations of infection. Five abscesses occurred at sites of previous intravenous infusion. Thirty-six cases had no apparent morbidity due to *serratia* and were considered colonized with the organism.

Epidemiologic investigation of the 42 cases and 41 control patients (infants in the NICU in the outbreak period without a positive *serratia* culture) suggested that *serratia* was passively transmitted from infant to infant on the hands of hospital personnel for these reasons: (1) Cases were confined initially to the NICU and occurred elsewhere in the nursery only after ill or colonized infants were transferred from the NICU to other rooms. The peak in prevalence of *serratia*-colonized infants in these rooms occurred 10-14 days after the peak in prevalence in NICU infants. (2) The extent of col-

Figure 1
42 PATIENTS WITH *SERRATIA* ISOLATES IN A SAN JUAN NURSERY, BY DATE OF FIRST POSITIVE CULTURE



SERRATIA MARCESCENS – Continued

onization in each of the non-NICU rooms was significantly related to the numbers of colonized infants transferred to the room ($p < .01$). (3) Exposure of cases to other cases was significantly greater than exposure of controls to cases ($p < .05$). (4) One of 2 predominant antibiogram patterns seen in this outbreak was found almost exclusively in each room, suggesting person-to-person transmission between infants in that room. (5) Pooled hand rinses obtained from 2 nurses and 2 physicians working in a room with colonized infants were all positive for *S. marcescens*.

Comparison of colonized and non-colonized infants identified no exposure unique to the colonized group other than the greater exposure of cases to other colonized infants. In contrast, several distinctions between diseased cases and either colonized cases or controls were evident. Diseased cases were infants of lower birth weight, shorter gestation period, and lower Apgar score; 63% were delivered by Caesarian section compared with 26% of colonized infants and 27% of controls. In addition, diseased infants had significantly longer durations of hospitalization, NICU stay, antibiotic ther-

apy, and IV therapy ($p < .05$). However, when these factors were compared for the interval between admission and first positive serratia culture, only duration of ICU stay and IV therapy remained significant. All infants had IV's in place at the time of first positive culture as opposed to 5 of 34 colonized patients ($p = .00001$).

Control measures implemented in this epidemic included (1) identification and isolation of all colonized and diseased infants by prevalence survey, and (2) re-emphasis of the importance of handwashing and sterile technique during IV insertion and similar procedures. Following introduction of these measures, serratia colonization in the nursery was markedly reduced, and no new serratia disease has occurred.

(Reported by Carlos T. Armstrong-Ressy, M.D., Assistant Secretary for Preventive Medicine and Rehabilitation, Puerto Rico Department of Health; Eloisa Munoz-Dones, M.D., Chief, Department of Neonatology, San Juan Municipal Hospital, San Juan, Puerto Rico; the Hospital Infections Section, and the Epidemiologic Services Laboratory Section, Bacterial Diseases Division, Bureau of Epidemiology, CDC; and 2 EIS Officers.)

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Director, Center for Disease Control
Director, Bureau of Epidemiology, CDC
Editor, MMWR
Managing Editor, MMWR

David J. Sencer, M.D.
Philip S. Brachman, M.D.
Michael B. Gregg, M.D.
Deborah L. Jones, B.S.

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.

Address all correspondence to:

Center for Disease Control
Attn: Editor
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