



Morbidity and Mortality

OCT 24 1974

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

ATLANTA, GA 30333

DATE OF RELEASE: OCTOBER 25, 1974 - ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30333

EPIDEMIOLOGIC NOTES AND REPORTS
RAT-BITE FEVER - Texas, Virginia

CONTENTS

Epidemiologic Notes and Reports
Rat-Bite Fever - Texas, Virginia 357
Tickborne Tularemia - Massachusetts 358
International Notes
Salmonellosis - British Columbia 363
Current Trends
Results of Screening for Gonorrhea -
United States, 12-Month Period Ending
June 30, 1974 363

Texas

On August 2, 1974, a 25-year-old Houston man became ill with a headache and stiff neck. The next day, he experienced chills and fever, and on August 4 he was hospitalized. On admission, his temperature was 104°F, pulse 110, and blood pressure 130/80. On the day of admission, he developed a macular rash on his palms which spread to his arms and trunk. Laboratory studies included a peripheral white count of 11,000 with 85% polymorphonuclear leukocytes, a platelet count of 100,000, and a prothrombin time of 29 seconds (control 10 seconds). An SGOT determination was within normal limits. Examination of cerebrospinal fluid revealed protein 61 mg%, glucose 64 mg%, and 1 white blood cell.

Because the patient had fever, a peripheral macular rash, and a recent history of exposure to ticks, a tentative diagnosis of Rocky Mountain spotted fever was made. Treatment was initiated with intravenous chloramphenicol, 50 mg/kg/day. On August 6 blood cultures taken at the time of admission yielded *Streptobacillus moniliformis*, one of the

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

DISEASE	WEEK ENDING		MEDIAN 1969-1973	CUMULATIVE, FIRST 42 WEEKS		
	October 19, 1974	October 20, 1973		1974	1973	MEDIAN 1969-1973
Aseptic meningitis	81	127	145	2,516	3,802	3,802
Brucellosis	7	6	4	145	158	158
Chickenpox	706	572	—	102,066	147,150	—
Diphtheria	2	8	8	197	155	147
Encephalitis:						
Primary: Arthropod-borne and unspecified	26	52	37	829	1,233	1,232
Post-Infectious	2	5	3	212	237	261
Hepatitis, Viral:						
Type B	178	191	173	7,831	6,505	6,505
Type A	803	—	—	33,741	—	—
Type unspecified	139	1,235	1,229	6,637	41,552	44,395
Malaria	13	10	114	208	204	2,474
Measles (rubeola)	73	118	167	20,387	24,661	27,674
Meningococcal infections, total	17	24	24	1,067	1,141	1,889
Civilian	17	24	23	1,039	1,116	1,684
Military	—	—	1	28	25	199
Mumps	418	721	917	46,394	58,072	71,574
Pertussis	38	—	—	1,403	—	—
Rubella (German measles)	108	127	353	10,534	26,513	40,392
Tetanus	4	2	3	75	76	96
Tuberculosis, new active	537	588	—	24,674	25,280	—
Tularemia	1	1	2	124	134	128
Typhoid fever	7	9	11	338	565	298
Typhus, tick-borne (Rky. Mt. spotted fever)	10	10	8	732	600	424
Venereal Diseases:						
Gonorrhea	16,593	18,114	—	734,345	685,557	—
Syphilis, primary and secondary	488	523	—	20,211	20,105	—
Rabies in animals	39	79	71	2,426	2,874	2,873

TABLE II. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OF LOW FREQUENCY

	Cum.		Cum.
Anthrax:	2	Poliomyelitis, total:	5
Botulism:	14	Paralytic:	5
Congenital rubella syndrome: Calif. 1	43	Psittacosis:	148
Leptospirosis:	30	Rabies in man:	—
Plague:	2	Trichinosis: * Hi. 1, Calif. 3	76
		Typhus, murine: Hi. 1	22

*Delayed reports: Trichinosis: N.J. 3

RAT-BITE FEVER — Continued

etiologic agents of rat-bite fever. Chloramphenicol therapy was continued for a total of 10 days (the patient is allergic to penicillin). The patient's temperature had returned to normal on the second hospital day, and he remained afebrile throughout the rest of his hospitalization. The rash faded after several days. A prothrombin time performed prior to discharge was within normal limits. No recurrence of symptoms has been noted.

Epidemiologic investigation revealed that the patient lived in a wooded, tick-infested area and had had tick bites several times in the month prior to the onset of his illness. He worked as a laboratory technician and had been bitten by laboratory rats on 2 occasions, 9 days and 2 days, respectively, prior to becoming ill. Sites of the bites were his left thumb and most recently his right little finger. His thumb had become swollen and painful for several days, but both sites were healed upon admission.

The rats had been sacrificed for endocrinology experiments and were not available for culturing. Similar illnesses among other laboratory personnel have not been documented. (Reported by Benjamin L. Portnoy, M.D., Fellow in Infectious Disease and Herbert L. DuPont, M.D., Professor and Chief of Infectious Diseases, University of Texas Medical School at Houston; John D. Dyckman, Ph.D., Bacteriologist, Houston City Health Department Laboratory; Robert A. MacLean, M.D., Chief, Communicable Disease Division, Houston City Health Department; M.S. Dickerson, M.D., State Epidemiologist, Texas State Department of Health.)
Virginia

On July 24, 1974, a 31-year-old experimental pharmacologist entered the Employee Health Clinic at the Medical College of Virginia, complaining of the sudden onset of fever and a shaking chill which occurred within the preceding

hour. He works with a variety of laboratory animals and volunteered the information that he had been bitten on the finger by a rat 3 days previously. Physical examination revealed an erythematous, healing bite on the right third finger plus scars resulting from an old 25% third-degree burn of the arm and shoulder, with subsequent well-healed skin grafts.

On the basis of the chills and fever and the history of the rat bite a presumptive diagnosis of rat-bite fever was made, and the patient was begun on intramuscular penicillin therapy. He was hospitalized in the health clinic holding ward and in the next 24 hours developed headache, myalgias, and a purplish maculopapular rash only on the right thigh and calf, the only major area of his body spared by burns and graft donor sites. At 48 hours, he was afebrile and was discharged on a 3 weeks' course of oral penicillin, complaining only of arthralgias in the right shoulder and arm. When seen subsequently in the clinic he was doing well. Horse serum-enriched blood cultures grew *S. moniliformis*.

(Reported by Richard Duma, M.D., Chief, Department of Infectious Diseases, Margaret Tipple, M.D., Infectious Disease Fellow, Judith Dunnington, M.D., Gan Dunnington, M.D., Kevin Cooper, M.D., and Paul Altsheler, M.D., Medical Residents, and Harry Dalton, Ph.D., Microbiologist, Medical College of Virginia; Robert S. Jackson, M.D., State Epidemiologist, Virginia State Department of Health; and an EIS Officer.)

Editorial Note

Rat-bite fever is an optionally reportable disease in the United States. Only 7 cases were reported to CDC between 1963 and 1973.

Two different organisms are associated with rat-bite fever. A majority of cases in the United States are caused by *S. moniliformis*; less commonly, cases are due to *Spirillum minus*. *S. minus* has rarely been isolated in laboratory media; identification requires dark-field or phase-contrast microscopy and animal inoculation studies.

TICKBORNE TULAREMIA — Massachusetts

On May 28, 1974, a 5-year-old boy from Boston developed fever and enlarged cervical lymph nodes. On May 30 he was seen at the Children's Hospital Medical Center. Physical examination revealed cervical and right occipital lymphadenopathy, and an engorged tick was found attached to the scalp in the right occipital area. The tick was removed, and the patient was begun on oral dicloxacillin. The child was seen 6 days later with increasing tenderness of the occipital lymph nodes and persistent fever. Two ½-cm crusted lesions and a small pustule were noted in the area of the tick bite; a culture of the pustule yielded *Staphylococcus epidermidis*.

On June 12, 2 ml of pus was aspirated from a 4x5-cm occipital lymph node. Aerobic and anaerobic cultures of the aspirate yielded only a few *S. epidermidis* in thioglycolate broth. Tuberculin tests utilizing PPD-S and PPD-B were negative. Because tularemia was suspected, the patient was placed on tetracycline 20 mg/kg/day orally. The child improved dramatically, and the mother discontinued the antibiotic after 4 days of therapy. On July 24, 4 weeks after discontinuation of tetracycline therapy, the patient experienced a recrudescence of tender occipital lymphadenopathy. The child was treated with tetracycline 40 mg/kg/day for 10 days and responded well. Tests for tularemia agglutinating antibody on June 7 and July 24 revealed titers of 1:20 and 1:320, respectively.

The child denied contact with wild rodents. However, during the 2-week period prior to the onset of his illness, he had been exposed to numerous ticks while vacationing on Martha's Vineyard Island, and a tick was removed from his scalp at the time of his first clinic visit.

(Reported by Keith Reisinger, M.D., Senior Resident in Medicine, George R. Siber, M.D., Fellow in Infectious Diseases, Children's Hospital Medical Center, Boston; Leonard Marcus, M.D., D.V.M., Assistant Director, State Laboratory Institute, and Nicholas J. Fiumara, M.D., State Epidemiologist, Massachusetts Department of Public Health.)

Editorial Note

Tularemia was not considered the most likely diagnosis in this case because it is uncommon in New England and because there was no history of contact with wild rodents. However, cases of tickborne tularemia acquired in Massachusetts were noted as early as 1939 (1). Ayres and Feemster described an 11-year-old boy who acquired tickborne tularemia on Martha's Vineyard in 1946 (2). A review of the literature suggests that tick bites account for one-third or more of all tularemia cases in the United States. Therefore, in New England as in other geographic areas, failure to obtain a history of contact with wild rodents from a patient

(Continued on page 363)

Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

359

**TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES
FOR WEEKS ENDING OCTOBER 19, 1974 AND OCTOBER 20, 1973 (42nd 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	81	7	706	2	197	26	52	2	178	803	139	13	208
NEW ENGLAND	1	-	72	-	-	-	2	-	3	27	12	-	8
Maine	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-
New Hampshire *	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Massachusetts	1	-	51	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	9	-	2
Rhode Island	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	-	-	3
Connecticut	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	-	-	3
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	7	-	25	-	1	6	10	-	32	93	18	2	38
Upstate New York	5	-	17	-	-	3	1	-	3	19	2	1	14
New York City	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	8	30	-	1	13
New Jersey	1	-	NN	-	-	-	-	-	10	19	15	-	5
Pennsylvania	1	-	-	-	1	3	9	-	11	25	1	-	6
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	2	-	216	-	2	5	17	-	26	128	9	4	19
Ohio *	-	-	6	-	1	4	10	-	1	19	-	-	6
Indiana	1	-	13	-	-	-	2	-	4	12	-	-	-
Illinois	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	9	45	6	-	2
Michigan	1	-	100	-	-	1	2	-	9	38	3	4	10
Wisconsin	-	-	97	-	-	-	3	-	3	14	-	-	1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	14	2	151	-	-	8	5	1	16	32	16	-	7
Minnesota	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	8	12	-	-	2
Iowa	4	-	116	-	-	1	3	-	1	5	1	-	3
Missouri *	4	1	1	-	-	3	1	-	4	4	15	-	1
North Dakota	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1
Nebraska	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
Kansas	3	-	30	-	-	3	-	-	1	8	-	-	-
SOUTH ATLANTIC	14	3	34	-	1	1	4	1	27	197	18	2	29
Delaware	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1
Maryland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	6	1	4
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Virginia	6	3	2	-	-	-	3	-	3	12	-	-	6
West Virginia	2	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1
North Carolina *	1	-	NN	-	1	-	1	-	4	18	1	-	4
South Carolina *	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	3	-	-
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	1
Florida	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	14	122	8	-	7
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	2	-	11	-	-	3	7	-	5	59	6	1	8
Kentucky	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	4	18	4	-	4
Tennessee	-	-	NN	-	-	3	-	-	-	32	-	-	1
Alabama	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	2	-	-
Mississippi	1	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	1	7	-	1	3
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	7	2	88	-	9	3	3	-	7	73	19	3	14
Arkansas	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	17	-	1
Louisiana	1	-	NN	-	-	-	1	-	-	8	-	-	1
Oklahoma	2	2	6	-	-	2	1	-	2	16	-	1	5
Texas	4	-	81	-	9	-	1	-	5	39	2	2	7
MOUNTAIN	-	-	53	1	31	-	-	-	10	51	12	-	9
Montana	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	2	19	1	-	-
Idaho *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Colorado	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	9	-	5
New Mexico	-	-	1	1	13	-	-	-	1	8	-	-	2
Arizona	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	6	10	-	-	-
Utah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	1
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1
PACIFIC	34	-	56	1	153	-	4	-	52	143	29	1	76
Washington	-	-	48	1	142	-	-	-	7	13	10	-	-
Oregon	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	16	1	-	2
California *	32	-	-	-	7	-	4	-	34	113	18	1	70
Alaska	1	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	4
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Puerto Rico	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	13	-	1
Virgin Islands *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3

*Delayed reports: Aseptic Meningitis: Mo. delete 1
Chickenpox: N.H. 1, Calif. 6
Encephalitis, primary: Mo. delete 1

Hepatitis B: Ohio 1
Hepatitis A: Ohio delete 1, Mo. delete 1, N.C. delete 2,
S.C. delete 1, Idaho delete 1
Hepatitis unspecified: Mo. delete 1, Idaho 1, V.I. 2

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES
FOR WEEKS ENDING OCTOBER 19, 1974 AND OCTOBER 20, 1973 (42nd 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	73	20,387	24,661	17	1,067	1,141	418	46,394	38	108	10,534	75
NEW ENGLAND	-	931	7,437	-	54	48	37	6,052	-	15	1,021	1
Maine *	-	43	68	-	2	1	2	792	-	-	284	-
New Hampshire *	-	200	891	-	14	7	3	287	-	1	19	1
Vermont	-	57	119	-	2	3	-	28	-	-	23	-
Massachusetts	-	395	3,936	-	15	13	20	1,011	-	1	347	-
Rhode Island	-	59	615	-	7	3	11	2,474	-	-	19	-
Connecticut	-	177	1,808	-	14	21	1	1,460	-	13	329	-
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	25	8,093	2,531	2	159	161	27	3,694	1	4	1,112	7
Upstate New York	4	957	811	2	61	58	9	901	1	1	250	2
New York City	2	608	921	-	35	31	3	672	-	3	157	1
New Jersey	19	5,561	435	-	44	39	1	670	-	-	453	2
Pennsylvania	-	967	364	-	19	33	14	1,451	-	-	252	2
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	21	7,952	8,649	1	134	152	137	13,311	13	37	3,495	9
Ohio	3	3,049	290	1	53	64	5	3,172	-	1	518	2
Indiana	-	253	657	-	14	4	13	1,013	-	2	601	-
Illinois	2	2,057	2,086	-	10	25	20	1,199	9	11	563	3
Michigan	9	2,059	4,402	-	41	43	36	5,602	1	13	1,243	3
Wisconsin	7	534	1,214	-	16	16	63	2,325	3	10	570	1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	2	695	447	2	79	82	29	2,878	1	5	224	12
Minnesota	-	84	21	2	26	8	-	41	-	-	13	1
Iowa	-	134	278	-	13	19	13	1,753	-	-	15	1
Missouri *	1	264	53	-	19	32	4	396	1	4	41	4
North Dakota	1	30	62	-	3	3	5	49	-	1	16	3
South Dakota	-	27	-	-	3	4	-	2	-	-	26	-
Nebraska	-	2	6	-	3	7	1	86	-	-	6	-
Kansas	-	154	27	-	12	9	6	551	-	-	107	3
SOUTH ATLANTIC	8	571	1,253	6	214	195	42	5,599	7	19	1,250	21
Delaware	1	12	9	-	5	2	-	98	-	-	30	-
Maryland	-	24	13	-	22	26	-	118	-	-	5	1
District of Columbia	-	3	8	-	1	4	-	50	-	-	4	-
Virginia *	-	36	421	3	37	38	15	596	1	2	48	3
West Virginia	4	214	218	-	7	5	13	2,982	-	1	293	1
North Carolina *	-	5	4	2	45	42	NN	NN	5	1	55	4
South Carolina	2	54	64	1	17	12	1	119	-	12	637	4
Georgia	-	4	152	-	8	22	-	1	1	-	3	1
Florida	1	219	364	-	72	44	13	1,635	-	3	175	7
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	-	246	614	3	106	104	44	5,695	2	4	606	4
Kentucky	-	180	379	-	39	36	16	2,255	2	1	211	-
Tennessee	-	35	165	3	50	42	22	2,525	-	3	314	2
Alabama	-	18	12	-	10	15	6	541	-	-	62	-
Mississippi	-	13	58	-	7	11	-	374	-	-	19	2
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	2	221	705	3	173	174	54	3,362	1	2	411	7
Arkansas	-	12	70	-	12	13	1	136	1	-	26	-
Louisiana	-	13	87	1	40	41	3	226	-	-	87	3
Oklahoma	-	28	55	1	18	31	4	377	-	-	50	1
Texas	2	168	493	1	103	89	46	2,623	-	2	248	3
MOUNTAIN	1	749	731	-	35	34	1	1,116	1	3	418	-
Montana	-	373	17	-	1	7	1	177	-	-	66	-
Idaho	-	52	256	-	2	4	-	158	-	-	14	-
Wyoming	-	1	81	-	3	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
Colorado	1	31	105	-	8	11	-	528	-	-	158	-
New Mexico	-	61	124	-	3	3	-	178	1	-	124	-
Arizona	-	17	19	-	7	5	-	-	-	1	1	-
Utah	-	15	128	-	8	2	-	60	-	2	22	-
Nevada	-	199	1	-	3	2	-	5	-	-	33	-
PACIFIC	14	929	2,294	-	113	191	47	4,687	12	19	1,997	14
Washington	2	68	1,023	-	14	20	19	1,606	-	2	383	1
Oregon	-	-	460	-	13	16	2	800	3	2	225	2
California	12	795	727	-	80	148	24	2,103	9	15	1,372	11
Alaska	-	-	65	-	3	7	1	113	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	66	19	-	3	-	1	65	-	-	17	-
Guam	-	17	50	-	1	-	-	362	-	-	6	-
Puerto Rico	-	612	1,880	-	6	8	22	1,034	2	1	30	4
Virgin Islands	-	29	7	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	1

*Delayed reports: Measles: Mo. delete 1
Meningococcal Infection: N.C. delete 1

Mumps: Me. 1, N.H. 1
Pertussis: Va. delete 1

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES
FOR WEEKS ENDING OCTOBER 19, 1974 AND OCTOBER 20, 1973 (42nd 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	1974	Cumulative			
								1974	1973	1974	1973			
UNITED STATES	537	24,674	124	7	338	10	732	16,593	734,345	685,557	488	20,211	20,105	2,426
NEW ENGLAND	22	1,010	-	-	14	-	8	442	19,564	17,180	5	411	538	24
Maine	3	79	-	-	1	-	-	45	1,636	1,081	-	36	21	2
New Hampshire	-	24	-	-	1	-	-	12	648	636	-	11	6	3
Vermont *	2	20	-	-	-	-	-	18	522	299	-	1	18	1
Massachusetts	15	551	-	-	8	-	6	200	8,928	7,356	1	169	244	4
Rhode Island	2	92	-	-	2	-	2	35	1,726	1,775	-	16	14	4
Connecticut	-	244	-	-	2	-	-	132	6,104	6,033	4	178	235	10
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	100	4,534	2	2	56	1	66	1,464	87,681	94,823	81	4,331	4,449	71
Upstate New York	17	665	2	1	14	-	27	410	16,646	16,454	4	406	293	32
New York City *	32	1,745	-	1	29	-	3	135	37,470	43,378	51	2,481	2,707	-
New Jersey	19	838	-	-	9	-	4	309	12,337	13,678	9	703	787	24
Pennsylvania	32	1,286	-	-	4	1	32	610	21,228	21,313	17	741	662	15
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	47	3,348	6	2	34	1	26	3,446	115,887	104,476	44	1,743	1,854	177
Ohio *	5	882	-	-	5	1	17	527	30,428	25,619	9	264	222	26
Indiana	8	496	-	1	5	-	1	338	11,135	9,565	2	150	238	13
Illinois	25	966	3	-	12	-	6	1,791	37,184	36,069	26	905	939	43
Michigan	9	913	-	1	10	-	2	484	25,775	24,741	4	336	393	3
Wisconsin	-	91	3	-	2	-	-	306	11,365	8,482	3	88	62	92
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	27	933	20	-	10	-	18	765	37,970	34,763	6	513	292	650
Minnesota	3	147	-	-	4	-	-	155	8,607	7,007	-	65	80	221
Iowa	8	102	-	-	2	-	1	-	4,650	3,965	-	31	47	110
Missouri	7	441	17	-	2	-	10	355	12,416	11,927	6	345	129	33
North Dakota	2	28	-	-	-	-	-	20	586	583	-	3	2	92
South Dakota	2	49	3	-	-	-	2	22	1,823	1,753	-	2	5	134
Nebraska	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	103	3,301	3,913	-	10	8	4
Kansas	5	127	-	-	2	-	5	110	6,587	5,615	-	57	21	56
SOUTH ATLANTIC	114	5,194	10	-	51	4	405	4,517	186,759	166,901	177	6,394	5,920	332
Delaware	1	86	-	-	-	-	10	22	2,514	2,444	-	71	74	1
Maryland	21	683	1	-	8	1	48	347	19,364	14,486	31	648	586	25
District of Columbia	3	291	-	-	1	-	-	241	13,441	14,332	11	531	705	-
Virginia *	21	645	4	-	3	1	132	435	16,765	16,656	18	642	661	87
West Virginia	3	242	-	-	12	-	5	56	2,197	2,485	-	16	20	29
North Carolina *	16	790	3	-	3	2	105	915	25,358	24,916	13	769	503	38
South Carolina	10	495	-	-	5	-	55	434	18,971	17,460	11	682	947	5
Georgia *	16	765	2	-	3	-	48	964	38,562	31,926	17	703	842	115
Florida	23	1,197	-	-	16	-	2	1,103	49,587	42,196	76	2,332	1,582	32
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	43	2,182	13	1	47	1	109	1,086	61,032	55,749	32	1,040	1,112	207
Kentucky	9	463	3	-	15	-	19	112	7,464	6,709	1	234	297	122
Tennessee	10	682	6	1	24	1	65	549	24,402	21,550	7	385	371	50
Alabama	13	655	2	-	4	-	10	178	16,768	16,022	7	206	161	32
Mississippi	11	382	2	-	4	-	15	247	12,398	11,468	17	215	283	3
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	69	2,872	54	-	21	3	91	1,896	97,006	88,075	37	1,879	2,214	502
Arkansas	8	329	29	-	1	-	11	144	9,298	10,265	-	81	115	64
Louisiana *	9	412	3	-	8	-	1	348	19,573	18,851	16	502	691	24
Oklahoma	10	256	16	-	2	1	63	188	8,964	8,106	1	119	140	138
Texas	42	1,875	6	-	10	2	16	1,216	59,171	50,853	20	1,177	1,268	276
MOUNTAIN	29	784	12	-	18	-	6	652	27,934	23,289	9	467	477	154
Montana	-	59	-	-	-	-	1	66	1,515	1,357	-	3	4	6
Idaho	5	30	-	-	-	-	1	21	1,447	1,656	-	10	10	-
Wyoming *	-	17	6	-	3	-	1	19	580	417	-	7	26	11
Colorado	16	159	-	-	-	-	1	129	7,800	6,192	-	112	172	27
New Mexico *	1	157	2	-	4	-	1	125	4,301	4,093	3	72	67	66
Arizona	7	278	-	-	8	-	-	158	7,952	6,610	4	175	128	43
Utah	-	35	4	-	-	-	1	62	1,649	1,276	-	14	12	1
Nevada *	-	49	-	-	3	-	-	72	2,690	1,688	2	74	58	-
PACIFIC	86	3,817	7	2	87	-	3	2,325	100,512	100,301	97	3,433	3,249	309
Washington *	9	273	-	-	13	-	1	305	9,481	9,567	-	68	128	-
Oregon	5	169	1	-	1	-	2	236	9,131	8,894	3	82	52	5
California	66	3,003	6	2	69	-	-	1,773	77,598	77,593	93	3,241	2,988	293
Alaska	-	75	-	-	2	-	-	7	2,287	2,368	1	15	16	11
Hawaii	6	297	-	-	2	-	-	4	2,015	1,879	-	27	65	-
Guam	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	245	362	-	3	4	-
Puerto Rico	17	439	-	-	4	-	-	81	2,648	3,467	30	713	605	47
Virgin Islands *	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	13	260	193	1	43	23	-

*Delayed reports: Tuberculosis: Ohio delete 3, Ga. 37,
Wyoming delete 1
RMSF: Va. delete 1, N.C. delete 1

Gonorrhea: NYC 1045, La. delete 20,
Nevada 46, V.I. 5

Syphilis: Vt. delete 4, NYC 41, La. delete 3,
N.M. delete 1, Wash. delete 11

Week No.
42

TABLE IV. DEATHS IN 121 UNITED STATES CITIES FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 19, 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	658	437	161	33	13	22	SOUTH ATLANTIC	1,122	613	323	90	45	41
Boston, Mass.	150	100	29	12	5	8	Atlanta, Ga.	117	59	33	15	—	6
Bridgeport, Conn.	54	39	13	1	1	1	Baltimore, Md.	177	74	60	16	18	1
Cambridge, Mass.	33	22	10	1	—	2	Charlotte, N. C.	61	32	19	5	3	—
Fall River, Mass.	38	27	11	—	—	1	Jacksonville, Fla.	78	34	25	9	1	—
Hartford, Conn.	48	25	16	3	2	3	Miami, Fla.	149	89	41	12	5	4
Lowell, Mass.	29	21	4	3	—	—	Norfolk, Va.	62	33	16	7	3	13
Lynn, Mass.	21	12	7	1	—	—	Richmond, Va.	82	52	23	3	3	5
New Bedford, Mass.	17	12	4	—	—	—	Savannah, Ga.	45	19	19	4	2	4
New Haven, Conn.	54	32	11	5	4	1	St. Petersburg, Fla.	82	70	11	—	—	—
Providence, R. I.	60	37	22	1	—	5	Tampa, Fla.	70	37	21	3	3	2
Somerville, Mass.	11	9	1	1	—	1	Washington, D. C.	152	85	45	13	6	6
Springfield, Mass.	52	34	13	2	1	—	Wilmington, Del.	47	29	10	3	1	—
Waterbury, Conn.	32	24	8	—	—	—	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	688	385	185	48	31	29
Worcester, Mass.	59	43	12	3	—	—	Birmingham, Ala.	110	56	38	7	5	1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	2,918	1,806	757	180	77	122	Chattanooga, Tenn.	34	20	8	2	2	1
Albany, N. Y.	51	33	7	2	3	1	Knoxville, Tenn.	41	28	8	1	2	—
Allentown, Pa.	23	13	6	2	—	2	Louisville, Ky.	132	75	28	12	11	13
Buffalo, N. Y.	135	87	32	10	1	11	Memphis, Tenn.	170	92	45	14	2	—
Camden, N. J.	42	21	17	—	2	3	Mobile, Ala.	51	28	19	2	1	1
Elizabeth, N. J.	23	12	10	1	—	—	Montgomery, Ala.	44	26	11	2	4	8
Erie, Pa.	48	35	7	1	4	5	Nashville, Tenn.	106	60	28	8	4	5
Jersey City, N. J.	57	33	17	5	2	4	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	1,084	599	297	81	51	31
Newark, N. J.	66	29	18	8	5	6	Austin, Tex.	41	24	6	5	4	2
New York City, N. Y. †	1,546	975	387	100	33	48	Baton Rouge, La.	42	21	14	1	5	2
Paterson, N. J.	30	18	8	2	2	2	Corpus Christi, Tex.	38	23	8	3	4	2
Philadelphia, Pa.	297	167	92	26	5	6	Dallas, Tex.	147	80	45	12	6	3
Pittsburgh, Pa.	174	96	60	7	9	10	El Paso, Tex.	44	20	8	3	7	2
Reading, Pa.	45	36	8	1	—	1	Fort Worth, Tex.	78	38	24	7	2	2
Rochester, N. Y.	117	78	24	7	5	10	Houston, Tex.	225	120	69	21	1	1
Schenectady, N. Y.	20	12	6	2	—	1	Little Rock, Ark.	56	32	16	7	1	2
Scranton, Pa.	34	25	7	—	—	1	New Orleans, La.	168	89	42	17	13	7
Syracuse, N. Y.	104	61	25	4	5	2	San Antonio, Tex.	134	83	34	3	5	3
Trenton, N. J.	41	24	15	—	1	2	Shreveport, La.	51	30	17	1	2	3
Utica, N. Y.	25	20	4	—	—	4	Tulsa, Okla.	60	39	14	1	1	2
Yonkers, N. Y.	40	31	7	2	—	3	MOUNTAIN	470	274	112	25	34	27
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	2,592	1,475	719	165	113	66	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	35	18	12	2	3	5
Akron, Ohio	65	38	17	7	1	—	Colorado Springs, Colo.	44	27	9	2	—	7
Canton, Ohio	37	20	13	—	2	1	Denver, Colo.	97	53	15	6	18	5
Chicago, Ill.	676	353	208	55	21	14	Las Vegas, Nev.	22	7	11	—	—	—
Cincinnati, Ohio	197	114	62	6	9	3	Ogden, Utah	24	14	8	1	1	1
Cleveland, Ohio	176	87	57	11	13	1	Phoenix, Ariz.	122	65	41	8	2	—
Columbus, Ohio	176	105	46	12	6	—	Pueblo, Colo.	25	19	4	2	—	6
Dayton, Ohio	118	76	27	7	2	1	Salt Lake City, Utah	50	35	3	1	8	1
Detroit, Mich.	336	188	87	26	16	9	Tucson, Ariz.	51	36	9	3	2	2
Evansville, Ind.	53	33	18	1	1	2	PACIFIC	1,551	941	407	87	65	46
Fort Wayne, Ind.	47	29	9	3	1	3	Berkeley, Calif.	20	17	2	—	—	—
Gary, Ind. *	34	15	10	4	2	2	Fresno, Calif.	53	20	17	2	9	2
Grand Rapids, Mich.	59	40	16	2	—	3	Glendale, Calif.	22	18	3	1	—	—
Indianapolis, Ind.	158	91	37	11	9	3	Honolulu, Hawaii	60	31	19	4	5	4
Madison, Wis.	50	27	13	2	5	6	Long Beach, Calif.	104	58	33	6	4	4
Milwaukee, Wis.	126	79	33	4	8	3	Los Angeles, Calif.	445	278	99	33	18	10
Peoria, Ill.	31	23	4	—	3	1	Oakland, Calif.	72	45	16	2	7	1
Rockford, Ill.	52	23	16	2	8	5	Pasadena, Calif.	38	27	6	1	3	1
South Bend, Ind.	48	35	10	1	1	5	Portland, Ore.	134	87	33	7	2	9
Toledo, Ohio	103	64	26	8	3	2	Sacramento, Calif.	55	31	18	1	1	—
Youngstown, Ohio	50	35	10	3	2	2	San Diego, Calif.	125	72	41	8	—	2
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	763	473	187	31	44	19	San Francisco, Calif.	168	90	64	8	5	4
Des Moines, Iowa	52	37	10	1	1	4	San Jose, Calif.	52	35	12	3	2	—
Duluth, Minn.	37	26	8	1	—	2	Seattle, Wash.	120	78	28	6	5	4
Kansas City, Kans.	30	20	5	2	2	2	Spokane, Wash.	42	30	6	3	2	3
Kansas City, Mo.	111	72	26	4	5	3	Tacoma, Wash.	41	24	10	2	2	2
Lincoln, Nebr.	35	20	10	3	1	—	Total	11,846	7,003	3,148	740	473	403
Minneapolis, Minn.	91	62	19	2	5	1	Expected Number	11,808	6,882	3,223	798	423	341
Omaha, Nebr.	83	52	18	6	6	1							
St. Louis, Mo.	213	121	65	5	19	3							
St. Paul, Minn.	66	37	19	2	4	1							
Wichita, Kans.	45	26	7	5	1	2							

†Delayed report for week ending Oct. 12, 1974

*Estimate based on average percent of divisional total

TULAREMIA — Continued

with fever and lymphadenopathy does not rule out tularemia. This is particularly true if the patient has experienced recent tick attachments.

INTERNATIONAL NOTES
SALMONELLOSIS — British Columbia

On November 4, 1973 a 14-year-old boy was seen in the emergency department of a local hospital with a 2-week history of influenza-like illness; his symptoms included diarrhea, vomiting, stiff neck, and polymyalgia. His left hand was swollen and quite painful so as to make movement of his fingers difficult. There was no other joint involvement. The wrist was splinted, and he was sent home with a supply of aspirin tablets.

Subsequently, on November 6, he visited the office of his family physician complaining that both feet were tender and painful and that he had difficulty walking. He was admitted to the hospital the same day. There was nothing of significance in his previous medical or family history to suggest a specific illness. Physical examination revealed a toxic, thin boy with generalized lymphadenopathy and a pulse rate of 100 per minute.

Examination of his joints revealed marked swelling and tenderness of the left wrist with some tenderness in the metacarpophalangeal joints. There was some tenderness in the region of both ankle joints and marked tenderness over the tarsus of both feet.

During the following admission, he was observed to have spiking temperatures as high as 38.5°C. He was treated with ampicillin 250 mg 4 times a day and enteric-coated aspirin. Blood investigation revealed a hemoglobin of 11.5 gm and a sedimentation rate of 117 ml/hr. The white blood cell count was 10,800 (differential: polymorphonuclear leukocytes 66%, lymphocytes 17%, monocytes 6%, eosinophils 5%). Although a blood culture was negative, a stool culture revealed the presence of *Salmonella typhimurium*, phage type 3, resistant to ampicillin. Stool specimens were collected from all family household contacts. The family consisted of the patient, his parents, and 6 other children. Subsequent reports on specimens submitted showed that the mother and 2 children at home were also infected with *S. typhimurium*, phage type 3. The father and the other 4 children were culture negative.

Further inquiry revealed that the family had kennels used for breeding both dogs and cats. Six kittens born in August 1973 had developed diarrhea. No symptoms were observed in the canine population. The patient, the 2 children

References

1. Moore FD, Sawyer CS, Blount SG: Tularemia in New England. A review of 18 cases, with the report of 2 additional cases. *N Engl J Med* 231:169-173, 1944
2. Ayres JC, Feemster RF: Epidemiology of tularemia in Massachusetts with a review of the literature. *N Engl J Med* 238:187-193, 1948

with positive stools, and the mother, also positive, were the only family members regularly handling the litter boxes of kittens. At the time of the investigation there were 9 dogs and 11 cats on the premises. Six dogs and 3 cats were infected with *S. typhimurium*, phage type 3. All but 1 of the specimens of food fed the animals were negative. Minced raw chicken and meat scraps were contaminated with *S. typhimurium*, phage type 3. Frozen samples of the raw meat and poultry obtained from a nearby supplier for consumption by the animals were also found to be contaminated with *S. typhimurium* phage type 3.

By the end of December all members of the family except the patient had negative stool cultures. On the advice of the Health Unit, none of the infected persons received specific treatment. Significantly, the patient who had received cephaloridine in addition to a course of ampicillin was the last of the family members to become culture negative.

(Reported by P. J. Reynolds, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.C.P., Director and Medical Health Officer, Central Vancouver Health Unit, Nanaimo, British Columbia, in the *Epidemiological Bulletin* 18:35-37, 1974.)

Editorial Note

This incident illustrates a common pathway of transmission of salmonellosis — from contaminated animal food to pets to man. The initial source of contamination of the animals was animal feed. Raw poultry viscera should always be presumed contaminated. Such outbreaks can be prevented by thorough cooking of all food from animal sources for pets as well as man.

The etiology of the arthralgia in the 14-year-old boy was probably salmonella-induced polyarthritis. Arthritis is a recognized complication of salmonellosis, particularly infections caused by *Salmonella cholerae-suis* and *S. typhimurium* (1,2).

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1. Vartiainen J, Hurri L: Arthritis due to *Salmonella typhimurium*. *Acta Med Scand* 175:771-776, 1964
2. Schmid FR: Unusual features and special types of infectious arthritis. In *Arthritis and Allied Conditions*, edited by Hollander JL. 8th ed. Philadelphia, Lea & Febiger, 1972, p 1267

CURRENT TRENDS

RESULTS OF SCREENING FOR GONORRHEA — United States
12-Month Period Ending June 30, 1974

In the 12-month period ending June 30, 8,016,879 specimens were taken from women as a part of gonorrhea screening programs; 345,090 (4.3%) were cultured and found to be positive. Table 1 reflects the results of such screening by the types of health care facilities securing the specimen. Although the positivity rates were highest (19.0%) in venereal disease clinics, some 90% of all tests were performed in other settings. In these settings, culture positivity rates in women ranged from 1.4% among dependents examined at military installations to 6.0% among enrollees in manpower programs.

Among 2,286,743 women tested by private physicians, cultures from 44,540 (1.9%) were positive.

Provisional data indicate that an additional 1,425,967 women were tested at all types of facilities in July and August 1974, or about 700,000 per month. For this period, the overall positivity rate of cultures from all sources was 4.3%.

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

(Table 1 on next page)

Results of Gonorrhea Culture Tests on Females
United States* - July 1973-June 1974**

Source of Test	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive	Source of Test	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive
Health Care Providers (Excluding VD Clinics)	7,233,041	196,114	2.7	Health Care Providers (Cont'd)			
Health Dept. Non-VD Clinic	1,474,248	48,105	3.3	Private Physicians	2,286,743	44,540	1.9
Family Planning	994,102	31,923	3.2	Private Family Planning Groups	795,738	16,061	2.0
Prenatal, Ob-Gyn	159,127	5,452	3.4	Group Health Clinics	105,587	3,083	2.9
Cancer Detection	35,351	399	1.1	Student Health Centers	230,624	3,550	1.5
Combinations or Other	285,668	10,331	3.6	Manpower Training Agencies	11,441	690	6.0
Public/Private Hospital -Outpatient	1,347,847	52,675	3.9	Industrial Screening	17,687	318	1.8
Family Planning	185,914	6,128	3.3	Military/Dependents	150,251	2,103	1.4
Prenatal, Ob-Gyn	352,120	12,600	3.6	Correction or Detention Centers	46,512	2,378	5.1
Cancer Detection	14,429	226	1.6	Not Specified	114,852	3,461	3.0
Combinations or Other	795,384	33,721	4.2	Venereal Disease Clinics	783,838	148,976	19.0
Public/Private Hospital -Inpatient	60,059	1,658	2.8	Gonorrhea Contacts	93,519	35,240	37.7
Obstetric	10,288	318	3.1	Syphilis: Contact/Cluster/Reactor	12,120	1,365	11.3
Gynecologic	2,083	61	2.9	Other	678,199	112,371	16.6
Combinations or Other	47,688	1,279	2.7				
Community Health Centers	591,452	17,492	3.0	Total (All Clinics)	8,016,879	345,090	4.3
Family Planning	252,368	4,723	1.9				
Prenatal, Ob-Gyn	44,378	962	2.2				
Cancer Detection	1,573	21	1.3				
Combinations or Other	293,133	11,786	4.0				

*Includes reports from Puerto Rico and Trust Territories

**Excludes reports from Guam (July 1973-June 1974) and Alaska (April 1974-June 1974)

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

Errata

Vol. 23, No. 40, p. 348

In the Editorial Note of the article, "Measles and Rubella Eradication - Alaska," paragraph 2, line 2, change the number of additional states reporting no rubella in 1974 from 27 to 2. (These 2 states are Arizona and Colorado.)

Supplement - Health Information for International Travel, Vol. 23, September 1974, p. 54

In section (c) "Yellow Fever," paragraph 4, line 2, the dosage was incorrectly listed. Correct the sentence to read: Primary vaccination consists of a single subcutaneous injection of 0.5ml of reconstituted vaccine for both adults and children.

The Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, circulation 39,000, is published by the Center for Disease Control, Atlanta, Ga.

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In addition to the established procedures for reporting morbidity and mortality, the editor welcomes accounts of interesting cases, outbreaks, environmental hazards, or other public health problems of current interest to health officials.

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Atlanta, Georgia 30333

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.

DHEW Publication No. (CDC) 75-8017

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