

Morbidity and Mortality



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WEEKLY REPORT

For Week Ending February 6, 1971

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE / PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE | HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

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SURVEILLANCE SUMMARY MEASLES - United States, 1969-70

A total of 47,363 cases of measles were reported in the United States for the calendar year 1970, representing an 83 percent increase over the 25,826 cases reported in 1969, and a 113 percent increase over the 22,231 cases in 1968 (Figure 1). The trend of monthly increases in reported measles cases that began in April 1969 has continued.

For the epidemiologic year (EY)* 1969-70, 44,701 cases were reported, an increase of 90 percent over those reported for the EY 1968-69 (Figure 2). In addition, for the first 16 weeks of this EY (70-71), 11,932 cases were reported, representing an increase of 46 percent over the 8,160 cases reported for the same period 1 year ago, and an increase of 176 percent for the same period 2 years ago. If

*The measles epidemiologic year (EY) begins with the calendar week 41 and ends with week 40 of the following year.

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this trend continues, an estimated 65,000 cases of measles will be reported in this EY, which would approximate the number of cases reported in the EY 66-67.

Table 1 shows the reported measles cases by State and geographic region in the United States for the first 16 weeks of this EY. Only the Middle Atlantic, East North Central, and West North Central regions had fewer cases than they

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

DISEASE	5th WEEK ENDED		MEDIAN 1966 - 1970	CUMULATIVE, FIRST 5 WEEKS		
	February 6, 1971	February 7, 1970		1971	1970	MEDIAN 1966 - 1970
Aseptic meningitis	49	36	29	314	161	138
Brucellosis	3	5	3	6	11	11
Diphtheria	3	11	3	20	30	12
Encephalitis, primary:						
Arthropod-borne & unspecified	18	41	19	105	109	98
Encephalitis, post-infectious	6	9	9	32	34	39
Hepatitis, serum	166	110	61	888	608	321
Hepatitis, infectious	1,275	1,076	868	6,273	5,398	3,888
Malaria	46	62	57	345	268	204
Measles (rubeola)	1,325	883	883	6,023	4,474	4,474
Meningococcal infections, total	51	64	65	278	310	354
Civilian	49	61	61	262	295	322
Military	2	3	4	16	15	21
Mumps	3,488	2,762	- - -	15,062	12,111	- - -
Poliomyelitis, total	-	-	-	1	-	-
Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubella (German measles)	1,016	1,243	853	3,146	4,716	2,900
Tetanus	3	2	2	6	5	8
Tularemia	2	1	1	13	6	9
Typhoid fever	8	6	6	29	27	24
Typhus, tick-borne (Rky. Mt. spotted fever)	1	-	-	2	-	3
Rabies in animals	62	66	64	345	260	342

TABLE II. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OF LOW FREQUENCY

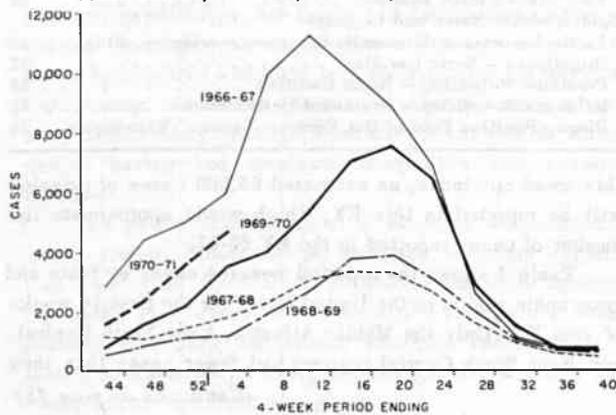
	Cum.		Cum.
Anthrax	-	Psittacosis	4
Botulism	-	Rabies in Man	-
Leprosy: Calif.-3	15	Rubella congenital syndrome: Calif.-2	5
Leptospirosis	3	Trichinosis: Calif.-1, Ohio-1	8
Plague	-	Typhus, murine	-

MEASLES —(Continued from front page)

had 1 year ago. A total of 32 states in all areas of the country and New York City reported increases in measles cases in the first 16 weeks of this EY over those reported for the same period last year. Fifteen States reported increases of 200 or more cases, 11 States reported increases of 300 or more cases, and seven States reported increases of 400 or more cases. Alabama, Kentucky, Oklahoma, Texas, and Virginia reported increases of more than 500 cases in this 16-week-period over those reported for the same period last year. Texas has reported 18 percent of the measles cases in the United States so far this EY.

Figure 2

REPORTED CASES OF MEASLES BY 4-WEEK PERIODS, USA, EPIDEMIOLOGIC YEAR 1970-71 COMPARED WITH 1966-67, 1967-68, 1968-69, AND 1969-70



Only Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Indiana have had decreases of measles cases for the first 16 weeks of this EY, as compared to those reported for the same period for the last 2 years.

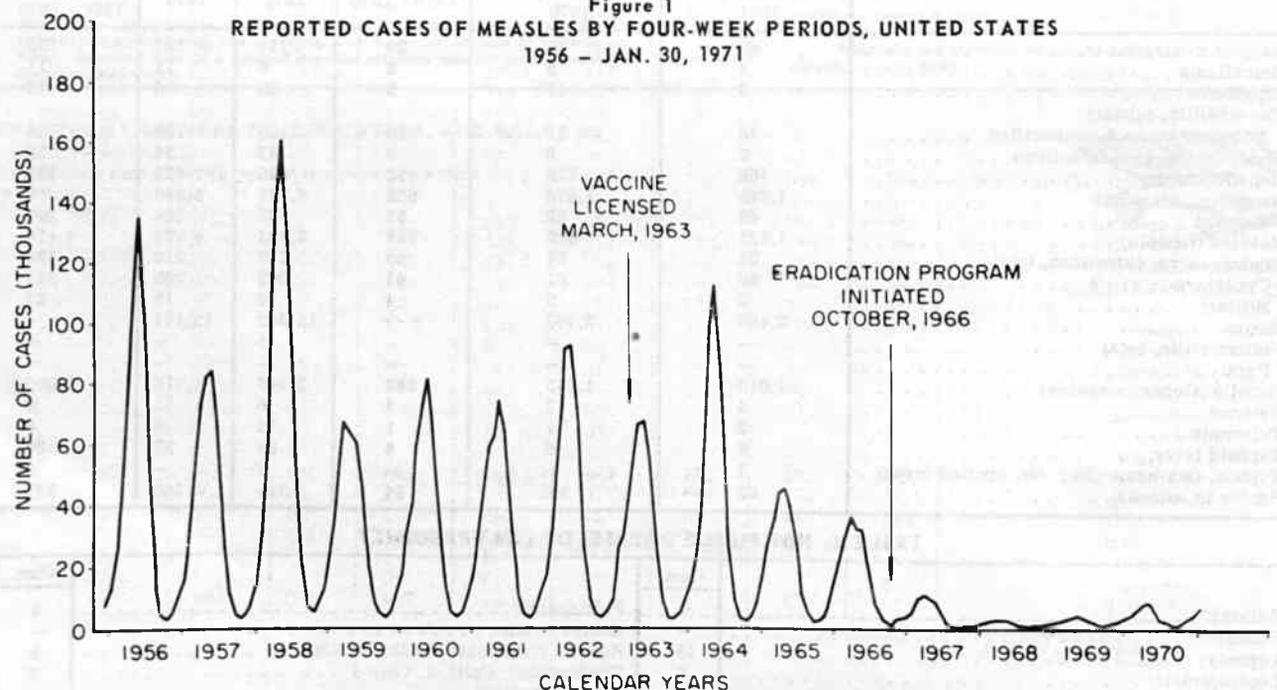


Table 1
Distribution of Confirmed Measles Cases, By Age, From Selected U.S. Areas, 1970

Age Groups	Three Urban Reports (Baltimore, District of Columbia, Los Angeles County)	Three Rural Reports (Maryland, Texas, South Dakota)	Total
0 - 4	485	255	740
5 - 9	295	457	752
10+	46	52	98
Total	826	764	1,590

Data submitted to CDC from various State and local health departments within the last 6 months indicate a difference in the age distribution of measles cases in urban and rural areas (Table 2). Of 1,590 cases investigated, 65 percent occurred in preschool children in urban areas, while a similar percent occurred in school-aged children in rural areas.

(Reported by the Los Angeles County Health Department; Bowie County, Texas Health Department; Maryland State Department of Health; Brown County, South Dakota Department of Health; the District of Columbia Department of Health; the Statistical Services Activity, and the Field Services Branch, Epidemiology Program, CDC.)

Table 2
 Reported Cases of Measles by State, Geographic Divisions, United States
 First 16 Weeks Epidemiologic Year 1970-71
 and Comparable Periods Epidemiologic Years 1968-69 and 1969-70

Division	Number Cases Per Four-Week Period Ended*				Total First 16 Weeks Epid. Yr. Oct. 11, 1970 Through Jan. 30, 1971	Comparable 16 weeks Total		Epid. Yr. 1970-71 Decrease (Increase) from 1969-70	Epid. Yr. 1969-70 Decrease (Increase) from 1968-69
	Nov. 7, 1970	Dec. 5, 1970	Jan. 2, 1971	Jan. 30, 1971		1969-70**	1968-69		
UNITED STATES	1,533	2,265	3,433	4,698	11,929	8,160	3,790	(3,769)	(4,370)
NEW ENGLAND	36	183	172	174	565	129	250	(436)	121
Maine	16	143	113	92	364	2	2	(362)	-
New Hampshire	4	1	1	3	9	8	10	(1)	2
Vermont	-	-	1	1	2	-	2	(2)	2
Massachusetts	9	31	47	70	157	64	28	(93)	(36)
Rhode Island	-	-	-	5	5	8	92	3	84
Connecticut	7	8	10	3	28	47	116	19	69
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	74	128	287	481	970	1,134	1,000	164	(134)
New York City	45	73	124	283	525	177	483	(348)	306
New York, Up-State	12	14	90	63	179	53	197	(126)	144
New Jersey	4	12	3	21	40	578	184	538	(394)
Pennsylvania	13	29	70	114	226	326	136	100	(190)
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	152	309	554	867	1,882	2,075	509	193	(1,566)
Ohio	31	36	167	476	710	402	48	(308)	(354)
Indiana	-	5	2	8	15	55	87	40	32
Illinois	38	55	145	141	379	1,329	76	950	(1,253)
Michigan	43	26	29	53	151	137	89	(14)	(48)
Wisconsin	40	187	211	189	627	152	209	(475)	57
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	21	30	25	228	304	1,634	132	1,330	(1,502)
Minnesota	2	-	-	14	16	4	3	(12)	(1)
Iowa	9	14	12	38	73	23	77	(50)	54
Missouri	1	1	4	143	149	6	-	(143)	(6)
North Dakota	1	1	-	7	9	72	7	63	(65)
South Dakota	-	8	2	18	28	48	-	20	(48)
Nebraska	8	5	5	4	22	1,469	45	1,447	(1,424)
Kansas	-	1	2	4	7	12	-	5	(12)
SOUTH ATLANTIC	126	112	455	716	1,409	1,140	573	(269)	(567)
Delaware	4	3	1	4	12	196	8	184	(188)
Maryland	1	10	5	8	24	127	3	103	(124)
District of Columbia	1	1	-	1	3	261	-	258	(261)
Virginia	40	35	274	418	767	215	223	(552)	8
West Virginia	5	9	19	29	62	39	66	(23)	27
North Carolina	8	31	97	147	283	111	45	(172)	(66)
South Carolina	10	8	31	73	122	24	32	(98)	8
Georgia	3	1	-	1	5	-	-	(5)	-
Florida	54	14	28	35	131	167	196	36	29
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	114	209	610	768	1,701	85	31	(1,616)	(54)
Kentucky	52	71	197	368	688	57	13	(631)	(44)
Tennessee	17	44	112	78	251	11	6	(240)	(5)
Alabama	44	78	269	282	673	10	1	(663)	(9)
Mississippi	1	16	32	40	89	7	11	(82)	4
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	603	560	894	1,092	3,149	1,274	782	(1,875)	(492)
Arkansas	-	-	3	4	7	-	-	(7)	-
Louisiana	48	40	148	92	328	11	3	(317)	(8)
Oklahoma	140	149	205	171	665	1	10	(664)	9
Texas	415	371	538	825	2,149	1,262	769	(887)	(493)
MOUNTAIN	98	443	188	184	913	409	124	(504)	(285)
Montana	33	1	13	35	82	89	-	7	(89)
Idaho	33	393	7	50	483	1	-	(482)	(1)
Wyoming	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	(3)	3
Colorado	4	5	114	23	146	5	16	(141)	11
New Mexico	21	30	32	43	126	49	72	(77)	23
Arizona	6	14	19	20	59	262	29	203	(233)
Utah	1	-	3	10	14	1	-	(13)	(1)
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	2	2
PACIFIC	309	291	248	188	1,036	280	389	(756)	109
Washington	72	101	72	16	261	12	69	(249)	57
Oregon	142	34	48	21	245	2	84	(243)	82
California	92	156	125	140	513	241	233	(272)	(8)
Alaska	1	-	-	3	4	5	3	1	(2)
Hawaii	2	-	3	8	13	20	-	7	(20)
Puerto Rico	36	9	25	11	81	739	130	658	(609)

* Includes Revision Through Feb. 2, 1971
 ** Adjusted for 53rd Week

INTERNATIONAL NOTES
SMALLPOX SUMMARY – West and Central Africa

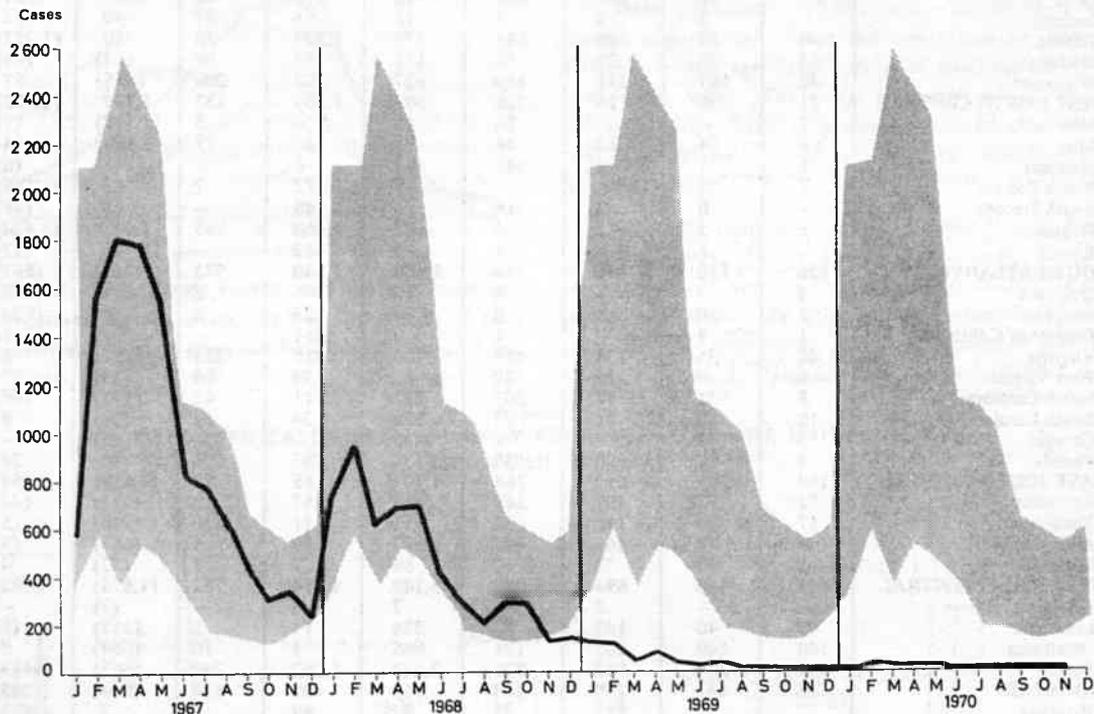
Since May 1970, no cases of smallpox have been reported from the 20 countries in West and Central Africa (Figure 3). In March 1970, a case of smallpox in a girl from Kwara State, Nigeria, led to the discovery of a previously unrecognized outbreak in the girl's village, Amayo (MMWR, Vol. 19, No. 22). An investigation of this outbreak showed that the disease had been present for 6 months in Kwara State, and that it had spread into three other localities in Nigeria. A house-to-house investigation for additional smallpox cases was conducted initially in the infected area; later, however, a comprehensive surveillance system was established throughout the State. A total of 73 cases was discovered, with onset between August 1969 and May

1970. A systematic vaccination campaign was subsequently conducted.

Although there have been no new cases in West and Central Africa since May 1970, Nigeria remains provisionally classified as an endemic country, because a year has not been past since the last known case. Nineteen of the 20 countries have been smallpox-free for more than 12 months, and 18 have been smallpox-free for more than 18 months.

(Reported by the World Health Organization [Weekly Epidemiological Record, Vol. 46, No. 3, 1971] and the Smallpox Eradication Program, CDC.)

Figure 3
SMALLPOX INCIDENCE, WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA – 1967-1970



NOTE: The grey area represents the range between the highest and lowest incidence reported during the five-year period 1962-1966. Adapted from WHO Epidemiological Record, Vol. 45, No. 41, 1970.

EPIDEMIOLOGIC NOTES AND REPORTS
TURTLE-ASSOCIATED SALMONELLA SEPTICEMIA
Ogden, Utah

On Aug. 10, 1970, a 6-year-old boy became ill with diarrhea, weakness, malaise, and low-grade fever. His symptoms became more severe, and on August 15, he was seen by a physician who noted a temperature of 101° F.,

mild abdominal tenderness, and an enlarged spleen. Blood and stool specimens were cultured and yielded *Salmonella schwarzengrund*. The boy recovered after 2 weeks of antibiotic therapy, but he continued to excrete the organism for

another month. Cultures of stool specimens from other family members contained no salmonellae.

Because of the prior occurrence of *S. heidelberg* meningitis in the patient's 8-week-old sister, an epidemiologic investigation had been conducted on August 5. The parents, the 6-year-old boy, and three other siblings were asymptomatic at that time. Two pet turtles were found in the house; specimens obtained from their intestines were cultured and yielded *S. schwarzengrund*.

(Reported by Wesley Anderson, M.D., private physician, Ogden, Utah; Irvon Moncrief, M.D., Director, Weber County Health Department; Dale Callister, Bacteriologist, Utah State Laboratories; Taira Fukushima, M.D., Director, Bureau of Disease Prevention and Environmental Control,

Utah Department of Health and Welfare; and an EIS Officer.)

Editorial Note:

The association between turtles and human salmonellosis has been recognized since 1952, and it has been shown that turtles may excrete more than one serotype (1). Therefore, the pet turtles could have been the source of infection in both patients. The boy's case is especially interesting, since it is the first documented case of turtle-associated salmonellosis in which the salmonella serotype was recovered from the turtle prior to the development of salmonellosis in the patient.

Reference:

- (1) National Communicable Disease Center: Salmonella Surveillance, Rep No. 10, 1963

SHIGELLOSIS - North Carolina

On Nov. 5, 1970, 135 adults from North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and Georgia flew on a chartered flight to Jamaica. They stayed at a single hotel where they ate most of their meals. On November 9 and for several days after their return home, several people became ill with abdominal cramps, diarrhea, nausea, and vomiting. Two women were hospitalized; cultures of stool specimens from both yielded *Shigella sonnei*.

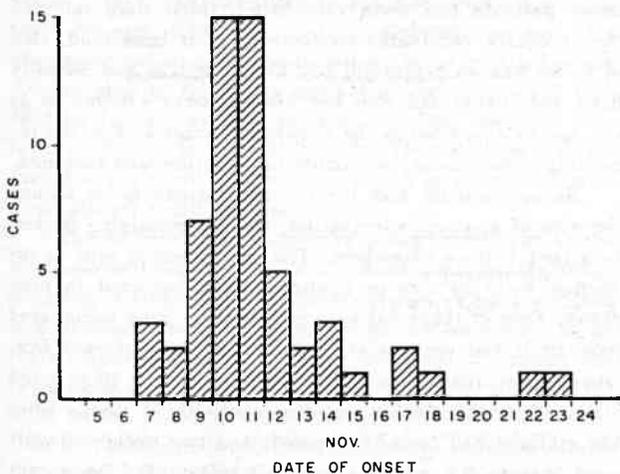
Questionnaires were sent to all members of the flight; 111 (82 percent) were returned. Sixty-three (57 percent) of those who responded reported that they had experienced gastrointestinal symptoms during or shortly after the trip (Figure 4). All of the sick persons experienced diarrhea;

three noticed blood in their stools (Table 3). Mean duration of illness was 7 days, with a range of 1-21 days. Stool specimens from ten people were cultured; two were positive for *S. sonnei*. Both of the persons who had positive cultures were from different parts of North Carolina.

Table 3
Symptoms of 63 Persons with Shigellosis

Symptoms	Number	Percent
Diarrhea	63	100
Nausea	22	35
Fever	17	27
Cramps	10	16
Vomiting	8	13
Blood in Stool	3	5

Figure 4
58* CASES OF SHIGELLOSIS, BY DATE OF ONSET, NORTH CAROLINA



* DATE OF ONSET NOT KNOWN FOR 5 CASES

No common source for this outbreak could be identified, since these travelers shared many foods and beverages over their trip.

Later in November, secondary cases were noted in household contacts of those who had gone to Jamaica. A 6-year-old boy became ill with diarrhea on December 6, and cultures of his stool specimens yielded *S. sonnei*. His mother had been one of the culture-positive travelers to Jamaica.

(Reported by Mitchell Duke, Sanitarian, Wake County Health Department; J. N. MacCormack, M.D., Chief, Communicable Disease Control Section, Martin P. Hines, D.V.M., Director, Division of Epidemiology, North Carolina State Board of Health; and an EIS Officer.)

PARATHION POISONING – North Carolina

Since June 1970, three deaths and 29 illnesses have been reported in North Carolina in association with the use of parathion, an organophosphorous pesticide. All of these cases occurred in tobacco harvesters: 30 were in males, two in females. All but five of the patients were 18 years old or younger. Two case reports follow.

Case 1: On July 9, 1970, a 15-year-old boy began sweating profusely and vomiting while working in a tobacco field which had been sprayed 5 days earlier with a parathion-containing mixture. He was taken to a physician who treated him with atropine and referred him to a local hospital. On admission, he was able to respond only by blinking his eyes. Muscle fasciculations, copious salivation, and constricted pupils were noted; rhonchi were heard throughout his lung fields. Plasma cholinesterase was markedly depressed. The diagnosis of organo-phosphate poisoning was made. After intubation in the emergency room, he was treated with repeated doses of atropine. He responded well to therapy and was discharged 4 days later.

Case 2: On Aug. 3, 1970, a 16-year-old boy was harvesting tobacco in a field which had been sprayed with a parathion-containing mixture approximately 2 weeks earlier. He left work early, however, when he became ill with nausea and vomiting. Several hours later, he was found unconscious at home and was taken to the county hospital. Pulmonary edema was noted, and the patient suffered a cardio-respira-

tory arrest early that evening. Resuscitation was successful, but he remained comatose. On August 5, the patient was transferred to another hospital, where his plasma cholinesterase was found to be markedly depressed. Organophosphate poisoning was diagnosed. In spite of therapy, the patient's condition deteriorated, and he died on August 6.

(Reported by James E. Krook, M.D., Medical Resident, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, N.C.; Wilton A. Williams, Pesticides Coordinator, Pesticides Program, John I. Freeman, D.V.M., Chief, Veterinary Public Health Section, Martin P. Hines, D.V.M., Director, Division of Epidemiology, North Carolina State Board of Health; and an EIS Officer.)

Editorial Note:

Parathion is a potent cholinesterase inhibitor that is widely used for pest control on tobacco, cotton, sweet potatoes, and soy beans. Any farmer may purchase parathion and apply it himself. Because of its high toxicity and ready absorption through the skin, it is especially hazardous to those who spray or hand-harvest crops. Therefore, those who use parathion should know how to apply it properly and should be aware of its extreme toxicity. Teen-age boys are at highest risk, since they are the ones who most frequently handpick the tobacco and receive a dermal exposure from the dew-soaked leaves.

INTERNATIONAL NOTES
VACCINIA – United Kingdom

Laboratory investigations in cases of vaccinia virus infection are usually undertaken only when accidental infection occurs, when complications arise as a result of smallpox vaccination, or when there is doubt about the differential diagnosis of a vesicular skin rash. The number of such accidental or complicated vaccinia infections reported by laboratories is probably only a small proportion of the total that occur. They serve, however, as reminders of some of the ways in which unwanted infections occur.

Vaccinia infection may be identified in the laboratory by isolation of the virus, by electron microscopic identification, or by demonstration of a significant increase in serum antibody. The numbers of such infections reported in 1967 through 1970, respectively, are 62, 52, 54, and 47.

Of the 47 cases reported in 1970, 15 were in children under 2 years of age, eight were in older children, and 24 were in adults. Twenty-four of the patients had been recently vaccinated, including six cases of accidental inoculation, 15 had had known contact with a recently vaccinated person, and eight had no known contact or no information was given.

There were six cases of generalized vaccinia. One was in an 8-year-old girl with eczema who had been in contact

with a recently vaccinated baby; encephalitis developed and she died. Another was in an adult with familial benign pemphigus whose son had been vaccinated 3 weeks earlier. The source of infection in the other four patients was not recorded.

There were eight cases of eczema vaccinatum. Two of these patients had been vaccinated, three were infected from recently vaccinated members of their household. One of these was an 8-year-old boy whose brother had recently been vaccinated and who had himself been vaccinated at the age of three before he developed eczema. For the remaining three cases, no source of infection was recorded.

Seven patients had local complications at or around the site of a recent vaccination, and the remaining 26 had localized lesions elsewhere. The most common site of infection was the eye or eyelids, which occurred in nine cases. Four of these patients had recently been vaccinated (one adult had ophthalmia), and five became infected from recently vaccinated contacts. For example, one 10-year-old girl suffered blepharitis and conjunctivitis 4 weeks after her siblings had been vaccinated, and two mothers developed lesions 2-3 weeks after their infants had been vaccinated.

There were several examples of vaccinia infection of other sites arising after vaccination or acquired by contact with recently vaccinated persons. A 2-year-old child developed large vesicles on the back of her tongue (from which virus was recovered) after her cousin had been vaccinated. A facial rash developed on an 18-year-old boy whose girl friend had been vaccinated eight days earlier. A mother whose child had recently been vaccinated developed a vesicle on her lip. A girl aged 3 years had crusting sores inside her nose and anus 12 days after vaccination.

The remaining cases included an amateur boxer who had received an accidental vaccination, and three doctors and one nurse who experienced lesions on their thumbs or

fingers after accidental inoculation in vaccination sessions. Two other cases of special note arose in association with healing wounds after removal of stitches. One was in an 8-month-old baby who developed a lesion in a healing laceration a few days after the sutures were removed. The other was in a 16-year-old girl who had had a cyst of the eyelid removed surgically and later developed a vaccinia infection when the stitches were removed.

(From notes based on reports to the Public Health Laboratory Service from Public Health and Hospital Laboratories in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland, published in the British Medical Journal, Jan. 9, 1971.)

EPIDEMIOLOGIC NOTES AND REPORTS

INFLUENZA B ACTIVITY – Northeast United States

Influenza B virus isolates have been confirmed in Connecticut (2), Massachusetts (1), New York (2), New Jersey (6), Washington, D.C. (2), and Michigan (2).

In New Jersey, influenza has continued to spread, with widespread outbreaks reported in many areas. Six seroconversions and six isolates of Influenza B have been documented.

In New York, influenza activity has increased in February, with outbreaks reported from Clinton, Columbia, Dutchess, and Putnam counties, and the Glen Falls District, and is associated with school absenteeism as high as 40 percent. Schools in approximately 15 other counties reported an increase in absenteeism, and school closings were reported in six of these counties. The clinical syndrome included sore throat, malaise, fever, coryza, cough, headache, and eye pain. Gastrointestinal upsets were noted

in some of the younger children. In Clinton County, the geometric mean complement fixation titer for Influenza B rose from 2.6 to 53 in a group of non-paired acute and convalescent phase sera. In Syracuse, hemadsorbing agents were recovered from specimens taken from eight ill students at a special education school (45 out of 89 were sick). Two of the isolates were confirmed as Influenza B; results on the other six are pending.

(Reported by George A. Lamb, M.D., Associate Professor of Pediatrics and Preventive Medicine, State University of New York Upstate Medical Center; Alan R. Hinman, M.D., Director, Bureau of Epidemiology, New York State Department of Health; Ronald Altman, M.D., Acting Director, Division of Preventable Disease Control, New Jersey State Department of Health; and the Viral Diseases Branch, Epidemiology Program, CDC.)

PLAGUE-POSITIVE POOL OF RAT FLEAS – Tacoma, Washington

A pool of 50 fleas from 23 Norway rats (*Rattus norvegicus*) trapped in Tacoma, Washington, in the first week of January 1971 was submitted to the Ecological Investigations Program, CDC, Fort Collins, Colorado, as part of a continuing rodent-plague surveillance program. On January 19, the pool of fleas was inoculated into two mice; both died on January 25. Isolates obtained from the mice were later confirmed as *Yersinia pestis*. The isolation was reported to the World Health Organization in accordance with international health regulations.

The 23 rats were trapped in a semi-rural area at the southwestern edge of Tacoma, where considerable intermingling of urban and wild rodents occurs. A spillover from a wild rodent focus is thought to be the source of the infected fleas. Routine trapping in this area of Tacoma has revealed a small rat population, and no diseased rats have been found. Thorough rodent surveillance activities in the Port of Tacoma have yielded consistently negative results for plague, and rats from this area are not felt to be the source of infection.

Further field studies are in progress. Control efforts have included dusting of wild and domestic rodent burrows and nesting areas with insecticide powder and increasing rodent surveillance activities.

(Reported by Harlan P. McNutt, M.D., Director, Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department; Byron J. Francis, M.D., Chief, Office of Epidemiology, Washington State Division of Health; the Zoonoses Section, Ecological Investigations Program, CDC, Fort Collins, Colorado, and the Foreign Quarantine Program, CDC.)

Editorial Note:

Of the urban plague surveillance programs in the United States, the program in Tacoma-Pierce County is one of the most active. Since this program was started in 1944, it has reported only one other plague-positive pool of fleas. That pool was obtained from rats trapped in 1954 in an area adjacent to the one reported now. The most recent isolation of a plague-positive rat flea in the country was reported by California in 1964.

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES

FOR WEEKS ENDED

FEBRUARY 6, 1971 AND FEBRUARY 7, 1970 (5th WEEK)

AREA	ASEPTIC MENIN- GITIS	BRUCEL- LOSIS	DIPH- THERIA	ENCEPHALITIS			HEPATITIS			MALARIA	
				Primary including unsp. cases		Post In- fectious	Serum	Infectious		1971	Cum. 1971
				1971	1970	1971	1971	1971	1970		
UNITED STATES.....	49	3	3	18	41	6	166	1,275	1,076	46	345
NEW ENGLAND.....	3	-	-	1	-	-	2	126	106	2	14
Maine.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	1
New Hampshire.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	11	-	1
Vermont.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	6	-	1
Massachusetts.....	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	57	64	1	9
Rhode Island.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	8	-	1
Connecticut.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	23	13	1	1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.....	3	-	-	1	3	-	68	246	194	4	34
New York City.....	-	-	-	-	2	-	39	74	60	1	1
New York, Up-State*..	-	-	-	1	1	-	10	41	36	-	7
New Jersey...*	3	-	-	-	-	-	13	77	39	2	16
Pennsylvania...*	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	54	59	1	10
EAST NORTH CENTRAL.....	4	-	-	7	29	-	23	207	193	5	12
Ohio.....	1	-	-	2	26	-	1	50	85	1	3
Indiana.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	7	-	-
Illinois.....	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	35	19	3	6
Michigan.....	1	-	-	3	2	-	19	99	67	1	3
Wisconsin.....	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	15	-	-
WEST NORTH CENTRAL.....	-	1	1	-	-	1	4	74	34	4	33
Minnesota*.....	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	24	7	1	1
Iowa.*.....	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	10	-	3
Missouri.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	15	9	2	10
North Dakota.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-
South Dakota.....	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Nebraska.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	3
Kansas.*.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	4	1	16
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	8	-	-	5	4	1	21	134	106	8	55
Delaware.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-
Maryland.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	17	8	2	12
Dist. of Columbia....	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-
Virginia.....	1	-	-	1	4	-	1	25	17	-	7
West Virginia.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	7	-	1
North Carolina.....	1	-	-	2	-	-	10	31	22	5	22
South Carolina.....	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	9	6	-	2
Georgia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	22	-	2
Florida.....	3	-	-	-	-	1	3	24	24	1	9
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL.....	3	1	-	1	2	1	1	40	77	1	46
Kentucky.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-
Tennessee.....	2	1	-	-	1	1	1	34	36	-	42
Alabama.*.....	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	12	1	4
Mississippi.....	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	4	-	-
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL.....	5	-	2	1	-	-	4	72	86	4	72
Arkansas.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Louisiana.....	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	15	24	2	7
Oklahoma.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	12	1	15
Texas.....	2	-	2	-	-	-	3	46	50	1	48
MOUNTAIN.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	94	47	6	23
Montana.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Idaho.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	2	-	-
Wyoming.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Colorado.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	19	7	6	21
New Mexico.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	19	-	-
Arizona.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	28	9	-	2
Utah.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	11	9	-	-
Nevada.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
PACIFIC.....	23	1	-	2	3	3	33	282	233	12	56
Washington.....	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	39	28	-	-
Oregon.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	15	1	1
California.....	20	1	-	2	2	3	31	189	181	11	50
Alaska.....	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Hawaii.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	20	8	-	4
Puerto Rico*.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	22	-	-
Virgin Islands.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-

*Delayed reports: Aseptic meningitis (1970): N.J. 5 Hepatitis, infectious (1970): N.Y. Ups. 39,
 Brucellosis (1970): Pa. 1 Minn. 2, P.R. 9
 Encephalitis, primary (1971): Ala. 1 Malaria (1971): Iowa 1
 Hepatitis, serum (1970): Kans. 3

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES
FOR WEEKS ENDED
FEBRUARY 6, 1971 AND FEBRUARY 7, 1970 (5th WEEK) - CONTINUED

AREA	MEASLES (Rubeola)			MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS, TOTAL			MUMPS		POLIOMYELITIS		
	Cumulative			Cumulative			Cum.		Total	Paralytic	
	1971	1971	1970	1971	1971	1970	1971	1971	1971	1971	Cum. 1971
UNITED STATES.....	1,325	6,023	4,474	51	278	310	3,488	15,062	-	-	-
NEW ENGLAND.....	41	215	59	3	13	16	177	1,132	-	-	-
Maine.....	23	115	-	-	5	-	22	157	-	-	-
New Hampshire.....	1	4	1	-	1	3	5	86	-	-	-
Vermont.....	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts.....	13	83	41	3	4	5	56	320	-	-	-
Rhode Island.....	-	5	2	-	1	2	45	312	-	-	-
Connecticut.....	3	6	15	-	2	5	49	257	-	-	-
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.....	93	574	733	1	22	55	228	1,135	-	-	-
New York City.....	60	343	92	-	2	16	32	178	-	-	-
New York, Up-State...	5	68	30	-	4	10	NN	NN	-	-	-
New Jersey.....	9	30	380	1	3	11	69	383	-	-	-
Pennsylvania.....	19	133	231	-	13	18	127	574	-	-	-
EAST NORTH CENTRAL.....	299	1,166	1,170	8	31	38	1,522	5,780	-	-	-
Ohio.....	176	652	300	3	14	14	542	1,315	-	-	-
Indiana.....	2	10	31	-	1	2	114	724	-	-	-
Illinois.....	41	182	704	2	7	7	112	391	-	-	-
Michigan.....	17	70	60	2	6	14	284	1,374	-	-	-
Wisconsin.....	63	252	75	1	3	1	470	1,976	-	-	-
WEST NORTH CENTRAL.....	49	277	590	4	27	4	162	792	-	-	-
Minnesota.....	6	20	4	1	5	2	6	106	-	-	-
Iowa.....	8	46	-	-	2	1	117	474	-	-	-
Missouri.....	18	161	4	1	5	1	2	65	-	-	-
North Dakota.....	3	10	14	-	1	-	13	67	-	-	-
South Dakota.....	14	32	31	-	3	-	19	61	-	-	-
Nebraska.....	-	4	536	-	2	-	5	12	-	-	-
Kansas.....	-	4	1	2	9	-	-	7	-	-	-
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	166	882	636	11	33	68	191	1,062	-	-	-
Delaware.....	1	5	57	-	-	2	8	34	-	-	-
Maryland.....	-	8	110	4	6	5	43	160	-	-	-
Dist. of Columbia...	-	1	154	-	1	1	1	23	-	-	-
Virginia.....	31	449	111	-	1	6	23	123	-	-	-
West Virginia.....	14	43	28	-	1	1	61	278	-	-	-
North Carolina.....	75	222	37	2	5	12	NN	NN	-	-	-
South Carolina.....	20	93	13	-	1	3	22	84	-	-	-
Georgia.....	-	1	-	-	3	15	1	1	-	-	-
Florida.....	25	60	126	5	15	23	32	359	-	-	-
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL.....	148	916	65	1	18	27	253	1,274	-	-	-
Kentucky.....	-	368	50	-	5	10	-	401	-	-	-
Tennessee.....	19	97	4	-	6	12	111	604	-	-	-
Alabama.....	40	322	4	1	4	4	142	249	-	-	-
Mississippi.....	89	129	7	-	3	1	-	20	-	-	-
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL.....	369	1,461	873	4	23	46	237	964	-	-	-
Arkansas.....	-	4	-	-	-	2	1	4	-	-	-
Louisiana.....	113	205	7	2	9	11	6	10	-	-	-
Oklahoma.....	32	203	-	1	2	6	4	16	-	-	-
Texas.....	224	1,049	866	1	12	27	226	934	-	-	-
MOUNTAIN.....	46	230	189	1	13	4	114	573	-	-	-
Montana.....	24	59	8	-	-	-	12	68	-	-	-
Idaho.....	-	50	-	-	-	-	1	82	-	-	-
Wyoming.....	1	4	-	-	-	-	5	13	-	-	-
Colorado.....	3	26	4	-	3	1	21	105	-	-	-
New Mexico.....	10	53	37	-	-	-	28	72	-	-	-
Arizona.....	6	26	138	-	5	1	39	196	-	-	-
Utah.....	2	12	-	1	4	2	8	37	-	-	-
Nevada.....	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
PACIFIC.....	114	302	159	18	98	52	604	2,350	-	-	-
Washington.....	52	68	11	-	3	5	332	1,246	-	-	-
Oregon.....	10	31	-	4	10	3	52	229	-	-	-
California.....	46	186	136	14	83	44	189	740	-	-	-
Alaska.....	-	3	1	-	-	-	3	10	-	-	-
Hawaii.....	6	14	11	-	2	-	28	125	-	-	-
Puerto Rico.....	1	12	249	-	-	1	4	85	-	-	-
Virgin Islands.....	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Delayed reports: Measles: (1970) P.R.3, (1971) Mass. delete 3
Meningococcal infections (1970): Kans. 1
Mumps (1970): N.H. 24

Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES

FOR WEEKS ENDED

FEBRUARY 6, 1971 AND FEBRUARY 7, 1970 (5th WEEK) - CONTINUED

AREA	RUBELLA		TETANUS		TULAREMIA		TYPHOID FEVER		TYPHUS FEVER TICK-BORNE (Rky. Mt. Spotted)		RABIES IN ANIMALS	
	1971	Cum. 1971	1971	Cum. 1971	1971	Cum. 1971	1971	Cum. 1971	1971	Cum. 1971	1971	Cum. 1971
UNITED STATES.....	1,016	3,146	3	6	2	13	8	29	1	2	62	345
NEW ENGLAND.....	29	131	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	12
Maine.....	5	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7
New Hampshire.....	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont.....	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
Massachusetts.....	16	56	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island.....	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Connecticut.....	5	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.....	41	185	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	5	30
New York City.....	9	41	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
New York, Up-State..	8	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	29
New Jersey.....	14	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania.....	10	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
EAST NORTH CENTRAL....	273	728	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	3	33
Ohio.....	12	67	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2
Indiana.....	140	251	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Illinois.....	44	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Michigan.....	51	207	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7
Wisconsin.....	26	122	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11
WEST NORTH CENTRAL....	111	221	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	95
Minnesota.....	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	12
Iowa.....	26	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	45
Missouri.....	71	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	22
North Dakota.....	10	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	12
South Dakota.....	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska.....	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas.....	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	74	279	-	2	-	9	3	10	1	1	10	39
Delaware.....	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland.....	1	6	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-
Dist. of Columbia...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia.....	4	27	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	1	8
West Virginia.....	10	44	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	21
North Carolina.....	3	4	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	1	-	-
South Carolina.....	51	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	4	6
Florida.....	4	140	-	2	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	4
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL....	33	164	1	1	2	4	-	2	-	-	5	38
Kentucky.....	-	48	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	19
Tennessee.....	26	84	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	11
Alabama.....	6	25	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	8
Mississippi.....	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL....	105	393	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	16	69
Arkansas.....	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Louisiana.....	10	15	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	3
Oklahoma.....	2	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	35
Texas.....	92	359	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	24
MOUNTAIN.....	35	163	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Montana.....	7	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho.....	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado.....	7	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico.....	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona.....	13	52	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Utah.....	7	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PACIFIC.....	315	882	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	5	28
Washington.....	115	218	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon.....	14	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
California.....	167	547	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	5	28
Alaska.....	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii.....	13	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7
Virgin Islands.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Delayed reports: Rabies in animals (1971): Ariz. 1

Week No. 5
 TABLE IV. DEATHS IN 122 UNITED STATES CITIES FOR WEEK ENDED FEBRUARY 6, 1971

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

Area	All Causes		Pneumonia and Influenza All Ages	Under 1 year All Causes	Area	All Causes		Pneumonia and Influenza All Ages	Under 1 year All Causes
	All Ages	65 years and over				All Ages	65 years and over		
NEW ENGLAND:	795	503	87	35	SOUTH ATLANTIC:	1,413	759	54	53
Boston, Mass.-----	252	147	38	11	Atlanta, Ga.-----	149	71	9	10
Bridgeport, Conn.-----	58	46	15	-	Baltimore, Md.-----	274	147	4	9
Cambridge, Mass.-----	16	9	3	3	Charlotte, N. C.-----	71	36	-	3
Fall River, Mass.-----	33	28	3	1	Jacksonville, Fla.-----	100	53	7	4
Hartford, Conn.-----	47	28	7	1	Miami, Fla.-----	118	69	1	4
Lowell, Mass.-----	40	25	2	1	Norfolk, Va.-----	58	36	5	2
Lynn, Mass.-----	18	12	1	-	Richmond, Va.-----	95	46	8	3
New Bedford, Mass.-----	37	23	1	1	Savannah, Ga.-----	42	24	2	4
New Haven, Conn.-----	51	21	-	10	St. Petersburg, Fla.-----	105	85	1	1
Providence, R. I.-----	74	45	6	3	Tampa, Fla.-----	73	45	6	2
Somerville, Mass.-----	12	6	2	-	Washington, D. C.-----	267	112	8	10
Springfield, Mass.-----	54	44	5	-	Wilmington, Del.-----	61	35	3	1
Waterbury, Conn.-----	28	20	-	1					
Worcester, Mass.-----	75	49	4	3	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:	709	377	43	34
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:	3,766	2,177	166	165	Birmingham, Ala.-----	95	47	1	4
Albany, N. Y.-----	56	28	-	5	Chattanooga, Tenn.-----	64	27	6	6
Allentown, Pa.-----	24	16	-	1	Knoxville, Tenn.-----	36	24	2	-
Buffalo, N. Y.-----	152	87	2	11	Louisville, Ky.-----	149	89	18	6
Camden, N. J.-----	38	22	5	2	Memphis, Tenn.-----	161	82	6	7
Elizabeth, N. J.-----	46	29	2	-	Mobile, Ala.-----	48	25	-	4
Erie, Pa.-----	37	21	2	3	Montgomery, Ala.-----	44	26	6	2
Jersey City, N. J.-----	79	53	6	10	Nashville, Tenn.-----	112	57	4	5
Newark, N. J.-----	107	47	5	9	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:	1,257	677	42	56
New York City, N. Y.†	1,898	1,078	84	91	Austin, Tex.-----	27	15	3	2
Paterson, N. J.-----	64	36	6	4	Baton Rouge, La.-----	42	21	1	1
Philadelphia, Pa.-----	610	327	12	17	Corpus Christi, Tex.-----	35	13	-	4
Pittsburgh, Pa.-----	196	124	12	3	Dallas, Tex.-----	192	110	5	13
Reading, Pa.-----	61	44	6	1	El Paso, Tex.-----	47	20	5	2
Rochester, N. Y.-----	129	84	11	2	Fort Worth, Tex.-----	77	42	4	2
Schenectady, N. Y.-----	24	16	2	1	Houston, Tex.-----	240	113	3	2
Scranton, Pa.-----	45	31	2	1	Little Rock, Ark.-----	68	34	1	5
Syracuse, N. Y.-----	87	59	1	2	New Orleans, La.-----	159	83	7	10
Trenton, N. J.-----	49	31	2	2	Oklahoma City, Okla.-----	93	56	1	5
Utica, N. Y.-----	19	15	1	-	San Antonio, Tex.-----	130	81	4	4
Yonkers, N. Y.-----	45	29	5	-	Shreveport, La.-----	64	38	4	2
					Tulsa, Okla.-----	83	51	4	4
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:	2,757	1,659	82	108	MOUNTAIN:	507	292	24	28
Akron, Ohio-----	44	31	-	1	Albuquerque, N. Mex.-----	63	33	6	4
Canton, Ohio-----	39	26	2	1	Colorado Springs, Colo.-----	23	16	4	2
Chicago, Ill.-----	758	435	15	40	Denver, Colo.-----	122	81	7	-
Cincinnati, Ohio-----	178	104	13	11	Ogden, Utah-----	18	13	1	1
Cleveland, Ohio-----	191	116	4	1	Phoenix, Ariz.-----	132	70	-	11
Columbus, Ohio-----	132	77	-	1	Pueblo, Colo.-----	20	11	1	3
Dayton, Ohio-----	105	71	1	2	Salt Lake City, Utah-----	56	33	1	3
Detroit, Mich.-----	414	232	6	13	Tucson, Ariz.-----	73	35	4	4
Evansville, Ind.-----	30	25	-	-					
Flint, Mich.-----	59	37	1	2	PACIFIC:	1,716	1,063	47	55
Fort Wayne, Ind.-----	48	33	3	1	Berkeley, Calif.-----	28	20	-	-
Gary, Ind.-----	12	8	2	-	Fresno, Calif.-----	56	30	-	1
Grand Rapids, Mich.-----	78	55	8	2	Glendale, Calif.-----	44	30	1	1
Indianapolis, Ind.-----	178	108	4	9	Honolulu, Hawaii-----	47	27	1	4
Madison, Wis.-----	48	23	9	3	Long Beach, Calif.-----	107	77	5	3
Milwaukee, Wis.-----	126	79	4	4	Los Angeles, Calif.-----	589	355	15	12
Peoria, Ill.-----	37	23	-	4	Oakland, Calif.-----	88	49	5	4
Rockford, Ill.-----	40	23	2	3	Pasadena, Calif.-----	39	29	2	-
South Bend, Ind.-----	39	23	4	2	Portland, Oreg.-----	122	81	2	5
Toledo, Ohio-----	114	80	2	7	Sacramento, Calif.-----	50	27	-	3
Youngstown, Ohio-----	87	50	2	1	San Diego, Calif.-----	111	68	3	5
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:	849	534	34	47	San Francisco, Calif.-----	183	100	5	5
Des Moines, Iowa-----	60	41	4	2	San Jose, Calif.-----	46	36	2	2
Duluth, Minn.-----	31	23	4	1	Seattle, Wash.-----	128	81	5	7
Kansas City, Kans.-----	32	17	2	5	Spokane, Wash.-----	41	29	-	2
Kansas City, Mo.-----	114	68	5	3	Tacoma, Wash.-----	37	24	1	1
Lincoln, Nebr.-----	33	26	-	1					
Minneapolis, Minn.-----	129	76	5	11	Total	13,769	8,041	579	581
Omaha, Nebr.-----	87	59	1	5	Expected Number	13,687	8,017	579	567
St. Louis, Mo.-----	237	144	7	13	Cumulative Total	71,764	41,806	2,924	3,356
St. Paul, Minn.-----	89	58	1	5	(includes reported corrections for previous weeks)				
Wichita, Kans.-----	37	22	5	1					
Las Vegas, Nev.*	16	7	-	2					

*Mortality data are being collected from Las Vegas, Nev., for possible inclusion in this table, however, for statistical reasons, these data will be listed only and not included in the total, expected number, or cumulative total, until 5 years of data are collected.

†Delayed Report for Week ended January 30, 1971

