



Morbidity and Mortality

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

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EPIDEMIOLOGIC NOTES AND REPORTS
SALMONELLA AGONA - Arkansas

Between March and May 1972, 17 infections of *S. agona* were detected in residents of a northeast Arkansas town. Four of these persons were hospitalized with symptoms of severe gastroenteritis including nausea, diarrhea, fever, and abdominal cramps. The 13 remaining persons were asymptomatic. Five infected persons were detected through the routine salmonellosis screening program required by Arkansas state law for food handlers, and the remaining were detected during the subsequent investigation and by routine follow-up of contacts of infected persons.

Epidemiologic investigation revealed that the only common association of all infected persons was patronage of a local drive-in restaurant (Table 1). Analysis of food-specific attack rates for infected persons and 50 non-infected patrons and employees of Restaurant A showed that the infection

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rate was significantly higher in persons eating cole slaw and onions (Table 2).

Investigation of Restaurant A revealed marginal sanitary conditions and numerous errors in food handling procedures. The only work table present in the restaurant was used to cut up chicken and catfish as well as cabbage, onions, and lettuce. Employees also ate at this table during their lunch breaks. Of the environmental and food samples collected,

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

DISEASE	4th WEEK ENDING		MEDIAN 1968-1972	CUMULATIVE, FIRST 4 WEEKS		
	January 27, 1973	January 29, 1972		1973	1972	MEDIAN 1968-1972
Aseptic meningitis	29	22	29	172	147	125
Brucellosis	3	4	2	7	10	6
Chickenpox	4,784	3,240	---	16,801	11,675	---
Diphtheria	3	1	1	8	6	8
Encephalitis, primary:						
Arthropod-borne and unspecified	11	10	14	48	58	68
Encephalitis, post-infectious	3	5	5	10	17	25
Hepatitis, serum (Hepatitis B)	140	188	116	516	720	498
Hepatitis, infectious (Hepatitis A)	975	1,214	1,113	3,655	4,316	4,316
Malaria	1	38	50	7	190	191
Measles (rubeola)	543	486	551	2,107	2,399	2,399
Meningococcal infections, total	28	29	80	111	132	246
Civilian	26	26	77	103	125	234
Military	2	3	4	8	7	12
Mumps	1,411	2,020	2,585	6,292	8,034	9,349
Rubella (German measles)	456	577	577	1,329	1,724	1,918
Tetanus	2	1	1	3	1	3
Tuberculosis, new active	525	610	---	1,918	1,920	---
Tularemia	---	---	2	7	8	7
Typhoid fever	3	7	6	12	17	20
Typhus, tick-borne (Rky. Mt. spotted fever)	---	3	---	2	8	1
Veneral Diseases:						
Gonorrhoea	15,344	13,413	---	56,397	50,388	---
Syphilis, primary and secondary	523	455	---	2,066	1,618	---
Rabies in animals	68	62	82	208	243	243

TABLE II. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OF LOW FREQUENCY

	Cum.		Cum.
Anthrax:	---	Poliomyelitis, total:	---
Botulism:	---	Paralytic:	---
Congenital rubella syndrome:	1	Psittacosis: *	1
Leptosy:	1	Rabies in man:	---
Leptospirosis: Mo.-1, R.I.-1	5	Trichinosis: *	4
Plague:	---	Typhus, murine:	---

*Delayed reports: Psittacosis: (1972) Pa. 3, Mont. 1
Trichinosis: (1972) Pa. 1

SALMONELLA AGONA — Continued

Table 1
Incidence of *S. agona* Infections, by Restaurant Patronage
Arkansas — May 1972

Restaurant	Exposed			Not Exposed		
	In-fected	Non-In-fected	Attack Rate (Percent)	In-fected	Non-In-fected	Attack Rate (Percent)
A	17	50	25	0	23	0*
C	6	16	27	11	57	16
B	5	39	11	12	34	26
D	1	8	11	15	65	19
E	6	20	23	11	43	20
F	3	21	13	14	52	21

*p = 0.004 (Fishers exact test)

Table 2
Food-Specific Attack Rates, Restaurant A
Arkansas — May 1972

Food Item	Ate			Did Not Eat		
	In-fected	Non-In-fected	Attack Rate (Percent)	In-fected	Non-In-fected	Attack Rate (Percent)
Slaw	15	29	34	2	21	9*
Hamburgers	14	42	25	3	8	27
Hot Dogs	7	18	28	10	32	24
Chili Dogs	9	17	35	8	33	20
Coney Dogs	9	16	36	8	19	30
Chicken	11	24	32	6	27	18
Onions**	10	16	39	2	20	9
French Fries	17	45	28	0	5	0

*p < 0.05

**Interviewees were asked to add this item to the questionnaire, but no one did so.

S. agona was isolated from the table top, knives, meat slicer, sink, fresh-frozen catfish, fresh chicken parts, and lettuce. From the food-specific attack rates and the culture results, it was apparent that cross-contamination occurred from either raw chicken or catfish to food items which were eaten raw.

Further investigation revealed that the chicken was the source of infection for the restaurant and came from a large Mississippi poultry operation. *S. agona* was recovered from the slaughterhouse and from offal at the rendering plant. The organism was not recovered from the hatchery, breeder, or broiler flocks nor from the complete feed or various feed ingredients. However, 1 or 2 deliveries of feed ingredients are made weekly, and samples were collected more than 2 months after the clinical cases occurred. Peruvian fishmeal made up 8% of the complete feed ration for the broiler flocks in this operation.

The Food and Drug Administration, which is responsible for monitoring imported fishmeal for salmonella contamination, isolated *S. agona* from Peruvian fishmeal on 2 occasions in 1970 and from Puerto Rican fishmeal on 2 occasions in 1971-72. Domestically produced fishmeal which is also monitored for salmonella contamination has never been found positive for this serotype.

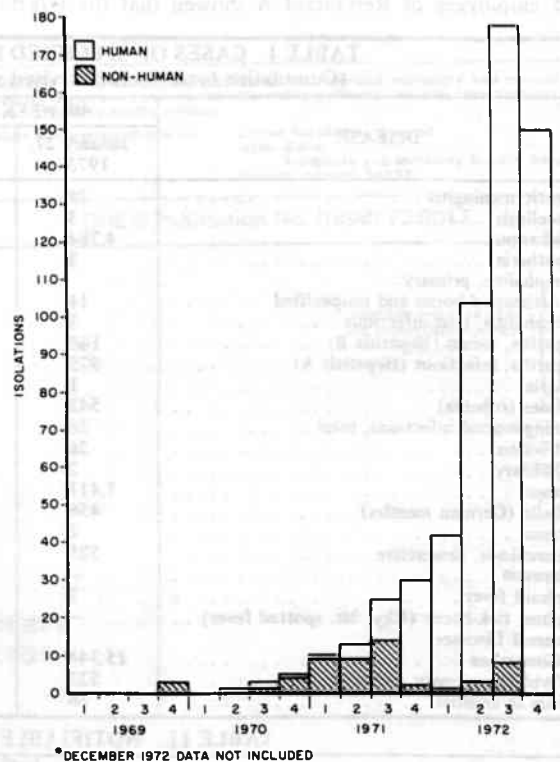
(Reported by G. Doty Murphy III, M.D., State Epidemiologist, Arkansas State Board of Health; and 2 EIS Officers.)

Editorial Note

Prior to 1971, *S. agona* was reported from humans only 6 times in this country, but during the past 18 months, the number reported has markedly increased (Figure 1). In the last quarter of 1972, it ranked 9th in the list of most commonly reported serotypes. Twenty-seven states have reported isolation of *S. agona*, but the majority have been from Pennsylvania, Arkansas, Michigan, Wisconsin, Maryland, and Illinois.

The same increases in and epidemiologic associations of *S. agona* have been observed in several other countries. The 1st isolations in Israel and the Netherlands were from Peruvian fishmeal in 1969 (1, 2). In a short period of time, this serotype was recovered from poultry or other animals whose feeds are generally supplemented with fishmeal, and eventually from humans. The 1st isolation of *S. agona* in England was in 1970 from "imported fishmeal", and the organism was soon commonly cultured from food animals and meat products. Human cases were reported with increasing frequency in 1971, and at the present time, *S. agona* is the 2nd most common serotype isolated from humans in Britain (3). From the international data and the epidemiologic evidence of this investigation, Peruvian fishmeal is probably the original vehicle for the occurrence of *S. agona* infection in widely scattered parts of the world since 1969.

Figure 1
ISOLATIONS OF *SALMONELLA AGONA*, BY QUARTER
UNITED STATES — 1969-1972 *



*DECEMBER 1972 DATA NOT INCLUDED

References

1. Reports from the National Salmonella Centre. Israel, 1968-1970
2. Reports from the National Salmonella Centre, National Institute of Public Health. Utrecht, Netherlands, 1968-1970
3. *Salmonella agona*: A new hazard. Brit Med J 4:559, 1972

CURRENT TRENDS

INFLUENZA - Alabama, Alaska, Massachusetts, South Carolina, Utah, Wyoming

Alabama

Birmingham has reported an increased incidence of respiratory disease, industrial absenteeism, and deaths from all causes beginning with the 2nd week in January. The etiologic agent isolated from throat washings in 3 cases of respiratory disease was influenza virus A/England/42/72. Similar outbreaks have also been reported from Montgomery and Oneonta. (Reported by Clyde Sellers, Director, Bureau of Communicable Diseases, Alex Hicks, Disease Surveillance Coordinator, and George Hardy, M.D., County Health Officer, Jefferson County Health Department; Frederick S. Wolf, M.D., State Epidemiologist, Alabama State Department of Health; and an EIS Officer.)

Alaska

Between mid- and late December, an outbreak of influenza-like disease was reported from Ketchikan to the Division of Public Health. The majority of cases were in young adults, but patients requiring hospitalization were almost entirely elderly persons or those with underlying chronic diseases. The etiologic agent responsible for the outbreak appears to be similar to A/England/42/72. At the present time, influenza is reported from Fairbanks and the central and south central areas of the state.

(Reported by Margaret Bixby, Public Health Nurse, Acting Regional Health Officer; and Donald K. Freedman, M.D., Director, Division of Public Health, Alaska Department of Health and Social Services; and an EIS Officer.)

Massachusetts

The State Health Department reports that influenza morbidity is decreasing throughout the state. In Boston, school absenteeism is approximately 1/2 less than that reported a few weeks ago. Industrial absenteeism is also returning to normal levels.

(Reported by Nicholas J. Fiumara, M.D., State Epidemiologist, Massachusetts Department of Public Health.)

South Carolina

The South Carolina State Board of Health reports scattered outbreaks of influenza-like disease throughout the state. There have been 3 isolations of influenza A virus and 2 seroconversions of influenza A. School and industrial absenteeism does not appear to be significantly increased at this time. (Reported by W. B. Gamble, M.D., State Epidemiologist, South Carolina State Board of Health.)

Utah

Industrial absenteeism is increased over previous weeks;

however, emergency room visits and school absenteeism in Salt Lake City were not significantly higher. There is moderate influenza activity throughout the state with localized outbreaks in Piute County resulting in some school closings. (Reported by Taira Fukushima, M.D., State Epidemiologist, Utah State Division of Health.)

Wyoming

The State Health Department reports increased influenza activity in the state. In Casper and Powell, schools were closed January 30 because of the large number of teachers that were ill.

(Reported by Herman S. Parish, M.D., Assistant Director, Division of Health and Medical Services, Wyoming Department of Health and Social Services.)

Editorial Note

Over half the states are reporting outbreaks of influenza or influenza-like disease. Data from WHO cooperating laboratories throughout the country showing an increase in the number of specimens processed and the number of viral isolations reflect the increase in influenza activity (Table 3).

Nationally, deaths due to pneumonia and influenza continue to exceed the epidemic threshold for the 4th consecutive week; however, this week the total number of deaths is approximately the same as last week. At the present time, there have been 1,027 excess deaths due to pneumonia and influenza, a figure smaller than that reported for the same period last year. Regionally, the Pacific area continues to be the most heavily affected. Mortality increased this week in the East South Central, East North Central, Mountain, Pacific, New England and West North Central regions but decreased in the Middle Atlantic, South Atlantic, and West South Central areas.

Table 3
Influenza Laboratory Surveillance - United States

Week Ending	Number of Laboratories Participating	Viral Isolation		Paired Sera	
		Number Tested	Number Isolates	Number Tested	Number Positive
1/6/73	47	488	69*	306	12
1/13/73	43	670	114**	427	51***
1/20/73	45	678	135	417	60

*Three were influenza B and were from Hawaii.
**Eleven were influenza B; 10 were from Hawaii, 1 was from Oregon.
***One was influenza B and was from Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

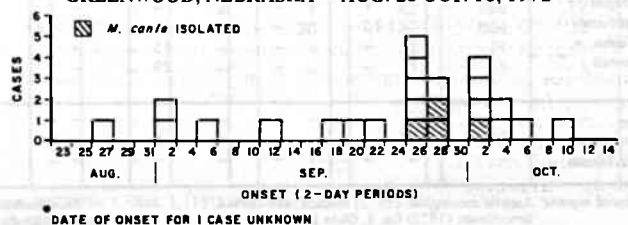
EPIDEMIOLOGIC NOTES AND REPORTS
EPIDEMIC RINGWORM DUE TO *MICROSPORUM CANIS* - Nebraska

Between Aug. 26 and Oct. 10, 1972, 25 cases of dermatophytosis occurred among 109 students at an elementary school in Greenwood, Nebraska (Figure 2). Cases were evenly distributed in all grades, kindergarten through 6. Two culture surveys were conducted, and *Microsporum canis* was isolated on Sabourade's agar from 4 children of 2 families.

Lesions were confined primarily to the trunk, neck, face, and upper limb areas, but 3 (12%) of the 25 cases also developed scalp lesions later in the course of their illness. A school-based treatment program utilizing topical application

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Figure 2
RINGWORM CASES, BY DATE OF ONSET*
GREENWOOD, NEBRASKA - AUG. 26-OCT. 10, 1972



*DATE OF ONSET FOR 1 CASE UNKNOWN

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TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES FOR WEEKS ENDING JANUARY 27, 1973 AND JANUARY 29, 1972 (4th WEEK)

AREA	ASEPTIC MENINGITIS	BRUCELLOSIS	CHICKENPOX	DIPHTHERIA		ENCEPHALITIS			HEPATITIS		
						Primary including unspec. cases		Post Infectious	Serum (Hepatitis B)	Infectious (Hepatitis A)	
						1973	1972	1973	1973	1973	1973
UNITED STATES	29	3	4,784	3	8	11	10	3	140	975	1,214
NEW ENGLAND	-	-	611	-	2	-	1	-	7	51	83
Maine *	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9
New Hampshire *	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	7
Vermont	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
Massachusetts	-	-	350	-	-	-	1	-	3	26	47
Rhode Island	-	-	69	-	2	-	-	-	-	7	4
Connecticut	-	-	131	-	-	-	-	-	2	11	14
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	6	-	97	-	-	1	1	2	39	160	195
Upstate New York	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	1	3	39	39
New York City	4	-	90	-	-	1	-	-	14	32	83
New Jersey	2	-	NN	-	-	-	-	-	3	23	59
Pennsylvania *	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	19	66	14
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	2	-	1,981	-	-	5	3	-	22	181	197
Ohio *	1	-	466	-	-	3	-	-	9	65	29
Indiana	-	-	236	-	-	-	-	-	2	15	6
Illinois	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	5	41	56
Michigan	1	-	496	-	-	-	1	-	6	58	99
Wisconsin	-	-	783	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	-	1	650	-	2	-	-	1	4	28	32
Minnesota *	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2
Iowa	-	1	457	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	7
Missouri	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	8
North Dakota	-	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	3
Nebraska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas *	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	10
SOUTH ATLANTIC	6	1	506	-	-	3	3	-	17	115	188
Delaware	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Maryland *	1	-	22	-	-	-	1	-	1	11	32
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Virginia	2	1	27	-	-	1	-	-	1	21	21
West Virginia *	-	-	419	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	11
North Carolina *	-	-	NN	-	-	-	1	-	2	20	39
South Carolina	-	-	21	-	-	1	1	-	-	4	8
Georgia *	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	23
Florida	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	12	29	49
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	2	-	185	-	-	-	1	-	-	77	72
Kentucky	-	-	163	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	31
Tennessee	-	-	NN	-	-	-	1	-	-	39	29
Alabama	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	4
Mississippi	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	-	1	323	-	-	-	-	-	9	108	107
Arkansas *	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
Louisiana	-	1	NN	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	12
Oklahoma *	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	5	24	11
Texas	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	82
MOUNTAIN	2	-	95	-	-	-	-	-	1	35	98
Montana	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	6
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	8
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
Colorado	-	-	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47
New Mexico	2	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	17
Arizona	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	14
Utah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PACIFIC	11	-	336	3	4	2	1	-	41	220	242
Washington	-	-	292	3	4	-	-	-	2	19	32
Oregon	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	33	24
California	10	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	37	163	177
Alaska *	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Hawaii	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	9
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	7
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Delayed reports: Aseptic meningitis: (1972) Minn. 1, (1973) Md. 1
 Brucellosis: (1972) Ga. 1, Ohio 1
 Chickenpox: (1972) Me. 6, Ohio 1, (1973) Md. 1, Okla. 1
 Encephalitis, primary: (1972) Pa. 1

Encephalitis, post-infectious: (1972) Minn. 1
 Hepatitis B: (1972) N.C. delete 1
 Hepatitis A: (1972) Me. 2, Kans. 2, W. Va. delete 1, N.C. delete 1, Ark. 1, Okla. 5, Alaska 2, (1973) N.H. delete 2, Md. 5, Ark. 3

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**TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES
FOR WEEKS ENDING JANUARY 27, 1973 AND JANUARY 29, 1972 (4th WEEK) - Continued**

AREA	MALARIA		MEASLES (Rubella)			MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS, TOTAL			MUMPS		RUBELLA	
	1973	Cum. 1973	1973	Cumulative		1973	Cumulative		1973	Cum. 1973	1973	Cum. 1973
				1973	1972		1973	1972				
UNITED STATES	1	7	543	2,107	2,399	28	111	132	1,411	6,292	456	1,329
NEW ENGLAND	-	-	231	846	107	-	6	3	52	275	36	130
Maine *	-	-	-	1	15	-	-	1	2	7	1	2
New Hampshire	-	-	33	125	6	-	1	-	7	12	2	3
Vermont	-	-	13	14	30	-	-	-	2	55	1	5
Massachusetts *	-	-	105	442	2	-	3	-	17	108	17	56
Rhode Island	-	-	22	26	27	-	-	2	10	25	3	3
Connecticut	-	-	58	238	27	-	2	-	14	68	12	61
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	-	2	38	171	231	5	20	9	94	568	21	149
Upstate New York	-	1	6	20	4	5	6	3	NN	NN	13	24
New York City	-	-	30	107	26	-	6	1	33	319	1	11
New Jersey	-	-	2	33	192	-	4	3	43	136	5	100
Pennsylvania	-	1	-	11	9	-	4	2	18	113	2	14
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	-	1	150	563	1,059	6	9	18	436	1,892	105	302
Ohio	-	-	6	24	20	4	7	9	47	195	21	39
Indiana	-	-	23	63	288	-	-	1	40	161	21	75
Illinois	-	-	54	219	277	1	1	3	108	337	17	41
Michigan *	-	1	44	149	164	1	1	5	125	626	15	67
Wisconsin	-	-	23	108	310	-	-	-	116	573	31	80
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	-	-	19	67	45	2	8	7	124	444	32	177
Minnesota	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	11	13	3	4
Iowa	-	-	13	57	22	-	3	-	80	328	16	39
Missouri	-	-	2	3	15	2	3	1	22	62	1	107
North Dakota	-	-	1	1	4	-	-	-	7	12	8	13
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-
Nebraska	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	13	2	12
Kansas	-	-	3	3	-	-	2	3	4	14	2	2
SOUTH ATLANTIC	-	3	10	71	282	4	17	34	141	649	125	162
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	50	-	-
Maryland	-	-	-	-	3	3	7	2	17	115	1	2
District of Columbia	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	4	-	1
Virginia	-	2	-	7	-	1	3	11	7	48	-	1
West Virginia	-	-	-	21	10	-	-	3	60	263	4	20
North Carolina	-	1	-	2	12	-	5	5	NN	NN	1	4
South Carolina	-	-	-	2	29	-	1	6	3	11	-	3
Georgia	-	-	-	1	19	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Florida	-	-	10	37	209	-	-	5	44	158	118	129
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	-	-	12	46	154	4	11	11	59	320	28	55
Kentucky	-	-	2	12	85	1	4	5	15	68	22	24
Tennessee	-	-	10	20	21	2	4	3	44	170	4	22
Alabama	-	-	-	-	30	1	2	2	-	72	1	4
Mississippi	-	-	-	14	18	-	1	1	-	10	1	5
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	-	-	30	90	107	3	11	14	182	494	29	96
Arkansas	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	4	9	-	5
Louisiana	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	6	-	2	-	-
Oklahoma *	-	-	-	4	2	2	2	-	5	13	1	3
Texas	-	-	30	85	100	1	7	8	173	470	28	88
MOUNTAIN	-	-	13	55	138	-	7	2	65	369	17	45
Montana	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	17	3	4
Idaho	-	-	1	4	1	-	-	-	11	14	-	4
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	77	-	-
Colorado	-	-	1	17	85	-	2	-	3	28	5	18
New Mexico	-	-	10	27	7	-	1	1	28	136	3	9
Arizona *	-	-	1	6	40	-	1	-	17	79	3	6
Utah	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	3	16	3	3
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	1
PACIFIC	1	1	40	198	276	4	22	34	258	1,281	63	213
Washington	-	-	20	112	64	-	2	3	29	127	13	38
Oregon	-	-	13	42	7	-	2	1	82	266	17	48
California *	1	1	7	42	197	4	18	30	137	806	32	126
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	71	-	-
Hawaii	-	-	-	2	8	-	-	-	3	11	1	1
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	-	-	42	137	16	-	-	-	18	47	-	3
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

*Delayed reports: Malaria: (1972) Mich. delete 1
 Measles: (1972) Me. 1, Mass. delete 20, (1973) Calif. delete 35
 Mumps: (1972) Me. 1, Okla. 1, (1973) Ariz. delete 31
 Rubella: (1972) Me. 1

Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES
FOR WEEKS ENDING JANUARY 27, 1973 AND JANUARY 29, 1972 (4th WEEK) - Continued

AREA	TETANUS	TUBERCULOSIS (New Active)		TULA- REMIA	TYPHOID FEVER		TYPHUS-FEVER TICK-BORNE (Rky. Mt. spotted fever)		VENEREAL DISEASES		RABIES IN ANIMALS	
	Cumulative 1973	1973	Cum 1973	Cumulative 1973	1973	Cum. 1973	1973	Cum. 1973	GONOR- RHEA	SYPHILIS (Pri. & Sec.)	1973	Cum. 1973
									1973	1973		
UNITED STATES	3	525	1,918	7	3	12	-	2	15,344	523	68	208
NEW ENGLAND	-	10	37	-	-	-	-	-	365	12	4	12
Maine	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	35	1	4	12
New Hampshire	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
Vermont	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-
Massachusetts	-	5	28	-	-	-	-	-	157	-	-	-
Rhode Island	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	-
Connecticut	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	126	10	-	-
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	2	96	337	-	1	4	-	1	2,046	124	1	3
Upstate New York	-	25	103	-	-	-	-	-	615	8	-	-
New York City	1	24	93	-	1	4	-	-	858	81	-	-
New Jersey	1	20	74	-	-	-	-	-	215	22	-	-
Pennsylvania *	-	27	67	-	-	-	-	1	358	13	1	3
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	-	87	321	-	-	1	-	-	1,908	39	4	13
Ohio	-	36	139	-	-	-	-	-	568	4	-	-
Indiana	-	14	27	-	-	-	-	-	334	14	-	2
Illinois	-	23	76	-	-	-	-	-	175	4	3	4
Michigan *	-	14	33	-	-	1	-	-	574	14	-	-
Wisconsin *	-	-	46	-	-	-	-	-	257	3	1	7
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	-	27	59	1	-	-	-	-	960	14	18	64
Minnesota *	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	174	3	7	16
Iowa	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	248	2	7	24
Missouri	-	23	32	1	-	-	-	-	228	9	1	8
North Dakota *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	3	13
South Dakota	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	41	-	-	3
Nebraska *	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	123	-	-	-
Kansas *	-	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	131	-	-	-
SOUTH ATLANTIC	1	99	421	1	-	1	-	-	3,567	173	1	20
Delaware	-	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	54	3	-	-
Maryland	-	12	41	-	-	-	-	-	438	17	-	-
District of Columbia	-	6	20	-	-	-	-	-	254	19	-	-
Virginia	-	12	65	1	-	-	-	-	406	55	1	10
West Virginia	-	5	17	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	3
North Carolina *	-	20	64	-	-	-	-	-	599	14	-	-
South Carolina *	-	3	62	-	-	-	-	-	345	12	-	-
Georgia *	-	18	63	-	-	-	-	-	567	19	-	3
Florida	1	18	82	-	-	1	-	-	854	34	-	4
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	-	60	166	3	-	1	-	1	1,346	30	18	48
Kentucky *	-	13	36	1	-	-	-	-	145	15	5	14
Tennessee	-	16	48	2	-	-	-	-	563	9	8	22
Alabama	-	22	58	-	-	1	-	1	235	1	5	12
Mississippi	-	9	24	-	-	-	-	-	403	5	-	-
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	-	40	162	2	1	1	-	-	2,522	51	12	24
Arkansas *	-	2	22	-	-	-	-	-	661	-	4	5
Louisiana *	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	367	15	-	2
Oklahoma *	-	2	14	2	1	1	-	-	140	6	4	7
Texas *	-	36	115	-	-	-	-	-	1,354	30	4	10
MOUNTAIN	-	18	80	-	-	-	-	-	451	17	-	3
Montana *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	-
Idaho	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-
Wyoming	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	101	6	-	-
New Mexico	-	5	15	-	-	-	-	-	73	1	-	-
Arizona	-	8	54	-	-	-	-	-	144	4	-	3
Utah *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	48	6	-	-
PACIFIC	-	88	335	-	1	4	-	-	2,179	63	10	21
Washington	-	10	39	-	-	-	-	-	271	4	-	-
Oregon	-	8	12	-	-	-	-	-	258	2	-	-
California	-	64	267	-	1	4	-	-	1,552	52	9	19
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	4	1	2
Hawaii	-	6	17	-	-	-	-	-	45	1	-	-
Guam	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	-	17	40	-	-	-	-	-	91	14	1	4
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-

*Delayed reports: TB: (1972) Mich. 32, Minn. 7, N. Dak. delete 1, Neb. 9, N.C. delete 5, S.C. 40,

Ky. delete 1, Mont. 2, Utah 1
Tularemia: (1972) Ark. 3, Okla. 1
Typhoid: (1972) Ga. 1

RMSF: (1972) Pa. 4

Gonorrhoea: (1972) Kans. 84, (1973) La. delete 1

Syphilis: (1972) Wis. delete 1, Kans. 2

Rabies: (1972) Minn. 1, Kans. 1, (1973) Tex. 1

Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

TABLE IV. DEATHS IN 122 UNITED STATES CITIES FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY 27, 1973

Week No.
4

(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	Under 1 year			All Ages	65 years and over	Under 1 year	
NEW ENGLAND	829	531	31	82	SOUTH ATLANTIC	1,451	814	47	82
Boston, Mass.	253	149	12	35	Atlanta, Ga.	128	64	2	7
Bridgeport, Conn.	27	16	—	2	Baltimore, Md.	278	161	4	5
Cambridge, Mass.	32	23	1	9	Charlotte, N. C.	58	32	3	1
Fall River, Mass.	51	35	1	2	Jacksonville, Fla.	63	39	2	1
Hartford, Conn.	56	36	1	3	Miami, Fla.	132	73	2	9
Lowell, Mass.	28	21	—	2	Norfolk, Va.	78	33	1	11
Lynn, Mass.	34	22	1	4	Richmond, Va.	141	79	22	9
New Bedford, Mass.	34	26	—	5	Savannah, Ga.	38	23	—	2
New Haven, Conn.	60	31	9	1	St. Petersburg, Fla.	119	103	3	10
Providence, R. I.	86	50	4	8	Tampa, Fla.	77	42	1	9
Somerville, Mass.	13	8	—	8	Washington, D. C.	313	152	5	18
Springfield, Mass.	51	38	1	8	Wilmington, Del.	26	13	2	—
Waterbury, Conn.	33	20	1	1	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	730	390	32	61
Worcester, Mass.	71	56	—	2	Birmingham, Ala.	108	50	11	3
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	3,524	2,220	78	213	Chattanooga, Tenn.	66	36	3	8
Albany, N. Y.	64	39	3	1	Knoxville, Tenn.	34	19	1	—
Allentown, Pa.	23	18	—	1	Louisville, Ky.	144	84	4	16
Buffalo, N. Y. *	162	100	4	10	Memphis, Tenn.	149	84	3	8
Camden, N. J.	38	24	1	3	Mobile, Ala.	68	39	3	3
Elizabeth, N. J.	37	20	4	4	Montgomery, Ala.	46	13	3	10
Erie, Pa.	41	25	3	7	Nashville, Tenn.	115	65	4	13
Jersey City, N. J.	72	48	—	5	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	1,465	808	64	81
Newark, N. J.	69	35	5	2	Austin, Tex.	38	27	3	6
New York City, N. Y. *	1,769	1,119	34	97	Baton Rouge, La.	52	28	3	5
Paterson, N. J.	46	30	2	5	Corpus Christi, Tex.	50	28	2	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	491	307	8	14	Dallas, Tex.	205	112	9	6
Pittsburgh, Pa.	232	129	4	29	El Paso, Tex.	74	39	5	10
Reading, Pa.	52	41	—	8	Fort Worth, Tex.	74	48	3	4
Rochester, N. Y.	127	88	1	13	Houston, Tex.	292	138	8	10
Schenectady, N. Y.	23	18	—	—	Little Rock, Ark.	86	48	9	7
Scranton, Pa.	51	37	1	5	New Orleans, La.	207	104	7	5
Syracuse, N. Y.	116	62	6	1	Oklahoma City, Okla. *	103	61	4	4
Trenton, N. J.	45	33	2	—	San Antonio, Tex.	153	93	6	10
Utica, N. Y.	22	15	—	5	Shreveport, La.	73	40	2	7
Yonkers, N. Y.	44	32	—	3	Tulsa, Okla.	58	42	3	7
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	2,912	1,723	98	141	MOUNTAIN	579	345	20	50
Akron, Ohio	66	48	1	1	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	48	29	4	14
Canton, Ohio	47	32	3	7	Colorado Springs, Colo.	33	19	1	4
Chicago, Ill.	792	460	26	36	Denver, Colo.	117	78	2	7
Cincinnati, Ohio	195	123	2	10	Las Vegas, Nev.	32	15	1	4
Cleveland, Ohio	206	93	12	5	Ogden, Utah	27	17	—	3
Columbus, Ohio	138	76	4	4	Phoenix, Ariz.	121	59	5	2
Dayton, Ohio	115	68	3	4	Pueblo, Colo.	30	23	—	3
Detroit, Mich.	447	240	16	24	Salt Lake City, Utah	69	44	2	1
Evansville, Ind.	71	55	1	6	Tucson, Ariz.	102	61	5	12
Fort Wayne, Ind.	39	26	—	3	PACIFIC	2,015	1,318	56	144
Gary, Ind.	28	10	2	3	Berkeley, Calif.	26	21	1	5
Grand Rapids, Mich.	55	39	2	4	Fresno, Calif.	64	34	5	7
Indianapolis, Ind.	176	105	4	5	Glendale, Calif.	22	15	—	1
Madison, Wis.	33	16	2	1	Honolulu, Hawaii *	64	38	4	4
Milwaukee, Wis.	164	99	8	4	Long Beach, Calif.	150	105	4	11
Peoria, Ill.	50	37	3	2	Los Angeles, Calif.	628	423	17	39
Rockford, Ill.	61	39	4	8	Oakland, Calif.	110	82	2	14
South Bend, Ind.	51	35	1	6	Pasadena, Calif.	56	45	—	5
Toledo, Ohio	106	74	3	6	Portland, Oreg.	166	104	3	4
Youngstown, Ohio	72	48	1	2	Sacramento, Calif.	91	58	3	6
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	981	635	30	55	San Diego, Calif.	81	45	5	6
Des Moines, Iowa	51	36	2	—	San Francisco, Calif.	211	141	2	18
Duluth, Minn.	29	21	—	3	San Jose, Calif.	51	27	—	1
Kansas City, Kans.	36	19	—	—	Seattle, Wash.	177	101	8	11
Kansas City, Mo.	165	105	3	7	Spokane, Wash.	81	58	1	10
Lincoln, Nebr.	42	29	1	3	Tacoma, Wash.	37	21	1	2
Minneapolis, Minn.	92	63	3	3	Total	14,486	8,784	456	909
Omaha, Nebr.	95	65	6	6	Expected Number	13,644	8,032	557	588
St. Louis, Mo.	282	174	10	17	Cumulative Total (includes reported corrections for previous weeks)	59,660	36,169	2,025	3,313
St. Paul, Minn.	85	57	4	5					
Wichita, Kans.	104	66	1	11					

*Estimate based on average percent of divisional total.

EPIDEMIC RINGWORM – Continued

of Tinactin* was effective in controlling spread of infection and transmission to others.

Epidemiologic investigation revealed that the 1st 3 cases occurred in children of the same family who formerly had 16 cats. Fifteen of the 16 had clinical ringworm with typical areas of alopecia about the head and neck region. The cats were destroyed on the recommendation of the family physician and veterinarian before the investigation.

Another family, whose 3 children (2 of whom were positive for *M. canis* in the school survey) had skin lesions, had acquired a kitten in late August 1972. This kitten was

also disposed of prior to the investigation. The other children who were culture-positive had 2 cats and 1 dog at home; 1 cat had typical ringworm lesions (not cultured) that developed after this child and another sibling became infected, suggesting the possibility of person-to-cat transmission.

The extensive person-to-person transmission in the school was thought to have resulted from gymnasium activities followed by showers. After showering, the pupils were reported to share towels, further increasing the exposure potential. These gymnasium activities were discontinued temporarily as a control measure.

(Reported by Arlene Fudge, R.N., Greenwood School Nurse; Glen Knosp, M.D., private practitioner, Elmwood, Nebraska; Henry E. McConnell, Dr.P.H., Director, Nebraska State Health Department Laboratories; and a CDC staff epidemiologist.)

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

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The data in this report are provisional, based on weekly telegraphs to CDC by state health departments. The reporting week concludes at close of business on Friday; compiled data on a national basis are officially released to the public on the succeeding Friday.

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

Address all correspondence to: Center for Disease Control
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