

Morbidity and Mortality



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

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CURRENT TRENDS

INFLUENZA - Worldwide, United States

WORLDWIDE

Canada: Since January 10, there has been an outbreak of influenza-like illness in the general population of Montreal. In general, the disease is clinically mild. Seven strains of virus A antigenically close to A/England/42/72 have been isolated.

France: Although an increased incidence of influenza cases associated with virus A is still being reported from many parts of the country, a decrease has been observed in some areas, particularly Paris and Lyon.

Germany: Since mid-December, there has been an increase in the incidence of influenza-like illness with local outbreaks throughout the country. Clinically, the disease is generally mild. Some 52 strains of virus A, most of them antigenically close to A/England/42/72, have been isolated, and serologic evidence of infection with virus A has been obtained in more than 500 patients in all parts of the country.

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Hungary: The incidence of cases of influenza-like disease has now reached epidemic levels and is rapidly increasing in the whole of the country. In the week ending January 20, 270,000 new cases were reported. Since the beginning of the epidemic, 79 strains of virus A antigenically close to A/England/42/72 have been isolated.

Switzerland: The weekly incidence of cases of influenza-like illness has reached epidemic levels. A total of 5,265 cases were
(Text continued on page 40)

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

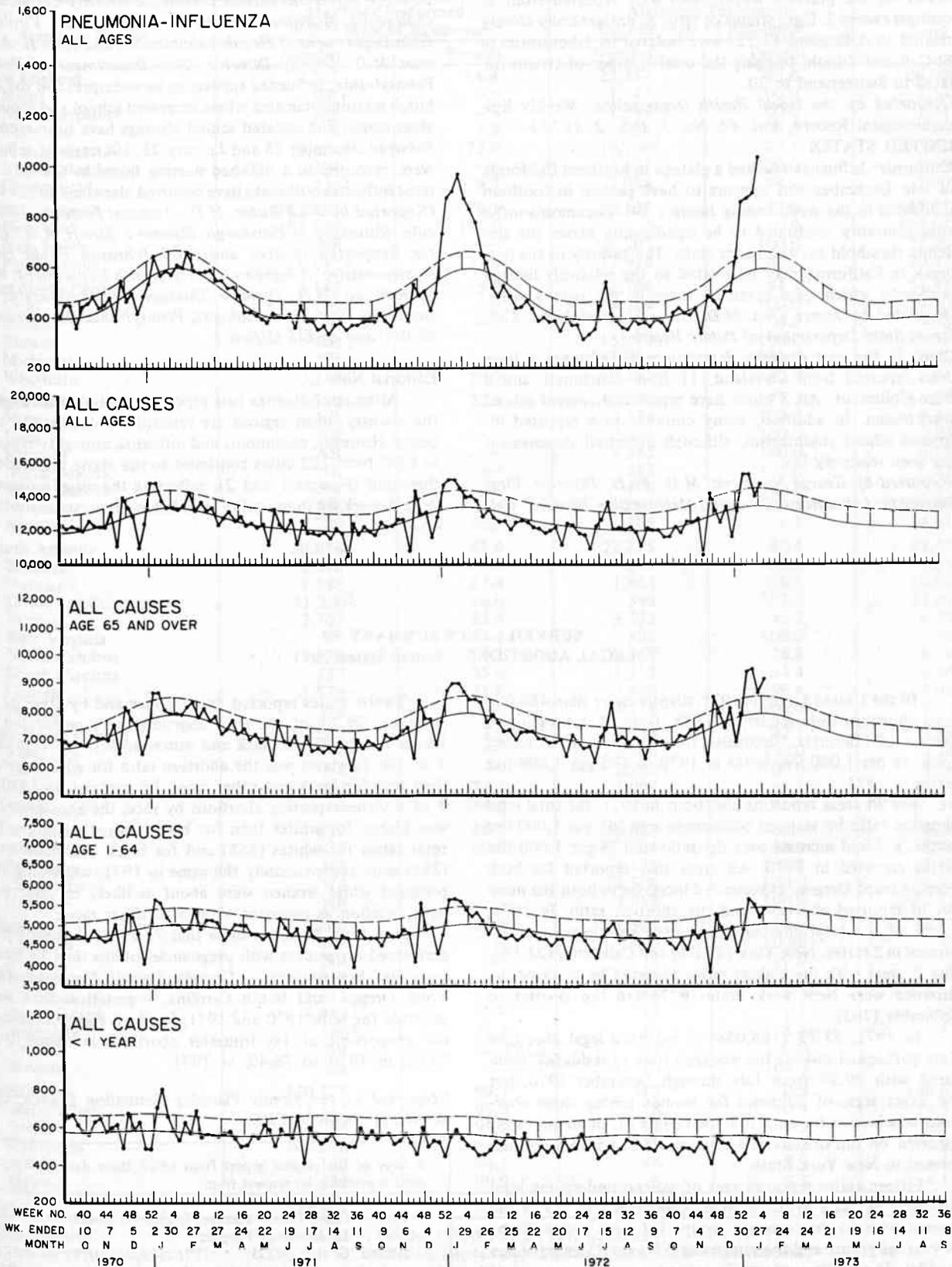
DISEASE	5th WEEK ENDING		MEDIAN 1968-1972	CUMULATIVE, FIRST 5 WEEKS		
	February 3, 1973	February 5, 1972		1973	1972	MEDIAN 1968-1972
Aseptic meningitis	36	29	32	208	176	161
Brucellosis	2	2	2	9	12	7
Chickenpox	4,637	3,867	---	21,568	15,542	---
Diphtheria	2	---	3	10	6	11
Encephalitis, primary:						
Arthropod-borne and unspecified	19	14	19	67	72	98
Encephalitis, post-infectious	3	4	6	13	21	32
Hepatitis, serum (Hepatitis B)	152	182	113	668	902	608
Hepatitis, infectious (Hepatitis A)	994	1,011	1,011	4,671	5,327	5,327
Malaria	4	16	51	11	206	243
Measles (rubeola)	664	790	790	2,773	3,189	3,189
Meningococcal infections, total	25	34	64	136	166	310
Civilian	25	34	61	128	159	295
Military	---	---	3	8	7	15
Mumps	1,888	2,364	2,762	8,189	10,398	12,111
Rubella (German measles)	500	550	773	1,829	2,274	2,691
Tetanus	1	1	1	5	2	5
Tuberculosis, new active	638	618	---	2,573	2,538	---
Tularemia	---	1	2	8	9	9
Typhoid fever	---	4	4	17	21	22
Typhus, tick-borne (Rky. Mt. spotted fever)	5	1	1	2	9	2
Venereal Diseases:						
Gonorrhea	15,185	13,109	---	71,580	63,497	---
Syphilis, primary and secondary	525	473	---	2,591	2,091	---
Rabies in animals	42	72	66	251	315	315

TABLE II. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OF LOW FREQUENCY

	Cum.		Cum.
Anthrax	---	Poliomyelitis, total:	---
Botulism	---	Paralytic:	---
Congenital rubella syndrome: *Neb. - 1	2	Psittacosis:	1
Leprosy: Calif. - 1, Hawaii - 1	3	Rabies in man:	---
Leptospirosis	5	Trichinosis: Tex. - 1	5
Plague	---	Typhus, murine:	---

*Delayed reports: Congenital rubella syndrome: (1972) Utah 1

Figure 2
MORTALITY IN 122 UNITED STATES CITIES



INFLUENZA – Continued

reported for the week ending January 27, compared with 4,450 for the previous week. Cases were reported from all cantons except 2. Eight strains of virus A, antigenically closely related to A/England/42/72, were isolated by laboratories in St-Gall and Zürich, bringing the total number of strains isolated in Switzerland to 20.

(Reported by the World Health Organization: Weekly Epidemiological Record, Vol. 48, No. 5, Feb. 2, 1973.)

UNITED STATES

California: Influenza reached a plateau in northern California in late December and appears to have peaked in southern California in the week ending January 14. Pneumonia-influenza mortality continued to be significantly above the epidemic threshold for the entire state. The severity of the outbreak in California may be related to the relatively limited outbreaks which have occurred there in the past 3 years. (Reported by James Chin, M.D., State Epidemiologist, California State Department of Public Health.)

Ohio: In the past 4 weeks, 6 isolations of influenza A have been reported from Cleveland, 11 from Cincinnati, and 8 from Columbus. All 3 cities have reported increased school absenteeism. In addition, many counties have reported increased school absenteeism, although industrial absenteeism has been relatively low.

(Reported by George Nankervis, M.D., Ph.D., Director, Viral Diagnostic Laboratory, Cleveland Metropolitan Hospital; Cal-

vin Linnemann, Jr., M.D., Assistant Professor of Medicine, and Gilbert M. Schiff, M.D., Professor of Medicine, and Director, Infectious Disease Division, University of Cincinnati College of Medicine; Howard Stegmiller, Chief Virologist, Ohio Department of Health Laboratories, and John H. Ackerman, M.D., Deputy Director, Ohio Department of Health.)

Pennsylvania: Influenza appears to be widespread in the Pittsburgh metropolitan area where increased school and industrial absenteeism and isolated school closings have been reported. Between December 25 and January 25, 106 cases of influenza were recorded in a 400-bed nursing home in the city. Isolated influenza outbreaks have occurred elsewhere in the state. (Reported by Fred Rubin, M.D., Assistant Professor of Medicine, University of Pittsburgh; Eleanor J. Streiff, R.N., Director, Supported Services, and Frank Johnston, Public Health Representative, Allegheny County Health Department; W. D. Schrack, Jr., M.D., Director, Division of Communicable Diseases and State Epidemiologist, Pennsylvania Department of Health; and an EIS Officer.)

Editorial Note

Although influenza case reporting continues throughout the country, most regions are reporting a decrease in morbidity. However, pneumonia and influenza mortality reported to CDC from 122 cities continues to rise above the epidemic threshold (Figures 1 and 2), reflecting the usually observed 2- to 4-week lag in mortality data behind reported morbidity.

SURVEILLANCE SUMMARY
LEGAL ABORTIONS – United States, 1971

In the United States in 1971, slightly more than 480,000 legal abortions were reported to CDC from 24 states plus the District of Columbia. Nationally, the abortion ratio increased from 48 per 1,000 live births in 1970 to 136 per 1,000 live births in 1971.

For all areas reporting abortions in 1971, the total legal abortion ratio by state of occurrence was 268 per 1,000 live births, a 2-fold increase over the ratio of 126 per 1,000 live births reported in 1970. All areas that reported for both years, except Oregon, experienced increases in both the number of reported abortions and the abortion ratio. In 1971, 79.4% of the total number of reported abortions were performed in 2 states, New York (55.0%) and California (24.3%). The 2 areas with the highest ratios reported by place of occurrence were New York State (927) and the District of Columbia (703).

In 1971, 38.7% (186,058) of reported legal abortions were performed outside the woman's state of residence, compared with 29.8% from July through December 1970, but the exact state of residence for women having these abortions was known for only 158,406 (Table 1). Of all abortions reported on out-of-state residents in 1971, 85.3% were performed in New York State.

Fifteen states reported ages of women undergoing legal abortions by state of occurrence. Approximately 1/3 of the women were in the teen age group, 1/3 were in the 20- to 24-year age group, and the remaining 1/3 were 25 years of age or older. The median age was 23.1 years.

Twelve states reported data by race and by state of occurrence; 79.2% of the legal abortions were performed on whites and 18.9% on black and other races. In 1971, in only 4 of the 12 states was the abortion ratio for whites greater than that for black and other races. By contrast, in 1970, in 4 of 6 states reporting abortions by race, the abortion ratio was higher for whites than for black and other races. The total ratios for whites (368) and for black and other races (355) were approximately the same in 1971, suggesting that pregnant white women were about as likely to undergo a legal abortion as pregnant women of other races.

Data from 13 states show that 78.2% of abortions were performed on women with pregnancies of less than 13 weeks gestation. For 6 states – Georgia, Hawaii, Maryland, New York, Oregon, and South Carolina – gestation data were available for both 1970 and 1971; for the 6 states combined, the proportion of 1st trimester abortions increased from 75.6% in 1970 to 78.4% in 1971.

(Reported by the Family Planning Evaluation Branch, Epidemiology Program, CDC.)

A copy of the original report from which these data were derived is available on request from
Center for Disease Control
Attn: Chief, Family Planning Evaluation Branch
Epidemiology Program
Atlanta, Georgia 30333

Table 1
Reported Legal Abortions, by State of Residence - 1971

States by Region	Abortions Performed Within State of Residence		Abortions Performed Outside State of Residence		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
New England	3,757	14.4	22,332	85.6	26,089
Maine	NR ¹	---	1,345	100.0	1,345
New Hampshire	NR	---	1,243	100.0	1,243
Vermont	9	1.2	757	98.8	766
Massachusetts ²	3,024 ³	22.9	10,206 ⁴	77.1	13,230
Rhode Island	NR	---	1,697	100.0	1,697
Connecticut	724 ³	9.3	7,084	90.7	7,808
Middle Atlantic	112,152	76.1	35,127	23.9	147,279
New York	105,635	100.0	7	0.0	105,642
New Jersey	NR	---	21,207	100.0	21,207
Pennsylvania	6,517 ³	31.9	13,913	68.1	20,430
East North Central	3,145	5.7	51,706	94.3	54,851
Ohio	NR	---	14,209	100.0	14,209
Indiana	NR	---	4,989	100.0	4,989
Illinois	NR	---	15,982	100.0	15,982
Michigan	NR	---	14,361	100.0	14,361
Wisconsin	3,145 ³	59.2	2,165	40.8	5,310
West North Central	3,709	22.8	12,590	77.2	16,299
Minnesota	NR	---	3,351	100.0	3,351
Iowa	NR	---	2,834	100.0	2,834
Missouri	NR	---	4,582	100.0	4,582
North Dakota	NR	---	2,252	100.0	2,252
South Dakota	NR	---	170	100.0	170
Nebraska	NR	---	1,093	100.0	1,093
Kansas	3,709	92.3	308	7.7	4,017
South Atlantic	30,878	57.6	22,715	42.4	53,593
Delaware	1,073	64.4	594	35.6	1,667
Maryland	8,138	81.4	1,863	18.6	10,001
District of Columbia	11,220 ⁵	96.6	398	3.4	11,618
Virginia	3,763	53.8	3,232	46.2	6,995
West Virginia	NR	---	896	100.0	896
North Carolina	4,378	71.2	1,769	28.8	6,147
South Carolina	727	35.6	1,318	64.4	2,045
Georgia	1,579	31.6	3,410	68.4	4,989
Florida	NR	---	9,235	100.0	9,235
East South Central	542	7.9	6,353	92.1	6,895
Kentucky	NR	---	2,268	100.0	2,268
Tennessee	NR	---	2,782	100.0	2,782
Alabama	494 ³	32.9	1,007	67.1	1,501
Mississippi ⁶	48	14.0	296	86.0	344
West South Central	637	10.2	5,623	89.8	6,260
Arkansas	637	60.0	424	40.0	1,061
Louisiana	NR	---	1,135	100.0	1,135
Oklahoma	NR	---	1,506	100.0	1,506
Texas	NR	---	2,558	100.0	2,558
Mountain	9,106	85.3	1,565	14.7	10,671
Montana	NR	---	420	100.0	420
Idaho	NR	---	29	100.0	29
Wyoming	NR	---	190	100.0	190
Colorado	3,843	83.7	746	16.3	4,589
New Mexico	4,883 ³	98.9	53	1.1	4,936
Arizona ⁶	380 ³	91.3	36	8.7	416
Utah	NR	---	51	100.0	51
Nevada	NR	---	40	100.0	40
Pacific	130,275	99.7	395	0.3	130,670
Washington	14,347	99.5	78	0.5	14,425
Oregon	6,984	99.8	14	0.2	6,998
California	103,678	99.8	251	0.2	103,929
Alaska	1,145	96.1	46	3.9	1,191
Hawaii	4,121	99.9	6	0.1	4,127
Total	294,201	65.0	158,406	35.0	452,607

1. Not reported

2. October 1970-September 1971

3. Reports from one or more hospitals in state

4. October 1970-September 1973 estimated

5. Of the 8 hospitals reporting data, 5 did not identify nonresidents.

6. January-June 1971

cases and antigens to 4 California group viruses (La Crosse, Snowshoe Hare, Jamestown Canyon, and Trivittatus) showed that neutralization titers were highest with the La Crosse virus.

The 23 patients ranged in age from 2 to 14 years, and 16 were males. Both age and sex distribution were similar to that reported in previous years.

Seventeen of the 23 patients lived in southwestern Wisconsin, 5 in southeastern Minnesota, and 1 in northeastern Iowa. All patients were hospitalized in southwestern Wisconsin. Most patients lived in rural or suburban areas; 2 lived in metropolitan La Crosse, but each was exposed to mosquitoes in nearby forests.

La Crosse arbovirus activity was detected in hardwood

forests where chipmunks, squirrels, and sentinel rabbits acquired low levels of antibodies in late June and early July, when the weather was cool and dry. In contrast August and September were warm and unusually wet months, and the rise in mosquito populations resulted in increased arbovirus activity. Most isolates of La Crosse virus in the state were from forest-dwelling *Aedes triseriatus* mosquitoes.

(Reported by Dr. Cameron B. Gundersen, Gundersen Clinic, La Crosse; Dr. Wayne H. Thompson, Department of Preventive Medicine, University of Wisconsin; Donald Nelson, Chief, Virus Diagnostic Section, and Dr. Stanley L. Inhorn, Director, State Laboratory of Hygiene, and H. Grant Skinner, M.D., State Epidemiologist, Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Health.)

LEPTOSPIROSIS — United States, 1971

In 1971, 68 cases of human leptospirosis were reported by 17 states, and 2 common-source outbreaks in Minnesota and Texas accounted for 22 (32%) of the cases. Leptospirosis was the reported cause of death in 3 of the 68 patients (4%), and 52 (76%) were hospitalized. The most frequently observed symptoms were fever, headache, and myalgia.

Fifty-nine percent of the 1971 cases occurred in persons 19 years of age or younger, in contrast to 30% for the period 1965-1970. As in previous years, the majority of cases (76%) occurred in males.

The seasonal incidence of leptospirosis was more apparent in 1971 than in previous years with 69% of the cases occurring in the period July-October (Figure 5). The high proportion of cases reported in these months was largely attributable to 2 common-source outbreaks in July and August 1971.

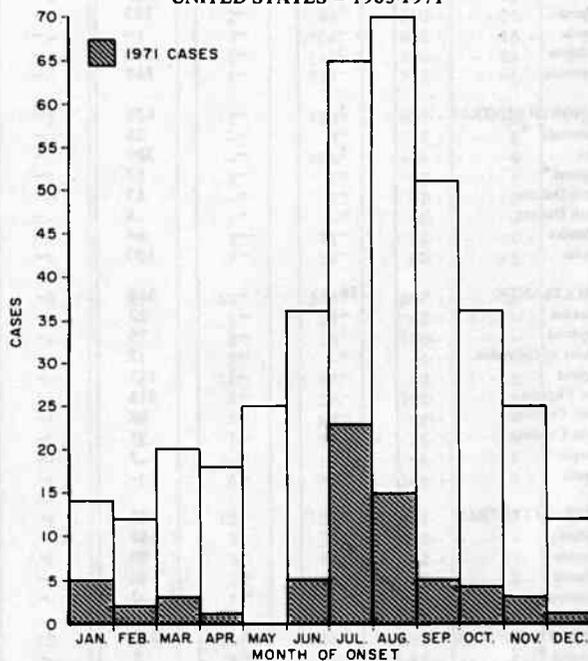
The occupation of 60 patients was reported in 1971: 40 were children, students, and housewives, and 10 were employed where animal contact could be considered a significant factor. The remaining 10 patients had diverse occupations where animal contact was minimal.

Of 41 cases for which a probable source was reported, 26 (63%) were associated with dogs, compared with 32% for the period 1966-1970. Swine or cattle were implicated in 6 cases, rodents in 6, and wildlife in 3.

Canicola infections accounted for 23 of the 64 cases (36%) for which the presumptive infecting serogroup was reported in 1971. Icterohaemorrhagiae infections accounted for 10 (16%), and Pomona for 8 (13%). Other infecting serogroups were Autumnalis, Ballum, and Grippotyphosa.

(Reported by the Bacterial Zoonoses Section, Bacterial Diseases Branch, Epidemiology Program, CDC.)

Figure 5
384 CASES OF HUMAN LEPTOSPIROSIS, BY MONTH OF ONSET
UNITED STATES — 1965-1971



A copy of the original report from which these data were derived is available on request from

Center for Disease Control
Attn: Bacterial Zoonoses Section
Bacterial Diseases Branch
Epidemiology Program
Atlanta, Georgia 30333

EPIDEMIOLOGIC NOTES AND REPORTS HEAD CHEESE-ASSOCIATED SALMONELLOSIS — New Jersey

On Oct. 11, 1972, a couple in Trenton, New Jersey, developed chills, fever, sweats, vomiting, cramps, and diarrhea approximately 11 hours after eating head cheese. Stool specimens from the wife were positive for *Salmonella agona* and *S. anatum*. Stool cultures from the husband were also positive for these 2 serotypes and for *S. tennessee*. In addition, a stool specimen from their asymptomatic infant son was positive for *S. agona* and *S. anatum*, and a sample of the remaining head cheese also yielded these 2 serotypes.

Publicity concerning this incident was followed by reports from 2 other persons who also became ill after eating head cheese. A stool culture from 1 was positive for *S. agona*, and stool specimens from the other yielded *S. agona*, *S. infantis*, and *S. tennessee*.

The head cheese was produced by a New Jersey meat products company that distributed its goods to 5 retail outlets within the state. Samples of the head cheese and other

(Continued on page 48)

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES
FOR WEEKS ENDING FEBRUARY 3, 1973 AND FEBRUARY 5, 1972 (5th WEEK)

AREA	ASEPTIC MENIN- GITIS	BRUCEL- LOSIS	CHICKEN- POX	DIPHTHERIA		ENCEPHALITIS			HEPATITIS		
						Primary including unspec. cases		Post In- fectious	Serum (Hepatitis B)	Infectious (Hepatitis A)	
						1973	1972			1973	1973
UNITED STATES	36	2	4,637	2	10	19	14	3	152	994	1,011
NEW ENGLAND	—	—	500	—	2	1	1	—	5	62	60
Maine*	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
New Hampshire	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	7
Vermont	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3
Massachusetts	—	—	204	—	—	1	—	—	—	32	25
Rhode Island	—	—	53	—	2	—	1	—	2	9	6
Connecticut	—	—	214	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	16
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	5	—	105	—	—	3	—	1	43	142	133
Upstate New York	3	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	2	19	34
New York City	—	—	90	—	—	1	—	—	12	22	38
New Jersey	2	—	NN	—	—	—	—	—	12	41	48
Pennsylvania*	—	—	12	—	—	1	—	1	17	60	13
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	8	—	1,920	1	1	6	2	1	28	158	151
Ohio*	2	—	431	1	1	3	—	—	5	54	29
Indiana	1	—	195	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	12
Illinois	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	23	31
Michigan	5	—	545	—	—	3	—	—	18	75	74
Wisconsin	—	—	749	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	5
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	1	—	684	—	2	1	1	—	1	48	41
Minnesota*	—	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3
Iowa	1	—	390	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	3
Missouri*	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	14
North Dakota	—	—	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
South Dakota	—	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	4	3
Nebraska	—	—	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Kansas	—	—	130	—	—	1	1	—	—	14	14
SOUTH ATLANTIC	16	—	510	—	—	3	2	—	14	158	162
Delaware	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Maryland	1	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	1	13	21
District of Columbia	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Virginia	—	—	111	—	—	—	—	—	2	22	14
West Virginia	—	—	316	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	9
North Carolina	—	—	NN	—	—	—	—	—	4	31	43
South Carolina	—	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	13
Georgia*	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	19
Florida	15	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	7	62	38
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	—	—	163	—	—	—	4	—	10	90	63
Kentucky	—	—	148	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	20
Tennessee	—	—	NN	—	—	—	1	—	1	39	27
Alabama	—	—	12	—	—	—	3	—	9	21	5
Mississippi	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	11
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	1	2	335	—	—	2	—	—	—	116	110
Arkansas*	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5
Louisiana	—	1	NN	—	—	2	—	—	—	8	7
Oklahoma	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	16
Texas	1	1	323	—	—	—	—	—	—	92	82
MOUNTAIN	—	—	160	—	—	1	—	—	2	43	44
Montana	—	—	10	—	—	1	—	—	—	8	2
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8
Wyoming	—	—	103	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Colorado	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	7
New Mexico	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Arizona	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	19
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
PACIFIC	5	—	260	1	5	2	4	1	49	177	247
Washington	—	—	208	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	37
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	41	18
California	5	—	—	1	1	2	4	1	45	131	184
Alaska*	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Hawaii	—	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7
Guam*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerto Rico	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	7
Virgin Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

*Delayed reports: Aseptic meningitis: (1972) Minn. 1, (1973) Guam 1
 Chickenpox: (1972) Mo. 127, Ga. 2, Ark. 200, (1973) Me. 130, Guam 6
 Encephalitis, primary: (1972) Pa. 1

Hepatitis B: (1972) Alaska 1, (1973) Guam 1
 Hepatitis A: (1972) Ohio delete 1, Mo. 8, Ga. 13, Alaska 10,
 (1973) Me. 7, Ohio delete 1, Ark. 16, Guam 1

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES FOR WEEKS ENDING FEBRUARY 3, 1973 AND FEBRUARY 5, 1972 (5th 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	4	11	664	2,773	3,189	25	136	166	1,888	8,189	500	1,829
NEW ENGLAND	-	-	266	1,113	129	3	9	4	56	335	56	186
Maine *	-	-	-	2	16	-	-	1	1	12	6	8
New Hampshire	-	-	74	199	8	-	1	-	8	20	-	3
Vermont	-	-	-	14	34	-	-	-	-	55	-	5
Massachusetts	-	-	122	564	6	1	4	-	34	142	29	85
Rhode Island	-	-	34	60	30	-	-	3	-	25	1	4
Connecticut	-	-	36	274	35	2	4	-	13	81	20	81
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	-	2	33	204	287	2	22	11	151	719	45	194
Upstate New York	-	1	2	22	9	1	7	3	NN	NN	3	27
New York City	-	-	18	125	36	-	6	1	114	433	8	19
New Jersey	-	-	11	44	232	-	4	4	18	154	34	134
Pennsylvania	-	1	2	13	10	1	5	3	19	132	-	14
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	-	1	187	750	1,424	3	12	21	611	2,503	131	433
Ohio *	-	-	14	38	38	3	10	9	89	284	19	58
Indiana	-	-	3	66	420	-	-	2	49	210	27	102
Illinois	-	-	54	273	351	-	1	3	104	441	15	56
Michigan	-	1	81	230	218	-	1	6	144	770	24	91
Wisconsin	-	-	35	143	397	-	-	1	225	798	46	126
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	-	-	21	88	100	3	11	12	183	627	42	219
Minnesota	-	-	1	4	3	-	-	-	4	17	6	10
Iowa	-	-	13	70	71	-	3	-	106	434	4	43
Missouri *	-	-	-	3	15	2	5	2	1	63	1	108
North Dakota	-	-	2	3	8	-	-	-	5	17	5	18
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-
Nebraska	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	2	11	24	11	23
Kansas	-	-	4	7	-	1	3	7	56	70	15	17
SOUTH ATLANTIC	1	4	15	86	344	3	20	41	208	857	16	178
Delaware	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	12	62	-	-
Maryland	-	-	-	-	3	-	7	2	15	130	-	2
District of Columbia	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	4	-	1
Virginia	1	3	-	7	-	-	3	12	12	60	2	3
West Virginia	-	-	1	22	13	-	-	4	59	322	6	26
North Carolina	-	1	1	3	13	1	6	7	NN	NN	-	4
South Carolina	-	-	5	7	45	1	2	7	18	29	-	3
Georgia *	-	-	-	1	20	-	-	-	4	4	1	3
Florida	-	-	7	44	250	1	1	6	88	246	7	136
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	1	1	38	84	178	1	12	12	101	421	27	82
Kentucky	-	-	3	15	89	-	4	5	35	103	1	25
Tennessee	-	-	31	51	22	1	5	3	52	222	23	45
Alabama	1	1	-	-	44	-	2	3	13	85	3	7
Mississippi	-	-	4	18	23	-	1	1	11	11	-	5
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	1	1	29	120	144	2	13	22	124	623	32	128
Arkansas *	-	-	2	4	3	-	1	3	1	15	2	7
Louisiana	-	-	7	7	6	-	1	6	-	2	-	-
Oklahoma	-	-	-	4	2	-	2	-	4	17	3	6
Texas	1	1	20	105	133	2	9	13	119	589	27	115
MOUNTAIN	-	-	4	59	210	-	7	2	147	516	66	111
Montana	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	21	38	4	8
Idaho	-	-	1	5	3	-	-	-	9	23	-	4
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	64	141	-	-
Colorado	-	-	1	18	124	-	2	-	5	33	23	41
New Mexico	-	-	2	29	11	-	1	1	29	165	3	12
Arizona	-	-	-	6	45	-	1	-	19	98	1	7
Utah *	-	-	-	-	23	-	1	-	-	16	35	38
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	1
PACIFIC	1	2	71	269	373	8	30	41	307	1,588	85	298
Washington	-	-	44	156	111	1	3	3	39	166	17	55
Oregon	-	-	10	52	7	-	2	1	90	356	19	67
California	1	2	17	59	242	7	25	37	150	956	48	174
Alaska	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	19	90	-	-
Hawaii	-	-	-	2	10	-	-	-	9	20	1	2
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	-	-	20	157	22	-	-	-	21	68	1	4
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-

*Delayed reports: Measles: (1972) Mo. 40, Ark. 34, (1973) Me. 1, Ark. 1
 Meningococcal infections: (1972) Ohio delete 1, Ark. 1
 Mumps: (1972) Mo. 33, (1973) Me. 4, Ark. 5
 Rubella: (1972) Mo. 6, Ga. 2, Utah 53

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TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES
FOR WEEKS ENDING FEBRUARY 3, 1973 AND FEBRUARY 5, 1972 (5th 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	5	638	2,573	8	5	17	-	2	15,185	525	42	251
NEW ENGLAND	-	22	78	-	-	-	-	-	511	10	-	12
Maine	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	12
New Hampshire	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	15	1	-	-
Vermont *	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	-	-
Massachusetts	-	14	42	-	-	-	-	-	226	6	-	-
Rhode Island	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	64	-	-	-
Connecticut *	-	7	27	-	-	-	-	-	173	2	-	-
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	2	153	490	-	-	4	-	1	1,688	114	1	4
Upstate New York	-	28	131	-	-	-	-	-	272	11	1	1
New York City	1	74	167	-	-	4	-	-	783	76	-	-
New Jersey	1	16	90	-	-	-	-	-	177	15	-	-
Pennsylvania	-	35	102	-	-	-	-	1	456	12	-	3
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	-	100	420	-	-	1	-	-	2,192	28	3	16
Ohio *	-	36	174	-	-	-	-	-	816	6	-	-
Indiana	-	11	38	-	-	-	-	-	278	5	-	2
Illinois	-	17	93	-	-	-	-	-	257	1	-	4
Michigan	-	31	64	-	-	1	-	-	643	12	-	-
Wisconsin	-	5	51	-	-	-	-	-	198	4	3	10
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	1	21	79	1	-	-	-	-	891	3	18	82
Minnesota *	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	141	-	8	24
Iowa	-	2	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	31
Missouri	1	8	40	1	-	-	-	-	453	-	-	8
North Dakota	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	3	16
South Dakota	-	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	47	1	-	3
Nebraska	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	118	-	-	-
Kansas	-	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	111	2	-	-
SOUTH ATLANTIC	1	126	547	1	3	4	-	-	4,080	179	4	24
Delaware	-	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	24	4	-	-
Maryland	-	12	53	-	-	-	-	-	428	7	-	-
District of Columbia	-	11	31	-	-	-	-	-	338	18	-	-
Virginia	-	12	77	1	-	-	-	-	242	33	1	11
West Virginia	-	5	22	-	-	-	-	-	37	-	1	4
North Carolina *	-	23	87	-	1	1	-	-	707	8	-	-
South Carolina	-	18	80	-	1	1	-	-	567	31	-	-
Georgia	-	22	85	-	1	1	-	-	590	24	1	4
Florida	1	21	103	-	-	1	-	-	1,147	54	1	5
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	1	30	196	3	-	1	-	1	1,321	28	11	59
Kentucky	-	11	47	1	-	-	-	-	150	9	2	16
Tennessee	-	-	48	2	-	-	-	-	565	5	5	27
Alabama *	1	11	69	-	-	1	-	1	353	4	4	16
Mississippi	-	8	32	-	-	-	-	-	253	10	-	-
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	-	87	249	3	-	1	-	-	1,930	42	3	27
Arkansas *	-	9	31	1	-	-	-	-	96	5	2	7
Louisiana *	-	56	67	-	-	-	-	-	349	-	-	2
Oklahoma	-	4	18	2	-	1	-	-	461	1	1	8
Texas	-	18	133	-	-	-	-	-	1,024	36	-	10
MOUNTAIN	-	14	94	-	-	-	-	-	630	16	-	4
Montana	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	-
Idaho	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
Wyoming	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado	-	8	9	-	-	-	-	-	214	13	-	-
New Mexico	-	4	19	-	-	-	-	-	130	-	-	-
Arizona *	-	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	201	3	-	4
Utah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-
PACIFIC	-	85	420	-	2	6	-	-	1,942	105	2	23
Washington	-	3	42	-	-	-	-	-	185	-	-	-
Oregon	-	4	16	-	-	-	-	-	149	2	-	-
California	-	71	338	-	2	6	-	-	1,448	94	2	21
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114	3	-	2
Hawaii	-	7	24	-	-	-	-	-	46	6	-	-
Guam *	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	-	9	49	-	-	-	-	-	93	25	-	4
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-

*Delayed reports: Tetanus: (1973) Ala. 1

TB: (1972) Vt. 1, Minn. 5, N.C. delete 1

(1973) Conn. 19, Ohio delete 1, Minn. delete 1, Guam 1

Tularemia: (1973) Ark. 1

Gonorrhea: (1973) La. delete 2, Guam 12

Rabies: (1973) Ariz. 1

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TABLE IV. DEATHS IN 122 UNITED STATES CITIES FOR WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 3, 1973

Week No.
5

(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	777	504	22	63	SOUTH ATLANTIC	1,361	760	38	95
Boston, Mass.	222	129	7	33	Atlanta, Ga.	193	74	9	17
Bridgeport, Conn.	41	21	1	2	Baltimore, Md.	252	147	6	11
Cambridge, Mass.	25	17	—	5	Charlotte, N. C.	81	40	2	1
Fall River, Mass.	37	29	—	1	Jacksonville, Fla.	135	69	1	4
Hartford, Conn.	72	45	2	3	Miami, Fla.	97	59	3	5
Lowell, Mass.	53	39	3	4	Norfolk, Va.	72	39	1	8
Lynn, Mass.	26	19	—	2	Richmond, Va.	120	67	1	11
New Bedford, Mass.	35	28	—	1	Savannah, Ga.	61	32	4	10
New Haven, Conn.	60	32	3	1	St. Petersburg, Fla.	143	120	1	11
Providence, R. I.	59	39	2	5	Tampa, Fla.	114	64	6	11
Somerville, Mass.	12	10	—	—	Washington, D. C.	68	36	2	6
Springfield, Mass.	41	27	3	2	Wilmington, Del.	25	13	2	—
Waterbury, Conn.	31	18	—	—	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	820	484	33	59
Worcester, Mass.	63	51	1	4	Birmingham, Ala.	131	88	3	7
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	3,648	2,280	133	224	Chattanooga, Tenn.	72	39	6	8
Albany, N. Y.	59	42	1	4	Knoxville, Tenn.	50	38	—	1
Allentown, Pa.	31	27	1	5	Louisville, Ky.	117	65	9	10
Buffalo, N. Y.	166	116	4	6	Memphis, Tenn.	190	109	4	7
Camden, N. J.	42	21	3	3	Mobile, Ala.	83	45	6	5
Elizabeth, N. J.	39	31	—	7	Montgomery, Ala.	57	34	1	7
Erie, Pa.	65	45	2	9	Nashville, Tenn.	120	66	4	14
Jersey City, N. J.	79	47	6	11	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	1,687	939	58	110
Newark, N. J.	89	34	27	6	Austin, Tex.	50	32	2	8
New York City, N. Y. †	1,606	1,007	43	90	Baton Rouge, La.	55	32	2	2
Paterson, N. J.	44	28	1	5	Corpus Christi, Tex.	32	18	1	4
Philadelphia, Pa.	701	408	22	22	Dallas, Tex.	250	129	10	15
Pittsburgh, Pa.	264	154	12	16	El Paso, Tex.	77	49	5	16
Reading, Pa.	44	30	—	8	Fort Worth, Tex.	121	75	2	8
Rochester, N. Y.	131	93	6	16	Houston, Tex.	329	155	3	11
Schenectady, N. Y.	30	20	—	—	Little Rock, Ark.	59	30	6	3
Scranton, Pa.	40	25	1	3	New Orleans, La.	199	98	8	12
Syracuse, N. Y.	89	63	2	5	Oklahoma City, Okla. *	118	70	4	5
Trenton, N. J.	59	40	2	3	San Antonio, Tex.	203	132	5	13
Utica, N. Y.	32	22	—	3	Shreveport, La.	77	48	2	5
Yonkers, N. Y.	38	27	—	2	Tulsa, Okla.	117	71	8	8
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	2,985	1,778	106	142	MOUNTAIN	649	375	24	65
Akron, Ohio	81	45	4	—	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	75	37	7	24
Canton, Ohio	40	22	1	3	Colorado Springs, Colo.	37	19	2	6
Chicago, Ill.	776	452	22	24	Denver, Colo.	180	95	5	9
Cincinnati, Ohio	189	130	5	14	Las Vegas, Nev.	22	12	1	4
Cleveland, Ohio	236	133	10	5	Ogden, Utah	24	16	1	5
Columbus, Ohio	185	108	9	8	Phoenix, Ariz.	155	87	3	7
Dayton, Ohio	116	62	3	5	Pueblo, Colo.	24	22	—	3
Detroit, Mich.	409	253	14	21	Salt Lake City, Utah	60	35	3	5
Evansville, Ind.	43	33	1	2	Tucson, Ariz.	72	52	2	2
Fort Wayne, Ind.	76	46	6	—	PACIFIC	2,351	1,531	67	215
Gary, Ind.	54	23	4	9	Berkeley, Calif.	33	22	—	4
Grand Rapids, Mich.	50	35	1	2	Fresno, Calif.	82	51	2	16
Indianapolis, Ind.	175	97	7	8	Glendale, Calif.	49	37	1	3
Madison, Wis.	49	26	1	6	Honolulu, Hawaii *	75	44	5	6
Milwaukee, Wis.	155	96	3	8	Long Beach, Calif.	139	86	2	11
Peoria, Ill.	44	29	1	—	Los Angeles, Calif.	848	571	20	76
Rockford, Ill.	63	41	4	11	Oakland, Calif.	103	62	3	6
South Bend, Ind.	45	31	1	5	Pasadena, Calif.	52	40	—	4
Toledo, Ohio	129	78	5	9	Portland, Oreg.	161	112	5	12
Youngstown, Ohio	70	38	4	2	Sacramento, Calif.	56	33	2	2
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	954	633	30	60	San Diego, Calif.	166	110	5	11
Des Moines, Iowa	70	47	2	4	San Francisco, Calif.	231	133	13	16
Duluth, Minn.	31	25	—	1	San Jose, Calif.	57	44	—	2
Kansas City, Kans.	45	27	2	2	Seattle, Wash.	191	114	5	29
Kansas City, Mo.	151	102	4	6	Spokane, Wash.	64	47	2	11
Lincoln, Nebr.	22	16	—	3	Tacoma, Wash.	44	25	2	6
Minneapolis, Minn.	129	85	5	6	Total	15,232	9,284	511	1,033
Omaha, Nebr.	84	56	4	4	Expected Number	13,648	8,034	555	593
St. Louis, Mo.	250	156	4	19	Cumulative Total (includes reported corrections for previous weeks)	74,543	45,224	2,544	4,303
St. Paul, Minn.	94	69	6	2					
Wichita, Kans.	78	50	3	13					

† Delayed report for week ending Jan. 27, 1973
* Estimate based on average percent of divisional total

SALMONELLOSIS – Continued

pork products were collected from several of the retailers and were positive for *S. agona* and *S. anatum*.

An investigation of the meat products plant was subsequently conducted. Hog stomachs used as casing for the head cheese were tested and were positive for *S. agona* and *S. anatum*. The hog stomachs and other ingredients used in the head cheese had been provided by a Virginia slaughter house, which received pigs from a large number of suppliers. Thus, it was not possible to trace the origin of the hog stomachs used by the New Jersey firm. Examination of factory workers at the plant disclosed 1 worker with a positive stool culture for *S. agona* and *S. anatum*.

Investigation of the manufacturing process for the head cheese revealed that hog snout and tongue were cooked at 210°F. for 1½ hours, diced, and stuffed into hog stomachs. The head cheeses were subsequently cooked in water at 210°F. for ½ hour. This procedure was intended to insure an internal temperature in the head cheese of 152°F., but there was little actual monitoring of the adequacy of the cooking process.

Control measures included embargo of the meat products that were positive by culture. The infected factory worker was not allowed to work until his stool culture became negative for salmonella. The plant resumed full operation after it had undergone complete cleaning and had instituted revised production controls for the head cheese. It was

also recommended that the plant substitute artificial casings for hog stomachs in the manufacture of this product. (Reported by teams from the New Jersey State Department of Health; the New Jersey State Department of Agriculture; the Lawrence Township Health Department; the Linden Health Department; and an EIS Officer.)

Editorial Note

Head cheese has previously been associated with outbreaks of salmonellosis. In 1969, 3 cases of *S. anatum* enteritis associated with this food item were reported from Washington State, and this serotype has frequently been isolated from swine and pork products. The means by which *S. agona*, which has been isolated most commonly from fish meal and poultry, contaminated the hog stomachs remains unknown.

The duration and temperature at which a food product must be cooked to eliminate salmonella varies with the nature of the food and the strain of the contaminating organism. In general, heating the food to 140°F. for a few minutes will greatly reduce the number of viable organisms. Methods of heat treatment must insure that the internal temperature of the product reaches the desired level and that portions of each batch are not inadequately cooked because of uneven heat distribution. After heat treatment, however, the titer in the food may again reach an infectious level if viable organisms survive the heating or are later reintroduced.

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

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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.

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