CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL

Morbidity and Mortality

Vol. 22, No. 14

WEEKLY REPORT

For Week Ending April 7, 1973

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

DATE OF RELEASE: APRIL 13, 1973 – ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30333

EPIDEMIOLOGIC NOTES AND REPORTS

SMALLPOX – Japan, United Kingdom

Japan

On March 23, 1973, a 33-year-old Japanese civil servant developed fever and rash, 5 days after returning to Tokyo from a 5-week visit to Bangladesh. On March 31, the illness was confirmed by laboratory tests as smallpox. On April 7, Japanese authorities placed 2 additional persons with a suspicion of smallpox—a 46-year-old Tokyo housewife and a 24-year-old student arriving from Bombay—in isolation; subsequent tests for smallpox were negative. Japanese authorities have identified and vaccinated contacts of the patient.

United Kingdom

On March 1, 1973, a laboratory technician in London was inadvertently exposed to smallpox virus in the laboratory and developed symptoms of smallpox 2 weeks later. On March 28, the United Kingdom reported 2 additional cases of smallpox, both contacts of the laboratory technician, to the World Health Organization; 1 patient died. The United Kingdom reports that the other cases have been isolated and contacts vaccinated and placed under observation.

(Reported by the WHO Epidemiological Bulletin; and the Smallpox Eradication Program, CDC.)

Editorial Note

The present information from Japan and the United Kingdom indicates thorough and aggressive control measures

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TABLE I. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES

(Cumulative totals include revised and delayed reports through previous weeks)

DISEASE	14th WEEK ENDING		MEDIAN 1968-1972	CUMULATIVE, FIRST 14 WEEKS		
	April 7, 1973	April 8, 1972		1973	1972	MEDIAN 1968-1972
Aseptic meningitis	44	31	31	500	457	393
Brucellosis	4	4	3	25	32	31
Chickenpox	6,109	4,475	– – –	77,003	54,326	– – –
Diphtheria	2	1	5	61	27	42
Encephalitis, primary:						
Arthropod-borne and unspecified	27	21	20	255	211	271
Encephalitis, post-infectious	5	6	8	55	66	87
Hepatitis, serum (Hepatitis B)	165	174	116	1,977	2,595	1,785
Hepatitis, infectious (Hepatitis A)	864	1,028	1,019	13,623	15,525	15,223
Malaria	4	15	35	60	405	636
Measles (rubeola)	1,366	1,287	1,291	10,449	11,709	11,709
Meningococcal infections, total	28	33	71	470	490	963
Civilian	27	30	64	455	468	871
Military	1	3	10	15	22	99
Mumps	2,030	1,954	3,110	27,320	29,536	36,503
Rubella (German measles)	1,158	955	2,073	10,837	9,702	16,756
Tetanus	–	1	1	15	22	22
Tuberculosis, new active	676	664	– – –	8,245	8,446	– – –
Tularemia	–	1	1	18	28	25
Typhoid fever	20	3	4	261	68	65
Typhus, tick-borne (Rky. Mt. spotted fever)	3	1	–	10	13	4
Venereal Diseases:						
Gonorrhea	14,423	12,793	– – –	202,756	179,837	– – –
Syphilis, primary and secondary	548	462	– – –	7,307	6,179	– – –
Rabies in animals	76	117	88	869	1,144	1,040

TABLE II. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OF LOW FREQUENCY

	Cum.		Cum.
Anthrax:	1	Poliomyelitis, total:	–
Botulism:	–	Paralytic:	–
Congenital rubella syndrome:	7	Psittacosis:	3
Leprosy: Calif. – 2, Tex. – 1	36	Rabies in man:	–
Leptospirosis:	10	Trichinosis:*	29
Plague:	–	Typhus, murine:	5

*Delayed reports: Trichinosis: Ohio delete 2

SMALLPOX – Continued

have been taken by health authorities. At the present time, travelers to these 2 countries do not appear to have an increased risk of smallpox exposure, and therefore the United States is not requiring proof of vaccination for travelers entering the United States from Japan or the United Kingdom. However, because other countries may require proof of vaccination and to facilitate travel, it is recommended that travelers to the United Kingdom or Japan who are proceeding to other countries carry a valid vaccination certificate.

WATERBORNE HEPATITIS-A OUTBREAK – Alabama

On August 14, 1972, a case of hepatitis-A was reported to the Alabama State Department of Health from a small rural community (population 41) in Jefferson County, Alabama. Investigation revealed that onset of symptoms was approximately August 10. The patient who was mentally retarded had little personal contact with other than immediate family members. A total of 25 household contacts and other residents were given immune serum globulin (ISG); none of the family members became ill. Between August 23 and September 11, however, 8 additional cases of hepatitis-A were clinically diagnosed in the community.

Because of the lack of personal contact with the initial case and because of the spatial and temporal clustering of these subsequent cases, a common source was suspected. There was no evidence of a common food source, but investigation of the community's water supply revealed that all residents drank water from 2 surface springs located uphill from the home of the initial case but downhill from his grandmother's house. This was the only home in the community that the patient visited, sometimes staying for several days. The sewer system of this house consisted of a single field line, without a septic tank, ending approximately 200 feet above the surface springs. Further investigation revealed that at the beginning of August, 1 spring had gone dry, and during the 1st week of August, water had been pumped from the wet spring to the dry one, allowing for possible contamination of both. Water samples from the 2 springs yielded coliforms too numerous to count.

Following the investigation, adequate chlorinating devices were installed, and subsequent water samples were free of coliform organisms. No additional cases have been reported.

(Reported by Alex Hicks, Disease Surveillance Coordinator, Clyde A. Sellers, Director, Communicable Disease Bureau, and George E. Hardy, Jr., M.D., Health Officer, Jefferson County Health Department; Frederick S. Wolf, M.D., State Epidemiologist, Alabama State Department of Health; and an EIS Officer.)

CURRENT TRENDS
CERTIFICATION OF PET TURTLES – New Jersey

Between February 20 and March 16, 1973, personnel from the New Jersey State Department of Health bought 19 batches of pet turtles, each consisting of 2-10 animals, at retail stores throughout the state. All but 2 of the stores had certificates for their turtles issued by other states in apparent conformity with Food and Drug Administration (FDA) requirements (MMWR, Vol.21, No. 52). The turtles were held in the State laboratory and carefully handled to prevent contamination and cross-infection. Bacteriologic testing was performed on aquarium water at each water change and on all dying and dead turtles.

Preliminary results on 18 batches showed that 12 (67%) had evidence of contamination with salmonella or Arizona* organisms. Of the 16 batches with known certification, 10 (63%) were contaminated. These 16 batches represented samples of 6 lots of turtles certified in Mississippi and Louisiana as meeting FDA requirements. Some of these turtles were distributed by wholesalers in New York and had been issued a New York State certificate as well. Five of these 6 lots yielded isolates of salmonella, Arizona, or both.

Remedial action in New Jersey included vigorous enforcement of the State Sanitary Code prohibiting the sale of pet turtles that are not certified by the New Jersey Department of Health. Certificates issued in other states, although allegedly conforming to the new FDA regulations, will not be accepted by the New Jersey Department of Health. Acceptable evidence will be limited to authentication that: 1) the turtles were raised from salmonella-free stock and that ongoing laboratory surveillance indicated continued freedom from contamination throughout the breeding process or that 2) the turtles have been subjected to some therapeutic regimen that can be proved to rid turtles permanently of salmonella infection.

*A slow lactose-fermenting organism closely related to salmonella.

(Reported by Martin Goldfield, M.D., Assistant Commissioner, Howard Rosenfeld, D.V.M., Senior Public Health Veterinarian, Bernard F. Taylor, Ph.D., Chief Virologist, Catherine Jedynak, Principal Bacteriologist, and Ronald Altman, M.D., Director, Epidemiologic Services, Division of Laboratories and Epidemiology, New Jersey State Department of Health.)

Editorial Note

FDA regulations concerning interstate shipment of pet turtles and turtle eggs are embodied in the amended version of Part 72, Title 42, of the Code of Federal Regulations. These regulations include detailed specifications for certification by bacteriologic testing of turtles and turtle eggs to identify contamination with salmonella or Arizona organisms.

The high incidence of these pathogens among certified lots of turtles in New Jersey may be due to several factors. The turtles may have been contaminated in transport or after entering the state at the wholesale or retail level as by storage in facilities previously used for infected animals. Alternatively, bacteriologic examination by the current FDA specifications may fail to detect contamination of turtles, especially if they are pretreated with antimicrobial agents such as copper sulfate *(1)*. There is no established treatment that will permanently eradicate salmonella and Arizona infection in turtles, but antimicrobial treatment could temporarily suppress infection. This report suggests that bacteriologic surveillance of pet turtles at the point of sale may be necessary to insure freedom from contamination even in turtles certified at the state of origin.

Reference

1. Kaufmann AF, Fox MD, Morris GK, *et al:* Turtle-associated salmonellosis. III. The effects of environmental salmonellae in commercial turtle breeding ponds. Amer J Epidem 95:521-528, 1972

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES FOR WEEKS ENDING APRIL 7, 1973 AND APRIL 8, 1972 (14th WEEK)

AREA	ASEPTIC MENINGITIS	BRUCELLOSIS	CHICKENPOX	DIPHTHERIA		ENCEPHALITIS			HEPATITIS		
						Primary including unspec. cases		Post Infectious	Serum (Hepatitis B)	Infectious (Hepatitis A)	
	1973	1973	1973	1973	Cum. 1973	1973	1972	1973	1973	1973	1972
UNITED STATES	44	4	6,109	2	61	27	21	5	165	864	1,028
NEW ENGLAND	4	–	680	–	2	1	–	–	5	59	73
Maine *	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
New Hampshire*	–	–	26	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	4
Vermont	–	–	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	6
Massachusetts	1	–	386	–	–	1	–	–	–	25	28
Rhode Island	2	–	73	–	2	–	–	–	2	17	14
Connecticut	1	–	161	–	–	–	–	–	2	11	12
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	4	–	439	–	–	2	4	2	35	121	141
Upstate New York	1	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	8	45	28
New York City	1	–	145	–	–	1	–	–	4	16	36
New Jersey *	2	–	NN	–	–	–	3	–	13	29	53
Pennsylvania	–	–	290	–	–	1	–	2	10	31	24
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	6	–	2,591	–	–	13	4	–	22	121	138
Ohio	–	–	284	–	–	5	1	–	5	40	21
Indiana *	–	–	275	–	–	1	1	–	1	8	12
Illinois	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	24	41
Michigan	5	–	806	–	–	6	2	–	12	49	59
Wisconsin	–	–	1,226	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	–	–	269	–	6	–	4	–	–	39	45
Minnesota	–	–	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	6
Iowa	---	---	---	---	–	---	3	---	---	---	3
Missouri	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	23
North Dakota	–	–	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
South Dakota	–	–	5	–	6	–	–	–	–	3	2
Nebraska	–	–	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Kansas	–	–	170	–	–	–	1	–	–	15	10
SOUTH ATLANTIC	16	4	550	–	–	6	4	1	26	124	180
Delaware	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	7
Maryland	1	–	129	–	–	–	–	–	4	12	30
District of Columbia	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Virginia	1	–	50	–	–	1	–	–	2	12	21
West Virginia	–	–	292	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	6
North Carolina	1	–	NN	–	–	1	–	–	6	28	28
South Carolina	2	–	62	–	–	1	–	–	1	6	13
Georgia	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	24
Florida	10	–	–	–	–	2	4	1	13	33	50
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	3	–	100	–	–	–	3	1	18	51	47
Kentucky	–	–	69	–	–	–	–	–	3	15	13
Tennessee	3	–	NN	–	–	–	–	1	8	26	27
Alabama	–	–	26	–	–	–	3	–	4	6	6
Mississippi	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	5	–	762	–	2	1	–	–	18	131	72
Arkansas *	1	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4
Louisiana	1	–	NN	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	14
Oklahoma	2	–	71	–	–	–	–	–	1	8	9
Texas	1	–	685	–	2	–	–	–	17	120	45
MOUNTAIN	1	–	197	1	2	–	–	–	4	36	79
Montana	–	–	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4
Idaho	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	4
Wyoming	–	–	61	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Colorado	–	–	71	–	–	–	–	–	3	18	17
New Mexico	–	–	37	1	2	–	–	–	–	6	11
Arizona *	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23
Utah	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
Nevada	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	11
PACIFIC	5	–	521	1	49	4	2	1	37	182	253
Washington	–	–	347	1	44	–	–	–	1	18	27
Oregon	–	–	1	–	3	–	1	–	2	12	29
California	5	–	–	–	2	4	1	1	33	143	178
Alaska	–	–	40	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	5
Hawaii	–	–	133	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	14
Guam *	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Puerto Rico	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	2	19	11
Virgin Islands	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

*Delayed reports: Aseptic meningitis: N.J. delete 1
Chickenpox: Me. 26, N.H. 7, Ark. 1, Guam 6
Hepatitis A: Me. 1, Ind. delete 2, Ark. 10
Ariz. 13, Guam 2

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES FOR WEEKS ENDING APRIL 7, 1973 AND APRIL 8, 1972 (14th WEEK) – Continued

AREA	MALARIA		MEASLES (Rubeola)			MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS, TOTAL			MUMPS		RUBELLA	
	1973	Cum. 1973	1973	Cumulative 1973	Cumulative 1972	1973	Cumulative 1973	Cumulative 1972	1973	Cum. 1973	1973	Cum. 1973
UNITED STATES	4	60	1,366	10,449	11,709	28	470	490	2,030	27,320	1,158	10,837
NEW ENGLAND	–	4	357	3,873	862	2	23	24	67	1,150	144	1,062
Maine *	–	–	–	11	120	–	–	3	1	63	–	32
New Hampshire *	–	–	2	544	93	–	3	–	–	105	–	13
Vermont	–	2	2	77	69	–	2	–	10	159	–	10
Massachusetts	–	–	291	2,125	112	2	9	13	16	432	107	630
Rhode Island	–	–	18	283	125	–	1	6	4	98	5	52
Connecticut	–	2	44	833	343	–	8	2	36	293	32	325
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	1	8	91	858	563	2	66	52	277	2,874	30	1,283
Upstate New York	–	4	26	216	57	2	24	14	NN	NN	8	128
New York City	–	1	49	480	110	–	13	11	166	1,788	16	126
New Jersey *	–	1	13	80	374	–	14	16	34	541	–	875
Pennsylvania *	1	2	3	82	22	–	15	11	77	545	6	154
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	1	7	632	3,373	4,531	5	49	65	562	7,503	374	2,422
Ohio	–	2	20	146	153	1	26	21	86	1,163	40	230
Indiana	–	1	20	271	751	–	1	9	99	615	55	517
Illinois	–	2	213	873	1,614	–	7	15	93	1,430	55	291
Michigan	1	2	320	1,559	790	4	15	17	125	1,936	92	627
Wisconsin	–	–	59	524	1,223	–	–	3	159	2,359	132	757
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	–	2	–	227	389	3	38	44	96	2,828	7	654
Minnesota	–	–	–	14	13	–	–	9	6	56	3	119
Iowa	---	–	---	149	208	---	5	–	---	1,861	---	118
Missouri	–	–	–	12	110	1	19	12	9	321	1	208
North Dakota	–	1	–	28	31	–	3	–	1	34	1	35
South Dakota	–	–	–	–	4	1	3	2	–	6	1	3
Nebraska	–	–	–	1	8	1	4	7	14	70	1	90
Kansas	–	1	–	23	15	–	4	14	66	480	–	81
SOUTH ATLANTIC	–	7	18	317	1,058	3	80	103	252	3,204	66	913
Delaware	–	–	1	2	5	–	–	1	3	160	1	3
Maryland	–	–	–	–	8	–	15	16	43	362	–	8
District of Columbia	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	14	–	2
Virginia	–	4	2	27	26	–	9	23	19	253	15	267
West Virginia	–	–	8	105	74	–	1	6	97	1,149	9	101
North Carolina	–	1	–	6	23	2	17	18	NN	NN	10	94
South Carolina	–	1	4	26	148	–	7	9	18	176	3	20
Georgia	–	–	–	11	112	1	16	1	1	10	1	6
Florida	–	1	3	140	662	–	14	27	70	1,080	27	412
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	–	1	132	308	751	2	47	40	121	1,861	55	602
Kentucky	–	–	128	201	435	–	22	10	47	613	15	284
Tennessee	–	–	4	81	114	1	17	16	37	626	15	220
Alabama	–	1	–	–	92	1	4	8	20	231	4	39
Mississippi	–	–	–	26	110	–	4	6	17	391	21	59
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	1	7	36	373	721	6	74	61	139	1,910	136	850
Arkansas	–	–	8	17	6	–	8	7	16	114	–	86
Louisiana	–	1	8	41	32	–	12	19	–	37	21	59
Oklahoma	1	1	1	16	5	3	7	4	14	167	58	96
Texas	–	5	19	299	678	3	47	31	109	1,592	57	609
MOUNTAIN	–	6	10	273	813	–	11	8	106	1,447	136	1,275
Montana	–	1	1	5	12	–	2	1	10	119	8	223
Idaho	–	–	3	105	3	–	1	2	1	97	5	11
Wyoming	–	–	1	10	–	–	–	1	14	309	2	5
Colorado *	–	–	3	68	305	–	2	1	16	157	117	847
New Mexico	–	1	2	75	54	–	1	1	65	566	2	115
Arizona *	–	4	–	9	329	–	2	1	–	140	–	14
Utah	–	–	–	1	110	–	1	1	–	52	2	58
Nevada	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	7	–	2
PACIFIC	1	18	90	847	2,021	5	82	93	410	4,543	210	1,776
Washington	–	–	6	332	413	–	6	11	31	565	69	283
Oregon	–	1	33	218	19	1	5	5	41	881	23	212
California	1	14	50	291	1,533	4	69	74	321	2,663	118	1,270
Alaska	–	2	–	–	5	–	2	–	8	342	–	1
Hawaii	–	1	1	6	51	–	–	3	9	92	–	10
Guam	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	6	–	1	–	2
Puerto Rico	–	–	76	672	198	–	3	1	21	265	–	14
Virgin Islands	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	7	–	1

*Delayed reports: Measles: Ariz. 1 Rubella: Me. 3, N.J. delete 2,
Mumps: Me. 9, N.H. 4 Pa. delete 1, Colo. 225

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES FOR WEEKS ENDING APRIL 7, 1973 AND APRIL 8, 1972 (14th WEEK) – Continued

AREA	TETANUS	TUBERCULOSIS (New Active)		TULAREMIA	TYPHOID FEVER		TYPHUS-FEVER TICK-BORNE (Rky. Mt. spotted fever)		VENEREAL DISEASES		RABIES IN ANIMALS	
									GONORRHEA	SYPHILIS (Pri. & Sec.)		
	Cumulative 1973	1973	Cum. 1973	Cumulative 1973	1973	Cum. 1973	1973	Cum. 1973	1973	1973	1973	Cum. 1973
UNITED STATES	15	676	8,245	18	20	261	3	10	14,423	548	76	869
NEW ENGLAND	–	22	270	–	–	3	1	1	376	17	4	56
Maine *	–	1	19	–	–	–	–	–	26	–	–	37
New Hampshire	–	1	12	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	4	17
Vermont	–	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	1
Massachusetts	–	15	151	–	–	3	1	1	179	8	–	1
Rhode Island	–	–	21	–	–	–	–	–	34	–	–	–
Connecticut	–	4	61	–	–	–	–	–	120	9	–	–
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	4	158	1,752	–	1	19	–	1	2,127	124	–	4
Upstate New York	–	20	327	–	–	3	–	–	387	–	–	1
New York City	2	73	662	–	–	6	–	–	932	89	–	–
New Jersey	2	40	323	–	–	6	–	–	228	16	–	–
Pennsylvania	–	25	440	–	1	4	–	1	580	19	–	3
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	2	46	1,253	–	1	11	–	–	1,567	52	3	81
Ohio *	1	10	425	–	1	5	–	–	407	7	–	11
Indiana	–	9	178	–	–	–	–	–	343	29	2	26
Illinois	–	5	356	–	–	1	–	–	263	1	1	23
Michigan	–	22	237	–	–	3	–	–	463	14	–	1
Wisconsin *	1	–	57	–	–	2	–	–	91	1	–	20
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	3	18	302	2	–	7	–	1	649	4	14	219
Minnesota	–	2	35	–	–	2	–	–	145	2	4	76
Iowa	–	---	33	–	---	–	---	–	---	---	---	60
Missouri	3	9	146	2	–	3	–	1	200	–	3	23
North Dakota	–	1	8	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	4	43
South Dakota	–	2	19	–	–	1	–	–	49	–	–	3
Nebraska	–	2	23	–	–	1	–	–	49	–	–	–
Kansas	–	2	38	–	–	–	–	–	198	2	3	14
SOUTH ATLANTIC	3	161	1,601	4	14	187	2	4	4,043	176	9	83
Delaware	–	1	14	–	–	–	–	1	23	–	–	–
Maryland	–	23	166	–	–	1	–	–	324	11	1	4
District of Columbia	–	9	86	–	–	–	–	–	271	10	–	–
Virginia	–	28	216	1	–	–	–	–	220	53	2	34
West Virginia	–	4	88	–	–	–	–	–	75	1	–	9
North Carolina	–	24	273	1	–	2	1	2	363	16	–	–
South Carolina	–	12	166	–	–	1	–	–	671	22	–	–
Georgia	–	25	266	2	–	1	1	1	902	28	6	24
Florida	3	35	326	–	14	182	–	–	1,194	35	–	12
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	1	64	707	5	–	2	–	3	906	26	21	213
Kentucky	–	20	183	1	–	1	–	–	179	6	17	111
Tennessee	–	19	202	3	–	–	–	1	386	11	4	76
Alabama	1	13	196	–	–	1	–	2	81	2	–	26
Mississippi	–	12	126	1	–	–	–	–	260	7	–	–
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	1	83	834	7	–	3	–	–	2,001	75	13	141
Arkansas	–	8	89	2	–	–	–	–	147	5	2	35
Louisiana	1	15	169	–	–	–	–	–	561	27	1	11
Oklahoma	–	5	68	4	–	1	–	–	128	8	4	41
Texas	–	55	508	1	–	2	–	–	1,165	35	6	54
MOUNTAIN	–	18	260	–	–	2	–	–	419	12	–	3
Montana	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	20	–	–	–
Idaho	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	34	–	–	–
Wyoming	–	1	9	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–
Colorado	–	–	41	–	–	–	–	–	150	2	–	–
New Mexico	–	3	66	–	–	1	–	–	61	–	–	–
Arizona *	–	7	105	–	–	1	–	–	88	4	–	3
Utah	–	2	10	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	–
Nevada	–	5	14	–	–	–	–	–	40	6	–	–
PACIFIC	1	106	1,266	–	4	27	–	–	2,335	62	12	69
Washington	–	12	113	–	–	–	–	–	181	6	–	–
Oregon	–	7	61	–	–	2	–	–	210	1	–	–
California	1	82	981	–	4	25	–	–	1,824	52	12	67
Alaska *	–	–	36	–	–	–	–	–	79	1	–	2
Hawaii	–	5	75	–	–	–	–	–	41	2	–	–
Guam *	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Puerto Rico	3	10	143	–	–	1	–	–	72	16	2	12
Virgin Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	–

*Delayed reports: TB: Me. delete 1, Ohio delete 9, Ariz. 17, Alaska delete 1, Guam 1
Tularemia: Ohio delete 1
Typhoid: Wis. 2
Gonorrhea: Guam 4
Rabies: (1972) Ohio 7

TABLE IV. DEATHS IN 122 UNITED STATES CITIES FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 7, 1973

Week No. 14

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

Area	All Causes			Pneumonia and Influenza	Area	All Causes			Pneumonia and Influenza
	All Ages	65 years and over	Under 1 year	All Ages		All Ages	65 years and over	Under 1 year	All Ages
NEW ENGLAND	680	411	27	41	SOUTH ATLANTIC	1,265	695	27	42
Boston, Mass.	212	112	15	10	Atlanta, Ga.	142	72	4	1
Bridgeport, Conn.	37	27	–	6	Baltimore, Md.	262	138	4	2
Cambridge, Mass.	36	29	1	7	Charlotte, N. C.	47	19	3	1
Fall River, Mass.	27	16	–	2	Jacksonville, Fla.	84	39	3	1
Hartford, Conn.	51	32	2	–	Miami, Fla.	117	65	4	4
Lowell, Mass.	29	18	–	–	Norfolk, Va.	59	35	3	4
Lynn, Mass.	16	12	–	–	Richmond, Va.	111	63	2	7
New Bedford, Mass.	27	19	–	2	Savannah, Ga.	38	23	–	7
New Haven, Conn.	49	23	4	3	St. Petersburg, Fla.	110	88	1	3
Providence, R. I.	45	22	2	3	Tampa, Fla.	72	45	2	4
Somerville, Mass.	6	5	–	–	Washington, D. C.	188	88	1	7
Springfield, Mass.	40	26	2	4	Wilmington, Del.	35	20	–	1
Waterbury, Conn.	31	20	–	–					
Worcester, Mass.	74	50	1	4	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	711	404	26	43
					Birmingham, Ala.	108	53	5	5
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	3,061	1,861	82	131	Chattanooga, Tenn.	59	32	1	2
Albany, N. Y.	59	34	3	–	Knoxville, Tenn.	47	41	–	2
Allentown, Pa.	30	20	–	2	Louisville, Ky.	135	72	3	13
Buffalo, N. Y.	134	84	8	10	Memphis, Tenn.	164	84	6	4
Camden, N. J.	32	17	1	–	Mobile, Ala.	50	35	1	–
Elizabeth, N. J.	31	22	1	2	Montgomery, Ala.	48	27	4	6
Erie, Pa.	50	32	2	5	Nashville, Tenn.	100	60	6	11
Jersey City, N. J.	47	30	2	4					
Newark, N. J.	82	40	3	5	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	1,248	694	61	52
New York City, N. Y. †	1,559	940	37	55	Austin, Tex.	41	28	2	2
Paterson, N. J.	30	20	1	1	Baton Rouge, La.	24	11	1	2
Philadelphia, Pa.	407	238	11	6	Corpus Christi, Tex.	36	20	5	–
Pittsburgh, Pa.	189	101	4	17	Dallas, Tex.	174	98	10	7
Reading, Pa.	49	39	–	1	El Paso, Tex.	51	28	3	8
Rochester, N. Y.	111	72	2	9	Fort Worth, Tex.	88	41	7	7
Schenectady, N. Y.	29	19	–	1	Houston, Tex.	226	111	5	3
Scranton, Pa.	57	38	–	3	Little Rock, Ark.	55	29	1	–
Syracuse, N. Y.	71	40	4	2	New Orleans, La.	187	106	14	4
Trenton, N. J.	40	31	2	2	Oklahoma City, Okla. *	87	52	4	2
Utica, N. Y.	21	17	1	2	San Antonio, Tex.	121	72	4	3
Yonkers, N. Y.	33	27	–	4	Shreveport, La.	69	45	4	4
					Tulsa, Okla.	89	53	1	10
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	2,384	1,350	108	77					
Akron, Ohio	54	31	4	–	MOUNTAIN	530	300	26	25
Canton, Ohio	36	20	2	3	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	43	19	4	7
Chicago, Ill.	642	346	22	17	Colorado Springs, Colo.	36	24	1	7
Cincinnati, Ohio	136	85	7	4	Denver, Colo.	118	73	7	3
Cleveland, Ohio	179	90	17	4	Las Vegas, Nev.	52	25	1	–
Columbus, Ohio	130	71	2	3	Ogden, Utah	18	15	1	3
Dayton, Ohio	101	61	4	6	Phoenix, Ariz.	116	63	4	–
Detroit, Mich.	340	183	20	10	Pueblo, Colo.	24	14	–	3
Evansville, Ind.	32	19	2	2	Salt Lake City, Utah	65	35	3	2
Fort Wayne, Ind.	57	39	2	5	Tucson, Ariz.	58	32	5	–
Gary, Ind.	23	7	1	1					
Grand Rapids, Mich.	47	29	2	3	PACIFIC	1,623	997	49	32
Indianapolis, Ind.	148	77	7	4	Berkeley, Calif.	17	11	–	–
Madison, Wis.	39	21	4	3	Fresno, Calif.	51	22	6	1
Milwaukee, Wis.	127	87	3	4	Glendale, Calif.	23	18	1	–
Peoria, Ill.	44	21	2	3	Honolulu, Hawaii	42	22	4	–
Rockford, Ill.	30	19	1	1	Long Beach, Calif.	88	51	1	1
South Bend, Ind.	47	31	3	2	Los Angeles, Calif.	542	322	7	7
Toledo, Ohio	99	64	1	1	Oakland, Calif.	69	52	4	–
Youngstown, Ohio	73	49	2	1	Pasadena, Calif.	26	18	–	–
					Portland, Oreg.	133	90	3	2
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	790	497	41	23	Sacramento, Calif.	65	36	4	–
Des Moines, Iowa	55	28	3	2	San Diego, Calif.	124	71	9	1
Duluth, Minn.	29	19	–	–	San Francisco, Calif.	166	98	4	10
Kansas City, Kans.	41	23	3	1	San Jose, Calif.	59	39	1	3
Kansas City, Mo.	138	101	6	2	Seattle, Wash.	130	82	4	4
Lincoln, Nebr.	24	15	3	2	Spokane, Wash.	44	36	–	–
Minneapolis, Minn.	91	66	7	1	Tacoma, Wash.	44	29	1	3
Omaha, Nebr.	75	43	5	1					
St. Louis, Mo.	205	119	6	2	Total	12,292	7,209	447	466
St. Paul, Minn.	82	48	7	2					
Wichita, Kans.	50	35	1	10	Expected Number	12,986	7,527	535	508
					Cumulative Total (includes reported corrections for previous weeks)	194,949	116,523	7,056	9,964

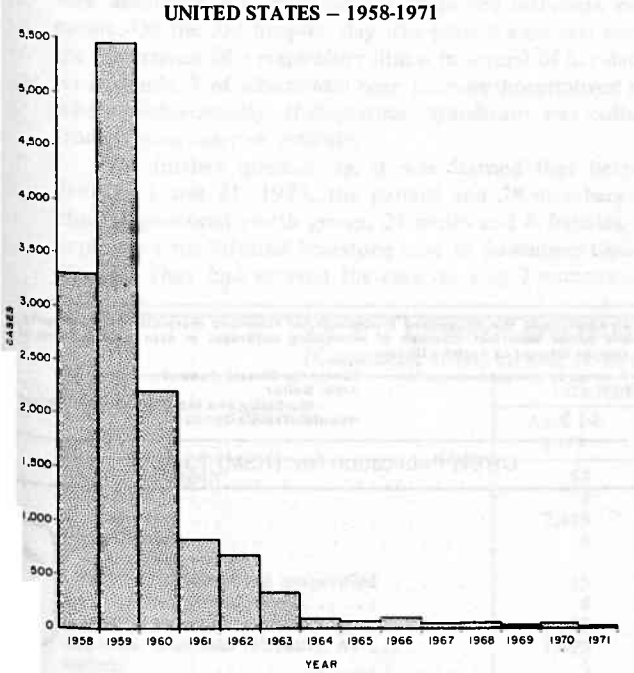
†Delayed report for week ending March 31, 1973

*Estimate based on average percent of divisional total

SURVEILLANCE SUMMARY
POLIOMYELITIS – United States, 1971

In 1971, 17 cases of paralytic poliomyelitis with 2 deaths were reported in the United States (Figure 1). This is the lowest annual total reported to CDC since poliomyelitis surveillance was initiated in 1955. The cases were scattered among 12 states; California and Texas with 3 cases each and Montana with 2 cases were the only states to report more than 1 case. Over half (53%) of the cases were in adults, and 47% were in preschool age children. Poliovirus type 1 was the etiologic agent in 5 cases, type 2 was implicated in 6, and type 3 in 5; in 1 case the poliovirus type was unknown. One case was "recipient vaccine-associated"; 8 cases were "contact vaccine-associated", the highest annual number reported to CDC since live attenuated oral poliovirus vaccines became widely used in 1962. None of the persons who contracted paralytic polio in 1971 gave a history of receiving adequate polio vaccinations.

Figure 1
PARALYTIC POLIOMYELITIS CASES, BY YEAR
UNITED STATES – 1958-1971



In relation to total doses of oral poliovirus vaccine distributed in the United States, there has been a statistically significant decrease in the rate of "vaccine-associated" paralytic poliomyelitis after 1964 for vaccine recipients ($p<.0001$) and a statistically significant increase in this rate after 1964 for contacts of vaccine recipients ($p<.0001$).

The 1971 National Immunization Survey showed a leveling of the downward trend in the percent of preschool children who received at least 3 doses of oral poliovirus vaccine or at least 3 doses of inactivated poliovaccine (Table 1). Nevertheless, 45.7% of the 1- to 4-year-olds in the poverty areas of U.S. central cities with populations greater than 250,000 did not receive as many as 3 doses of either type of poliovaccine, and 14.0% received no poliovaccine.

Table 1
Poliovaccine Immunization Status, by Age Group (Under 15 Years)
United States – 1965-1971

Year	Percentage with ≥ 3 Doses of OPV or ≥3 Doses of IPV			Percentage with No OPV or IPV Immunization		
	Age Group			Age Group		
	1-4	5-9	10-14	1-4	5-9	10-14
1965	73.9	89.9	92.1	9.9	3.0	2.1
1966	70.2	88.2	90.0	11.3	2.9	2.3
1967	70.9	88.3	89.7	11.7	3.1	2.2
1968	68.3	84.9	87.8	10.5	3.3	2.2
1969	67.7	83.6	85.7	10.2	3.2	2.5
1970	65.9	82.3	85.3	10.8	3.6	2.3
1971	67.3	81.2	83.9	8.6	3.3	2.6

(Reported by the Viral Vaccine Investigations Section, and the Hepatitis and Enteric Virology Section, Virology Branch, Laboratory Division; and the Neurotropic Diseases Unit, Viral Diseases 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: Neurotropic Diseases Unit, Viral Diseases Branch
Epidemiology Program
Atlanta, Georgia 30333

EPIDEMIOLOGIC NOTES AND REPORTS
FOLLOW-UP ON BOTULINAL TOXIN IN COMMERCIALLY CANNED MUSHROOMS – United States

On April 7, 1973, the Fran Mushroom Company, Inc., of Ravena, N.Y., voluntarily recalled all its canned mushroom products from the market as a precautionary measure. The firm initiated a recall of 1 code on April 5, after FDA tests had found it to be contaminated with botulinum type B toxin (MMWR, Vol. 22, No. 13).

(Reported by the Field Investigations Branch, Office of the Associate Commissioner for Compliance, Food and Drug Administration; and the Bacterial Diseases Branch, Epidemiology Program, CDC.)

Editorial Note

This is the 3rd report of commercially canned mushrooms having contamination with type B botulinal toxin since Feb. 17, 1973. No illness associated with any of these products has been reported to CDC.

EPIDEMIOLOGIC NOTES AND REPORTS
FOLLOW-UP ON SEPTICEMIAS ASSOCIATED WITH CONTAMINATION OF INTRAVENOUS FLUIDS – United States

On April 5, 1973, Cutter Laboratories, Inc., expanded its recall of March 19 (MMWR, Vol. 22, No. 13) to include all intravenous products manufactured at its Chattanooga plant prior to Mar. 14, 1973. All subsequent production from this plant was quarantined at the points of distribution. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) scientists investigating Cutter's Chattanooga plant between March 14 and 28 reported that all sterilized fluids from the plant were suspected of not being produced according to good manufacturing practices necessary to guarantee sterility. Hospitals have been notified of the recall by Cutter Laboratories by phone and by letter. Questions about the recall should be directed to Cutter Laboratories or to FDA.

(Reported by the Bureau of Drugs, Food and Drug Administration; and the Bacterial Diseases Branch, Epidemiology Program, CDC.)

Editorial Note

As reported previously, 5 cases of clinical septicemia, with *Enterobacter agglomerans, E. cloacae,* or *Citrobacter freundii,* associated with contamination of 1,000 cc bottles of Cutter's 5% Dextrose in Lactated Ringer's Injection produced in Chattanooga have been reported to CDC. CDC has not confirmed association of human disease with any other Cutter intravenous product.

Erratum, Vol. 22, No. 9, p. 77

In the article, "Typhoid Fever – Florida," correct the date in the 1st sentence, 1st paragraph to read: Feb. 23, 1973.

The Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, circulation 30,500, is published by the Center for Disease Control, Atlanta, Ga.

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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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DHEW Publication No. (HSM) 73-8017