

# Morbidity and Mortality



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

DATE OF RELEASE: MAY 11, 1973 - ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30333

EPIDEMIOLOGIC NOTES AND REPORTS

*SALMONELLA VIRCHOW* - Maryland

On March 23, 1973, the Communicable Disease Division of the Maryland State Department of Health received reports of 5 isolates of *Salmonella virchow* from Baltimore County; this serotype had previously been reported in Maryland only once. Preliminary investigation identified 17 illnesses attributable to *S. virchow* occurring in Baltimore County over a 6-week period. Thirteen cases were culture-proven, and 4 were suspect, representing clinical cases of febrile gastroenteritis in family members who did not submit specimens. Sixteen of the cases occurred among 9 families; all were Jewish, resided in northwest Baltimore, and had children ages 2-9 who were most affected. The 17th case was in a 23-year-old man who lived 5 miles southeast of these families.

The 9 Jewish families were interviewed regarding possible common exposure to schools, synagogues, parties, pets,

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and food sources. All 9 had used a local delicatessen (Delicatessen A) and 1 or more of several branches of a national supermarket chain. No more than 3 families had any of the other factors in common. To determine the significance of exposure to Delicatessen A and the supermarkets, a case-control study was performed. Nineteen control families were selected using the following criteria: (1) residence on the same

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

DISEASE	18th WEEK ENDING		MEDIAN 1968-1972	CUMULATIVE, FIRST 18 WEEKS		
	May 5, 1973	May 6, 1972		1973	1972	MEDIAN 1968-1972
Aseptic meningitis . . . . .	51	56	37	671	608	519
Brucellosis . . . . .	6	1	1	48	43	44
Chickenpox . . . . .	5,844	5,518	---	102,427	76,231	---
Diphtheria . . . . .	7	1	3	72	39	64
Encephalitis, primary:						
Arthropod-borne and unspecified . . . . .	21	12	17	342	284	354
Encephalitis, post-infectious . . . . .	5	3	5	80	94	107
Hepatitis, serum (Hepatitis B) . . . . .	162	170	150	2,586	3,306	2,368
Hepatitis, infectious (Hepatitis A) . . . . .	925	1,080	1,080	17,681	19,814	19,608
Malaria . . . . .	4	12	36	76	459	835
Measles (rubeola) . . . . .	1,250	1,252	1,252	15,460	16,597	16,597
Meningococcal infections, total . . . . .	36	43	54	615	614	1,211
Civilian . . . . .	35	42	46	599	587	1,082
Military . . . . .	1	1	6	16	27	129
Mumps . . . . .	2,078	2,389	3,373	36,330	38,709	49,428
Rubella (German measles) . . . . .	1,768	1,022	2,519	17,727	13,785	25,875
Tetanus . . . . .	1	6	2	24	30	30
Tuberculosis, new active . . . . .	604	627	---	10,852	11,223	---
Tularemia . . . . .	—	3	1	20	39	31
Typhoid fever . . . . .	5	7	7	302	89	85
Typhus, tick-borne (Rky. Mt. spotted fever) . . . . .	6	—	3	22	21	11
Venereal Diseases:						
Gonorrhea . . . . .	14,788	14,371	---	262,619	234,777	---
Syphilis, primary and secondary . . . . .	434	453	---	9,284	8,180	---
Rabies in animals . . . . .	79	91	91	1,234	1,565	1,400

TABLE II. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OF LOW FREQUENCY

	Cum.		Cum.
Anthrax: . . . . .	1	Poliomyelitis, total: . . . . .	—
Botulism: . . . . .	—	Paralytic: . . . . .	—
Congenital rubella syndrome: . . . . .	7	Psittacosis: . . . . .	3
Leprosy: Hawaii - 1 . . . . .	41	Rabies in man: . . . . .	—
Leptospirosis: . . . . .	11	Trichinosis: . . . . .	32
Plague: . . . . .	—	Typhus, murine: . . . . .	6



TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES  
FOR WEEKS ENDING MAY 5, 1973 AND MAY 6, 1972 (18th 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	1973	1972
UNITED STATES	51	6	5,844	7	72	21	12	5	162	925	1,080
NEW ENGLAND	-	-	970	-	2	1	-	1	4	51	67
Maine*	-	-	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11
New Hampshire *	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	9
Vermont	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3
Massachusetts	-	-	460	-	-	1	-	-	2	25	28
Rhode Island	-	-	160	-	2	-	-	1	1	10	4
Connecticut	-	-	248	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	12
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	-	1	381	-	-	1	1	1	30	132	210
Upstate New York	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	8	35	42
New York City	-	-	211	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	39
New Jersey	-	-	NN	-	-	-	-	-	7	44	79
Pennsylvania	-	-	169	-	-	1	-	-	9	49	50
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	4	-	2,076	-	-	9	7	2	39	161	178
Ohio	-	-	352	-	-	2	4	-	17	43	34
Indiana	1	-	229	-	-	1	-	-	1	5	16
Illinois	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3	40	54
Michigan	1	-	469	-	-	5	3	-	14	69	69
Wisconsin	-	-	1,026	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	5
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	2	1	477	-	7	1	-	-	3	45	57
Minnesota	1	-	66	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2
Iowa *	-	-	277	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	10
Missouri	1	-	58	-	-	1	-	-	-	12	28
North Dakota	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
South Dakota	-	-	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	2	4
Nebraska	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Kansas	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	8
SOUTH ATLANTIC	28	-	480	-	-	1	1	-	23	142	168
Delaware	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4
Maryland	-	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	2	17	25
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Virginia	-	-	69	-	-	1	1	-	4	14	12
West Virginia*	-	-	243	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	7
North Carolina	-	-	NN	-	-	-	-	-	2	12	33
South Carolina	-	-	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	8
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	17
Florida	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	65	61
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	1	-	101	-	-	4	1	-	8	61	57
Kentucky	-	-	42	-	-	-	1	-	2	20	14
Tennessee	-	-	NN	-	-	2	-	-	1	29	33
Alabama*	1	-	49	-	-	2	-	-	4	4	9
Mississippi	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	6	-	585	1	3	2	1	-	13	129	87
Arkansas *	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Louisiana	2	-	NN	-	-	1	1	-	3	10	2
Oklahoma	3	-	30	-	-	1	-	-	4	52	38
Texas	1	-	546	1	3	-	-	-	6	67	45
MOUNTAIN	-	-	108	-	2	-	-	-	3	22	76
Montana	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	11
Wyoming	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Colorado	-	-	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	11
New Mexico	-	-	27	-	2	-	-	-	-	5	13
Arizona *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	29
Utah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	7
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	1
PACIFIC	10	4	666	6	58	2	1	1	39	182	180
Washington	-	-	520	6	53	-	-	-	-	22	21
Oregon	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	23	25
California	8	4	-	-	2	2	1	1	35	126	118
Alaska	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	9
Hawaii*	1	-	118	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Puerto Rico	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	5
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

\*Delayed reports: Aseptic meningitis: W. Va. delete 1  
Chickenpox: Me. 5, Ark. 7, Hawaii 33  
Hepatitis A: Me. 4, N.H. 1, Iowa delete 1,  
Ala. 1, Ark. 5, Ariz. 1

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES  
FOR WEEKS ENDING MAY 5, 1973 AND MAY 6, 1972 (18th WEEK) - Continued

AREA	MALARIA		MEASLES (Rubeola)			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	76	1,250	15,460	16,597	36	615	614	2,078	36,330	1,768	17,727
NEW ENGLAND	-	5	427	5,607	1,495	-	27	25	103	1,583	338	2,345
Maine *	-	-	-	17	163	-	-	3	-	103	-	36
New Hampshire *	-	-	1	729	157	-	4	-	2	142	44	269
Vermont	2	8	8	91	90	-	2	-	29	194	-	11
Massachusetts	-	1	232	3,069	240	-	11	13	28	554	197	1,362
Rhode Island	-	-	15	316	271	-	1	7	14	154	23	162
Connecticut	-	2	171	1,385	574	-	9	2	30	436	74	505
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	-	10	103	1,205	692	6	91	68	391	4,462	302	2,654
Upstate New York	-	5	18	300	84	5	35	16	NN	NN	41	218
New York City	-	1	46	627	139	1	16	18	287	2,670	37	239
New Jersey	-	1	14	142	439	-	20	18	40	1,019	207	2,006
Pennsylvania	-	3	25	136	30	-	20	16	64	773	17	191
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	-	9	460	5,028	6,444	7	72	80	471	9,944	375	3,840
Ohio	-	2	5	200	189	3	34	31	115	1,767	42	497
Indiana	-	1	32	426	938	1	2	9	46	764	49	723
Illinois	-	4	57	1,092	2,320	-	12	16	40	1,759	171	596
Michigan	-	2	302	2,578	1,141	3	21	21	132	2,736	62	975
Wisconsin *	-	-	64	732	1,850	-	3	3	138	2,918	51	1,049
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	-	4	37	309	607	3	50	55	141	3,491	138	929
Minnesota	-	1	-	14	14	-	-	11	11	71	17	159
Iowa*	-	-	21	204	377	1	8	1	107	2,274	1	149
Missouri	-	1	-	22	141	1	26	18	-	422	3	227
North Dakota	-	1	14	43	38	-	3	-	2	50	110	167
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	4	-	3	2	-	7	-	6
Nebraska	-	-	2	3	15	-	4	7	1	77	7	130
Kansas	-	1	-	23	18	1	6	16	20	590	-	91
SOUTH ATLANTIC	1	9	62	776	1,448	4	101	134	275	4,272	70	1,393
Delaware	-	-	1	5	12	-	-	1	6	195	2	6
Maryland	-	-	1	1	10	-	16	24	16	438	-	8
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	18	-	2
Virginia	-	4	1	344	44	2	16	32	23	401	8	352
West Virginia	-	-	7	136	168	-	2	6	65	1,477	23	181
North Carolina*	-	1	-	4	27	-	19	20	NN	NN	2	172
South Carolina	-	1	-	37	174	-	7	12	15	276	1	64
Georgia	-	-	-	18	122	1	17	3	-	17	-	6
Florida	1	3	52	231	891	1	23	32	150	1,450	34	602
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	-	2	16	461	869	2	57	51	89	2,324	127	921
Kentucky	-	-	1	316	458	-	23	17	3	712	1	323
Tennessee	-	-	11	114	158	1	20	19	62	914	43	325
Alabama	-	2	-	-	111	1	10	9	14	270	23	115
Mississippi	-	-	4	31	142	-	4	6	10	428	60	158
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	-	8	27	520	984	8	98	76	99	2,374	62	1,154
Arkansas*	-	-	-	59	8	-	11	7	10	181	-	93
Louisiana	-	1	6	59	60	3	21	22	-	48	3	77
Oklahoma	-	1	16	38	8	-	7	6	21	263	19	149
Texas	-	6	5	364	908	5	59	41	68	1,882	40	835
MOUNTAIN	-	7	37	421	1,124	1	13	12	103	1,861	84	1,942
Montana	-	1	-	12	12	-	3	2	12	164	10	402
Idaho	-	-	26	184	12	-	1	3	-	99	3	17
Wyoming	-	-	-	10	1	-	-	1	45	413	-	5
Colorado	-	1	9	112	349	-	2	2	19	242	69	1,306
New Mexico	-	1	2	91	81	1	2	1	25	722	2	135
Arizona	-	4	-	10	535	-	2	1	-	140	-	15
Utah	-	-	-	1	134	-	1	1	2	74	-	59
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	7	-	3
PACIFIC	3	22	81	1,133	2,934	5	106	113	406	6,019	272	2,549
Washington	-	-	38	457	653	-	7	11	82	766	37	391
Oregon	-	1	24	306	28	-	8	8	71	1,175	137	435
California	3	18	18	362	2,168	4	87	91	210	3,482	96	1,706
Alaska	-	2	-	-	11	1	4	-	23	445	-	1
Hawaii	-	1	1	8	74	-	-	3	20	151	2	16
Guam	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	6	-	2	-	2
Puerto Rico	-	-	48	1,021	296	-	4	2	31	365	-	18
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	2	9	-	1

\*Delayed reports: Measles: Iowa delete 7, N.C. delete 2, Ark. 33  
Meningococcal infections: Wis. 3, Ark. 2Mumps: Me. 4, Ark. 5  
Rubella: Me. 1, N.H. 1, Ark. 1

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES FOR WEEKS ENDING MAY 5, 1973 AND MAY 6, 1972 (18th WEEK) - Continued

AREA	TETANUS Cumulative 1973	TUBERCULOSIS (New Active)		TULA- REMIA Cumulative 1973	TYPHOID FEVER		TYPHUS-FEVER TICK-BORNE (Rky. Mt. spotted fever)		VENEREAL DISEASES		RABIES IN ANIMALS			
		1973	Cum. 1973		1973	Cum. 1973	1973	Cum. 1973	1973	Cum. 1973	GONOR- RHEA	SYPHILIS (Pri. & Sec.)	1973	Cum. 1973
											1973	1973		
UNITED STATES	24	604	10,852	20	5	302	6	22	14,788	434	79	1,234		
NEW ENGLAND	1	27	368	-	-	3	-	1	404	21	5	72		
Maine	-	1	28	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	3	44		
New Hampshire*	-	3	22	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	2	26		
Vermont	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	10	1	-	1		
Massachusetts	-	22	213	-	-	3	-	1	200	8	-	1		
Rhode Island	1	1	27	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	-	-		
Connecticut	-	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	127	12	-	-		
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	4	118	2,260	-	1	21	-	1	2,719	113	2	8		
Upstate New York	-	28	425	-	-	3	-	-	292	8	1	4		
New York City	2	45	852	-	-	7	-	-	1,449	81	-	-		
New Jersey*	2	20	406	-	-	6	-	-	700	14	-	-		
Pennsylvania*	-	25	577	-	1	5	-	1	278	10	1	4		
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	4	61	1,637	-	1	12	-	-	1,894	29	10	119		
Ohio*	1	26	528	-	-	5	-	-	658	3	3	18		
Indiana	-	12	226	-	-	-	-	-	381	12	-	32		
Illinois	2	-	459	-	1	2	-	-	333	-	3	34		
Michigan	-	23	367	-	-	3	-	-	396	14	-	1		
Wisconsin	1	-	57	-	-	2	-	-	126	-	4	34		
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	4	29	421	2	-	8	-	1	686	6	20	343		
Minnesota	-	4	53	-	-	3	-	-	156	3	8	115		
Iowa*	-	2	41	-	-	-	-	-	103	2	3	81		
Missouri	3	14	202	2	-	3	-	1	200	-	1	30		
North Dakota	1	2	14	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	5	57		
South Dakota	-	-	28	-	-	1	-	-	55	-	-	29		
Nebraska	-	4	33	-	-	1	-	-	77	-	-	1		
Kansas	-	3	50	-	-	-	-	-	85	1	3	30		
SOUTH ATLANTIC	4	116	2,075	4	-	213	2	7	3,232	110	8	110		
Delaware	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	1	58	6	-	-		
Maryland	-	12	200	-	-	3	-	-	314	10	1	6		
District of Columbia	-	-	111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Virginia	-	14	273	1	-	-	-	-	331	18	3	41		
West Virginia	-	8	115	-	-	-	-	-	63	1	-	10		
North Carolina	-	13	339	1	-	3	-	2	169	-	-	-		
South Carolina	-	11	205	-	-	1	2	2	595	14	1	1		
Georgia	-	35	359	2	-	1	-	2	653	15	2	35		
Florida	4	23	450	-	-	205	-	-	1,049	46	1	17		
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	2	47	940	5	1	4	1	4	988	20	9	252		
Kentucky	-	19	255	1	-	1	-	-	151	4	8	131		
Tennessee	1	13	265	3	-	1	1	2	492	5	1	91		
Alabama	1	5	247	-	1	2	-	2	189	8	-	30		
Mississippi	-	10	173	1	-	-	-	-	156	3	-	-		
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	4	64	1,099	9	1	6	2	7	2,205	34	18	231		
Arkansas*	-	13	122	3	-	1	-	1	202	1	7	60		
Louisiana	2	13	209	-	-	-	-	-	405	14	-	13		
Oklahoma	1	-	93	4	-	1	2	6	155	1	5	74		
Texas	1	38	675	2	1	4	-	-	1,443	18	6	84		
MOUNTAIN	-	32	368	-	-	2	-	-	604	11	-	8		
Montana	-	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	-	-		
Idaho	-	6	16	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	-		
Wyoming	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-		
Colorado	-	2	67	-	-	-	-	-	131	6	-	-		
New Mexico	-	9	85	-	-	1	-	-	88	-	-	2		
Arizona	-	12	145	-	-	1	-	-	197	-	-	6		
Utah	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	49	-	-	-		
Nevada	-	1	25	-	-	-	-	-	60	5	-	-		
PACIFIC	1	110	1,684	-	1	33	1	1	2,056	90	7	91		
Washington	-	2	146	-	-	-	-	-	235	4	-	-		
Oregon	-	8	92	-	-	2	1	1	168	2	-	-		
California	1	86	1,300	-	1	31	-	-	1,572	82	7	87		
Alaska	-	11	47	-	-	-	-	-	47	-	-	4		
Hawaii	-	3	99	-	-	-	-	-	34	2	-	-		
Guam	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Puerto Rico	3	10	198	-	-	1	-	-	77	19	1	14		
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-		

\*Delayed reports: TB: N.H. delete 1, Ohio delete 3, Iowa delete 1  
 Tularemia: Ark. 1  
 Typhoid: Ark. 1  
 RMSF: Ark. 1  
 Gonorrhoea: N.J. 16, Pa. 588  
 Syphilis: N.J. 1

TABLE IV. DEATHS IN 122 UNITED STATES CITIES FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 5, 1973

Week No.

18

(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	
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>	721	453	26	33	<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC</b>	1,274	695	44	51
Boston, Mass.	224	140	6	10	Atlanta, Ga.	138	61	6	8
Bridgeport, Conn.	49	34	—	2	Baltimore, Md.	244	148	9	4
Cambridge, Mass.	22	11	2	2	Charlotte, N. C.	48	20	4	—
Fall River, Mass.	25	20	1	—	Jacksonville, Fla.	107	52	2	—
Hartford, Conn.	53	29	3	2	Miami, Fla.	107	60	6	5
Lowell, Mass.	31	21	—	3	Norfolk, Va.	55	25	4	4
Lynn, Mass.	14	9	—	—	Richmond, Va.	103	49	1	11
New Bedford, Mass.	33	26	2	1	Savannah, Ga.	55	32	2	4
New Haven, Conn.	61	36	2	1	St. Petersburg, Fla.	97	74	1	6
Providence, R. I.	63	37	4	3	Tampa, Fla.	72	43	3	3
Somerville, Mass.	12	11	—	5	Washington, D. C.	205	110	6	4
Springfield, Mass.	49	29	5	2	Wilmington, Del.	43	21	—	2
Waterbury, Conn.	29	17	—	—	<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL</b>	679	398	24	24
Worcester, Mass.	56	33	1	2	Birmingham, Ala.	91	51	4	1
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC</b>	3,265	1,926	97	113	Chattanooga, Tenn.	75	39	2	3
Albany, N. Y.	77	47	6	2	Knoxville, Tenn.	42	28	2	—
Allentown, Pa.	31	23	—	3	Louisville, Ky.	133	74	8	8
Buffalo, N. Y.	131	82	2	16	Memphis, Tenn.	162	93	2	4
Camden, N. J.	46	25	3	3	Mobile, Ala.	43	32	2	—
Elizabeth, N. J.	27	18	—	—	Montgomery, Ala.	44	29	1	—
Erie, Pa.	37	22	1	4	Nashville, Tenn.	89	52	3	8
Jersey City, N. J.	73	45	4	2	<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL</b>	1,299	718	58	47
Newark, N. J.	63	28	5	2	Austin, Tex.	44	25	4	6
New York City, N. Y.†	1,539	912	41	50	Baton Rouge, La.	50	32	1	1
Paterson, N. J.	59	35	3	1	Corpus Christi, Tex.	28	17	3	1
Philadelphia, Pa.	594	345	13	6	Dallas, Tex.	156	86	7	3
Pittsburgh, Pa.	179	95	5	6	El Paso, Tex.	69	30	7	4
Reading, Pa.	41	27	1	1	Fort Worth, Tex.	75	47	1	1
Rochester, N. Y.	115	63	5	10	Houston, Tex.	260	134	7	5
Schenectady, N. Y.	23	16	—	—	Little Rock, Ark.	71	45	1	5
Scranton, Pa.	57	40	3	2	New Orleans, La.	140	69	6	6
Syracuse, N. Y.	79	45	3	—	Oklahoma City, Okla.*	91	54	4	2
Trenton, N. J.	28	12	1	—	San Antonio, Tex.	157	72	11	3
Utica, N. Y.	30	17	1	2	Shreveport, La.	78	52	2	1
Yonkers, N. Y.	36	29	—	3	Tulsa, Okla.	80	55	4	9
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL</b>	2,458	1,384	117	88	<b>MOUNTAIN</b>	540	318	16	25
Akron, Ohio	72	47	7	—	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	57	26	3	4
Canton, Ohio	41	27	3	—	Colorado Springs, Colo.	45	33	—	5
Chicago, Ill.	683	365	44	22	Denver, Colo.	117	76	5	5
Cincinnati, Ohio	160	87	3	—	Las Vegas, Nev.	22	13	1	—
Cleveland, Ohio	172	88	8	7	Ogden, Utah	18	9	—	1
Columbus, Ohio	126	63	8	7	Phoenix, Ariz.	137	74	1	3
Dayton, Ohio	86	50	5	4	Pueblo, Colo.	28	18	2	5
Detroit, Mich.	337	179	6	15	Salt Lake City, Utah	49	34	3	1
Evansville, Ind.	55	37	1	8	Tucson, Ariz.	67	35	1	1
Fort Wayne, Ind.	39	16	3	9	<b>PACIFIC</b>	1,716	1,061	45	34
Gary, Ind.	18	11	—	2	Berkeley, Calif.	21	13	—	—
Grand Rapids, Mich.	46	33	—	2	Fresno, Calif.	51	26	4	—
Indianapolis, Ind.	153	88	6	3	Glendale, Calif.	26	21	—	—
Madison, Wis.	50	30	5	2	Honolulu, Hawaii	51	21	4	—
Milwaukee, Wis.	143	93	2	1	Long Beach, Calif.	113	71	2	4
Peoria, Ill.	35	19	3	1	Los Angeles, Calif.	598	392	8	10
Rockford, Ill.	35	25	2	3	Oakland, Calif.	73	37	1	—
South Bend, Ind.	42	28	1	—	Pasadena, Calif.	30	24	—	2
Toledo, Ohio	107	66	6	1	Portland, Oreg.	123	74	1	—
Youngstown, Ohio	58	32	4	1	Sacramento, Calif.	69	45	2	1
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL</b>	761	477	26	36	San Diego, Calif.	114	69	5	5
Des Moines, Iowa	68	38	6	3	San Francisco, Calif.	178	105	9	4
Duluth, Minn.	19	14	—	2	San Jose, Calif.	40	24	1	1
Kansas City, Kans.	42	24	—	2	Seattle, Wash.	124	68	2	2
Kansas City, Mo.	130	92	4	3	Spokane, Wash.	52	32	5	1
Lincoln, Nebr.	33	24	—	2	Tacoma, Wash.	53	39	1	4
Minneapolis, Minn.	93	56	6	3	<b>Total</b>	12,713	7,430	453	451
Omaha, Nebr.	74	44	4	2	<b>Expected Number</b>	12,632	7,254	534	442
St. Louis, Mo.	186	114	2	12	<b>Cumulative Total (includes reported corrections for previous weeks)</b>	245,418	146,269	8,949	11,836
St. Paul, Minn.	77	48	3	4					
Wichita, Kans.	39	23	1	3					

†Delayed report for week ending April 28, 1973

\*Estimate based on average percent of divisional total

## CURRENT TRENDS

FOLLOW-UP ON CHLORAMPHENICOL-RESISTANT *SALMONELLA TYPHI* — Mexico

In May 1972, Mexican authorities announced the existence of a widespread outbreak of typhoid fever in the state of Hidalgo and the Federal District of Mexico (1). A high proportion of isolates of *Salmonella typhi* recovered from patients in this outbreak were resistant to chloramphenicol *in vitro* and *in vivo* (2). In 1972, Mexico reported a total of 6,342 cases of typhoid, an increase of 104% from 1971 (3). Since the original reports there has been evidence of extension of the outbreak to other parts of Mexico, including Acapulco, but the reported incidence has apparently declined in recent weeks.

The strain of *S. typhi* responsible for the epidemic has had a characteristic degraded Vi(A) phage type. Although some isolates of *S. typhi* with this phage type tested at CDC have been sensitive to chloramphenicol, the overwhelming majority are resistant to this drug. Multiple-drug resistance in this strain is mediated by an episome (4).

Intensive surveillance of cases of typhoid fever caused by the chloramphenicol-resistant strain has revealed 49 cases in the United States since the beginning of the Mexican epidemic. The infection was contracted in Mexico in all but 3 of 44 patients on whom a travel history was available. This represents an incidence no greater than 2 per 100,000 in the conservatively estimated number of over 2 million persons who traveled to Mexico by land, air, and sea from the United States in the past 12 months. There have been no fatalities in cases reported in U.S. citizens.

A total of 302 cases of typhoid fever in the United States have been reported to CDC in the 1st 18 weeks of 1973; 205 of these were in Florida, where a large outbreak due to a chloramphenicol-sensitive strain occurred in February and March (MMWR, Vol. 22, Nos. 9, 10, 13, and 14). The 97 cases reported from the other 49 states and the District of Columbia represent an increase of 11 over the average for the preceding 5 years.

(Reported by the Bacterial Diseases Branch, Epidemiology Program, and the Enterobacteriology Section, Bacteriology Branch, Laboratory Division, CDC.)

## Editorial Note

The epidemic of chloramphenicol-resistant typhoid fever in Mexico serves to reemphasize advice for U.S. residents planning travel to areas of the world where typhoid is preva-

lent. The traveler's first line of defense is discrimination in his choice of food and beverages. The safest foods are those that are cooked and served hot. Salads, raw vegetables, and unpeeled fruits should be avoided. Commercially bottled or canned mineral water and bottled or canned beverages are generally safe. Ideally, tap water should not be consumed unless first boiled or treated with chemical purifiers such as Globaline, Halazone, or hypochlorite-containing bleach. Water which is uncomfortably hot to touch may also be safe for drinking after it has cooled. Ice should be avoided. Eating places with substandard hygienic conditions should not be patronized. These precautions are equally applicable to the prevention of other infections, such as non-typhoid salmonellosis, shigellosis, amebiasis, and infectious hepatitis, to which international travelers may be exposed.

Typhoid vaccine can provide additional protection against contracting typhoid fever. However, the vaccine is only partially effective and is in no way a substitute for careful attention in the selection of safe food and drink. Prophylactic antimicrobial drugs are of questionable value and may even be harmful.

When the diagnosis of typhoid fever is suspected in a patient, a careful history should be taken concerning possible travel to Mexico or other highly endemic areas. *S. typhi* isolates should be routinely tested for sensitivity to chloramphenicol and ampicillin. Illness due to chloramphenicol-resistant strains should be treated with parenteral ampicillin, which may also be used as the initial drug in patients with a history of travel to Mexico while antibiotic susceptibility tests are pending.

CDC has confirmed resistance to both chloramphenicol and ampicillin in a small proportion of isolates obtained from Mexican patients. No case of typhoid due to the strain resistant to both drugs has been reported to CDC from the United States.

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## COMPLICATIONS OF A NEW METHOD OF ABORTION

On May 15, 1972, the Philadelphia Department of Health notified CDC of the hospitalization of an 18-year-old woman following an abortion induced by a new method called "super coils." This patient sustained a uterine laceration and a cervical perforation, requiring a total abdominal hysterectomy to control blood loss. She was 1 of a group of 15 women in the 2nd trimester of pregnancy who came to Philadelphia from other states to undergo induced abortions in an outpatient clinic. Following the procedures, the remaining 14 women returned to their home states.

According to the originator of the method, the super coil is a plastic strip 40 cm long which is wound into a spiral 2 cm in diameter. The coil is straightened and inserted in the uterus in a fashion similar to an intrauterine contraceptive

device. As many coils as will fit the space are used, and they are removed approximately 12-24 hours after insertion; at this time evacuation of the uterine contents is said to usually occur. If the uterine contents are not expelled spontaneously, they are removed with ovum forceps (1).

Of the 15 women who underwent super coil abortions, 13 received follow-up evaluation within 1 week of the initial procedures. Nine (60%) of the women developed complications, defined as fever of 100.4°F or more, estimated blood loss of 500 cc or more, or other conditions requiring subsequent medical attention. Three (20%) of the women sustained major complications, defined as the need for unintended major surgery, blood loss estimated at 1,000 cc or more, and 3 or more days of fever. In addition to the woman hospitalized

**ABORTION – Continued**

in Philadelphia, a 2nd woman was hospitalized in her home state upon her return from Philadelphia and underwent 2 10-day courses of antibiotic treatment and a laparotomy for suspected acute appendicitis. The postoperative diagnosis was endometritis with intra-pelvic adhesions. A 3rd woman had heavy vaginal bleeding following coil insertions, and laboratory tests demonstrated a fall in her hematocrit from a pre-operative value of 36 to 24.5.

The criteria for complications in this investigation were those defined in the Joint Program for the Study of Abortion (JPSA) (2). Table 2 shows the complication rates of the patients who underwent abortion by the super coil compared with the complication rates for JPSA patients, on whom

**Table 2**  
**Complication Rates in Patients Who Underwent 2nd Trimester Abortions Induced by Super Coils Versus Saline-Amniotic Fluid Exchange**

Method	Number of Patients	Complication Rate per 100	
		Major	Total
Super Coil*	15	20.0	60.0
Saline-Amniotic Fluid Exchange	5,973	2.6	27.9

\*Assumes no complications following discharge from clinic for 2 women for whom complete follow-up data were not available.

follow-up data were available, who were aborted by saline-amniotic fluid exchange, the technique most commonly employed in this country for terminating 2nd trimester pregnancies. The complication rates, both major and total, for patients who underwent super coil abortions were significantly greater than those who underwent abortions by saline-amniotic fluid exchange ( $p < .05$ ).

(Reported by Christine Knisely, M.D., Director of Maternal and Child Health, Philadelphia Department of Public Health; Jack Zackler, M.D., Assistant Commissioner, Chicago Department of Health; Louis Keith, M.D., Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Cook County Hospital, Chicago; the Office of Medical Devices, Food and Drug Administration; and 3 EIS Officers.)

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1. Karman H: The Paramedic Abortonist. Clinical Obstet Gynecol 15:379-387, June 1972
2. Tietze C, Lewit S: Joint Program for the Study of Abortion: Early medical complications of legal abortion. Studies in Family Planning 3:97-122, 1972

**Erratum, Vol. 22, No. 17, p. 145**

In the article, "Rubella Vaccination and Pregnancy," correct the 2nd sentence in the 1st paragraph to read: Since licensure of the vaccine in June 1969, reports of 242 women vaccinated during pregnancy have been received by CDC.

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.

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DHEW Publication No. (HSM) 73-8017

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