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WEEKLY REPORT

For Week Ending May 26, 1973

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

SYPHILIS – Florida

In April 1972, a 28-year-old man living in a rural Florida county was diagnosed as having early latent syphilis by his private physician and was referred to the state health department for epidemiologic follow-up.

Intensive investigation of the contacts of the index case and of subsequent cases identified 32 new cases of syphilis involving 243 possible contacts in 9 Florida counties and 6 other states. Of these 243 contacts, 228 (93.8%) were located and examined. Preventive treatment was administered to 87 (78.3%) of the 111 clinically and serologically negative contacts. Twenty-seven of the 32 persons with early syphilis resided in the same county, which reported a total of 5 new cases of syphilis for the previous calendar year.

Through the health department's application of epidemiologic procedures and the cooperation of the private medical sector, this outbreak was brought under control. In addition to diagnosing, treating, and reporting disease in their own patients, private physicians also examined and treated others. The local hospital made available 24-hour emergency room service to anyone involved in the outbreak. This provided the health department field representatives with a diagnostic and treatment facility for night and weekend referrals.

CONTENTS

TABLE I. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES

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

DISEASE	21st WEEK ENDING		MEDIAN 1968-1972	CUMULATIVE, FIRST 21 WEEKS		
	May 26, 1973	May 27, 1972		1973	1972	MEDIAN 1968-1972
Aseptic meningitis	36	41	41	785	752	490
Brucellosis	3	4	4	54	53	60
Chickenpox	5,233	3,843	– – –	120,921	90,265	– – –
Diphtheria	2	2	2	84	46	67
Encephalitis, primary:						
Arthropod-borne and unspecified	24	17	17	423	329	407
Encephalitis, post-infectious	13	6	11	112	112	140
Hepatitis, serum (Hepatitis B)	132	188	134	3,091	3,879	2,773
Hepatitis, infectious (Hepatitis A)	900	1,144	934	20,881	23,259	22,744
Malaria	6	8	50	95	531	1,063
Measles (rubeola)	1,127	1,106	1,106	18,701	20,470	20,470
Meningococcal infections, total	22	17	44	713	695	1,353
Civilian	22	16	40	696	665	1,201
Military	–	1	3	17	30	143
Mumps	1,690	1,756	2,407	42,769	44,842	57,428
Rubella (German measles)	1,114	1,074	1,674	21,427	16,662	32,882
Tetanus	5	–	4	33	37	40
Tuberculosis, new active	629	598	– – –	12,854	13,291	– – –
Tularemia	2	1	1	25	42	42
Typhoid fever	9	14	5	329	116	103
Typhus, tick-borne (Rky. Mt. spotted fever)	16	9	10	65	54	42
Venereal Diseases:						
Gonorrhea	16,554	13,121	– – –	310,299	274,688	– – –
Syphilis, primary and secondary	479	511	– – –	10,768	9,646	– – –
Rabies in animals	80	80	62	1,495	1,834	1,606

TABLE II. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OF LOW FREQUENCY

	Cum.		Cum.
Anthrax:	1	Poliomyelitis, total:	1
Botulism:	9	Paralytic:	1
Congenital rubella syndrome: Va. – 1	11	Psittacosis:	5
Leprosy:	46	Rabies in man:	–
Leptospirosis: *	12	Trichinosis: Ill. – 1, Wash. – 1	35
Plague:	–	Typhus, murine: Texas – 1	9

*Delayed reports: Leptospirosis: Wash. 1

SYPHILIS – Continued

The case-finding technique known as the "cluster procedure" was used extensively to identify persons at risk beyond the immediate sexual contact group and resulted in 115 of these persons being brought to medical attention. Nine of the 115 were diagnosed as infected with syphilis and were treated.

Since September 1972, epidemiologic surveillance of this and surrounding counties has yielded no new cases of syphilis.

(Reported by Ralph B. Hogan, M.D., State Epidemiologist, Florida Division of Health.)

SURVEILLANCE SUMMARY
FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES – United States, 1971

In 1971, data from clinics reporting to the Provisional Reporting System for Family Planning Services of the National Center for Health Statistics showed that a total of 798,129 women in the United States received family planning services and made 1,267,973 clinic visits. Approximately 25% of the women receiving services were teenagers (15-19 years), and nearly 60% were in their most active childbearing years (20-29 years). Women who had either 1 live birth or no live births accounted for 50% of those receiving contraceptive services, while women who had 5 or more births represented less than 12% of the total.

Over 65% of the women who chose a method of contraception chose oral contraceptives, while 16% chose an intrauterine device. Choice of method varied according to number of live births (Figure 1).

More whites than blacks used public family planning clinics in 1971, but the rate of use was higher in the black population. While approximately 14% of all women served received Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), their rate of clinic utilization was higher than that of those who did not receive AFDC funds.

(Reported by the Family Statistics Branch, Division of Health Resources Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics; and 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

Figure 1
CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD CHOSEN BY FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC PATIENTS, BY NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS – UNITED STATES, 1971

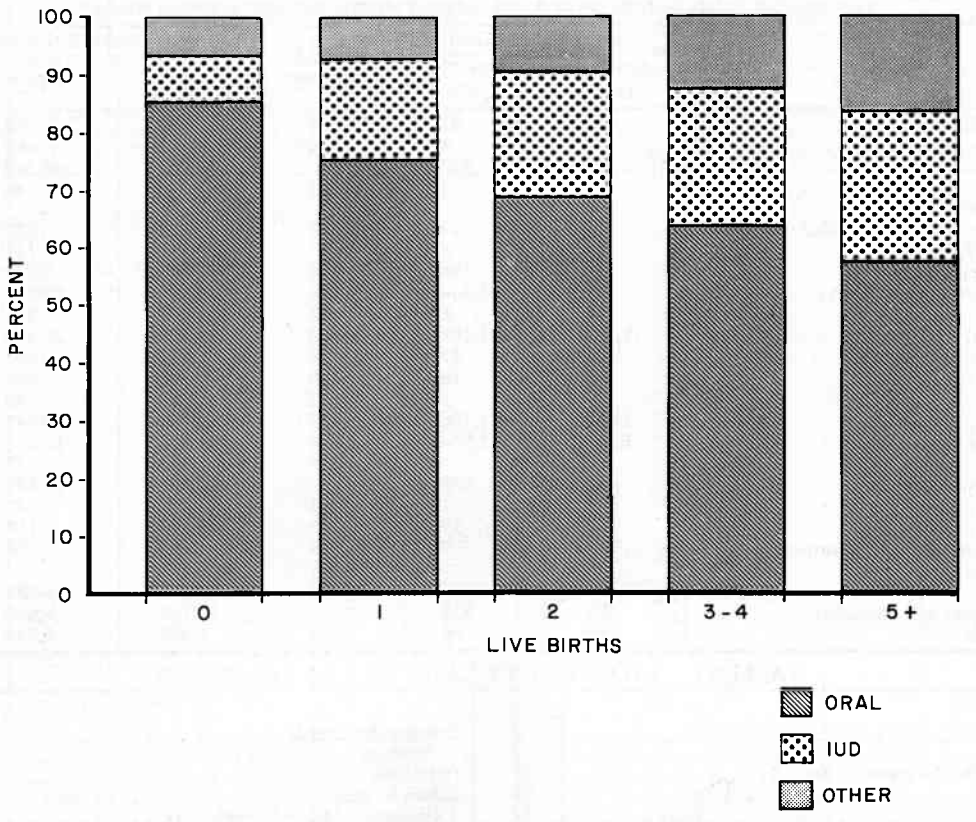

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES FOR WEEKS ENDING MAY 26, 1973 AND MAY 27, 1972 (21st WEEK)

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	36	3	5,233	2	84	24	17	13	132	900	1,144
NEW ENGLAND	–	–	782	–	2	2	–	–	2	64	70
Maine *	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	15
New Hampshire	–	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	10
Vermont	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	3
Massachusetts	–	–	518	–	–	2	–	–	1	30	21
Rhode Island	–	–	67	–	2	–	–	–	–	5	1
Connecticut	–	–	165	–	–	–	–	–	1	14	20
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	2	1	149	–	–	6	3	5	41	131	184
Upstate New York	2	–	2	–	–	3	1	3	12	43	69
New York City	–	–	140	–	–	1	–	–	10	16	38
New Jersey	–	–	NN	–	–	–	–	–	4	27	49
Pennsylvania	–	1	7	–	–	2	2	2	15	45	28
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	3	1	2,285	–	–	8	3	2	29	184	137
Ohio *	–	–	518	–	–	2	1	–	7	36	39
Indiana	–	–	116	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	8
Illinois	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	2	7	46	23
Michigan	3	–	791	–	–	4	1	–	13	86	66
Wisconsin	–	1	860	–	–	–	–	–	2	6	1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	–	–	386	–	7	–	1	1	–	34	50
Minnesota	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	6	2
Iowa	–	–	272	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	9
Missouri	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	20
North Dakota	–	–	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3
South Dakota	–	–	1	–	7	–	–	–	–	3	2
Nebraska	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kansas	–	–	60	–	–	–	1	–	–	6	14
SOUTH ATLANTIC	9	–	390	–	–	2	4	2	9	135	154
Delaware	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Maryland	–	–	36	–	–	–	–	2	1	19	13
District of Columbia *	–	–	30	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	1
Virginia	1	–	29	–	–	1	–	–	2	11	29
West Virginia *	–	–	246	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	4
North Carolina	4	–	NN	–	–	1	2	–	1	28	20
South Carolina	1	–	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	13
Georgia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	11
Florida	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	51	60
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	4	–	193	–	–	1	2	1	18	86	78
Kentucky	–	–	172	–	–	–	–	–	6	29	42
Tennessee	2	–	NN	–	–	–	1	1	7	44	26
Alabama	1	–	17	–	–	1	1	–	3	13	9
Mississippi	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	5	–	439	1	5	1	1	–	9	111	170
Arkansas *	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Louisiana *	4	–	NN	–	–	1	–	–	4	21	5
Oklahoma	–	–	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	21
Texas	1	–	395	1	5	–	1	–	5	81	143
MOUNTAIN	1	1	151	–	2	–	1	–	3	28	56
Montana	1	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3
Idaho	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2
Wyoming	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Colorado	–	–	87	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	15
New Mexico	–	1	38	–	2	–	–	–	–	6	–
Arizona	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	21
Utah	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	12
Nevada	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2
PACIFIC	12	–	458	1	68	4	2	2	21	127	245
Washington *	2	–	405	1	63	–	–	–	–	24	19
Oregon	2	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	1	18	31
California	8	–	–	–	2	4	2	2	20	82	180
Alaska	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	6
Hawaii	–	–	49	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	9
Guam *	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Puerto Rico	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	26
Virgin Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

*Delayed reports: Aseptic meningitis: W. Va. 1
Chickenpox: Me. 29, D.C. 1, Guam 3
Encephalitis, post-infectious: La. delete 1
Hepatitis B: Me. 1, Ohio delete 1
Hepatitis A: Me. 4, Ohio 1, W. Va. delete 3, Ark. 5, Guam 2

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES FOR WEEKS ENDING MAY 26, 1973 AND MAY 27, 1972 (21st 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	6	95	1,127	18,701	20,470	22	713	695	1,690	42,769	1,114	21,427
NEW ENGLAND	2	8	247	6,493	2,013	2	32	30	69	1,942	260	3,058
Maine *	–	–	–	27	215	–	–	3	–	156	–	61
New Hampshire	–	–	2	748	176	–	6	2	8	159	7	327
Vermont	–	2	1	99	95	–	2	–	1	215	3	30
Massachusetts	1	3	153	3,559	353	–	11	15	25	643	183	1,765
Rhode Island	–	–	41	467	367	–	1	8	13	198	2	173
Connecticut	1	3	50	1,593	807	2	12	2	22	571	65	702
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	–	14	146	1,492	776	2	102	81	217	5,317	251	3,355
Upstate New York	–	8	67	418	104	2	38	21	NN	NN	8	279
New York City	–	1	29	712	170	–	19	24	126	3,154	16	316
New Jersey	–	1	44	202	458	–	23	18	21	1,178	205	2,518
Pennsylvania	–	4	6	160	44	–	22	18	70	985	22	242
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	2	13	581	6,326	8,121	4	90	97	529	11,589	263	4,629
Ohio	–	2	17	233	202	3	41	34	115	2,162	31	571
Indiana	1	2	12	494	1,090	–	2	10	35	869	28	827
Illinois	1	7	181	1,457	2,920	1	17	22	97	1,977	17	715
Michigan	–	2	325	3,264	1,446	–	25	27	166	3,263	109	1,268
Wisconsin *	–	–	46	878	2,463	–	5	4	116	3,318	78	1,248
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	–	4	14	356	823	–	57	58	127	3,894	25	1,099
Minnesota	–	1	–	15	15	–	–	13	1	73	2	189
Iowa	–	–	12	236	569	–	11	2	109	2,566	1	163
Missouri	–	1	–	23	150	–	29	18	10	461	2	238
North Dakota	–	1	–	52	46	–	3	–	6	60	20	257
South Dakota	–	–	–	–	4	–	3	2	1	12	–	21
Nebraska	–	–	–	3	18	–	4	7	–	83	–	136
Kansas	–	1	2	27	21	–	7	16	–	639	–	95
SOUTH ATLANTIC	1	12	30	894	1,655	7	116	148	189	4,995	37	1,584
Delaware	–	–	–	5	17	–	–	1	4	216	–	7
Maryland	–	–	–	1	12	–	17	25	23	502	–	8
District of Columbia	–	–	1	3	2	–	2	4	10	37	–	2
Virginia	–	4	1	355	52	–	19	36	13	478	2	371
West Virginia	–	–	9	151	197	–	2	6	76	1,696	12	235
North Carolina	–	3	–	4	28	3	23	21	NN	NN	2	187
South Carolina	–	1	1	51	186	2	10	14	2	317	1	73
Georgia	–	–	3	39	124	–	17	3	–	25	–	7
Florida	1	4	15	285	1,037	2	26	38	61	1,724	20	694
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	–	2	21	534	941	–	65	58	136	2,968	39	1,034
Kentucky	–	–	11	348	472	–	24	20	34	962	4	348
Tennessee	–	–	2	143	180	–	23	22	89	1,205	12	366
Alabama	–	2	4	4	126	–	13	10	8	353	21	155
Mississippi	–	–	4	39	163	–	5	6	5	448	2	165
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	–	9	16	558	1,182	4	110	83	86	2,728	31	1,298
Arkansas *	–	–	1	63	11	–	12	7	17	228	2	104
Louisiana	–	2	3	65	75	2	23	23	–	50	4	90
Oklahoma	–	1	–	40	9	–	10	6	2	293	2	157
Texas	–	6	12	390	1,087	2	65	47	67	2,157	23	947
MOUNTAIN	–	7	5	408	1,425	–	19	12	64	2,070	51	2,198
Montana	–	1	–	12	12	–	4	2	12	194	18	441
Idaho	–	–	4	193	16	–	1	3	2	105	6	26
Wyoming	–	–	–	10	1	–	–	1	–	417	–	5
Colorado	–	1	–	81	432	–	5	2	16	303	17	1,478
New Mexico	–	1	1	100	92	–	3	1	33	828	6	164
Arizona	–	4	–	11	722	–	3	1	–	140	–	16
Utah	–	–	–	1	150	–	1	1	1	76	4	65
Nevada	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	7	–	3
PACIFIC	1	26	67	1,640	3,534	3	122	128	273	7,266	157	3,172
Washington *	1	2	15	803	831	1	13	11	55	1,259	29	546
Oregon	–	2	26	371	40	–	10	11	56	1,347	52	668
California	–	19	25	455	2,569	2	95	99	145	3,930	76	1,938
Alaska	–	2	–	–	11	–	4	4	5	555	–	2
Hawaii	–	1	1	11	83	–	–	3	12	175	–	18
Guam *	–	–	–	4	2	–	–	9	–	5	–	5
Puerto Rico	–	–	77	1,332	387	–	4	3	27	452	1	20
Virgin Islands	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	14	–	1

*Delayed reports: Measles: Me. 7, Ark. delete 1, Guam 1 Mumps: Me. 8
Meningococcal infections: Wis. 1 Rubella: Me. 2

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES FOR WEEKS ENDING MAY 26, 1973 AND MAY 27, 1972 (21st 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	33	629	12,854	25	9	329	16	65	16,554	479	80	1,495
NEW ENGLAND	2	23	434	–	–	5	–	1	478	18	3	79
Maine	–	3	33	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	1	46
New Hampshire	–	4	30	–	–	–	–	–	19	–	–	27
Vermont	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	9	1	1	3
Massachusetts	–	5	242	–	–	5	–	1	313	10	1	3
Rhode Island	1	1	31	–	–	–	–	–	60	–	–	–
Connecticut	1	10	86	–	–	–	–	–	61	7	–	–
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	4	144	2,643	–	1	22	1	2	2,801	103	–	8
Upstate New York	–	25	493	–	–	3	1	1	189	8	–	4
New York City	2	65	979	–	1	8	–	–	1,773	58	–	–
New Jersey	2	12	455	–	–	6	–	–	298	18	–	–
Pennsylvania	–	42	716	–	–	5	–	1	541	19	–	4
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	4	141	2,019	–	2	15	–	–	1,939	24	6	137
Ohio	1	36	626	–	–	5	–	–	719	6	–	18
Indiana	–	33	286	–	–	–	–	–	198	5	3	38
Illinois	2	22	566	–	1	3	–	–	280	5	3	40
Michigan	–	50	464	–	1	5	–	–	556	6	–	2
Wisconsin *	1	–	77	–	–	2	–	–	186	2	–	39
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	5	6	479	4	–	8	–	1	653	5	30	429
Minnesota	–	2	62	–	–	3	–	–	185	1	14	147
Iowa	–	–	43	–	–	–	–	–	104	–	5	102
Missouri	4	1	226	4	–	3	–	1	170	4	3	37
North Dakota	1	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	4	70
South Dakota	–	–	31	–	–	1	–	–	65	–	2	32
Nebraska	–	–	38	–	–	1	–	–	51	–	–	2
Kansas	–	3	63	–	–	–	–	–	65	–	2	39
SOUTH ATLANTIC	5	121	2,487	6	–	217	9	33	4,422	184	1	125
Delaware	–	–	30	–	–	–	–	1	81	2	–	–
Maryland	–	18	241	–	–	4	1	1	350	12	–	7
District of Columbia *	–	7	124	–	–	–	–	–	356	16	–	–
Virginia	–	10	339	1	–	–	2	8	451	54	1	44
West Virginia	–	5	131	–	–	2	–	–	55	–	–	14
North Carolina	–	15	397	1	–	3	3	10	782	28	–	–
South Carolina	–	11	241	–	–	2	3	7	286	25	–	1
Georgia	1	14	415	3	–	1	–	6	955	14	–	41
Florida	4	41	569	1	–	205	–	–	1,106	33	–	18
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	5	55	1,134	5	–	6	4	8	1,270	27	10	280
Kentucky *	1	12	288	1	–	1	–	–	130	10	2	148
Tennessee	2	24	345	3	–	3	4	6	539	6	7	101
Alabama	2	13	301	–	–	2	–	2	303	5	1	31
Mississippi	–	6	200	1	–	–	–	–	298	6	–	–
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	5	69	1,313	10	2	10	1	17	2,194	52	17	294
Arkansas	–	13	150	3	–	2	–	2	130	1	–	66
Louisiana *	2	7	236	–	2	2	–	–	536	19	–	18
Oklahoma	1	11	119	5	–	1	1	15	164	6	7	96
Texas	2	38	808	2	–	5	–	–	1,364	26	10	114
MOUNTAIN	–	11	402	–	2	4	–	–	433	19	–	15
Montana	–	1	14	–	2	2	–	–	24	–	–	–
Idaho	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	38	–	–	–
Wyoming	–	1	8	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–
Colorado	–	–	75	–	–	–	–	–	146	3	–	–
New Mexico	–	2	91	–	–	1	–	–	104	5	–	2
Arizona *	–	–	152	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	13
Utah	–	1	14	–	–	–	–	–	57	–	–	–
Nevada	–	6	31	–	–	–	–	–	55	11	–	–
PACIFIC	3	59	1,943	–	2	42	1	3	2,364	47	13	128
Washington *	–	10	171	–	2	3	1	2	236	6	–	–
Oregon	–	1	103	–	–	2	–	1	220	–	–	1
California	3	38	1,505	–	–	36	–	–	1,833	29	12	120
Alaska	–	–	47	–	–	–	–	–	31	8	1	7
Hawaii	–	10	117	–	–	1	–	–	44	4	–	–
Guam *	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Puerto Rico	3	13	229	–	–	2	–	–	83	26	–	17
Virgin Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–

*Delayed reports: TB: Wis. delete 57, Ky. delete 1 Gonorrhea: D.C. delete 1,800, La. delete 15, Guam 5
Typhoid: Ariz. delete 1 Rabies: Wis. 2, Ariz. 4

Week No. 21

TABLE IV. DEATHS IN 122 UNITED STATES CITIES FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 26, 1973

(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	724	458	23	38	SOUTH ATLANTIC	1,287	704	39	37
Boston, Mass.	209	127	9	10	Atlanta, Ga.	158	67	3	4
Bridgeport, Conn.	56	35	2	3	Baltimore, Md.	259	147	8	4
Cambridge, Mass.	20	15	1	5	Charlotte, N. C.	63	33	5	–
Fall River, Mass.	32	20	–	–	Jacksonville, Fla.	88	45	3	–
Hartford, Conn.	76	47	2	1	Miami, Fla.	113	64	5	5
Lowell, Mass.	25	18	1	2	Norfolk, Va.	60	33	2	–
Lynn, Mass.	24	14	1	1	Richmond, Va.	76	38	1	4
New Bedford, Mass.	31	22	–	2	Savannah, Ga.	49	24	2	3
New Haven, Conn.	46	26	1	1	St. Petersburg, Fla.	96	80	–	5
Providence, R. I.	54	26	2	3	Tampa, Fla.	68	45	2	5
Somerville, Mass.	7	3	–	2	Washington, D. C.	186	93	5	7
Springfield, Mass.	50	33	2	4	Wilmington, Del.	71	35	3	–
Waterbury, Conn.	27	22	–	2					
Worcester, Mass.	67	50	2	2	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	639	354	25	21
					Birmingham, Ala.	105	55	2	–
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	2,969	1,799	77	93	Chattanooga, Tenn.	47	27	3	2
Albany, N. Y.	46	31	2	–	Knoxville, Tenn.	39	24	1	–
Allentown, Pa.	17	12	1	1	Louisville, Ky.	114	65	7	6
Buffalo, N. Y.	148	83	4	6	Memphis, Tenn.	135	82	1	2
Camden, N. J.	44	24	–	–	Mobile, Ala.	56	21	4	–
Elizabeth, N. J.	38	25	1	1	Montgomery, Ala.	32	18	3	5
Erie, Pa.	42	26	1	2	Nashville, Tenn.	111	62	4	6
Jersey City, N. J.	57	31	2	3					
Newark, N. J.	80	44	4	3	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	1,303	672	66	38
New York City, N. Y. †	1,546	935	40	39	Austin, Tex.	50	23	8	3
Paterson, N. J.	41	24	3	4	Baton Rouge, La.	56	28	1	–
Philadelphia, Pa.	307	164	3	4	Corpus Christi, Tex.	48	22	1	1
Pittsburgh, Pa.	197	113	7	14	Dallas, Tex.	194	104	12	2
Reading, Pa.	32	21	1	2	El Paso, Tex.	51	29	3	3
Rochester, N. Y.	131	91	4	7	Fort Worth, Tex.	78	42	3	–
Schenectady, N. Y.	30	19	–	–	Houston, Tex.	254	126	9	9
Scranton, Pa.	43	32	–	3	Little Rock, Ark.	64	29	5	4
Syracuse, N. Y.	76	53	2	1	New Orleans, La.	165	71	12	3
Trenton, N. J.	37	23	1	1	Oklahoma City, Okla. *	91	50	5	2
Utica, N. Y.	22	20	–	–	San Antonio, Tex.	138	75	3	6
Yonkers, N. Y.	35	28	1	2	Shreveport, La.	58	32	3	3
					Tulsa, Okla.	56	41	1	2
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	2,501	1,477	76	65					
Akron, Ohio	64	44	3	–	MOUNTAIN	545	295	35	14
Canton, Ohio	36	18	3	–	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	49	31	3	3
Chicago, Ill.	626	337	18	18	Colorado Springs, Colo.	33	14	2	2
Cincinnati, Ohio	184	125	4	3	Denver, Colo.	133	61	17	2
Cleveland, Ohio	195	111	3	3	Las Vegas, Nev.	42	19	2	–
Columbus, Ohio	140	74	2	2	Ogden, Utah	20	15	–	1
Dayton, Ohio	103	65	5	–	Phoenix, Ariz.	126	80	4	2
Detroit, Mich.	357	203	10	9	Pueblo, Colo.	25	11	1	1
Evansville, Ind.	55	39	2	1	Salt Lake City, Utah	51	29	4	3
Fort Wayne, Ind.	54	34	3	6	Tucson, Ariz.	66	35	2	–
Gary, Ind.	37	20	1	3					
Grand Rapids, Mich.	64	44	1	5	PACIFIC	1,589	963	63	41
Indianapolis, Ind.	128	74	3	1	Berkeley, Calif.	33	24	–	2
Madison, Wis.	29	11	2	2	Fresno, Calif.	55	34	2	1
Milwaukee, Wis.	132	91	5	2	Glendale, Calif.	37	35	–	–
Peoria, Ill.	51	27	6	1	Honolulu, Hawaii	54	26	1	2
Rockford, Ill.	35	22	1	2	Long Beach, Calif.	107	68	2	4
South Bend, Ind.	44	25	–	4	Los Angeles, Calif.	474	285	20	13
Toledo, Ohio	113	81	2	1	Oakland, Calif.	82	41	6	2
Youngstown, Ohio	54	32	2	2	Pasadena, Calif.	24	14	1	–
					Portland, Oreg.	139	91	10	3
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	810	519	35	28	Sacramento, Calif.	59	37	2	–
Des Moines, Iowa	61	36	5	1	San Diego, Calif.	103	58	5	1
Duluth, Minn.	19	16	1	4	San Francisco, Calif.	149	87	3	3
Kansas City, Kans.	50	29	3	3	San Jose, Calif.	48	24	2	–
Kansas City, Mo.	160	99	7	1	Seattle, Wash.	129	78	8	4
Lincoln, Nebr.	25	15	1	–	Spokane, Wash.	55	36	1	5
Minneapolis, Minn.	104	70	3	1	Tacoma, Wash.	41	25	–	1
Omaha, Nebr.	81	59	2	1					
St. Louis, Mo.	205	126	8	8	Total	12,367	7,241	439	375
St. Paul, Minn.	64	43	3	2	Expected Number	12,454	7,113	537	407
Wichita, Kans.	41	26	2	7	Cumulative Total (includes reported corrections for previous weeks)	282,677	168,014	10,304	13,030

†Delayed report for week ending May 19, 1973.

*Estimate based on average precent of divisional total.

EPIDEMIOLOGIC NOTES AND REPORTS

MEASLES – Virginia

During the winter semester break, a student attending Hollins College in Roanoke County, Virginia, visited her family in London, England. During her stay, her younger brother had measles. On February 10, 1973, she returned to Virginia and 11 days later developed measles with fever and bronchitis. She was admitted to the college infirmary. Twelve to 14 days after the onset of her symptoms, 3 other students became ill with measles. Investigation revealed that all 4 patients lived in the same dormitory. Two of the girls had direct exposure to the index case during the period of maximum infectivity. The fourth girl, an acquaintance, gave no history of close contact. No further cases of measles on campus have been reported.

Hollins College, a private girls' school, has an enrollment of 1,100 students. Certification of natural measles infection or immunization is not required for admission. A review of health records showed that over 90% of the students had experienced measles or had been vaccinated prior to entering Hollins. This immunity level was judged sufficient to prevent transmission of measles to the remaining 80-90 susceptible students, and the infirmary staff did not administer measles vaccine to these women.

(Reported by J. C. Zillhardt, M.D., Student Health Clinician, Hollins College; Ruby Testerman, R.N., Public Health Nurse, and C. P. Pope, M.D., Director, Roanoke County Health Department; Karl Western, M.D., State Epidemiologist, Virginia Department of Health; and an EIS Officer.)

FATALITY ASSOCIATED WITH CHLORAMPHENICOL-RESISTANT TYPHOID FEVER – California

On June 27, 1972, a 14-year-old Mexican girl was admitted to the emergency room of a Los Angeles hospital with a 7-day history of fever and the sudden onset of tremors and collapse. On admission, she was moribund, with fixed and dilated pupils and no pulse or spontaneous respiration. Vigorous attempts at resuscitation were unsuccessful, and she was pronounced dead approximately 1 hour after arrival at the hospital. Urine, sputum, and stool specimens were obtained immediately prior to the patient's death. The stool specimen yielded *Salmonella typhi,* phage type Vi(A), resistant to chloramphenicol, sulfathiazole, streptomycin, and tetracycline. *Escherichia coli* (> 100,000/cc) was recovered from urine, and 2 *E. coli* strains were recovered from sputum. Toxicologic screening studies were negative. Postmortem specimens from the ileum and spleen were positive for *S. typhi,* but no additional pathologic findings were detected; typhoid fever was listed as the cause of death.

Epidemiologic investigation revealed that the patient had arrived in the United States from Puebla in central Mexico in apparently good health on approximately June 13.

(Reported by Gary Overturf, M.D., Communicable Disease Fellow, and Allen W. Mathies, M.D., Chief, Communicable Disease Service, Los Angeles County-University of Southern California Medical Center; Ichiro Kamei, M.D., Chief, Division of Acute Communicable Disease Control, and Ralph R. Sachs, M.D., Deputy Director, Los Angeles County Community Health Services; and an EIS Officer.)

Editorial Note

This is the second death among 120 cases of typhoid fever reported from Los Angeles in the past 10 years and the first fatality in the United States reported to CDC associated with the epidemic strain of *S. typhi* from Mexico.

CHLORAMPHENICOL-AMPICILLIN RESISTANT *SALMONELLA TYPHI* – California

On February 22, 1973, a 47-year-old woman was hospitalized in San Francisco with a 2-week history of fever and shaking chills. Blood, stool, and urine specimens taken on admission were positive for a strain of *Salmonella typhi* resistant to chloramphenicol, streptomycin, tetracycline, and sulfonamides, but sensitive to ampicillin.

Epidemiologic investigation revealed that the patient had been traveling in Mexico with her family 1 month prior to her hospitalization and had had diarrhea on the trip.

The patient was treated with intravenous ampicillin with a satisfactory clinical response despite complicating gastrointestinal hemorrhage. After 10 days of therapy, a stool specimen was positive for a strain of *S. typhi* resistant to ampicillin, carbenicillin, and kanamycin in addition to the other 4 antimicrobials.

(Reported by Stephen N. Cohen, M.D., Division of Clinical Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, School of Medicine, University of California, San Francisco Medical Center.)

Editorial Note

This is the 52nd case of typhoid fever in the United States reported to CDC due to a strain related to the recent epidemic in Mexico (MMWR, Vol. 21, Nos. 21, 24, 34, and 38, and Vol. 22, No. 18). In Mexico, most of the epidemic strains have had a characteristic pattern of resistance to 4 antimicrobials including chloramphenicol, and a small proportion have also been resistant to ampicillin. The initial isolate from this patient was sensitive to ampicillin, as have been all other isolates from typhoid patients in the United States. There are 2 possible explanations for the finding of ampicillin resistance in the strain recovered after ampicillin treatment. The drug may have selected out an ampicillin resistant strain initially undetected in the predominantly ampicillin-sensitive population. More probably, the ampicillin-sensitive strain acquired an episome conferring resistance to

SALMONELLA TYPHI – Continued

ampicillin, carbenicillin, and kanamycin from another enteric bacterium.

Co-trimoxazole, a combination of trimethoprim and sulfamethoxazole, available in the United States only as an investigational new drug, has been demonstrated to be efficacious in the treatment of illness due to multiply sensitive *S. typhi (1).* Although published and confirmed data on the efficacy of this drug combination in the treatment of typhoid fever due to organisms resistant to both chloramphenicol and ampicillin are not yet available, it should be considered in the treatment of such cases.

Reference

1. Sardesai HV, Karandikar RS, Harshe RG: Comparative trial of co-trimoxazole and chloramphenicol in typhoid fever. Brit Med J 1:82-83, 1973

Erratum, Vol. 22, No. 20, p. 176

In the article, "Follow-up on Technical Problems with FTA-ABS Test for Syphilis – Stability of Lyophilized Sorbent," correct the last sentence in the first paragraph to read: Studies by 2 commercial laboratories on the stability of liquid sorbent have shown that it has measurable loss of activity when stored for periods of 24-36 months, thus confirming earlier studies *(1).*

The Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, circulation 35,000, is published by the Center for Disease Control, Atlanta, Ga.

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Editor, MMWR — Michael B. Gregg, M.D.

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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