



Morbidity and Mortality

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

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EPIDEMIOLOGIC NOTES AND REPORTS

MUMPS IN AN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL - New York

Between March 2 and April 30, 1973, 121 cases of mumps (infectious parotitis) occurred among 899 children in the kindergarten through 3rd grades of an Orange County, New York, elementary school (Figure 1). The overall sex-specific attack rates were 14.8 per hundred for males and 12.2 per hundred for females. The majority of cases were in 1st and 2nd grade students (77 of 121), and the grade-specific attack rates in unvaccinated children in these 2 grades were 21.0 and 18.8 per hundred, respectively. Six cases occurred among 178 children (3.4%) with a previous history of mumps vaccination, and 115 cases among 721 children (16.0%) with no vaccination history for mumps. Vaccine efficacy was calculated to be 79%. It was confirmed that 3 of the 6 children who developed mumps after vaccination had received live mumps vaccine; however, at least 1 of the 3 remaining children

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had received killed mumps vaccine, and confirmatory history was not available for the last 2.

One child developed mumps encephalitis, was hospitalized in a local general hospital for 7 days, and made an uneventful recovery. In addition to the above cases, a teacher, age 22, developed a severe case of mumps and was absent for

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

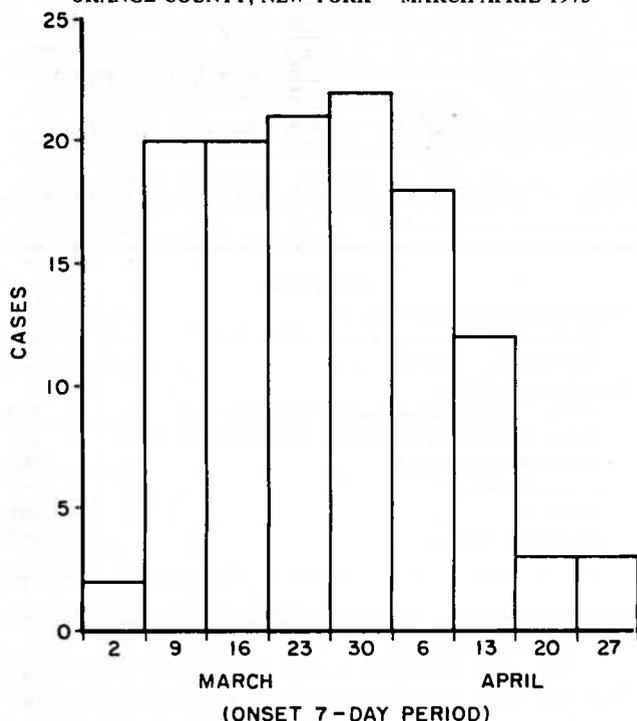
DISEASE	22nd WEEK ENDING		MEDIAN 1968-1972	CUMULATIVE, FIRST 22 WEEKS		
	June 2, 1973	June 3, 1972		1973	1972	MEDIAN 1968-1972
Aseptic meningitis	46	37	37	831	789	519
Brucellosis	1	5	4	55	58	63
Chickenpox	3,880	3,795	---	124,807	94,060	---
Diphtheria	2	1	1	86	47	71
Encephalitis, primary:						
Arthropod-borne and unspecified	20	14	15	442	343	424
Encephalitis, post-infectious	8	4	9	120	116	144
Hepatitis, serum (Hepatitis B)	160	136	136	3,251	4,015	2,931
Hepatitis, infectious (Hepatitis A)	849	868	868	21,747	24,127	23,805
Malaria	2	22	39	97	553	1,111
Measles (rubeola)	852	995	995	19,630	21,465	21,465
Meningococcal infections, total	31	28	32	744	723	1,383
Civilian	30	28	30	726	693	1,236
Military	1	—	1	18	30	146
Mumps	1,547	1,694	2,745	44,337	46,536	60,173
Rubella (German measles)	778	536	1,695	22,198	17,198	34,577
Tetanus	2	2	3	35	39	44
Tuberculosis, new active	721	691	---	13,570	13,982	---
Tularemia	—	1	2	26	43	43
Typhoid fever	6	7	7	336	123	107
Typhus, tick-borne (Rky. Mt. spotted fever)	25	20	15	91	74	57
Venereal Diseases:						
Gonorrhea	13,466	12,618	---	323,761	287,306	---
Syphilis, primary and secondary	480	417	---	11,248	10,063	---
Rabies in animals	61	83	59	1,559	1,917	1,658

TABLE II. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OF LOW FREQUENCY

	Cum.		Cum.
Anthrax:	1	Poliomyelitis, total: Pa. - 1	2
Botulism:	9	Paralytic: Pa. - 1	2
Congenital rubella syndrome:	11	Psittacosis: Calif. - 1, Conn. - 1	7
Leprosy: Mich. - 1	47	Rabies in man:	—
Leptospirosis: Calif. - 1	13	Trichinosis: Calif. - 1, N.Y.C. - 1, Tex. - 1	38
Plague:	—	Typhus, murine: Calif. - 1, Tex. - 1	11

MUMPS - Continued

Figure 1
121 MUMPS CASES, BY WEEK OF ONSET
ORANGE COUNTY, NEW YORK - MARCH-APRIL 1973



14 school days. No additional cases of mumps were reported from other school districts in the county.

(Reported by Reuben Tizes, M.D., Commissioner of Health,

Shirley Van Zetta, P.H.N., and Joseph Beaver, Public Health Advisor, Orange County Department of Health; Ann S. Krawczyk, School-Nurse Teacher, Scotchtown Avenue School, Goshen Central School District, Goshen, New York; and Alan R. Hinman, M.D., Assistant Commissioner for Epidemiology and Preventive Health Services, New York State Department of Health.)

Editorial Note

The reported vaccine efficacy of 79% is lower than the 90% or greater figure usually reported in epidemics of measles (1), rubella (2), or mumps (3) after use of live virus vaccines. In this outbreak the number of children who developed mumps after vaccination is small, and any change in this number would produce relatively large changes in calculated vaccine efficacy. In particular, children developing mumps after killed mumps vaccine, which provides only temporary immunity, would lower the calculated vaccine efficacy if included in the "vaccinated" group. Although these data suggest a lower vaccine efficacy for live mumps vaccine than that reported previously and than that achieved with other live virus vaccines, more information is needed in epidemic situations to confirm these differences. Available serologic data at present indicate that immunity following live mumps vaccine is as durable as immunity following live measles vaccine (4).

References

1. Brandling-Bennett AD, Landrigan PJ, Baker EL: Failure of vaccinated children to transmit measles. JAMA 224:616, 1973
2. Center for Disease Control: Rubella Surveillance Report No. 3, October 1971
3. Sugg WC, Finger JA, Levine RH, Pagano JS: Field evaluation of live virus mumps vaccine. J Pediat 72:461-466, 1968
4. Weibel RE, Buynak EB, Stokes J, Hilleman MR: Measurement of immunity following live mumps (5 years), measles (3 years), and rubella (2½ years) virus vaccines. Pediatrics 49:334, 1972

SURVEILLANCE SUMMARY

RABIES - United States, January-February 1973

A total of 494 cases of rabies in animals were reported for the United States in January and February 1973. This is 104 fewer cases than for the same period of 1972. The 366 cases in wildlife accounted for 75% of the total. Ninety-three percent of the cases in wildlife were in skunks and foxes: 211 cases in skunks were reported from 33 states, and 131 cases in foxes from 13 states. The other wildlife cases were in raccoons (13), bats (5), mongooses (4), a coyote, a coati mundi, and a flying squirrel. Rabies cases were recorded in 128 domestic animals: 78 were in cattle, 27 in dogs, 13 in cats, 7 in horses and mules, 2 in pigs, and 1 in a sheep.

Thirty-one states and Puerto Rico reported cases for the 2-month period. Minnesota (51 cases), Kentucky (46), Iowa (43), and Tennessee (43) recorded the most cases. Seven counties reported 5 or more cases in January or February: Butler and Crenshaw Counties, Alabama; Marshall County, Iowa; Mercer County, Kentucky; Bledsoe and Wilson Counties, Tennessee; and Augusta County, Virginia. In all these counties except Marshall, which is endemic for skunk rabies, fox rabies is predominant.

The major trend for January and February was an expected seasonal increase in rabies cases in foxes. However, the number of reported cases in all animals was down compared with totals for the same months of the previous year.

There were 35 fewer cases in January 1973 than in January 1972 and 68 fewer cases in February 1973 than in February 1972.

On April 6, 1973, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) announced the licensure of a new killed virus vaccine to protect animals against rabies. The vaccine, made from rabies virus grown in suckling mouse brain tissue, is manufactured and sold by Douglas Pharmacal Industries, Inc., Lenexa, Kansas, and is the same type used for both animal and human vaccination in Latin America. USDA officials recommend that the vaccine be administered to dogs and cats at 3 months of age and then at yearly intervals. This is the same regimen recommended for all of the inactivated vaccines licensed in the United States.

(Reported by the Office of Veterinary Public Health Services, and the Rabies Control 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: Chief, Rabies Control Unit, Viral Diseases Branch
Epidemiology Program
Lawrenceville, Georgia 30245

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES
FOR WEEKS ENDING JUNE 2, 1973 AND JUNE 3, 1972 (22nd 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	46	1	3,880	2	86	20	14	8	160	849	868
NEW ENGLAND	-	-	738	1	3	1	2	-	6	54	101
Maine *	-	-	18	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	35
New Hampshire	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	12
Vermont	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Massachusetts	-	-	270	1	1	-	-	-	1	18	30
Rhode Island	-	-	154	-	2	-	1	-	3	10	13
Connecticut	-	-	237	-	-	-	1	-	2	18	8
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	5	-	356	-	-	2	1	1	25	142	117
Upstate New York	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	39	26
New York City	3	-	196	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	29
New Jersey	-	-	NN	-	-	-	-	-	7	49	28
Pennsylvania	-	-	160	-	-	2	-	1	13	54	34
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	3	-	1,411	-	-	7	-	2	19	92	182
Ohio	-	-	195	-	-	3	-	-	5	15	60
Indiana *	-	-	129	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	2
Illinois	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	5	21	44
Michigan	2	-	304	-	-	3	-	-	6	43	63
Wisconsin	-	-	783	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	13
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	-	-	457	-	7	4	-	-	3	44	26
Minnesota	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	3
Iowa	-	-	232	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	3
Missouri	-	-	140	-	-	4	-	-	-	14	2
North Dakota	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	8
Nebraska	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Kansas	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	8
SOUTH ATLANTIC	6	-	266	-	-	1	4	-	11	107	124
Delaware	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
Maryland	-	-	22	-	-	-	1	-	-	9	14
District of Columbia	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Virginia	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	2	24	21
West Virginia	-	-	153	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7
North Carolina	-	-	NN	-	-	-	2	-	3	21	25
South Carolina	1	-	40	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	12
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	5
Florida	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	37	33
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	7	-	49	-	-	-	-	2	9	50	29
Kentucky	-	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	7
Tennessee	2	-	NN	-	-	-	-	1	5	27	19
Alabama	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	9	2
Mississippi	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	5	1	207	1	6	1	-	-	9	98	69
Arkansas *	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Louisiana *	1	-	NN	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	7
Oklahoma	-	-	36	-	-	1	-	-	3	27	16
Texas	4	-	167	1	6	-	-	-	5	61	44
MOUNTAIN	-	-	65	-	2	-	2	1	2	30	33
Montana	-	-	8	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	4
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
Wyoming	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Colorado	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8
New Mexico	-	-	19	-	2	-	-	-	1	19	6
Arizona *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	8
Utah	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2
Nevada *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
PACIFIC	20	-	331	-	68	4	5	2	76	232	187
Washington	-	-	298	-	63	-	-	-	-	14	15
Oregon	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	1	12	40
California	19	-	-	-	2	3	5	2	74	199	124
Alaska	-	-	8	-	-	1	-	-	1	4	6
Hawaii	1	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
Guam *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	12
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

*Delayed reports: Chickenpox: Me. 5, Ark. 1, Guam 12
Encephalitis, primary: Ind. delete 1

Hepatitis A: Me. 4, Ark. 2, La. delete 1,
Ariz. 3, Nev. 9, Guam 1

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES
FOR WEEKS ENDING JUNE 2, 1973 AND JUNE 3, 1972 (22nd 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	2	97	852	19,630	21,465	31	744	723	1,547	44,337	778	22,198
NEW ENGLAND	1	9	193	6,759	2,185	2	34	31	68	2,018	157	3,208
Maine *	-	-	-	35	217	-	-	3	2	166	-	62
New Hampshire *	-	-	3	816	196	-	6	2	3	162	19	338
Vermont	-	2	5	104	98	-	2	-	6	221	10	40
Massachusetts	-	3	81	3,640	379	-	11	15	18	661	46	1,811
Rhode Island	-	-	53	520	419	-	1	9	22	220	24	197
Connecticut	1	4	51	1,644	876	2	14	2	17	588	58	760
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	-	14	117	1,609	788	5	107	84	277	5,594	140	3,495
Upstate New York	-	8	29	447	105	1	39	22	NN	NN	28	307
New York City	-	1	25	737	176	1	20	25	170	3,324	17	333
New Jersey	-	1	28	230	461	2	25	18	38	1,216	87	2,605
Pennsylvania	-	4	35	195	46	1	23	19	69	1,054	8	250
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	1	14	242	6,568	8,542	2	92	97	334	11,923	232	4,861
Ohio	-	2	2	235	210	-	41	34	65	2,227	5	576
Indiana	-	2	5	499	1,090	-	2	10	35	904	19	846
Illinois	1	8	79	1,536	3,114	1	18	22	79	2,056	31	746
Michigan	-	2	130	3,394	1,511	1	26	27	55	3,318	119	1,387
Wisconsin	-	-	26	904	2,617	-	5	4	100	3,418	58	1,306
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	-	4	40	396	890	1	58	60	144	4,038	24	1,123
Minnesota	-	1	-	15	15	1	1	13	-	73	8	197
Iowa	-	-	16	252	633	-	11	2	92	2,658	2	165
Missouri	-	1	24	47	152	-	29	18	40	501	1	239
North Dakota	-	1	-	52	47	-	3	-	-	60	12	269
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	4	-	3	2	1	13	-	21
Nebraska	-	-	-	3	18	-	4	9	1	84	1	137
Kansas	-	1	-	27	21	-	7	16	10	649	-	95
SOUTH ATLANTIC	-	12	49	943	1,729	8	124	159	158	5,153	27	1,611
Delaware	-	-	-	5	20	-	-	1	5	221	1	8
Maryland	-	-	1	2	12	2	19	28	13	515	1	9
District of Columbia	-	-	-	3	2	-	2	7	-	37	-	2
Virginia	-	4	28	383	54	2	21	38	33	511	6	377
West Virginia	-	-	12	163	205	-	2	6	74	1,770	8	243
North Carolina	-	3	-	4	28	2	25	22	NN	NN	2	189
South Carolina	-	1	-	51	206	-	10	14	2	319	-	73
Georgia	-	-	1	40	131	-	17	3	-	25	-	7
Florida	-	4	7	292	1,071	2	28	40	31	1,755	9	703
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	-	2	9	543	954	-	65	59	138	3,106	30	1,064
Kentucky	-	-	2	350	477	-	24	20	39	1,001	10	358
Tennessee	-	-	7	150	183	-	23	22	99	1,304	19	385
Alabama	-	2	-	4	126	-	13	11	-	353	-	155
Mississippi	-	-	-	39	168	-	5	6	-	448	1	166
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	-	9	32	590	1,211	9	119	88	123	2,864	20	1,318
Arkansas *	-	-	-	63	11	-	12	7	50	291	1	105
Louisiana	-	2	15	80	78	2	25	26	-	50	3	93
Oklahoma	-	1	8	48	9	1	11	6	30	323	3	160
Texas	-	6	9	399	1,113	6	71	49	43	2,200	13	960
MOUNTAIN	-	7	25	437	1,532	-	19	13	45	2,115	20	2,218
Montana	-	1	-	12	12	-	4	2	1	195	2	443
Idaho	-	-	23	216	17	-	1	3	-	105	-	26
Wyoming	-	-	-	10	45	-	-	1	-	417	-	5
Colorado	-	1	1	82	458	-	5	2	15	318	17	1,495
New Mexico	-	1	1	101	96	-	3	1	16	844	1	165
Arizona *	-	4	-	15	752	-	3	1	-	140	-	16
Utah	-	-	-	1	152	-	1	2	13	89	-	65
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	7	-	3
PACIFIC	-	26	145	1,785	3,634	4	126	132	260	7,526	128	3,300
Washington	-	2	21	824	854	2	15	11	37	1,296	37	583
Oregon	-	2	15	386	44	-	10	11	56	1,403	10	678
California	-	19	47	502	2,640	2	97	103	129	4,059	72	2,010
Alaska	-	2	60	60	11	-	4	4	15	570	7	9
Hawaii	-	1	2	13	85	-	-	3	23	198	2	20
Guam *	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	9	-	6	-	5
Puerto Rico	-	-	47	1,379	403	-	4	3	28	480	-	20
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	15	-	1

*Delayed reports: Measles: Me. 8, N.H. 65, Ariz. 4
Mumps: Me. 8, Ark. 13, Guam 1
Rubella: Me. 1, N.H. delete 8

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES
FOR WEEKS ENDING JUNE 2, 1973 AND JUNE 3, 1972 (22nd 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	35	721	13,570	26	6	336	25	91	13,466	480	61	1,559
NEW ENGLAND	2	41	475	-	-	5	-	1	251	8	-	80
Maine	-	2	35	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	46
New Hampshire	-	1	31	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	27
Vermont	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	3
Massachusetts *	-	13	255	-	-	5	-	1	84	6	-	4
Rhode Island	1	5	36	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	-	-
Connecticut	1	20	106	-	-	-	-	-	87	2	-	-
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	5	181	2,824	-	1	23	1	3	2,111	94	-	8
Upstate New York	-	10	503	-	-	3	1	2	330	13	-	4
New York City	3	86	1,065	-	1	9	-	-	1,071	52	-	-
New Jersey	2	35	490	-	-	6	-	-	271	20	-	-
Pennsylvania	-	50	766	-	-	5	-	1	439	9	-	4
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	4	73	2,088	-	2	17	1	1	1,205	14	5	142
Ohio *	1	19	641	-	-	5	1	1	314	8	2	20
Indiana	-	15	301	-	-	-	-	-	252	2	2	40
Illinois	2	25	591	-	1	4	-	-	141	1	1	41
Michigan	-	14	478	-	1	6	-	-	354	3	-	2
Wisconsin	1	-	77	-	-	2	-	-	144	-	-	39
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	5	24	503	4	-	8	1	2	872	4	16	445
Minnesota	-	2	64	-	-	3	-	-	132	-	5	152
Iowa	-	-	43	-	-	-	-	-	83	-	7	109
Missouri	4	11	237	4	-	3	1	2	364	4	1	38
North Dakota	1	1	17	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	2	72
South Dakota	-	5	36	-	-	1	-	-	18	-	-	32
Nebraska	-	1	39	-	-	1	-	-	105	-	-	2
Kansas	-	4	67	-	-	-	-	-	158	-	1	40
SOUTH ATLANTIC	5	107	2,593	6	-	217	14	47	3,761	164	5	130
Delaware	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	1	28	9	-	-
Maryland	-	18	259	-	-	4	-	1	236	8	-	7
District of Columbia	-	1	125	-	-	-	-	-	231	8	-	-
Virginia	-	14	353	1	-	-	7	15	289	35	-	44
West Virginia	-	5	136	-	-	2	-	-	51	-	1	15
North Carolina *	-	16	412	1	-	3	6	16	675	1	1	1
South Carolina	-	8	249	-	-	2	1	8	293	17	-	1
Georgia	1	18	433	3	-	1	-	6	1,067	36	1	42
Florida	4	27	596	1	-	205	-	-	891	50	2	20
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	6	50	1,184	5	1	7	2	10	1,037	14	7	287
Kentucky	1	9	297	1	-	1	-	-	164	9	5	153
Tennessee	3	17	362	3	1	4	2	8	423	4	2	103
Alabama	2	15	316	-	-	2	-	2	263	-	-	31
Mississippi	-	9	209	1	-	-	-	-	187	1	-	-
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	5	64	1,377	11	1	11	6	24	1,845	36	19	313
Arkansas *	-	4	154	4	-	2	-	3	423	-	5	71
Louisiana *	2	5	241	-	1	3	-	-	375	21	2	20
Oklahoma	1	5	124	5	-	1	6	21	160	2	7	103
Texas	2	50	858	2	-	5	-	-	887	13	5	119
MOUNTAIN	-	37	439	-	-	5	-	-	466	15	-	17
Montana	-	-	14	-	-	2	-	-	27	-	-	-
Idaho	-	5	22	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-
Wyoming	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado	-	6	81	-	-	-	-	-	80	5	-	-
New Mexico	-	4	95	-	-	1	-	-	144	5	-	2
Arizona *	-	20	172	-	-	2	-	-	97	3	-	15
Utah	-	2	16	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	89	2	-	-
PACIFIC	3	144	2,087	-	1	43	-	3	1,918	131	9	137
Washington	-	3	174	-	-	3	-	2	160	7	-	-
Oregon	-	7	110	-	-	2	-	1	214	-	-	1
California	3	124	1,629	-	1	37	-	-	1,471	121	9	129
Alaska	-	7	54	-	-	-	-	-	40	3	-	7
Hawaii	-	3	120	-	-	1	-	-	33	-	-	-
Guam *	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	3	4	233	-	-	2	-	-	110	25	1	18
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-

*Delayed reports: TB: Ohio delete 4, N.C. delete 1, Guam 3
Tularemia: Ark. 1
Typhoid: Ariz. 1

RMSF: Ark. 1
Gonorrhea: La. delete 4, Guam 6
Rabies: Mass. 1, Ariz. 2

TABLE IV. DEATHS IN 122 UNITED STATES CITIES FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 2, 1973

Week No.
22

(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	693	411	14	25	SOUTH ATLANTIC	1,071	587	42	36
Boston, Mass.	215	111	9	5	Atlanta, Ga.	164	90	5	2
Bridgeport, Conn.	38	19	1	3	Baltimore, Md.	174	107	3	3
Cambridge, Mass.	25	18	—	6	Charlotte, N. C.	59	23	3	—
Fall River, Mass.	28	22	—	—	Jacksonville, Fla.	67	36	2	1
Hartford, Conn.	49	30	3	3	Miami, Fla.	141	80	10	5
Lowell, Mass.	26	15	—	1	Norfolk, Va.	38	17	5	1
Lynn, Mass.	13	5	—	—	Richmond, Va.	83	37	3	5
New Bedford, Mass.	39	24	—	1	Savannah, Ga.	33	15	—	3
New Haven, Conn.	44	25	—	1	St. Petersburg, Fla.	97	78	2	4
Providence, R. I.	66	45	—	3	Tampa, Fla.	68	37	2	7
Somerville, Mass.	13	11	—	—	Washington, D. C.	93	42	3	3
Springfield, Mass.	48	32	—	2	Wilmington, Del.	54	25	4	2
Waterbury, Conn.	22	14	—	—	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	644	324	51	24
Worcester, Mass.	67	40	1	—	Birmingham, Ala.	110	58	8	4
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	3,030	1,852	94	84	Chattanooga, Tenn.	54	30	3	2
Albany, N. Y.	75	45	7	2	Knoxville, Tenn.	45	28	2	1
Allentown, Pa.	27	23	—	1	Louisville, Ky.	96	48	5	5
Buffalo, N. Y.	139	85	6	6	Memphis, Tenn.	142	59	22	1
Camden, N. J.	51	33	2	2	Mobile, Ala.	61	26	2	2
Elizabeth, N. J.	31	22	—	2	Montgomery, Ala.	38	18	2	1
Erie, Pa.	38	26	1	4	Nashville, Tenn.	98	57	7	8
Jersey City, N. J.	41	29	—	2	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	1,186	652	54	30
Newark, N. J.	63	31	2	3	Austin, Tex.	40	22	4	4
New York City, N. Y. †	1,515	919	46	41	Baton Rouge, La.	47	27	2	1
Paterson, N. J.	38	24	4	1	Corpus Christi, Tex.	34	20	—	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	395	221	14	3	Dallas, Tex.	146	70	4	2
Pittsburgh, Pa.	157	94	6	4	El Paso, Tex.	64	36	7	5
Reading, Pa.	37	25	—	—	Fort Worth, Tex.	82	48	5	—
Rochester, N. Y.	139	89	1	5	Houston, Tex.	226	124	7	6
Schenectady, N. Y.	31	22	1	—	Little Rock, Ark.	48	28	3	—
Scranton, Pa.	41	28	—	—	New Orleans, La.	143	71	1	3
Syracuse, N. Y.	91	62	1	—	Oklahoma City, Okla. *	83	49	4	1
Trenton, N. J.	49	28	2	3	San Antonio, Tex.	131	75	7	—
Utica, N. Y.	24	16	—	3	Shreveport, La.	79	44	5	3
Yonkers, N. Y.	48	30	1	2	Tulsa, Okla.	63	38	5	5
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	2,374	1,382	93	63	MOUNTAIN	520	291	24	18
Akron, Ohio	44	29	2	—	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	57	18	1	6
Canton, Ohio	36	20	—	2	Colorado Springs, Colo.	31	15	4	3
Chicago, Ill.	690	377	31	17	Denver, Colo.	102	57	4	3
Cincinnati, Ohio	142	82	3	—	Las Vegas, Nev.	55	32	2	—
Cleveland, Ohio	168	94	4	—	Ogden, Utah	25	15	—	—
Columbus, Ohio	88	50	5	5	Phoenix, Ariz.	120	70	3	—
Dayton, Ohio	113	71	7	—	Pueblo, Colo.	26	17	2	3
Detroit, Mich.	307	171	15	7	Salt Lake City, Utah	52	31	7	1
Evansville, Ind.	48	40	1	1	Tucson, Ariz.	52	36	1	2
Fort Wayne, Ind.	44	21	3	3	PACIFIC	1,390	849	50	33
Gary, Ind.	29	11	1	2	Berkeley, Calif.	14	12	—	—
Grand Rapids, Mich.	69	47	1	3	Fresno, Calif.	51	32	—	1
Indianapolis, Ind.	146	78	6	—	Glendale, Calif.	22	18	—	1
Madison, Wis.	50	26	4	7	Honolulu, Hawaii	35	19	3	1
Milwaukee, Wis.	122	85	2	3	Long Beach, Calif.	97	61	4	3
Peoria, Ill.	44	20	3	2	Los Angeles, Calif.	410	244	16	7
Rockford, Ill.	46	26	3	4	Oakland, Calif.	66	31	2	—
South Bend, Ind.	41	25	—	4	Pasadena, Calif.	25	17	—	—
Toledo, Ohio	87	65	1	3	Portland, Oreg.	99	68	4	—
Youngstown, Ohio	60	44	1	—	Sacramento, Calif.	62	33	3	2
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	727	452	33	19	San Diego, Calif.	104	64	4	2
Des Moines, Iowa	66	37	6	1	San Francisco, Calif.	163	96	3	2
Duluth, Minn.	17	16	—	2	San Jose, Calif.	45	21	4	1
Kansas City, Kans.	27	11	2	—	Seattle, Wash.	117	79	5	5
Kansas City, Mo.	124	74	6	1	Spokane, Wash.	47	33	1	4
Lincoln, Nebr.	21	14	1	—	Tacoma, Wash.	33	21	1	4
Minneapolis, Minn.	90	59	4	1	Total	11,635	6,800	455	332
Omaha, Nebr.	75	49	—	—	Expected Number	12,411	7,078	539	400
St. Louis, Mo.	180	114	10	6	Cumulative Total (includes reported corrections for previous weeks)	294,281	174,798	10,765	13,364
St. Paul, Minn.	71	43	1	1					
Wichita, Kans.	56	35	3	7					

†Delayed report for week ending May 26, 1973

*Estimate based on average percent of divisional total

EPIDEMIOLOGIC NOTES AND REPORTS
TUBERCULOSIS — Arizona

In November 1972, the Yavapai County Health Department, through a routine school tuberculin testing program, identified a 7-year-old American Indian boy as a tuberculin reactor; he was the only reactor in his first grade class. Follow-up investigation of the student's 12 household contacts yielded a 100% reactor rate. The members gave no history of previous tuberculin tests or chest X-rays, tuberculosis in the family, or known contact with any other tuberculosis cases. Chest X-rays were performed on all reactors, and they were evaluated in an outpatient clinic; 3 active cases of tuberculosis were identified. The 29-year-old mother had far advanced active cavitary disease, and the 49-year-old grandfather and an 18-year-old uncle had minimal active tuberculosis. All 3 patients had sputum specimens positive for *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*.

Following the identification of the 3 active cases, 23 non-household contacts were examined. Of this group, 65% had a positive tuberculin test. A 24-year-old aunt of the student was subsequently diagnosed as having moderately advanced active tuberculosis with a positive sputum specimen.

During the course of the investigation of other persons associated with the student and subsequent contact investigation, a total of 35 individuals were screened. Of this number, 24 were identified as having positive tuberculin reactions (reactor rate 77%). The 4 patients with active tuberculosis are currently at home on chemotherapy. In addition, 24 reactors, including the student, are receiving isoniazid prophylaxis.

The investigation was completed within 3 months after identification of the initial reactor.

(Reported by C. E. Yount, Jr., M.D., Director, and Marie Highland, P.H.N., Yavapai County Health Department; Suzanne Dandoy, M.D., Director, Preventive Health Services, Anne S. Elliott, P.H.N., and Philip M. Hotchkiss, D.V.M., State Epidemiologist, Arizona Department of Health; and a Public Health Advisor, Tuberculosis Branch, State and Community Services Division, CDC.)

Editorial Note

Routine tuberculin skin-testing of school children generally reveals low reactor rates. In the United States, average reactor rates are now down to 0.2% for school entrants. However, selective tuberculin testing in high-risk groups is valuable in identifying reactors. For all of these, follow-up investigation is the key element. The tuberculin test can only identify infection; it does not find or prevent cases.

This outbreak illustrates the value of prompt and thorough investigation of the family and associates of an infected child in terms of finding cases of active disease and other infected persons. The investigation could not have been considered complete, however, until the cases and reactors had been started on treatment, and the health department's responsibility in containing such an outbreak cannot be considered complete until these persons have finished their prescribed course of therapy.

SURVEILLANCE SUMMARY
ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER — United States, 1972

In 1972, 528 cases of Rocky Mountain spotted fever were reported to CDC. Clinical case reports were available on 212 cases, 95% of them from 5 states, Alabama, North Carolina, Ohio, Tennessee, and Virginia. As in the past, the Rocky Mountain states reported few cases of the disease. Among the 212 cases there were 11 deaths. One hundred fifty-one cases (71%) were in children less than 19-years-old. (Reported by the Viral Diseases Branch, Epidemiology Program, CDC.)

Editorial Note

With growing numbers of Americans participating in backpacking and other camping activities, it is becoming increasingly important that physicians be aware of diseases that occur from exposures in sylvan settings. Recently, there have been many inquiries concerning the availability and use of Rocky Mountain spotted fever vaccine. The Advisory Com-

mittee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) in its statement on Rocky Mountain spotted fever (Supplement, MMWR, Vol. 21, No. 25) recommends vaccine routinely only for those persons with laboratory exposure to *Rickettsia rickettsii* and in some cases for persons with regular occupational exposure. The ACIP advises that persons with casual or recreational exposure to ticks wear protective clothing and check exposed skin areas regularly for ticks.

Rocky Mountain spotted fever should be included in the differential diagnosis of patients from endemic areas with a febrile illness. The serologic response to the clinical infection does not occur within the first week of illness. In fatal cases, death usually occurs 7-14 days after onset of symptoms. Therefore, physicians should not wait for laboratory confirmation of the diagnosis to begin treatment with the appropriate antibiotic, tetracycline or chloramphenicol

INTERNATIONAL NOTES
INFLUENZA

Argentina

An influenza outbreak began approximately April 1, 1973, in the general population of Viedma, Rio Negro Province. Some cases showed mild neurologic symptoms. Nine strains of virus A have been isolated.

World Influenza Centre, London

Hemagglutination-inhibition tests have indicated that strains of virus B, isolated from localized influenza outbreaks

recently reported in Japan, are antigenically close to the strains intermediate between the new variant B/HK/5/72 and the previous B strains. Such intermediate strains were already isolated in Hannover, Federal Republic of Germany, and from an outbreak in a boarding school in England.

(Reported by the World Health Organization: Weekly Epidemiological Record, Vol. 48, No. 22, June 1, 1973.)

INTERNATIONAL NOTES
QUARANTINE MEASURES

No official information has been received from the World Health Organization on the 1973 vaccination certificate requirements of the People's Republic of China, Republic of China (Taiwan), or the Ryukyu Islands. The following recommendations on immunization and prophylaxis are made:

People's Republic
of China

Smallpox; cholera; polio*; typhoid*; hepatitis* (based on information received from the State Department).

Republic of
China (Taiwan)

Smallpox; cholera (from arrivals from infected areas); polio*; typhoid*; hepa-

titis* (based on 1972 requirements and recommendations).

Ryukyu Islands

Smallpox; cholera and yellow fever (< 6 months - from arrivals from infected areas); polio*; hepatitis* (based on 1972 requirements and recommendations).

(Reported by the Quarantine Branch, Epidemiology Program, CDC.)

*See "Supplement - Vaccination Certificate Requirements for International Travel," MMWR, Vol. 22, No. 17, footnotes on Immunizations and Prophylaxis Recommendations by Public Health Service, pages iii and iv, revised May 10, 1973.

SURVEILLANCE SUMMARY
SMALLPOX - Worldwide

Through May 28, 1973, 66,185 cases of smallpox had been reported to the World Health Organization, an increase of 95% over the total recorded at this time last year. Major epidemics in northern India and Bangladesh are entirely responsible for this increase in incidence.

On the African continent, the only known endemic foci are now confined to Ethiopia, where a 73% decrease in incidence has been registered so far this year. A residual focus in

Botswana, now believed to be contained, accounted for 16 cases in 1973, while single case importations into Somalia and the French Territory of the Afars and the Issas have been rapidly contained. Sudan, which last year recorded over 800 cases of smallpox, has detected no cases in 1973.

(Reported by the World Health Organization: Weekly Epidemiological Record, Vol. 48, No. 22, June 1, 1973.)

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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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