



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

RABIES EXPOSURE - Kansas, Florida

In May and June 1973, reports of rabies exposure were received by CDC from Kansas and Florida; these 2 episodes are summarized below.

Kansas: In the first week of May 1973, 5 raccoon kittens, 5- to 6-weeks-old, were found on a farm near Nashville, Kansas. Three of the raccoons died within 2 weeks; none were examined by a veterinarian or pathologist. The last week in May, the fourth raccoon was exhibited to a class at the local school and handled by many of the children. Shortly thereafter, the raccoon refused to eat, and the family attempted to force-feed it by dipping their fingers in milk and then placing them in the raccoon's mouth. On June 6, the raccoon died. Its brain was examined at the State diagnostic laboratory and found to be positive for rabies by the fluorescent antibody (FA) method. The fifth raccoon was then

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killed and examined; it was negative for rabies. While no specific bite wounds were identified, 250 persons had possible exposure to rabies through intimate handling of the animal; 51 of the 250 persons were given post-exposure prophylaxis. (Reported by Giles Freeman, M.D., private physician, Pratt, Kansas; and Donald E. Wilcox, M.D., State Epidemiologist, Kansas State Department of Health.)

Florida: On May 20, 1973, Santa Fe College biologists trapped a wild bobcat near Gainesville, Florida. Later that day, 1 biologist was bitten by the animal, and another was scratched.

TABLE I. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES

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

DISEASE	25th WEEK ENDING		MEDIAN 1968-1972	CUMULATIVE, FIRST 25 WEEKS		
	June 23, 1973	June 24, 1972		1973	1972	MEDIAN 1968-1972
Aseptic meningitis	74	50	72	1,020	936	851
Brucellosis	19	4	6	78	74	77
Chickenpox	2,614	3,194	---	136,393	104,890	---
Diphtheria	1	1	1	92	51	82
Encephalitis, primary:						
Arthropod-borne and unspecified	18	32	21	512	410	467
Encephalitis, post-infectious	10	9	13	147	142	178
Hepatitis, serum (Hepatitis B)	180	166	141	3,795	4,536	3,406
Hepatitis, infectious (Hepatitis A)	935	971	971	24,599	27,213	26,924
Malaria	3	9	56	114	578	1,258
Measles (rubeola)	577	746	746	21,835	24,240	24,240
Meningococcal infections, total	24	28	40	818	791	1,510
Civilian	24	28	37	799	758	1,359
Military	---	---	3	19	33	157
Mumps	1,110	1,215	1,788	48,822	50,777	66,656
Rubella (German measles)	776	435	998	24,420	18,791	39,063
Tetanus	1	9	5	38	51	52
Tuberculosis, new active	645	728	---	15,396	15,959	---
Tularemia	7	1	5	44	49	49
Typhoid fever	9	6	6	366	148	131
Typhus, tick-borne (Rky. Mt. spotted fever)	41	24	22	213	142	115
Venereal Diseases:						
Gonorrhea	17,214	13,622	---	373,069	331,314	---
Syphilis, primary and secondary	560	443	---	12,701	11,543	---
Rabies in animals	79	77	64	1,806	2,174	1,830

TABLE II. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OF LOW FREQUENCY

	Cum.		Cum.
Anthrax:	1	Poliomyelitis, total:	2
Botulism: Ore.-2	13	Paralytic:	2
Congenital rubella syndrome:	14	Psittacosis:	9
Leprosy: Calif.-1	50	Rabies in man:	---
Leptospirosis:	13	Trichinosis:	41
Plague:	---	Typhus, murine: Neb.-1, Tex.-2	16

RABIES — Continued

On June 1, the bobcat was ill, and 1 of the biologists attempted to tube-feed it. The bobcat regurgitated the food back through the tube into the biologist's face and mouth. Later that day the bobcat suffered a respiratory arrest, and mouth-to-mouth resuscitation was performed; nevertheless, the bobcat died. Its brain was examined by the Florida Division of Health and found to be positive for rabies by the FA method. Fourteen persons who had close contact with the animal are currently receiving post-exposure prophylaxis.

(Reported by Clifford Cole, M.D., Director, Alachua County Health Department; J. Nichols, D.V.M., State Veterinarian, and Ralph B. Hogan, M.D., State Epidemiologist, Florida Division of Health.)

HUMAN SALMONELLOSIS ASSOCIATED WITH CERTIFIED PET TURTLES

Tennessee, Oregon, California

In April and May 1973, cases of turtle-associated salmonellosis were reported from Tennessee, Oregon, and California. The investigations of these cases are summarized below:

Outbreak 1: On May 5, 1973, a 5-month-old male infant from Chattanooga, Tennessee, became ill with fever and diarrhea. He was hospitalized on May 8, and a stool specimen obtained on admission yielded *Salmonella litchfield*. He was discharged on May 11. On May 14, a 3 1/2-year-old sister of the patient had fever and diarrhea, and *S. litchfield* was also isolated from her stool specimen. The parents of the 2 children were culture-negative, but 2 turtles in the home were found to be infected with *S. litchfield*.

The turtles, which had been purchased at a local pet store on April 20, were from a lot of 33,000 turtles (lot no. 27-10) bred at a Mississippi turtle farm and certified as free of salmonella and Arizona organisms by the Mississippi State Board of Health on February 22, 1973. Two containers with a total of 1,000 turtles from the original lot had been sent to Chattanooga via Kernsville, North Carolina, and subsequently distributed to pet stores in the area.

Outbreak 2: On April 5, 1973, a 16-year-old male from Portland, Oregon, became ill with fever, chills, headache, nausea, vomiting, abdominal cramps, and severe bloody diarrhea which lasted 6 days. He was hospitalized on April 11, and *S. braenderup* was isolated from a stool specimen. The patient's 9-year-old sister and 34-year-old mother had become ill with symptoms compatible with salmonellosis on March 12 and 25, respectively. Stool specimens from both were negative. A pet turtle, which had been purchased by the family on March 11 was found positive for *S. braenderup*. This turtle was from a lot of 13,000 turtles (lot no. 27-1) produced by the same Mississippi turtle farm and certified free of salmonella and Arizona organisms on August 21, 1972. Although no turtles from this lot were available at the pet store, 6 turtles recently received at the store from the Mississippi turtle farm were cultured, and *S. litchfield* was isolated from them. These turtles were from certified lot no. 27-10, the same lot incriminated in Tennessee.

Outbreak 3: On April 6, 1973, a 1-month-old male infant in Orange County, California, became ill with symptoms compatible with salmonellosis 3 weeks after the family purchased a pet turtle. *S. newport* was isolated from the child's stool specimen and also from the turtle. Two other turtles which had been in the household for several months were not cul-

Editorial Note

Wildlife rabies is endemic in the United States, especially in skunks, foxes, and raccoons. Many Americans will engage in activities this summer that may bring them into contact with wild animals. The reports from Kansas and Florida illustrate that wild animals, even if very young, are potentially dangerous. It should be emphasized that animals caught wild should not be handled by untrained personnel, should not be considered safe pets in the home, and may endanger the health of an entire family. In particular, sick wild animals should be handled only by skilled professionals. Extraordinary attempts to save their lives, such as administration of mouth-to-mouth resuscitation in the Florida episode, are strongly discouraged when human life is endangered.

The infected turtle was from a lot of 13,000 turtles (lot no. 27-4) bred at the Mississippi turtle farm. The lot had been certified as salmonella-free by the Mississippi State Board of Health, and 480 turtles of that lot had been shipped to California on February 27, 1973.

(Reported by Luther E. Fredrickson, D.V.M., State Public Health Veterinarian, Tennessee Department of Public Health; Monroe Holmes, D.V.M., State Public Health Veterinarian, Oregon State Board of Health; Tom Hamilton, M.D., Orange County, California, Health Department; George Humphrey, D.V.M., State Public Health Veterinarian, and S. Berson Werner, M.D., Medical Epidemiologist, Bureau of Communicable Disease Control, California State Department of Public Health; and the Bacterial Diseases Branch, Epidemiology Program, CDC.)

Editorial Note

In a recent study, the New Jersey State Department of Health reported that of 16 batches of certified turtles collected in the state, 63% were positive for salmonella or Arizona organisms (MMWR, Vol. 22, No. 14). Health officials were unable to determine whether the certification procedure had failed to detect infected lots or whether turtles had become infected at the retail level. In this report, the finding of the same rare serotype, *S. litchfield*,* in turtles from the same certified lot shipped to 2 different states strongly suggests that the certification procedure failed to detect salmonella contamination of the original lot.

Bacteriologic examination as prescribed in the Food and Drug Administration regulation may fail to detect contamination of turtles especially if the turtles have been pretreated prior to certification with antimicrobial agents such as copper sulfate. There is no established treatment that will permanently eradicate salmonella and Arizona infection in turtles, but antimicrobial treatment could make it impossible to detect infection in the turtles even when optimal laboratory methods are employed.

The 3 certified lots incriminated here represent a total of 59,000 potentially infected turtles. Human cases have been traced to 2 lots, and a third lot has been strongly implicated. This report supports the observation by New Jersey that certification does not guarantee a salmonella-free turtle and demonstrates that the common pet turtle is still a source of human infection despite the current Federal regulations.

*In the period 1968-1972, *S. litchfield* comprised a mean of .6% of all salmonellae reported to CDC.

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES
FOR WEEKS ENDING JUNE 23, 1973 AND JUNE 24, 1972 (25th 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	74	19	2,614	1	92	18	32	10	180	935	971
NEW ENGLAND	3	-	527	-	3	1	-	2	4	68	88
Maine *	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
New Hampshire *	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6
Vermont	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3
Massachusetts	-	-	254	-	1	1	-	-	2	35	42
Rhode Island	3	-	47	-	2	-	-	1	1	12	21
Connecticut	-	-	205	-	-	-	-	1	1	12	13
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	2	-	103	-	-	2	7	2	33	140	128
Upstate New York	1	-	5	-	-	-	4	1	8	57	61
New York City	-	-	94	-	-	-	1	-	6	28	25
New Jersey *	-	-	NN	-	-	-	2	-	9	31	42
Pennsylvania	1	-	4	-	-	2	-	1	10	24	-
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	9	-	1,106	-	-	6	10	5	53	188	181
Ohio *	1	-	190	-	-	3	5	-	21	28	65
Indiana	-	-	67	-	-	-	1	-	-	16	4
Illinois	3	-	-	-	-	1	2	5	18	81	34
Michigan	5	-	353	-	-	2	2	-	14	59	74
Wisconsin	-	-	496	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	1	-	92	-	7	2	4	-	2	29	39
Minnesota *	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Iowa	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4
Missouri	-	-	14	-	-	2	4	-	-	12	19
North Dakota	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
South Dakota	-	-	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	6	2
Nebraska	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Kansas	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	10
SOUTH ATLANTIC	5	3	230	-	-	-	3	-	12	141	120
Delaware	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Maryland	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	1	14	-
District of Columbia	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Virginia	2	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	2	17	8
West Virginia	-	-	113	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	2
North Carolina	1	1	NN	-	-	-	-	-	1	46	31
South Carolina	1	-	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	11
Georgia	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	9
Florida	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	8	22	55
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	3	-	96	-	-	1	2	-	9	50	72
Kentucky	-	-	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	31
Tennessee	1	-	NN	-	-	-	2	-	3	28	33
Alabama	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4
Mississippi	2	-	12	-	-	1	-	-	4	4	4
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	15	2	177	-	7	3	4	1	8	127	100
Arkansas *	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Louisiana *	11	-	NN	-	-	1	3	1	2	10	15
Oklahoma	1	-	18	-	-	2	-	-	2	35	15
Texas	3	2	146	-	7	-	1	-	4	82	61
MOUNTAIN	2	-	71	-	2	-	-	-	5	32	56
Montana	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5
Idaho	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5
Wyoming *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Colorado	1	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	3	12	29
New Mexico	-	-	34	-	2	-	-	-	-	8	4
Arizona *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Utah	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	8
Nevada *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
PACIFIC	34	14	212	1	73	3	2	-	54	170	187
Washington	-	-	189	-	66	-	-	-	2	19	18
Oregon	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	1	16	18
California	34	14	-	-	3	3	2	-	51	123	145
Alaska	-	-	6	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
Hawaii *	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Guam *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Puerto Rico	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	1	14	4
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Delayed reports: Aseptic meningitis: Ohio 8
 Chickenpox Me. 1, Wyo. 1, Hawaii 37, Guam 13
 Hepatitis B: Minn. 2, Ariz. 2

Hepatitis A: Me. 9, N.H. 2, N.J. delete 1, Minn. delete 2, Ark. 2,
 La. delete 2, Ariz. 17, Nev. 3, Hawaii 2, Guam 2

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES
FOR WEEKS ENDING JUNE 23, 1973 AND JUNE 24, 1972 (25th 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	3	114	577	21,835	24,240	24	818	791	1,110	48,822	776	24,420
NEW ENGLAND	-	9	94	7,074	2,741	-	35	34	76	2,302	62	3,452
Maine *	-	-	-	46	227	-	-	3	5	215	-	68
New Hampshire *	-	-	2	826	222	-	6	2	10	180	-	350
Vermont	-	2	4	112	114	-	2	-	1	238	-	43
Massachusetts ..	-	3	44	3,795	513	-	11	17	16	721	41	1,946
Rhode Island	-	-	28	580	501	-	1	10	10	260	1	204
Connecticut	-	4	16	1,715	1,164	-	15	2	34	688	20	841
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	-	16	108	2,038	831	1	115	96	145	6,242	150	3,969
Upstate New York ..	-	10	52	674	115	1	41	23	NN	NN	7	362
New York City	-	1	16	798	201	-	22	30	113	3,736	10	392
New Jersey	-	1	33	314	466	-	27	20	18	1,385	130	2,938
Pennsylvania	-	4	7	252	49	-	25	23	14	1,121	3	277
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	-	16	211	7,588	9,881	5	106	106	269	13,083	156	5,487
Ohio	-	2	11	256	224	1	44	39	39	2,524	12	653
Indiana	-	3	10	532	1,152	-	3	10	24	1,027	3	888
Illinois	-	8	67	1,784	3,628	2	23	24	55	2,206	45	883
Michigan	-	3	94	3,980	1,771	2	31	29	91	3,681	47	1,631
Wisconsin	-	-	29	1,036	3,106	-	5	4	60	3,645	49	1,432
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	-	4	7	419	903	-	65	62	31	4,266	12	1,160
Minnesota	-	1	2	18	18	-	3	13	-	75	1	205
Iowa	-	-	5	272	638	-	15	2	9	2,742	5	180
Missouri	-	1	-	47	156	-	30	20	4	523	-	245
North Dakota	-	1	-	52	48	-	3	-	-	62	5	274
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	4	-	3	2	-	13	-	22
Nebraska	-	-	-	3	18	-	4	9	2	93	1	139
Kansas	-	1	-	27	21	-	7	16	16	758	-	95
SOUTH ATLANTIC	2	16	12	991	1,928	2	131	179	136	5,721	272	1,972
Delaware	-	-	-	8	43	-	-	1	4	243	-	8
Maryland	-	-	-	2	15	1	20	32	17	558	-	9
District of Columbia	-	-	-	3	2	-	3	7	3	41	-	2
Virginia	-	4	2	394	56	1	23	42	29	587	226	610
West Virginia	-	-	3	177	227	-	2	6	46	1,981	-	255
North Carolina	1	5	-	4	28	-	27	24	NN	NN	2	196
South Carolina	-	1	1	52	208	-	10	14	6	334	2	78
Georgia	1	2	2	42	135	-	17	3	-	25	-	7
Florida	-	4	4	309	1,214	-	29	50	31	1,952	42	808
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	-	3	5	573	987	2	81	63	145	3,667	25	1,180
Kentucky	-	-	2	359	497	1	31	20	49	1,122	1	368
Tennessee	-	-	2	159	184	1	32	24	84	1,630	17	460
Alabama	-	3	-	4	127	-	13	13	8	463	2	178
Mississippi	-	-	1	51	179	-	5	6	4	452	5	174
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	-	9	5	609	1,304	4	125	97	60	3,080	16	1,363
Arkansas *	-	-	1	68	13	-	12	8	6	315	-	109
Louisiana	-	2	-	82	80	1	26	30	-	57	4	98
Oklahoma	-	1	2	50	9	1	12	6	4	359	-	165
Texas	-	6	2	409	1,202	2	75	53	50	2,349	12	991
MOUNTAIN	-	7	33	520	1,655	3	23	13	53	2,239	9	2,292
Montana	-	1	-	13	12	1	5	2	2	203	1	487
Idaho	-	-	4	227	19	2	3	3	1	110	2	29
Wyoming *	-	-	21	61	51	-	-	1	-	418	-	5
Colorado	-	1	5	95	493	-	5	2	6	355	3	1,515
New Mexico	-	1	3	107	105	-	3	1	29	897	2	170
Arizona	-	4	-	16	823	-	3	1	-	140	-	17
Utah	-	-	-	1	152	-	2	2	15	109	1	66
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	7	-	3
PACIFIC	1	34	102	2,023	4,010	7	137	141	195	8,222	74	3,544
Washington	-	2	61	949	962	1	16	11	27	1,385	18	627
Oregon	-	2	15	420	69	-	10	11	31	1,483	5	738
California	1	27	25	574	2,879	6	107	111	112	4,498	51	2,149
Alaska	-	2	-	65	11	-	4	5	25	637	-	9
Hawaii *	-	1	1	15	89	-	-	3	-	219	-	21
Guam *	-	-	-	7	2	-	-	11	-	15	-	6
Puerto Rico	-	-	33	1,540	507	-	4	4	16	554	1	23
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	16	-	2

*Delayed reports: Measles: N.H. 1, Wyo. 15, Guam 3
Mumps: Me. 7, Wyo. 1, Hawaii 13, Guam 9
Rubella: Me. 2, Ark. 2

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES
FOR WEEKS ENDING JUNE 23, 1973 AND JUNE 24, 1972 (25th 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	38	645	15,396	44	9	366	41	213	17,214	560	79	1,806
NEW ENGLAND	2	15	542	-	-	5	-	1	428	12	1	85
Maine *	-	2	42	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	50
New Hampshire	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	27
Vermont	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	3
Massachusetts	-	6	289	-	-	5	-	1	225	6	-	4
Rhode Island	1	-	41	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	-	-
Connecticut	1	7	122	-	-	-	-	-	114	6	1	1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	5	76	3,099	-	2	33	3	11	2,664	137	1	11
Upstate New York	-	9	539	-	1	5	1	6	605	13	-	5
New York City	3	20	1,170	-	1	14	-	1	1,234	68	-	-
New Jersey	2	14	550	-	-	6	-	1	278	33	-	-
Pennsylvania	-	33	840	-	-	8	2	3	547	23	1	6
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	4	91	2,323	2	1	18	-	1	1,662	18	6	173
Ohio	1	22	713	-	-	5	-	1	504	5	6	26
Indiana	-	-	306	-	-	-	-	-	168	3	-	44
Illinois	2	44	670	-	1	5	-	-	234	2	-	46
Michigan	-	25	557	2	-	6	-	-	561	7	-	3
Wisconsin	1	-	77	-	-	2	-	-	195	1	-	54
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	5	52	596	5	-	8	1	4	889	9	30	528
Minnesota	-	2	77	-	-	3	-	-	177	1	12	192
Iowa	-	13	60	-	-	-	-	1	126	4	4	118
Missouri	4	23	274	5	-	3	1	3	350	4	1	44
North Dakota	1	2	21	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	8	91
South Dakota	-	5	42	-	-	1	-	-	54	-	-	32
Nebraska	-	1	41	-	-	1	-	-	81	-	-	3
Kansas	-	6	81	-	-	-	-	-	90	-	5	48
SOUTH ATLANTIC	5	153	3,035	6	2	222	27	115	3,900	153	4	144
Delaware	-	1	33	-	-	-	-	4	86	-	-	1
Maryland	-	26	307	-	-	4	2	3	306	18	-	7
District of Columbia	-	4	142	-	-	-	-	-	366	17	-	-
Virginia	-	15	410	1	1	1	5	23	444	30	-	47
West Virginia	-	4	145	-	-	2	-	-	55	-	-	16
North Carolina	-	28	480	1	1	4	7	48	628	18	-	1
South Carolina	-	17	278	-	-	3	7	18	264	17	-	1
Georgia	1	21	515	3	-	1	6	19	939	20	2	47
Florida	4	37	725	1	-	207	-	-	812	33	2	24
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	7	77	1,389	5	-	11	4	29	1,710	37	4	309
Kentucky *	1	7	332	1	-	2	-	-	169	3	3	165
Tennessee	4	30	432	3	-	5	1	18	517	16	1	108
Alabama	2	25	358	-	-	2	-	3	690	12	-	36
Mississippi	-	15	267	1	-	2	3	8	334	6	-	-
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	7	57	1,530	25	1	14	5	46	2,637	45	18	366
Arkansas*	-	4	179	12	-	3	-	7	183	5	4	84
Louisiana *	2	6	258	-	-	3	-	-	536	16	1	24
Oklahoma	3	5	138	11	-	2	4	37	186	-	6	121
Texas	2	42	955	2	1	6	1	2	1,732	24	7	137
MOUNTAIN	-	12	495	-	-	4	-	1	414	7	-	17
Montana*	-	-	16	-	-	1	-	-	28	1	-	-
Idaho	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	61	-	-	-
Wyoming *	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	1	12	2	-	-
Colorado	-	-	94	-	-	-	-	-	146	1	-	-
New Mexico	-	4	111	-	-	1	-	-	100	-	-	2
Arizona	-	4	188	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	15
Utah	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	-
Nevada*	-	4	36	-	-	-	-	-	35	3	-	-
PACIFIC	3	112	2,387	1	3	51	1	5	2,910	142	15	173
Washington	-	9	205	-	-	4	-	2	204	3	1	1
Oregon	-	11	132	-	-	2	-	2	303	1	-	1
California	3	83	1,855	1	3	44	1	1	2,322	133	14	164
Alaska	-	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	36	2	-	7
Hawaii *	-	9	141	-	-	1	-	-	45	3	-	-
Guam *	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	4	6	251	-	-	2	-	-	48	13	-	23
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Delayed reports: TB: Me. 1, Ky. delete 1, Wyo. 2, Hawaii 7
Typhoid: Ark. 1, Mont. delete 1
RMSF: Wyo. 1

Gonorrhea: La. delete 2, Wyo. 40, Nev. 2,
Hawaii 27, Guam 4
Syphilis: Wyo. 1, Hawaii 1

TABLE IV. DEATHS IN 122 UNITED STATES CITIES FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 23, 1973

Week No.

(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	722	443	22	42	SOUTH ATLANTIC	1,113	605	30	39
Boston, Mass.	205	119	8	10	Atlanta, Ga.	152	73	6	9
Bridgeport, Conn.	32	23	1	3	Baltimore, Md.	264	149	5	2
Cambridge, Mass.	30	18	-	6	Charlotte, N. C.	63	33	2	3
Fall River, Mass.	34	25	-	2	Jacksonville, Fla.	86	41	2	1
Hartford, Conn.	62	31	3	1	Miami, Fla.	96	49	3	2
Lowell, Mass.	28	20	1	3	Norfolk, Va.	62	27	1	5
Lynn, Mass.	22	11	1	-	Richmond, Va.	69	39	-	3
New Bedford, Mass.	27	19	-	1	Savannah, Ga.	42	21	1	3
New Haven, Conn.	65	28	3	2	St. Petersburg, Fla.	93	76	4	5
Providence, R. I.	62	42	2	6	Tampa, Fla.	82	44	2	4
Somerville, Mass.	12	10	-	-	Washington, D. C.	55	30	2	2
Springfield, Mass.	51	34	1	4	Wilmington, Del.	49	23	2	-
Waterbury, Conn.	28	19	2	-	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	665	361	16	20
Worcester, Mass.	64	44	-	4	Birmingham, Ala.	116	70	7	1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	3,279	1,996	97	116	Chattanooga, Tenn.	49	26	4	4
Albany, N. Y.	51	33	1	1	Knoxville, Tenn.	52	29	-	1
Allentown, Pa.	48	33	-	2	Louisville, Ky.	114	59	2	4
Buffalo, N. Y.	145	88	8	14	Memphis, Tenn.	125	65	1	4
Camden, N. J.	37	19	2	-	Mobile, Ala.	70	40	2	1
Elizabeth, N. J.	30	14	-	1	Montgomery, Ala.	27	15	-	3
Erie, Pa.	30	20	-	3	Nashville, Tenn.	112	57	-	2
Jersey City, N. J.	64	42	2	3	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	1,328	689	64	25
Newark, N. J.	82	46	5	6	Austin, Tex.	53	39	4	2
New York City, N. Y.†	1,732	1,095	39	56	Baton Rouge, La.	39	15	2	2
Paterson, N. J.	62	34	9	6	Corpus Christi, Tex.	42	24	-	1
Philadelphia, Pa.	398	210	17	-	Dallas, Tex.	206	106	13	-
Pittsburgh, Pa.	198	114	4	10	El Paso, Tex.	40	16	4	-
Reading, Pa. *	43	30	1	3	Fort Worth, Tex.	83	45	6	-
Rochester, N. Y.	119	75	4	5	Houston, Tex.	260	126	9	3
Schenectady, N. Y.	13	8	-	-	Little Rock, Ark.	61	25	2	4
Scranton, Pa.	39	25	-	3	New Orleans, La.	154	79	11	-
Syracuse, N. Y.	79	46	2	-	Oklahoma City, Okla. *	93	52	4	1
Trenton, N. J.	45	28	2	1	San Antonio, Tex.	139	74	7	5
Utica, N. Y.	23	15	1	1	Shreveport, La.	73	39	1	-
Yonkers, N. Y.	41	21	-	1	Tulsa, Okla.	85	49	1	7
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	2,522	1,454	105	70	MOUNTAIN	500	298	23	29
Akron, Ohio	58	33	4	-	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	52	29	-	6
Canton, Ohio	41	25	1	2	Colorado Springs, Colo.	24	16	3	1
Chicago, Ill.	668	365	26	19	Denver, Colo.	116	76	-	7
Cincinnati, Ohio	165	95	4	3	Las Vegas, Nev.	43	23	5	-
Cleveland, Ohio	202	100	7	1	Ogden, Utah	14	10	1	-
Columbus, Ohio	137	82	4	5	Phoenix, Ariz.	126	74	9	3
Dayton, Ohio	98	64	1	-	Pueblo, Colo.	20	13	-	4
Detroit, Mich.	334	191	12	8	Salt Lake City, Utah	56	35	4	5
Evansville, Ind.	43	27	-	1	Tucson, Ariz.	49	22	1	3
Fort Wayne, Ind.	44	31	1	3	PACIFIC	1,590	982	40	34
Gary, Ind.	31	12	2	5	Berkeley, Calif.	11	10	-	-
Grand Rapids, Mich.	50	32	1	3	Fresno, Calif.	49	31	1	-
Indianapolis, Ind.	170	111	12	5	Glendale, Calif.	22	16	-	-
Madison, Wis.	50	31	1	5	Honolulu, Hawaii	57	30	3	2
Milwaukee, Wis.	129	73	11	1	Long Beach, Calif.	105	62	1	1
Peoria, Ill.	44	29	6	1	Los Angeles, Calif.	525	335	14	8
Rockford, Ill.	39	23	1	2	Oakland, Calif.	68	43	3	5
South Bend, Ind.	53	26	5	2	Pasadena, Calif.	27	19	-	-
Toledo, Ohio	102	62	4	3	Portland, Oreg.	119	76	4	1
Youngstown, Ohio	64	42	2	1	Sacramento, Calif.	74	43	2	2
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	796	493	36	32	San Diego, Calif.	98	58	-	1
Des Moines, Iowa	62	44	1	2	San Francisco, Calif.	182	103	7	3
Duluth, Minn.	23	19	-	4	San Jose, Calif.	42	24	-	1
Kansas City, Kans.	36	16	2	1	Seattle, Wash.	136	85	1	2
Kansas City, Mo.	123	82	4	-	Spokane, Wash.	42	23	4	3
Lincoln, Nebr.	27	18	-	2	Tacoma, Wash.	33	24	-	5
Minneapolis, Minn.	104	70	3	3	Total	12,515	7,321	433	407
Omaha, Nebr.	92	53	1	4	Expected Number	12,314	6,997	545	389
St. Louis, Mo.	213	113	21	9	Cumulative Total (includes reported corrections for previous weeks)	331,612	196,631	12,111	14,606
St. Paul, Minn.	71	49	1	1					
Wichita, Kans.	45	29	3	6					

†Delayed report for week ending June 16, 1973

*Estimate based on average percent of divisional total

SURVEILLANCE SUMMARY
MEASLES – United States, First 24 Weeks 1973

A total of 21,242 cases of measles were reported in the first 24 weeks of 1973, a 10% decrease in the number of cases reported for the comparable period in 1972 (Figure 1). Regionally, only New England experienced an increase in the number of cases reported this year over that reported for the same period last year. In the first 24 weeks of 1973, the New England and East North Central areas reported 78% of all measles cases in the United States, while representing only 26% of the population under 18 years of age. By state, the largest percentage increases in reported cases were noted in Massachusetts, Virginia, Idaho, and Oregon.

Incidence rates (per 100,000 population under 18 years of age) for the first 24 weeks of 1973 were highest in New Hampshire (324.0), Massachusetts (199.9), Rhode Island (184.0), Connecticut (166.4), and Michigan (119.5) (Figure 2). No cases were reported in Nevada and South Dakota.

(Reported by the Field Services Branch, Epidemiology Program, and the Immunization Branch, State and Community Services Division, CDC.)

Figure 1
REPORTED CASES OF MEASLES, BY 4-WEEK PERIODS
UNITED STATES – 1969-1973

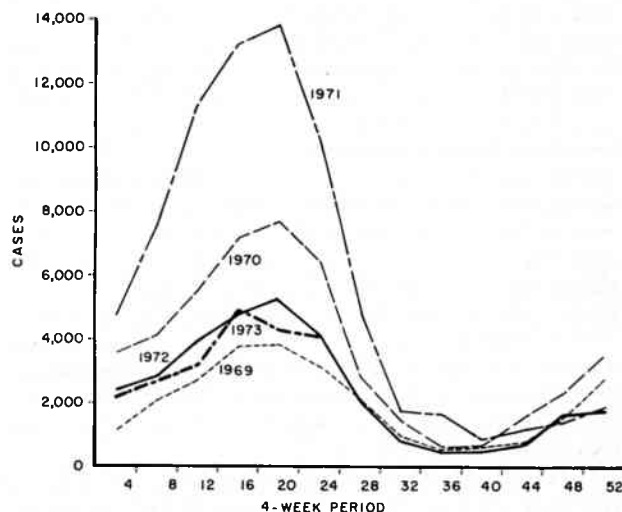
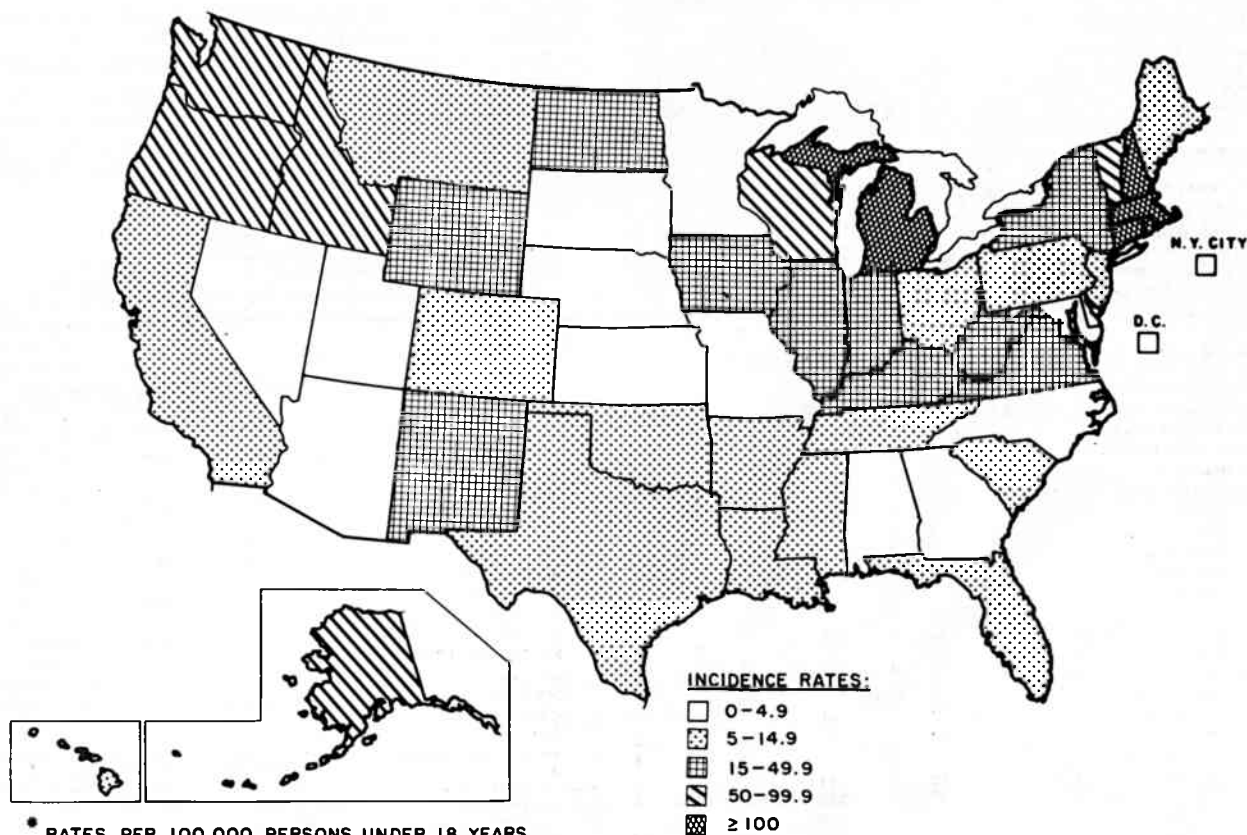


Figure 2
INCIDENCE RATES* OF REPORTED MEASLES CASES, BY STATE
UNITED STATES – FIRST 24 WEEKS, 1973



HUMAN AND ANIMAL PLAGUE – United States

In 1970, a record number of 13 human bubonic plague cases associated with rural exposure were reported in the United States; 2 were detected in 1971, and 1 in 1972 (1). None had been reported as of June 1, 1973. Nevertheless, plague activity among wild rodent populations has remained high in those states where human cases most often occurred in the past – Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Colorado. In 1973, epizootic plague among wild rodents has been reported from 3 widely separated counties in California; Siskiyou, Tulare, and Riverside. An epizootic among wood rats at Lava Beds National Monument, Siskiyou County, detected in March, forced temporary closure of visitor facilities until vector control measures could be implemented by California State officials. Another epizootic among Gunnison's prairie dogs near Shiprock, San Juan County, New Mexico, has required vector control operations on 5,000 acres in order to protect the resident Navajo population. This situation is directly related to epizootics among prairie dogs in southwestern Colorado in 1971-1972 which required emergency vector control on the Southern Ute Indian Reservation, La-Plata County, and at Curecanti National Recreation Area, Gunnison County, Colorado.

Plague epizootics among prairie dogs have been occurring since 1963 in contiguous portions of northeastern Arizona, northwestern New Mexico, southwestern Colorado, and southeastern Utah, a region characterized ecologically as the Navajonian Biome. Since 1963, 12 prairie dog-associated human cases have occurred in the region, most of them on the Navajo Indian Reservation.

The potential problem in southwestern Colorado has been amplified by a great increase in prairie dogs on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains in the past few years,

particularly in the area of Cortez, Durango, and the Mesa Verde National Monument. In Cortez, Montezuma County, Colorado, prairie dogs within the city limits outnumber humans. Local and State officials are planning preventive vector control activities against fleas and the reduction of the prairie dog population.

(Reported by Keith F. Murray, Senior Vector Control Specialist, Bureau of Vector Control, and James Chin, M.D., State Epidemiologist, California State Department of Public Health; Ted Davis, Colorado State Department of Public Health; New Mexico Health and Social Services Department; and the Plague Section, Fort Collins Laboratories, Ecological Investigations Program, CDC.)

Editorial Note

Human and animal plague in this country has been controlled to the extent that it is now primarily a rural, wilderness area problem and only rarely creates the threat to large urban centers that it did in the early part of this century. However, because it is sporadic and uncommon, human plague is easily overlooked or mistakenly diagnosed (2). Since it is readily treatable with appropriate antibiotics (3,4), a recognition of the current status of wild animal plague and the consequent potential for human exposure should provide a basis for suspecting and appropriately handling sporadic cases.

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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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