

Morbidity and Mortality



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June 30, 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

SHIGELLOSIS ON A CARIBBEAN CRUISE SHIP

Between June 23 and 30, an outbreak of acute gastroenteritis occurred on the cruise ship *Skyward* in the Caribbean. Approximately 90% of the 655 passengers and 35% of 299 crew were affected. The ship was on a 1-week tour with stops at Haiti, Puerto Rico, St. Thomas, and Nassau. Because of the outbreak, the ship by-passed Nassau on June 29 and arrived at Miami at 4:30 AM on June 30.

A total of 586 cases occurred among the passengers beginning on Saturday, June 23 (Figure 1). Explosive watery diarrhea was the dominant symptom, accompanied by abdominal cramps and chills, headache, and nausea (Table 1). Documented fever of 100°-102°F was not unusual, and in 1 case was 104°F. Vomiting was relatively infrequent. Symptoms generally lasted 3-5 days. In Miami, 3 of the passengers were hospitalized for short periods; the others were released to proceed home or to other destinations.

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Isolates from stool cultures obtained from 9 early cases and processed in public health laboratories in San Juan, Puerto Rico, and St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, were identified as *Shigella flexneri* type 6. Antibiotic sensitivity studies showed these isolates to be highly sensitive to tetracycline, ampicillin, sulfonamide, and chloramphenicol.

Before the passengers disembarked, they and the crew were questioned as to food and water consumption. Preliminary analysis of attack rates by food and water exposure yielded the following: no single food item could be found to account for all illnesses; however, 2 shrimp dishes that had

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

DISEASE	26th WEEK ENDING		MEDIAN 1968-1972	CUMULATIVE, FIRST 26 WEEKS		
	June 30, 1973	July 1, 1972		1973	1972	MEDIAN 1968-1972
Aseptic meningitis	98	68	68	1,118	1,004	933
Brucellosis	9	4	6	87	78	91
Chickenpox	2,667	1,791	---	139,115	106,681	---
Diphtheria	2	1	2	94	52	84
Encephalitis, primary:						
Arthropod-borne and unspecified	40	13	21	552	423	488
Encephalitis, post-infectious	7	7	10	154	149	201
Hepatitis, serum (Hepatitis B)	97	173	161	3,893	4,709	3,567
Hepatitis, infectious (Hepatitis A)	896	1,023	926	25,533	28,236	27,850
Malaria	6	7	52	120	585	1,315
Measles (rubeola)	343	595	663	22,191	24,835	24,835
Meningococcal infections, total	43	27	31	862	818	1,541
Civilian	41	27	28	841	785	1,387
Military	2	—	3	21	33	163
Mumps	1,232	957	1,265	50,069	51,734	67,802
Rubella (German measles)	334	341	534	24,754	19,132	39,958
Tetanus	2	3	3	40	54	54
Tuberculosis, new active	634	663	---	16,036	16,622	---
Tularemia	6	8	6	56	57	60
Typhoid fever	14	9	9	379	157	141
Typhus, tick-borne (Rky. Mt. spotted fever)	33	23	17	248	165	132
Venereal Diseases:						
Gonorrhea	16,603	14,686	---	389,663	346,000	---
Syphilis, primary and secondary	488	476	---	13,189	12,019	---
Rabies in animals	60	91	72	1,866	2,265	1,902

TABLE II. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OF LOW FREQUENCY

	Cum.		Cum.
Anthrax:	1	Poliomyelitis, total:	2
Botulism:	13	Paralytic:	2
Congenital rubella syndrome: Mo.-1.	15	Psittacosis: Pa.-1	10
Leprosy:	50	Rabies in man:	—
Leptospirosis: Del.-1.	14	Trichinosis: Hawaii-1.	42
Plague:	—	Typhus, murine: Tex.-1.	17

SHIGELLOSIS — Continued

Table 1
Distribution of Symptoms of Passengers and Crew
of the *Skyward*

Symptom	Passengers	Crew
Diarrhea	98%	84%
Loose	91%	71%
Watery	86%	70%
Tenesmus	31%	25%
Mucus	19%	12%
Blood	6%	8%
Cramps	85%	37%
Headache	66%	39%
Nausea	59%	22%
Vomiting	27%	17%
Muscle aches	55%	26%
Chills	54%	25%
Fever	47%	24%

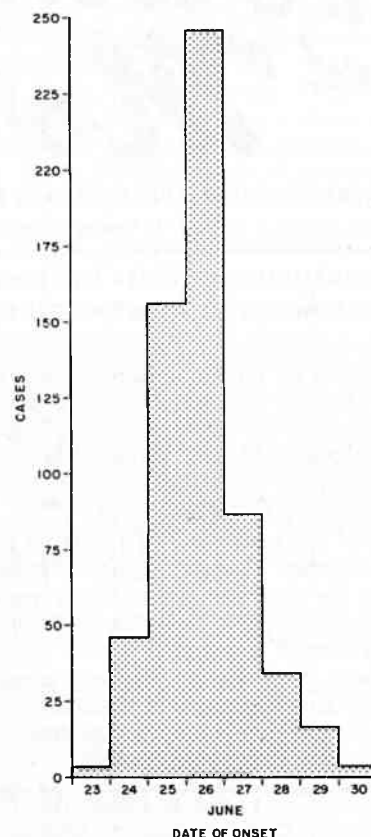
been served on ice on Saturday, June 23, and Monday, June 25, showed a statistically significant association with the occurrence of illness. Analysis of exposure to water indicated that there was significantly greater risk of illness for passengers who either drank more than 2 glasses of water per day or more than 3 beverages with ice per day. There was no apparent association between the risk of illness and the location of passengers' quarters on the ship; there were passengers from many different parts of the ship among the first 30-40 to become ill.

Six samples of the ship's water studied in the Puerto Rico laboratory were found contaminated with fecal coliforms ranging from 13 to 49 organisms per 100 ml. Investigation of the ship's kitchen and its water system has been in progress since Saturday, June 30.

One day before the end of the cruise all passengers were started on oral tetracycline, and on departure from Miami they were given a supply of tetracycline to take for 6 days. They were also advised to consult their family physician if they had further questions or symptoms. A telephone number at CDC was provided for passengers or their physicians to call for the most current information and advice. CDC informed all state epidemiologists of these findings by telegraph.

The cruise scheduled for the week of June 30–July 7 was cancelled. The next cruise will sail as scheduled on July 7. (Reported by Ragnar Johannessen, Master, M/S *Skyward*, Norwegian-Caribbean Lines; Mrs. Maria Dolores Gonzalez de

Figure 1
SHIGELLOSIS OUTBREAK ON THE CRUISE SHIP "SKYWARD"
IN THE CARIBBEAN, JUNE 23-30, 1973*



*Passengers only.

Vazquez, Supervisor, Department of Bacteriology, and Mrs. Mary Ramirez, Supervisor, Department of Sanitary Bacteriology, Institute of Laboratories, Puerto Rico Department of Health; Ferdinand A. Nicholson, Director, Bureau of Public Health Laboratories, Virgin Islands Department of Health; Milton S. Saslaw, M.D., Director, Joel L. Nitzkin, M.D., Chief, Office of Consumer Protection, Boone Carey, Jr., Engineer, and Harry S. Workman, Sanitarian, Dade County Department of Public Health; San Juan Tropical Disease Laboratories, Ecological Investigations Program, CDC; Quarantine Branch and Bacterial Diseases Branch, Epidemiology Program, CDC.)

TYPE A BOTULISM — Idaho, Oregon

On June 16, 1973, a 32-year-old woman from Ontario, Oregon, in her 8th month of pregnancy, became ill with severe nausea and vomiting. The next day, she had weakness, blurred vision, a dry mouth, difficulty in speaking, and a nasal voice and was admitted to a local hospital for observation. On June 18, she experienced difficulty in breathing and paralysis of several cranial nerves and was transferred to a hospital in Boise, Idaho. Upon arrival, she had a respiratory arrest but was successfully resuscitated. Lumbar puncture was normal, and a Tensilon test was negative.

On June 17, the patient's 70-year-old father felt tired and dizzy. The next day, he had the same symptoms and signs as his daughter and was admitted to a hospital in Nyssa, Oregon. On June 19, he was transferred to the Boise, Idaho, hospital. The simultaneous appearance of these 2 cases suggested to physicians in Boise the diagnosis of botulism.

On June 19, trivalent ABE antitoxin was administered to both patients. Mouse neutralization studies demonstrated the presence of type A botulinum toxin in the daughter's pre-

(Continued on page 223)

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES
FOR WEEKS ENDING JUNE 30, 1973 AND JULY 1, 1972 (26th 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	98	9	2,667	2	94	40	13	7	97	896	1,023
NEW ENGLAND	12	-	685	-	3	1	-	1	4	62	81
Maine *	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
New Hampshire *	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
Vermont	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	9
Massachusetts	-	-	214	-	1	-	-	-	-	25	47
Rhode Island	12	-	46	-	2	-	-	-	3	11	2
Connecticut	-	-	406	-	-	1	-	1	1	16	10
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	5	-	179	-	-	1	4	2	33	125	164
Upstate New York	4	-	8	-	-	1	1	-	6	53	52
New York City	-	-	169	-	-	-	-	-	7	24	55
New Jersey *	-	-	NN	-	-	-	3	-	9	27	57
Pennsylvania	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	11	21	-
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	9	-	1,236	-	-	9	5	1	22	120	148
Ohio	3	-	61	-	-	2	2	-	6	29	26
Indiana	3	-	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	7
Illinois	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	10	35	49
Michigan	3	-	700	-	-	6	1	-	6	48	57
Wisconsin	-	-	416	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	9
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	-	1	57	1	8	-	-	-	5	40	42
Minnesota	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	6
Iowa	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Missouri	-	-	14	1	1	-	-	-	1	22	16
North Dakota	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	1	1
Nebraska	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1
Kansas	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	8
SOUTH ATLANTIC	17	1	140	-	-	6	2	2	8	167	206
Delaware	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5
Maryland	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	18
District of Columbia	3	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Virginia	-	-	5	-	-	1	1	-	2	18	23
West Virginia	-	-	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4
North Carolina	5	-	NN	-	-	3	1	-	1	22	103
South Carolina	1	1	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4
Florida	8	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	4	91	44
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	2	1	36	-	-	3	-	-	6	60	46
Kentucky	-	-	14	-	-	3	-	-	-	6	12
Tennessee	1	1	NN	-	-	-	-	-	2	35	23
Alabama	1	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	3	16	5
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	6
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	13	5	135	1	8	15	1	-	9	109	90
Arkansas *	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-
Louisiana	3	1	NN	-	-	-	1	-	3	17	26
Oklahoma	3	-	13	-	-	15	-	-	2	19	4
Texas	7	4	118	1	8	-	-	-	3	68	60
MOUNTAIN	1	-	55	-	2	-	-	-	4	42	49
Montana	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	3
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	11
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Colorado	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	2	16	11
New Mexico	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	12	8
Arizona *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9
Utah	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	6
Nevada	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
PACIFIC	39	1	144	-	73	5	1	1	6	171	197
Washington	1	-	67	-	66	-	-	-	-	22	23
Oregon	4	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	2	19	21
California	32	1	-	-	3	5	-	1	4	127	139
Alaska	-	-	18	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	9
Hawaii	2	-	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5
Guam *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Puerto Rico	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	14
Virgin Islands	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Delayed reports: Chickenpox: Me. 12, N.H. 42, Ark. 1, Guam 4
Hepatitis B: N.J. delete 1, Ariz. 2
Hepatitis A: Me. 3, Ark. 7, La. delete 1, Ariz. 29, Guam 1

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES
FOR WEEKS ENDING JUNE 30, 1973 AND JULY 1, 1972 (26th WEEK) - Continued

AREA	MALARIA		MEASLES (Rubella)			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	120	343	22,191	24,835	43	862	818	1,232	50,069	334	24,754
NEW ENGLAND	1	10	98	7,185	2,832	1	36	35	129	2,446	33	3,485
Maine *	-	-	-	57	234	-	-	3	4	252	-	68
New Hampshire *	-	-	6	834	222	-	6	2	4	166	1	351
Vermont	-	2	2	114	120	-	2	-	-	238	-	43
Massachusetts	1	4	34	3,829	541	1	11	17	18	739	18	1,964
Rhode Island	-	-	14	594	514	-	1	10	12	272	1	205
Connecticut	-	4	42	1,757	1,201	1	16	3	91	779	13	854
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	1	17	69	2,107	847	5	120	100	215	6,457	102	4,071
Upstate New York	-	10	17	691	116	1	42	24	NN	NN	4	366
New York City	-	1	16	815	207	-	22	33	185	3,921	30	422
New Jersey	1	2	17	330	475	1	28	20	17	1,402	62	3,000
Pennsylvania	-	4	19	271	49	3	28	23	13	1,134	6	283
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	-	16	100	7,688	10,218	4	110	108	201	13,284	94	5,581
Ohio	-	2	8	264	224	2	46	40	16	2,540	2	655
Indiana	-	3	22	554	1,179	1	4	11	24	1,051	8	896
Illinois	-	8	51	1,835	3,784	-	23	24	35	2,241	5	888
Michigan	-	3	-	3,980	1,841	1	32	29	70	3,751	67	1,698
Wisconsin	-	-	19	1,055	3,190	-	5	4	56	3,701	12	1,444
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	-	4	-	419	907	3	68	63	102	4,268	10	1,170
Minnesota	-	1	-	18	18	1	4	14	1	76	5	210
Iowa	-	-	-	272	639	-	15	2	13	2,755	1	181
Missouri	-	1	-	47	157	-	30	20	12	535	4	249
North Dakota	-	1	-	52	49	-	3	-	1	63	-	274
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	5	1	4	2	-	13	-	22
Nebraska	-	-	-	3	18	1	5	9	1	94	-	139
Kansas	-	1	-	27	21	-	7	16	74	832	-	95
SOUTH ATLANTIC	1	17	12	1,003	1,978	11	142	188	125	5,846	18	1,991
Delaware	-	-	-	8	46	-	-	1	3	246	-	8
Maryland	-	-	-	2	15	-	20	32	10	568	-	9
District of Columbia	-	-	-	3	2	1	4	7	14	55	-	2
Virginia	1	5	2	396	56	4	27	42	11	598	3	613
West Virginia	-	-	1	178	236	-	2	6	47	2,028	5	260
North Carolina	-	5	-	4	28	3	30	25	NN	NN	1	197
South Carolina	-	1	-	52	208	-	10	18	3	337	-	78
Georgia	-	2	-	42	153	-	17	6	-	25	-	7
Florida	-	4	9	318	1,234	3	32	51	37	1,989	9	817
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	-	3	6	579	990	2	83	63	160	3,827	25	1,205
Kentucky	-	-	1	360	498	-	31	20	44	1,166	6	374
Tennessee	-	-	3	162	185	-	32	24	102	1,732	12	472
Alabama	-	3	-	4	128	1	14	13	14	477	4	182
Mississippi	-	-	2	53	179	1	6	6	-	452	3	177
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	-	9	4	613	1,322	3	129	102	95	3,175	7	1,370
Arkansas *	-	-	-	68	13	-	13	8	7	322	-	109
Louisiana	-	2	1	83	81	-	26	31	6	63	2	100
Oklahoma	-	1	-	50	9	3	15	6	10	369	-	165
Texas	-	6	3	412	1,219	-	75	57	72	2,421	5	996
MOUNTAIN	1	8	11	531	1,673	2	25	13	29	2,268	14	2,306
Montana	-	1	-	13	12	-	5	2	4	207	4	491
Idaho	-	-	5	232	19	1	4	3	-	110	3	32
Wyoming	-	-	6	67	51	-	-	1	-	418	-	5
Colorado	-	1	-	95	499	1	6	2	6	361	5	1,520
New Mexico	1	2	-	107	105	-	3	1	17	914	2	172
Arizona	-	4	-	16	834	-	3	1	-	140	-	17
Utah	-	-	-	1	153	-	2	2	2	111	-	66
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	7	-	3
PACIFIC	2	36	43	2,066	4,068	12	149	146	176	8,398	31	3,575
Washington	1	3	18	967	964	-	16	11	4	1,389	17	644
Oregon	-	2	12	432	70	2	12	11	29	1,512	11	749
California	1	28	12	586	2,934	10	117	116	109	4,607	-	2,149
Alaska	-	2	-	65	11	-	4	5	26	663	-	9
Hawaii	-	1	1	16	89	-	-	3	8	227	3	24
Guam	-	-	-	7	4	-	-	11	-	15	-	6
Puerto Rico	-	-	80	1,620	514	-	4	4	11	565	-	23
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	17	-	2

*Delayed reports: Measles: Me. 11, N.H. 2
Meningococcal infections: Ark. 1
Mumps: Me. 15

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES
FOR WEEKS ENDING JUNE 30, 1973 AND JULY 1, 1972 (26th 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	40	634	16,036	56	14	379	33	248	16,603	488	60	1,866
NEW ENGLAND	2	39	580	-	-	5	-	1	455	16	-	85
Maine *.	-	1	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
New Hampshire	-	2	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
Vermont	-	1	17	-	-	-	-	-	11	2	-	3
Massachusetts	-	26	315	-	-	5	-	1	237	10	-	4
Rhode Island	1	-	41	-	-	-	-	-	37	-	-	-
Connecticut	1	9	131	-	-	-	-	-	170	4	-	1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	6	114	3,213	-	-	33	1	12	1,978	105	1	12
Upstate New York	-	10	549	-	-	5	1	7	394	17	1	6
New York City	3	58	1,228	-	-	14	-	1	1,188	65	-	-
New Jersey	2	15	565	-	-	6	-	1	284	21	-	-
Pennsylvania	1	31	871	-	-	8	-	3	112	2	-	6
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	4	125	2,451	2	-	18	3	4	2,195	17	5	178
Ohio	1	37	746	-	-	5	3	4	745	4	-	26
Indiana	-	8	314	-	-	-	-	-	245	3	-	44
Illinois *.	2	62	739	-	-	5	-	-	352	2	2	48
Michigan	-	18	575	2	-	6	-	-	562	6	-	3
Wisconsin	1	-	77	-	-	2	-	-	291	2	3	57
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	5	35	631	8	4	12	5	9	849	12	24	552
Minnesota	-	2	79	-	-	3	-	-	186	2	6	198
Iowa	-	5	65	-	-	-	3	4	202	3	9	127
Missouri	4	17	291	8	4	7	2	5	225	6	2	46
North Dakota	1	2	23	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	4	95
South Dakota	-	2	44	-	-	1	-	-	30	1	-	32
Nebraska	-	1	42	-	-	1	-	-	150	-	-	3
Kansas	-	6	87	-	-	-	-	-	44	-	3	51
SOUTH ATLANTIC	5	102	3,137	6	-	222	11	126	4,180	184	4	148
Delaware	-	5	38	-	-	-	-	4	20	3	-	1
Maryland	-	11	318	-	-	4	1	4	350	16	-	7
District of Columbia	-	3	145	-	-	-	-	-	269	14	-	-
Virginia	-	13	423	1	-	1	3	26	515	59	2	49
West Virginia	-	4	149	-	-	2	-	-	34	-	-	16
North Carolina	-	12	492	1	-	4	6	54	748	17	-	1
South Carolina	-	8	286	-	-	3	1	19	398	20	-	1
Georgia	1	13	528	3	-	1	-	19	1,071	13	1	48
Florida	4	33	758	1	-	207	-	-	775	42	1	25
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	7	57	1,446	5	1	12	4	33	1,457	41	5	314
Kentucky	1	10	342	1	-	2	-	-	143	11	3	168
Tennessee	4	23	455	3	1	6	2	20	505	16	2	110
Alabama	2	17	375	-	-	2	-	3	585	6	-	36
Mississippi	-	7	274	1	-	2	2	10	224	8	-	-
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	8	47	1,581	34	2	16	6	54	2,169	42	14	380
Arkansas *.	-	-	183	21	-	3	-	9	449	1	2	86
Louisiana *.	3	3	261	-	2	5	-	-	428	9	1	25
Oklahoma	3	4	142	11	-	2	6	43	196	5	3	124
Texas	2	40	995	2	-	6	-	2	1,096	27	8	145
MOUNTAIN	-	30	525	-	1	4	2	3	636	14	-	17
Montana *.	-	8	24	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-
Idaho	-	1	23	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Wyoming	-	-	11	-	1	1	-	1	7	-	-	-
Colorado	-	9	103	-	-	-	1	1	135	4	-	-
New Mexico	-	2	113	-	-	1	1	1	268	6	-	2
Arizona	-	9	197	-	-	2	-	-	163	2	-	15
Utah	-	1	18	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	24	2	-	-
PACIFIC	3	85	2,472	1	6	57	1	6	2,684	57	7	180
Washington	-	13	218	-	-	4	1	3	231	4	1	2
Oregon	-	2	134	-	-	2	-	2	255	2	-	1
California	3	63	1,918	1	6	50	-	1	2,091	50	6	170
Alaska	-	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	50	1	-	7
Hawaii	-	7	148	-	-	1	-	-	57	-	-	-
Guam *.	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	4	7	258	-	-	2	-	-	103	24	4	27
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	3	-	-

*Delayed reports: TB: Me. delete 1, Ill. 7
 Tularemia: Ark. 6
 Typhoid: Mont. delete 1
 RMSF: Ark 2
 Gonorrhea: La. delete 9, Guam 8
 Syphilis: Guam 1

TABLE IV. DEATHS IN 122 UNITED STATES CITIES FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 30, 1973

Week No.

26

(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	635	375	24	17	SOUTH ATLANTIC	1,068	544	41	42
Boston, Mass.	195	112	11	5	Atlanta, Ga.	120	50	5	3
Bridgeport, Conn.	45	25	-	1	Baltimore, Md.	253	130	9	-
Cambridge, Mass.	18	12	-	2	Charlotte, N. C.	47	19	3	-
Fall River, Mass.	28	23	-	-	Jacksonville, Fla.	115	48	8	1
Hartford, Conn.	40	18	1	1	Miami, Fla.	106	57	1	7
Lowell, Mass.	26	15	-	1	Norfolk, Va.	64	30	4	4
Lynn, Mass.	28	17	2	-	Richmond, Va.	96	51	2	8
New Bedford, Mass.	22	15	-	1	Savannah, Ga.	38	18	2	2
New Haven, Conn.	45	23	1	1	St. Petersburg, Fla.	78	64	1	4
Providence, R. I.	55	31	3	2	Tampa, Fla.	65	33	6	5
Somerville, Mass.	8	6	-	-	Washington, D. C.	34	17	-	4
Springfield, Mass.	41	23	4	-	Wilmington, Del.	52	27	-	4
Waterbury, Conn.	29	10	1	-					
Worcester, Mass.	55	35	1	3	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	710	349	40	23
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	3,087	1,898	88	105	Birmingham, Ala.	128	56	9	1
Albany, N. Y.	55	33	5	-	Chattanooga, Tenn.	64	35	3	4
Allentown, Pa.	26	17	-	2	Knoxville, Tenn.	32	22	-	1
Buffalo, N. Y.	139	93	3	10	Louisville, Ky.	117	57	4	7
Camden, N. J.	37	16	1	4	Memphis, Tenn.	162	72	17	-
Elizabeth, N. J.	25	18	-	-	Mobile, Ala.	63	35	3	1
Erie, Pa.	40	31	1	-	Montgomery, Ala.	47	21	-	3
Jersey City, N. J.	53	36	4	4	Nashville, Tenn.	97	51	4	6
Newark, N. J.	77	42	4	5					
New York City, N. Y. †	1,508	933	37	47	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	1,251	628	58	30
Paterson, N. J.	31	20	3	3	Austin, Tex.	33	18	1	4
Philadelphia, Pa.	506	298	11	5	Baton Rouge, La.	43	24	2	1
Pittsburgh, Pa.	178	93	6	11	Corpus Christi, Tex.	49	31	-	2
Reading, Pa.	36	23	-	1	Dallas, Tex.	175	91	11	3
Rochester, N. Y.	113	76	4	7	El Paso, Tex.	44	24	3	1
Schenectady, N. Y.	18	14	1	1	Fort Worth, Tex.	67	36	6	1
Scranton, Pa.	63	41	2	2	Houston, Tex.	261	98	17	2
Syracuse, N. Y.	86	59	4	2	Little Rock, Ark.	64	37	2	2
Trenton, N. J.	38	17	-	1	New Orleans, La.	170	78	2	5
Utica, N. Y.	24	16	1	-	Oklahoma City, Okla. *	88	47	4	1
Yonkers, N. Y.	34	22	1	-	San Antonio, Tex.	132	69	7	4
					Shreveport, La.	54	29	3	1
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	2,384	1,374	106	68	Tulsa, Okla.	71	46	-	3
Akron, Ohio	68	45	6	1					
Canton, Ohio	46	30	1	-	MOUNTAIN	526	298	24	18
Chicago, Ill.	588	310	23	17	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	72	34	-	6
Cincinnati, Ohio	162	94	3	4	Colorado Springs, Colo.	27	17	2	1
Cleveland, Ohio	178	92	6	7	Denver, Colo.	121	74	12	4
Columbus, Ohio	129	75	8	9	Las Vegas, Nev.	56	25	-	-
Dayton, Ohio	104	66	1	3	Ogden, Utah	21	13	-	2
Detroit, Mich.	330	193	13	4	Phoenix, Ariz.	102	60	2	1
Evansville, Ind.	42	31	1	-	Pueblo, Colo.	18	13	1	3
Fort Wayne, Ind.	59	33	6	3	Salt Lake City, Utah	51	28	4	-
Gary, Ind.	28	13	1	2	Tucson, Ariz.	58	34	3	1
Grand Rapids, Mich.	35	35	3	4					
Indianapolis, Ind.	160	95	9	5	PACIFIC	1,560	956	38	35
Madison, Wis.	47	26	7	3	Berkeley, Calif.	15	11	1	-
Milwaukee, Wis.	119	74	5	2	Fresno, Calif.	54	35	3	3
Peoria, Ill.	48	29	5	-	Glendale, Calif.	17	11	1	-
Rockford, Ill.	32	17	-	3	Honolulu, Hawaii	52	34	1	1
South Bend, Ind.	43	30	2	1	Long Beach, Calif.	104	66	2	1
Toledo, Ohio	88	52	4	-	Los Angeles, Calif.	458	266	9	2
Youngstown, Ohio	58	34	2	-	Oakland, Calif.	70	46	1	2
					Pasadena, Calif.	33	23	-	-
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	792	489	28	21	Portland, Oreg.	130	76	5	2
Des Moines, Iowa	72	42	1	2	Sacramento, Calif.	69	45	2	1
Duluth, Minn.	19	11	2	1	San Diego, Calif.	124	72	5	5
Kansas City, Kans.	36	21	-	2	San Francisco, Calif.	146	88	1	6
Kansas City, Mo.	132	84	7	2	San Jose, Calif.	56	39	-	3
Lincoln, Nebr.	36	22	-	-	Seattle, Wash.	141	86	4	2
Minneapolis, Minn.	99	68	5	-	Spokane, Wash.	52	34	2	4
Omaha, Nebr.	72	40	3	1	Tacoma, Wash.	39	24	1	3
St. Louis, Mo.	207	121	5	7					
St. Paul, Minn.	62	41	3	2	Total	12,013	6,911	447	359
Wichita, Kans.	57	39	2	4	Expected Number	12,288	6,975	547	388
					Cumulative Total (includes reported corrections for previous weeks)	343,383	203,365	12,555	14,953

†Delayed report for week ending June 23, 1973

*Estimate based on average percent of divisional total

BOTULISM — Continued

treatment serum; no toxin was found in the father's serum. Despite an extensive epidemiologic investigation, no food could be incriminated.

On June 20, the daughter precipitously delivered a 3 lb 6 oz boy. The infant had no recognizable signs of botulism but initially experienced respiratory difficulty, seizures, and hyperbilirubinemia. Mouse neutralization studies on placental fluid and on the child's serum were negative for botulinum toxin. On June 23, the 70-year-old father died, and on June 29, the 32-year-old mother died—both of respiratory and infectious complications of their disease.

(Reported by Michael O'Brien, M.D., Neurologist, George B. Pfoertner, M.D., Internist, Boise, Idaho; Arthur F. Boyle, Epidemiologist, John A. Mather, M.D., State Epidemiologist, Idaho Department of Environmental Protection and Health; Mary Ellen Nelson, Public Health Nurse Supervisor, Ray Huff, R.S., and David W. Sarazin, M.D., Health Officer, Malheur County, Oregon, Health Department; Jack Wright, R.S.,

District Sanitarian, Pendleton, Oregon; John A. Googins, M.D., State Epidemiologist, Oregon State Board of Health; Ignacio Gosset, M.D., Chief, Department of Biological Products, Directorate General for Public Health Research, Mexico, currently PAHO Fellow located at CDC; and an EIS Officer.)

Editorial Note

This is the third outbreak of botulism reported to CDC in 1973 and the first attributed to type A this year. In addition, this is the first reported instance of childbirth in a patient with confirmed botulism. The fact that the child did not develop botulism is supported by the inability of botulinum toxin to cross the placenta in rabbits within 2 hours of exposure to supralethal doses (1).

Reference

1. Heldebrand GJ, Lamana C, Heckly RJ: Distribution and particle size of type A botulinum toxin in body fluids of intravenously injected rabbits. *Proc Soc Exp Biol Med* 107:284-289, 1961

TUBERCULOSIS — Maine

On November 6, 1972, a 7-year-old girl from Vassalboro, Maine, was admitted to a hospital with suspect pneumonia. After studies were completed, her diagnosis was changed to active primary tuberculosis. Household contacts, close family contacts, school personnel, and classmates were tuberculin tested. The child's maternal grandfather, a household contact, had a positive tuberculin test and x-ray findings compatible with tuberculosis. His sputum specimens were negative.

Tuberculin testing at the child's school in February 1973 revealed a 33-year-old female teacher with far advanced, active, pulmonary tuberculosis. In addition, 5 of 20 teachers were tuberculin-positive, including 2 who had converted since October 1972. Investigation also revealed 5 of 144 students with active primary disease; 13 others were tuberculin-positive. The teacher's husband, 2 children, and sister were tuberculin-positive, as was her father who had had active tuberculosis in 1941.

Except for the grandfather of the 7-year-old child, all infected persons were close contacts of the teacher. All are now on chemoprophylaxis or chemotherapy.

(Reported by Peter J. Leadley, M.D., Director, Bureau of Health, Percy C. McIntire, M.D., Medical Director, Tuberculosis Control, Maine Department of Health and Welfare; and a

Tuberculosis Branch Public Health Advisor, CDC.)

Editorial Note

Tuberculosis is not a highly infectious disease, transmission occurring primarily within households and among intimate associates of active cases. The high level of infection within the teacher's family illustrates the risk for family contacts.

Although tuberculosis generally does not spread widely in the community, certain institutional situations provide the opportunity for large numbers of susceptible persons to be exposed to a common source of infection, as in the teacher's school. It is therefore recommended that employees of schools, hospitals, nursing homes, and other institutions, and particularly those persons in a position to infect children, be subjected to tuberculosis screening programs and that preventive treatment be given to those at risk of developing tuberculosis.

The teacher was likely to have been infected in 1941 when she was in close contact with her father; preventive treatment was not available at that time. If her infection had been identified at the time of her employment as a teacher years later and if she had received treatment with isoniazid, her subsequent illness and the other cases and infections resulting from it might have been prevented.

CURRENT TRENDS

MODIFICATIONS IN PUBLIC HEALTH MEASURES FOR INCOMING VESSELS AND AIRCRAFT

On June 27, 1973, the Quarantine Branch, Epidemiology Program, CDC, announced regulations modifying public health measures for vessels and aircraft arriving at ports under the control of the United States (1). The modifications effective July 1 were made in response to altered patterns of international travel as well as changes which have occurred in the prevalence, transmission, and therapy of almost all communicable diseases.

Before 1969, Public Health Service inspectors boarded all vessels; in 1968, they inspected a total of 38,000 vessels. Following the establishment in 1969 of radio pratique (advance radio clearance based on health and other information supplied by ships' masters), the number boarded dropped to approximately 5,000 per year. This included a 5% random sample boarding of all vessels as a means of quality control.

Effective July 1, vessels are required to report ahead to

MODIFICATIONS – Continued

U.S. ports by radio only 1) when certain signs and symptoms of quarantinable or other communicable diseases are observed on board, 2) when there has been a death on board, or 3) when the ship is arriving from smallpox or plague infected countries. Quarantinable diseases are smallpox, cholera, plague, and yellow fever; reportable signs and symptoms are 1) temperature of 100°F or greater accompanied or followed by rash, jaundice, or glandular swelling or persisting 2 days or more and 2) diarrhea severe enough to interfere with work or normal activity. Aircraft commanders will be required to use the same criteria as ships' masters in reporting signs and symptoms of illness before arrival at airports under the control of the United States.

CDC officials estimate that the modified measures will reduce boarding of vessels for inspection to approximately 1,000 per year, which will include a 2% random sample boarding. Formerly, all ships' masters were required to complete a maritime public health declaration for submission to Public Health Service stations. According to the modified regulations, such declarations will be required only of vessels boarded, and they will be completed by the quarantine officers.

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

Reference

1. Federal Register 38(123):16861, 27 June 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.

Address all correspondence to:

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