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WEEKLY REPORT

For Week Ending July 14, 1973

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
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SURVEILLANCE SUMMARY

CHOLERA – Worldwide, 1973

After creating a major global public health problem in in 1970 and 1971, cholera invaded no new territories and caused no serious epidemics in 1972. No significant change occurred in the first 5 months of 1973. Out of a total of approximately 60 countries affected during the present pandemic, 32 countries or territories were affected in 1972 as reported to the World Health Organization, and only 15 countries have reported infection in 1973. In April of this year, an imported case of cholera was reported in the United Kingdom. The number of countries affected and the number of cases reported during the first 5 months of the years 1970 to 1973 are shown in Table 1. While the number of countries reporting cholera in Asia has not changed very much, there is a sharp fall in the number of countries reporting cholera in Africa.

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Despite this decrease in the number of countries reporting cholera and the total number of reported cases, there is no room for complacency. The difficulties of surveillance and notification of cholera cases and carriers in the absence of adequate laboratory facilities, particularly in areas with a high incidence of other non-choleraic diarrheal diseases, are well known. There have been fewer instances of the imposition of excessive restrictive measures on traffic and trade

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

DISEASE	28th WEEK ENDING		MEDIAN 1968-1972	CUMULATIVE, FIRST 28 WEEKS		
	July 14, 1973	July 15, 1972		1973	1972	MEDIAN 1968-1972
Aseptic meningitis	122	45	119	1,325	1,115	1,115
Brucellosis	7	3	4	97	84	107
Chickenpox	1,112	1,128	– – –	141,530	109,619	– – –
Diphtheria	7	4	4	101	56	90
Encephalitis, primary:						
Arthropod-borne and unspecified	44	12	31	615	447	531
Encephalitis, post-infectious	7	8	9	166	165	222
Hepatitis, serum (Hepatitis B)	137	140	140	4,157	4,963	3,832
Hepatitis, infectious (Hepatitis A)	915	937	937	27,168	29,955	29,876
Malaria	8	3	54	131	601	1,423
Measles (rubeola)	246	325	325	22,840	25,507	25,507
Meningococcal infections, total	27	22	34	908	859	1,591
Civilian	26	22	32	885	826	1,435
Military	1	–	1	23	33	166
Mumps	845	666	957	51,711	53,160	70,154
Rubella (German measles)	162	121	431	25,081	19,448	41,009
Tetanus	4	4	3	44	60	60
Tuberculosis, new active	620	590	– – –	17,128	17,727	– – –
Tularemia	4	11	11	69	69	78
Typhoid fever	9	5	9	393	163	155
Typhus, tick-borne (Rky. Mt. spotted fever)	30	23	21	311	212	172
Venereal Diseases:						
Gonorrhea	16,750	14,632	– – –	420,033	374,209	– – –
Syphilis, primary and secondary	502	448	– – –	14,090	12,806	– – –
Rabies in animals	48	86	57	2,012	2,486	2,046

TABLE II. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OF LOW FREQUENCY

	Cum.		Cum.
Anthrax:	1	Poliomyelitis, total:	2
Botulism:	13	Paralytic:	2
Congenital rubella syndrome:	15	Psittacosis: *	11
Leprosy:	58	Rabies in man:	–
Leptospirosis:	18	Trichinosis:	42
Plague:	–	Typhus, murine: Tex.-4	22

*Delayed reports: Psittacosis: Wis. 1

CHOLERA – Continued

due to cholera, but this has not improved reporting. Limited, careful surveillance has indicated that cholera has become endemic in many newly invaded territories, particularly in coastal areas where temperature, humidity, rainfall, population density, and sanitary conditions are favorable for the infection to become entrenched. In such areas, sporadic outbreaks with some seasonal exacerbations are being recorded.

Indonesia has been reporting more cases than any other country during the last 3-year period, which may partly be due to improved surveillance and better reporting. After remaining free from cholera since September 1969, Thailand has again reported cases in 1973.

The classical *Vibrio cholerae*, known to be the predominating causative agent of cholera in Bangladesh, caused no major outbreaks there during the last cholera season (November 1972-February 1973). In India, both the classical *V. cholerae* as well as biotype El Tor are being isolated particularly in West Bengal. In several areas of West Africa the biotype El Tor, serotype Ogawa, has been replaced by Inaba, whereas in the Arabian Peninsula the reverse has been observed.

(Reported by the World Health Organization: Weekly Epidemiological Record, *Vol. 48, No. 28, July 13, 1973).*

Table 1

Global Situation of Cholera as Reported to WHO During the First 5 4-Week Periods in 1970-1973

Countries*	1970	1971	1972	1973
AFRICA				
Angola	–	–	189	32
Cameroon	–	1,349	264	117
Chad	–	19	5	–
Dahomey	–	1,486	173	–
French Territory of the Afars and the Issas		11	–	–
Ghana	–	10,407	350	138
Ivory Coast	–	565	–	–
Kenya	–	25	51	–
Liberia	–	606	826	232
Mali	–	1,613	2	–
Mauritania	–	–	64	–
Niger	–	5,634	51	–
Nigeria	–	5,489	1,474	190
Senegal	–	–	–	748
Sierra Leone	–	159	–	–
Somalia	–	85	–	–
Togo	–	297	11	–
Upper Volta	–	674	–	–
Total number of countries reporting	0	15 (28,419)**	12 (3,460)**	6 (1,457)**
ASIA				
Bangladesh	1,336	1,097	***	156
Brunei	24	–	–	–
Burma	399	94	25	206
Democratic Yemen	–	–	44	–
India	3,524	2,623	2,376	3,905
Indonesia	691	6,554	8,809	14,525
Israel	–	1	–	–
Malaysia				
Sabah	10	–	–	333
Sarawak	29	–	12	4
West Malaysia	1	–	113	3
Nepal	–	–	1	–
Pakistan	–	641	–	–
Philippines	42	237	613	445
Saudi Arabia	–	–	15	–
Singapore	–	–	23	1
Thailand	–	–	–	200
Viet-Nam (Republic of)	825	156	96	7
Yemen	–	–	156	–
Total number of countries reporting	8 (6,881)**	8 (11,403)**	10 (12,283)**	9 (19,785)**

*Countries reporting cholera during the later period of these years are not included

**Total number of cases

***Number of cases not known

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES FOR WEEKS ENDING JULY 14, 1973 AND JULY 15, 1972 (28th 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	122	7	1,112	7	101	44	12	7	137	915	937
NEW ENGLAND	13	–	170	–	3	1	–	–	5	55	79
Maine*	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	11
New Hampshire	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	23
Vermont	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	8
Massachusetts	–	–	98	–	1	1	–	–	–	21	24
Rhode Island	13	–	28	–	2	–	–	–	4	16	4
Connecticut	–	–	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	9
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	2	–	19	–	–	2	–	–	14	59	99
Upstate New York	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	23
New York City	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	25
New Jersey	1	–	NN	–	–	–	–	–	---	---	51
Pennsylvania*	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	12	34	–
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	18	–	432	–	–	3	3	2	37	164	125
Ohio	6	–	76	–	–	1	1	–	6	28	36
Indiana	2	–	27	–	–	–	–	–	2	10	17
Illinois	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	11	60	24
Michigan	7	–	77	–	–	2	1	–	11	61	44
Wisconsin	–	–	252	–	–	–	–	–	7	5	4
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	2	1	129	–	8	7	–	–	3	47	28
Minnesota*	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	2
Iowa	–	1	14	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	4
Missouri	1	–	105	–	1	2	–	–	1	38	4
North Dakota	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
South Dakota	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	3
Nebraska	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Kansas	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	6	14
SOUTH ATLANTIC	12	–	88	–	–	7	4	–	13	172	136
Delaware	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–
Maryland	5	–	6	–	–	7	–	–	3	13	11
District of Columbia*	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Virginia	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	11	29
West Virginia	–	–	69	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	6
North Carolina	4	–	NN	–	–	–	1	–	2	28	35
South Carolina*	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	2	11	4
Georgia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	11
Florida	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	5	83	40
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	8	2	23	–	–	2	1	–	8	64	42
Kentucky	5	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	15
Tennessee	–	2	NN	–	–	1	–	–	2	34	16
Alabama	3	–	15	–	–	1	–	–	5	10	10
Mississippi	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	24	2	110	1	9	16	1	2	3	140	144
Arkansas*	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	4
Louisiana	3	–	NN	–	–	–	1	–	2	21	15
Oklahoma	11	–	10	–	–	16	–	–	1	21	7
Texas	10	2	97	1	9	–	–	2	–	92	118
MOUNTAIN	–	–	84	4	6	–	1	–	2	32	85
Montana*	–	–	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	3
Idaho	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	6
Wyoming	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colorado	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	1	18	24
New Mexico	–	–	14	4	6	–	1	–	–	3	19
Arizona*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
Utah	–	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	8
Nevada*	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
PACIFIC	43	2	57	2	75	6	2	3	52	182	199
Washington	–	–	15	1	67	1	–	–	1	24	15
Oregon	2	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	29	40
California	40	2	–	–	3	5	2	3	50	123	129
Alaska	–	–	5	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	4
Hawaii	1	–	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	11
Guam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Puerto Rico	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	7
Virgin Islands	–	–	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

*Delayed reports: Aseptic meningitis: Pa. delete 1, Mont. 1
Chickenpox: Me. 1, Ark. 1, Mont. 10
Encephalitis, primary: S.C. 1
Hepatitis B: Minn. 2, Ariz. 1
Hepatitis A: Me. 3, Minn. delete 3, D.C. delete 3
Ark. 9, Ariz. 3, Nev. 13

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES FOR WEEKS ENDING JULY 14, 1973 AND JULY 15, 1972 (28th 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	8	131	246	22,840	25,507	27	908	859	845	51,711	162	25,081
NEW ENGLAND	2	12	30	7,285	2,941	–	40	36	33	2,580	19	3,520
Maine *	–	–	–	63	237	–	–	3	4	274	–	68
New Hampshire*	–	–	4	851	224	–	6	3	2	174	–	353
Vermont	–	2	–	116	120	–	2	–	–	240	–	43
Massachusetts	2	6	18	3,875	606	–	11	17	20	771	12	1,986
Rhode Island	–	–	4	598	517	–	3	10	5	278	–	205
Connecticut	–	4	4	1,782	1,237	–	18	3	2	843	7	865
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	1	19	34	2,193	872	2	124	105	56	6,661	33	4,121
Upstate New York	–	11	15	721	123	1	44	25	NN	NN	3	373
New York City	–	1	4	835	217	–	24	35	31	4,077	1	435
New Jersey	1	3	7	345	479	–	28	20	20	1,437	29	3,028
Pennsylvania*	–	4	8	292	53	1	28	25	5	1,147	–	285
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	3	19	121	7,922	10,527	3	119	113	156	13,559	43	5,670
Ohio	1	3	14	278	225	–	52	44	41	2,588	3	662
Indiana	–	3	21	589	1,195	–	4	11	22	1,103	1	905
Illinois	2	10	35	1,921	3,903	–	23	25	16	2,276	1	892
Michigan	–	3	45	4,060	1,900	3	35	29	27	3,799	31	1,749
Wisconsin	–	–	6	1,074	3,304	–	5	4	50	3,793	7	1,462
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	1	5	2	428	913	1	71	65	83	4,485	7	1,185
Minnesota	–	1	–	18	18	–	4	16	–	76	–	214
Iowa	–	–	–	275	644	–	17	2	10	2,780	1	184
Missouri	–	1	1	48	158	–	30	20	68	609	5	254
North Dakota	–	1	–	56	49	–	3	–	–	64	–	276
South Dakota	–	–	–	–	5	–	4	2	–	13	1	23
Nebraska	1	1	1	4	18	1	6	9	5	107	–	139
Kansas	–	1	–	27	21	–	7	16	–	836	–	95
SOUTH ATLANTIC	–	18	13	1,134	2,028	4	149	195	130	6,087	11	2,019
Delaware	–	–	–	8	48	–	–	1	2	251	–	8
Maryland	–	–	–	2	15	–	20	33	20	598	1	10
District of Columbia *	–	1	1	4	2	–	4	8	6	60	–	2
Virginia	–	5	5	408	58	–	27	43	8	649	–	615
West Virginia	–	–	1	182	245	–	2	7	46	2,104	1	261
North Carolina	–	5	–	4	29	2	33	25	NN	NN	–	198
South Carolina	–	1	1	55	211	–	10	18	8	346	–	80
Georgia*	–	2	1	146	153	2	19	6	–	25	2	11
Florida	–	4	4	325	1,267	–	34	54	40	2,054	7	834
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	1	4	3	585	1,004	1	85	72	142	4,083	10	1,223
Kentucky	–	–	–	361	507	–	31	22	11	1,219	–	375
Tennessee	–	–	3	165	188	–	33	28	33	1,834	8	481
Alabama	1	4	–	5	129	–	14	14	96	576	1	183
Mississippi	–	–	–	54	180	1	7	8	2	454	1	184
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	–	9	2	618	1,363	11	140	107	125	3,347	13	1,390
Arkansas*	–	–	–	68	13	–	13	9	7	335	2	111
Louisiana	–	2	–	83	82	–	26	34	3	66	–	100
Oklahoma	–	1	–	50	9	7	22	6	21	401	–	165
Texas	–	6	2	417	1,259	4	79	58	94	2,545	11	1,014
MOUNTAIN	–	8	8	550	1,703	–	26	14	29	2,321	8	2,320
Montana	–	1	2	15	12	–	6	2	4	218	3	496
Idaho	–	–	1	237	19	–	4	4	–	110	–	32
Wyoming	–	–	1	73	51	–	–	1	–	418	–	5
Colorado	–	1	1	96	506	–	6	2	9	377	4	1,527
New Mexico	–	2	2	111	106	–	3	1	5	929	1	174
Arizona	–	4	–	16	856	–	3	1	–	140	–	17
Utah	–	–	–	1	153	–	2	2	10	121	–	66
Nevada	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	1	1	8	–	3
PACIFIC	–	37	33	2,125	4,156	5	154	152	91	8,588	18	3,633
Washington	–	3	15	987	965	–	16	11	4	1,395	3	650
Oregon	–	2	4	444	103	–	12	12	26	1,557	4	757
California	–	29	14	613	2,986	3	120	121	55	4,731	11	2,192
Alaska	–	2	–	65	11	2	6	5	6	672	–	9
Hawaii	–	1	–	16	91	–	–	3	–	233	–	25
Guam	–	–	–	9	4	–	–	11	–	15	–	7
Puerto Rico	–	–	25	1,670	524	3	7	4	21	608	2	26
Virgin Islands	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	17	–	2

*Delayed reports: Measles: N.H. 5, Ga. 103
Meningococcal infections: Pa. delete 1
Mumps: Me. 9, N.H. 2, D.C. delete 1, Ark. 3

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES FOR WEEKS ENDING JULY 14, 1973 AND JULY 15, 1972 (28th 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	44	620	17,128	69	9	393	30	311	16,750	502	48	2,012
NEW ENGLAND	2	14	613	–	–	5	–	1	473	4	1	89
Maine	–	1	47	–	–	–	–	–	42	–	1	53
New Hampshire *	–	1	36	–	–	–	–	–	20	–	–	28
Vermont	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	3
Massachusetts	–	4	327	–	–	5	–	1	207	4	–	4
Rhode Island	1	3	44	–	–	–	–	–	35	–	–	–
Connecticut	1	5	142	–	–	–	–	–	158	–	–	1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	6	90	3,395	–	3	36	1	14	2,643	124	1	15
Upstate New York	–	26	598	–	–	5	–	7	360	12	–	8
New York City	3	39	1,298	–	–	14	–	1	1,242	79	–	–
New Jersey	2	10	595	–	3	9	1	3	295	17	–	–
Pennsylvania *	1	15	904	–	–	8	–	3	746	16	1	7
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	6	104	2,617	2	1	19	–	11	1,777	21	9	188
Ohio *	1	23	788	–	1	6	–	8	630	7	–	26
Indiana	–	15	336	–	–	–	–	–	104	1	–	45
Illinois	3	42	788	–	–	5	–	3	292	6	5	53
Michigan	1	24	628	2	–	6	–	–	625	7	–	3
Wisconsin	1	–	77	–	–	2	–	–	126	–	4	61
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	5	34	694	9	–	12	1	11	877	17	17	636
Minnesota	–	2	82	–	–	3	–	–	205	1	9	216
Iowa	–	9	75	–	–	–	–	5	118	14	1	132
Missouri	4	9	323	9	–	7	1	6	330	1	3	52
North Dakota	1	1	25	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	2	100
South Dakota *	–	2	47	–	–	1	–	–	49	1	–	77
Nebraska	–	3	45	–	–	1	–	–	93	–	–	3
Kansas	–	8	97	–	–	–	–	–	70	–	2	56
SOUTH ATLANTIC	5	134	3,355	6	–	222	19	161	4,361	186	2	156
Delaware	–	2	41	–	–	–	–	7	53	–	–	1
Maryland	–	17	345	–	–	4	–	5	390	15	–	7
District of Columbia *	–	8	160	–	–	–	–	–	383	18	–	–
Virginia	–	24	459	1	–	1	5	35	562	53	1	51
West Virginia	–	7	158	–	–	2	–	–	55	–	–	16
North Carolina	–	30	530	1	–	4	11	68	551	10	–	1
South Carolina	–	–	288	–	–	3	1	20	411	15	1	2
Georgia	1	20	563	3	–	1	2	26	1,197	17	–	49
Florida	4	26	811	1	–	207	–	–	759	58	–	29
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	7	68	1,537	5	1	13	2	37	1,439	22	5	330
Kentucky *	1	10	358	1	–	2	–	–	175	7	4	181
Tennessee	4	16	478	3	1	7	1	21	586	10	1	112
Alabama	2	27	409	–	–	2	–	3	351	2	–	37
Mississippi	–	15	292	1	–	2	1	13	327	3	–	–
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	8	85	1,719	45	1	17	7	66	2,209	47	7	390
Arkansas *	–	8	201	31	–	3	–	12	89	2	–	86
Louisiana *	3	15	277	–	–	5	–	–	363	15	4	31
Oklahoma	3	5	150	12	–	2	7	52	230	–	1	126
Texas	2	57	1,091	2	1	7	–	2	1,527	30	2	147
MOUNTAIN	–	15	559	1	–	5	–	4	600	8	1	18
Montana *	–	1	27	–	–	–	–	–	34	–	–	–
Idaho	–	–	23	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	–	–
Wyoming	–	–	11	–	–	1	–	1	6	–	–	–
Colorado	–	2	110	–	–	1	–	1	141	5	–	–
New Mexico	–	5	125	1	–	1	–	2	165	2	–	2
Arizona *	–	5	205	–	–	2	–	–	161	1	1	16
Utah	–	2	21	–	–	–	–	–	48	–	–	–
Nevada *	–	–	37	–	–	–	–	–	27	–	–	–
PACIFIC	5	76	2,639	1	3	64	–	6	2,371	73	5	190
Washington	1	3	227	–	1	5	–	3	200	4	–	2
Oregon	1	5	144	–	–	2	–	2	202	–	–	1
California	3	65	2,044	1	2	56	–	1	1,845	48	5	180
Alaska *	–	–	67	–	–	–	–	–	84	–	–	7
Hawaii	–	3	157	–	–	1	–	–	40	21	–	–
Guam	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Puerto Rico	4	8	271	–	–	2	–	–	87	10	1	28
Virgin Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–

*Delayed reports: TB: Ohio delete 3, D.C. 1, Alaska 13
Tularemia: Ark. 3
RMSF: Ark. 2
Gonorrhea: N.H. 10, Pa. 245, La. delete 1, Mont. 1
Syphilis: Pa. 4, Ky. 1, Ark. delete 1, Ariz. 3, Nev. 6
Rabies: S. Dak. 45

Week No. 28

TABLE IV. DEATHS IN 122 UNITED STATES CITIES FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 14, 1973

(By place of occurrence and week of filing certificate. Excludes fetal deaths)

Area 28	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	677	417	24	30	SOUTH ATLANTIC	1,072	562	41	36
Boston, Mass.	188	102	8	13	Atlanta, Ga.	122	52	8	7
Bridgeport, Conn.	47	28	2	4	Baltimore, Md.	278	148	10	4
Cambridge, Mass.	20	15	–	2	Charlotte, N. C.	75	38	4	1
Fall River, Mass.	32	22	–	1	Jacksonville, Fla.	63	34	–	1
Hartford, Conn.	44	30	2	–	Miami, Fla.	103	49	4	6
Lowell, Mass.	19	7	–	1	Norfolk, Va.	58	29	3	2
Lynn, Mass.	23	17	–	–	Richmond, Va.	90	50	6	4
New Bedford, Mass.	16	9	2	–	Savannah, Ga.	33	15	–	1
New Haven, Conn.	65	36	5	–	St. Petersburg, Fla.	68	51	–	1
Providence, R. I.	67	45	3	4	Tampa, Fla.	78	36	4	7
Somerville, Mass.	12	6	–	1	Washington, D. C.	65	33	1	2
Springfield, Mass.	50	34	1	1	Wilmington, Del.	39	27	1	–
Waterbury, Conn.	30	21	–	–					
Worcester, Mass.	64	45	1	3	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	733	401	42	25
					Birmingham, Ala.	116	71	7	3
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	3,131	1,828	107	99	Chattanooga, Tenn.	51	27	3	2
Albany, N. Y.	51	31	1	–	Knoxville, Tenn.	49	31	1	–
Allentown, Pa.	33	22	–	2	Louisville, Ky.	176	86	9	11
Buffalo, N. Y.	130	68	4	10	Memphis, Tenn.	151	81	13	5
Camden, N. J.	40	25	1	3	Mobile, Ala.	52	27	3	1
Elizabeth, N. J.	41	29	2	–	Montgomery, Ala.	39	23	–	1
Erie, Pa.	33	23	1	2	Nashville, Tenn.	99	55	6	2
Jersey City, N. J.	56	37	2	2					
Newark, N. J.	99	42	7	1	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	1,232	645	62	24
New York City, N. Y.†	1,399	826	35	38	Austin, Tex.	36	16	3	1
Paterson, N. J.	16	3	2	1	Baton Rouge, La.	41	24	–	2
Philadelphia, Pa.	596	339	24	9	Corpus Christi, Tex.	63	37	5	–
Pittsburgh, Pa.	184	99	9	11	Dallas, Tex.	181	89	8	–
Reading, Pa.	37	23	1	5	El Paso, Tex.	63	37	3	6
Rochester, N. Y.	101	64	3	7	Fort Worth, Tex.	78	41	10	–
Schenectady, N. Y.	23	18	–	–	Houston, Tex.	222	102	10	3
Scranton, Pa.	49	34	–	2	Little Rock, Ark.	51	25	3	2
Syracuse, N. Y.	125	67	6	2	New Orleans, La.	154	81	7	2
Trenton, N. J.	45	28	2	–	Oklahoma City, Okla.*	86	48	4	1
Utica, N. Y.	23	16	1	1	San Antonio, Tex.	135	73	9	1
Yonkers, N. Y.	50	34	6	3	Shreveport, La.	65	33	–	2
					Tulsa, Okla.	57	39	–	4
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	2,776	1,555	153	54					
Akron, Ohio	77	41	2	–	MOUNTAIN	617	358	16	17
Canton, Ohio	28	18	1	–	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	41	16	4	1
Chicago, Ill.	760	398	40	22	Colorado Springs, Colo.	31	21	–	2
Cincinnati, Ohio	178	101	5	3	Denver, Colo.	156	97	1	3
Cleveland, Ohio	232	116	24	2	Las Vegas, Nev.	57	21	–	1
Columbus, Ohio	135	72	3	3	Ogden, Utah	24	14	2	3
Dayton, Ohio	90	51	5	–	Phoenix, Ariz.	121	65	2	–
Detroit, Mich.	371	198	32	6	Pueblo, Colo.	28	21	–	3
Evansville, Ind.	43	21	5	2	Salt Lake City, Utah	76	51	4	3
Fort Wayne, Ind.	47	25	3	2	Tucson, Ariz.	83	52	3	1
Gary, Ind.	39	18	2	1					
Grand Rapids, Mich.	50	31	–	5	PACIFIC	1,753	1,057	56	38
Indianapolis, Ind.	220	127	11	1	Berkeley, Calif.	15	10	–	–
Madison, Wis.	40	26	3	1	Fresno, Calif.	52	30	6	2
Milwaukee, Wis.	155	110	2	–	Glendale, Calif.	29	21	1	2
Peoria, Ill.	47	28	9	–	Honolulu, Hawaii	59	26	5	3
Rockford, Ill.	38	22	2	1	Long Beach, Calif.	126	74	5	1
South Bend, Ind.	31	20	1	2	Los Angeles, Calif.	521	329	11	13
Toledo, Ohio	124	84	2	–	Oakland, Calif.	79	45	2	2
Youngstown, Ohio	71	48	1	3	Pasadena, Calif.	44	33	1	1
					Portland, Oreg.	144	87	4	–
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	911	527	33	20	Sacramento, Calif.	62	33	3	–
Des Moines, Iowa	66	37	1	–	San Diego, Calif.	138	77	5	5
Duluth, Minn.	33	18	2	1	San Francisco, Calif.	187	113	6	3
Kansas City, Kans.	38	22	3	–	San Jose, Calif.	52	32	–	2
Kansas City, Mo.	133	77	4	3	Seattle, Wash.	136	76	4	2
Lincoln, Nebr.	25	12	–	2	Spokane, Wash.	60	38	2	–
Minneapolis, Minn.	119	81	5	–	Tacoma, Wash.	49	33	1	2
Omaha, Nebr.	74	45	4	–					
St. Louis, Mo.	275	142	9	4	Total	12,902	7,350	534	343
St. Paul, Minn.	88	53	3	2	Expected Number	12,236	6,934	549	389
Wichita, Kans.	60	40	2	8	Cumulative Total (includes reported corrections for previous weeks)	367,145	217,003	13,498	15,616

†Delayed report for week ending July 7, 1973
*Estimate based on average percent of divisional total

CURRENT TRENDS

RESULTS OF SCREENING FOR GONORRHEA – United States, July 1972-March 1973

In the 9-month period July 1972-March 1973, gonorrhea screening programs cultured specimens from 3,117,022 females; 158,604 (5.1%) were positive. Table 2 reflects the results of such screening by type of health care facility securing the specimen. Although the positivity rates were highest (19.3%) in venereal disease clinics, only 11% of all tests were performed at such clinics. Some 89% of all tests were performed in settings other than venereal disease clinics, and in these, positivity rates ranged from 0.9% among females tested at industrial sites to 7.9% among enrollees in manpower training programs. Some 664,110 females were tested by private physicians with a positivity rate of 2.5%. Preliminary data indicate that an additional 991,855 females were tested by all types of facilities in April and May of 1973. The overall positivity rate for all sources for this period was 4.8%.

(Reported by the Venereal Disease Branch, Bureau of State Services, CDC.)

Table 2
Results of Gonorrhea Culture Tests on Females
United States* – July 1972-March 1973

Source of Test	Number Tested	Number Positive	Percent Positive
Non-Venereal Disease Clinics	2,760,308	89,619	3.2
Health Dept. Non-VD Clinic	695,969	26,652	3.8
Family Planning	457,931	16,405	3.6
Prenatal, Ob-Gyn	70,281	3,336	4.7
Cancer Detection	10,127	186	1.8
Combinations or Other	157,630	6,725	4.3
Public/Private Hospital – Outpatient	542,524	22,260	4.1
Family Planning	59,534	1,579	2.7
Prenatal, Ob-Gyn	150,646	5,557	3.7
Cancer Detection	8,395	117	1.4
Combinations or Other	323,949	15,007	4.6
Public/Private Hospital – Inpatient	29,759	1,295	4.4
Obstetric	7,119	246	3.5
Gynecologic	456	33	7.2
Combinations or Other	22,184	1,016	4.6
Community Health Centers	222,332	8,530	3.8
Family Planning	104,473	2,865	2.7
Prenatal, Ob-Gyn	13,746	458	3.3
Cancer Detection	1,781	39	2.2
Combinations or Other	102,332	5,168	5.1
Non-VD Clinics (Cont'd)			
Private Physicians	664,110	16,557	2.5
Private Family Planning Groups	322,132	6,974	2.2
Group Health Clinics	29,512	668	2.3
Student Health Centers	83,886	1,672	2.0
Manpower Training Agencies	6,175	485	7.9
Industrial Screening	6,086	56	.9
Military/Dependents	33,135	427	1.3
Correction or Detention Centers	26,069	1,482	5.7
Not Specified	98,619	2,561	2.6
Venereal Disease Clinics	356,714	68,985	19.3
Gonorrhea Contacts	59,015	17,809	30.2
Syphilis: Contact/Cluster/ Reactor	3,346	526	15.7
Other	294,353	50,650	17.2
Total (All Clinics)	3,117,022	158,604	5.1

*Includes reports from Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

EPIDEMIOLOGIC NOTES AND REPORTS

TYPHOID FEVER ACQUIRED IN MEXICO SIMULATING APPENDICITIS – California

On April 26, 1973, a 38-year-old housewife from Santa Ana, California, was admitted to a hospital in Orange County, California, with a 4-day history of influenza-like illness. Her temperature was 104°F, and she complained of severe, cramping abdominal pain without diarrhea. On the day of admission, an appendectomy was performed; at surgery the terminal ilium was noted to be inflamed, and enlarged lymph nodes were noted in the wall of the ileum. Typhoid fever was suspected and confirmed by culture of a blood specimen. The patient responded well to ampicillin therapy.

The organism identified as *Salmonella typhi* was found to be resistant to chloramphenicol, tetracycline, sulfadiazine, and streptomycin–the drug pattern characteristic of the Mexican epidemic strain. Phage typing revealed the characteristic degraded Vi(A) pattern.

On April 3, the patient and her husband had flown to Acapulco by way of Mexico City. They visited in Acapulco for 3 days and subsequently in Mexico City for 5 days. All meals were said to have been eaten at large hotels, and only bottled water was used.

(Reported by Jack B. Garlin, M.D., Public Health Medical Officer, John R. Philip, M.D., Health Officer, Orange County, California, Health Department; and S. Benson Werner, M.D., Medical Epidemiologist, Infectious Disease Section, California State Department of Health.)

TYPE A BOTULISM – Idaho

On July 7, 1973, a 59-year-old man in Emmett, Idaho, had onset of weakness, dizziness, lethargy, sore throat, and difficulty swallowing. During the day he experienced dysarthria, chills, and progressive truncal and nuchal weakness. He was admitted to a community hospital in Emmett and then transferred to a larger hospital in Boise early the next day because of deterioration in his condition.

On arrival at the hospital in Boise, the patient was weak and lethargic. Ptosis, external ophthalmoplegia, palatal paralysis, and diminished gag reflex were observed. The pupils reacted normally to light, the facial nerves were intact, and deep tendon reflexes were normal. A Tensilon test was negative. While being examined in the emergency room, the patient had a respiratory arrest but was successfully resuscitated. Currently in critical condition, the patient requires the assistance of a respirator but is conscious and able to respond to commands. He was given 2 vials of trivalent (ABE) botulinal antitoxin on the day of admission to the Boise hospital. Pretreatment serum and stool specimens revealed type A botulinal toxin.

Investigation revealed that on July 6 the patient had eaten a meal of fresh corn, other vegetables, and home-canned smoked salmon. He had caught the fish in Montana 3 weeks previously. It had been soaked in a solution of brine and brown sugar for 8 hours, then smoked for 8 hours. Afterwards it was skinned, filleted, and packed in 1-qt glass jars. These jars were covered and placed in a pan of boiling water for 90 minutes, then sealed and cooled. A vacuum was created inside the jars as they cooled.

Of 15 jars prepared, 4 were given to friends who ate the salmon without ill effects, and 6 were consumed by the patient and his family in the past several weeks. The 5 remaining jars were negative for botulinal toxin.

(Reported by Tom Henson, M.D., neurologist, Hugh Atcheley, M.D., physician., St. Alphonsus Hospital, Boise, Idaho; John A. Mather, M.D., Director of Preventive Medicine, Idaho State Department of Health; Robert E. Goldsworthy, U.S. Food and Drug Inspector, Seattle, Washington; Enterobacteriology Section, Bacteriology Branch, Bureau of Laboratories, CDC; and 2 EIS Officers.)

Editorial Note

Cases of botulism traced to fish are predominantly type E, although cases of type A due to fish products have occurred, primarily in western states. Of 23 outbreaks of botulism related to a fish product reported in the United States since 1899, 5 were attributed to type A, 2 to type B, and 16 to type E. Because types A and B as well as E toxins can contaminate marine products and because plant products can be contaminated with type E, it has been recommended that patients with illness diagnosed as botulism should immediately receive trivalent (ABE) antitoxin, as in this case. *(1)*

Although tests on the suspect food product did not reveal the presence of toxin, it is common to find in such outbreaks that only a single jar of several prepared at the same time contains toxin. This is the 1st time that type A botulinal toxin has been identified in a stool specimen.

By coincidence, this patient was admitted to the same hospital as 2 other patients who had type A botulism in June (MMWR, Vol. 22, No. 26). No epidemiologic connection between the 2 previous cases and the current one was found despite careful investigation.

Reference

1. Donadio JA, Gangarosa EJ, Faich GA: Diagnosis and treatment of botulism. J Infect Dis 124:108-112, 1971

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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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