

## Follow-up on Mount St. Helens

The Mount St. Helens Technical Information Network, established through the Federal Coordinating Office of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), has, to date, issued 33 Technical Information Bulletins (Table 1). The health bulletins in this series have been based primarily on the Mount St. Helens Volcano Health Reports, which are issued twice a week by CDC's Chronic Diseases Division. Technical bulletins on other aspects of the volcanic eruptions—geology, agriculture, economics, ecology, and environment, among others—are prepared with the assistance of other agencies.

One of the bulletins, #30, details the management approaches to controlling dust exposure that are recommended by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

**TABLE 1. Technical Information Bulletins on the Mount St. Helens volcanic eruptions**

Number and title	Issue date (1980)
1. The Nature of Mount St. Helens Ash	May 27
2. Driving and Vehicle Maintenance in Heavy Ash Areas	May 30
3. Precautions in Handling Volcanic Ash	May 27
4. Current Volcanic Hazards at Mount St. Helens, Washington	May 29
5. Volcanic Ash Could Reduce Insect Populations . . . Temporarily	May 30
6. Advice for Farmers from Washington State University — Tractors and Water Pumps	June 1
7. Ash Particles and Home Clean-up Problems — Advice from the University of Idaho	May 30
8. Physical and Chemical Characteristics of the Mount St. Helens Deposits of May 18, 1980	June 2
9. Volcanic Ash Advice to Berry Growers	June 2
10. Center for Disease Control (CDC) Community Based Health Surveillance Program (Update)	June 3
11. Poultry — Bees — Livestock	June 5
12. Foodstuffs and Volcanic Ashfall	June 5
13. Research into the Free Crystalline Silica Content of Mount St. Helens Ash	June 6
14. Protecting Children from Volcanic Ash — Related Health Hazards	June 7
15. Volcanic Ash and Your Water Supply	June 7
16. Health and Medical Update	June 8
17. Insurance Concerns	June 9
18. Health and Medical Update	June 10
19. Controlling Blowing Dust from Volcanic Ash	June 16
20. Health and Medical Update	June 16
21. Aviation Considerations	June 20
22. Electric/Electronic Protection — Commercial and Major Systems	June 20
23. Farm Equipment "Ash" Maintenance	June 21
24. Vehicle Maintenance Guidelines	June 23
25. Flood Hazard Reduction in the Vicinity of Mount St. Helens	June 25
26. Volcanic Ash Effects on Municipal Water Supply and Sewage Treatment Plants	June 26
27. Air Quality Monitoring Network for Volcanic Ash	June 26
28. Volcanic Hazard Analysis	June 27
29. Wildlife and Plant Community Impacts	June 27
30. Management Approaches to Dust Exposure Control	June 28
31. Economic Factors	June 28
32. Health Surveys and Analysis — Center for Disease Control (CDC) Surveillance Program (Update)	June 28
33. Mount St. Helens Technical Information Network Closeout	July 1

*Mount St. Helens – Continued*

(NIOSH). This bulletin includes recommended chemical dust suppressants, methods of cleaning, administrative controls, equipment maintenance, emergency controls, and personal protective equipment, including the types of respirators that should be used for work in areas with low, medium, and high concentrations of volcanic dust.

Copies of these bulletins may be requested directly from FEMA, Mount St. Helens Technical Information Network, 1220 Main St., Vancouver, Washington 98660.

Reported by FEMA; NIOSH, and the Chronic Diseases Div, Bur of Epidemiology, CDC.

*International Notes***Cholera – Spain**

From July 16 to November 7, 1979, 267 cases of cholera were reported in 8 Spanish provinces—Melilla, Málaga, Barcelona, Granada, Córdoba, Sevilla, Ceuta, and Navarra. The first case was observed in Melilla on July 16.

In Málaga, there were 141 cases between August 6 and October 24. Eighty-three percent of the patients lived in or near the city. There were only a few cases in August, but many in September. The overall incidence among women was higher than among men,

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**TABLE I. Summary – cases of specified notifiable diseases, United States**

[Cumulative totals include revised and delayed reports through previous weeks.]

DISEASE	27th WEEK ENDING		MEDIAN 1975-1979	CUMULATIVE, FIRST 27 WEEKS		
	July 5, 1980	July 7, 1979		July 5, 1980	July 7, 1979	MEDIAN 1975-1979
Aseptic meningitis	87	125	89	1,788	1,674	1,271
Brucellosis	4	3	3	87	62	101
Chickenpox	1,719	1,492	1,442	149,453	166,253	145,559
Diphtheria	—	1	—	2	5	53
Encephalitis: Primary (arthropod borne & unspec.)	9	9	14	304	272	340
Post-infectious	2	6	6	97	134	134
Hepatitis, Viral: Type B	295	258	258	8,634	7,248	7,029
Type A	418	460	483	13,585	15,041	16,202
Type unspecified	185	186	163	6,024	5,159	4,437
Malaria	31	25	18	917	304	248
Measles (rubeola)	262	233	451	11,852	10,807	21,683
Meningococcal infections: Total	25	33	26	1,584	1,638	1,063
Civilian	25	33	26	1,578	1,621	1,057
Military	—	—	—	6	17	17
Mumps	49	128	223	6,545	10,113	14,742
Pertussis	39	35	24	587	659	659
Rubella (German measles)	56	226	192	2,957	9,983	14,081
Tetanus	2	1	1	31	29	31
Tuberculosis	460	434	539	14,032	14,288	15,072
Tularemia	2	3	3	66	88	65
Typhoid fever	10	11	10	186	232	183
Typhus fever, tick-borne (Rky. Mt. spotted)	27	50	47	405	383	383
Venereal diseases:						
Gonorrhea: Civilian	17,598	18,105	18,643	489,358	492,891	489,144
Military	706	694	694	13,827	14,187	14,187
Syphilis, primary & secondary: Civilian	376	317	352	13,316	12,309	12,309
Military	3	8	6	161	151	159
Rabies in animals	99	89	58	3,398	2,477	1,542

**TABLE II. Notifiable diseases of low frequency, United States**

	CUM. 1980		CUM. 1980
Anthrax	—	Polioymyelitis: Total	7
Botulism (Calif. 2)	25	Paralytic	5
Cholera	8	Psittacosis (Ups. N.Y. 1, Wis. 1)	40
Congenital rubella syndrome	38	Rabies in man	—
Leprosy (Wis. 1, Calif. 6)	97	Trichinosis (La. 1)	65
Leptospirosis (N.C. 1, Ark. 1)	30	Typhus fever, flea-borne (endemic, murine) (Tex. 3)	32
Plague (N. Mex. 1, Calif. 1)	6		

All delayed reports and corrections will be included in the following week's cumulative totals.

# MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY WEEKLY REPORT

## MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY WEEKLY REPORT

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### *Epidemiologic Notes and Reports*

#### Follow-up on Reye Syndrome — United States

For the period December 1, 1979 through April 30, 1980, CDC received written reports of 304 patients with Reye syndrome that met the standard CDC case definition. The 304 cases were reported from 37 states and the District of Columbia. They were divided equally between males and females. Among 284 cases of known race, 94% were in whites, 3% in blacks, 3% in Hispanics, and 1% were in Asians or Pacific Islanders. Of the patients for whom symptoms were reported, 75% (204/273) had respiratory symptoms as part of their antecedent illness, 15% had diarrhea, and 15% had a varicella exanthem. Of 282 patients for whom the ages were reported, 71% (199) were between the ages of 5 and 14 years; 22% (62) were less than 4 years and 7% (21) were 15 years or older. The number of reported cases peaked in early to mid-February, approximately the same time as the peak in reports of isolations of influenza B viruses made by World Health Organization collaborating laboratories in the United States (Figure 1). There were 66 deaths among 287 cases in which the outcome was reported, for a case-fatality rate of 23%.

**FIGURE 1. Reported Reye syndrome cases, by week of onset of prodrome, and influenza B isolates, by week of report, United States, November 30, 1979-April 25, 1980**

