



Morbidity and Mortality

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
DATE OF RELEASE: OCTOBER 26, 1973 - ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30333

EPIDEMIOLOGIC NOTES AND REPORTS
AFRICAN TICK TYPHUS - Rhode Island

On June 16, 1973, a 53-year-old woman in Rhode Island became ill with an influenza-like illness characterized by fever (temperature 101°F.), malaise, myalgia, headache, and rhinitis; she also had 13 painful skin lesions on her forearms, thighs, and popliteal areas which were erythematous and raised with a pustular center. She did not have a cough or conjunctivitis. Two days later she visited a local hospital clinic. The skin lesions were approximately 1 cm in diameter, erythematous, and indurated, with a central, grayish area; no adenopathy was present. The patient was treated symptomatically and placed on oral oxacillin for the infected skin lesions. By June 23, her condition was improving; however, the skin lesions had a black, necrotic center, and a generalized skin rash had developed which ranged from confluent, macular, erythematous areas to discrete, papular, erythematous lesions.

CONTENTS

Epidemiologic Notes and Reports
African Tick Typhus - Rhode Island 349
Type B Botulism - Kentucky 350
International Notes
Typhoid Fever - Mexico, 1972 and 1973 350
Quarantine Measures 356
Surveillance Summary
Human Psittacosis - United States, 1972 355

On June 26, the patient reported that between June 1 and 13 she had visited with friends in Kloof Natal, South Africa, and that she had just received a cable stating that her hostess had African tick typhus. The patient did not recall receiving any tick bites during her visit to South Africa, although she did spend 1 day riding in a jeep in a game reserve and had been in her hosts' garden.

When this information was received, the patient had almost fully recovered, but her antibiotic therapy was changed

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

DISEASE	42nd WEEK ENDING		MEDIAN 1968-1972	CUMULATIVE, FIRST 42 WEEKS		
	October 20, 1973	October 21, 1972		1973	1972	MEDIAN 1968-1972
Aseptic meningitis	126	153	145	3,777	3,297	3,571
Brucellosis	4	-	3	156	156	169
Chickenpox	568	631	-	147,145	116,665	-
Diphtheria	5	2	14	151	84	147
Encephalitis, primary:						
Arthropod-borne and unspecified	49	32	37	1,228	872	1,126
Encephalitis, post-infectious	4	2	3	236	234	292
Hepatitis, serum (Hepatitis B)	189	167	167	6,462	7,335	5,839
Hepatitis, infectious (Hepatitis A)	1,225	1,166	1,166	41,440	44,395	44,395
Malaria	10	12	114	206	741	2,474
Measles (rubeola)	117	167	167	24,680	27,674	27,674
Meningococcal infections, total	25	21	26	1,144	1,099	2,003
Civilian	25	20	23	1,119	1,055	1,804
Military	-	1	1	25	44	199
Mumps	717	613	1,054	58,043	59,405	80,595
Rubella (German measles)	127	471	353	26,526	22,178	45,181
Tetanus	2	3	3	77	96	102
Tuberculosis, new active	591	614	-	25,426	27,520	-
Tularemia	1	-	2	134	112	128
Typhoid fever	10	11	11	559	298	298
Typhus, tick-borne (Rky. Mt. spotted fever)	10	12	6	601	495	382
Venereal Diseases:						
Gonorrhea	17,613	16,868	-	665,172	605,410	-
Syphilis, primary and secondary	518	537	-	20,781	20,221	-
Rabies in animals	76	57	57	2,862	3,404	2,835

TABLE II. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OF LOW FREQUENCY

	Cum.		Cum.
Anthrax:	1	Poliomyelitis, total:	6
Botulism: Md.-2	16	Paralytic:	4
Congenital rubella syndrome:	28	Psittacosis: * Tex.-1	20
Leprosy: Calif.-1, Hawaii-3, Mass.-1	102	Rabies in man: Ky.-1	1
Leptospirosis:	28	Trichinosis:	72
Plague:	2	Typhus, murine:	29

* Delayed reports: Psittacosis: Md.-1 (1972).

TYPHUS – Continued

to oral tetracycline. Complement fixation titers are shown in Table 1. Immunofluorescent antibody titers were 1:160 for both Rocky Mountain spotted fever and African tick typhus in both serum specimens. These results are compatible with a diagnosis of African tick typhus.

(Reported by Lt. Lawrence Narkiewicz, M.D., USNR, Chief E.M. Rafuse, Jr., USN, Naval Hospital, Quonset Point, Rhode Island; Joseph E. Cannon, M.D., Director of Health, Rhode Island Department of Health; and an EIS Officer.)

Editorial Note

African tick typhus, South African tick-bite fever, and Boutonneuse fever are synonyms for the disease caused by *Rickettsia conori*, an organism endemic in Africa, the Mediterranean Basin, and India. The clinical picture seen here is typical: fever and an initial lesion (tache noire) followed by a maculopapular rash. Various tick species act as vectors, and treatment is similar to that for Rocky Mountain spotted

Table 1
Complement Fixation Titers in Patient's Acute and Convalescent Serum Specimens – Rhode Island, June 1973

	Serum Specimen	
	Acute	Convalescent
Rickettsialpox	< 1:8	1:64
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	< 1:8	1:128
Murine typhus	< 1:8	< 1:8
Epidemic typhus	< 1:8	< 1:8
<i>Rickettsia canada</i>	< 1:8	< 1:8
Q fever	< 1:8	< 1:8

fever (chlortetracycline or chloramphenicol). Alertness to the patient's recent travel history is important in making an early diagnosis. As in this case, even immunologic studies may not differentiate between the closely related members of the spotted fever group of rickettsiae.

TYPE B BOTULISM – Kentucky

On September 29, 1973, a 59-year-old female in Sand Gap, Kentucky, experienced nausea and vomiting 6 hours after eating home-canned green beans; she became constipated the following day. These symptoms persisted, and on October 1 she complained of generalized weakness. On October 2, approximately 60 hours after eating the green beans, she developed blurred vision, diplopia, dysphagia, and dizziness, and she was admitted to a local hospital. She was subsequently diagnosed as having had a cerebrovascular accident.

On October 10, she was transferred to a hospital in Lexington. On admission, she was alert, afebrile, and in no respiratory distress. Her pupils were 4 mm in diameter and did not react to light. Although she complained of diplopia, her extraocular movements were normal. She had ptosis on the left, facial muscle weakness which was slightly greater on the left, dysphonia, profound dysphagia, and generalized weakness which was most pronounced in her hip flexors bilaterally. Her gag reflex, tongue strength, sensation, and deep tendon reflexes were normal.

An electromyogram (EMG) performed on October 11 demonstrated facilitation of the muscle action potential during rapid repetitive nerve stimulation, compatible with botulism. The patient received 2 vials of trivalent botulinum antitoxin that afternoon. She has experienced no respiratory difficulty and is slowly improving. A repeat EMG on October 22 was qualitatively unchanged, but facilitation was less marked.

Serum and stool specimens obtained on October 10 were positive for type B botulinum toxin. Gastric fluid, urine, and 2 unopened containers of the home-canned green beans were negative for botulinum toxin. Additional studies are in progress.

Epidemiologic investigation revealed that the only home-

canned food eaten by the patient in the 6 days prior to the onset of her illness was green beans from a single jar which she had opened on September 29. She ate ½ cup of the beans raw and noticed that they tasted and smelled bad. She ate an additional ½ cup after boiling them and discarded the remainder. No one else ate the beans.

The beans had been canned at home in July 1973. The procedure included putting the beans in ½- and 1-gallon jars, adding water, and sealing the jars with a lid; the jars were then placed in a large pot of boiling water for 4 hours.

(Reported by Elizabeth Wright, M.D., private neurologist, Lexington, Kentucky; Linda Fagan, M.D., Director, Cumberland Valley District Health Department, Manchester, Kentucky; Rhenda Bonner, R.N., Nurse Epidemiologist, Calixto Hernandez, M.D., State Epidemiologist, Bureau for Health Services, Kentucky Department for Human Resources; Anaerobe Unit, Enterobacteriology Section, Bacteriology Branch, Bureau of Laboratories, CDC; and an EIS Officer.)

Editorial Note

This is the seventh outbreak and seventeenth case of botulism reported in the United States this year. This patient's illness was relatively mild, but toxin was still present in her serum 11 days after ingestion of the suspect food. Botulinum toxin has previously been demonstrated in the serum of a patient who had not received botulinum antitoxin 3½ weeks after ingestion of contaminated food (1). This is the second outbreak this year in which type B toxin was demonstrated in feces.

1. Koenig MG, Spickard A, Cardella MA, Rogers DE: Clinical and laboratory observations on type E botulism in man. *Medicine* 43:517-545, 1964

INTERNATIONAL NOTES
TYPHOID FEVER – Mexico, 1972 and 1973

Countrywide

Between January and June 1972, outbreaks of typhoid fever occurred in more than 200 urban and rural localities in Mexico producing thousands of cases. In 20 of these out-

breaks, the responsible organism was demonstrated to be the epidemic strain of *Salmonella typhi*, phage type degraded Vi(A). In the same period in 1973, only 2 small villages, in
(Continued on page 355)

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES
FOR WEEKS ENDING OCTOBER 20, 1973 AND OCTOBER 21, 1972 (42nd 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
UNITED STATES	126	4	568	5	151	49	32	4	189	1,225	1,166
NEW ENGLAND	2	-	46	-	3	2	-	-	1	39	90
Maine*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
New Hampshire*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	9
Vermont	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Massachusetts	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	16	49
Rhode Island	1	-	23	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	4
Connecticut	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	13
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	10	-	15	-	-	10	2	1	41	148	213
Upstate New York	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	11	54	35
New York City	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	4	20	27
New Jersey	4	-	NN	-	-	-	-	-	8	31	61
Pennsylvania	2	-	2	-	-	9	1	-	18	43	90
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	23	-	240	-	-	15	13	-	39	196	181
Ohio	6	-	40	-	-	10	7	-	12	33	43
Indiana	3	-	26	-	-	2	-	-	-	18	13
Illinois	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	13	56	67
Michigan	11	-	60	-	-	-	3	-	13	83	55
Wisconsin	3	-	114	-	-	3	-	-	1	6	3
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	6	-	118	-	7	4	9	1	2	34	29
Minnesota*	5	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Iowa	-	-	90	-	-	3	2	1	-	-	8
Missouri	1	-	5	-	-	1	5	-	1	7	9
North Dakota	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	14	4
Nebraska	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1
Kansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	3
SOUTH ATLANTIC	24	-	32	-	1	4	3	-	35	289	196
Delaware	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Maryland	4	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	47
District of Columbia	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Virginia	5	-	1	-	-	3	1	1	1	11	17
West Virginia*	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	10
North Carolina	2	-	NN	-	-	1	-	-	1	19	42
South Carolina	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	8
Georgia	9	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	23	7
Florida	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	33	207	63
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	17	-	2	-	1	7	-	-	15	76	62
Kentucky	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	21	29
Tennessee	2	-	NN	-	-	-	-	-	2	40	22
Alabama	12	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	12	9	3
Mississippi*	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	6	8
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	13	4	39	-	14	3	1	-	10	170	126
Arkansas*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
Louisiana*	3	-	NN	-	-	1	-	-	3	24	25
Oklahoma	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	16	-
Texas	9	3	39	-	14	1	-	-	4	128	97
MOUNTAIN	2	-	11	5	42	-	3	-	-	31	62
Montana	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	9
Idaho	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	7	22
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado	1	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	7	3
New Mexico	-	-	6	5	25	-	-	-	-	11	8
Arizona*	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	11
Utah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	9
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PACIFIC	29	-	65	-	83	4	1	2	46	242	207
Washington	3	-	54	-	75	-	-	-	3	41	17
Oregon	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	13	22
California	20	-	-	-	3	4	1	2	38	149	158
Alaska	1	-	7	-	2	-	-	-	1	31	2
Hawaii	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	8
Guam*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	2	16	10
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Delayed reports: Aseptic meningitis: N.H.-3, Ark.-1
Chicken Pox: N.H.-10
Diphtheria: Ariz.-2

Hepatitis B: Minn.-2, Miss. delete 1, Ark.-1, Ariz.-2
Hepatitis A: Me.-6, N.H.-1, Minn. delete 2, W.Va.-1,
Ark.-4, La. delete 2, Ariz.-6, Guam-4

Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES
FOR WEEKS ENDING OCTOBER 20, 1973 AND OCTOBER 21, 1972 (42nd 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	10	206	117	24,680	27,674	25	1,144	1,099	717	58,043	127	26,526
NEW ENGLAND	-	16	26	7,453	3,279	-	48	46	45	3,210	6	3,661
Maine*	-	-	-	67	246	-	1	4	-	348	-	70
New Hampshire	-	-	11	885	334	-	7	3	-	197	-	377
Vermont	-	2	-	119	128	-	3	-	6	273	-	47
Massachusetts	-	7	2	3,959	747	-	13	21	13	913	1	2,055
Rhode Island	-	1	10	615	524	-	3	12	7	400	3	219
Connecticut	-	6	3	1,808	1,300	-	21	6	19	989	2	893
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	2	31	14	2,531	1,049	7	161	135	71	7,438	2	4,214
Upstate New York	2	17	-	811	128	3	58	32	NN	NN	-	433
New York City	-	2	2	921	365	-	31	40	7	4,612	-	474
New Jersey	-	5	10	435	494	3	39	26	12	1,524	-	3,011
Pennsylvania	-	7	2	364	62	1	33	37	52	1,302	2	296
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	4	27	37	8,649	11,247	4	153	157	211	14,769	36	6,109
Ohio	-	4	5	290	257	3	65	61	35	2,735	1	693
Indiana	-	3	6	657	1,270	-	4	12	20	1,280	-	957
Illinois	3	15	3	2,086	4,160	-	25	34	55	2,498	11	980
Michigan	1	5	14	4,402	2,028	1	43	43	62	4,061	10	1,869
Wisconsin	-	-	9	1,214	3,532	-	16	7	39	4,195	14	1,610
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	1	8	1	447	981	1	85	76	71	4,862	6	1,224
Minnesota	1	2	-	21	22	-	8	24	-	83	-	221
Iowa	-	1	1	278	685	-	19	5	34	2,972	4	199
Missouri	-	1	-	53	164	-	32	20	29	721	2	269
North Dakota	-	1	-	62	53	-	3	-	-	69	-	276
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	7	-	4	2	-	19	-	23
Nebraska	-	1	-	6	23	-	10	9	8	155	-	141
Kansas	-	2	-	27	27	1	9	16	-	843	-	95
SOUTH ATLANTIC	1	33	10	1,253	2,204	5	194	250	92	6,787	27	2,193
Delaware	-	-	-	9	51	1	1	1	3	272	-	14
Maryland	-	5	-	13	15	-	26	37	2	639	-	10
District of Columbia	-	1	-	8	2	-	4	11	4	135	-	3
Virginia	-	8	-	421	62	2	38	55	5	714	3	627
West Virginia	-	-	2	218	282	-	5	8	23	2,301	2	329
North Carolina	-	7	-	4	37	1	42	30	NN	NN	-	202
South Carolina	-	1	2	64	216	-	12	20	-	356	-	86
Georgia	-	3	-	152	173	-	22	18	1	32	-	12
Florida	1	8	6	364	1,366	1	44	70	54	2,338	22	910
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	-	13	3	614	1,063	2	104	86	55	4,827	16	1,355
Kentucky	-	8	2	379	535	-	36	28	16	1,451	2	401
Tennessee	-	-	-	165	193	1	42	28	36	2,243	13	555
Alabama	-	5	-	12	150	-	15	17	3	671	1	188
Mississippi	-	-	1	58	185	1	11	13	-	462	-	211
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	-	12	5	705	1,544	3	175	135	62	3,996	9	1,477
Arkansas	-	-	-	70	13	-	13	10	5	385	-	112
Louisiana	-	2	3	87	90	1	42	41	-	85	-	99
Oklahoma	-	2	-	55	10	1	31	8	-	446	1	179
Texas	-	8	2	493	1,431	1	89	76	57	3,080	8	1,087
MOUNTAIN	-	10	2	733	1,907	-	33	26	15	2,527	2	2,407
Montana	-	1	-	17	16	-	7	4	1	243	-	507
Idaho	-	-	-	256	144	-	4	8	-	110	2	42
Wyoming	-	-	-	81	51	-	-	1	-	424	-	7
Colorado	-	2	-	105	531	-	11	5	11	490	-	1,550
New Mexico	-	2	2	124	126	-	3	3	2	980	-	201
Arizona	-	4	-	21	883	-	4	1	-	140	-	19
Utah	-	1	-	128	155	-	2	3	-	131	-	77
Nevada	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	1	9	-	4
PACIFIC	2	56	19	2,295	4,400	3	191	188	95	9,717	23	3,886
Washington*	-	3	7	1,023	979	-	20	16	21	1,552	2	690
Oregon	-	4	-	461	133	1	16	14	33	1,827	2	790
California	2	46	12	727	3,177	1	148	147	29	5,290	19	2,371
Alaska	-	2	-	65	13	1	7	8	10	772	-	9
Hawaii	-	1	-	19	98	-	-	3	2	276	-	26
Guam*	-	-	-	50	16	-	-	13	-	24	-	13
Puerto Rico	-	-	5	1,880	735	-	8	4	41	773	-	33
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	7	3	-	-	2	-	24	-	2

* Delayed reports: Mumps: Me-2, Wash.-30, Guam-1
Rubella: Me-1

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES
FOR WEEKS ENDING OCTOBER 20, 1973 AND OCTOBER 21, 1972 (42nd 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		1973	1973						
UNITED STATES	77	591	25,426	134	10	559	10	601	17,613	518	76	2,862		
NEW ENGLAND	2	27	931	-	-	16	-	3	293	14	-	104		
Maine	-	7	87	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	-	57		
New Hampshire*	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	36		
Vermont	-	3	27	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	3		
Massachusetts	-	8	486	-	-	14	-	2	-	3	-	6		
Rhode Island	1	2	79	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-		
Connecticut	1	7	207	-	-	2	-	1	171	9	-	2		
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	7	122	5,002	-	1	56	4	33	2,783	117	3	46		
Upstate New York	1	40	895	-	-	10	-	13	448	5	2	22		
New York City	3	32	1,843	-	-	21	-	4	1,107	74	-	-		
New Jersey	2	16	886	-	-	15	1	5	533	20	-	-		
Pennsylvania	1	34	1,378	-	1	10	3	11	695	18	1	24		
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	12	60	3,760	3	3	44	-	19	2,376	24	3	269		
Ohio	3	9	1,111	-	2	18	-	14	631	6	-	32		
Indiana	3	-	482	-	-	-	-	-	269	4	-	51		
Illinois	3	32	1,143	1	-	10	-	5	214	6	1	69		
Michigan	1	19	946	2	1	13	-	-	902	8	-	7		
Wisconsin	2	-	78	-	-	3	-	-	360	-	2	110		
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	6	26	1,062	15	-	24	1	21	951	6	19	899		
Minnesota	-	1	127	-	-	4	1	1	285	-	9	333		
Iowa	-	5	108	-	-	7	-	7	94	-	3	183		
Missouri	5	13	500	14	-	12	-	7	312	5	-	89		
North Dakota	1	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	1	136		
South Dakota	-	-	76	-	-	1	-	-	38	-	4	81		
Nebraska	-	1	70	-	-	1	-	2	99	-	-	3		
Kansas	-	6	145	1	-	6	-	4	110	1	2	74		
SOUTH ATLANTIC	17	111	5,040	17	-	246	4	300	4,059	187	10	259		
Delaware	-	-	82	-	-	-	-	8	22	-	-	3		
Maryland	-	11	557	6	-	8	-	14	411	23	-	14		
District of Columbia	-	7	235	-	-	-	-	-	419	14	-	-		
Virginia*	2	18	680	4	-	3	1	60	378	22	3	78		
West Virginia*	1	7	241	-	-	9	-	4	87	1	-	22		
North Carolina	-	15	821	2	-	5	3	135	485	18	4	13		
South Carolina*	2	21	393	-	-	6	-	32	464	27	-	5		
Georgia	2	30	825	3	-	3	-	46	786	10	3	85		
Florida	10	2	1,206	2	-	212	-	1	1,007	72	-	39		
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	8	46	2,262	10	-	39	1	109	1,562	28	2	372		
Kentucky*	1	12	514	1	-	10	-	-	81	8	-	198		
Tennessee	5	16	710	7	-	12	-	52	564	10	2	131		
Alabama	2	13	617	-	-	10	1	24	712	4	-	42		
Mississippi	-	5	421	2	-	7	-	33	205	6	-	1		
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	13	67	2,615	84	1	26	-	100	2,402	64	8	506		
Arkansas*	1	4	323	59	-	5	-	20	170	2	-	107		
Louisiana*	4	-	380	-	-	6	-	-	464	19	-	41		
Oklahoma	4	6	221	18	-	2	-	71	236	2	-	145		
Texas	4	57	1,691	7	1	13	-	9	1,532	41	8	213		
MOUNTAIN	-	38	859	4	-	10	-	8	574	8	1	49		
Montana	-	-	41	-	-	-	-	1	31	-	-	10		
Idaho	-	-	30	-	-	1	-	2	35	-	-	-		
Wyoming	-	1	24	-	-	1	-	1	8	1	-	-		
Colorado	-	14	166	-	-	2	-	1	215	3	-	-		
New Mexico	-	-	173	1	-	2	-	3	66	2	1	7		
Arizona	-	19	337	-	-	4	-	-	185	2	-	28		
Utah	-	1	38	2	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	4		
Nevada	-	3	50	1	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-		
PACIFIC	12	94	3,895	1	5	98	-	8	2,613	70	30	358		
Washington	4	6	297	-	-	7	-	5	219	4	1	9		
Oregon*	-	8	206	-	-	2	-	2	300	-	-	8		
California	8	74	3,030	1	5	84	-	1	2,014	65	29	333		
Alaska	-	-	84	-	-	4	-	-	43	-	-	8		
Hawaii	-	6	278	-	-	1	-	-	37	1	-	-		
Guam*	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Puerto Rico	4	5	408	-	1	8	-	-	72	30	3	46		
Virgin Islands	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	-		

*Delayed reports: Tetanus: S.C. 1, Ore. delete 1 Typhoid: W. Va. 2, Ark. 1
 TB: Ky. delete 2 Gonorrhoea: N.H. 2, La. delete 14, Guam 8
 Tularemia: Va. delete 1

TABLE IV. DEATHS IN 122 UNITED STATES CITIES FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 20, 1973

Week No.

42

(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	753	485	25	42	SOUTH ATLANTIC	1,191	632	39	52
Boston, Mass.	196	109	6	12	Atlanta, Ga.	113	57	4	4
Bridgeport, Conn.	53	39	—	3	Baltimore, Md.	237	121	9	5
Cambridge, Mass.	29	20	—	5	Charlotte, N. C.	47	19	3	1
Fall River, Mass.	37	27	—	2	Jacksonville, Fla.	86	48	3	2
Hartford, Conn.	77	48	—	2	Miami, Fla.	118	59	2	1
Lowell, Mass.	35	24	3	4	Norfolk, Va.	62	34	1	4
Lynn, Mass.	24	21	—	1	Richmond, Va.	99	47	2	10
New Bedford, Mass.	37	30	1	4	Savannah, Ga.	37	19	1	2
New Haven, Conn.	47	25	2	4	St. Petersburg, Fla.	107	80	1	6
Providence, R. I.	59	27	8	1	Tampa, Fla.	74	42	5	6
Somerville, Mass.	8	5	—	—	Washington, D. C.	174	88	7	9
Springfield, Mass.	59	42	3	2	Wilmington, Del.	37	18	1	2
Waterbury, Conn.	30	24	2	—	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	682	365	36	20
Worcester, Mass.	62	44	—	4	Birmingham, Ala.	124	50	16	—
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	3,029	1,795	106	143	Chattanooga, Tenn.	65	36	1	4
Albany, N. Y.	50	34	3	2	Knoxville, Tenn.	39	25	—	—
Allentown, Pa.	32	20	2	3	Louisville, Ky.	95	46	7	7
Buffalo, N. Y.	148	89	4	10	Memphis, Tenn.	154	91	5	—
Camden, N. J.	40	20	3	—	Mobile, Ala.	42	30	—	4
Elizabeth, N. J.	37	26	—	1	Montgomery, Ala.	53	33	3	2
Eric, Pa.	23	13	—	3	Nashville, Tenn.	110	54	4	3
Jersey City, N. J.	52	35	—	1	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	1,270	680	46	54
Newark, N. J.	79	41	3	2	Austin, Tex.	41	19	1	4
New York City, N. Y.†	1,437	861	42	51	Baton Rouge, La.	64	35	3	—
Paterson, N. J.	34	17	2	—	Corpus Christi, Tex.	44	20	3	2
Philadelphia, Pa.	495	257	23	39	Dallas, Tex.	180	90	9	1
Pittsburgh, Pa.	171	92	8	9	El Paso, Tex.	47	30	1	9
Reading, Pa.	36	27	2	1	Fort Worth, Tex.	89	49	6	1
Rochester, N. Y.	124	83	4	12	Houston, Tex.	244	124	9	10
Schenectady, N. Y.	26	21	—	1	Little Rock, Ark.	61	28	3	6
Scranton, Pa.	46	30	1	3	New Orleans, La.	127	62	2	1
Syracuse, N. Y.	108	67	7	2	Oklahoma City, Okla.*	89	51	3	3
Trenton, N. J.	42	26	—	3	San Antonio, Tex.	138	75	4	4
Utica, N. Y.	22	17	1	—	Shreveport, La.	62	37	2	5
Yonkers, N. Y.	27	19	1	—	Tulsa, Okla.	84	60	—	8
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	2,401	1,331	103	74	MOUNTAIN	545	306	18	18
Akron, Ohio	54	29	5	—	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	63	32	3	5
Canton, Ohio	41	23	1	4	Colorado Springs, Colo.	34	22	—	4
Chicago, Ill.	642	347	31	15	Denver, Colo.	138	78	1	3
Cincinnati, Ohio	170	84	6	5	Las Vegas, Nev.	16	4	—	—
Cleveland, Ohio	199	106	10	2	Ogden, Utah	13	5	1	2
Columbus, Ohio	90	41	4	3	Phoenix, Ariz.	112	65	2	—
Dayton, Ohio	99	62	3	2	Pueblo, Colo.	20	15	2	3
Detroit, Mich.	313	153	6	8	Salt Lake City, Utah	78	45	7	1
Evansville, Ind.	41	29	—	2	Tucson, Ariz.	71	40	2	—
Fort Wayne, Ind.	45	31	—	7	PACIFIC	1,843	1,169	47	51
Gary, Ind.	24	11	1	1	Berkeley, Calif.	29	19	—	1
Grand Rapids, Mich.	54	41	2	2	Fresno, Calif.	60	35	4	1
Indianapolis, Ind.	149	89	6	1	Glendale, Calif.	28	21	1	—
Madison, Wis.	32	16	1	7	Honolulu, Hawaii	54	32	2	2
Milwaukee, Wis.	121	74	4	2	Long Beach, Calif.	125	78	4	4
Peoria, Ill.	46	30	7	—	Los Angeles, Calif.	662	420	14	19
Rockford, Ill.	53	32	4	6	Oakland, Calif.	69	45	2	—
South Bend, Ind.	46	32	1	3	Pasadena, Calif.	32	25	—	—
Toledo, Ohio	127	67	10	2	Portland, Oreg.	141	92	3	2
Youngstown, Ohio	55	34	1	2	Sacramento, Calif.	56	26	2	2
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	780	486	28	41	San Diego, Calif.	129	79	5	3
Des Moines, Iowa	50	30	—	—	San Francisco, Calif.	186	119	3	9
Duluth, Minn.	25	20	1	1	San Jose, Calif.	48	31	—	—
Kansas City, Kans.	37	18	4	2	Seattle, Wash.	122	78	4	2
Kansas City, Mo.	122	74	8	1	Spokane, Wash.	67	50	3	5
Lincoln, Nebr.	20	15	—	3	Tacoma, Wash.	35	19	—	1
Minneapolis, Minn.	111	64	5	3	Total	12,494	7,249	448	495
Omaha, Nebr.	77	43	2	1	Expected Number	12,289	7,008	542	401
St. Louis, Mo.	220	141	4	21	Cumulative Total (includes reported corrections for previous weeks)	539,165	316,925	20,254	21,714
St. Paul, Minn.	78	55	1	2					
Wichita, Kans.	40	26	3	7					

† Delayed report for week ending October 13, 1973

* Estimate based on average percent of divisional total

TYPHOID FEVER – Continued

the States of Guanajuato and Querétaro, experienced typhoid epidemics. Both outbreaks were caused by the epidemic strain and together resulted in fewer than 150 cases.

In 1 of the 2 outbreaks, *S. typhi* was isolated from drinking water kept in a clay storage container in a patient's home. In water samples from other homes, several isolates of organisms identified as *Salmonella spp.*, not *S. typhi*, were also recovered. Analysis of water taken directly from faucets, however, showed no bacterial contamination. No common source of infection was recognized in this epidemic, but cultural patterns of water use suggest that water may have been a vehicle of transmission in several cases.

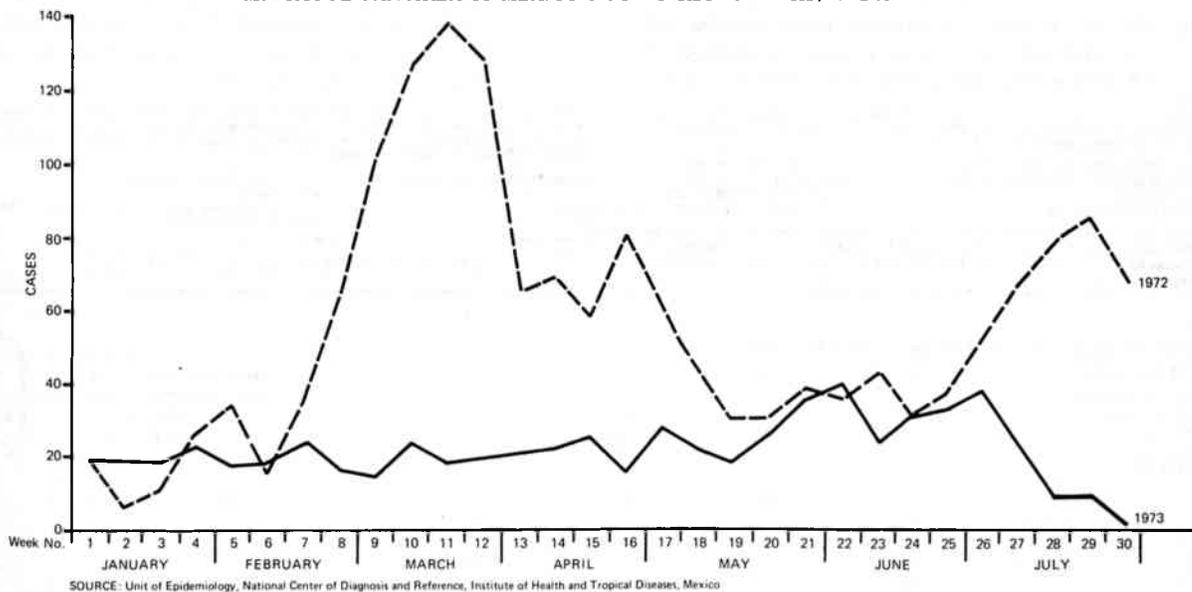
Mexico City

Between January and June 1972, surveillance of admissions to 7 hospitals in the metropolitan area of Mexico City revealed 1,479 confirmed typhoid cases compared with 667 cases for the same period in 1973. The weekly average of cases recorded during the first half of 1973 was 22, with the greatest number of patients (40) admitted in the 22nd week. The 5- to 14-year and 15- to 24-year age groups accounted for 42% and 26% of the 1973 cases, respectively. The 4 sanitary districts with the highest attack rates in 1973 (ranging from 8.6 to 12.4 cases per 100,000 population) were in the eastern and central portions of Mexico City.

Through the first 6 months of 1973, the number of hospitalized cases of typhoid fever remained fairly low compared with the number recorded in 1972, which showed a large peak in March (Figure 1). The relatively stable number of cases now being seen suggests a mixture of cases caused by both epidemic and endemic strains and appears to indicate an abatement of the typhoid epidemic that began early in 1972.

A massive vaccination program was conducted jointly by the Directorate General of Health, Secretariat of Health and Assistance, and the Department of Preventive Medicine, Mexican Institute of Social Security (I.M.S.S.) during the summer months of 1973, primarily in June and July; 4,750,000 first doses of typhoid vaccine were administered to a target population of individuals over 5 years of age. (Reported by Abel Gonzalez Cortes, M.D., Jesus Guzman Bahena, M.D., Carlos Calderon de la Barca, Unit of Epidemiology, David Bessudo M., M.Sc., Laboratory of Enterobacteriology, National Diagnosis and Reference Center, Institute of Health and Tropical Diseases, Directorate General of Investigation in Public Health, S.S.A., Mexico; Enrique Verduzco G., M.D., Department of Preventive Medicine, Miguel Terminel V., M.D., Hospital of Infectious Diseases, La Raza Medical Center, Luis Landa, M.D., General Hospital of the National Medical Center, Mexican Institute of Social Security, Mexico.)

Figure 1
CASES OF TYPHOID FEVER, BY WEEK OF ONSET
METROPOLITAN AREA OF MEXICO CITY – FIRST 30 WEEKS, 1972 AND 1973



SOURCE: Unit of Epidemiology, National Center of Diagnosis and Reference, Institute of Health and Tropical Diseases, Mexico

SURVEILLANCE SUMMARY
HUMAN PSITTACOSIS – United States, 1972

Seventeen states reported 38 human cases of psittacosis with onsets in 1972 to CDC. In addition, 3 cases with onsets in late 1971 were reported in 1972, increasing the 1971 case total from 33 to 36. Epidemiologic data was received on 33 of the 38 human cases recorded in 1972 and on all of the late 1971 cases.

Reports were obtained from all 50 States and Puerto Rico. Of the states reporting cases in 1972, 8 reported an increase over 1971, 4 reported a decrease, and 5 reported no change in the number of cases over the previous year. Con-

necticut reported the largest number of cases (6), followed by Texas (5), California (4), and Kansas (4).

Of the 32 cases for which the date of onset was known, most (5 each) occurred in March and July. However, there was no apparent seasonal variation in the onset of the disease, as almost equal numbers of cases occurred in every quarter of the year.

Of the 33 cases for which age and sex were known, 29 were in adults, and the remaining 4 were in children ages 2, 8, 9, and 9½ years. Fifteen cases occurred in males, 18 in females.

PSITTACOSIS – Continued

Parakeets were the most probable source of infection in 10 cases (30%), while pigeons accounted for 6 cases (18%). A total of 16 cases occurred in persons who did not own birds, 10 of whom were exposed to birds either at work or in

their neighborhoods; in 6 cases no known exposure was reported. Four other cases occurred in pet shop employees whose most probable exposure was at the shop.
(Reported by the Office of Veterinary Public Health Services, Bureau of Epidemiology, CDC.)

**INTERNATIONAL NOTES
QUARANTINE MEASURES**

The following changes should be made in the "Supplement – Vaccination Certificate Requirements for International Travel," MMWR, Vol. 22, No. 17:

Egypt

Smallpox – delete code I > 1 year and insert code I > 3 months.

Iran

Cholera – in the note insert: Europe: Italy; Africa: Tunisia.

Saudi Arabia

Cholera – delete all information. Insert Code 1 and the following:

During the period 27 October 1973 to 23 January 1974 (season of periodic mass congregations):

- (a) All arrivals from non-infected and/or non-endemic countries are required to possess a certificate of vaccination showing a single dose administered not

less than 1 week and not more than 3 months prior to arrival into Saudi Arabia.

- (b) All arrivals from countries any parts of which are infected or endemic are required to possess: (i) a certificate of vaccination showing a single dose administered not less than 1 week and not more than 3 months prior to arrival into Saudi Arabia; (ii) a certificate showing that, prior to their arrival in Saudi Arabia, they have spent 5 days in a cholera-free area in their countries which should be designated (located) by health authorities and notified in advance to Saudi Arabia Health Authorities (Time spent on board a safe vessel may be considered as a period spent in a cholera-free area provided no case appears on board.); (iii) a certificate from local health authorities showing that arrivals have taken adequate doses of tetracycline or any substitute antibiotic for 4 subsequent days immediately before they depart the local infected area or during their stay in the cholera-free area.

The Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, circulation 36,000, is published by the Center for Disease Control, Atlanta, Ga.

Director, Center for Disease Control
Director, Bureau of Epidemiology, CDC
Editor, MMWR
Managing Editor, MMWR

David J. Sencer, M.D.
Phillip S. Brachman, M.D.
Michael B. Gregg, M.D.
Deborah L. Jones, B.S.

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: Center for Disease Control
Attn: Editor
Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report
Atlanta, Georgia 30333

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.

DHEW Publication No. (CDC) 74-8017

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30333

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEW
HEW 396



OFFICIAL BUSINESS

3-G-19-08
Mrs Mary F Jackson, Library
Center for Disease Control