CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL

Morbidity and Mortality

Vol. 21, No. 12

WEEKLY REPORT

For Week Ending March 25, 1972

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE / PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

DATE OF RELEASE: MARCH 30, 1972 – ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30333

INTERNATIONAL NOTES

SMALLPOX – Yugoslavia

Fourteen cases of smallpox with two deaths and six suspected cases were reported from Orahovac and Djakovica in Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, Yugoslavia. The origin of the infection is believed to be a pilgrim who visited countries in the Middle East from Jan. 1 to Feb. 15, 1972. He was in Baghdad for 2 days on his return journey, but the details of his itinerary and epidemiologic information relating to the outbreak in general have not yet been received. All necessary control measures have been implemented.
(Reported by the World Health Organization, Weekly Epidemiological Record, *Vol. 47, No. 12, 24 March 1972.)*

On March 27, 1972, the Center for Disease Control sent the following telegram to State and Territorial Health Officers and to Regional Offices, U.S. Public Health Service:

Yugoslavia reports 26 cases of smallpox. The effectiveness of control efforts are not clear at this time. To prevent importation to the United States, increased screening of travelers from Yugoslavia is being instituted. A significant increase in surveillance orders on travelers may result.

Travelers to the United States who have been in Yugoslavia in the 14 days prior to entering the United States must

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

DISEASE	12th WEEK ENDED		MEDIAN 1967-1971	CUMULATIVE, FIRST 12 WEEKS		
	March 25, 1972	March 27, 1971		1972	1971	MEDIAN 1967-1971
Aseptic meningitis	17	27	27	392	624	336
Brucellosis	2	2	4	22	22	22
Chickenpox	3,940	---	---	37,645	---	---
Diphtheria	–	–	1	25	47	36
Encephalitis, primary:						
Arthropod-borne & unspecified	14	16	16	174	255	238
Encephalitis, post-infectious	6	13	13	54	76	89
Hepatitis, serum	183	177	95	2,262	1,964	1,184
Hepatitis, infectious	1,143	1,243	994	13,287	14,683	11,017
Malaria	14	83	46	367	910	550
Measles (rubeola)	1,260	3,424	1,126	9,100	23,722	13,128
Meningococcal infections, total	36	64	59	436	794	828
Civilian	34	56	40	418	678	747
Military	2	8	8	18	116	81
Mumps	2,115	4,593	---	25,388	42,476	---
Rubella (German measles)	1,012	1,717	1,717	7,785	13,482	12,302
Tetanus	2	4	3	18	17	23
Tuberculosis, new active	704	---	---	7,084	---	---
Tularemia	2	–	1	27	23	23
Typhoid fever	5	1	5	58	59	54
Typhus, tick-borne (Rky. Mt. spotted fever)	1	–	–	11	4	3
Venereal Diseases:						
Gonorrhea	12,550	---	---	152,511	---	---
Syphilis, primary and secondary	470	---	---	5,165	---	---
Rabies in animals	101	126	88	887	982	872

TABLE II. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OF LOW FREQUENCY

	Cum.		Cum.
Anthrax:	–	Poliomyelitis, total:	5
Botulism:	–	Paralytic:	5
Congenital rubella syndrome: Ky.-1	8	Psittacosis: Conn.-1	6
Leprosy: Ariz.-1, Tex.-3	24	Rabies in man:	1
Leptospirosis:	2	Trichinosis: N.J.-2	19
Plague:	1	Typhus, murine:	5

SMALLPOX – Continued

have a valid smallpox vaccination certificate. In the absence of a valid certificate, a traveler will be placed under health status surveillance for 2 weeks. He will not be detained but will be allowed to travel in the United States. The State of destination will be notified of the person placed under surveillance, and that State Health Department will contact that person as part of the surveillance activities. A plan has been developed to handle any suspected or actual cases of smallpox and to organize control measures if an importation occurs.

Travelers to Yugoslavia are urged to be vaccinated and to carry a valid vaccination certificate. Because temporary vaccination requirements may be imposed by other European countries for the duration of the outbreak, persons going to Europe who already have a valid vaccination certificate should carry it with them to avoid possible delays at international borders.

(Reported by the Foreign Quarantine Program and the Smallpox Eradication Program, CDC.)

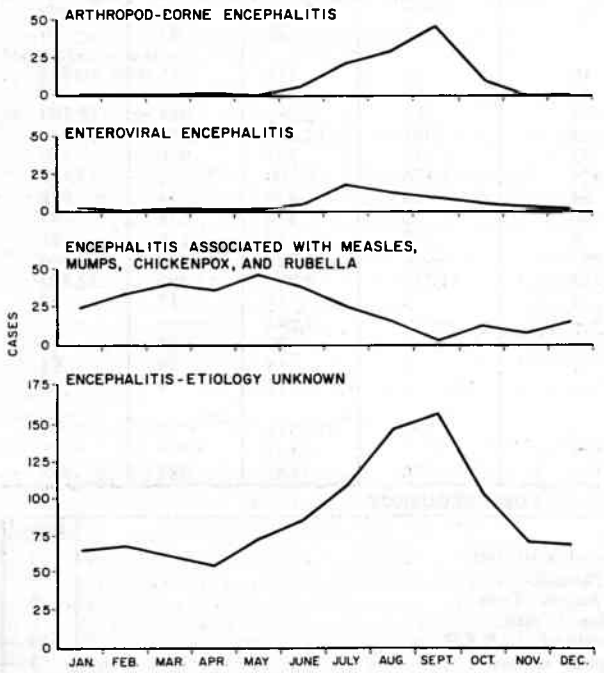
SURVEILLANCE SUMMARY
ENCEPHALITIS – United States, 1970

In 1970, a total of 1,950 cases of encephalitis with 247 deaths were reported in the United States. Reported cases of arboviral and enteroviral encephalitis, encephalitis associated with childhood illness (measles, mumps, chickenpox, rubella) and encephalitis of unknown and complex etiology (definitive evidence for recent infection with two etiologic agents) are shown by month of onset in Figure 1. An increased incidence of arboviral and enteroviral encephalitis, and encephalitis of unknown etiology occurred in the summer months. There were 1,352 encephalitis cases of unknown or complex etiology reported in 1970. Eight of these were of complex etiology.

Arboviral Encephalitis

A total of 110 cases of arboviral encephalitis were reported, compared with 108 for 1969. There were four cases of Western Equine Encephalomyelitis (WEE), two cases of Eastern Equine Encephalomyelitis (EEE), 15 cases of St. Louis Encephalitis (SLE), 89 cases of California Encephalitis (CE), and no cases of Venezuelan Equine Encephalitis. WEE occurred in Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Washington, while EEE was confined to Florida. The SLE cases were reported from Colorado, Florida, Indiana, Kansas, and Oklahoma. CE was detected in Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. This brings to 15 the number of states that have reported CE cases since this virus was first reported in 1963. Three deaths were attributed to documented arboviral encephalitis in1970; two were associated with SLE and one with CE.

Figure 1
REPORTED CASES OF ENCEPHALITIS, BY MONTH OF ONSET AND ETIOLOGIC GROUP UNITED STATES – 1970



Enteroviral Encephalitis

An enteroviral agent was considered the cause of encephalitis if it was supported by diagnostic serologic evidence, if it was isolated from cerebrospinal fluid or nervous tissue, and if it was isolated from the alimentary tract and accompanied by serologic evidence of recent infection by the isolated agent. Encephalitis associated with confirmed enteroviral infection accounted for 52 cases in 1970; there were no deaths. These cases are shown by area and virus type in Table 1. Infections with echovirus type 3 accounted for 22 cases. All cases occurred in persons under 40 years of age.

In addition to these 52 cases, there were 33 cases in which an enteroviral agent was isolated from stool or throat specimens without accompanying serologic evidence of recent infection by the isolated agent; this group has been tallied as encephalitis of unknown etiology.

Encephalitis Associated with Childhood Illnesses

In 1970, the number of cases of encephalitis and the number of encephalitis deaths associated with measles were 27 and two, respectively, compared with 35 cases and five deaths in 1969. The death-to-case ratio in 1970 was 7.4%,

Table 1
Cases of Encephalitis Associated with a Confirmed Enteroviral Infection, by Virus Type and Geographic Distribution, 1970

Virus	Area											
	Ariz.	Calif.	Conn.	Hawaii	Ill.	Iowa	Mich.	Ups. N.Y.	N.C.	Okla.	Pa.	Total
Coxsackie												
B1				1								1
B2				1							1	2
Echovirus												
type 2		1										1
3		6	1				13	1			1	22
4		6			1							7
6		3							1			4
9	3	1	1			1				1		7
11		4										4
Unknown		4										4
Total	3	25	2	2	1	1	13	1	1	1	2	52

Table 2
Encephalitis Cases and Deaths Associated with Measles, Mumps, and Chickenpox
United States – 1963-1970

Year	Measles			Mumps			Chickenpox		
	Number of Cases	Number of Deaths	Death/Case Ratio (Percent)	Number of Cases	Number of Deaths	Death/Case Ratio (Percent)	Number of Cases	Number of Deaths	Death/Case Ratio (Percent)
1963	239	30	12.6	671	6	0.9	84	21	25.0
1964	300	46	15.3	932	18	1.9	106	32	30.2
1965	171	21	12.3	634	4	0.6	112	29	25.9
1966	219	29	13.2	628	10	1.6	106	29	27.4
1967	62	6	9.7	849	8	0.9	77	24	31.2
1968	19	1	5.3	408	2	0.5	69	17	24.6
1969	35	5	14.3	218	5	2.3	48	12	25.0
1970	27	2	7.4	288	5	1.7	46	15	32.6
Total	1,072	140	13.1	4,628	58	1.3	648	179	27.6

compared with an average figure for the period 1963-70 of 13.1% (Table 2). The attack rate of encephalitis associated with measles per 100,000 reported cases of measles decreased from 135.5 in 1969 to 57 in 1970. All but one of the reported encephalitis cases associated with measles occurred in persons under 20 years of age, and females predominated.

There were 288 reported cases of encephalitis associated with mumps, and five deaths were noted. The death-to-case ratio of 1.7% represented a decrease from the 2.3% in 1969. Over 75% of these cases occurred in males.

There were 46 cases of encephalitis and 15 deaths reported to be associated with chickenpox, for a death-to-case ratio of 32.6%. This is the highest ratio for the years 1963-70. The male-to-female ratio of cases was 1:1.

There were seven cases of encephalitis associated with rubella infection; no deaths were reported. The rate of rubella-associated encephalitis cases per 100,000 cases of rubella was 12.4%, an increase from 5.4 in 1969. Four of the reported cases occurred in males, two were in females, and for one, the sex was unknown.

(Reported by the Arbovirology Unit, Virology Section, Microbiology Branch, Laboratory Division; the Statistical Services Activity, and the Neurotropic Viral Diseases Unit, Viral Diseases Branch, Epidemiology Program, CDC.)

A copy of the original report from which these data were derived is available on request from

Center for Disease Control
Attn: Acting Chief, Neurotropic Viral Diseases Unit
Viral Diseases Branch, Epidemiology Program
Atlanta, Georgia 30333

INTERNATIONAL NOTES

VIBRIO PARAHAEMOLYTICUS GASTROENTERITIS – United Kingdom

After a flight from Bangkok, Thailand, to London, at least nine passengers and three crew members experienced gastroenteritis. Some persons became ill on the plane and others at the airport in London; some of the other 134 untraced passengers may also have become ill later. Vomiting, diarrhea, and dehydration were the predominant symptoms. Three of the four persons ill on arrival in London were sent to the hospital by the Airport Health Control Officer; two recovered quickly, but the third was hospitalized for 5 days.

Food poisoning was considered to be the likely diagnosis, and crab meat prepared in the flight kitchen at the Bangkok airport was suspected as the vehicle of infection. The crab had been served as an hors d'oeuvre in flight approximately 8 hours before the plane arrived in London; consequently, *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* gastroenteritis was suspected. Stool specimens from the three hospitalized patients were therefore examined not only for enterobacteria, staphylococci, and *Clostridium welchii* but also for vibrios using thiosulphate citrate bile salt sucrose agar and selective enrichment media. *V. parahaemolyticus* was isolated from all stool specimens examined; the specimens from one of the patients showed a profuse growth of *V. parahaemolyticus* which deminished gradually over 5 days, until, on the fifth day, *Escherichia coli* was the predominant organism. (This points up the importance of examining fresh stool specimens early in the course of an illness in such cases of suspected food poisoning.)

Samples of raw crab claws were flown from Bangkok to London, and *V. parahaemolyticus* was isolated through enrichment from the claws and from the crab meat hors d'oeuvres served on the flight.

Vibrio parahaemolyticus is found in seafood in the summer and is a frequent cause of food poisoning in Japan, where the consumption of raw fish and marine products is common. The first outbreak of gastroenteritis due to this organism was reported in Japan [in the early 1950's] when 272 persons, of whom 20 died, were involved. The source of the outbreak was traced to semi-dried sardines. At first, the organism was thought to be confined to Japan and the Far East, but it has since been isolated from marine sources in Australia, the United States, and more recently in southwest England *(1)*.

An outbreak reported in Australia was probably caused by allowing frozen prawns, crabs, and lobsters to thaw in sea water from which *V. parahaemolyticus* was subsequently isolated *(2)*. Two outbreaks of gastroenteritis due to this organism occurred recently in Maryland following picnics at which steamed crabs were served. The crabs had been obtained from a supplier and, after steaming, were delivered in

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TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES FOR WEEKS ENDING MARCH 25, 1972 AND MARCH 27, 1971 (12th WEEK)

AREA	ASEPTIC MENINGITIS	BRUCELLOSIS	CHICKENPOX	DIPHTHERIA		ENCEPHALITIS			HEPATITIS		
						Primary including unspec. cases		Post Infectious	Serum	Infectious	
	1972	1972	1972	1972	Cum. 1972	1972	1971	1972	1972	1972	1971
UNITED STATES	17	2	3,940	–	25	14	16	6	183	1,143	1,243
NEW ENGLAND	1	–	926	–	–	–	1	–	3	89	106
Maine *	–	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	9
New Hampshire *	–	–	44	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	3
Vermont	–	–	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	6
Massachusetts	–	–	475	–	–	–	1	–	3	44	39
Rhode Island	1	–	64	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	20
Connecticut	–	–	301	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	29
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	–	–	138	–	–	1	3	1	80	183	221
Upstate New York	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	15	35	62
New York City	–	–	121	–	–	–	–	–	38	55	48
New Jersey *	–	–	NN	–	–	–	–	–	20	58	70
Pennsylvania *	–	–	12	–	–	1	3	1	7	35	41
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	5	–	1,258	–	–	6	5	2	28	184	234
Ohio	1	–	327	–	–	2	2	–	8	54	34
Indiana	–	–	351	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	11
Illinois	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	7	49	52
Michigan	4	–	580	–	–	3	2	–	13	69	124
Wisconsin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	13
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	–	1	399	–	3	–	–	–	1	116	72
Minnesota	–	–	47	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	9
Iowa	–	–	332	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	7
Missouri	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	93	28
North Dakota	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
South Dakota	–	–	8	–	3	–	–	–	–	2	3
Nebraska	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
Kansas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	21
SOUTH ATLANTIC	6	1	367	–	6	6	3	–	23	151	101
Delaware	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	3
Maryland	–	–	41	–	–	1	–	–	4	15	25
District of Columbia	–	–	22	–	–	–	–	–	2	6	1
Virginia	2	1	35	–	–	1	1	–	5	28	13
West Virginia	–	–	233	–	–	–	1	–	–	12	16
North Carolina	2	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	5	27	8
South Carolina	–	–	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	2
Georgia	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	14	12
Florida	2	–	–	–	4	–	1	–	6	42	21
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	–	–	195	–	1	–	1	–	6	56	61
Kentucky	–	–	159	–	–	–	1	–	3	21	21
Tennessee	–	–	NN	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	26
Alabama	–	–	33	–	1	–	–	–	2	3	5
Mississippi	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	6	9
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	4	–	42	–	13	–	–	–	6	118	166
Arkansas	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	1
Louisiana	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	2	31	14
Oklahoma	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	12	14
Texas	2	–	26	–	9	–	–	–	3	67	137
MOUNTAIN	–	–	242	–	2	–	1	–	2	50	58
Montana	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	4
Idaho	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	7
Wyoming	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–
Colorado	–	–	68	–	–	–	–	–	1	12	16
New Mexico	–	–	51	–	1	–	–	–	–	8	1
Arizona *	–	–	94	–	1	–	1	–	–	13	19
Utah	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	10
Nevada	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
PACIFIC	1	–	373	–	–	1	2	3	34	196	224
Washington	–	–	331	–	–	–	–	–	2	25	13
Oregon	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	27	24
California	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	30	136	186
Alaska *	–	–	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1
Hawaii	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–
Guam	1	–	–	–	–	–	---	–	–	–	---
Puerto Rico	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	1	–	14	7
Virgin Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–

*Delayed reports: Chickenpox: Me. 1, N.H. 17, Ariz. 1, Alaska 127
Diphtheria: Ariz. 1
Encephalitis, primary: Pa. delete 1
Encephalitis, post-infectious: Pa. 1
Hepatitis, infectious: N.H. 2, N.J. delete 1

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES FOR WEEKS ENDING MARCH 25, 1972 AND MARCH 27, 1971 (12th WEEK) – Continued

AREA	MALARIA		MEASLES (Rubeola)			MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS, TOTAL			MUMPS		RUBELLA	
	1972	Cum. 1972	1972	Cumulative		1972	Cumulative		1972	Cum. 1972	1972	Cum. 1972
				1972	1971		1972	1971				
UNITED STATES	14	367	1,260	9,100	23,722	36	436	794	2,115	25,388	1,012	7,785
NEW ENGLAND	–	8	104	613	731	3	19	35	86	1,054	32	301
Maine	–	–	6	123	420	1	3	5	9	85	7	17
New Hampshire *	–	1	1	23	22	–	–	5	–	65	–	16
Vermont	–	–	–	19	37	–	–	–	–	72	1	9
Massachusetts	–	4	28	103	128	1	8	13	38	287	11	148
Rhode Island	–	–	7	97	22	–	6	2	2	190	1	29
Connecticut	–	3	62	248	102	1	2	10	37	355	12	82
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	2	27	49	506	2,555	6	48	104	113	1,120	36	314
Upstate New York	2	4	4	42	211	1	12	32	NN	NN	15	53
New York City	–	5	8	91	1,552	1	11	14	52	480	4	67
New Jersey	–	8	33	353	221	4	15	29	35	391	16	141
Pennsylvania	–	10	4	20	571	–	10	29	26	249	1	53
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	1	30	297	3,268	4,650	6	56	89	549	7,147	238	2,053
Ohio	1	4	38	128	1,730	2	20	22	90	1,133	26	159
Indiana	–	–	33	641	537	1	9	2	49	494	38	269
Illinois	–	9	79	1,075	1,189	–	10	33	76	1,324	29	344
Michigan	–	15	88	622	314	2	14	25	88	1,193	49	487
Wisconsin *	–	2	59	802	880	1	3	7	246	3,003	96	794
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	–	21	26	356	1,941	3	37	70	388	4,791	41	360
Minnesota	–	2	1	12	26	–	7	9	15	450	2	23
Iowa	–	1	20	192	517	–	–	6	351	3,472	20	162
Missouri	–	7	1	104	724	2	8	26	4	152	4	66
North Dakota	–	1	4	30	86	–	–	2	8	202	–	9
South Dakota	–	–	–	4	98	–	2	3	1	36	4	10
Nebraska	–	3	–	6	11	1	7	8	3	129	4	34
Kansas	–	7	–	8	479	–	13	16	6	350	7	56
SOUTH ATLANTIC	–	41	91	823	2,605	8	93	114	184	2,079	44	658
Delaware	–	–	–	4	11	–	1	–	8	19	–	1
Maryland	–	–	1	7	47	3	12	15	8	99	2	18
District of Columbia	–	1	–	–	4	–	2	7	1	3	–	–
Virginia	–	2	–	20	720	1	18	12	44	273	2	38
West Virginia	–	1	5	53	160	–	8	2	85	1,172	16	184
North Carolina	–	17	4	21	865	1	17	17	NN	NN	1	4
South Carolina	–	8	10	120	261	–	8	11	5	86	1	20
Georgia	–	7	–	46	103	1	1	11	–	1	7	23
Florida	–	5	71	552	434	2	26	39	33	426	15	370
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	5	118	333	691	3,173	4	32	59	109	1,322	155	517
Kentucky	3	114	265	406	1,460	2	8	17	22	229	122	251
Tennessee	–	–	45	103	272	–	13	21	53	802	21	179
Alabama	–	2	5	88	638	–	6	12	32	233	3	20
Mississippi	2	2	18	94	803	2	5	9	2	58	9	67
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	4	40	75	591	5,987	1	53	72	163	2,082	53	653
Arkansas	–	2	–	6	241	–	6	2	11	71	1	13
Louisiana	–	1	8	29	709	–	16	23	14	85	25	38
Oklahoma	1	2	–	2	536	–	3	6	2	97	–	1
Texas	3	35	67	554	4,501	1	28	41	136	1,829	27	601
MOUNTAIN	–	27	73	713	931	1	7	25	137	1,365	56	436
Montana	–	1	–	12	288	1	1	1	3	104	–	16
Idaho	–	3	–	3	114	–	2	2	11	60	1	6
Wyoming	–	–	–	–	20	–	1	–	3	142	1	4
Colorado	–	18	17	284	218	–	–	4	42	370	29	229
New Mexico	–	1	3	50	154	–	1	2	28	329	6	40
Arizona	–	4	53	257	93	–	1	8	50	342	16	127
Utah	–	–	–	107	42	–	1	7	–	18	–	11
Nevada	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	3	3
PACIFIC	2	55	212	1,539	1,149	4	91	226	386	4,428	357	2,493
Washington *	–	–	38	355	325	2	16	12	167	1,575	32	423
Oregon	–	4	3	13	93	–	5	13	48	572	8	169
California	1	44	169	1,124	705	1	68	199	166	2,178	313	1,859
Alaska	–	–	–	5	8	–	–	–	1	65	–	13
Hawaii	1	7	2	42	18	1	2	2	4	38	4	29
Guam	–	–	1	2	---	1	4	---	–	–	–	4
Puerto Rico	–	1	21	151	61	–	1	–	13	193	–	2
Virgin Islands	–	–	–	–	4	–	2	–	–	85	–	3

*Delayed reports: Malaria: Wis. 2 Rubella: Wash. 10
Mumps: N.H. 1

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES
FOR WEEKS ENDING MARCH 25, 1972 AND MARCH 27, 1971 (12th WEEK) – Continued

AREA	TETANUS	TB (New Active)	TULAREMIA		TYPHOID FEVER		TYPHUS FEVER TICK-BORNE (Rky. Mt. spotted fever)		VENEREAL DISEASES		RABIES IN ANIMALS	
									GONORRHEA	SYPHILIS (Pri. & Sec.)		
	1972	1972	1972	Cum. 1972	1972	Cum. 1972	1972	Cum. 1972	1972	1972	1972	Cum. 1972
UNITED STATES	2	704	2	27	5	58	1	11	12,550	470	101	887
NEW ENGLAND	–	31	–	–	2	5	–	–	474	12	5	38
Maine	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	5	35
New Hampshire *	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–
Vermont	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	1	–	3
Massachusetts	–	17	–	–	–	3	–	–	207	7	–	–
Rhode Island	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	38	1	–	–
Connecticut	–	5	–	–	2	2	–	–	188	3	–	–
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	–	171	–	–	–	16	–	3	2,241	114	–	16
Upstate New York	–	34	–	–	–	4	–	–	453	3	–	11
New York City	–	63	–	–	–	8	–	–	1,197	83	–	–
New Jersey	–	17	–	–	–	3	–	1	248	12	–	–
Pennsylvania	–	57	–	–	–	1	–	2	343	16	–	5
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	–	62	–	1	–	2	–	–	1,220	40	16	93
Ohio *	–	21	–	1	–	1	–	–	717	16	8	34
Indiana	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	152	3	3	27
Illinois	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	147	1	1	11
Michigan	–	28	–	–	–	1	–	–	114	19	–	1
Wisconsin	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	90	1	4	20
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	–	28	–	6	–	2	–	1	1,064	14	16	196
Minnesota	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	119	–	6	58
Iowa	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	165	2	5	59
Missouri	–	19	–	6	–	2	–	–	517	10	1	17
North Dakota	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	–	2	47
South Dakota	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	–	–	1
Nebraska	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	106	–	2	2
Kansas	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	117	2	–	12
SOUTH ATLANTIC	–	124	–	4	–	5	1	3	2,847	173	4	96
Delaware	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	1	–	–
Maryland	–	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	199	6	–	1
District of Columbia	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	242	28	–	–
Virginia	–	13	–	4	–	3	1	2	431	40	2	33
West Virginia	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	3	1	20
North Carolina	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	1	250	15	–	–
South Carolina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	401	23	–	–
Georgia	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	511	21	–	24
Florida	–	37	–	–	–	2	–	–	762	36	1	18
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	–	70	–	2	1	5	–	1	976	15	28	248
Kentucky	–	11	–	–	–	1	–	–	128	1	4	88
Tennessee	–	22	–	1	–	1	–	1	441	8	21	134
Alabama	–	30	–	1	–	–	–	–	210	–	3	26
Mississippi	–	7	–	–	1	3	–	–	197	6	–	–
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	2	92	2	11	–	2	–	3	1,355	59	27	152
Arkansas	1	14	1	9	–	2	–	–	101	10	3	24
Louisiana *	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	355	27	3	10
Oklahoma	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	288	4	15	63
Texas	1	57	1	1	–	–	–	2	611	18	6	55
MOUNTAIN	–	32	–	2	–	3	–	–	367	3	2	9
Montana	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	–	–	–
Idaho	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	–	–	–
Wyoming	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–
Colorado	–	8	–	1	–	–	–	–	123	2	–	–
New Mexico	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	79	–	–	1
Arizona	–	21	–	1	–	1	–	–	88	1	2	8
Utah	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	10	–	–	–
Nevada	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–
PACIFIC	–	94	–	1	2	18	–	–	2,006	40	3	39
Washington	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	170	5	–	–
Oregon	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	183	–	–	–
California	–	79	–	–	2	15	–	–	1,622	35	3	35
Alaska	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	31	–	–	4
Hawaii	–	10	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
Puerto Rico	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	57	29	1	17
Virgin Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	4	–	–

*Delayed reports: Tuberculosis: N.H. 1, Ohio delete 1
Gonorrhea: La. delete 2

Week No. 12

TABLE IV. DEATHS IN 122 UNITED STATES CITIES FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 25, 1972

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

Area	All Causes: All Ages	All Causes: 65 years and over	All Causes: Under 1 year	Pneumonia and Influenza: All Ages
NEW ENGLAND	729	436	28	52
Boston, Mass.	263	136	17	22
Bridgeport, Conn.	42	29	–	5
Cambridge, Mass.	30	19	–	11
Fall River, Mass.	29	18	–	1
Hartford, Conn.	47	28	2	1
Lowell, Mass.	26	20	–	1
Lynn, Mass.	32	28	–	1
New Bedford, Mass.	25	19	–	2
New Haven, Conn.	43	26	–	2
Providence, R. I.	50	25	3	2
Somerville, Mass.	14	6	–	1
Springfield, Mass.	46	29	2	–
Waterbury, Conn.	33	24	2	–
Worcester, Mass.	49	29	2	3
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	3,344	2,043	110	132
Albany, N. Y.	52	32	3	1
Allentown, Pa.	39	27	1	3
Buffalo, N. Y.	133	84	10	5
Camden, N. J.	43	20	7	1
Elizabeth, N. J.	31	22	–	4
Erie, Pa.	42	32	1	1
Jersey City, N. J.	65	45	–	5
Newark, N. J.	78	46	7	3
New York City, N. Y. †	1,622	969	35	56
Paterson, N. J.	47	34	–	5
Philadelphia, Pa.	493	299	12	8
Pittsburgh, Pa.	248	130	18	15
Reading, Pa.	41	34	1	1
Rochester, N. Y.	142	94	5	12
Schenectady, N. Y.	22	16	1	1
Scranton, Pa.	35	27	–	3
Syracuse, N. Y.	94	54	9	1
Trenton, N. J.	61	35	–	2
Utica, N. Y.	24	18	–	2
Yonkers, N. Y.	32	25	–	3
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	2,518	1,470	117	79
Akron, Ohio	58	36	3	–
Canton, Ohio	40	26	2	–
Chicago, Ill.	678	372	33	25
Cincinnati, Ohio	153	97	5	6
Cleveland, Ohio	177	99	17	5
Columbus, Ohio	131	61	7	–
Dayton, Ohio	111	65	4	3
Detroit, Mich.	344	198	9	7
Evansville, Ind.	36	24	–	–
Flint, Mich.**	50	28	4	2
Fort Wayne, Ind.	51	30	2	4
Gary, Ind.	35	16	3	2
Grand Rapids, Mich.	58	38	5	2
Indianapolis, Ind.	156	90	9	6
Madison, Wis.	33	19	–	6
Milwaukee, Wis.	128	90	2	5
Peoria, Ill.	35	22	4	–
Rockford, Ill.	32	24	–	1
South Bend, Ind.	26	17	–	1
Toledo, Ohio	118	77	5	4
Youngstown, Ohio	68	41	3	–
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	813	497	43	35
Des Moines, Iowa	64	41	3	1
Duluth, Minn.	22	19	–	1
Kansas City, Kans.	55	27	13	2
Kansas City, Mo.	112	67	4	2
Lincoln, Nebr.	24	15	1	3
Minneapolis, Minn.	110	69	6	2
Omaha, Nebr.	80	47	3	2
St. Louis, Mo.	231	141	8	12
St. Paul, Minn.	61	43	–	–
Wichita, Kans.	54	28	5	10
Las Vegas, Nev.*	21	11	2	–
SOUTH ATLANTIC	1,344	707	50	68
Atlanta, Ga.	157	88	7	4
Baltimore, Md.	237	129	7	7
Charlotte, N. C.	55	22	3	–
Jacksonville, Fla.	122	60	7	2
Miami, Fla.	140	66	3	6
Norfolk, Va.	54	29	3	8
Richmond, Va.	114	58	7	15
Savannah, Ga.	34	18	–	3
St. Petersburg, Fla.	109	85	–	3
Tampa, Fla.	74	38	5	8
Washington, D. C.	201	88	7	9
Wilmington, Del.	47	26	1	3
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	711	402	31	37
Birmingham, Ala.	116	58	8	3
Chattanooga, Tenn.	49	29	1	6
Knoxville, Tenn.	54	35	–	–
Louisville, Ky.	131	73	4	11
Memphis, Tenn.	157	84	7	3
Mobile, Ala.	56	24	3	2
Montgomery, Ala.	49	34	3	5
Nashville, Tenn.	99	65	5	7
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	1,223	627	60	51
Austin, Tex.	31	14	1	2
Baton Rouge, La.	52	29	3	3
Corpus Christi, Tex.	44	22	1	2
Dallas, Tex.	152	78	9	4
El Paso, Tex.	41	23	3	4
Fort Worth, Tex.	94	48	4	4
Houston, Tex.	245	103	9	11
Little Rock, Ark.	51	26	5	2
New Orleans, La.	156	76	6	4
Oklahoma City, Okla.	86	51	3	1
San Antonio, Tex.	122	68	6	3
Shreveport, La.	58	35	1	4
Tulsa, Okla.	91	54	9	7
MOUNTAIN	503	295	23	30
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	46	28	4	8
Colorado Springs, Colo.	31	20	2	8
Denver, Colo.	125	65	3	4
Ogden, Utah	17	13	–	2
Phoenix, Ariz.	129	75	3	1
Pueblo, Colo.	29	20	2	5
Salt Lake City, Utah	49	29	5	2
Tucson, Ariz.	77	45	4	–
PACIFIC	1,598	978	55	31
Berkeley, Calif.	16	12	–	–
Fresno, Calif.	50	24	6	1
Glendale, Calif.	22	19	–	1
Honolulu, Hawaii	63	37	6	–
Long Beach, Calif.	101	68	–	3
Los Angeles, Calif.	452	273	6	7
Oakland, Calif.	97	69	6	2
Pasadena, Calif.	35	21	1	2
Portland, Oreg.	116	74	4	1
Sacramento, Calif.	86	47	5	2
San Diego, Calif.	125	69	5	–
San Francisco, Calif.	167	107	7	5
San Jose, Calif.	38	23	2	–
Seattle, Wash.	131	73	4	5
Spokane, Wash.	65	41	2	2
Tacoma, Wash.	34	21	1	–
Total	12,783	7,455	517	515
Expected Number	13,201	7,658	559	551
Cumulative Total (includes reported corrections for previous weeks)	167,940	99,536	6,261	8,780

*Mortality data are being collected from Las Vegas, Nev., for possible inclusion in this table, however, for statistical reasons, these data will be listed only and not included in the total, expected number, or cumulative total, until 5 years of data are collected.

†Delayed report for week ending March 18, 1972

**Estimate based on average per cent of divisional total

GASTROENTERITIS – Continued

a truck with baskets of live crabs on top (MMWR, Vol. 20, No. 39).

The clinical picture characteristically includes diarrhea, abdominal colic, vomiting, and fever; occasionally, symptoms resemble bacillary dysentery, and mucus and blood may be present in the fluid stools.

Outbreaks of gastroenteritis due to *V. parahaemolyticus* would probably be diagnosed more often if suspected and if selective media were used in investigations. Suspicion should be aroused if seafood, particularly raw seafood, has been eaten in the summer. The hazard of cross-contamination to cooked seafood should also be considered.

(From notes based on reports to the Public Health Laboratory Service from Public Health and Hospital Laboratories in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland, published in the British Medical Journal, *Feb. 12, 1972.)*

References

1. Barrow GI, Miller DC: *Vibrio parahaemolyticus:* a potential pathogen from marine sources in Britain. Lancet 1:485-486, 1972
2. Battey YM, Wallace RB, Allan BC, Keeffe BM: Gastro-enteritis in Australia caused by a marine vibrio. Med J Aust 1:430-433, 1970

CHANGES IN SMALLPOX VACCINATION REQUIREMENTS – Australia

Australia has changed its smallpox vaccination requirements for travelers arriving by air from the United States and Canada. Travelers from these countries are no longer subject to quarantine if they do not possess a valid smallpox vaccination certificate provided that they have not been outside these countries for at least 14 days before arrival in Australia.

Stopovers by travelers in this category may only be made at the following places which have already been approved as free from smallpox: American Samoa, Antarctic Territories, Christmas (Indian Ocean) Cocos (Keeling) and Cook Islands, Fiji, Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony (including Ocean and Fanning Islands), Hawaii, Lord Howe Island, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, New Zealand, Niue and Norfolk Islands, Papua and New Guinea, Society Archipelago, Solomon and Tokelau Islands, Tonga, and Western Samoa.

(Reported by the Foreign Quarantine Program, CDC.)

The Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, circulation 28,000, is published by the Center for Disease Control, Atlanta, Ga.

Director, Center for Disease Control — David J. Sencer, M.D.
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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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Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report
Atlanta, Georgia 30333

DHEW Publication No. (HSM) 72-8017