CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL

Morbidity and Mortality

Vol. 21, No. 13

WEEKLY REPORT

For Week Ending April 1, 1972

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

DATE OF RELEASE: APRIL 7, 1972 – ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30333

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INTERNATIONAL NOTES

FOLLOW-UP ON SMALLPOX – Yugoslavia

Since March 24, 1972, the World Health Organization (WHO) has reported 140 cases of smallpox with 20 deaths in Yugoslavia (MMWR, Vol. 21, No. 12). Vaccination campaigns are being conducted in Kosovo Province and in Belgrade, the two primary foci of the epidemic, as well as in other areas of eastern Yugoslavia that have had cases traced to these foci. As in previous outbreaks of smallpox in Europe, a significant number of cases in Yugoslavia are occurring in hospitals.

One case has been exported from Yugoslavia to Hannover, Germany. This case occurred in a Yugoslavian who traveled from Kosovo to Hannover and had onset of symptoms on March 21. German authorities have 600 contacts of this man under surveillance. No secondary cases have been reported.

The Foreign Quarantine Program, CDC, is putting 50-100 travelers from Yugoslavia under surveillance each day. State health departments are following these travelers for signs or symptoms suggestive of smallpox. Information from WHO indicates that persons who were in Belgrade between March 20 and 30 are at highest risk. If persons contract smallpox due to exposure in that period, they will have onset of symptoms in the first 2 weeks of April.

(Reported by the Smallpox Eradication Program, CDC.)

Editorial Note

The spread of smallpox in hospitals again points up the importance of vaccinating all medical and hospital personnel against this disease (MMWR, Vol. 20, No. 38).

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

DISEASE	13th WEEK ENDED		MEDIAN	CUMULATIVE, FIRST 13 WEEKS		
	April 1, 1972	April 3, 1971	1967-1971	1972	1971	MEDIAN 1967-1971
Aseptic meningitis	31	32	26	423	656	359
Brucellosis	6	4	5	28	26	27
Chickenpox	3,908	---	---	41,553	---	---
Diphtheria	1	4	4	26	51	38
Encephalitis, primary:						
Arthropod-borne & unspecified	15	13	19	189	268	259
Encephalitis, post-infectious	6	3	9	60	79	98
Hepatitis, serum (Hepatitis B)	161	158	116	2,423	2,122	1,300
Hepatitis, infectious (Hepatitis A)	1,196	1,149	900	14,485	15,832	11,898
Malaria	25	50	56	392	960	606
Measles (rubeola)	1,147	2,806	1,598	10,197	26,528	14,726
Meningococcal infections, total	28	61	64	459	855	885
Civilian	27	52	57	440	730	804
Military	1	9	11	19	125	92
Mumps	2,185	4,209	---	27,573	46,685	---
Rubella (German measles)	954	1,997	1,980	8,739	15,479	2,073
Tetanus	3	–	1	21	17	24
Tuberculosis, new active	666	---	---	7,747	---	---
Tularemia	–	2	2	27	25	24
Typhoid fever	6	5	5	64	64	57
Typhus, tick-borne (Rky. Mt. spotted fever)	–	1	1	12	5	4
Venereal Diseases:†						
Gonorrhea	14,011	10,338	---	166,522	134,394	---
Syphilis, primary and secondary	537	368	---	5,703	4,784	---
Rabies in animals	107	113	101	994	1,095	966

TABLE II. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OF LOW FREQUENCY

	Cum.		Cum.
Anthrax:	–	Poliomyelitis, total:	5
Botulism:	–	Paralytic:	5
Congenital rubella syndrome:	8	Psittacosis: Conn.-2	8
Leprosy: Hawaii-2, Neb.-1, Tex.-1	28	Rabies in man:	1
Leptospirosis:	2	Trichinosis: Ups. N.Y.-2, Ohio-1, Pa.-1	23
Plague:	1	Typhus, murine:	5

†Numbers for 1971 are estimated from quarterly reports to the Venereal Disease Branch, CDC.

EPIDEMIOLOGIC NOTES AND REPORTS

BOTULISM – California

On Dec. 16, 1971, a 30-year-old Korean physician and his 30-year-old wife in Los Angeles, California, had onset of diplopia and generalized muscular weakness. They were admitted the next day to a local hospital, where botulism was diagnosed. Both patients were treated with botulinum antitoxin and penicillin, and the woman required a tracheostomy. They recovered within 1 week. Their 2-month-old asymptomatic baby who was being breast fed was also given antitoxin.

On December 15, both patients had eaten home-prepared "Tam Puk Chang," a Korean dish consisting mainly of fermented soy beans. They did not notice anything abnormal about the food, which had been prepared approximately 2 weeks earlier by the woman. She apparently neglected to follow the recipe, for she failed to add a large amount of salt prior to the fermentation process and to boil the preparation immediately before serving it. Laboratory tests of the remaining fermented bean preparation were positive for type B botulism at the Los Angeles County Health Department Laboratories.

(Reported by Allen W. Mathies, M.D., head physician, Pediatrics-Communicable Disease, Joshua H. Ritchie, M.D., chief resident, Communicable Disease Service, Los Angeles County-University of Southern California Medical Center; Ichiro Kamei, M.D., Chief, Acute Communicable Disease Control Division, Robert A. Murray, Epidemiology Analyst, Richard Barnes, Ph.D., Director, Bureau of Public Health Laboratories, County of Los Angeles Health Department; John R. Philp, M.D., Health Officer, Orange County; and an EIS Officer.)

INTERNATIONAL NOTES

CHOLERA – Worldwide

As of March 24, 1972, a total of 20 countries had reported cholera to the World Health Organization; seven of these are in Asia, and 13 are in Africa. Table 1 shows the countries that are infected with the disease as well as all countries that have reported cholera since 1970 *(1)*. Yemen is the only new country that has reported cholera since Jan. 22, 1972 (MMWR, Vol. 21, No. 3).

(Reported by the Bacterial Diseases Branch, Epidemiology Program, and the Foreign Quarantine Program, CDC.)

Reference

1. World Health Organization: *Weekly Epidemiological Record*, Vol. 45, Nos. 1-52, Vol. 46, Nos. 1-52, and Vol. 47, Nos. 1-13

Table 1
Countries Reporting Cholera – 1970-1972

Geographic Area	Infected	Previously Infected in 1970-1972	Imported Cases Only	Geographic Area	Infected	Previously Infected in 1970-1972	Imported Cases Only
Asia	Burma	Brunei	Japan	Africa	Angola	Affars and Issas	
	East Bengal	Malaysia			Cameroon	Algeria	
	India	Singapore			Chad	Ethiopia	
	Indonesia	South Korea			Dahomey	Guinea	
	Nepal	Pakistan			Ghana	Libya	
	Philippines				Ivory Coast	Morocco	
	Vietnam				Kenya	Senegal	
					Liberia	Sierra Leone	
					Mali	Somalia	
Middle East		Gaza Strip			Mauritania	Tunisia	
		Israel			Niger	Uganda	
		Jordan			Nigeria	Upper Volta	
		Kuwait			Togo		
		Lebanon					
		Muscat and Oman		Europe		Czechoslovakia	Great Britain
		Syria				France	Sweden
		Trucial Oman				Portugal	
		Turkey				Spain	
		Yemen				U.S.S.R.	

COXSACKIE B VIRUS INFECTIONS – United Kingdom, 1971

In 1971, a total of 1,269 infections due to Coxsackie B viruses were reported in the United Kingdom, with serotypes B2 and B5 accounting for 34% and 29%, respectively, of the total (Table 2). These two serotypes have not been isolated in such numbers since 1967 in the case of B2 and 1965 in the case of B5.

Serotypes B2 through B5 vary in incidence from year to year, and outbreaks of each type tend to occur every 3-6 years. Type 1, however, does not seem to share this periodicity, although an epidemic due to this virus occurred in 1971. Type B6 is rarely isolated, compared with the other serotypes.

The number of isolations of Coxsackie B5 virus began to increase in June and reached a peak at the end of August. Since then, the number of isolations slowly decreased but has not as yet reached the usual baseline. An increased summer incidence has been a feature of all infections with the Coxsackie B group of viruses.

Infections with Coxsackie B5 virus were reported from all parts of the British Isles, but most commonly from laboratories in the south of England. Minor epidemics of the

Table 2
Coxsackie B Virus Infections
United Kingdom – 1965-1971

Year	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	Totals
1965	50	24	51	68	1,134	7	1,334
1966	19	37	95	94	123	9	377
1967	28	626	406	110	47	5	1,222
1968	22	129	58	189	30	6	434
1969	12	41	138	95	38	4	328
1970	400	198	217	49	118	3	985
1971	130	431	176	161	364	7	1,269
Totals	661	1,486	1,141	786	1,854	41	5,949

disease seemed to occur in some areas; for example, 26 of 32 isolations reported from one laboratory occurred in an 8-week period in the summer. All ten infections reported from another laboratory occurred in a 4-week period in July and August.

Eleven small outbreaks were reported. Most of these were within single families; three were in nurseries.

The age and sex distribution and the clinical features of the 364 infections due to B5 are shown in Table 3. The greatest incidence was in infants under 1 year of age. Children were affected more often than adults; only 5% of the proven infections occurred in adults more than 45 years old. To some extent, this distribution may reflect a greater tendency to investigate children than adults. There were more infections reported in male than in female children.

The most common clinical manifestations in children were respiratory tract infection (23%), meningitis (22%), and gastrointestinal (13%). Malaise, headache, and aching limbs were reported in 15% of the cases, and 7% of the isolations were from asymptomatic persons. A clinical diagnosis of whooping cough was made in two children: one was a 5-year-old boy who had symptoms for 2 weeks, and one was a 2-month-old baby.

Meningitis was the most common clinical manifestation in adults and occurred in 40% of the cases reported; respiratory illness was the main feature in 27%. On the other hand, gastrointestinal symptoms were much less commonly reported in adults than in children.

Bornholm disease was diagnosed in 11 patients, seven of whom were children. Five adult patients had pericarditis, and a 6-month-old baby experienced myocarditis from which he recovered.

Three cases were fatal. One was in a 2-week-old infant with generalized infection, and the other two were in adults, one with myocarditis and the other with encephalitis.

(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.)*

Table 3
Coxsackie B5 Infections, by Age and Clinical Category
United Kingdom – 1971

Age (Years)	Respiratory	Gastrointestinal	Central Nervous System			General	Other	No Symptoms	Unknown	Sex		Total
			Meningitis	Encephalitis	Other					Male	Female	
<1	14	8	11	–	1	4	4	3	1	29	17	46
1–4	17	15	8	4	5	12	4	10	5	39	41	80
5–9	20	4	20	2	2	12	10	1	2	50	23	73
10–14	–	2	9	–	1	6	–	1	1	12	8	20
All children	51	29	48	6	9	34	18	15	9	130	89	219
15–24	8	2	17	–	2	4	1	–	1	16	19	35
25–44	12	1	31	1	1	15	7	1	2	40	31	71
45+	7	1	2	–	1	1	3	–	1	8	8	16
All adults	27	4	50	1	4	20	11	1	4	64	58	122
Unknown	4	4	7	1	1	3	1	–	2	22		23

CURRENT TRENDS

NEW IMPORT RESTRICTIONS ON PSITTACINE BIRDS – United States

Effective March 10, 1972, the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) promulgated regulations which placed new import restrictions on psittacine birds (parrots, macaws, and other birds of the Order Psittaciformes). The new USDA regulations are directed primarily towards preventing the introduction of exotic strains of Newcastle Disease. They superimpose additional requirements on existing Public Health Service regulations concerning the importation of these birds to guard against psittacosis.

The USDA requires that all entering or returning psittacine birds, including personal pets, undergo isolation and approved medication for 45 days at a facility located overseas and approved by the USDA. In addition, it requires a 30-day post-entry isolation period in the United States in approved facilities. Ports of entry for incoming birds are now restricted to Honolulu, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, and Seattle. Birds from Mexico may also enter at San Ysidro, California, and from Canada at Buffalo, New York, or Detroit, Michigan.

Pending revision of Public Health Service psittacine regulations, inquiries concerning procedures for importing psittacine birds should be directed to: Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250.

(Reported by the Foreign Quarantine Program, CDC.)

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES FOR WEEKS ENDING APRIL 1, 1972 AND APRIL 3, 1971 (13th WEEK)

AREA	ASEPTIC MENINGITIS	BRUCELLOSIS	CHICKENPOX	DIPHTHERIA		ENCEPHALITIS			HEPATITIS		
						Primary including unspec. cases		Post Infectious	Serum (Hepatitis B)	Infectious (Hepatitis A)	
	1972	1972	1972	1972	Cum. 1972	1972	1971	1972	1972	1972	1971
UNITED STATES	31	6	3,908	1	26	15	13	6	161	1,196	1,149
NEW ENGLAND	–	–	901	–	–	1	1	–	2	86	80
Maine	–	–	33	–	–	–	–	–	1	12	6
New Hampshire	–	–	60	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	5
Vermont	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	6
Massachusetts	–	–	396	–	–	1	1	–	1	43	36
Rhode Island	–	–	135	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	8
Connecticut	–	–	274	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	19
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	3	–	143	–	–	6	–	–	58	177	249
Upstate New York	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	13	29	26
New York City	–	–	140	–	–	–	–	–	24	48	49
New Jersey	2	–	NN	–	–	3	–	–	18	72	80
Pennsylvania	1	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	3	28	94
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	3	2	1,525	–	–	1	5	–	37	210	210
Ohio	1	–	277	–	–	1	1	–	7	33	38
Indiana	–	–	235	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	14
Illinois	1	–	264	–	–	–	2	–	11	69	36
Michigan	1	–	749	–	–	–	2	–	19	87	111
Wisconsin	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	11
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	1	4	326	–	3	–	1	–	2	43	43
Minnesota	–	1	16	–	–	–	1	–	1	7	6
Iowa	–	3	278	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	4
Missouri	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	20
North Dakota	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1
South Dakota	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nebraska	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–
Kansas	–	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	1	6	12
SOUTH ATLANTIC	10	–	375	–	6	1	4	2	20	150	154
Delaware	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	2
Maryland	6	–	17	–	–	–	1	1	6	22	23
District of Columbia	–	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Virginia	2	–	45	–	–	–	1	–	5	37	36
West Virginia *	–	–	272	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	18
North Carolina	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	26	23
South Carolina	–	–	21	–	–	–	2	–	–	7	6
Georgia	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	3	6
Florida	2	–	–	–	4	–	–	1	4	46	38
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	4	–	247	–	1	–	–	–	3	71	55
Kentucky	2	–	193	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	22
Tennessee	1	–	NN	–	–	–	–	–	–	38	23
Alabama	1	–	20	–	1	–	–	–	3	6	9
Mississippi	–	–	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	3	–	11	1	14	1	–	1	13	139	53
Arkansas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–
Louisiana	1	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	13	11
Oklahoma	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	12	3
Texas	2	–	9	1	10	1	–	1	8	109	39
MOUNTAIN	–	–	126	–	2	–	–	–	–	49	67
Montana	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	3
Idaho	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–
Wyoming	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Colorado	–	–	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	13
New Mexico	–	–	12	–	1	–	–	–	–	4	15
Arizona	–	–	73	–	1	–	–	–	–	7	22
Utah	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	14
Nevada	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
PACIFIC	7	–	254	–	–	5	2	3	26	271	238
Washington	1	–	243	–	–	–	–	–	1	30	15
Oregon	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	1	20	14
California	6	–	–	–	–	5	1	1	24	212	204
Alaska	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	2
Hawaii	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3
Guam	–	–	–	–	–	–	---	–	–	–	---
Puerto Rico	–	–	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	15
Virgin Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

*Delayed reports: Hepatitis, infectious: W. Va. 2

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES
FOR WEEKS ENDING APRIL 1, 1972 AND APRIL 3, 1971 (13th WEEK) – Continued

AREA	MALARIA		MEASLES (Rubeola)			MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS, TOTAL			MUMPS		RUBELLA	
	1972	Cum. 1972	1972	Cumulative 1972	Cumulative 1971	1972	Cumulative 1972	Cumulative 1971	1972	Cum. 1972	1972	Cum. 1972
UNITED STATES	25	392	1,147	10,197	26,528	28	459	855	2,185	27,573	954	8,739
NEW ENGLAND	–	8	128	697	861	2	21	37	101	1,155	40	341
Maine *	–	–	13	98	502	–	3	5	2	87	4	21
New Hampshire	–	1	58	81	37	–	–	5	12	77	2	18
Vermont	–	–	1	20	39	–	–	–	2	74	1	10
Massachusetts *	–	4	16	113	128	2	10	14	32	319	26	174
Rhode Island	–	–	4	101	22	–	6	2	33	223	1	30
Connecticut	–	3	36	284	133	–	2	11	20	375	6	88
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	–	27	34	540	2,811	4	52	109	111	1,231	45	359
Upstate New York	–	4	8	50	220	2	14	34	NN	NN	4	57
New York City	–	5	12	103	1,722	–	11	14	45	525	6	73
New Jersey	–	8	12	365	263	1	16	29	46	437	21	162
Pennsylvania	–	10	2	22	606	1	11	32	20	269	14	67
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	3	33	459	3,727	5,218	4	60	91	617	7,764	359	2,412
Ohio	–	4	10	138	1,884	–	20	22	45	1,178	9	168
Indiana	–	–	50	691	651	1	10	4	54	548	64	333
Illinois	2	11	211	1,286	1,328	2	12	33	103	1,427	55	399
Michigan	1	16	88	710	375	1	15	25	108	1,301	96	583
Wisconsin	–	2	100	902	980	–	3	7	307	3,310	135	929
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	6	27	16	372	2,071	1	38	79	375	5,166	72	432
Minnesota	1	3	–	12	35	–	7	11	29	479	2	25
Iowa	–	1	10	202	563	–	–	6	212	3,684	35	197
Missouri	–	7	5	109	775	–	8	30	7	159	1	67
North Dakota	1	2	–	30	88	–	–	2	18	220	8	17
South Dakota	4	4	–	4	111	–	2	3	–	36	–	10
Nebraska	–	3	1	7	16	–	7	9	11	140	2	36
Kansas	–	7	–	8	483	1	14	18	98	448	24	80
SOUTH ATLANTIC	6	47	82	905	2,914	4	97	124	231	2,310	52	710
Delaware	–	–	–	4	12	–	1	–	3	22	–	1
Maryland	–	–	–	7	49	1	13	17	10	109	–	18
District of Columbia	–	1	–	–	4	–	2	7	1	4	–	–
Virginia	–	2	5	25	764	2	20	14	75	348	4	42
West Virginia	–	1	1	54	189	1	9	2	93	1,265	20	204
North Carolina	–	17	1	22	997	–	17	19	NN	NN	–	4
South Carolina	–	8	10	130	313	–	8	11	4	90	3	23
Georgia	5	12	1	47	126	–	1	11	–	1	–	23
Florida	1	6	64	616	460	–	26	43	45	471	25	395
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	–	118	41	732	3,593	5	38	65	124	1,446	31	548
Kentucky	–	114	23	429	1,733	2	10	18	21	250	7	258
Tennessee	–	–	4	107	292	2	15	22	80	882	20	199
Alabama *	–	2	4	92	676	–	7	15	15	248	2	22
Mississippi	–	2	10	104	892	1	6	10	8	66	2	69
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	1	41	77	668	6,622	5	58	80	203	2,285	72	725
Arkansas	–	2	–	6	344	–	6	3	1	72	–	13
Louisiana	1	2	–	29	894	2	18	25	14	99	2	40
Oklahoma	–	2	–	2	551	–	3	6	2	99	5	6
Texas	–	35	77	631	4,833	3	31	46	186	2,015	65	666
MOUNTAIN	2	29	59	766	1,138	–	7	26	82	1,447	53	489
Montana	–	1	–	12	376	–	1	1	10	114	–	16
Idaho	–	3	–	3	138	–	2	2	13	73	–	6
Wyoming	–	–	–	–	27	–	1	–	3	145	–	4
Colorado	1	19	10	294	269	–	–	4	19	389	27	256
New Mexico	–	1	3	53	164	–	1	2	5	334	2	42
Arizona *	1	5	42	294	105	–	1	8	32	374	23	150
Utah *	–	–	4	110	56	–	1	8	–	18	1	12
Nevada	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	3
PACIFIC	7	62	251	1,790	1,300	3	88	244	341	4,769	230	2,723
Washington	–	–	27	382	333	1	11	12	88	1,663	44	467
Oregon	1	5	3	16	115	–	5	14	60	632	23	192
California	5	49	219	1,343	812	2	70	216	172	2,350	160	2,019
Alaska	1	1	–	5	8	–	–	–	18	83	1	14
Hawaii	–	7	2	44	32	–	2	2	3	41	2	31
Guam	–	–	–	2	---	–	4	---	–	–	–	4
Puerto Rico	1	2	12	163	85	–	1	–	20	213	–	2
Virgin Islands	–	–	–	–	5	–	2	–	16	101	–	3

*Delayed reports: Measles: Me. delete 38, Mass. delete 6, Ariz. delete 5, Utah delete 1
Meningococcal infections: Ala. 1, Wash. delete 6
Rubella: Utah 1

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES FOR WEEKS ENDING APRIL 1, 1972 AND APRIL 3, 1971 (13th 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	3	666	–	27	6	64	–	12	14,011*	537	107	994
NEW ENGLAND	–	36	–	–	–	5	–	–	375	17*	2	40
Maine	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	2	1	36
New Hampshire	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	1	–	–
Vermont	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	1	4
Massachusetts	–	24	–	–	–	3	–	–	220	5	–	–
Rhode Island	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	3	–	–
Connecticut	–	9	–	–	–	2	–	–	101	6	–	–
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	–	166	–	–	–	16	–	3	1,766	133	–	16
Upstate New York	–	41	–	–	–	4	–	–	556	24	–	11
New York City	–	47	–	–	–	8	–	–	576	79	–	–
New Jersey	–	22	–	–	–	3	–	1	243	15	–	–
Pennsylvania	–	56	–	–	–	1	–	2	391	15	–	5
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	–	88	–	1	–	2	–	–	1,376	31	11	104
Ohio *	–	33	–	1	–	1	–	–	461	6	5	39
Indiana	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	97	5	1	28
Illinois	–	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	270	6	3	14
Michigan	–	20	–	–	–	1	–	–	452	9	–	1
Wisconsin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	96	5	2	22
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	–	23	–	6	1	3	–	1	964	6	21	217
Minnesota	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	189	1	2	60
Iowa	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	108	1	4	63
Missouri	–	7	–	6	–	2	–	–	300	–	3	20
North Dakota	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	1	48
South Dakota	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	33	–	–	1
Nebraska	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	122	1	–	2
Kansas	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	1	197	3	11	23
SOUTH ATLANTIC	1	122	–	4	1	6	–	3	3,481	150	6	102
Delaware	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	–	–
Maryland	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	306	23	–	1
District of Columbia	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	216	18	–	–
Virginia	–	20	–	4	–	3	–	2	351	35	2	35
West Virginia	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	1	2	22
North Carolina *	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	1	881	7	–	–
South Carolina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	325	15	–	–
Georgia	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	652	21	1	25
Florida	1	32	–	–	1	3	–	–	714	30	1	19
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	1	51	–	2	1	6	–	2	993	33	20	268
Kentucky	–	17	–	–	–	1	–	–	185	6	5	93
Tennessee *	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	359	3	12	146
Alabama *	–	20	–	1	–	–	–	1	280	2	3	29
Mississippi	–	14	–	–	1	4	–	–	169	22	–	–
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	1	75	–	11	1	3	–	3	2,351	63	39	191
Arkansas	–	21	–	9	–	2	–	–	498	6	8	32
Louisiana	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	359	13	1	11
Oklahoma	–	4	–	1	–	–	–	1	106	4	19	82
Texas	1	50	–	1	1	1	–	2	1,388	40	11	66
MOUNTAIN	–	17	–	2	–	3	–	–	428	22	1	10
Montana	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	–	–	–
Idaho	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	51	–	–	–
Wyoming	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	7	–	–
Colorado	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	68	–	–	–
New Mexico	–	8	–	–	–	1	–	–	67	7	–	1
Arizona	–	6	–	1	–	1	–	–	133	5	1	9
Utah	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	57	3	–	–
Nevada	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	–
PACIFIC	–	88	–	1	2	20	–	–	2,277	82	7	46
Washington	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	189	2	–	–
Oregon	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	161	1	–	–
California	–	76	–	–	2	17	–	–	1,899	77	7	42
Alaska	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	28	2	–	4
Hawaii	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Puerto Rico	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	35	23	–	17
Virgin Islands	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

*Delayed reports: Tuberculosis: Ohio delete 1, N.C. delete 2, Tenn. 29 Syphilis: Ohio 1
RMSF: Ala. 1

Week No. 13

TABLE IV. DEATHS IN 122 UNITED STATES CITIES FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 1, 1972

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

Area	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	703	444	23	58	SOUTH ATLANTIC	1,291	670	50	59
Boston, Mass.	211	127	6	21	Atlanta, Ga.	121	50	12	7
Bridgeport, Conn.	31	22	1	6	Baltimore, Md.	204	104	7	7
Cambridge, Mass.	30	19	–	8	Charlotte, N. C.	48	21	2	–
Fall River, Mass.	23	17	–	–	Jacksonville, Fla.	91	45	5	–
Hartford, Conn.	60	31	2	2	Miami, Fla.	134	69	4	1
Lowell, Mass.	27	17	1	3	Norfolk, Va.	51	30	2	7
Lynn, Mass.	21	11	–	3	Richmond, Va.	116	54	1	12
New Bedford, Mass.	37	26	2	2	Savannah, Ga.	36	18	1	2
New Haven, Conn.	49	34	3	4	St. Petersburg, Fla.	98	82	1	8
Providence, R. I.	59	40	3	3	Tampa, Fla.	80	49	1	6
Somerville, Mass.	14	7	1	2	Washington, D. C.	254	117	12	8
Springfield, Mass.	60	40	3	2	Wilmington, Del.	58	31	2	1
Waterbury, Conn.	44	29	–	–					
Worcester, Mass.	37	24	1	2	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	627	382	26	29
					Birmingham, Ala.	110	66	8	8
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	2,821	1,658	122	124	Chattanooga, Tenn.	40	20	1	–
Albany, N. Y.	50	25	5	–	Knoxville, Tenn.	28	19	1	2
Allentown, Pa.	28	16	1	3	Louisville, Ky.	176	115	7	11
Buffalo, N. Y.	128	71	5	5	Memphis, Tenn.	117	64	3	3
Camden, N. J.	36	28	1	2	Mobile, Ala.	41	23	4	–
Elizabeth, N. J.	17	9	1	2	Montgomery, Ala.	23	15	–	2
Erie, Pa.	26	18	–	4	Nashville, Tenn.	92	60	2	3
Jersey City, N. J.	43	27	3	1					
Newark, N. J.	48	29	4	4	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	1,258	641	59	43
New York City, N. Y.†	1,590	923	77	73	Austin, Tex.	40	22	1	1
Paterson, N. J.	30	14	–	–	Baton Rouge, La.	59	31	3	3
Philadelphia, Pa.	400	217	14	3	Corpus Christi, Tex.	30	15	2	–
Pittsburgh, Pa.	85	59	1	6	Dallas, Tex.	203	108	5	7
Reading, Pa.	34	27	–	4	El Paso, Tex.	29	9	6	4
Rochester, N. Y.	113	71	1	10	Fort Worth, Tex.	78	47	6	1
Schenectady, N. Y.	18	8	–	1	Houston, Tex.	268	116	17	6
Scranton, Pa.	21	13	–	–	Little Rock, Ark.	66	24	5	1
Syracuse, N. Y.	73	46	7	2	New Orleans, La.	130	72	2	2
Trenton, N. J.	31	22	1	1	Oklahoma City, Okla.	94	57	1	–
Utica, N. Y.	18	13	1	1	San Antonio, Tex.	127	62	8	5
Yonkers, N. Y.	32	22	–	2	Shreveport, La.	78	43	–	6
					Tulsa, Okla.	56	35	3	7
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	2,488	1,415	116	84					
Akron, Ohio	62	35	5	–	MOUNTAIN	485	271	16	20
Canton, Ohio	26	14	2	1	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	65	27	2	9
Chicago, Ill.	666	367	30	16	Colorado Springs, Colo.	26	18	1	–
Cincinnati, Ohio	141	89	10	2	Denver, Colo.	107	61	1	2
Cleveland, Ohio	184	99	14	8	Ogden, Utah	20	11	–	1
Columbus, Ohio	141	77	10	10	Phoenix, Ariz.	120	69	6	4
Dayton, Ohio	90	53	6	1	Pueblo, Colo.	28	16	1	4
Detroit, Mich.	336	184	10	8	Salt Lake City, Utah	60	38	2	–
Evansville, Ind.	35	25	1	3	Tucson, Ariz.	59	31	3	–
Flint, Mich.**	50	27	4	2					
Fort Wayne, Ind.	43	25	2	2	PACIFIC	1,584	958	49	42
Gary, Ind.	34	14	1	7	Berkeley, Calif.	19	15	–	–
Grand Rapids, Mich.	57	31	3	2	Fresno, Calif.	51	25	5	–
Indianapolis, Ind.	142	73	5	3	Glendale, Calif.	24	20	–	–
Madison, Wis.	49	26	3	6	Honolulu, Hawaii	42	19	2	1
Milwaukee, Wis.	140	87	1	2	Long Beach, Calif.	109	65	2	4
Peoria, Ill.	38	24	1	2	Los Angeles, Calif.	466	291	13	15
Rockford, Ill.	35	20	–	–	Oakland, Calif.	93	60	5	4
South Bend, Ind.	41	29	–	4	Pasadena, Calif.	30	21	1	–
Toledo, Ohio	123	77	6	5	Portland, Oreg.	128	84	5	3
Youngstown, Ohio	55	39	2	–	Sacramento, Calif.	70	44	3	–
					San Diego, Calif.	131	67	4	2
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	754	467	34	23	San Francisco, Calif.	186	106	6	3
Des Moines, Iowa	60	44	2	2	San Jose, Calif.	49	33	1	3
Duluth, Minn.	27	16	1	2	Seattle, Wash.	116	67	1	2
Kansas City, Kans.	39	17	5	3	Spokane, Wash.	38	21	1	3
Kansas City, Mo.	126	81	4	4	Tacoma, Wash.	32	20	–	2
Lincoln, Nebr.	61	39	–	4					
Minneapolis, Minn.	64	39	4	1	Total	12,011	6,906	495	482
Omaha, Nebr.	87	53	2	–					
St. Louis, Mo.	195	119	10	6	Expected Number	13,130	7,607	555	537
St. Paul, Minn.	59	41	2	–					
Wichita, Kans.	36	18	4	1	Cumulative Total (includes reported corrections for previous weeks)	179,919	106,396	6,798	9,279
Las Vegas, Nev.*	26	13	3	1					

*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 25, 1972

**Estimate based on average percent of divisional total

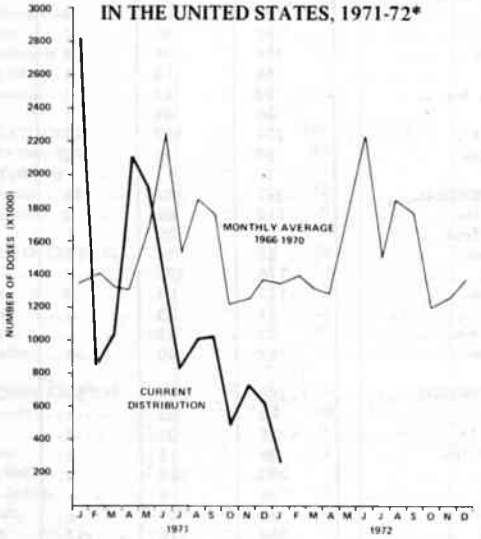
CURRENT TRENDS
DISTRIBUTION OF SMALLPOX VACCINE AND VACCINIA IMMUNE GLOBULIN
United States

In September 1971, the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service recommended that routine smallpox vaccination be discontinued in the United States (MMWR, Vol. 20, No. 38). In the past 6 months, a significant reduction has occurred in the amount of smallpox vaccine distributed (Figure 1). A reduction has also been noted in the number of Vaccinia Immune Globulin (VIG) requests for the prophylaxis or treatment of smallpox vaccination complications (Figure 2). This suggests a 75% reduction in the number of smallpox vaccinations given in the United States.

Only four states still have both a mandatory smallpox requirement for school entrance and a State Health Department policy supporting routine vaccinations.

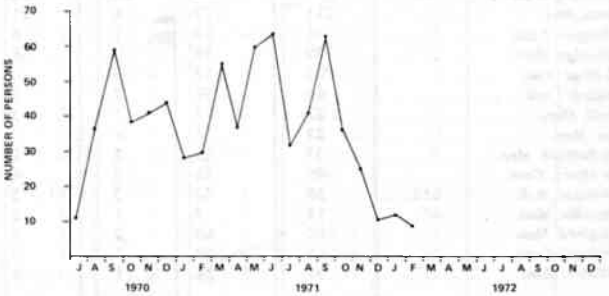
(Reported by the Smallpox Eradication Program, CDC.)

Figure 1
NET DOSES OF SMALLPOX VACCINE DISTRIBUTED IN THE UNITED STATES, 1971-72*



*Source: Biologics Surveillance, CDC

Figure 2
PERSONS RECEIVING VACCINIA IMMUNE GLOBULIN (VIG) THROUGH CDC VIG DISTRIBUTION PROGRAM UNITED STATES, JULY 1970-FEBRUARY 1972



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.
Director, Epidemiology Program, CDC — Philip S. Brachman, M.D.
Editor, MMWR — Michael B. Gregg, M.D.
Managing Editor — Susan J. Dillon

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