



Morbidity and Mortality

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EPIDEMIOLOGIC NOTES AND REPORTS
HUMAN RABIES - Texas

On March 1, 1972, a 56-year-old veterinary microbiologist in Temple, Texas, had onset of malaise, fever, diarrhea, and persistent nausea and vomiting. He was hospitalized the following morning because of dehydration. Examination on admission was unremarkable except for a temperature of 101°F. Other than a further temperature rise to 105°F., the patient's condition remained stable until 4 A.M. on March 3, when he became confused and incontinent. Later in the day, he had a generalized seizure and experienced labored respirations. His pupils subsequently became constricted, and he reacted only to painful stimuli.

On the evening of March 3, the patient was transferred to the intensive care unit of another hospital in Temple. On admission, he was comatose, with spastic left hemiplegia, positive left Babinski, and absent Doll's-eye movements. Due to increasing respiratory difficulty, a tracheostomy was per-

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formed. His neurologic condition deteriorated rapidly and within 24 hours after admission progressed from spastic quadriplegia to decerebrate posturing. The patient remained comatose and exhibited intermittent seizure activity of increasing frequency. On March 7, erratic respirations, pupils fixed in mid-position, and frequent tonic-clonic seizures were noted:

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

DISEASE	14th WEEK ENDED		MEDIAN 1967-1971	CUMULATIVE, FIRST 14 WEEKS		
	April 8, 1972	April 10, 1971		1972	1971	MEDIAN 1967-1971
Aseptic meningitis	30	31	31	453	687	390
Brucellosis	4	5	3	32	31	31
Chickenpox	4,311	---	---	45,892	---	---
Diphtheria	1	6	5	27	57	42
Encephalitis, primary:						
Arthropod-borne & unspecified	18	20	20	206	288	272
Encephalitis, post-infectious	6	8	8	66	87	109
Hepatitis, serum (Hepatitis B)	172	148	110	2,595	2,270	1,410
Hepatitis, infectious (Hepatitis A)	1,021	1,019	937	15,543	16,851	12,810
Malaria	13	107	35	405	1,067	636
Measles (rubeola)	1,255	3,220	1,976	11,455	29,748	16,702
Meningococcal infections, total	35	67	71	494	922	963
Civilian	32	51	64	472	781	871
Military	3	16	10	22	141	99
Mumps	1,954	4,386	---	29,539	51,071	---
Rubella (German measles)	953	1,865	2,073	9,693	17,344	2,155
Tetanus	1	2	2	22	19	26
Tuberculosis, new active	668	---	---	8,423	---	---
Tularemia	1	3	2	28	28	25
Typhoid fever	3	2	4	67	66	65
Typhus, tick-borne (Rky. Mt. spotted fever)	1	---	---	13	5	4
Veneral Diseases: †						
Gonorrhea	12,755	11,783	---	179,275	163,033	---
Syphilis, primary and secondary	460	436	---	6,163	6,376	---
Rabies in animals	114	118	88	1,108	1,213	1,040

TABLE II. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OF LOW FREQUENCY

	Cum.		Cum.
Anthrax:	---	Poliomyelitis, total:	5
Botulism:	---	Paralytic:	5
Congenital rubella syndrome:	8	Psittacosis: *	8
Leprosy: Tex. - 1	29	Rabies in man:	1
Leptospirosis:	2	Trichinosis: Calif. - 1, Mass. - 1	25
Plague:	1	Typhus, murine:	5

*Delayed reports: Psittacosis: Wyoming delete 1 (1971)

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

HUMAN RABIES – Continued

some of the seizures appeared to be caused by sensory stimulation. Cheyne-Stokes and ataxic respirations developed, and he eventually became apneic and required a respirator. On March 8, the patient began experiencing seizures almost continuously, and he died the following day.

Throughout his hospitalization, the patient had received antipyretics, antibiotics, steroids, antiemetics, and analeptics. His history on admission had not suggested possible exposure to rabies, and no antirabies treatment was administered.

Specimens of central nervous system (CNS) tissues were submitted to the Texas State Health Department Laboratory for viral isolation studies and were found to be positive for rabies by the fluorescent antibody (FA) test. Mice inoculated with CNS tissue suspensions died and were also FA positive for rabies.

Subsequent consultations with the patient's family and laboratory co-workers did not reveal any history of known exposure to rabies from an animal bite. On February 17, however, the patient had worked with rabies-infected tissues while preparing an experimental lot of rabies vaccine. He homogenized 11 rabies-infected goat brains in a type of

blender known to produce aerosols. He also pipetted aliquots of each suspension from the blender before combining it with an inactivating agent. No indication of a laboratory accident could be determined, and no lesions had been noted on the patient's hands. The exact route of entry of the virus is unknown, but the epidemiologic evidence suggests the possibility of aerosol inhalation. Moreover, the patient was suffering from a chronic respiratory condition which may have increased his susceptibility to aerosol infection.

Further tests with the virus isolated from the patient are in progress, but preliminary data strongly suggest that it is a "fixed" laboratory strain of rabies virus similar to the one he had been working with 12 days prior to the onset of his illness.

(Reported by Paxton Howard, M.D., Chief, Infectious Disease Section, Col. Albert Liebovitz, USA(R), Director, Microbiology Laboratory, Scott and White Clinic, Temple, Texas; John Beyson, M.D., Director, Bell and Williamson County Health Departments, Georgetown, Texas; M. S. Dickerson, M.D., Chief, Communicable Disease Services, Texas State Health Department; and an EIS Officer.)

INTERNATIONAL NOTES
FOLLOW-UP ON SMALLPOX – Yugoslavia

Since the epidemic of smallpox began in Yugoslavia, the Yugoslavian Ministry of Health has reported 161 cases with 33 deaths (1). This represents an increase of 21 cases since March 24 (MMWR, Vol. 21, No. 13). The two major foci continue to be Kosovo Province and Belgrade (Figure 1).

The only smallpox case exported from Yugoslavia has been the one to Hannover, Germany, reported last week. No secondary cases resulted, and German authorities are releasing over 600 contacts of this man from observation.

Stringent surveillance procedures are continuing in the United States to detect any smallpox importation to this country. Although hundreds of recent travelers from Yugoslavia have been under observation by state health departments, no cases of smallpox have been detected.

(Reported by the Smallpox Eradication Program.)

Reference

1. Associated Press News Release, Belgrade, Yugoslavia, April 10, 1972

Figure 1
YUGOSLAVIA



EPIDEMIOLOGIC NOTES AND REPORTS
GASTROENTERITIS - New York

In mid-November 1971, the New York State Department of Health was notified of six persons who became ill after eating at a restaurant in a village in Upstate New York on November 13. Efforts were made to contact other persons who had eaten there on the same day, and 42 persons were subsequently located. Thirty-eight of these people (79%) had become ill with abdominal cramps, diarrhea, nausea, and vomiting. The date of onset was known for 36 persons (Figure 2), and the average incubation period was 34 hours (minimum 8 hours). The duration of illness was 1-3 days; no one was hospitalized. Eleven persons who ate at the restaurant on November 14 were also contacted, and six reported having been similarly ill. Information regarding patrons on other days was not available.

Food histories were obtained from 47 persons contacted in the initial investigation. The menu at the restaurant consisted of a variety of appetizers and main dishes, with no foods commonly chosen by the persons who became ill. For those who drank water or iced beverages, however, the attack rate was 86%, and for those who did not, the rate was 0% (P=.0055 by Fisher's exact test) (Table 1).

This restaurant had been implicated in a similar outbreak of gastroenteritis on Sept. 17, 1971. Food-specific attack rates had failed to reveal a vehicle of infection; however, water was not included in the food-history questionnaire.

Water used at the restaurant and the village in which it is located is piped from a spring 1 mile away. The spring is an uncovered pit located 100 feet from a pasture. The water from the spring not used in the village is discharged at an

Table 1
Food-Specific Attack Rates Among Restaurant Patrons with Gastroenteritis - New York, November 1971

Item	Ate				Did Not Eat				P (Exact)
	Ill	Well	Total	Per-cent	Ill	Well	Total	Per-cent	
Water	31	3	34	91	3	6	9	33	0.00089
Ice	26	6	32	82	0	2	2	0	0.050
Water or ice	37	6	43	86	0	3	3	0	0.0055
Salad	21	5	26	81	0	1	1	0	0.22
Celery or carrots	10	3	13	77	8	2	10	80	0.38

overflow pipe nearby and is used by many of the residents in the village and the surrounding area. The water was not chlorinated; however, the water used in the restaurant was passed through a zeolite water softener with a timed recycling mechanism.

A door-to-door survey of the village residents was conducted on November 19 to see if they had been affected by a similar illness at the time of the restaurant outbreak. Residents of 25 of the 35 houses in the village were contacted. There were 16 cases of gastroenteritis among the 64 persons who had recently consumed water from the suspect spring, for an attack rate of 25%. Most of the illnesses occurred between November 14 and 19. No cases occurred among the 32 persons who denied using the water. A survey of 29 restaurant employees who were not residents of the village revealed five cases, for an attack rate of 17%. The dates of onset for all restaurant employees and village residents who became ill are shown in Figure 3.

Stool specimens were obtained from six patients 1-3 days after cessation of symptoms and from 11 restaurant staff members, including all seven who worked in the kitchen. No evidence of salmonella, shigella, or viral agents was found.

Tap water in the restaurant was free from coliforms on repeated examinations before and after each of the two outbreaks with the exception of one sample taken on November 19 that had 200 coliforms per 100 cc. Spring water obtained on several occasions after the second outbreak had 100 coliforms per 100 cc. The water softener at the restaurant was dismantled on December 6; water flushed backwards through it contained 2,000 bacteria per cc with 1 coliform organism per 100 cc noted.

The water supply to the restaurant was chlorinated, and plans were made to enclose the spring. A notice was posted

Figure 2
GASTROENTERITIS CASES AMONG RESTAURANT PATRONS
UPSTATE NEW YORK - NOV. 11-20, 1971

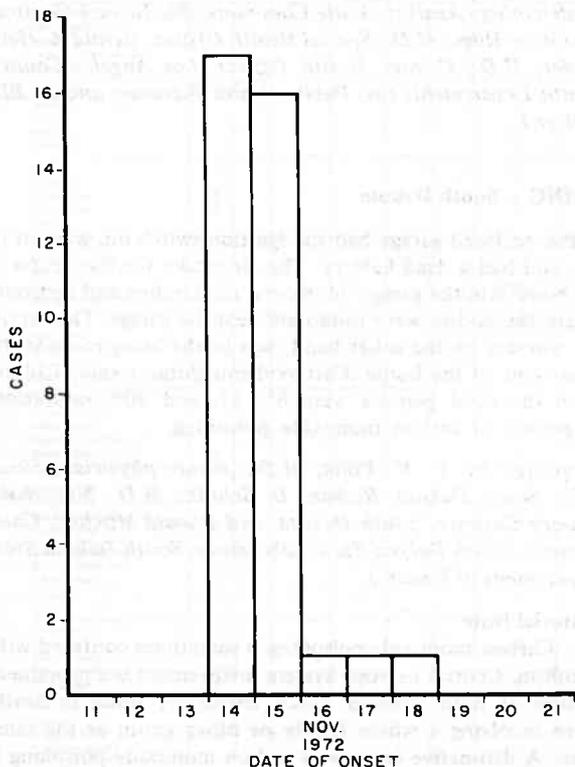
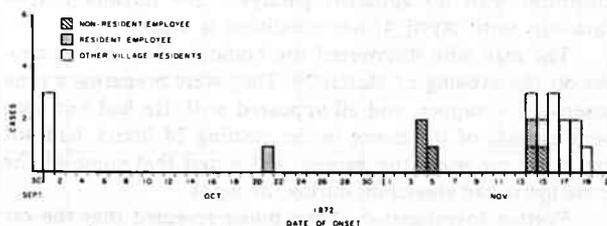


Figure 3
GASTROENTERITIS CASES AMONG VILLAGE RESIDENTS
AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES
UPSTATE NEW YORK - SEPT. 30-NOV. 21, 1971



GASTROENTERITIS — Continued

to boil the water from the overflow pipe. No further illnesses have been reported since these measures were instituted.

(Reported by Glenn Haughie, M.D., Deputy Health Director, Monroe County Health Department; Adam Kiede, Senior

Sanitarian, Tom Walker, Sanitary Engineer, Geneva District Office, Edward Walther, Senior Sanitarian, William Hafner, M.D., Regional Health Director, Rochester Regional Office, Alan Hinman, M.D., Assistant Commissioner, Division of Epidemiology and Preventive Health Services, New York State Department of Health; and an EIS Officer.)

MEASLES — Los Angeles County, California

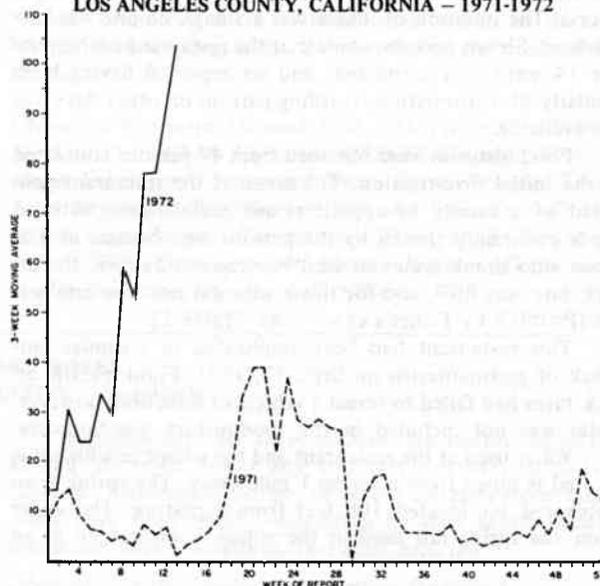
In the first 6 weeks of 1972, 113 measles cases were reported in Los Angeles County, California, representing approximately twice the number of cases reported for the same period in 1971 (Figure 4). In the 7th through 9th weeks, the number of reported cases increased sharply, marking the onset of a county-wide epidemic of measles. Succeeding reports through the 14th week had brought the total of 1972 cases to 745, which is approximately eight times the 1971 14-week total. Hospital admissions and outpatient visits for measles have also shown similar increases.

Most case reports have originated from public medical facilities, and one third of the reports have come from one large county hospital. The reported cases have been concentrated among preschool children and among minority groups. Informal telephone surveys of private physicians confirm that the majority of cases have been in preschool children and also suggest that there have been a substantial number of unreported cases in white, middle-class areas served primarily by private physicians.

At the beginning of the epidemic, the number of susceptible children in Los Angeles County was estimated to be 300,000-400,000. In a mass measles vaccination program conducted by the County Health Department between February 28 and March 31, approximately 52,000 children were vaccinated, and it is estimated that private physicians vaccinated an additional 35,000. Through March 31, no reversal in the rising incidence had become manifest in any of several indices of measles incidence, including case reports, hospital admissions, or outpatient visits. The vaccination programs are continuing.

(Reported by Louis E. Mahoney, M.D., Director, Immuniza-

Figure 4
MEASLES CASES, BY WEEK OF REPORT
LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA — 1971-1972



tion Project, Ichiro Kamei, M.D., Chief, Robert A. Murray, Epidemiology Analyst, Acute Communicable Disease Control, Theodore Hugo, M.D., Special Health Officer, Gerald A. Heidebreder, M.D., County Health Officer, Los Angeles County Health Department; two Public Health Advisors; and an EIS Officer.)

CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING — South Dakota

On the evening of March 21, 1972, a man in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, visited the home of his neighbors, an elderly couple. He found the man dead on the kitchen floor and the woman in a coma in the living room. In the bedroom, he also found the bodies of another couple who were visiting. There was vomitus on the floors and on towels and rags soaking in the bathtub.

The surviving woman was taken immediately to a local hospital. No unusual facial coloring was noted. Botulism was initially considered as the diagnosis; however, the patient's neurologic deficits were primarily obtundation and depressed sensorium with no apparent paralysis. She remained semi-conscious until April 4; her condition is stable.

The man who discovered the bodies had seen both couples on the evening of March 20. They were preparing a tuna casserole for supper, and all appeared well. He had not seen them outside of the house in the ensuing 24 hours, had not seen their car leave the garage, and noted that some of the house lights had stayed on during the night.

Further investigation at the house revealed that the car

in the enclosed garage had the ignition switch on, was out of gas, and had a dead battery. The air intake for the heater in the house is in the garage. Moreover, the kitchen and bedroom where the bodies were found are near the garage. The surviving woman, on the other hand, was in the living room at the other end of the house. Carboxyhemoglobin levels of blood from the dead persons were 85, 87, and 90% saturation, diagnostic of carbon monoxide poisoning.

(Reported by V. V. Volin, M.D., private physician, Sioux Falls, South Dakota; Richard D. Schultz, M.D., Minnehaha County Coroner, South Dakota; and Donald Mitchell, Chief Chemist, South Dakota State Laboratory, South Dakota State Department of Health.)

Editorial Note

Carbon monoxide poisoning is sometimes confused with botulism. Central nervous system involvement is a prominent feature of both illnesses which frequently result in death, often involving a whole family or other group at the same time. A distinctive feature of carbon monoxide poisoning is

that persons affected often fail to call for help until it is too late, whereas persons with botulism have early symptoms such as diplopia, dysphagia, or dysphonia which usually prompt them to seek medical attention. Botulism is rarely as

fulminating as carbon monoxide poisoning, and persons with the latter often have a characteristic flushed appearance. Testing the blood for carboxyhemoglobin levels and for botulinum toxin should readily distinguish the two.

SURVEILLANCE SUMMARY
ANIMAL RABIES — United States, January 1972

In January 1972, 285 cases of rabies in animals were reported for the United States (Table 2), 13 fewer cases than for December 1971. A total of 201 cases (71%) were in wild animals. Approximately two-thirds of the cases were in skunks and foxes, with 108 cases of skunk rabies reported from 19 states, and 75 cases of fox rabies reported from 15 states. Other wildlife cases included nine in raccoons, three in bats, four in mongooses, one in a bobcat, and one in a badger. Rabies occurred in 84 domestic animals: 43 cattle, 28 dogs, nine cats, two horses, one goat, and one pig.

A total of 27 states and Puerto Rico reported rabies cases for January. Kentucky (36 cases), Tennessee (34), and Minnesota (23) recorded the largest number of cases. The following counties reported five or more cases for the month: Pike, Alabama (7), Taylor, Kentucky (5), Cannon, Tennessee (8), and Warren, Tennessee (6). The outbreaks in all of these

counties involved foxes, and all of the counties reported high levels of rabies activity in foxes within the past year.

The most apparent trend in the January reports, continuing from the preceding month, was an increase in fox cases. In many instances, fox cases were clustered in geographic foci where they were associated with increased cases in domestic animals.

(Reported by the Rabies Control Unit, Viral Diseases Branch, and the Office of Veterinary Public Health Services, 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: Chief, Rabies Control Unit
Epidemiology Program
Lawrenceville, Georgia 30245

Table 2
Reports of Rabies in Animals, by Type and State
United States — January 1972

STATE	Dogs	Cats	Cattle	Horses	Domestic Animal Total	Skunks		Foxes			Raccoons	Bats	Other	Wild Animal Total	Total
						Striped	Not Specified	Red	Gray	Not Specified					
TOTALS	28	9	43	2	84	96	11	7	34	34	9	3	9	201	285
Alabama	2		1		3		1			8				9	12
Alaska					0									0	0
Arizona	1	1	1		3		1							2	5
Arkansas			3		3	9			1	1				10	13
California					0	4								4	4
Colorado					0									0	0
Connecticut					0									0	0
Delaware					0									0	0
Dist. of Columbia					0									0	0
Florida		1			1									0	1
Georgia					0						9			9	9
Hawaii					0									0	0
Idaho					0									0	0
Illinois			1		1	10								10	11
Indiana			1		1	1								1	2
Iowa	1	1	2		4	12								12	16
Kansas					0	2								2	2
Kentucky	4	1	7		12		1	3	10	10				24	36
Louisiana	2				2	1			1					2	4
Maine		1			1					7		1		8	9
Maryland					0									0	0
Massachusetts					0									0	0
Michigan					0							1		1	1
Minnesota			6	1	8	14							1 badger	15	23
Mississippi					0									0	0
Missouri	1		1		2	1	5	1						7	9
Montana					0									0	0
Nebraska					0									0	0
Nevada					0									0	0
New Hampshire					0									0	0
New Jersey					0									0	0
New Mexico					0									0	0
New York			1		1	1		1						2	3
North Carolina					0									0	0
North Dakota	1		4		5	14								14	19
Ohio	1				1	2			1	1				4	5
Oklahoma			1		2	9							1 pig	5	11
Oregon					0									0	0
Pennsylvania					-									-	-*
Rhode Island					0									0	0
South Carolina					0									0	0
South Dakota	1	1	3		5		3					1	1 spotted skunk	4	9
Tennessee	6	1	6		14	3		2	11	4			1 goat	20	34
Texas	1	1	1		3	6			1	1			1 bobcat	9	12
Utah					0									0	0
Vermont					0									1	1
Virginia					0				7	1				7	7
Washington					0									0	0
West Virginia	1				1				1	1				2	3
Wisconsin	2		3	1	6	7			1					8	14
Wyoming					0									0	0
Guam					0									0	0
Puerto Rico	3	1	1		5								4 mongooses	4	9
Virgin Islands					0									0	0

* Delayed Report

LEGAL ABORTIONS – United States, January-March 1971

A total of 99,721 legal abortions were reported for the entire United States between Jan. 1 and March 31, 1971, representing more than half the total number reported for all of 1970. Of these, 73,718 were performed on women in their state of residence, and 26,003 were performed on women outside their state of residence. Of the out-of-state abortions, more than 23,000 were performed in New York, more than 1,300 were performed in Kansas, and 62 were performed in Colorado. The overall abortion ratio for the country for the January-March 1971 period was 110 reported abortions per 1,000 live births. No significant legislative changes in state abortion statutes occurred in this period.

More detailed information was submitted from fifteen states which reported 94,419 legal abortions performed in the first quarter of 1971 (Table 3). The overall ratio for the 15 states for this period was 292 reported abortions per 1,000 live births. This compares with an overall abortion ratio of 178 for 14 states and the District of Columbia in 1970.

As in 1970, the lowest abortion ratio was reported in Georgia and the highest in New York. Ratios for both of these states increased substantially, however, from 7 to 13 in Georgia and from 534 to 781 in New York. Each state with data available for both 1970 and 1971 reported a higher ratio for the first quarter of 1971 than for 1970. The seven states that showed the most marked percent increases were Virginia (14 to 42), Washington (83 to 178), Georgia (7 to 13), North Carolina (13 to 23), South Carolina (8 to 14), Delaware (55 to 95), and California (172 to 257).

Eight states reported abortions by length of gestation. A total of 68% were performed by the end of the 12th menstrual week of pregnancy, and 98% were performed by the end of the 20th week. A total of 83% of the abortions reported by New York City were performed at less than 13 weeks gestation. The high percent of first-trimester abortions in New York City may be due in part to the influence of non-resident abortion patients on the New York City statistics. Between July 1, 1970, and June 30, 1971, Upstate New York reported a higher proportion (82.3%) of abortions performed on non-residents in the first 12 weeks of pregnancy, compared with 73.1% for residents of New York State. A total of 44% of the abortions performed in New York City in the

Table 3
Reported Legal Abortion Ratios by State of Occurrence
Selected States* – January-March 1971

State	Abortions	Live Births ¹	Abortions/1,000 Live Births
Alaska	237	1,926	123
Arkansas	130	9,212	14
California	23,880	92,911	257
Colorado	678	10,223	66
Delaware	252 ²	2,658	95
Georgia	320	25,307	13
Hawaii	938	3,978	236
Kansas	2,772	8,881	312
Maryland	1,880	14,716	128
New York	57,737	73,888	781
(Upstate)	(12,004)	(39,062)	(307)
(City)	(45,733 ³)	(34,826)	(1,313)
North Carolina	561	24,305	23
Oregon	1,809	8,723	207
South Carolina	192	13,814	14
Virginia	875	20,597	42
Washington	2,158	12,132	178
Total	94,419	323,271	292

*All states with data available

1. Live birth data for all states except Hawaii taken from *Monthly Vital Statistics Reports Provisional Statistics*, Vol. 20, No. 3, May 26, 1971, published by the National Center for Health Statistics. Hawaii live birth data from Hawaii State Department of Health.
2. Abortions performed in three hospitals that reported more than 95% of state's abortions in 1970.
3. Estimate from City of New York Department of Health.

first quarter of 1971 were on women who did not live in the state.

Almost 85% of the abortions in six states and New York City were performed by sharp dilation and curettage (D&C) or suction curettage, compared with approximately 76% of the abortions reported by seven states for 1970 (Table 4). The proportion of abortions performed by suction curettage has increased since 1970 from 40.8% to 66.4%, while the proportion done by sharp D&C has decreased from 34.8% to 18.4%.

Table 4
Reported Legal Abortions by Type of Procedure and State of Occurrence
Selected States* – January-March 1971

State	Sharp Dilation and Curettage		Suction Curettage		Amniotic Fluid Replacement		Hysterotomy		Hysterectomy		Other		Unknown		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Alaska	223	94.1	7	3.0	7	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	237	100
Delaware ¹	11	4.6	174	73.1	32	13.4	20	8.4	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	238	100
Georgia	86	26.9	103	32.2	47	14.7	13	4.1	22	6.9	1	0.3	48	15.0	320	100
Maryland	155	8.2	980	52.1	586	31.2	75	4.0	74	3.9	10	0.5	0	0.0	1,880	100
New York City ²	7,138	18.4	26,309	67.8	4,935	12.7	217	0.6	—	— ³	216	0.6	0	0.0	38,815	100
South Carolina	31	16.1	71	37.0	51	26.6	7	3.6	24	12.5	7	3.6	1	0.5	192	100
Washington	406	18.8	1,471	68.2	170	7.9	45	2.1	0	0.0	53	2.5	13	0.6	2,158	100
Total	8,050	18.4	29,115	66.4	5,828	13.3	377	0.9	121	0.3	287	0.7	62	0.1	43,840	100

*All states with data available

1. Data from one hospital only. In 1970 this hospital reported more than 90% of the total number of abortions reported in the state.

2. Type of procedure reported on 38,815 (84.9%) of total New York City abortions.

3. Number of abortions by hysterectomy not reported. Assumed to be included in "other."

Table 5 shows the distribution of legal abortions by age of the patient in 10 states. The percent of abortions performed on women less than 20 years of age increased from 24.3% in 1970 to 31.1% for the first 3 months of 1971. (Reported by the Family Planning Evaluation 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: Chief, Family Planning Evaluation Branch
 Epidemiology Program
 Atlanta, Georgia 30333

Table 5
 Reported Legal Abortions, By Age and State of Occurrence
 Selected States* - January-March 1971

State	<15		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-34		35-39		> 40		Unknown		Total	
	Num-ber	Per-cent																
Alaska	1	0.4	76	32.1	73	30.8	32	13.5	32	13.5	12	5.1	11	4.6	0	0.0	237	100
Arkansas	4	3.1	47	36.2	41	31.5	22	16.9	8	6.2	6	4.6	2	1.5	0	0.0	130	100
California	261	1.1	7,235	30.3	8,180	34.3	3,980	16.7	2,367	9.9	1,329	5.6	511	2.1	17	0.1	23,880	100
Colorado	10	1.5	238	35.1	205	30.2	117	17.3	54	8.0	36	5.3	17	2.5	1	0.1	678	100
Georgia	9	2.8	78	24.4	96	30.0	46	14.4	37	11.6	36	11.3	18	5.6	0	0.0	320	100
Hawaii	11	1.2	187	19.9	148	15.8	385	41.0	100	10.7	70	7.5	33	3.5	4	0.4	938	100
Maryland	51	2.7	528	28.1	572	30.4	321	17.1	204	10.9	137	7.3	67	3.6	0	0.0	1,880	100
Oregon	29	1.6	684	37.8	594	32.8	235	13.0	143	7.9	95	5.3	28	1.5	1	0.1	1,809	100
South Carolina	4	2.1	43	22.4	58	30.2	33	17.2	16	8.3	24	12.5	13	6.8	1	0.5	192	100
Washington	9	0.4	517	24.0	767	35.5	362	16.8	219	10.1	145	6.7	102	4.7	37	1.7	2,158	100
Total	389	1.2	9,633	29.9	10,734	33.3	5,533	17.2	3,180	9.9	1,890	5.9	802	2.5	61	0.2	32,222	100

* All states with data available

EPIDEMIOLOGIC NOTES AND REPORTS
 GASTROENTERITIS - Alaska

Between Aug. 22 and 28, 1971, the Northern Regional Office of the Division of Public Health in Fairbanks, Alaska, received reports of over 100 cases of enteric illness in persons traveling the Alaska Highway between Canada and that state. Twelve separate groups of travelers involving 228 persons were subsequently interviewed. Seven of the 12 groups were organized bus tour groups with members mostly in the middle to older age categories. A total of 112 persons (49%) gave a history of an illness characterized by abrupt onset of nausea, vomiting, abdominal cramps, and watery diarrhea. The date of onset was known for 102 persons (Figure 5). The illness usually lasted 24-48 hours. Only one elderly person was briefly hospitalized, and there were no deaths.

Information which was not documented indicated that a number of persons contracted a similar illness while traveling the same highway route in the previous 2-4 weeks. The total cases reported, therefore, are probably only a fraction of the actual number of persons who became ill.

Rectal swabs were obtained from 26 ill and three asymptomatic persons from six different groups of exposed persons within 96 hours after onset of symptoms. In two groups, five out of five sick persons had cultures positive for *Shigella sonnei*; however, all of these persons had originated their travel in Fairbanks where a marked elevation in the incidence of *S. sonnei* dysentery has been noted for several months. Stool specimens from 24 persons (21 ill, three asymptomatic) from four other groups of travelers were negative for salmonella and shigella.

All 12 groups had recently traveled between Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, Canada, and Fairbanks, Alaska. This involved two possible routes (Figure 6). A number of persons were interviewed who had traveled the northern route via

(Continued on page 124)

Figure 5
 GASTROENTERITIS CASES, BY DATE OF ONSET
 ALASKA HIGHWAY - AUG. 20-SEPT. 2, 1971

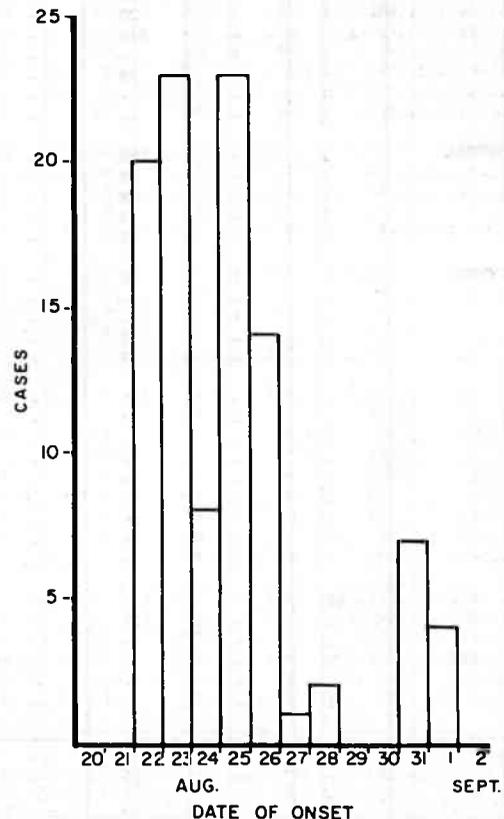


TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES
FOR WEEKS ENDING APRIL 8, 1972 AND APRIL 10, 1971 (14th WEEK)

AREA	ASEPTIC MENIN- GITIS	BRUCEL- LOSIS	CHICKEN- POX	DIPHThERIA		ENCEPHALITIS			HEPATITIS		
						Primary including unspec. cases		Post In- fectious	Serum (HEPATITIS B)	Infectious (HEPATITIS A)	
						1972	1971	1972	1972	1972	1971
UNITED STATES	30	4	4,311	1	27	18	20	6	172	1,021	1,019
NEW ENGLAND	2	-	807	-	-	-	1	-	8	65	80
Maine *	-	-	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
New Hampshire *	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	10
Vermont	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
Massachusetts	-	-	367	-	-	-	1	-	1	28	24
Rhode Island	2	-	180	-	-	-	-	-	2	14	18
Connecticut	-	-	177	-	-	-	-	-	5	12	14
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	6	-	374	-	-	4	2	1	47	142	172
Upstate New York *	1	-	7	-	-	1	1	1	5	28	44
New York City	-	-	189	-	-	-	-	-	19	36	42
New Jersey	4	-	NN	-	-	3	-	-	13	54	40
Pennsylvania	1	-	178	-	-	-	1	-	10	24	46
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	1	-	1,977	-	-	4	7	-	35	138	164
Ohio	-	-	440	-	-	1	4	-	9	21	32
Indiana	-	-	146	-	-	1	-	-	-	12	17
Illinois	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	13	41	25
Michigan	-	-	609	-	-	2	1	-	13	59	79
Wisconsin	-	-	782	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	11
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	-	1	398	1	4	1	-	2	9	45	33
Minnesota	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	2	-	6	2
Iowa	-	1	247	-	-	-	-	-	7	3	6
Missouri	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	6
North Dakota	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
South Dakota	-	-	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	2	1
Nebraska	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
Kansas	-	-	73	-	-	1	-	-	2	10	6
SOUTH ATLANTIC	5	2	355	-	6	4	3	-	19	180	114
Delaware	-	-	7	-	-	-	1	-	1	7	1
Maryland	1	-	79	-	-	-	1	-	6	30	28
District of Columbia	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Virginia	1	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	4	21	13
West Virginia	-	-	216	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
North Carolina	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	28	24
South Carolina	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	6
Georgia	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	24	17
Florida	3	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	7	50	17
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	3	-	108	-	1	3	3	-	1	47	47
Kentucky *	1	-	89	-	-	-	3	-	-	13	23
Tennessee	1	-	NN	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	15
Alabama	1	-	11	-	1	3	-	-	1	6	2
Mississippi	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	1	1	10	-	14	-	1	-	5	72	100
Arkansas *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	1
Louisiana	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	14	-
Oklahoma	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	9	16
Texas	1	-	7	-	10	-	-	-	3	45	83
MOUNTAIN	-	-	155	-	2	-	-	-	5	79	75
Montana	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	10
Wyoming	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Colorado	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	3	17	25
New Mexico	-	-	15	-	1	-	-	-	2	11	4
Arizona	-	-	86	-	1	-	-	-	-	23	19
Utah	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	14
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	1
PACIFIC	12	-	127	-	-	2	3	3	43	253	234
Washington *	2	-	127	-	-	-	-	-	3	27	20
Oregon	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	29	33
California	7	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	36	178	175
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	5	2
Hawaii	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	4
Guam *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	8
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Delayed reports: Aseptic meningitis: N.Y. Ups. 12 (1971), Guam 3
Chickenpox: Me. 3, N.H. 10, Wash. 15, Guam 6

Encephalitis, primary: Ark. delete 1
Hepatitis, infectious: N.H. delete 2, Ky. 38, Wash. 1

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES
FOR WEEKS ENDING APRIL 8, 1972 AND APRIL 10, 1971 (14th 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	13	405	1,255	11,455	29,748	35	494	922	1,954	29,539	953	9,693
NEW ENGLAND	-	8	121	821	1,003	3	24	39	58	1,220	68	410
Maine *	-	-	20	120	577	-	3	5	17	111	3	25
New Hampshire *	-	1	2	84	57	-	-	5	6	83	5	23
Vermont	-	-	1	21	51	-	-	-	-	74	2	12
Massachusetts	-	4	15	128	133	3	13	16	18	337	21	195
Rhode Island	-	-	24	125	23	-	6	2	4	227	6	36
Connecticut	-	3	59	343	162	-	2	11	13	388	31	119
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	1	28	23	563	3,059	-	52	113	126	1,357	280	639
Upstate New York	1	5	7	57	237	-	14	34	NN	NN	73	130
New York City	-	5	7	110	1,862	-	11	16	60	585	9	82
New Jersey	-	8	9	374	308	-	16	29	43	480	196	358
Pennsylvania	-	10	-	22	652	-	11	34	23	292	2	69
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	3	36	585	4,312	5,829	4	64	102	549	8,313	218	2,630
Ohio	-	4	15	153	1,963	1	21	27	85	1,263	10	178
Indiana	1	1	60	751	783	-	10	6	45	593	17	350
Illinois	-	11	328	1,614	1,524	1	13	34	102	1,529	62	461
Michigan	2	18	80	790	481	2	17	28	88	1,389	53	636
Wisconsin	-	2	102	1,004	1,078	-	3	7	229	3,539	76	1,005
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	1	28	17	389	2,436	6	44	85	304	5,470	45	477
Minnesota	-	3	1	13	35	2	9	13	22	501	4	29
Iowa	-	1	6	208	615	-	-	6	222	3,906	23	220
Missouri	1	8	1	110	995	4	12	33	10	169	-	67
North Dakota	-	2	1	31	97	-	-	2	2	222	1	18
South Dakota	-	4	-	4	160	-	2	3	5	41	1	11
Nebraska	-	3	1	8	17	-	7	10	6	146	1	37
Kansas	-	7	7	15	517	-	14	18	37	485	15	95
SOUTH ATLANTIC	1	48	153	1,058	3,254	9	106	137	192	2,502	45	755
Delaware	-	-	1	5	13	-	1	-	2	24	-	1
Maryland	-	-	1	8	49	3	16	23	12	121	1	19
District of Columbia	-	1	-	-	4	-	2	7	-	4	1	1
Virginia	-	2	1	26	774	3	23	15	41	389	2	44
West Virginia	-	1	20	74	201	-	9	2	86	1,351	19	223
North Carolina	1	18	1	23	1,125	1	18	20	NN	NN	-	4
South Carolina	-	8	18	148	383	1	9	11	7	97	3	26
Georgia	-	12	65	112	134	-	1	11	-	1	5	28
Florida	-	6	46	662	571	1	27	48	44	515	14	409
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	-	118	19	751	4,196	2	40	70	124	1,570	45	593
Kentucky	-	114	6	435	2,113	-	10	18	5	255	1	259
Tennessee	-	-	7	114	321	1	16	23	94	976	43	242
Alabama	-	2	-	92	692	1	8	18	17	265	-	22
Mississippi	-	2	6	110	1,070	-	6	11	8	74	1	70
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	3	44	59	727	7,151	4	62	81	116	2,400	49	774
Arkansas	1	3	-	6	372	1	7	3	2	74	1	14
Louisiana *	-	2	9	38	894	2	20	25	10	108	3	43
Oklahoma	-	2	3	5	598	1	4	6	2	101	3	9
Texas	2	37	47	678	5,287	-	31	47	102	2,117	42	708
MOUNTAIN	1	30	47	813	1,383	2	9	26	149	1,596	29	518
Montana	-	1	-	12	495	-	1	1	2	116	-	16
Idaho	-	3	-	3	144	-	2	2	2	75	-	6
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	27	-	1	-	11	156	-	4
Colorado	1	20	11	305	367	1	1	4	20	409	8	264
New Mexico	-	1	1	54	168	-	1	2	66	400	7	49
Arizona	-	5	35	329	122	1	2	8	28	402	13	163
Utah	-	-	-	110	57	-	1	8	1	19	1	13
Nevada	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	19	19	-	3
PACIFIC	3	65	231	2,021	1,437	5	93	269	336	5,111	174	2,897
Washington *	-	-	31	413	376	-	11	12	140	1,809	19	486
Oregon	-	5	3	19	137	-	5	15	38	670	15	207
California	3	52	190	1,533	883	4	74	239	126	2,476	137	2,156
Alaska *	-	1	-	5	8	-	-	-	1	84	-	14
Hawaii	-	7	7	51	33	1	3	3	31	72	3	34
Guam *	-	-	-	2	---	-	5	---	-	-	-	5
Puerto Rico	-	2	35	198	89	-	1	-	14	227	-	2
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	5	-	2	-	3	104	-	3

*Delayed reports: Malaria: Alaska 1 (1971)
Measles: Me. 2, N.H. 1
Meningococcal infections: Guam 1
Mumps: Me. 7, La. delete 1, Wash. 6
Rubella: Me. 1, Guam 3

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TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES
FOR WEEKS ENDING APRIL 8, 1972 AND APRIL 10, 1971 (14th WEEK) - Continued

AREA	TETANUS	TB (New Active)	TULAREMIA		TYPHOID FEVER		TYPHUS FEVER TICK-BORNE (Rky. Mt. spotted fever)		VENEREAL DISEASES		RABIES IN ANIMALS	
	1972	1972	1972	Cum. 1972	1972	Cum. 1972	1972	Cum. 1972	GONOR- RHEA	SYPHILIS (Pri. & Sec.)	1972	Cum. 1972
									1972	1972		
UNITED STATES	1	668	1	28	3	67	1	13	12,755	460	114	1,108
NEW ENGLAND	-	24	-	-	-	5	-	-	395	15	5	45
Maine	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	5	41
New Hampshire	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-
Vermont	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	3	-	4
Massachusetts	-	8	-	-	-	3	-	-	191	4	-	-
Rhode Island	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-
Connecticut	-	10	-	-	-	2	-	-	166	8	-	-
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	-	84	1	1	-	16	-	3	2,032	113	2	18
Upstate New York	-	32	-	-	-	4	-	-	361	3	-	11
New York City	-	30	-	-	-	8	-	-	1,012	88	-	-
New Jersey	-	-	1	1	-	3	-	1	278	14	-	-
Pennsylvania	-	22	-	-	-	1	-	2	381	8	2	7
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	-	94	-	1	1	3	-	-	1,278	28	9	113
Ohio	-	29	-	1	-	1	-	-	311	2	4	43
Indiana	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	10	4	32
Illinois *	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	216	3	1	15
Michigan	-	42	-	-	1	2	-	-	440	13	-	1
Wisconsin	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	151	-	-	22
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	-	30	-	6	-	3	-	1	647	6	26	243
Minnesota	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	195	1	4	64
Iowa	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	2	10	73
Missouri	-	8	-	6	-	2	-	-	144	3	6	26
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	4	52
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	1
Nebraska	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	83	-	-	2
Kansas	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	79	-	2	25
SOUTH ATLANTIC	1	198	-	4	-	6	1	4	3,238	136	8	110
Delaware	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	2	-	-
Maryland	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	337	11	-	1
District of Columbia	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	215	16	-	-
Virginia	-	72	-	4	-	3	-	2	332	50	1	36
West Virginia	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	1	6	28
North Carolina	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	1	500	3	-	-
South Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	611	16	-	-
Georgia	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	327	10	-	25
Florida	1	38	-	-	-	3	-	-	826	27	1	20
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	-	53	-	2	-	6	-	2	1,104	32	23	291
Kentucky	-	20	-	-	-	1	-	-	126	5	4	97
Tennessee	-	13	-	1	-	1	-	1	443	14	16	162
Alabama	-	14	-	1	-	-	-	1	325	6	3	32
Mississippi	-	6	-	-	-	4	-	-	210	7	-	-
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	-	90	-	11	-	3	-	3	1,686	53	35	226
Arkansas	-	12	-	9	-	2	-	-	99	4	4	36
Louisiana *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	233	14	2	13
Oklahoma	-	10	-	1	-	-	-	1	305	1	20	102
Texas	-	68	-	1	-	1	-	2	1,049	34	9	75
MOUNTAIN	-	20	-	2	-	3	-	-	379	7	-	10
Montana	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-
Idaho	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-
Colorado	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	180	1	-	-
New Mexico	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	70	-	-	1
Arizona	-	12	-	1	-	1	-	-	5	1	-	9
Utah	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	37	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	4	-	-
PACIFIC	-	75	-	1	2	22	-	-	1,996	70	6	52
Washington	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	175	4	-	-
Oregon	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	155	2	-	-
California	-	65	-	2	19	-	-	-	1,644	62	6	48
Alaska	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	22	2	-	4
Hawaii	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guam *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	-	126**	-	-	1	2	-	-	54	10	3	20
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-

*Delayed reports: Tuberculosis: Ill. 8, Guam 1

**1972 Cumulation

Gonorrhea: La. delete 2, Guam 8

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TABLE IV. DEATHS IN 122 UNITED STATES CITIES FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 8, 1972

Week No.

14

(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	All Ages	65 years and over	
NEW ENGLAND	775	475	36	46	SOUTH ATLANTIC	1,345	696	87	55
Boston, Mass.	266	151	19	21	Atlanta, Ga.	144	75	4	2
Bridgeport, Conn.	32	20	1	2	Baltimore, Md.	248	116	12	2
Cambridge, Mass.	33	27	—	5	Charlotte, N. C.	36	18	3	—
Fall River, Mass.	23	13	1	—	Jacksonville, Fla.	91	54	5	1
Hartford, Conn.	57	40	1	—	Miami, Fla.	129	63	—	7
Lowell, Mass.	28	12	3	3	Norfolk, Va.	58	33	3	8
Lynn, Mass.	33	22	—	3	Richmond, Va.	99	43	4	9
New Bedford, Mass.	37	25	1	3	Savannah, Ga.	40	21	1	5
New Haven, Conn.	67	39	4	3	St. Petersburg, Fla.	131	110	2	4
Providence, R. I.	53	30	1	2	Tampa, Fla.	92	58	—	6
Somerville, Mass.	16	14	—	1	Washington, D. C.	237	81	52	7
Springfield, Mass.	28	18	1	3	Wilmington, Del.	40	24	1	4
Waterbury, Conn.	40	29	2	—					
Worcester, Mass.	62	35	2	—	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	715	396	21	32
					Birmingham, Ala.	119	49	5	—
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	3,524	2,108	112	153	Chattanooga, Tenn.	86	56	1	10
Albany, N. Y.	47	23	5	1	Knoxville, Tenn.	44	27	1	—
Allentown, Pa.	29	20	—	3	Louisville, Ky.	107	60	6	6
Buffalo, N. Y.	164	102	11	7	Memphis, Tenn.	137	84	1	2
Camden, N. J.	53	28	6	4	Mobile, Ala.	60	35	1	1
Elizabeth, N. J.	28	13	3	1	Montgomery, Ala.	42	25	—	4
Erie, Pa.	57	42	1	9	Nashville, Tenn.	120	60	6	9
Jersey City, N. J.	84	48	6	5					
Newark, N. J.	75	34	3	3	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	1,187	615	67	36
New York City, N. Y. †	1,709	1,040	36	75	Austin, Tex.	27	15	2	3
Paterson, N. J.	53	30	2	3	Baton Rouge, La.	39	21	4	1
Philadelphia, Pa.	503	289	17	8	Corpus Christi, Tex.	34	18	3	1
Pittsburgh, Pa.	268	129	10	16	Dallas, Tex.	151	78	5	2
Reading, Pa.	40	29	3	3	El Paso, Tex.	56	27	10	4
Rochester, N. Y.	111	77	3	8	Fort Worth, Tex.	77	44	2	1
Schenectady, N. Y.	25	18	1	1	Houston, Tex.	225	107	2	5
Scranton, Pa.	60	39	1	2	Little Rock, Ark.	55	27	3	1
Syracuse, N. Y.	105	69	2	1	New Orleans, La.	185	92	16	4
Trenton, N. J.	41	22	1	—	Oklahoma City, Okla.	95	53	7	2
Utica, N. Y.	31	26	—	1	San Antonio, Tex.	117	62	10	4
Yonkers, N. Y.	41	30	1	2	Shreveport, La.	48	23	1	—
					Tulsa, Okla.	78	48	2	8
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	2,676	1,533	147	76					
Akron, Ohio	78	51	7	1	MOUNTAIN	468	276	15	21
Canton, Ohio	53	28	3	1	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	59	35	—	4
Chicago, Ill.	697	382	30	11	Colorado Springs, Colo.	28	14	—	8
Cincinnati, Ohio	144	83	8	4	Denver, Colo.	116	72	4	—
Cleveland, Ohio	237	126	18	3	Ogden, Utah	12	9	2	1
Columbus, Ohio	138	73	9	7	Phoenix, Ariz.	120	67	5	1
Dayton, Ohio	105	56	2	4	Pueblo, Colo.	16	12	—	3
Detroit, Mich.	339	181	22	9	Salt Lake City, Utah	58	31	2	1
Evansville, Ind.	51	39	—	2	Tucson, Ariz.	59	36	2	3
Flint, Mich. **	54	29	5	2					
Fort Wayne, Ind.	53	35	1	—	PACIFIC	1,509	933	53	25
Gary, Ind.	58	31	9	1	Berkeley, Calif.	25	17	—	—
Grand Rapids, Mich.	62	43	1	6	Fresno, Calif.	55	28	6	1
Indianapolis, Ind.	146	81	7	—	Glendale, Calif.	30	20	1	1
Madison, Wis.	28	22	—	2	Honolulu, Hawaii	59	40	2	—
Milwaukee, Wis.	149	88	14	9	Long Beach, Calif.	109	65	3	4
Peoria, Ill.	34	23	3	2	Las Angeles, Calif.	418	261	13	2
Rockford, Ill.	53	37	2	3	Oakland, Calif.	76	54	4	—
South Bend, Ind.	34	25	—	3	Pasadena, Calif.	36	28	—	—
Toledo, Ohio	105	72	6	6	Portland, Oreg.	127	85	6	1
Youngstown, Ohio	58	28	—	—	Sacramento, Calif.	70	40	4	1
					San Diego, Calif.	107	61	4	1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	807	506	49	19	San Francisco, Calif.	161	93	1	6
Des Moines, Iowa	76	49	9	1	San Jose, Calif.	32	24	2	—
Duluth, Minn.	22	18	—	—	Seattle, Wash.	107	65	6	3
Kansas City, Kans.	37	19	1	3	Spokane, Wash.	48	29	—	3
Kansas City, Mo.	108	74	2	—	Tacoma, Wash.	49	23	1	2
Lincoln, Nebr.	22	15	1	3					
Minneapolis, Minn.	96	60	10	1	Total	13,006	7,538	587	463
Omaha, Nebr.	69	36	5	1	Expected Number	13,059	7,555	552	523
St. Louis, Mo.	233	142	12	7	Cumulative Total				
St. Paul, Minn.	65	47	2	1	(includes reported corrections for previous weeks)	193,044	114,051	7,344	9,744
Wichita, Kans.	79	46	7	2					
Las Vegas, Nev.*	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 April 1, 1972
 **Estimate based on average percent of divisional total

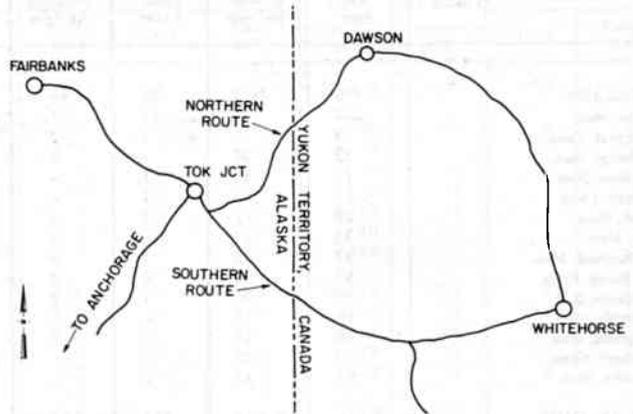
GASTROENTERITIS - Continued

Dawson, and none reported being ill. Persons who had traveled the southern route between Whitehorse and Tok Junction, however, had become ill. All of the sick persons had eaten at one roadside restaurant located on this route, and most of them ate a buffet noon meal, although a few ordered from the menu. The same buffet was served daily at the time of the outbreak. Food-specific attack rates could not implicate a particular food.

Investigation of the suspect restaurant was conducted on September 15. Water samples were clear, colorless, and odorless. Chemical analysis of water samples from five taps, served from the approximately 20-foot-deep well, were within normal limits. The tap water sample from the kitchen was the only one bacteriologically positive and showed a standard plate count of 200/ml and a total coliform count of 120/ml. The water supply was not chlorinated, and details of the well construction were not available. A Rhodamine B dye solution was put in the restaurant washroom toilet which was then flushed. Subsequently, no dye was detected from water samples from the restaurant taps. Stool specimens from the eight restaurant employees were negative for pathogens. Specimens from 10 foods and food ingredients and from seven kitchen utensils were negative for salmonella, shigella, staphylococci, and clostridia.

(Reported by Dr. T. D. Jeyachandran, Zone Director, Yukon Zone, Department of National Health and Welfare, Canada; Frank Vander Haar, R.S., Northern Regional Section of Environmental Health, Paul Frith, D.V.M., Northern Regional Health Officer, Elizabeth Price, M.D., Chief, Section of Com-

Figure 6
TRAVEL ROUTES BETWEEN FAIRBANKS, ALASKA, AND WHITEHORSE, YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA



munity Health, Donald K. Freedman, M.D., Director, Division of Public Health, Alaska Department of Health and Social Services; an EIP Officer, and an EIS Officer.)

Editorial Note

The clinical illness and incubation period in this outbreak suggest shigella as the agent of infection; however, the laboratory data were not conclusive. All ill persons had eaten at the same roadside restaurant on the southern route. The onsite investigation 2 weeks after the outbreak had spontaneously subsided, however, was essentially negative for pinpointing a specific food or water source.

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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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