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INTERNATIONAL NOTES

SMALLPOX SURVEILLANCE - Worldwide, 1972

In the first 7½ months of 1972, a total of 47,872 cases of smallpox were reported to the World Health Organization (WHO). This total represents a 38% increase from the 34,697 cases reported for the same period in 1971 (Figure 1). The increase is attributed to improved reporting and surveillance activities in all the eight known smallpox endemic countries.

Cases of smallpox have been reported by 18 countries this year, 10 of which recorded importations and are otherwise considered to be smallpox-free. In 1971, only 16 countries reported cases of smallpox. A number of countries considered to be endemic for smallpox a year ago appear to have interrupted transmission of the disease: no cases have been detected in Brazil or elsewhere in South America for more than a year; the last known cases in Zaire occurred more than 8 months ago; and no cases have been discovered in Indonesia since January.

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The following is the most recent available data of reported cases of smallpox by country and is based on reports to WHO for the period Jan. 1, to May 2, 1972.

Afghanistan

In the first 5 months of this year, 88 cases of smallpox were reported, a 78% decrease from the 405 cases recorded for the same period in 1971. Most outbreaks can be traced to introductions from Pakistan. The first round of a country-wide vaccination program has been completed; 10 million people were vaccinated.

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

DISEASE	35th WEEK ENDING		MEDIAN 1967-1971	CUMULATIVE, FIRST 35 WEEKS		
	September 2, 1972	September 4, 1971		1972	1971	MEDIAN 1967-1971
Aseptic meningitis	144	196	196	2,068	2,956	2,164
Brucellosis	1	7	4	121	113	145
Chickenpox	312	---	---	113,664	---	---
Diphtheria	8	1	3	71	108	108
Encephalitis, primary:						
Arthropod-borne and unspecified	35	38	48	648	927	900
Encephalitis, post-infectious	10	1	7	209	275	315
Hepatitis, serum (Hepatitis B)	165	217	94	6,169	5,751	3,536
Hepatitis, infectious (Hepatitis A)	919	1,212	856	36,926	40,606	31,100
Malaria	9	44	57	675	2,141	1,881
Measles (rubeola)	95	945	157	26,756	69,393	39,365
Meningococcal infections, total	16	25	25	985	1,739	1,822
Civilian	16	24	24	947	1,549	1,638
Military	---	1	1	38	190	184
Mumps	279	428	---	56,270	98,678	---
Rubella (German measles)	293	213	213	20,686	38,161	43,349
Tetanus	3	1	2	76	69	94
Tuberculosis, new active	564	---	---	22,483	---	---
Tularemia	5	8	5	97	118	118
Typhoid fever	9	7	8	232	208	208
Typhus, tick-borne (Rky. Mt. spotted fever)	19	15	15	397	321	281
Venereal Diseases:†						
Gonorrhea	15,878	14,202	---	489,892	432,245	---
Syphilis, primary and secondary	445	465	---	16,468	15,799	---
Rabies in animals	58	60	65	2,909	2,883	2,461

TABLE II. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OF LOW FREQUENCY

	Cum.		Cum.
Anthrax:	2	Poliomyelitis, total:	9
Botulism:	6	Paralytic:	9
Congenital rubella syndrome:	24	Psittacosis:	26
Leprosy: Calif. - 1, Hawaii - 3, Tex. - 1	86	Rabies in man:	1
Leptospirosis: N.Y. Ups. - 3, R.I. - 1	25	Trichinosis:	54
Plague:	1	Typhus, murine:	11

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

SMALLPOX — Continued**Bangladesh**

In late November 1971, an outbreak of smallpox was reported in a refugee camp with more than 300,000 people near Calcutta, and more than 700 cases were detected immediately before the return of refugees to Bangladesh. Other importations from India occurred along the northern border. As of May 2, 2,239 cases in 12 districts had been reported. Emergency measures have been taken to stop transmission, but due to the large number of importations, the extent of population movement, and transport and communication problems, containment of the outbreaks has been difficult.

India

Smallpox incidence in India in 1972 has been greater than in 1971, due apparently to more complete reporting. The principal endemic foci in India are in the northwest within a 300 mile radius of the capital, New Delhi, and in the east in the State of West Bengal and bordering districts of the State of Bihar. Community-wide vaccination programs have been in progress since 1962; vaccination scar surveys revealed that vaccination immunity is now as high or higher in India than in any other endemic country. Failure to interrupt transmission is attributed to the lack of an adequate notification system and program of surveillance and containment.

Nepal

A total of 312 cases have been reported in two western zones of Nepal where an eradication program has recently been initiated. A steadily expanding vaccination program has been in progress for over 3 years; 10 million people have been vaccinated.

Pakistan

Reported cases of smallpox in Pakistan almost doubled from 1971 to 1972, with a much earlier peak in seasonal incidence this year. The development of eradication programs

in 1971 and more complete reporting of smallpox in Baluchistan, Northwest Frontier, and Sind Provinces largely accounts for this increase. The fourth province, Punjab, showed a small decrease in reported cases in 1972. Failure to achieve better results is attributed to population disruption and a temporary reduction in program activities during the war.

Indonesia

In December 1971, approximately 3 years after an eradication program was begun, an undetected focus of infection was found in West Java, and 163 cases were reported before the outbreak was contained. The last known cases in Indonesia occurred in this area in January 1972. A search for additional foci is in progress, but no further outbreaks have been detected.

Botswana

Early in 1971, smallpox was reported from Botswana, after 4 years with no detected cases. Reports of cases have continued to the present. Special measures have been taken to strengthen surveillance and reporting, and a national systematic vaccination program will begin soon.

Ethiopia

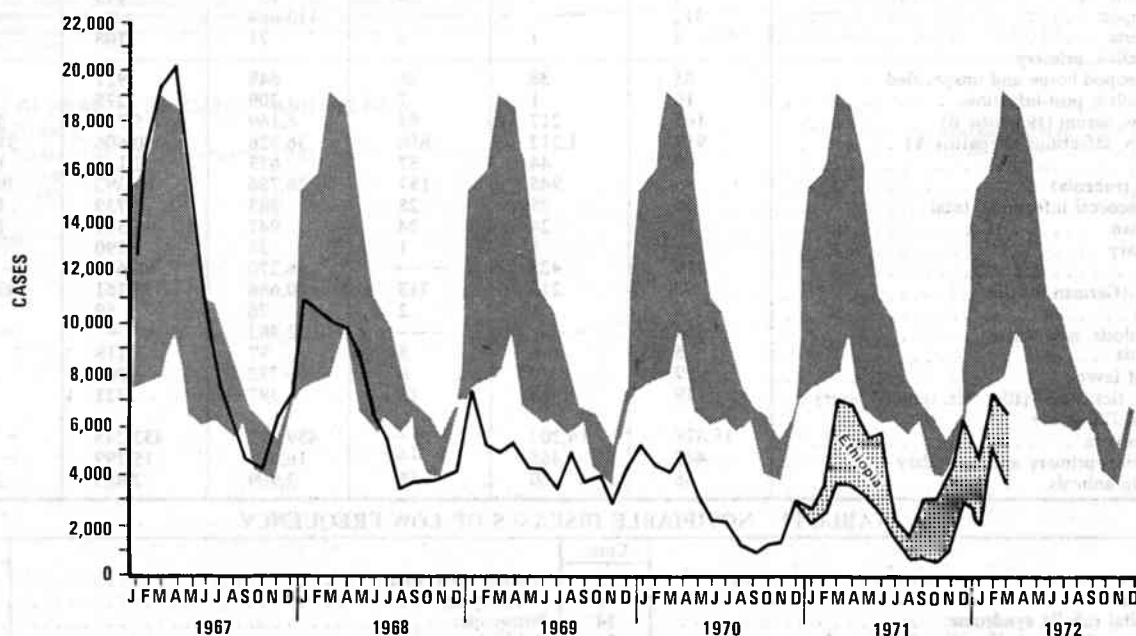
As in 1971, Ethiopia continues to report the world's highest incidence of smallpox. The eradication program, begun in five of the 14 provinces in February 1971, has been extended throughout the country. During the past 15 months, more than four million people have been vaccinated.

Sudan

There has been an increase in reported cases of smallpox this year as program activities have been intensified in the three highly endemic southern provinces where more than 65% of all cases have occurred. Outbreaks in the other provinces can largely be traced to importations from this area or from Ethiopia.

(Reported by the World Health Organization: Weekly Epidemiological Record, Vol. 47, Nos. 18, 33, 1972.)

Figure 1
WORLDWIDE SMALLPOX INCIDENCE — 1967-1972



Note: The grey area represents the range between the highest and lowest incidence reported during the five-year period 1962-1966.

SURVEILLANCE SUMMARY
TUBERCULOSIS MORTALITY — United States, 1969

In 1969, there were 5,567 recorded deaths from tuberculosis, for a death rate of 2.8 per 100,000 population (Tables 1 and 2). From 1968 to 1969, there was an 11.5% decrease in tuberculosis deaths, the largest annual decline since 1954. In 1969, 87% of all tuberculosis deaths were in people over 45 years of age. The death rate for other races

was three times that for whites. Official mortality data for the United States are supplied by the National Center for Health Statistics.

(Reported by the Tuberculosis Branch, State and Community Services Division, CDC.)

Table 1
Tuberculosis Deaths for White and Other Races,
Males and Females, by Age — United States, 1969

Age	Total	White			Other		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All ages*	5,567	3,902	2,852	1,050	1,665	1,137	528
0-4	49	24	15	9	25	11	14
5-14	18	12	6	6	6	2	4
15-24	55	21	12	9	34	17	17
25-44	612	237	146	91	375	211	164
45-64	2,140	1,430	1,097	333	710	521	189
65+	2,690	2,175	1,574	601	515	375	140

*Totals include 2 deaths in white males and 1 death in white females with age not stated.

Table 2
Tuberculosis Death Rates for White and Other Races,
Males and Females, by Age — United States, 1969

Age	Total	White			Other		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All ages	2.8	2.2	3.3	1.2	6.7	9.5	4.1
0-4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.7	0.9
5-14	*	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.1
15-24	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.7
25-44	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.4	6.8	8.2	5.5
45-64	5.2	3.8	6.1	1.7	17.9	28.1	8.9
65+	13.8	12.1	20.7	5.8	33.3	54.1	16.4

*Less than 0.05

EPIDEMIOLOGIC NOTES AND REPORTS
MONKEY-ASSOCIATED GASTROENTERITIS — Washington

In May 1972, three outbreaks of monkey-associated gastroenteritis were reported in the state of Washington. The cases are summarized below.

OUTBREAK 1: Between May 8, and May 11, four of six family members (a 31-year-old man, his 27-year-old wife, and two daughters, ages 3 and 7) from Kent, Washington, had onset of fever, nausea, abdominal pain, and diarrhea. Duration of symptoms ranged from 2 to 11 days. Stool specimens from all patients were submitted to the state health department laboratory; *Shigella flexneri* 6 was isolated from the specimens of the wife and daughters but not from the husband. The isolates were resistant to tetracycline, sulfonamide, and streptomycin; intermediate to chloramphenicol. The patients were treated with ampicillin for 14 days and recovered uneventfully at home. When the family later re-submitted stool specimens, *S. flexneri* 6 was isolated from the stool of an 8-year-old son who had not been ill and had not received antibiotic treatment.

Epidemiologic investigation revealed that the family had bought a South American woolly monkey (*Lagothrix lagotricha*) on April 28. The next day it had severe diarrhea. The family handled the monkey and were occasionally contaminated with diarrheal stools. On May 6, the monkey was examined by a local veterinarian who prescribed an antidiarrheal compound. Despite treatment, the monkey continued to have diarrhea and died 3 days later. A stool specimen obtained from the dead monkey on May 9 yielded *S. flexneri* 6, *Entamoeba coli* cysts, and *Strongyloides* ova. The *S. flexneri* 6 isolate had the same antimicrobial resistance pattern as the strains isolated from the patients.

Further investigation revealed that the monkey had been shipped from Miami to a distributor in Vancouver, Washington, and had arrived at a chain discount store in Seattle on

April 15. On arrival in Seattle, the monkey had a respiratory infection and was treated by a local veterinarian with chloramphenicol palmitate and vitamin shots.

Another woolly monkey, shipped to Vancouver with the first monkey, was sent to a store in Spokane, Washington. On May 5, this monkey became ill with vomiting and diarrhea. It was treated with chloramphenicol, penicillin, steroids, and vitamins and subsequently recovered. Post-therapy stools were negative for shigella. Two other monkeys in the same store became ill with diarrhea after the woolly monkey arrived. One died, and one recovered after antibiotic treatment; post-treatment cultures were negative for shigella. No human illness associated with these monkeys was reported.

OUTBREAK 2: On May 7, a 4-year-old girl from Spokane had fever, vomiting, diarrhea, and bloody stools. Two days later, a 30-year-old female household contact had onset of similar symptoms. Stool specimens from both patients yielded *S. flexneri* 2. Resistance of this isolate to tetracycline and sulfonamide was demonstrated *in vitro*; the isolate was sensitive to all other drugs tested.

Investigation revealed that the patients had bought a "stump-tailed" macaque monkey (*Macaca arctoides*) from a retail outlet on March 25. In mid-April, the monkey had diarrhea but recovered without treatment. Repeated attempts to isolate shigella from the monkey's stools have failed.

OUTBREAK 3: On May 18, a 34-year-old woman and her two children, ages 5 and 8, from Moses Lake, Washington, had onset of mild diarrhea but recovered without treatment. Stool specimens obtained in late May from all three patients were negative for shigella. On May 4, the family had bought a woolly monkey from the same Spokane retail store

(Continued on page 304)

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES
FOR WEEKS ENDING SEPTEMBER 2, 1972 AND SEPTEMBER 4, 1971 (35th 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	144	1	312	8	71	35	38	10	165	919	1,212
NEW ENGLAND	9	—	61	—	—	2	2	—	4	74	67
Maine*	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	11
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	6
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Massachusetts	9	—	40	—	—	2	2	—	1	34	30
Rhode Island	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	8
Connecticut	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	1	22	9
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	32	—	25	—	3	—	3	—	43	151	274
Upstate New York	6	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	15	22	60
New York City	22	—	25	—	2	—	—	—	21	57	64
New Jersey*	4	—	NN	—	—	—	—	—	7	72	87
Pennsylvania*	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	63
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	34	—	132	—	4	11	10	1	32	104	146
Ohio	10	—	8	—	—	3	6	—	3	8	37
Indiana*	7	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	1	18	11
Illinois	3	—	—	—	3	1	3	1	4	34	40
Michigan	14	—	12	—	1	7	1	—	23	42	54
Wisconsin	—	—	93	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	4	—	2	—	9	3	2	—	1	23	39
Minnesota	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	7
Iowa	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2
Missouri	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	7	6
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3
South Dakota	1	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	1	8
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	1	3
Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	10
SOUTH ATLANTIC	21	1	28	1	10	2	11	5	26	174	126
Delaware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Maryland	3	—	4	—	1	1	2	—	6	25	23
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
Virginia	3	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	7	26	25
West Virginia	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	12
North Carolina	6	—	NN	—	—	—	—	—	2	29	21
South Carolina	3	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	11	—
Georgia	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	11	14
Florida	6	1	—	—	5	1	8	5	7	63	30
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	5	—	—	3	6	6	1	—	2	42	77
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	24
Tennessee	5	—	NN	—	—	—	1	—	2	31	39
Alabama	—	—	—	3	6	—	—	—	—	3	12
Mississippi	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	8	2
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	7	—	24	3	27	2	—	—	7	124	172
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	29
Louisiana	1	—	NN	—	4	—	—	—	—	11	11
Oklahoma	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	15
Texas	1	—	24	3	23	2	—	—	6	88	117
MOUNTAIN	3	—	10	—	5	—	—	—	1	23	63
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5
Idaho	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	5	4
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colorado	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	14
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6
Arizona	—	—	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	26
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PACIFIC	29	—	30	1	7	9	9	4	49	204	248
Washington	4	—	6	1	5	—	1	—	1	19	30
Oregon	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	26	25
California	25	—	—	—	1	9	4	4	47	148	180
Alaska	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5
Hawaii	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	8
Guam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerto Rico	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	19
Virgin Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

*Delayed reports: Aseptic meningitis: N.J. 2, Pa. 4

Chickenpox: Me. 6, Pa. 4

Encephalitis, primary: Pa. 4, Ind. delete 1

Hepatitis B: Me. 1, Pa. 6

Hepatitis A: Me. 4, Pa. 34

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES
FOR WEEKS ENDING SEPTEMBER 2, 1972 AND SEPTEMBER 4, 1971 (35th 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	9	675	95	26,756	69,393	16	985	1,739	279	56,270	293	20,686
NEW ENGLAND	1	22	15	3,106	3,417	2	41	80	12	2,374	2	945
Maine	-	2	-	243	1,460	-	3	8	-	281	-	69
New Hampshire	-	3	-	229	207	-	3	15	1	183	-	32
Vermont	-	1	-	125	116	-	-	-	-	111	-	68
Massachusetts	1	7	6	696	238	1	19	30	-	568	2	436
Rhode Island	-	1	4	523	238	-	10	3	7	379	-	88
Connecticut	-	8	5	1,290	1,158	1	6	24	4	852	-	252
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	3	52	9	984	7,488	1	120	238	40	3,111	7	1,863
Upstate New York	2	12	1	125	648	-	32	67	NN	NN	3	237
New York City	-	7	8	319	3,744	1	37	51	39	1,746	4	215
New Jersey	1	17	-	484	1,189	-	24	53	1	701	-	1,157
Pennsylvania*	---	16	---	56	1,907	---	27	67	---	664	---	254
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	1	72	22	10,972	15,216	3	144	198	73	15,466	34	5,519
Ohio	-	13	-	244	3,980	1	57	63	3	2,169	2	390
Indiana	-	1	4	1,236	2,725	-	11	14	10	1,004	14	678
Illinois	1	28	6	4,082	2,950	1	31	57	12	2,708	7	1,024
Michigan	-	27	3	1,976	2,279	1	39	52	14	2,693	6	1,265
Wisconsin	-	3	9	3,434	3,282	-	6	12	34	6,892	5	2,162
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	-	44	1	938	6,790	2	70	128	3	8,293	1	1,262
Minnesota	-	7	1	20	52	2	21	21	-	673	-	488
Iowa	-	3	-	652	2,239	-	2	9	3	5,677	1	384
Missouri	-	11	-	163	2,599	-	20	46	-	525	-	109
North Dakota	-	1	-	52	235	-	-	6	-	335	-	26
South Dakota	-	4	-	6	215	-	2	5	-	117	-	12
Nebraska	-	3	-	18	64	-	9	14	-	268	-	52
Kansas	-	15	-	27	1,386	-	16	27	-	698	-	191
SOUTH ATLANTIC	3	103	13	2,134	8,338	2	222	306	34	5,280	173	1,746
Delaware	-	-	-	48	38	-	1	2	1	89	-	7
Maryland	-	8	-	15	539	1	34	45	9	340	-	45
District of Columbia	-	5	-	2	15	-	9	13	1	21	-	6
Virginia	-	5	-	60	1,579	-	49	35	4	1,130	-	70
West Virginia	-	2	-	270	494	-	7	7	10	2,333	5	388
North Carolina	3	39	-	33	1,927	-	27	53	NN	NN	-	28
South Carolina	-	10	-	214	903	-	20	20	-	174	-	50
Georgia	-	22	-	166	1,072	-	15	23	-	22	-	58
Florida	-	12	13	1,326	1,771	1	60	108	9	1,171	168	1,094
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	-	163	4	1,042	8,178	2	79	151	15	2,957	4	1,521
Kentucky	-	143	-	524	3,896	-	25	39	1	458	-	855
Tennessee	-	-	-	191	1,017	-	28	61	12	1,893	4	510
Alabama	-	16	4	145	1,853	-	16	28	2	496	-	44
Mississippi	-	4	-	182	1,412	2	10	23	-	110	-	112
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	-	76	15	1,462	12,381	1	123	146	39	4,771	8	1,490
Arkansas	-	5	-	13	777	-	9	5	-	160	-	35
Louisiana	-	6	2	84	1,670	1	36	51	4	305	-	89
Oklahoma	-	5	-	10	750	-	6	7	-	158	-	33
Texas	-	60	13	1,355	9,184	-	72	83	35	4,148	8	1,333
MOUNTAIN	-	42	5	1,808	3,211	1	19	54	5	2,879	7	1,075
Montana	-	2	-	15	924	1	3	6	-	175	-	30
Idaho*	-	3	3	74	271	-	5	10	-	196	4	29
Wyoming	-	1	-	51	85	-	1	2	-	219	-	8
Colorado	-	27	-	520	826	-	4	7	3	738	-	515
New Mexico	-	1	-	119	358	-	2	4	-	559	-	96
Arizona	-	6	2	874	411	-	1	8	2	809	2	365
Utah	-	2	-	155	329	-	2	14	-	138	1	29
Nevada	-	-	-	-	7	-	1	3	-	45	-	3
PACIFIC	1	101	11	4,310	4,374	2	167	438	58	11,139	57	5,265
Washington	-	-	4	977	1,023	-	15	24	2	3,576	2	822
Oregon	-	11	-	130	370	-	13	32	7	1,520	1	360
California	-	77	5	3,095	2,551	1	129	374	46	5,675	52	4,010
Alaska	-	3	1	12	55	1	7	-	1	98	-	20
Hawaii	1	10	1	96	375	-	3	8	2	270	2	53
Guam	-	2	-	8	---	-	11	---	-	6	-	8
Puerto Rico	1	5	10	624	496	-	4	8	27	790	1	25
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	2	17	-	2	-	-	129	-	3

*Delayed reports: Measles: Pa. 1, Ida. 47

Mumps: Pa. 4

Rubella: Me. 2, Pa. 3, Ida. delete 47

Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES
FOR WEEKS ENDING SEPTEMBER 2, 1972 AND SEPTEMBER 4, 1971 (35th 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
UNITED STATES	3	564	5	97	9	232	19	397	15,878	445	58	2,909
NEW ENGLAND	—	42	—	—	—	11	—	1	564	3	2	92
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	—	1	71
New Hampshire	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	3
Vermont	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	9
Massachusetts	—	25	—	—	—	7	—	1	320	—	1	3
Rhode Island	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	—	—	2
Connecticut	—	10	—	—	—	2	—	—	158	3	—	4
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	—	113	—	1	3	38	2	21	1,770	97	1	72
Upstate New York	—	33	—	—	1	13	1	6	460	13	1	37
New York City	—	59	—	—	2	21	—	1	964	61	—	—
New Jersey	—	21	—	1	—	3	1	9	346	23	—	—
Pennsylvania *	---	---	---	—	---	1	---	5	---	---	---	35
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	—	90	—	1	1	19	1	20	1,979	26	7	299
Ohio *	—	29	—	1	—	6	—	18	688	5	2	85
Indiana	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	392	2	3	64
Illinois	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	1	210	2	—	50
Michigan	—	32	—	—	1	6	—	—	526	12	1	8
Wisconsin	—	12	—	—	—	1	—	1	163	5	1	92
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	—	17	1	23	—	5	—	15	1,110	7	20	798
Minnesota	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	122	2	7	179
Iowa	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	54	2	7	251
Missouri	—	7	1	18	—	3	—	8	690	1	1	71
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	2	109
South Dakota	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	4	21	1	—	76
Nebraska	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	62	—	2	13
Kansas	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	1	155	1	1	99
SOUTH ATLANTIC	—	120	—	11	1	28	9	218	3,787	153	11	274
Delaware	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	49	2	—	—
Maryland	—	17	—	1	—	7	1	28	210	12	—	11
District of Columbia	—	8	—	—	—	2	—	1	304	14	—	—
Virginia	—	14	—	8	—	7	3	53	429	54	4	79
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	26	—	1	50
North Carolina*	—	19	—	—	—	—	3	96	1,101	11	—	1
South Carolina	—	18	—	—	—	—	2	17	299	6	1	12
Georgia	—	16	—	1	—	2	—	18	588	21	3	68
Florida	—	27	—	1	1	9	—	1	781	33	2	53
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	2	47	2	8	2	32	6	74	1,314	51	3	524
Kentucky *	1	7	—	—	—	7	1	4	285	25	—	203
Tennessee	1	14	2	7	1	11	5	50	583	12	3	269
Alabama*	—	19	—	1	1	9	—	8	121	6	—	51
Mississippi	—	7	—	—	—	5	—	12	325	8	—	1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	—	15	1	41	—	34	1	41	2,165	47	10	592
Arkansas	—	11	—	24	—	11	1	6	338	2	—	82
Louisiana *	—	—	—	3	—	6	—	—	354	15	1	32
Oklahoma	—	4	1	9	—	2	—	28	234	2	2	240
Texas	—	—	—	5	—	15	—	7	1,239	28	7	238
MOUNTAIN	—	38	1	9	—	5	—	6	408	9	2	66
Montana	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	35	—	—	6
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	25	1	—	—
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	1
Colorado	—	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	115	3	—	—
New Mexico	—	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	74	3	—	15
Arizona	—	18	—	2	—	2	—	—	113	2	2	41
Utah	—	5	1	6	—	2	—	1	24	—	—	2
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	1
PACIFIC	1	82	—	3	2	60	—	1	2,781	52	2	192
Washington	—	6	—	—	—	2	—	1	252	—	—	—
Oregon	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	168	3	—	2
California	—	62	—	1	2	55	—	—	2,258	48	2	182
Alaska	1	12	—	1	—	—	—	—	56	1	—	8
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	47	—	—	—
Guam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerto Rico	—	13	—	—	—	5	—	—	54	25	—	36
Virgin Islands	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—

*Delayed reports: Tuberculosis: Ohio delete 6, N.C. delete 1, Ky. delete 1
RMSF: Ala. 2

Gonorrhea: Pa. 778, La. delete 1
Syphilis: Pa. 11

Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

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TABLE IV. DEATHS IN 122 UNITED STATES CITIES FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 2, 1972

Week No.

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

Area	All Causes			Pneumonia and Influenza All Ages	Area	All Causes			Pneumonia and Influenza All Ages
	All Ages	65 years and over	Under 1 year			All Ages	65 years and over	Under 1 year	
NEW ENGLAND	700	438	31	46	SOUTH ATLANTIC	1,273	683	56	39
Boston, Mass.	232	132	12	20	Atlanta, Ga.	116	52	5	1
Bridgeport, Conn.	36	24	—	1	Baltimore, Md.	265	146	13	4
Cambridge, Mass.	27	22	—	7	Charlotte, N. C.	60	30	2	—
Fall River, Mass.	29	17	2	—	Jacksonville, Fla.	69	36	4	1
Hartford, Conn.	55	33	1	—	Miami, Fla.	100	51	8	4
Lowell, Mass.	19	12	2	1	Norfolk, Va.	51	28	—	4
Lynn, Mass.	24	15	—	—	Richmond, Va.	99	45	9	7
New Bedford, Mass.	30	23	—	2	Savannah, Ga.	41	22	1	—
New Haven, Conn.	51	33	6	2	St. Petersburg, Fla.	105	83	1	6
Providence, R. I.	60	34	4	5	Tampa, Fla.	65	39	3	3
Somerville, Mass.	12	8	—	2	Washington, D. C.	246	116	8	6
Springfield, Mass.	42	27	1	2	Wilmington, Del.	56	35	2	3
Waterbury, Conn.	37	25	2	1	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	664	356	23	24
Worcester, Mass.	46	33	1	3	Birmingham, Ala.	102	54	4	2
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	3,254	1,988	110	133	Chattanooga, Tenn.	64	30	—	3
Albany, N. Y.	48	23	2	—	Knoxville, Tenn.	47	32	—	2
Allentown, Pa.	20	14	—	3	Louisville, Ky.	111	63	6	5
Buffalo, N. Y.	145	86	6	6	Memphis, Tenn.	147	77	5	2
Camden, N. J.	41	22	2	3	Mobile, Ala.	55	28	—	2
Elizabeth, N. J.	25	17	—	—	Montgomery, Ala.	41	27	—	5
Erie, Pa.	59	33	2	8	Nashville, Tenn.	97	45	8	3
Jersey City, N. J.	55	23	1	2	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	1,220	636	64	30
Newark, N. J.	76	35	2	5	Austin, Tex.	45	17	4	1
New York City, N. Y.**	1,640	1,008	49	64	Baton Rouge, La.	39	24	—	2
Paterson, N. J.	54	36	3	2	Corpus Christi, Tex.	20	8	3	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	499	303	18	6	Dallas, Tex.	205	105	11	2
Pittsburgh, Pa.	147	88	3	8	El Paso, Tex.	43	23	8	3
Reading, Pa.	45	38	3	5	Fort Worth, Tex.	66	39	3	1
Rochester, N. Y.	110	72	7	8	Houston, Tex.	257	120	12	9
Schenectady, N. Y.	23	15	—	—	Little Rock, Ark.	55	33	1	3
Scranton, Pa.	70	53	1	2	New Orleans, La.	130	63	4	2
Syracuse, N. Y.	90	57	5	2	Oklahoma City, Okla.**	87	49	4	1
Trenton, N. J.	50	28	2	3	San Antonio, Tex.	143	77	10	1
Utica, N. Y.	25	17	3	3	Shreveport, La.	59	32	1	1
Yonkers, N. Y.	32	20	1	3	Tulsa, Okla.	71	46	3	4
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	2,373	1,404	110	62	MOUNTAIN	429	244	17	25
Akron, Ohio	52	34	2	1	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	57	22	4	8
Canton, Ohio	32	17	—	1	Colorado Springs, Colo.	25	14	—	7
Chicago, Ill.	641	362	27	14	Denver, Colo.	92	58	—	2
Cincinnati, Ohio	142	85	4	6	Ogden, Utah	18	12	—	2
Cleveland, Ohio	173	113	5	3	Phoenix, Ariz.	100	54	5	—
Columbus, Ohio	132	65	11	3	Pueblo, Colo.	14	8	2	4
Dayton, Ohio	115	68	3	3	Salt Lake City, Utah	50	28	4	—
Detroit, Mich.	316	181	21	2	Tucson, Ariz.	73	48	2	2
Evansville, Ind.	35	25	2	3	PACIFIC	1,577	912	55	24
Flint, Mich.**	47	27	3	1	Berkeley, Calif. **	19	13	—	—
Fort Wayne, Ind.	60	39	1	3	Fresno, Calif.	55	31	2	—
Gary, Ind.	32	18	1	2	Glendale, Calif.	29	21	—	—
Grand Rapids, Mich.	53	35	4	1	Honolulu, Hawaii	52	20	2	—
Indianapolis, Ind.	124	66	8	1	Long Beach, Calif.	87	53	—	—
Madison, Wis.	18	13	1	6	Los Angeles, Calif.	482	283	13	8
Milwaukee, Wis.	124	85	2	1	Oakland, Calif.	83	47	4	1
Peoria, Ill.	32	20	4	—	Pasadena, Calif.	43	27	3	1
Rockford, Ill.	39	24	5	2	Portland, Oreg.	115	71	9	4
South Bend, Ind.	39	22	—	3	Sacramento, Calif.	59	33	1	—
Toledo, Ohio	100	59	5	6	San Diego, Calif.	107	54	7	2
Youngstown, Ohio	67	46	1	—	San Francisco, Calif.	173	102	4	2
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	786	500	40	18	San Jose, Calif.	41	25	1	1
Des Moines, Iowa	74	56	1	—	Seattle, Wash.	142	73	7	1
Duluth, Minn.	20	12	—	1	Spokane, Wash.	59	41	—	2
Kansas City, Kans.	32	18	3	1	Tacoma, Wash.	31	18	2	2
Kansas City, Mo.	128	85	5	1	Total	12,276	7,161	506	401
Lincoln, Nebr.	34	19	3	5	Expected Number	12,148	6,825	565	408
Minneapolis, Minn.	114	76	2	3	Cumulative Total	448,907	261,726	17,746	17,999
Omaha, Nebr.	82	50	8	1	(includes reported corrections for previous weeks)				
St. Louis, Mo.	194	112	8	4					
St. Paul, Minn.	69	55	4	2					
Wichita, Kans.	39	17	6	—					
Las Vegas, Nev.*	12	6	—	—					

*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.

**Estimate based on average percent of divisional total

GASTROENTERITIS – Continued

cited above. The monkey had diarrhea from May 4 until it died May 15. No specimens were obtained.

(Reported by Lowell Dertinger, D.O., private physician, Kent, Washington; Herbert W. Anderson, Environmental Epidemiologist, Ray B. Watkins, D.V.M., King County Department of Public Health; Jesse P. Pflueger, M.D., Health Officer, Spokane County Health District; E. O. Ploeger, M.D., Health Officer, Grant County Health District; Jack Allard, Chief, Laboratories Section, and Byron J. Francis, M.D., Chief, Epidemiology Section, Washington State Department of Social and Health Services, Health Services Division; and an EIS Officer.)

Editorial Note

Nonhuman primates can harbor the agents that cause the

following diseases in humans: hepatitis, tuberculosis, herpesvirus infections, shigellosis, salmonellosis, Yaba-like disease, strongyloidiasis, and a tapeworm (*Bertiella* sp.) infection, all of which have been reported in the United States. Infections acquired directly from nonhuman primates in other countries include Marburg disease, monkeypox, and rabies. Furthermore, nonhuman primates serve as reservoirs of infection in vector-borne diseases such as Kyasanur forest disease, yellow fever, and malaria.

The magnitude of diseases in man related to nonhuman primate exposure remains unknown in the United States; however, reports of cases and outbreaks to local health authorities are essential to define more accurately the extent and magnitude of these infections in man.

INTERNATIONAL NOTES
QUARANTINE MEASURES

The following changes should be made in the "Supplement – United States Designated Yellow Fever Vaccination Centers," MMWR, Vol. 21, No. 20:

OHIO

Columbus Family Medicine Clinic
University Hospitals
Change Clinic hours to:
Thurs., 5 p.m.

OKLAHOMA

Enid Garfield County Health Department
Change Clinic hours to: By appt.
last Fri., ea. month

TENNESSEE

Franklin Williamson County Health Department 37064
CENTER CLOSED

Nashville Metropolitan Health Department
Change Clinic hours to: By appt.
Mon.-Fri. 8:30 a.m.-4 p.m.

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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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