



# Morbidity and Mortality

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

DATE OF RELEASE: SEPTEMBER 29, 1972 - ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30333

EPIDEMIOLOGIC NOTES AND REPORTS

PARALYTIC SHELLFISH POISONING ASSOCIATED WITH RED TIDE - New England

Because of recent widespread reports of red tide, the CDC conducted a telephone survey of the Atlantic seaboard state health departments from Maine to Virginia on Sept. 20, 1972, to assess the public health implications of the problem in that area. Red tide had been noted off the coasts of Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, and a total of 33 human cases of paralytic shellfish poisoning were reported from the latter two states.

New Hampshire reported six cases of paralytic shellfish poisoning in four outbreaks in Rochester. In Massachusetts, a total of 27 cases, with respiratory impairment in two (one requiring respirator support), occurred from September 14 through September 17 in the North Shore and Boston areas. One suspected case in Rhode Island, thought to be due to ingestion of out-of-state shellfish, was also reported.

CONTENTS

Epidemiologic Notes and Reports  
 Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning Associated with  
 Red Tide - New England . . . . . 324  
 Imported Typhoid Fever - Arizona . . . . . 327  
*Salmonella montevideo* - Arkansas . . . . . 327  
 Staphylococcal Food Poisoning - Oregon . . . . . 332  
 Surveillance Summary  
 Follow-Up on Venezuelan Equine  
 Encephalitis - United States, Mexico . . . . . 326

Control measures included statewide bans on shellfish gathering in Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts. On September 19, the FDA announced a nationwide recall, extending to the retail level, of shellfish from these three states. (Reported by James C. Hart, M.D., State Epidemiologist, Connecticut State Department of Health; Maynard Mires, M.D., Division of Physical Health, Delaware Department of Health and Social Services; Maine Department of Health and

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

DISEASE	38th WEEK ENDING		MEDIAN 1967-1971	CUMULATIVE, FIRST 38 WEEKS		
	September 23, 1972	September 25, 1971		1972	1971	MEDIAN 1967-1971
Aseptic meningitis . . . . .	189	231	231	2,648	3,566	2,871
Brucellosis . . . . .	8	2	4	141	121	158
Chickenpox . . . . .	368	---	---	114,618	---	---
Diphtheria . . . . .	3	1	4	75	114	117
Encephalitis, primary:						
Arthropod-borne and unspecified . . . . .	34	30	39	738	1,032	1,032
Encephalitis, post-infectious . . . . .	4	4	5	221	283	326
Hepatitis, serum (Hepatitis B) . . . . .	149	197	116	6,653	6,266	3,816
Hepatitis, infectious (Hepatitis A) . . . . .	1,034	1,174	1,056	39,959	44,132	33,965
Malaria . . . . .	14	47	71	706	2,273	2,089
Measles (rubeola) . . . . .	123	211	161	27,071	69,932	39,777
Meningococcal infections, total . . . . .	21	17	24	1,035	1,787	1,911
Civilian . . . . .	19	17	23	993	1,594	1,720
Military . . . . .	2	---	1	42	193	191
Mumps . . . . .	420	650	---	57,322	100,451	---
Rubella (German measles) . . . . .	135	236	236	21,021	38,819	44,131
Tetanus . . . . .	8	4	4	89	79	111
Tuberculosis, new active . . . . .	577	---	---	24,170	---	---
Tularemia . . . . .	1	4	3	102	130	130
Typhoid fever . . . . .	12	17	10	253	261	261
Typhus, tick-borne (Rky. Mt. spotted fever) . . . . .	21	4	9	454	352	309
Venereal Diseases:†						
Gonorrhea . . . . .	18,163	14,202	---	538,797	474,851	---
Syphilis, primary and secondary . . . . .	515	465	---	17,957	17,194	---
Rabies in animals . . . . .	66	64	58	3,128	3,071	2,614

TABLE II. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OF LOW FREQUENCY

	Cum.		Cum.
Anthrax: . . . . .	2	Poliomyelitis, total: Tex. - 1 . . . . .	10
Botulism: * . . . . .	8	Paralytic: . . . . .	9
Congenital rubella syndrome: Calif. - 1 . . . . .	25	Psittacosis: Minn. - 1 . . . . .	29
Leprosy: Calif. - 1 . . . . .	88	Rabies in man: . . . . .	1
Leptospirosis: . . . . .	27	Trichinosis: N.J. - 4, N.Y. Ups. - 1 . . . . .	61
Plague: . . . . .	1	Typhus, murine: . . . . .	11

\*Delayed reports: Botulism: Ohio 2

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



health and animal health agencies. It was reported that prior to the first reported equine cases, which were noted after heavy rains between August 6 and 8, approximately 50,000 of 55,000 equines in southern Sonora were vaccinated. As soon as equine cases appeared, a Technical Committee was established for surveillance, and all equines were quarantined in the State. Surveillance activities include the weekly collection of data from 16 locations in the southern part of Sonora. Vaccination efforts were intensified and aerial application of ultra low volume Malathion was implemented as far north as Hermosillo, Sonora. By September 15, approximately 87,914 of an estimated 190,000 equines had been vaccinated in the entire State of Sonora. To date, 987 dead horses have been reported by local agencies, but not all deaths have been attributed to VEE. There is some indication of equine infectious anemia in the area. Huatabampo reported its first equine cases on August 15 and Guaymas on August 22. The outbreak appeared to have peaked August 28, and currently

only one to two equine cases are being reported daily. A total of eight suspect human deaths have been reported, four from Navajoa and four from Huatabampo. At the invitation of the Mexican government, Department of Agriculture observers are currently in Sonora to assist in the study and surveillance of the outbreak. They are collecting insects, wild animals, and birds for laboratory examination. The Sonoran officials plan to revaccinate the equine population when the horses come out of the mountain pastures next spring.

Throughout the United States, surveillance activities by a number of cooperating federal, state, and local agencies to monitor possible VEE activity in mosquitoes and equines are continuing. Through June 1972, USDA reported a total of 141,589 equine VEE vaccinations in this country.

(Reported by the Office of Veterinary Public Health Services, and the Viral Diseases Branch, Epidemiology Program; the Arbovirology Unit, Virology Section, Microbiology Branch, Laboratory Division, CDC.)

#### EPIDEMIOLOGIC NOTES AND REPORTS IMPORTED TYPHOID FEVER — Arizona

On Aug. 9, 1972, a 22-year-old French-Canadian woman, traveling in Mexico, became ill in Mazatlan with high fever. On August 15, she was admitted to a hospital in Phoenix, Arizona. On admission, physical examination revealed a temperature of 104°F., pulse—100, and a diffuse rash, more pronounced on the trunk. Her spleen was not palpable, and her abdomen was not tender. A Widal test showed an O titer of 1:320 and H titer of 1:320; the white blood cell count was 6,000. Six blood specimens were negative; however, *Salmonella typhi*, sensitive to ampicillin and resistant to chloramphenicol, tetracycline, sulfadiazine, and streptomycin was isolated from her stool.

She was treated with chloramphenicol, 4 gms/day, and improved. She was afebrile 6 days after the onset of treatment. On the seventh hospital day, however, she had shaking chills, a temperature of 106°F., and right upper quadrant pain; the serum total bilirubin and the alkaline phosphatase both rose. Chloramphenicol therapy was discontinued, and intravenous ampicillin was administered, but she continued to have recurrent right upper quadrant pain. After radiologic confirmation of cholelithiasis, a cholecystectomy was performed. Liver function tests have since returned to normal, and follow-up stool cultures have been negative.

On August 24, a 19-year-old volunteer working at a local free health clinic, had onset of fever and loose stools. On August 29, she was admitted to the same local hospital. Her stool specimen was also positive for *S. typhi*, sensitive to

ampicillin and resistant to chloramphenicol, tetracycline, sulfadiazine, and streptomycin. She was treated with ampicillin, 4 gms/day (orally), and recovered uneventfully. Subsequent stool cultures were negative.

Epidemiologic investigation revealed that the first patient had initially sought medical attention at the free clinic where the second patient worked as a volunteer. The volunteer performed some hygienic duties for the first patient, such as changing bed sheets, and subsequently visited her daily at the hospital. However, there was no additional physical contact, and the women shared no food or water.

Further investigation revealed that the first patient had entered Mexico in early June with three friends and camped in many parts of the country. She visited Guadalajara from July 23 to August 7 and then journeyed north.

(Reported by Peter S. Kelly, M.D., Department of Medicine, Maricopa County General Hospital, Lad R. Mezera, M.D., Chief, Bureau of Preventive Medical Services, Maricopa County Health Department; Philip M. Hotchkiss, D.V.M., State Epidemiologist, Arizona State Department of Health; and an EIP Officer, Phoenix Laboratories, CDC.)

#### Editorial Note

Since the first patient had stayed in Guadalajara for the period 2-17 days before the onset of her symptoms, it is probable that she became infected there. The second patient's illness appears firmly linked to direct contact with the first patient since they shared no food or water.

#### SALMONELLA MONTEVIDEO — Arkansas

On July 6, 1972, 10 of 11 members of two families from Belleville, Arkansas, became ill with nausea, vomiting, abdominal cramps, and diarrhea after eating homemade ice cream. The mean incubation period was 9½ hours (range 6-24 hours). All received symptomatic treatment, and most recovered within 24 hours. One man, however, complained of lassitude for 7 days. Stool specimens from the 10 patients yielded *Salmonella montevideo*.

Samples of the ice cream were tested and were also positive for *S. montevideo*. The source of contamination of

the ice cream may have been the uncooked eggs used in the mixture. The eggs were purchased at a local market and were originally supplied by a nearby farm. The remaining eggs in the market were inspected, but none were found to be contaminated.

(Reported by W. A. Coger, M.D., private physician; William L. Hicky, Sanitarian, Yell County, Arkansas; John A. Harrel, Jr., M.D., State Epidemiologist, Arkansas State Department of Health; and an EIS Officer.)

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES  
FOR WEEKS ENDING SEPTEMBER 23, 1972 AND SEPTEMBER 25, 1971 (38th 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	189	8	368	3	75	34	30	4	149	1,034	1,174
NEW ENGLAND	22	-	38	-	-	-	-	-	7	65	85
Maine *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
New Hampshire	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	9
Vermont	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	8
Massachusetts	14	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	4	38	35
Rhode Island	3	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	14
Connecticut	4	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	3	13	5
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	41	-	20	-	3	12	7	1	40	206	190
Upstate New York	1	-	-	-	1	5	5	1	7	43	33
New York City	16	-	20	-	2	-	-	-	13	42	61
New Jersey *	22	-	NN	-	-	1	-	-	13	57	63
Pennsylvania *	2	-	-	-	-	6	2	-	7	64	33
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	46	-	123	-	4	12	8	-	28	163	207
Ohio	21	-	8	-	-	2	3	-	11	33	46
Indiana	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	20
Illinois	9	-	-	-	3	5	2	-	1	26	51
Michigan	15	-	30	-	1	2	2	-	15	83	78
Wisconsin	1	-	78	-	-	3	1	-	1	6	12
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	4	1	47	-	9	-	1	-	3	42	39
Minnesota	3	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	2
Iowa	-	1	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	7
Missouri	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	14
North Dakota	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	1	-
Nebraska	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1
Kansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	12
SOUTH ATLANTIC	38	5	17	-	10	2	6	-	22	150	138
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5
Maryland	3	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	4	11	18
District of Columbia	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Virginia	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	25
West Virginia	3	-	11	-	-	1	-	-	2	7	11
North Carolina	6	-	NN	-	-	1	1	-	1	28	21
South Carolina	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	8	10	5
Georgia	-	5	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	42	18
Florida	1	-	-	-	5	-	3	-	5	39	33
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	-	-	-	-	6	2	2	-	-	79	90
Kentucky	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	30	44
Tennessee	-	-	NN	-	-	2	-	-	-	40	42
Alabama	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	3	2
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	10	-	21	2	30	4	1	-	20	101	105
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	7
Louisiana	2	-	NN	-	4	-	1	-	2	14	22
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	9	11	10
Texas	8	-	21	2	26	3	-	-	8	71	66
MOUNTAIN	2	-	45	-	5	-	-	-	2	75	62
Montana	2	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	3
Idaho	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	4
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Colorado	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	44	15
New Mexico	-	-	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	16
Arizona	-	-	11	-	2	-	-	-	-	12	12
Utah	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	8
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
PACIFIC	26	2	57	1	8	2	5	3	27	153	258
Washington	-	-	47	1	6	-	1	-	-	17	18
Oregon	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	27	26
California	25	1	-	-	1	2	4	3	23	101	209
Alaska	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	1
Hawaii	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4
Guam *	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Puerto Rico	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	23
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

\*Delayed reports: Aseptic meningitis: Pa. 4  
Chickenpox: Me. 1, Guam 20  
Encephalitis, primary: N.J. 1, Pa. 3

Hepatitis B: Pa. 2  
Hepatitis A: Me. 8, Pa. 33

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES  
FOR WEEKS ENDING SEPTEMBER 23, 1972 AND SEPTEMBER 25, 1971 (38th WEEK) — Continued

AREA	MALARIA		MEASLES (Rubeola)			MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS, TOTAL			MUMPS		RUBELLA	
	1972	Cum. 1972	1972	Cumulative		1972	Cumulative		1972	Cum. 1972	1972	Cum. 1972
				1972	1971		1972	1971				
UNITED STATES .....	14	706	123	27,071	69,932	21	1,035	1,787	420	57,322	135	21,021
NEW ENGLAND .....	1	23	30	3,161	3,436	1	43	82	17	2,422	9	960
Maine *	—	2	—	244	1,465	—	3	8	—	284	2	71
New Hampshire .....	—	3	11	245	211	—	3	16	—	184	—	32
Vermont .....	—	1	1	128	116	—	—	—	—	111	—	69
Massachusetts .....	—	7	16	723	240	1	21	31	6	583	5	443
Rhode Island .....	—	1	1	524	238	—	10	3	3	382	—	88
Connecticut .....	1	9	1	1,297	1,166	—	6	24	8	878	2	257
MIDDLE ATLANTIC .....	5	58	13	1,012	7,531	3	126	245	53	3,253	4	1,884
Upstate New York .....	—	13	2	127	666	—	32	70	NN	NN	2	239
New York City .....	5	12	11	341	3,760	—	38	55	47	1,854	1	229
New Jersey .....	—	17	—	486	1,191	—	24	53	2	710	—	1,158
Pennsylvania *	—	16	—	58	1,914	3	32	67	4	689	1	258
EAST NORTH CENTRAL .....	—	73	22	11,057	15,399	3	150	204	80	15,678	31	5,588
Ohio .....	—	13	3	251	3,988	2	61	65	11	2,192	1	394
Indiana .....	—	1	1	1,243	2,736	—	11	14	9	1,019	9	691
Illinois .....	—	29	10	4,111	2,986	—	32	58	12	2,735	—	1,028
Michigan .....	—	27	6	1,990	2,336	1	40	54	11	2,725	11	1,281
Wisconsin .....	—	3	2	3,462	3,353	—	6	13	37	7,007	10	2,194
WEST NORTH CENTRAL .....	—	45	5	946	6,818	1	72	131	63	8,415	5	1,274
Minnesota .....	—	7	1	21	53	—	21	21	3	679	—	489
Iowa .....	—	3	4	659	2,256	1	4	10	39	5,759	5	393
Missouri .....	—	12	—	163	2,602	—	20	46	6	536	—	111
North Dakota .....	—	1	—	52	237	—	—	6	10	352	—	26
South Dakota .....	—	4	—	6	217	—	2	5	—	118	—	12
Nebraska .....	—	3	—	18	66	—	9	15	—	268	—	52
Kansas .....	—	15	—	27	1,387	—	16	28	5	703	—	191
SOUTH ATLANTIC .....	4	110	10	2,168	8,418	6	236	316	28	5,381	6	1,758
Delaware .....	—	—	—	50	38	—	1	2	—	96	—	7
Maryland .....	—	8	—	15	541	—	35	46	3	356	—	45
District of Columbia .....	—	5	—	2	15	1	10	13	—	21	—	6
Virginia *	—	6	—	60	1,587	—	49	37	—	1,141	—	68
West Virginia .....	—	2	3	278	507	—	7	8	6	2,358	2	393
North Carolina .....	—	40	—	34	1,931	—	29	54	NN	NN	—	28
South Carolina .....	1	12	1	216	904	—	20	20	2	177	—	50
Georgia .....	3	25	3	169	1,104	1	18	23	1	23	—	58
Florida .....	—	12	3	1,344	1,791	4	67	113	16	1,209	4	1,103
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL .....	—	164	2	1,044	8,225	—	79	155	22	3,001	3	1,532
Kentucky *	—	143	1	523	3,915	—	25	41	5	464	—	857
Tennessee .....	—	—	1	192	1,019	—	28	63	9	1,921	2	517
Alabama .....	—	17	—	147	1,878	—	16	28	7	505	1	46
Mississippi .....	—	4	—	182	1,413	—	10	23	1	111	—	112
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL .....	—	79	2	1,485	12,450	—	125	153	25	4,864	4	1,525
Arkansas .....	—	5	—	13	778	—	9	5	—	161	—	35
Louisiana .....	—	6	—	85	1,672	—	37	55	—	312	—	91
Oklahoma .....	—	6	—	10	754	—	6	7	1	159	—	36
Texas .....	—	62	2	1,377	9,246	—	73	86	24	4,232	4	1,363
MOUNTAIN .....	1	44	29	1,857	3,227	—	21	54	21	2,937	3	1,091
Montana .....	—	2	—	16	925	—	3	6	4	179	—	30
Idaho .....	—	3	26	109	271	—	5	10	—	196	—	29
Wyoming .....	—	1	—	51	85	—	1	2	—	219	—	8
Colorado .....	1	29	1	525	826	—	5	7	1	746	—	518
New Mexico .....	—	1	—	122	361	—	3	4	6	584	1	104
Arizona .....	—	6	2	878	423	—	1	8	10	830	2	369
Utah .....	—	2	—	155	329	—	2	14	—	138	—	30
Nevada .....	—	—	—	1	7	—	1	3	—	45	—	3
PACIFIC .....	3	110	10	4,341	4,428	7	183	447	111	11,371	70	5,409
Washington .....	—	1	—	977	1,031	1	16	25	28	3,617	7	831
Oregon .....	—	11	—	133	372	—	14	34	14	1,557	5	373
California .....	3	83	9	3,120	2,586	6	142	380	65	5,817	56	4,129
Alaska .....	—	3	—	13	55	—	8	—	1	100	—	21
Hawaii .....	—	12	1	98	384	—	3	8	3	280	2	55
Guam*	—	2	—	13	—	—	11	—	—	8	—	12
Puerto Rico .....	—	5	15	660	523	—	4	8	13	825	1	26
Virgin Islands .....	—	—	—	3	17	—	2	—	—	129	—	3

\*Delayed reports: Measles: Ky. delete 3, Guam 2  
Mumps: Me. 1, Pa. 14, Guam 2  
Rubella: Va. delete 1, Guam 3

## Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES  
FOR WEEKS ENDING SEPTEMBER 23, 1972 AND SEPTEMBER 25, 1971 (38th WEEK) — Continued

AREA	TETANUS	TB (New Active)	TULAREMIA		TYPHOID FEVER		TYPHUS FEVER TICK-BORNE (Rky. Mt. spotted fever)		VENEREAL DISEASES		RABIES IN ANIMALS	
									GONOR- RHEA	SYPHILIS (Pri. & Sec.)	1972	Cum. 1972
UNITED STATES .....	8	577	1	102	12	253	21	454	18,163	515	66	3,128
NEW ENGLAND .....	—	28	—	—	1	12	—	2	628	7	1	94
Maine .....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	1	73
New Hampshire * .....	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	22	—	—	3
Vermont .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	9
Massachusetts .....	—	14	—	—	1	8	—	2	363	1	—	3
Rhode Island .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	1	—	2
Connecticut .....	—	12	—	—	—	2	—	—	188	5	—	4
MIDDLE ATLANTIC .....	—	129	—	1	—	39	1	28	3,092	107	1	78
Upstate New York .....	—	29	—	—	—	13	—	6	1,024	8	—	40
New York City .....	—	73	—	—	—	21	—	1	1,345	71	—	—
New Jersey .....	—	27	—	1	—	3	—	10	307	26	—	—
Pennsylvania * .....	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	11	416	2	1	38
EAST NORTH CENTRAL .....	1	51	—	1	—	19	—	22	1,867	39	11	321
Ohio .....	1	11	—	1	—	6	—	19	605	12	2	90
Indiana .....	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	335	5	1	67
Illinois .....	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	2	176	3	—	51
Michigan .....	—	21	—	—	—	6	—	—	520	14	—	8
Wisconsin .....	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	1	231	5	8	105
WEST NORTH CENTRAL .....	2	26	—	25	1	7	3	18	1,008	3	17	860
Minnesota .....	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	230	1	7	199
Iowa .....	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	116	1	2	265
Missouri .....	2	11	—	20	1	4	1	9	340	—	—	77
North Dakota .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	1	—	117
South Dakota .....	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	4	37	—	1	77
Nebraska .....	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	86	—	—	14
Kansas .....	—	3	—	3	—	2	2	3	173	—	7	111
SOUTH ATLANTIC .....	—	158	—	10	2	30	11	242	5,638	183	11	306
Delaware .....	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	96	1	1	2
Maryland .....	—	29	—	1	—	7	—	29	458	17	1	17
District of Columbia .....	—	26	—	—	—	2	—	1	391	24	—	—
Virginia .....	—	13	—	7	—	7	—	55	521	48	1	85
West Virginia .....	—	6	—	—	—	1	—	3	49	—	1	51
North Carolina .....	—	32	—	—	—	—	8	111	603	15	1	2
South Carolina .....	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	20	1,908	26	—	12
Georgia .....	—	21	—	1	1	3	3	21	664	19	3	78
Florida .....	—	26	—	1	—	9	—	1	948	33	3	59
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL .....	1	74	—	8	1	34	4	90	707	28	5	542
Kentucky .....	—	21	—	—	1	8	—	4	194	14	5	212
Tennessee .....	—	16	—	7	—	11	1	57	140	4	—	275
Alabama .....	—	28	—	1	—	10	3	15	172	2	—	52
Mississippi .....	1	9	—	—	—	5	—	14	201	8	—	3
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL .....	3	12	1	44	1	36	2	45	2,176	59	14	636
Arkansas .....	—	6	—	25	—	12	1	9	150	2	2	91
Louisiana * .....	—	—	1	4	—	6	—	—	477	21	—	34
Oklahoma .....	—	6	—	9	1	3	1	29	233	—	3	248
Texas .....	3	—	—	6	—	15	—	7	1,316	36	9	263
MOUNTAIN .....	—	10	—	10	—	7	—	6	525	16	3	77
Montana * .....	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	2	36	1	—	6
Idaho .....	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	35	—	—	—
Wyoming .....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	2	—	1
Colorado .....	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	153	1	—	—
New Mexico .....	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	89	8	2	19
Arizona * .....	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	—	136	—	1	44
Utah .....	—	—	—	6	—	2	—	1	28	1	—	6
Nevada .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	3	—	1
PACIFIC .....	1	89	—	3	6	69	—	1	2,522	73	3	214
Washington .....	—	9	—	—	—	2	—	1	229	7	—	—
Oregon .....	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	233	—	—	3
California .....	1	75	—	1	6	64	—	—	1,972	60	3	203
Alaska .....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	38	5	—	8
Hawaii .....	—	4	—	—	—	3	—	—	50	1	—	—
Guam * .....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
Puerto Rico .....	—	1	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	37
Virgin Islands .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	4	—	—

\*Delayed reports: Tuberculosis: Mont. 2, Guam 15

Syphilis: N.H. 1, Pa. 8, La. 1

Typhoid: Pa. 1

Rabies in animals: Ariz. 1

Gonorrhea: Pa. 344, La. delete 2, Guam 50

TABLE IV. DEATHS IN 122 UNITED STATES CITIES FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 23, 1972

Week No.  
38

(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	
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>	710	434	19	44	<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC</b>	1,172	590	35	42
Boston, Mass.	212	121	10	13	Atlanta, Ga.	177	81	8	3
Bridgeport, Conn.	43	26	—	4	Baltimore, Md.	203	99	6	7
Cambridge, Mass.	19	14	—	2	Charlotte, N. C.	45	25	1	—
Fall River, Mass.	30	19	1	2	Jacksonville, Fla.	61	36	1	—
Hartford, Conn.	62	32	1	—	Miami, Fla.	91	51	1	3
Lowell, Mass.	28	17	1	2	Norfolk, Va.	52	25	1	3
Lynn, Mass.	14	9	—	2	Richmond, Va.	91	32	4	4
New Bedford, Mass.	24	18	—	2	Savannah, Ga.	45	22	2	5
New Haven, Conn.	41	26	4	1	St. Petersburg, Fla.	79	61	1	3
Providence, R. I.	63	36	1	8	Tampa, Fla.	47	23	3	3
Somerville, Mass.	9	8	—	2	Washington, D. C.	246	118	6	10
Springfield, Mass.	54	34	—	1	Wilmington, Del.	35	17	1	1
Waterbury, Conn.	34	26	—	1	<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL</b>	643	356	40	31
Worcester, Mass.	77	48	1	4	Birmingham, Ala.	101	50	3	2
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC</b>	3,040	1,789	110	106	Chattanooga, Tenn.	50	24	1	5
Albany, N. Y.	48	25	—	—	Knoxville, Tenn.	52	38	—	—
Allentown, Pa.	29	24	—	2	Louisville, Ky.	101	50	9	9
Buffalo, N. Y.	150	84	11	4	Memphis, Tenn.	163	90	21	4
Camden, N. J.	39	27	2	2	Mobile, Ala.	44	18	2	1
Elizabeth, N. J.	32	16	2	1	Montgomery, Ala.	20	14	1	3
Erie, Pa.	49	38	2	5	Nashville, Tenn.	112	72	3	7
Jersey City, N. J.	67	35	3	2	<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL</b>	1,144	610	53	23
Newark, N. J.	85	33	7	1	Austin, Tex.	42	30	2	3
New York City, N. Y.*	1,532	907	49	51	Baton Rouge, La.	36	16	2	2
Paterson, N. J.	44	27	—	1	Corpus Christi, Tex.	31	18	4	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	410	225	14	1	Dallas, Tex.	154	80	7	4
Pittsburgh, Pa.	147	89	6	8	El Paso, Tex.	35	18	1	—
Reading, Pa.	26	21	—	3	Fort Worth, Tex.	73	43	5	—
Rochester, N. Y.	120	71	6	9	Houston, Tex.	250	114	4	2
Schenectady, N. Y.	31	20	—	2	Little Rock, Ark.	57	33	3	3
Scranton, Pa.	39	20	—	3	New Orleans, La.	141	72	14	4
Syracuse, N. Y.	81	48	6	3	Oklahoma City, Okla.*	81	47	4	1
Trenton, N. J.	48	34	1	1	San Antonio, Tex.	124	69	4	3
Utica, N. Y.	24	16	—	3	Shreveport, La.	50	27	2	—
Yonkers, N. Y.	39	29	1	4	Tulsa, Okla.	70	43	1	1
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL</b>	2,449	1,362	133	59	<b>MOUNTAIN</b>	516	280	34	20
Akron, Ohio	70	51	1	—	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	44	18	—	5
Canton, Ohio	35	17	2	2	Colorado Springs, Colo.	35	21	1	6
Chicago, Ill.	678	367	45	13	Denver, Colo.	147	79	16	3
Cincinnati, Ohio	184	105	3	3	Las Vegas, Nev.	22	15	—	—
Cleveland, Ohio	198	97	12	3	Ogden, Utah	20	11	1	—
Columbus, Ohio	137	72	7	6	Phoenix, Ariz.	111	62	5	1
Dayton, Ohio	100	57	9	2	Pueblo, Colo.	27	20	—	5
Detroit, Mich.	356	178	22	11	Salt Lake City, Utah	45	22	4	—
Evansville, Ind.	34	28	1	—	Tucson, Ariz.	65	32	7	—
Fort Wayne, Ind.	31	21	1	—	<b>PACIFIC</b>	1,618	998	52	25
Gary, Ind.	37	16	7	1	Berkeley, Calif.	20	14	—	1
Grand Rapids, Mich.	53	31	2	4	Fresno, Calif.	50	29	6	—
Indianapolis, Ind.	117	58	6	—	Glendale, Calif.	33	28	—	1
Madison, Wis.	38	23	3	7	Honolulu, Hawaii	33	15	3	2
Milwaukee, Wis.	110	69	4	3	Long Beach, Calif.	97	54	5	1
Peoria, Ill.	39	22	3	1	Los Angeles, Calif.	495	319	9	7
Rockford, Ill.	35	24	1	2	Oakland, Calif.	84	45	5	2
South Bend, Ind.	49	34	1	1	Pasadena, Calif.	27	20	1	—
Toledo, Ohio	86	55	1	—	Portland, Ore.	125	86	1	—
Youngstown, Ohio	62	37	2	—	Sacramento, Calif.	54	36	2	1
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL</b>	771	473	40	23	San Diego, Calif.	116	66	6	—
Des Moines, Iowa	59	36	1	1	San Francisco, Calif.	191	99	7	6
Duluth, Minn.	31	21	—	—	San Jose, Calif.	64	38	3	—
Kansas City, Kans.	40	18	8	2	Seattle, Wash.	144	91	2	—
Kansas City, Mo.	111	74	2	5	Spokane, Wash.	51	34	2	3
Lincoln, Nebr.	29	22	2	4	Tacoma, Wash.	34	24	—	—
Minneapolis, Minn.	96	59	3	1	<b>Total</b>	12,063	6,892	516	373
Omaha, Nebr.	89	60	6	2	<b>Expected Number</b>	12,051	6,809	556	392
St. Louis, Mo.	209	120	9	4	<b>Cumulative Total (includes reported corrections for previous weeks)</b>	484,498	281,984	19,255	19,146
St. Paul, Minn.	67	41	7	2					
Wichita, Kans.	40	22	2	2					

\*Estimate based on average percent of divisional total.

## STAPHYLOCOCCAL FOOD POISONING — Oregon

On Aug. 27, 1972, 60 of 250 employees of a woolen mill in Portland, Oregon, attending a company picnic had onset of vomiting and profuse, watery diarrhea. The mean incubation period was 5 hours, and symptoms were of short duration (less than 12 hours). All patients made uneventful recoveries.

Epidemiologic investigation revealed that the food served at the picnic was supplied by two local restaurants and included sliced ham and sliced roast beef. Food histories obtained from 42 of the employees who attended the picnic showed that 22 of the 23 people who ate the ham became ill, and four of the 19 people who did not eat the ham became ill ( $p < 0.01$ ). No other foods showed significant correlation. Remnants of the ham and the roast beef, retrieved from the garbage, yielded coagulase-positive *Staphylococcus aureus*, phage type 83A/85/86/D11/+.

The restaurant that furnished the ham and roast beef was subsequently inspected. The ham had been cooked the night before the picnic, allowed to cool, sliced, and refrigerated. It was removed from the refrigerator at 8:45 the next morning and left at ambient temperature until it was served at 12:45. The temperature that day reached a high of 95°F.

Further investigation revealed that both meats were sliced by the same two cooks. Nasal specimens were obtained from each, and the culture from one cook yielded coagulase-positive *S. aureus*, phage type 83A/85/86/D11/+.

(Reported by Lynda Stephens, home economist, Walter Goss, M.D., Health Officer, Hugh Tilson, M.D., Assistant Health Officer, and Frank Watts, D.V.M., epidemiologist, Multnomah County Health Department; John Donnelly, M.D., State

Epidemiologist, Oregon State Board of Health; and an EIS Officer.)

## Editorial Note

The ham served at this picnic was presumably seeded with staphylococci during slicing. The lack of refrigeration, together with ambient temperature favoring incubation, probably allowed multiplication of staphylococci with enterotoxin production. This outbreak demonstrates the importance of refrigeration in preventing foodborne diseases. Since these enterotoxins are heat stable, reheating the food before serving would not have prevented the outbreak.

## ADDENDUM, Vol. 21, No. 36, p. 307:

Antimicrobial sensitivity testing has now been performed on the *Shigella dysenteriae* 2 isolate from the traveler to Mexico reported in the article, "*Shigella dysenteriae* 2 Infection Contracted in Mexico — Georgia." This isolate was resistant to chloramphenicol, tetracycline, streptomycin, and sulfathiazole.

## Editorial Note

This isolate shows the same antimicrobial resistance pattern observed in the epidemic strains, *S. dysenteriae* 1 and *Salmonella typhi*, isolated from patients who are from or have visited Mexico. It is possible that the antimicrobial resistance pattern in this *S. dysenteriae* 2 isolate is mediated by the same episome that is responsible for antimicrobial resistance in the two above epidemic strains.

(Reported by the Epidemiologic Services Laboratory Section, Bacterial Diseases Branch, Epidemiology Program, CDC.)

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

Director, Center for Disease Control  
Director, Epidemiology Program, CDC  
Editor, MMWR

David J. Sencer, M.D.  
Philip S. Brachman, M.D.  
Michael B. Gregg, M.D.

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.

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

DHEW Publication No. (HSM) 73-8017

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

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



OFFICIAL BUSINESS

3-G-19-08

Mrs Mary F Jackson, Library  
Center for Disease Control