CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL

Morbidity and Mortality

Vol. 21, No. 41

WEEKLY REPORT

For Week Ending October 14, 1972

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

DATE OF RELEASE: OCTOBER 20, 1972 – ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30333

EPIDEMIOLOGIC NOTES AND REPORTS
VIRAL HEPATITIS – New Hampshire

Between April 2 and July 16, 1972, 34 male residents and employees, ages 14 to 59, at a school for the mentally retarded in Laconia, New Hampshire, became ill with anorexia, lassitude, nausea, vomiting, jaundice, and dark urine (Figure 1). The clinical illness was generally mild, associated with fever and unassociated with rash or polyarthralgia. The school was placed in quarantine.

Laboratory studies revealed that all patients had SGOT's greater than 80 Karmen units; 30 patients (88%) had elevation of direct bilirubin. Eleven patients (26%) were hepatitis-B antigen positive, and four (12%) were hepatitis-B antibody positive in acute sera. All antigen-positive patients were still positive when retested 2 months after the outbreak.

Epidemiologic investigation revealed that 31 (91%) of the patients lived or worked in one of the 21 buildings, and 25 (74%) lived in the same ward (Ward 2). Because of the spatial and temporal clustering of the cases, a common source of infection was suspected. However, investigation revealed no contaminated food or water, no episodes of massive blood loss on the ward, no percutaneous inoculation of patients, no shellfish ingestion, and no histories of recent travel among patients or employees.

The earliest case was an attendant on Ward 2 whose duties included feeding and bathing the residents. He was implicated as an intravenous drug user and was hepatitis-B antigen posi-

CONTENTS

Epidemiologic Notes and Reports
Viral Hepatitis – New Hampshire 349
Shigellosis in Migrant Camps – Ohio 350
Summary of Reported Cases of Infectious Syphilis 351
International Notes
Quarantine Measures 356

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

DISEASE	41st WEEK ENDING		MEDIAN	CUMULATIVE, FIRST 41 WEEKS		
	October 14, 1972	October 16, 1971	1967-1971	1972	1971	MEDIAN 1967-1971
Aseptic meningitis	189	186	166	3,146	4,150	3,431
Brucellosis	7	3	5	156	131	182
Chickenpox	509	– – –	– – –	116,009	– – –	– – –
Diphtheria	6	4	4	82	128	138
Encephalitis, primary:						
Arthropod-borne and unspecified	33	56	51	839	1,199	1,199
Encephalitis, post-infectious	3	1	2	232	289	337
Hepatitis, serum (Hepatitis B)	142	165	108	7,174	6,763	4,132
Hepatitis, infectious (Hepatitis A)	1,012	1,210	1,041	43,220	47,858	36,862
Malaria	7	24	70	730	2,378	2,318
Measles (rubeola)	151	301	267	27,507	70,682	40,437
Meningococcal infections, total	12	34	29	1,077	1,860	1,983
Civilian	12	31	28	1,034	1,661	1,785
Military	–	3	1	43	199	198
Mumps	608	971	– – –	58,762	102,770	– – –
Rubella (German measles)	127	309	309	21,707	39,576	44,889
Tetanus	1	–	5	92	86	122
Tuberculosis, new active	589	– – –	– – –	26,487	– – –	– – –
Tularemia	2	4	4	109	156	144
Typhoid fever	11	11	11	287	303	303
Typhus, tick-borne (Rky. Mt. spotted fever)	11	8	4	485	376	321
Venereal Diseases:†						
Gonorrhea	14,899	13,939	– – –	588,460	516,936	– – –
Syphilis, primary and secondary	529	471	– – –	19,678	18,596	– – –
Rabies in animals	49	58	58	3,302	3,248	2,788

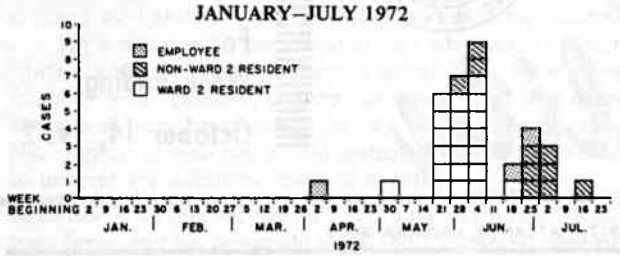
TABLE II. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OF LOW FREQUENCY

	Cum.		Cum.
Anthrax:	2	Poliomyelitis, total:	10
Botulism:	8	Paralytic:	9
Congenital rubella syndrome:	26	Psittacosis:	29
Leprosy: Calif. – 1, Hawaii – 1, Tex. – 1	96	Rabies in man:	1
Leptospirosis:	30	Trichinosis: Mass. – 1, N.Y.C. – 1, N.Y.Ups. – 2, Ohio – 1	68
Plague:	1	Typhus, murine:	12

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

HEPATITIS – Continued

Figure 1
HEPATITIS CASES, BY DATE OF ONSET OF JAUNDICE
LACONIA STATE SCHOOL, NEW HAMPSHIRE
JANUARY–JULY 1972



tive. His antigen serotype was AY, identical to eight residents whose titers of hepatitis-B antigen were sufficient for serotyping. His onset was 50 days prior to the outbreak; however, he had no contact with nine cases who did not live on the ward. Furthermore, there were two patients who were laundry workers who had no contact with this attendant, but recalled having had extensive contact with soiled sheets from the ward in April and May.

Further investigation revealed that on April 23, 4 weeks before the outbreak on the ward, six residents had diarrhea and massively contaminated the area with feces. A resident from another ward who mopped floors on Ward 2 only during this period had jaundice 43 days later.

Following the investigation, the quarantine was lifted and preventive measures were instituted for both hepatitis-A and hepatitis-B. After mass administration of immune serum globulin, there were no further cases. A prospective serologic study is planned to further evaluate and define the high prevalence of hepatitis-B antigen.

(Reported by Warren Burns, M.D., Deputy Superintendent, Harold Kelleher, Director of Child Care, Laconia State School; Vladas Kaupus, M.D., State Epidemiologist, Division of Public Health, New Hampshire State Department of Health; Enteric Virology Laboratory, Viral Immunochemistry Laboratory, CDC; and an EIS Officer.)

Editorial Note

Although certain aspects of this outbreak imply recent infection with hepatitis-B, the finding of antibody in the acute sera and persistence of antigen in repeat testing suggest an epidemic of hepatitis-A in an environment where endemic hepatitis-B was present. Moreover, the close clustering of cases, the mild nature of the illness, and the cessation of the epidemic with immune serum globulin further support the likelihood of hepatitis-A. Although none of the children who had diarrhea in late April had clinical evidence of hepatitis-A, it is possible that fecal surface contamination during the epidemic by a subclinical case served as the source of infection for the majority of cases.

This outbreak exemplifies one of the recent problems in hepatitis surveillance and codification: the presence of hepatitis-B antigen in patients with no history of transfusion or parenteral inoculation. In most cases of acute viral hepatitis, the presence of the hepatitis-B antigen is consistent with acute serum hepatitis. However, if clinical and epidemiologic data suggest hepatitis-A, further studies should be obtained to rule out acute hepatitis-A superimposed on the hepatitis-B antigen carrier state.

SHIGELLOSIS IN MIGRANT CAMPS – Ohio

Between July 29 and Aug. 31, 1972, 113 persons living in 80 migrant camps in Wood County, Ohio, became ill with fever, abdominal cramps, and diarrhea (Figure 2). Sixty-four cases were in children less than 4 years of age. There were seven hospitalizations and two deaths in infants 2 months and 5 months of age; both deaths resulted from dehydration. Stool specimens from five patients were cultured and yielded *Shigella sonnei.*

Epidemiologic investigation revealed that the migrant families live in camps varying from 10 to 100 in population. Most reside in one-room, wooden dwellings housing up to five people. In general, toilet facilities and water faucets are shared by all residents of a camp, but meals are eaten separately by members of each housing unit. There is little social interaction between residents of different camps.

The children of the migrant workers are supervised daily at two day care centers in Bowling Green, Ohio. Sixty children up to 4 years of age from 20 camps are enrolled. The centers are staffed by community volunteers who divide their time between the two facilities. Seventy-one cases (61%) occurred in seven camps which had children enrolled in one of the day care centers. The overall attack rate for these seven camps was 17.5% compared with an attack rate of 3.9% for the entire Wood County migrant population (Table 1). Furthermore, the attack rate for camps with no children attending the day care centers was 1.5%.

Investigation of the day care centers revealed that diaper changing of all infants was done in one area with no handwashing after handling the dirty diapers. It was also found

Figure 2
CASES OF DIARRHEA, BY DATE OF ONSET
WOOD COUNTY – AUGUST 1972

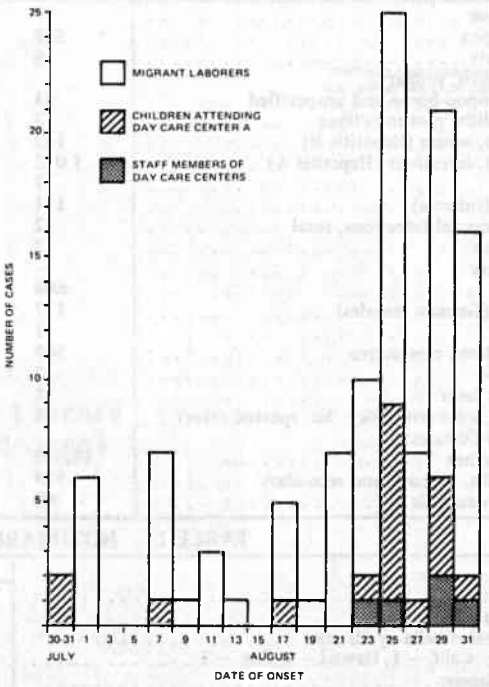


Table 1
Age and Sex Specific Attack Rates for Diarrhea
Wood County – August 1972

Age	Attack Rate (Percent)		
	Male	Female	Total
< 1	34.4	16.7	25.0
1–4	12.8	14.7	13.6
5–14	2.7	1.8	2.2
15–44	1.1	2.4	1.7
45–64	2.3	2.3	2.3

that five of the staff members of the day care centers were ill with a diarrheal illness. Four of the five worked in general child care, feeding, changing diapers, and playing with the children. The other ill staff member was a bus driver who recalled picking up a child with diarrhea 2 days prior to onset of his own illness.

Following investigation, both day care centers were closed from August 30 through September 4. It was recommended that children from the unaffected camps should not be permitted to attend the centers. All ill employees were advised to stay at home until they were symptom-free and had negative stool cultures.

(Reported by Glenn Usher, M.D., Health Commissioner, Kay Edwards, R.N., PHN, Wood County Health Department; John H. Ackerman, M.D., State Epidemiologist, William Halferty, Communicable Disease Investigator, Daniel Chatfield, District Sanitarian, Ohio State Department of Health; and an EIS Officer.)

Editorial Note

The recent increase in infant day care centers in the country has been accompanied by frequent reports of their role in spreading shigellosis. The potential for shigellosis outbreaks to occur in the centers, particularly those serving a population with a high endemic prevalence of shigella, remains a threat wherever good hygienic practices are not observed. In this outbreak the prevailing condition at the migrant labor camps made them unusually likely both to serve as sources for the introduction of shigellosis into the day care centers and to allow ready propogation of infection from the centers back to the camps.

SUMMARY OF REPORTED CASES OF INFECTIOUS SYPHILIS

CASES OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SYPHILIS: By Reporting Areas September 1972 and September 1971 – Provisional Data

Reporting Area	Sept.		Cumulative Jan. – Sept.		Reporting Area	Sept.		Cumulative Jan. – Sept.	
	1972	1971	1972	1971		1972	1971	1972	1971
NEW ENGLAND	60	39	646	445	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	163	108	1,111	911
Maine	–	1	21	9	Kentucky	49	26	263	245
New Hampshire	–	–	6	3	Tennessee	55	41	385	275
Vermont	1	–	12	5	Alabama	17	8	161	118
Massachusetts	37	21	360	230	Mississippi	42	33	302	273
Rhode Island	4	1	41	31					
Connecticut	18	16	206	167	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	210	284	2,237	2,742
					Arkansas	8	22	150	191
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	489	491	4,428	4,340	Louisiana	83	90	684	559
Upstate New York	26	51	315	351	Oklahoma	6	10	71	77
New York City	345	337	3,071	2,937	Texas	113	162	1,332	1,915
Pa. (Excl. Phila.)	16	9	141	107					
Philadelphia	28	16	240	173	MOUNTAIN	38	52	377	441
New Jersey	74	78	661	772	Montana	2	–	7	–
					Idaho	1	–	4	8
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	213	264	1,962	2,019	Wyoming	–	–	9	2
Ohio	25	41	242	367	Colorado	5	9	58	51
Indiana	22	27	187	252	New Mexico	9	15	79	113
Downstate Illinois	3	14	101	107	Arizona	11	22	145	165
Chicago	93	84	805	639	Utah	2	1	16	15
Michigan	57	93	584	607	Nevada	8	5	59	87
Wisconsin	13	5	43	47					
					PACIFIC	301	329	2,576	2,464
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	24	37	226	324	Washington	14	11	96	112
Minnesota	3	6	40	49	Oregon	1	2	33	11
Iowa	5	4	42	17	California	285	313	2,419	2,303
Missouri	11	21	91	186	Alaska	–	–	11	22
North Dakota	2	–	2	5	Hawaii	1	3	16	16
South Dakota	–	1	2	7					
Nebraska	–	1	16	20	U.S. TOTAL	2,181	2,158	18,388	17,925
Kansas	3	4	30	40					
					TERRITORIES	60	62	658	652
SOUTH ATLANTIC	683	554	4,825	4,239	Puerto Rico	52	60	593	628
Delaware	4	4	47	26	Virgin Islands	8	2	65	24
Maryland	86	91	660	452					
District of Columbia	81	62	628	458					
Virginia	79	30	392	262					
West Virginia	7	5	23	25					
North Carolina	60	26	406	323					
South Carolina	45	39	354	264					
Georgia	125	178	1,065	1,170					
Florida	196	119	1,250	1,259					

Note: Cumulative Totals include revised and delayed reports through previous months.

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES FOR WEEKS ENDING OCTOBER 14, 1972 AND OCTOBER 16, 1971 (41st WEEK)

AREA	ASEPTIC MENINGITIS	BRUCELLOSIS	CHICKENPOX	DIPHTHERIA		ENCEPHALITIS			HEPATITIS		
						Primary including unspec. cases		Post Infectious	Serum (Hepatitis B)	Infectious (Hepatitis A)	
	1972	1972	1972	1972	Cum. 1972	1972	1971	1972	1972	1972	1971
UNITED STATES	189	7	509	6	82	33	56	3	142	1,012	1,210
NEW ENGLAND	14	1	55	–	–	–	–	–	6	60	102
Maine*	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	17
New Hampshire *	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	2
Vermont	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	5
Massachusetts	2	1	20	–	–	–	–	–	1	26	33
Rhode Island	6	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	22
Connecticut	5	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	5	14	23
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	67	–	12	–	3	3	4	–	48	127	213
Upstate New York	15	–	1	–	1	1	3	–	19	45	34
New York City	6	–	11	–	2	–	–	–	11	20	71
New Jersey	39	–	NN	–	–	–	1	–	11	29	62
Pennsylvania	7	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	7	33	46
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	31	–	229	–	4	13	16	–	28	174	185
Ohio	11	–	8	–	–	6	3	–	11	27	44
Indiana	–	–	17	–	–	1	1	–	–	7	16
Illinois	4	–	–	–	3	1	1	–	3	55	28
Michigan	15	–	76	–	1	5	–	–	14	77	93
Wisconsin	1	–	128	–	–	–	11	–	–	8	4
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	15	1	61	–	9	4	19	–	1	46	47
Minnesota	9	–	14	–	–	4	–	–	–	3	3
Iowa	–	–	42	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1
Missouri	4	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	18
North Dakota	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1
South Dakota	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	1	6
Nebraska	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	6
Kansas	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	–	–	12	12
SOUTH ATLANTIC	30	4	52	–	10	6	6	–	7	139	174
Delaware	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	2
Maryland	2	–	3	–	1	1	–	–	3	26	23
District of Columbia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1
Virginia	21	4	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	11	23
West Virginia	–	–	45	–	–	1	2	–	–	7	3
North Carolina	1	–	NN	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	21
South Carolina	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	16	10
Georgia	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	17	15
Florida	5	–	–	–	5	2	2	–	2	43	76
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	4	–	9	–	6	2	7	–	–	39	46
Kentucky	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	9
Tennessee	2	–	NN	–	–	–	1	–	–	13	24
Alabama	2	–	1	–	6	1	–	–	–	4	7
Mississippi	–	–	–	–	–	1	6	–	–	5	6
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	7	–	20	6	37	2	2	–	5	121	126
Arkansas	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	5
Louisiana	–	–	NN	–	4	–	–	–	–	4	17
Oklahoma	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	37	24
Texas	3	–	19	6	33	2	–	–	3	76	80
MOUNTAIN	1	–	41	–	5	–	–	–	9	82	63
Montana	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1
Idaho	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	16	1
Wyoming	–	–	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3
Colorado	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	4	7	16
New Mexico	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	27	12
Arizona	–	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	15	28
Utah	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	7	2
Nevada	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	5	–
PACIFIC	20	1	30	–	8	3	2	3	38	224	254
Washington	2	–	28	–	6	–	–	–	–	28	40
Oregon	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	35	40
California	17	1	–	–	1	3	2	3	35	155	174
Alaska	---	---	---	---	–	---	–	---	---	---	–
Hawaii	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	6	–
Guam	–	–	3	–	–	–	---	–	–	–	---
Puerto Rico*	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	36
Virgin Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

*Delayed reports: Aseptic meningitis: N.H. 2 Hepatitis B: Me. 1
Chickenpox: Me. 3 Hepatitis A: Me. 5, N.H. delete 1, P.R. 12

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES FOR WEEKS ENDING OCTOBER 14, 1972 AND OCTOBER 16, 1971 (41st WEEK) – Continued

AREA	MALARIA		MEASLES (Rubeola)			MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS, TOTAL			MUMPS		RUBELLA	
	1972	Cum. 1972	1972	Cumulative 1972	Cumulative 1971	1972	Cumulative 1972	Cumulative 1971	1972	Cum. 1972	1972	Cum. 1972
UNITED STATES	7	730	151	27,507	70,682	12	1,077	1,860	608	58,762	127	21,707
NEW ENGLAND	–	24	30	3,232	3,450	1	45	84	26	2,472	5	981
Maine *	–	2	–	244	1,466	–	4	8	–	285	–	73
New Hampshire *	–	3	20	302	211	–	3	16	1	186	–	32
Vermont	–	1	–	128	117	–	–	–	–	113	1	70
Massachusetts	–	8	9	735	242	–	21	32	9	594	4	459
Rhode Island	–	1	–	524	238	1	11	3	2	386	–	89
Connecticut	–	9	1	1,299	1,176	–	6	25	14	908	–	258
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	4	65	8	1,046	7,562	1	131	256	41	3,388	6	1,901
Upstate New York	–	15	1	128	675	–	32	77	NN	NN	1	243
New York City	3	15	5	364	3,773	–	39	55	33	1,949	2	237
New Jersey	1	19	2	494	1,197	–	25	55	6	723	2	1,160
Pennsylvania	–	16	–	60	1,917	1	35	69	2	716	1	261
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	–	76	61	11,196	15,562	2	155	211	131	15,959	52	5,693
Ohio	–	13	2	256	4,002	–	61	67	2	2,203	4	403
Indiana	–	1	4	1,264	2,748	–	11	15	12	1,045	9	713
Illinois	–	29	18	4,152	3,010	1	34	59	20	2,785	8	1,038
Michigan	–	30	16	2,017	2,361	1	42	55	44	2,802	10	1,300
Wisconsin	–	3	21	3,507	3,441	–	7	15	53	7,124	21	2,239
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	–	47	3	970	6,915	–	74	134	85	8,572	5	1,286
Minnesota	–	7	–	22	55	–	23	22	6	685	2	494
Iowa	–	3	2	674	2,343	–	4	10	44	5,866	2	397
Missouri	–	12	–	164	2,603	–	20	47	–	543	–	111
North Dakota	–	1	1	53	237	–	–	6	35	387	1	29
South Dakota	–	4	–	7	217	–	2	6	–	119	–	12
Nebraska	–	3	–	23	66	–	9	15	–	269	–	52
Kansas	–	17	–	27	1,394	–	16	28	–	703	–	191
SOUTH ATLANTIC	1	113	17	2,193	8,560	5	245	336	37	5,505	2	2,043
Delaware	–	–	–	51	41	–	1	2	1	101	–	7
Maryland	–	9	–	15	550	–	36	49	5	380	–	48
District of Columbia	–	5	–	2	15	–	10	13	–	22	–	6
Virginia	–	8	1	62	1,595	5	54	38	4	1,158	–	69
West Virginia	–	2	3	281	519	–	8	10	16	2,398	2	405
North Carolina	–	39	–	34	1,936	–	30	57	NN	NN	–	30
South Carolina	–	12	–	216	911	–	20	20	–	178	–	50
Georgia	1	26	3	172	1,128	–	18	24	1	24	–	58
Florida	–	12	10	1,360	1,865	–	68	123	10	1,244	–	1,370
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	–	165	3	1,054	8,321	–	83	167	23	3,064	1	1,555
Kentucky	–	144	1	526	3,936	–	27	46	–	469	–	870
Tennessee	–	–	–	193	1,022	–	28	66	7	1,948	1	525
Alabama	–	17	1	150	1,892	–	16	29	13	529	–	48
Mississippi	–	4	1	185	1,471	–	12	26	3	118	–	112
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	–	79	5	1,530	12,516	–	134	155	84	5,028	11	1,558
Arkansas	–	5	–	13	778	–	9	5	6	167	–	35
Louisiana	–	6	1	90	1,675	–	41	55	–	317	1	93
Oklahoma	–	6	–	10	756	–	8	7	–	159	1	37
Texas	–	62	4	1,417	9,307	–	76	88	78	4,385	9	1,393
MOUNTAIN	1	48	13	1,895	3,275	2	25	56	40	3,029	6	1,110
Montana	–	2	–	16	925	–	3	6	6	188	–	33
Idaho	–	3	7	134	271	1	8	11	–	206	–	30
Wyoming	–	1	–	51	85	–	1	2	8	233	–	8
Colorado	–	30	3	530	834	–	5	7	5	758	1	521
New Mexico	1	3	3	125	388	–	3	4	7	597	2	106
Arizona	–	7	–	883	433	–	1	8	14	862	3	375
Utah	–	2	–	155	332	1	3	15	–	138	–	34
Nevada	–	–	–	1	7	–	1	3	–	47	–	3
PACIFIC	1	113	11	4,391	4,521	1	185	461	141	11,745	39	5,580
Washington	–	1	–	978	1,037	–	16	26	21	3,690	3	840
Oregon	–	11	–	133	375	–	14	36	17	1,610	6	392
California	1	86	11	3,169	2,637	1	144	391	99	6,051	29	4,270
Alaska	---	3	---	13	55	---	8	–	---	106	---	22
Hawaii	–	12	–	98	417	–	3	8	4	288	1	56
Guam	–	2	–	16	---	–	13	---	–	8	–	12
Puerto Rico	–	5	5	720	538	–	4	9	4	853	–	29
Virgin Islands	–	–	–	3	17	–	2	–	–	130	–	3

*Delayed reports: Measles: N.H. 15
Meningococcal infections: Me. 1
Rubella: Me. 1

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES
FOR WEEKS ENDING OCTOBER 14, 1972 AND OCTOBER 16, 1971 (41st WEEK) – Continued

AREA	TETANUS	TB (New Active)	TULAREMIA		TYPHOID FEVER		TYPHUS FEVER TICK-BORNE (Rky. Mt. spotted fever)		VENEREAL DISEASES		RABIES IN ANIMALS	
									GONORRHEA	SYPHILIS (Pri. & Sec.)		
	1972	1972	1972	Cum. 1972	1972	Cum. 1972	1972	Cum. 1972	1972	1972	1972	Cum. 1972
UNITED STATES	1	589	2	109	11	287	11	485	14,899	529	49	3,302
NEW ENGLAND	–	18	–	–	1	14	–	2	424	15	2	98
Maine	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	–	1	76
New Hampshire	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	19	–	–	3
Vermont	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	9
Massachusetts	–	15	–	–	1	10	–	2	167	11	1	4
Rhode Island	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	39	–	–	2
Connecticut	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	169	4	–	4
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	–	95	–	1	2	49	2	34	2,095	123	1	87
Upstate New York	–	28	–	–	1	15	–	6	573	7	–	41
New York City	–	50	–	–	–	26	–	2	877	80	–	–
New Jersey	–	17	–	1	1	5	–	12	303	23	–	–
Pennsylvania *	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	14	342	13	1	46
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	–	107	–	1	2	21	1	26	1,797	33	3	333
Ohio*	–	23	–	1	–	6	1	22	630	4	–	93
Indiana	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	202	8	1	69
Illinois	–	30	–	–	–	6	–	3	355	4	1	53
Michigan	–	23	–	–	1	7	–	–	421	17	–	8
Wisconsin	–	16	–	–	1	2	–	1	189	–	1	110
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	–	23	–	26	–	7	–	18	458	1	8	895
Minnesota	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	96	–	2	213
Iowa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	114	–	2	270
Missouri	–	11	–	21	–	3	–	9	170	–	2	81
North Dakota	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	–	1	123
South Dakota	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	4	9	–	–	77
Nebraska	–	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	50	1	–	15
Kansas	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	3	–	–	1	116
SOUTH ATLANTIC	1	111	–	10	1	34	3	248	3,749	181	9	340
Delaware	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	49	1	–	2
Maryland	–	18	–	1	–	8	–	30	365	20	–	17
District of Columbia	–	4	–	–	–	3	–	1	355	13	–	–
Virginia	–	12	–	7	1	9	1	56	375	49	1	94
West Virginia	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	3	64	–	–	52
North Carolina*	–	13	–	–	–	–	2	114	218	11	–	3
South Carolina	1	19	–	–	–	1	–	20	645	12	1	13
Georgia	–	13	–	1	–	3	–	22	1,059	40	6	90
Florida	–	28	–	1	–	9	–	1	619	35	1	69
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	–	37	–	8	1	37	–	92	1,556	43	9	560
Kentucky	–	8	–	–	1	11	–	4	186	29	3	217
Tennessee	–	8	–	7	–	11	–	57	601	4	1	282
Alabama	–	14	–	1	–	10	–	17	538	6	5	58
Mississippi	–	7	–	–	–	5	–	14	231	4	–	3
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	–	86	1	49	–	38	3	56	2,030	63	15	677
Arkansas	–	8	1	28	–	12	–	11	82	1	1	96
Louisiana	–	–	–	4	–	6	–	–	352	18	1	36
Oklahoma	–	12	–	10	–	3	1	34	133	–	5	260
Texas	–	66	–	7	–	17	2	11	1,463	44	8	285
MOUNTAIN	–	40	–	10	1	10	2	8	568	10	1	85
Montana	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	2	36	–	–	7
Idaho	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	5	66	–	–	–
Wyoming	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	1
Colorado	–	13	–	1	–	1	–	–	195	3	–	–
New Mexico	–	8	–	–	–	1	–	–	106	1	–	21
Arizona	–	8	–	2	1	6	–	–	80	4	–	47
Utah	–	6	–	6	–	2	–	1	24	–	–	7
Nevada	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	52	2	1	2
PACIFIC	–	72	1	4	3	77	–	1	2,222	60	1	227
Washington	–	8	–	–	–	2	–	1	179	2	–	–
Oregon	–	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	248	–	–	3
California	–	55	1	2	3	72	–	–	1,743	57	1	216
Alaska	---	---	---	1	---	–	---	–	---	---	---	8
Hawaii	–	5	–	–	–	3	–	–	52	1	–	–
Guam	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–
Puerto Rico	1	18	–	–	–	7	–	–	63	9	1	42
Virgin Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	6	–	–

*Delayed reports: TB: Pa. 581, Ohio delete 6, N.C. delete 7
Gonorrhea: La. delete 14
Rabies in animals: W. Va. 1

Week No. 41

TABLE IV. DEATHS IN 122 UNITED STATES CITIES FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 14, 1972

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

Area	All Causes			Pneumonia and Influenza	Area	All Causes			Pneumonia and Influenza
	All Ages	65 years and over	Under 1 year	All Ages		All Ages	65 years and over	Under 1 year	All Ages
NEW ENGLAND	696	431	21	32	SOUTH ATLANTIC	1,217	669	36	47
Boston, Mass.	188	107	8	10	Atlanta, Ga.	157	80	5	1
Bridgeport, Conn.	36	21	–	5	Baltimore, Md.	236	122	9	5
Cambridge, Mass.	33	24	–	3	Charlotte, N. C.	78	37	5	–
Fall River, Mass.	32	25	1	2	Jacksonville, Fla.	94	58	3	3
Hartford, Conn.	62	36	2	–	Miami, Fla.	112	65	2	5
Lowell, Mass.	21	13	1	3	Norfolk, Va.	56	32	–	7
Lynn, Mass.	30	18	2	1	Richmond, Va.	106	56	3	6
New Bedford, Mass.	24	20	–	–	Savannah, Ga.	49	19	1	7
New Haven, Conn.	58	34	2	1	St. Petersburg, Fla.	57	45	3	2
Providence, R. I.	58	32	1	2	Tampa, Fla.	67	44	1	7
Somerville, Mass.	11	8	–	1	Washington, D. C.	149	84	2	2
Springfield, Mass.	49	29	1	4	Wilmington, Del.	56	27	2	2
Waterbury, Conn.	34	20	–	–					
Worcester, Mass.	60	44	3	–	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	616	305	36	23
					Birmingham, Ala.	98	43	9	1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	3,042	1,828	102	103	Chattanooga, Tenn.	47	23	2	7
Albany, N. Y.	52	29	4	–	Knoxville, Tenn.	29	16	–	–
Allentown, Pa.	26	21	1	3	Louisville, Ky.	145	72	10	4
Buffalo, N. Y. *	137	80	6	3	Memphis, Tenn.	121	60	4	2
Camden, N. J.	53	28	1	4	Mobile, Ala.	47	21	3	1
Elizabeth, N. J.	31	16	2	1	Montgomery, Ala.	32	16	5	2
Erie, Pa.	35	26	–	3	Nashville, Tenn.	97	54	3	6
Jersey City, N. J.	61	40	2	4					
Newark, N. J.	53	19	–	4	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	1,169	613	74	28
New York City, N. Y. †	1,561	928	49	43	Austin, Tex.	42	28	4	2
Paterson, N. J.	35	19	1	3	Baton Rouge, La.	42	21	3	1
Philadelphia, Pa.	405	240	15	5	Corpus Christi, Tex.	31	14	4	–
Pittsburgh, Pa.	150	80	4	7	Dallas, Tex.	165	90	10	3
Reading, Pa.	40	31	1	1	El Paso, Tex.	39	25	6	5
Rochester, N. Y.	107	74	7	8	Fort Worth, Tex.	83	47	4	–
Schenectady, N. Y.	27	21	–	3	Houston, Tex.	228	100	16	3
Scranton, Pa.	35	23	1	1	Little Rock, Ark.	50	28	1	1
Syracuse, N. Y.	126	91	3	2	New Orleans, La.	152	81	2	2
Trenton, N. J.	41	21	1	1	Oklahoma City, Okla. *	83	47	5	1
Utica, N. Y.	25	15	2	5	San Antonio, Tex.	133	71	14	2
Yonkers, N. Y.	42	26	2	2	Shreveport, La.	56	28	4	1
					Tulsa, Okla.	65	33	1	7
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	2,420	1,369	91	49					
Akron, Ohio	72	43	4	–	MOUNTAIN	438	261	25	11
Canton, Ohio	42	23	1	4	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	40	23	2	3
Chicago, Ill.	655	358	28	14	Colorado Springs, Colo.	28	16	1	1
Cincinnati, Ohio	142	81	4	2	Denver, Colo.	107	64	9	2
Cleveland, Ohio	197	107	12	4	Las Vegas, Nev.	18	8	–	–
Columbus, Ohio	136	82	12	3	Ogden, Utah	19	14	2	2
Dayton, Ohio	121	59	6	1	Phoenix, Ariz.	107	62	7	–
Detroit, Mich.	309	175	6	4	Pueblo, Colo.	14	11	–	2
Evansville, Ind.	37	23	–	1	Salt Lake City, Utah	47	29	1	1
Fort Wayne, Ind.	42	25	3	1	Tucson, Ariz.	58	34	3	–
Gary, Ind.	32	15	1	3					
Grand Rapids, Mich.	59	38	–	–	PACIFIC	1,329	815	33	30
Indianapolis, Ind.	123	61	4	1	Berkeley, Calif.	17	13	–	–
Madison, Wis.	44	21	2	2	Fresno, Calif.	47	26	2	–
Milwaukee, Wis.	127	82	1	1	Glendale, Calif.	11	7	–	1
Peoria, Ill.	30	14	5	1	Honolulu, Hawaii	48	21	4	–
Rockford, Ill.	42	29	–	3	Long Beach, Calif.	81	53	1	3
South Bend, Ind.	33	22	–	1	Los Angeles, Calif.	398	257	6	6
Toledo, Ohio	108	68	1	3	Oakland, Calif.	53	34	2	1
Youngstown, Ohio	69	43	1	–	Pasadena, Calif.	34	24	–	–
					Portland, Oreg.	118	72	5	1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	778	493	40	23	Sacramento, Calif.	62	37	4	1
Des Moines, Iowa	49	35	1	1	San Diego, Calif.	84	50	3	3
Duluth, Minn.	19	14	–	1	San Francisco, Calif.	163	84	2	5
Kansas City, Kans.	24	16	2	1	San Jose, Calif.	32	23	1	1
Kansas City, Mo.	119	70	7	4	Seattle, Wash.	116	69	2	–
Lincoln, Nebr.	33	25	1	1	Spokane, Wash.	43	29	1	6
Minneapolis, Minn.	105	61	7	2	Tacoma, Wash.	22	16	–	2
Omaha, Nebr.	71	44	7	2					
St. Louis, Mo.	208	132	9	6	Total	11,705	6,784	458	346
St. Paul, Minn.	82	51	3	5	Expected Number	12,183	6,920	555	398
Wichita, Kans.	68	45	3	–	Cumulative Total (includes reported corrections for previous weeks)	519,292	301,970	20,563	20,175

*Estimate based on average percent of divisional total
†Delayed report for week ending Oct. 7, 1972

INTERNATIONAL NOTES
QUARANTINE MEASURES

The following changes should be made in the "Supplement – Vaccination Certificate Requirements for International Travel," MMWR, Vol. 20, No. 11:

Saudi Arabia

Delete all information and insert: During the period 7 November 1972 to 3 February 1973 (season of periodic mass congregations):

Cholera – Symbol II – A certificate is also required from all countries any parts of which are infected.

In addition, arrivals from countries any parts of which are infected are required to possess: (i) a certificate showing that, prior to their arrival in Saudi Arabia, they have spent 5 days in a cholera-free area in their countries which should be designated (located) by health authorities and notified in advance to Saudi Arabia Health Authorities (time spent on board a safe vessel may be considered as a period spent in a cholera-free area provided no case appeared on board); (ii) a certificate from local health authorities showing that arrivals have taken adequate doses of tetracycline (or any equivalent antibiotic) for 4 subsequent days immediately before leaving the local infected area or during their stay in the cholera-free area.

Yellow fever – All arrivals from countries any parts of which are infected or endemic are required to possess a valid certificate.

Smallpox – Symbol I.

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

Director, Center for Disease Control — David J. Sencer, M.D.
Director, Epidemiology Program, CDC — Philip S. Brachman, M.D.
Editor, MMWR — Michael B. Gregg, M.D.

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