

# Morbidity and Mortality

Weekly Report

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE  
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

RECEIVED  
FEB 15 1962

Prepared by the COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CENTER MEIrose 4-5131

For release February 16, 1962

ATLANTA 22, GEORGIA

CDC LIBRARY  
Vol. 11, No. 6  
ATLANTA 22, GA.

## PROVISIONAL INFORMATION ON SELECTED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN THE UNITED STATES AND ON DEATHS IN SELECTED CITIES FOR WEEK ENDED FEBRUARY 10, 1962

**INFLUENZA** - States involved in the early wave of acute febrile respiratory disease which moved from the West Coast across the United States during December and January are now reporting a decline in influenza-like disease. A steady county-by-county progression of the disease is reported from most remaining States in the North and Northeast and subsiding activity in the South Central and Southeastern States.

North Dakota and Nebraska have confirmed outbreaks of Influenza B, bringing the total number of States confirming Influenza B to 28 and the District of Columbia. Eighteen other States have experienced outbreaks of influenza-like disease but have not confirmed the pres-

ence of Influenza B. The remaining four States - Hawaii, Louisiana, South Dakota and Wyoming - report that no significant outbreaks of acute respiratory disease have occurred.

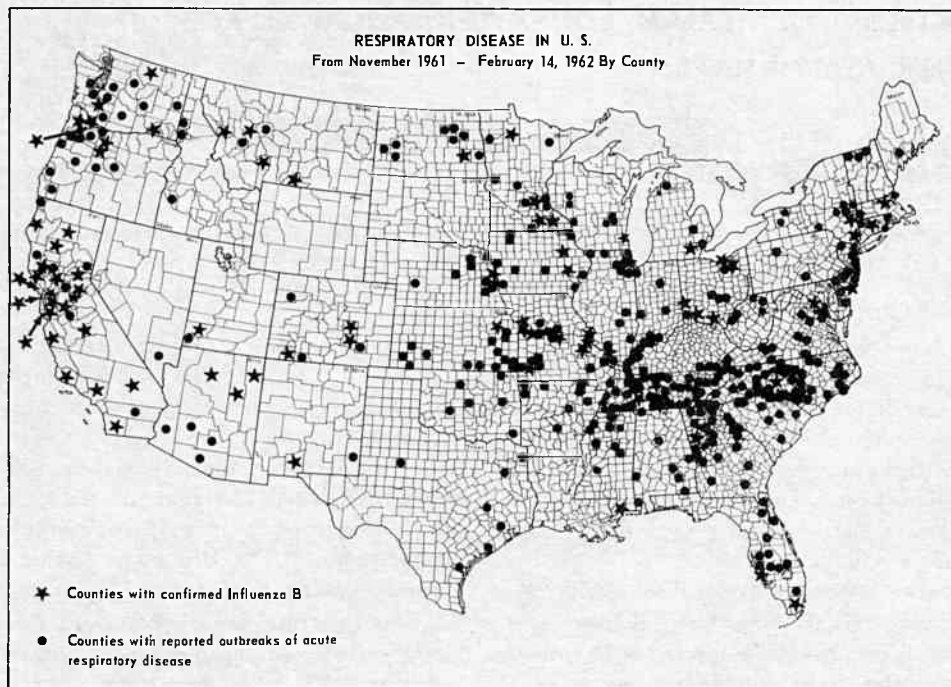
Pneumonia-influenza deaths in 108 cities of the United States showed a slight decrease this week bringing the number reported to the threshold line (see accompanying graph, p. 43). The only two geographic divisions which reported figures on or above the threshold levels were the East North Central and the West South Central States, the latter now having reported elevated figures for six consecutive weeks. The West North Central States show a decrease to normal ranges after rather high figures for the

Table 1. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES  
(Cumulative totals include revised and delayed reports through previous week)

Disease	6th Week			Cumulative		
	Ended February 10, 1962	Ended February 11, 1961	Median 1957 - 1961	First 6 weeks		Median 1957 - 1961
				1962	1961	
Aseptic meningitis.....	11	30	---	83	143	---
Brucellosis .....	5	11	13	28	51	76
Diphtheria .....	8	13	16	81	128	129
Encephalitis, infectious.....	24	20	20	144	131	130
Hepatitis, infectious and serum...	1,519	1,763	593	8,893	9,699	3,189
Measles .....	12,404	11,214	11,482	54,139	53,956	55,877
Meningococcal infections.....	59	50	54	303	319	326
Poliomyelitis, total.....	5	7	12	53	61	128
Paralytic.....	2	4	9	31	33	90
Nonparalytic.....	-	2	2	8	13	20
Unspecified.....	3	1	1	14	15	18
Streptococcal sore throat and Scarlet fever .....	9,071	10,510	---	49,159	54,110	---
Tetanus .....	1	---	---	14	---	---
Tularemia .....	5	---	---	39	---	---
Typhoid fever.....	8	8	11	38	44	66
Typhus fever, tick-borne, (Rocky Mountain spotted).....	-	---	---	2	---	---
Rabies in Animals .....	73	73	85	375	327	472

Table 2. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OF LOW FREQUENCY

Anthrax:		Psittacosis:
Botulism: N. M. - 3		Rabies in Man:
Malaria: Hawaii - 1		Smallpox:
Plague:		Typhus, murine:



past four weeks. An increase was reported in the East South Central States, but the number of pneumonia-influenza deaths remains within normal ranges. The coastal States, both east and west, remain at expected levels. The Mountain States report a decline to well within normal ranges.

Czechoslovakia reports a rapid increase in the incidence of acute febrile respiratory disease; Influenza B virus has been isolated.

**HEPATITIS** - Hepatitis cases reported for the week ending February 10, 1962, decreased to 1519 cases as compared to 1698 cases for the previous week.

**POLIOMYELITIS** - Five cases of poliomyelitis, two paralytic, were reported for the week ending February 10, 1962. Two of the cases reported had onsets in 1961.

## EPIDEMIOLOGICAL REPORT

### Relapsing Fever - California

Relapsing fever was diagnosed on December 9, 1961, in a 32-year-old resident of California. The patient's main hobby was hunting and, beginning in the latter half of September, he hunted deer each weekend. From September to November, he did not kill any animal nor did he participate in the handling or skinning of a deer shot by his companion. On November 5, 1961, he shot a gray

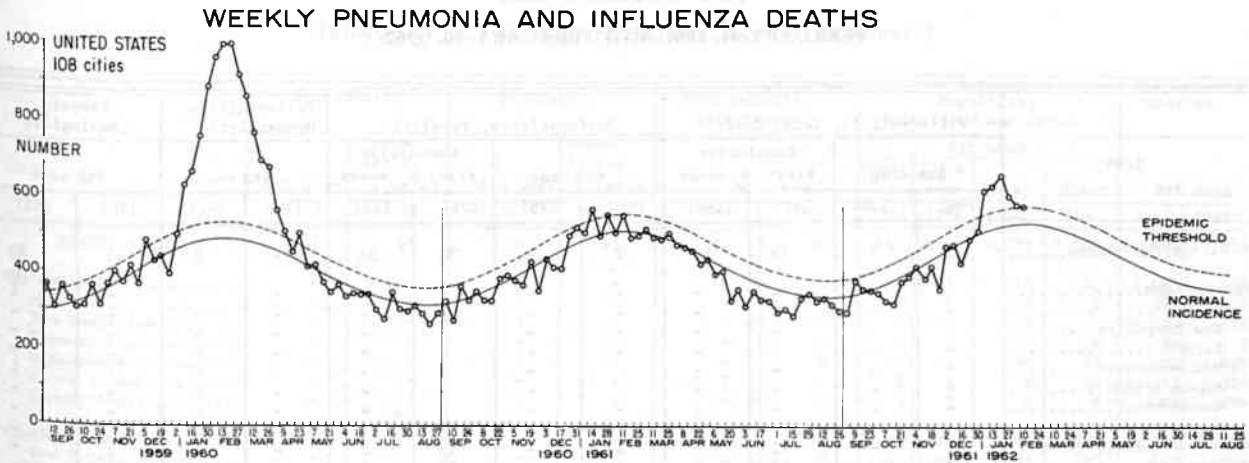
squirrel and skinned and cleaned it. He noted at that time that there was a tick attached to the belly of the squirrel. The patient had an open cut on his right index finger at the time of skinning the squirrel.

Beginning on November 11, he noted onset of headache, chills, and fever to 104° F., and sweats. The episode lasted for three days and he returned to work. The symptoms of headache, high fever, chills, and sweats returned each week thereafter, lasted two to three days, and subsided, permitting him to return each time to work. The last episode of fever started on December 8, 1961. *Borrelia* infection was identified shortly thereafter by Wright stain of a blood smear.

The patient was hospitalized where the diagnosis was confirmed and antibiotic therapy instituted. Response to therapy was prompt and the patient returned to work.

This was the second case of relapsing fever reported in the same general area within three months. The first report appeared in MMWR on November 3, 1961, Vol. 10, No. 43. The regions where the infections were contracted are over 100 miles apart. The source of the first infection was thought to be from fleas or possibly ticks. This latest case presumably became infected directly from an infected animal's blood through a cut on the patient's finger.

(Reported by John D. Keye, M.D., Health Officer, Shasta County, California, and Philip K. Condit, M.D., Chief, Bureau of Communicable Diseases, California State Department of Health).



SUMMARY OF PNEUMONIA AND INFLUENZA DEATHS

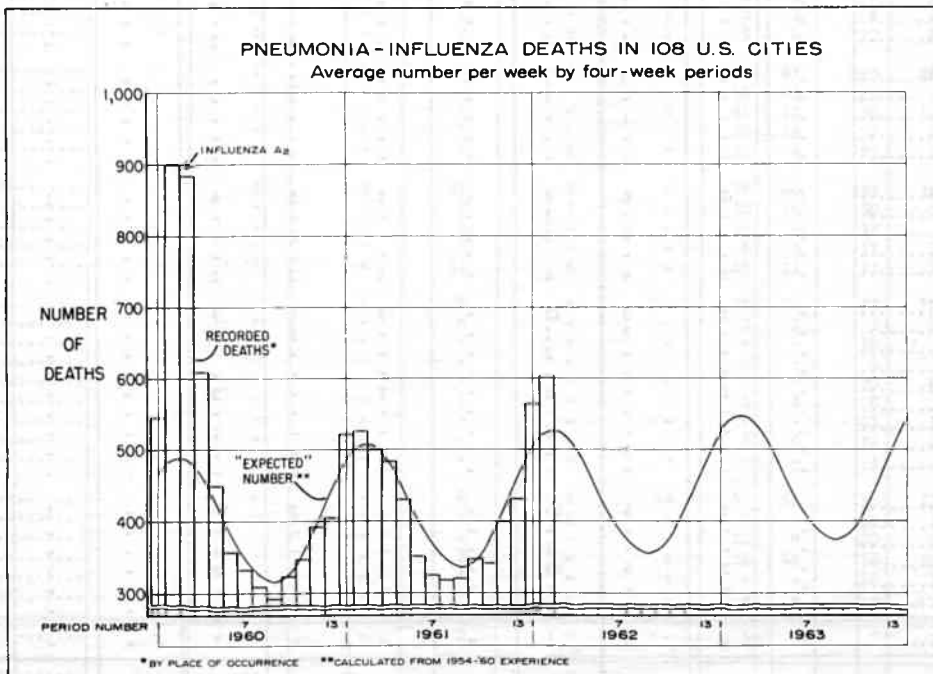
The chart below shows the average weekly number of pneumonia-influenza deaths in 108 cities by four-week periods. The most recent bar is for the four week period ending February 10, 1962.

The average number of deaths was 602 as compared with an average of 562 during the previous four-week period. Although the average number is above the expected number, the impact of the current influenza outbreak as compared with a similar period during the 1960 Influenza A<sub>2</sub> epidemic is thus far markedly lower. During that epidemic the excess number of pneumonia-deaths for the comparable four-week period was 1655 in comparison

with 306 in 1962. The table below shows the observed and expected number of pneumonia-influenza deaths by week for the past four-week period.

Pneumonia-influenza Deaths Recorded in 108 Cities

	1/20	1/27	2/3	2/10	Total	Average
Observed	658	601	576	572	2 407	602
Expected	521	525	527	528	2 101	525
Excess	137	76	49	44	306	77



(See Table, Page 47)







# Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

47

Table 4 (B). REPORTED PNEUMONIA-INFLUENZA DEATHS IN REPORTING CITIES

(Tables 4(A), 4(B), 4(C), and 4(D) will be published in sequence covering a four-week period.°

Area	For weeks ending				Area	For weeks ending			
	1/20/62	1/27/62	2/3/62	2/10/62		1/20/62	1/27/62	2/3/62	2/10/62
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>					<b>SOUTH ATLANTIC:</b>				
Boston, Mass.....	5	12	5	11	Atlanta, Ga.....	7	3	5	9
Bridgeport, Conn.....	2	4	5	3	Baltimore, Md.....	2	5	13	7
Cambridge, Mass.....	1	1	1	2	Charlotte, N.C.....	2	2	4	7
Fall River, Mass.....	1	2	0	0	Jacksonville, Fla.....	3	2	3	3
Hartford, Conn.....	1	1	2	3	Miami, Fla.....	3	3	2	5
Lowell, Mass.....	8	0	3	3	Norfolk, Va.....	9	6	2	6
Lynn, Mass.....	3	4	2	4	Richmond, Va.....	4	3	1	2
New Bedford, Mass.....	2	1	0	0	Savannah, Ga.....	6	5	7	4
New Haven, Conn.....	4	0	0	1	St. Petersburg, Fla.....	4	6	3	4
Providence, R.I.....	5	5	2	2	Tampa, Fla.....	4	2	1	0
Somerville, Mass.....	1	0	2	3	Washington, D.C.....	12	10	7	7
Springfield, Mass.....	9	9	4	5	Wilmington, Del.....	2	4	1	2
Waterbury, Conn.....	0	0	0	0					
Worcester, Mass.....	6	5	6	5	<b>EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>				
<b>MIDDLE ATLANTIC:</b>					Birmingham, Ala.....	3	9	2	2
Albany, N.Y.....	1	0	3	0	Chattanooga, Tenn.....	6	16	7	6
Allentown, Pa.....	4	3	1	0	Knoxville, Tenn.....	3	1	1	3
Buffalo, N.Y.....	7	3	9	4	Louisville, Ky.....	16	15	14	12
Camden, N.J.....	7	0	5	7	Memphis, Tenn.....	6	13	2	10
Elizabeth, N.J.....	0	2	2	1	Mobile, Ala.....	2	8	3	1
Erie, Pa.....	3	5	3	3	Montgomery, Ala.....	7	1	3	3
Jersey City, N.J.....	6	8	5	2	Nashville, Tenn.....	4	2	2	6
Newark, N.J.....	2	2	11	8	<b>WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:</b>				
New York City, N.Y.....	75	69	73	73	Austin, Tex.....	12	9	8	5
Paterson, N.J.....	3	4	5	6	Baton Rouge, La.....	2	4	2	1
Philadelphia, Pa.....	28	26	18	11	Corpus Christi, Tex.....	2	0	0	2
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	7	3	9	6	Dallas, Tex.....	10	12	8	6
Reading, Pa.....	2	1	0	0	El Paso, Tex.....	3	4	6	3
Rochester, N.Y.....	4	9	8	7	Fort Worth, Tex.....	4	3	2	3
Schenectady, N.Y.....	2	1	1	1	Houston, Tex.....	15	3	2	7
Scranton, Pa.....	1	3	3	2	Little Rock, Ark.....	11	8	4	4
Syracuse, N.Y.....	1	1	1	2	New Orleans, La.....	11	9	4	8
Trenton, N.J.....	3	0	4	0	Oklahoma City, Okla.....	3	2	3	6
Utica, N.Y.....	1	0	1	1	San Antonio, Tex.....	5	4	11	8
Yonkers, N.Y.....	3	2	2	3	Shreveport, La.....	4	9	7	12
<b>EAST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>					Tulsa, Okla.....	3	7	8	4
Akron, Ohio.....	3	0	1	0	<b>MOUNTAIN:</b>				
Canton, Ohio.....	5	1	5	3	Albuquerque, N. Mex.....	3	0	2	2
Chicago, Ill.....	55	45	45	66	Colorado Springs, Colo...	2	4	1	2
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	7	3	13	5	Denver, Colo.....	12	6	11	8
Cleveland, Ohio.....	6	3	3	3	Ogden, Utah.....	4	3	5	1
Columbus, Ohio.....	3	1	4	4	Phoenix, Ariz.....	4	8	10	3
Dayton, Ohio.....	1	1	2	2*	Pueblo, Colo.....	2	0	0	2
Detroit, Mich.....	15	16	18	9	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	1	1	1	1
Evansville, Ind.....	3	2	0	5	Tucson, Ariz.....	1	1	1	1
Flint, Mich.....	7	3	5	6	<b>PACIFIC:</b>				
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	3	2	1	1	Berkeley, Calif.....	1	0	0	2
Gary, Ind.....	4	5	2	2*	Fresno, Calif.....	4	3	4	3
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	4	5	2	6	Glendale, Calif.....	1	0	1	1
Indianapolis, Ind.....	10	9	4	3	Honolulu, Hawaii.....	2	3	0	1
Madison, Wis.....	1	1	1	1	Long Beach, Calif.....	0	0	0	0
Milwaukee, Wis.....	6	7	4	4	Los Angeles, Calif.....	31	20	18	15
Peoria, Ill.....	0	1	0	0	Oakland, Calif.....	3	5	4	2
Rockford, Ill.....	0	2	2	1	Pasadena, Calif.....	2	2	0	0
South Bend, Ind.....	0	3	3	0	Portland, Oreg.....	4	2	4	4
Toledo, Ohio.....	3	6	3	4	Sacramento, Calif.....	4	2	4	2
Youngstown, Ohio.....	1	1	1	1	San Diego, Calif.....	2	1	4	6
<b>WEST NORTH CENTRAL:</b>					San Francisco, Calif.....	5	6	1	10
Des Moines, Iowa.....	4	3	1	4	San Jose, Calif.....	10	7	6	4
Duluth, Minn.....	0	1	1	2	Seattle, Wash.....	4	4	10	6
Kansas City, Kans.....	3	6	6	5	Spokane, Wash.....	4	3	1	2
Kansas City, Mo.....	3	2	6	2	Tacoma, Wash.....	0	5	3	2
Lincoln, Nebr.....	0	0	2	3					
Minneapolis, Minn.....	4	5	4	5	San Juan, P.R.....	5	3	5	1
Omaha, Nebr.....	1	5	4	1					
St. Louis, Mo.....	34	30	21	19					
St. Paul, Minn.....	1	5	3	1					
Wichita, Kans.....	5	6	9	6					

°Current Week Mortality for 108 Selected Cities

4(A) Total Mortality, all ages.....	12,528
4(B) Pneumonia-Influenza Deaths, all ages.....	572
4(C) Total Deaths under 1 Year of Age.....	835
4(D) Total Deaths, Persons 65 years and over.....	7,113

\*Estimate - based on average percent of divisional total Totals for previous weeks include reported corrections.

NOTE: All deaths by place of occurrence.

## INTERNATIONAL NOTES – QUARANTINE MEASURES

## Smallpox – Europe

**England** – No new cases of smallpox have been reported. Five of the 22 cases reported in the recent outbreak were imported from Pakistan. Two of these persons died. Seventeen secondary and tertiary cases of smallpox have occurred with five deaths.

**Germany – Dusseldorf** – One case of smallpox in a 53-year-old nurse was reported on February 5. This is the fifth case of smallpox in Dusseldorf, including the initial case imported from Pakistan. One death occurred in a nurse who cared for the initial three cases.

**Germany – Monshau Kreis (Land Nordrheinwestfalen)** – Four additional cases of suspected smallpox were reported on February 12, bringing the total number of cases to six. The initial, imported case (one of the two cases reported on February 2) returned to Lammersdorf from India on December 23, 1961. He had been unsuccessfully vaccinated in 1960. His illness, which was mild, began on January 8 with the appearance of pustules which were diagnosed as chicken pox. The patient was well on January 20. The second case, the 9-year-old daughter of the imported case, became ill on January 25. She had been vaccinated once without success. Pustules developed on January 28, followed by a rash over the entire body. The diagnosis of smallpox was confirmed by egg cultures of the virus on February 5.

**Immunization Information for International Travel**

1961 edition – Public Health Service Publication No. 384

**Section 5** – The following information on smallpox vaccination supersedes the information in the booklet:

**Turkey – Page 51 and page 57**

A valid smallpox vaccination certificate is required for all arrivals by air.

**Argentina – Page 33**

A valid smallpox vaccination certificate is required for all arrivals.

**USSR – Page 51**

A valid smallpox vaccination certificate is required for all arrivals from Western Europe.

Notes: These provisional data are based on weekly telegrams to the Communicable Disease Center by the individual State health departments.

Symbols: --- Data not available  
- Quantity zero

Procedures for construction of various mortality curves may be obtained from Statistics Section, Communicable Disease Center, Public Health Service, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Atlanta 22, Georgia.

Library  
81  
7 61  
CDC

Official Business

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF  
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE  
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE  
Communicable Disease Center  
Atlanta 22, Georgia



POSTAGE AND FEES PAID  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF H. E. W.