CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL

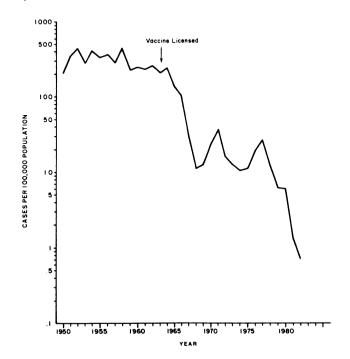


Current Trends

Measles - United States, 1982

In 1982, the reported occurrence of measles reached its lowest level since national reporting of measles began in 1912. A provisional total of 1,697 cases was reported, for a record low incidence rate of 0.7 cases per 100,000 population of all ages (Figure 1). This is a 99.7% reduction from the 1950-1962 prevaccine era when an annual average of 525,730 cases was reported (315.2 cases/100,000), and a 45.7% reduction from the 3,124 cases in 1981, the previous year of record low incidence (1.4 cases/100,000). Fewer than 100 cases were reported each week during the entire year, and record low weekly numbers of cases were reported in 37 weeks. Most reporting areas reported very few or no measles cases (Figure 2). Twenty-two states reported no indigenous cases all year, including 15 states that reported no

FIGURE 1. Reported measles incidence – United States, 1950-1982



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- 49 Measles United States, 1982
- 51 Spectinomycin-Resistant Penicillinase-
- Producing *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* 57 Noise-Induced Hearing Loss in Fire Fighters — New York
- 58 Tuberculosis California
- 59 Update: Influenza Virus Activity United States, Canada

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES / PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Measles - Continued

cases—indigenous or imported.* Ninety-four percent (2,944) of the nation's 3,138 counties reported no measles cases during the entire year, and only 0.7% (22) of the counties reported measles during 5 or more weeks. Those 22 counties contained 14.4% of the U.S. population.

Of the 1,697 measles cases, 119 (7.0%) were imported, with sources in 32 different countries, for an average of 2.3 international importations per week. In addition, 498 cases within the United States were epidemiologically linked to 19 international importations. Thus, international importations and associated cases together accounted for 36.4% (617/1,697) of all measles cases reported in 1982.

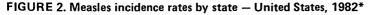
Of the 1,697 measles cases, 1,072 (63.2%) occurred in 14 separate chains of transmission, each consisting of from two to 16 generations of infection, and 625 (36.8%) occurred sporadically. Sources were identified for 11 of the 14 chains of transmission. Of these, eight were international importations, two were out-of-state importations, and one was an indigenous case in a child with a medical exemption to vaccination.

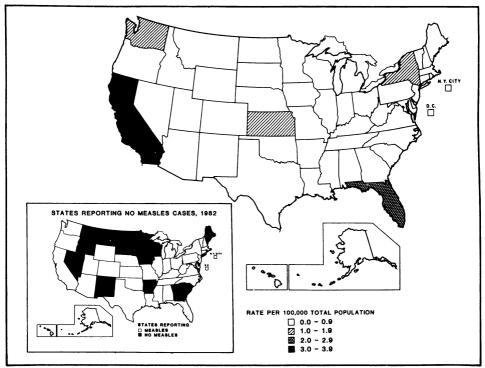
Reported by Div of Immunization, Center for Prevention Svcs, CDC.

Editorial Note: The measles elimination program is succeeding because of public health strategies[†] implemented to ensure immunization of targeted populations with a safe and

*See CDC. Classification of measles cases and categorization of measles elimination programs. *MMWR* 1983;31:707-11.

[†]Achievement and maintenance of high immunization levels, maintenance of strong and effective surveillance, and aggressive response to the occurrence of suspected cases.





*Provisional data.

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highly immunogenic vaccine. However, as long as measles incidence rates are 10 to 10,000 times higher outside the United States than within it, international importations will remain potential sources of measles infection (1). Although relatively few imported cases are preventable (1, 2), transmission has been limited when immunity levels are high.

Because indigenous measles is extremely rare in the United States, a major challenge now exists to maintain what has been achieved (3). Measles and other vaccine-preventable diseases will return if the imperative to vaccinate children is relaxed and immunization levels are allowed to fall. Long-term success requires a sustained effort to vaccinate each new birth cohort every year, and to eliminate remaining foci of transmission. Communities that are already measles-free can best preserve that accomplishment by maintaining high immunization levels in their children and intensifying surveillance for all suspected cases of measles. *References*

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- Turner PM, Amler RW, Orenstein WA. Measles surveillance: United States, imported measles, first 26 weeks of 1982. EPI Newsletter, Pan-American Health Organization 1982;IV(6):4-5.
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Spectinomycin-Resistant Penicillinase-Producing Neisseria gonorrhoeae

Transmission of spectinomycin-resistant penicillinase-producing *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* (PPNG) has been documented for the first time. Between August 1982 and January 1983, 27 cases of spectinomycin-resistant PPNG infection were reported by U.S. Air Force Facilities in the Pacific. Twenty-five of these cases occurred among U.S. Air Force personnel stationed at Osan or Kunsan, Republic of Korea. At least eight spectinomycin-resistant PPNG isolates were identified in pretreatment cultures obtained from individuals with recently acquired gonococcal urethritis.

Strains collected from six of the patients have already been confirmed by CDC as spectinomycin-resistant and penicillinase-producing. Additional analyses show that all these strains contain plasmids of 2.6, 4.4, and 24.5 megadaltons, are serogroup W-II, and require proline for growth.

Reported by O Jones, MD, USAF Hospital, Osan, G Strohmeyer, MD, USAF Hospital, Kunsan, Korea; J Brockett, PhD, USAF Regional Medical Center, Clark Air Force Base; J Wright, MD, HQ, US PACAF; P Grundy, MD, G Lathrop, MD, W Wolfe, MD, J Herbole, DVM, Epidemiology Div, USAF School of Aerospace Medicine; Sexually Transmitted Diseases Research Laboratory, Center for Infectious Diseases, Div of Venereal Disease Control, Center for Prevention Svcs, CDC.

Editorial Note: Until now, person-to-person transmission of spectinomycin-resistant PPNG organisms had not been described. Previously reported cases of spectinomycin-resistant PPNG infection have been sproadic and have occurred among individuals without known contact (1-4). Factors contributing to the emergence and sustained transmission of these organisms are currently unknown.

Importation of spectinomycin-susceptible PPNG from Korea continued in 1982, and included at least 53 cases reported by 16 different states during the first 9 months (5). No spectinomycin-resistant PPNG originating from Korea has been identified in the United States, but continued transmission of this doubly resistant organism within Korea and continued importation of gonococci from that country make eventual importation probable.

Neisseria gonorrhoeae -- Continued

in 1982, the U.S. Air Force (Pacific) began testing all gonococcal isolates for penicillinase production. All PPNG isolates and all isolates from patients who failed spectinomycin therapy were tested for spectinomycin-resistance. Because of the implementation of this surveillance system, the occurrence and distribution of this outbreak can be readily described.

Despite this outbreak, spectinomycin remains the drug of choice for PPNG infections treated in the United States. Recommended treatment of spectinomycin-resistant PPNG cases remains 2 g cefoxitin, plus 1 g probenicid or 1 g cefotaxime (6).

References

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- Easmon CS, Ison CA, Bellinger CM, Harris JW. Emergence of resistance after spectinomycin treatment for gonorrhea due to β-lactamase-producing strain of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*. Brit Med J 1982;284:1604-5.
- 3. CDC. Spectinomycin-resistant β-lactamase-producing *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*—England. MMWR 1982;31:495-6, 501.
- 4. CDC. Spectinomycin-resistant Neisseria gonorrhoeae worldwide. MMWR 1982;31:632, 637-8.
- 5. Division of Venereal Disease Control, CDC. PPNG data system.
- 6. CDC. Sexually transmitted diseases: treatment guidelines, 1982. MMWR 1982;31(2 suppl):39S.

		4th Week Endin	g	Cumul	ative, 4th Week	Ending
Disease	January 29, 1983	January 30, 1982	Median 1978-1982	January 29, 1983	January 30, 1982	Median 1978-1982
Aseptic meningitis	86	70	70	349	314	242
Encephalitis: Primary (arthropod-borne				543	314	242
& unspec.)	9	15	15	63	48	40
Post-infectious	l i		3	37	2	40
Gonorrhea: Civilian	17,927	16.588	18.381	72,118	74.758	73.235
Military	455	641	577	1,825	2,215	2.215
Hepatitis: Type A	542	405	543	1,752	1,418	1,702
Type B	399	356	312	1,516	1,290	1,114
Non A, Non B	55	34	Ň	185	81	N
Unspecified	165	146	196	555	563	657
Legionellosis	7	7	Ň	32	19	057 N
Leprosy	4	i	2	19	3	8
Malaria	5	12	12	29	48	48
Measles : Total	9 5	8	113	21	34	352
Indigenous	5	Ň	Ň	15	N N	352 N
Imported*	4	Ň	Ň	6	N	Ň
Meningococcal infections: Total	64	74	70	215	217	211
Civilian	64	73	69	208	216	207
Military		1	1	200	210	207
Mumps	109	92	303	293	308	892
Pertussis	19	23	23	60	50	63
Rubella (German measles)	18	• 13	71	49	102	181
Syphilis (Primary & Secondary): Civilian	683	706	552	2.646	2.577	1,981
Military	10	20	6	44	45	32
Toxic-shock syndrome	12	Ň	Ň	27	45 N	32 N
Tuberculosis	387	452	469	1.352	1,482	1,517
Tularemia	1 1	1		1,352	1,402	1,517
Typhoid fever	4	16	6	20	34	19
Typhus fever, tick-borne (RMSF)	2	2	1	6	11	5
Rabies, animal	77	81	81	307	319	319

TABLE I. Summary-cases specified notifiable diseases, United States

TABLE II. Notifiable diseases of low frequency, United States

	Cum. 1983		Cum. 1983
Anthrax	-	Plague	-
Botulism: Foodborne	-	Poliomyelitis: Total	-
Infant	2	Paralytic	- 1
Other	-	Psittacosis	4
Brucellosis (Ohio 1)	5	Rabies, human	-
Cholera	-	Tetanus (La. 1)	4
Congenital rubella syndrome (Oreg. 1)	2	Trichinosis	1
Diphtheria		Typhus fever, flea-borne (endemic, murine) (Hawaii 2)	2
Leptospirosis	-		

*Four of the nine reported cases for this week was imported from a foreign country or could be directly traced to a known internationally imported case within two generations.

53

			Janua	ry 29, 1983	3 and Janu	ary 30, '	1982 (4	th weel	c)			
	Aseptic	Encer	halitis	Gono	rrhea	н	epatitis (V	'iral), by ty	Legionel-			
Reporting Area	Menin- gitis	Primary	Post-in- fectious	(Civi	lian)	Α	В	NA,NB	Unspeci- fied	losis	Leprosy	Malaria
	1983	Cum. 1983	Cum. 1983	Cum. 1983	Cum. 1982	1983	1983	1983	1983	1983	Cum. 1983	Cum. 1983
UNITED STATES	86	63	7	72,118	74,758	542	399	55	165	7	19	29
NEW ENGLAND	2	3	-	1,946	1,641	9	23	:	5	-	-	-
Maine N.H.	-	-	-	99 50	104 71	1	1 2	-	-	-	-	-
Vt.		-		31	42	1 3	16	-	5	-	-	-
Mass. R.I.	1	3	:	815 103	646 113	3 4	4	:	-	-	-	-
Conn.	1	-	-	848	665	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MID ATLANTIC	14	9	-	8,521	8,196	102	86	5	26	-	2	7
Upstate N.Y. N.Y. City	6 7	4 3	-	1,139 3,638	1,117 4,131	5 69	24 20	2	4 16	-	2	1 6
N.J.	<u>.</u>	ĭ	-	1,412	1,116	28	42	3	6	-	-	-
Pa.	1	1	-	2,332	1,832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E.N. CENTRAL Ohio	9 4	15	1	9,007	10,130	80 39	49 15	5 1	11 6	4 3	1	2
Ind.	1	8	1	2,555 1,372	2,795 1,662	5	4	-	-	-	-	-
III.	-	-	-	1,361	2,294	9	5	-	-	-	-	-
Mich. Wis.	4	7	-	2,811 908	2,468 911	27	25	4	5	1	2	2
W.N. CENTRAL	5	3	-	3.459	3,726	16	14	1	6	-	-	1
Minn.	-	-	-	558	622	4	5	-	-	-	-	-
lowa Mo.	4	3	-	363 1,583	314 1,705	4	2 5	-	2 2	:	:	-
N. Dak.	-	-	-	40	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S. Dak	1	-	-	89	99	2	;	1	-	-	-	-
Nebr. Kans.	-	-	-	206 620	198 753	4	1	-	2	-	-	1
S. ATLANTIC	18	11	3	18,550	20,848	39	77	8	9	1	-	2
Del	-		-	462	299	1	3 15	1	1 3	-	:	1
Md. D.C.	2	1	-	2,489 1,355	2,874 875	4	4	-	-		-	-
Va.	4	6	1	1,719	1,599	3	7	3	1	1	-	1
W. Va. N.C.	- 6	- 3	-	188 2,244	199 3,362	6 1	12	1	1	:	-	-
S.C.	ĭ	ĭ	-	1,859	1,575	2	15	-	-	-	-	-
Ga. Fla	- 5	2	2	3,162 5,072	3,844 6,221	6 15	12 9	2	2	-	-	-
E.S. CENTRAL	8	3	2	6,239	4,952	21	13	1	2	-	-	-
Ky.	6	-	-	834	768	4	4	-	ī	-	-	-
Tenn. Ala.	1	- 3	2	2,438 1,780	1,869 1,225	7	7 2	1	ī	-	-	-
Miss.	-	-	-	1,187	1,090	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
W.S. CENTRAL	9	5	-	10,526	11,184	101	25	3	60	-	2	-
Ark. La	-	:	-	746 1,474	967 1,682	1	3	1	7		-	
Okla.	6	1	-	1,243	1,112	12	3	2	4	-	-	-
Tex.	3	4	-	7,063	7,423	83	19	-	48	-	2	-
MOUNTAIN	2	2	-	2,103	2,619 139	78	24	8	18	1 1	2	-
Mont. Idaho	-	-	-	95	86	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Wyo.		1	-	78	82	4	-	-	1	-	-	-
Colo. N. Mex.	2	:	-	589 272	741 332	8 7	3 2	2	2	-	-	-
Ariz.	-	-	-	495	707	52	13	6	10	-	2	-
Utah Nev.	-	1	-	91 377	117 415	5 2	2	2	5	• -	-	-
	10	12	1			- 96	88	24	28	1	12	17
PACIFIC Wash	19 1	1	-	11,767 560	11,462 958	3	3	7	-	:	1	1
Oreg.	-	-	2	513	633	10	9	2	-	;	1	2
Calif. Alaska	16	10	1	10,234 224	9,365 303	81	73 2	15	26 2	1	10	14
Hawaii	2	1	-	236	203	2	ī	-	-	-	•	-
Guam	U	-	-	-	5	U	ų	U	U	U	-	-
P.R. V.I.	:	:	-	27	233 22	2 1	5	:	-	-	:	:
Pac. Trust Terr.	Ū	-	-	•	36	ú	U	U	U	U	-	-
	_											

TABLE III. Cases of specified notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending January 29, 1983 and January 30, 1982 (4th week)

N: Not notifiable

U: Unavailable

				anuai	y 23, 1	1983 and	Januar	y 30, i	1902 (-	atin we	ek j				
			sles (Rub			Menin- gococcal		Mumps			Pertussis	s		a	
Reporting Area		genous		orted *	Total	Infections	_	· ·		_			_	Rubella	
	1983	Cum. 1983	1983	Cum. 1983	Cum. 1982	Cum. 1983	1983	Cum. 1983	Cum. 1982	1983	Cum. 1983	Cum. 1982	1983	Cum. 1983	Cum. 1982
UNITED STATES	S 5	15	4	6	34	215	109	293	308	19	60	50	18	49	102
NEW ENGLAND Maine) -	-	-	-	2	11	7	15 1	42 7	2	3	4	-	1	5
N.H.	-	-	-	:	-	1	2	6	2	2	-	-	-	-	5
Vt.	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
Mass. R.I.	-	2	-	:	:	3	1	2	27	1	1	2	-	1	-
Conn.	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	4	1 2	1	1	2	-	-	-
MID ATLANTIC Upstate N.Y.	-	-	-	-	11	25	8	14	18	4	13	6	1	2	3
N.Y. City	:	-	-	-	7 3	10 4	2 1	5 2	6 6	2 1	8 1	2 3	ī	1	1 2
N.J.	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	2		3	-	-	:	-
Pa.	-	-	-	-	1	9	3	3	4	1	ĩ	1	-	-	-
E.N. CENTRAL Ohio	-	-	:	-	1	42 21	63 45	153 100	117 60	6	17	16	2	6	13
Ind.	-	-	-	-	-	21	45	100 2	60 6	2	9 2	2	-	1	1
111.	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	6	6	3	3	3	1	1	8
Mich. Wis.	:	-	-	:	1	13	11 1	41 4	36 9	1	1 2	5	1	2 2	1 3
W.N. CENTRAL	-	-	-	-	-	15	10	31	14	-	3	2	3	6	5
Minn.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
lowa Mo.	-	-	-	-	:	3 9	2	17	5 2	-	1	-	-	-	-
N. Dak.	-	-	-	-	2	9	-	-	2	-	1	2	-		2
S. Dak.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebr. Kans.	-	2	:	:	-	3	8	13	7	-	ī	-	3	4	2
S. ATLANTIC		-	2	2	8	40	-			•					
Del.	-	-	2	4	- 8	40	-	10	45 1	2	4	4	-	3	6
Md.	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	-
D.C. Va.		-	1+	t ī	8	7	-	-	i	-	;	-	-	-	÷
W. Va.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 3	4 25	-	1	1	-	1	5
N.C.	-	-			-	12	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	:	-
S.C. Ga.	2	-	1†	「 1 -	-	5 6	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	:	7
Fla.	-	-	-	-	-	5	:	1	2 6	2	3	1	-	1	1
E.S. CENTRAL	-	-	-	-	2	16	2	3	3	-	-	1		1	4
Ky. Tenn.	-	-	-	-	1	6	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	i	4
Ala.	-	-	-	-	1	4 6	1	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Miss.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
W.S. CENTRAL	1	1	-	-	1	19	9	25	12	1	12	1	5	7	10
Ark. La.	2	-	-	:	-	5	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Okla.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Tex.	1	1	-	-	1	13	9	24	10	-	11	1	5	7	10
MOUNTAIN	-	-	-	-	-	7	3	8	9	4	6	4	-	2	3
Mont. Idaho	:	-	-	-	-	2	-	÷	1	1	ĩ	-	-	-	1
Wyo.	-	-		-	-	-	-	1	2	:	-	-	-	-	ī
Colo.	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	2	2	1	-	-	
N. Mex. Ariz.	-	-	-	:	-	1	3	-3	-	1	3	2	-	-	-
Utah	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	3	3 1	-	2	1	-	2	1
Nev.	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	i	-	-	-	-	-	-
PACIFIC Wash.	4	14	2	4	9	40	?	34	48	-	2	12	7	21	53
Oreg.	-	-	-	-	-	13 3	1	4	12	-	-	2	-	•	1
Calif.	4	13	2†		8	22	6	25	36	-	2	2 8	7	21	51
Alaska Hawaii	:	1	-	-	ī	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	- 21	-
Guam	U	-	U	-	-	-		•		-	-	-	-	-	1
P.R.	-	-			5	2	U 5	11	1 2	U -	-	-	U	-	1
V.I.		2	1†		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Pac. Trust Terr.	U	-	U	-		-	U	-	-	U	-	-	Ű	-	-

TABLE III. (Cont.'d). Cases of specified notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending January 29, 1983 and January 30, 1982 (4th week)

*For measles only, imported cases includes both out-of-state and international importations.

[†]International [§]Out-of-state

		Januar	y 29, 1983	and Jan	uary 30, 1	982 (4th	week)		
Reporting Area	Syphilis (Primary &	(Civilian) Secondary)	Toxic- shock Syndrome	Tuber	culosis	Tula- remia	Typhoid Fever	Typhus Fever (Tick-borne) (RMSF)	Rabies, Animal
	Cum. 1983	Cum. 1982	1983	1983	Cum. 1983	Cum. 1983	Cum. 1983	Cum. 1983	Cum. 1983
UNITED STATES	2,646	2,577	12	387	1,352	9	20	6	307
NEW ENGLAND Maine	74 2	39	-	4	19	-	1	-	-
N.H. Vt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mass.	50	28	-	1	6	-	1	-	-
R.I. Conn.	1 21	3 8	-	3	4 9	-	-	-	:
MID ATLANTIC	277	360		69	268	-	5	-	10
Upstate N.Y.	13	26	-	14	56	-	2	-	7
N.Y. City N.J.	168 53	248 35		20 23	95 60	-	3	-	
Pa.	43	51	-	12	57	-	-	-	3
E.N. CENTRAL	115	141	5	71	217	-	2	-	19
Ohio Ind.	42 22	14 20	4	17 9	28 26	-	1	-	4
Ht.	25	83	-	27	113	-	-	-	5
Mich. Wis.	16 10	15 9	1	16 2	41 9	-	1	-	10
W.N. CENTRAL	28	52	-	19	41	4	-	2	39
Minn.	16	11	-	2	3	-	-	-	7
lowa Mo.	2 7	1 32	-	1 14	8 24	4	-	2	13 8
N. Dak.		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
S. Dak. Nebr.	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2
Kans.	2	7	-	i	3	-	•	-	6
S. ATLANTIC	700	728	-	91	313	2	3	-	122
Del. Md.	5 34	2 52	-	14	1 70	1	-	-	56
D.C.	38	43	-	4	11	-	-	-	-
Va. W. Va.	53 2	50 2	-	13 4	15 14	1	2 1	-	52 5
N.C.	75	59	-	7	9	-	-	-	-
S.C. Ga.	52 124	44 150	-	5 17	32 50	•	-	-	2 5
Fla.	317	326	-	27	111	-	-	-	2
E.S. CENTRAL	192	157	2	31	126	-	-	3	23
Ky. Tenn.	11 50	9 25	-	8 6	29 42	-	-	1	6 14
Ala	89	51	2	13	42		-	2	3
Miss.	42	72	-	4	13	-	-	•	-
W.S. CENTRAL Ark.	698 9	734 20	-	28	81 2	2	-	-	40 7
La.	157	126	-	17	19	2	-	-	1
Okla. Tex.	20	15		-	20	-	-	-	5
	512	573		20	40		-	-	27
MOUNTAIN Mont.	62 2	58	2	18 2	51 5	1	-	-	19
ldaho	ī	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	18
Wyo. Colo.	1 10	3 23	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
N. Mex.	28	15	-	5	10	1	-	-	-
Ariz. Utah	14	1 2	-	10	30	-	-	-	1
Nev.	5	13		1	2	-	-	-	-
PACIFIC	500	308	3	56	236	-	9	1	35
Wash. Oreg.	2	11	•	4	8	-	-	-	-
Calif.	5 488	16 273	3	3 46	12 202	-	- 9	1	35
Alaska Hawaii	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	:	-
	7	7	-	3	14	-	-	-	-
Guam P.R.	-	32	U	U 13	34	-	-	-	-
V.I.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Pac. Trust Terr.	-	-	U	U	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE III. (Cont.'d). Cases of specified notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending January 29, 1983 and January 30, 1982 (4th week)

U: Unavailable

TABLE IV. Deaths in 121 U.S. cities,* week ending January 29, 1983 (4th week)

Peporting AreaAll Ages ≥ 65 45.6425.441.24<1			All Caus	es, By A	ge (Year	s)					All Cause	es, By A	ge (Year:	5)		
Boston, Mass. 184 119 45 7 5 21 Attanta, Ga. 137 72 46 13 4 2 Battimore, Mass. 35 28 7 - - 5 Battimore, Mathing, Fa 109 43 8 5 9 Cambridge, Mass. 35 28 7 - - 5 Charlotte, NC 77 39 31 1 2 4 Lowell, Mass. 36 38 6 7 - - 7 Richmon, Va 89 52 26 3 5 3 New Bedford, Mass. 32 24 6 2 - 1 Streptenborg, Fla 18 88 18 5 3 - 2 10 14 1 2 10 14 1 1 10 Washnrighton, Del 28 16 7 3 - - 10 Washnrighton, Del 28 16 7 <th>Reporting Area</th> <th></th> <th>≥65</th> <th>45-64</th> <th>25-44</th> <th>1-24</th> <th><1</th> <th>P&I** Total</th> <th>Reporting Area</th> <th></th> <th>≥65</th> <th>45-64</th> <th>25-44</th> <th>1-24</th> <th><1</th> <th>P&I** Total</th>	Reporting Area		≥65	45-64	25-44	1-24	<1	P&I** Total	Reporting Area		≥65	45-64	25-44	1-24	<1	P&I** Total
Boston, Mass. 184 119 45 8 7 5 21 Atlanta, Ga. 137 72 46 13 4 2 Dardbroger, Mass. 37 28 7 - - - 5 Baltmore, Mc 177 30 45 5 9 Lowell, Mass. 32 16 7 - - - 5 Charlotte, NC 33 8 18 6 - - - 10 Mam, Tial 101 66 24 5 3 14 3 1 72 48 28 3 - 2 7 1 11 Norrester, Mass 12 10 1 - 1 10 Norrester, Mass 12 10 1 - 1 10 10 10 10 17 2 11 1 1 10 10 10 10 10 1 10 10 10 1 1	NEW ENGLAND	724	506	156	34	14	14	69	S. ATLANTIC	1,314	781	365	80	35	53	65
Cambridge, Mass. 35. 28. 7				45	8	7	5	21						4	2	1
Fail Rurk Mass 27 21 6					6	3	1					43		5	9	3
Hentford, Conn. 65 38 18 16 6 1 2 1 Miami, Fia. 101 66 24 8 - 3 Lynn, Mass. 13 15 3		35			-	-	-							2	4	3
Lovel, Mass 23 16 7 2 Lovel, Mass 23 16 7 2 New Bedford, Mass 32 24 6 New Jest, Common 81 45 9 New Bedford, Mass 32 24 6 New Jest, Common 81 45 9 New Jest, NJ 44 123 15 1 1 1 1 New Jest, NJ 44 123 15 1 1 1 1 New Jest, NJ 44 123 15 1 1 1 1 New Jest, NJ 44 123 15 1 1 1 1 New Jest, NJ 44 123 15 1 1 1 1 New Jest, NJ 45 30 3 2 1 New Jest, NJ 45 30 3 2 1 New Jest, NJ 45 30 3 2 3 Montignomer, Ala 39 26 6 1 3 3 Jest, San Attorne, NJ 44 123 15 1 1 3 Jest, San Attorne, NJ 44 123 15 1 3 Jest, San Attorne, NJ 44 123 15 1 3 Jest, San Attorne, NJ 44 123 15 1 3 Jest, San Attorne, Tes, 131 692 275 87 34 4 New Jest, NJ 453 30 4 4 4 Helphan, Patron, NJ 43 30 7 4					Ē	1	2							•		13 4
Lynn, Mass. 18 15 3					-	2	-							1	7	4
New Haven, Conn. 61 45 9 4 1 2 4 St. Petersburg, Fia. 113 89 18 3 1 2 Somerviel, Mass. 13 10 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 1 - - - - - 1 1 3 3 1 2 4 3 3 1 2 4 3 3 1 2 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 3 3 3 3 3 4 3 1 3 4 3 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 3					-	-	-								3	8
Providence, RI, 68 48 13 4 1 2 6 Tampa, Fig. 96 58 26 5 3 4 4 Springfield, Mass 12 10 1 - 1 - 1 1 Waterbury, Conn, 33 28 4 1 - 2 2 Worester, Mass 71 51 17 2 - 1 11 Bindington, D.E. 262 139 78 25 61 44 Witmington, D.E. 262 139 78 25 61 44 Witmington, D.E. 263 16 7 3 3 - 2 2 Albary, N.Y. 45 12 3 - 1 11 Bindington, D.E. 264 16 7 3 4 27 27 Albary, N.Y. 45 12 3 - 2 3 - 2 Albary, N.Y. 45 12 3 - 2 3 - 2 Albary, N.Y. 41 12 3 15 1 1 1 1 Korwille, Tenn, 48 35 10 3 - 2 Burffal, N.Y. 147 104 27 2 4 10 12 Mingtomer, Ala 39 26 6 1 3 3 Burffal, N.Y. 147 104 27 2 4 10 12 Mingtomer, Ala 39 26 6 1 3 3 Burffal, N.Y. 147 104 27 1 3 1 5 4 7 69 Neward, N.J. 43 20 110 1 - 1 3 Neward, N.J. 43 21 13 3 4 47 69 WS CENTRAL 1,131 692 275 87 34 42 2 Paterson, N.J. 44 33 5 3 - 3 3 Paterson, N.J. 44 33 6 3 - 3 3 Paterson, N.J. 44 30 4 4 Paterson, N.J. 44 23 61 1 4 2 1 Prinbladlpha, Pat 70 44 19 4 1 2 2 Paterson, N.J. 44 30 4 4 Elizabetr, N.Y. 125 91 22 4 5 3 6 Fort Worth, Tex. 81 41 5 - 1 Rochester, N.Y. 13 63 0 4 1 Syreauce, N.Y. 96 64 28 3 - 1 - New Orleans, La 125 71 39 9 1 2 4 New Orleans, La 125 71 39 9 1 2 4 New Orleans, La 125 71 39 9 1 2 4 New Orleans, La 125 71 39 9 1 2 4 New Orleans, La 125 71 39 9 1 2 4 Concester, N.Y. 41 31 6 3 - 1 - 1 Syreauce, N.Y. 96 64 28 3 - 1 - New Orleans, La 125 71 39 9 1 2 4 Concester, N.Y. 41 31 6 3 - 1 - 2 New Orleans, La 125 71 39 9 1 2 4 Concester, N.Y. 41 31 6 3 - 1 1 Syreauce, N.Y. 41 31 6 3 - 1 1 Syreauce, N.Y. 41 31 7 3 7 2 Concester, N.Y. 41 31 7 3 7 1 New Orleans, La 125 71 39 9 1 2 4 Concester, N.Y. 41 31 7 3 7 1 New Orleans, La 125 71 35 15 1 4 1 1 New Orleans, La 125 71 39 9 1 2 4 Concester, N.Y. 41 31 7 3 7 2 Sart 10, Paters, NY. 41 31 7 3 7 1 New Orleans, La 125 71 34 1 2 - 5 New Orleans, La 125 71 34 1 2 1 New Orleans, La 125 71 34 1 2 1 New Orleans, La 125 71 34 1 2						-	-		Savannah, Ga.					-	2	8
Somerville, Mass 12 10 1 - 1 - 1 Washington, D.C. 262 16 7 3 - - Waterbuy, Conn. 33 28 4 1 - - 2 Winnington, D.C. 262 16 7 3 - - Worrester, Mass. 71 51 17 2 - 1 1 5 CENTRAL 760 469 203 34 2 2 - - Louwville, Ky. 46 35 1 3 3 4 1 2 3 2 1 1 1 1 1 1																4
Springfield, Mass 34 25 7 1 - 1 11 Witmington, Dat. 26 6 7 3 - - Waterbury, Conn. 33 28 4 - - 1 11 ES.CENTRAL 760 469 203 34 27 27 Witerbury, Conn. 33 28 4 10 12 ES.CENTRAL 760 469 203 34 27 27 Albary, NYTC 2,723 18,22 600 161 54 86 123 55 5 8 34 14 23 5 5 5 8 Marghan, Renn. 135 36 5 1 1 1 10 13 34 47 69 201 1 1 1 113 66 6 1 3 34 42 3 4 47 69 201 13 34 42 34 4 7 <td>Providence, H.I.</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>4</td> <td></td> <td>2</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>7</td>	Providence, H.I.				4		2									7
Waterbury, Con. 33 28 4 1 - 1					-		- i							0	14	8 2
Worcester, Mass. 71 51 17 2 - 1 11 ES. CENTRAL miningham, Ala 117 74 469 203 34 27 27 MID ATLANTIC 2.723 1,822 600 161 54 86 123 Chattanooga, Tenn. 69 36 29 2 - 2 Allentown, Pa. 15 12 3 - - - - Louisville, Ky. 154 10 3 - - - Louisville, Ky. 154 10 12 Mobile, Ala 39 26 14 2 8 4 2 3 - - - Louisville, Ky. 156 13 3 - - - Louisville, Ky. 156 13 4 2 - - - - Louisville, Ky. 156 14 4 2 - - - - - - - - - - - -					•	-			winnington, Dei.			,	5	-	•	-
MID ATLANTIC 2.7.2 1.822 600 181 54 86 123 Chartamoogi, Tenn. 69 36 29 2 - 2 Allentown, Pa 15 12 3 - - - - - Louisville, Ky. 156 10 3 3 3 14 12 3 - - - 3 Mobile, Ala 53 34 14 2 3 - - - 3 Mobile, Ala 53 34 14 2 3 - - - 3 Neshrifter Tenn. 102 13 5 - - 3 Neshrifter Tenn. 102 13 5 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - </td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>-</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td>E.S. CENTRAL</td> <td>760</td> <td></td> <td>203</td> <td>34</td> <td>27</td> <td>27</td> <td>42</td>						-	1		E.S. CENTRAL	760		203	34	27	27	42
Albany, N.Y. Abs. Partial Parit Partial Partial									Birmingham, Ala.			31		4		2
Allentöwn, Pa Buffalo, N. Y. Buffalo, N. Buffalo, N. B								123						-	2	5
Buffalo, N.Y. 147 104 27 2 4 10 12 Memphis, Tem. 176 96 55 12 8 4 Carden, N.J. 41 23 15 1 1 1 1 Elizabeth, N.J. 35 30 3 2 3 Jersey City, N.J. 54 39 10 4 - 1 1 Jersey City, N.J. 54 39 10 4 - 1 1 Jersey City, N.J. 54 39 10 4 - 1 1 New Nr, N.J. 43 21 13 5 1 3 - 4 Phaterson, N.J. 44 33 5 3 - 3 3 Baton Rouge, La 22 12 7 3 Phiadelphia, Pa + 226 143 60 11 4 8 12 Corpus Christi, Tex. 61 41 12 3 1 4 Breading, Pa + 326 31 8 4 2 - Phiadelphia, Pa + 226 143 60 11 4 8 12 Corpus Christi, Tex. 61 41 12 3 1 4 Breading, Pa + 34 30 4 4 Elizabeth, N.Y. 125 12 2 4 5 3 6 Elizabeth, N.Y. 125 12 2 4 5 3 6 Schenctady, N.Y. 30 21 8 1 2 Schenctady, N.Y. 30 21 8 1 2 Schenctady, N.Y. 30 21 8 1 2 Schenctady, N.Y. 30 21 8 1 2 Vokers, N.Y. 41 31 6 3 - 1 2 Vokers, N.Y. 41 31 6 3 - 1 2 Corpus Christi, Tex. 61 41 11 11 8 3 8 Schenctady, N.Y. 30 21 8 1 2 Houston, Tex. 40 111 11 8 3 8 Schenctady, N.Y. 30 21 8 1 2 Vokers, N.Y. 41 31 6 3 - 1 2 Corbus Christi, Tex. 10 11 11 8 3 8 Schenctady, N.Y. 30 21 8 1 2 Vokers, N.Y. 41 31 6 3 - 1 2 Corbus Christi, Tex. 10 11 18 13 4 Territon, N.J. 39 22 - 5 7 35 55 141 74 92 117 Vokers, N.Y. 41 31 6 3 - 1 2 Corbission, Tex. 41 10 12 8 12 4 Corbission, Tex. 41 10 12 8 12 4 Corbission, Tex. 41 10 12 8 12 4 Corbission, Tex. 41 10 12 8 12 2 Corbission, Tex. 51 31 8 1 15 2 9 3 Deriver, Corbo 149 83 42 16 6 1 Las Vegas, Nev. 73 46 22 4 - 1 Corbission, Mia 24 16 5 1 Satt Lake City, Utah 42 22 11 5 2 2 Corbission, Wis 143 105 34 4 2 4 10 Deriver, Corbo 16 15 1 Satt Lake City, Utah 42 22 11 5 2 2 San Jace Carlif. 74 16 2 15 10 2 31 10 3 3 Satt Lake City, Utah 42 22 11 5 2 2 San Jace Carlif. 74 16 21 25 7 3 4 12 1 San Jace Carlif. 74 16 22 5 7 1 4 1 Corbission, Wis 143 105 34 4 2 2 PACIFIC 1872 1.278 404 102 49 38 Berkeley, Cailf. 19 13 3 3 Satt Lake City, Utah 42 22 11 5 2 2 San Jace Carlif. 74 16 22 15 1 1 Carlianapolis, Mich 68 53 9 1 3 2 1 - San Jace Cailf. 74 16 21 21 5 3 4 2 San Jace Cailf. 74 16					3	2	3	-						2	-	2
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Ere, Pat 39 26 11 1 1 - 1 3 Nashvile Ten. 102 64 23 4 4 7 Nashvile Ten. 102 64 23 1 4 Nashvile Ten. 102 64 23 1 4 Nashvile Ten. 102 64 28 1 - 1 1 New Oftens, La 125 71 39 9 2 4 Screator, N. 1 8 13 4 1 - 1 1 New Oftens, La 125 71 39 9 2 4 Streetens, La 125 13 8 1 1 5 2 9 3 Colo. Spring, Colo 34 25 8 - 1 - 1 Derver, Colo 149 83 42 16 6 1 1 1 Commat, Onio 20 21 21 51 3 18 1 1 2 - 3 Colo. Spring, Colo 34 25 8 - 1 - 2 Streetens, Net. 10 10 24 9 38 4 10 Streetens, Net. 10 10 24 - 11 5 13 8 7 5 Paterol, Met. 131 7 2 8 7 2 2 - 4 Nodelso, Net. 10 16 31 7 7 3 2 - 4 Paterol, Met. 131 7 2 8 7 2 2 - 4 Nodelso, Net. 141 22 7 7 7 3 4 Paterol, Met. 131 7 2 8 7 2 2 - 4 Nodelso, Net. 141 10 1 - 4 Nodelso, Net. 141 10 1 - 4 Streetens, Net. 141 10 1 - 4 Streetens, Colo 149 85 7 2 7 7 3 4 Paterol, Met. 131 7 8 7 8 7 7 7 4 4 2 2 - 1 7 Nodelso, Net. 5 1 34 1 0 5 - 2 2 San Jee, Calif 15 1							:								3	i
N.Y. City, N.Y 1.552 1.017 341 113 34 47 69 W.S. CENTRAL 1.131 692 275 87 34 42 Paterson, N.J. 44 33 5 3 - 3 3 Baton Rouge La 22 12 7 3 - - - Austin, Tex. 45 31 8 4 2 - - - Austin, Tex. 41 12 3 14 55 5 - - - - 4 11 18 4 2 2 Dalas, Tex. 50 31 144 54 18 6 9 ElPaso Tex. 56 34 15 5 - 1 11 18 8 8 57 35 35 - 1 2 11 11 18 3 3 3 36 7 7 35 15 13 4 - 1 11 11 11 18 36 30 11 11 11 11 11 <t< td=""><td>Erie, Pa.†</td><td>39</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>-</td><td>1</td><td></td><td></td><td>102</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>5</td></t<>	Erie, Pa.†	39				-	1			102						5
Newark, N.J. 43 21 13 5 1 3 - Austin, Tex. 45 31 8 4 2 - Phiateon, N.J. 44 33 5 3 3 - Baton Rouge, La 22 12 12 7 3 - Phiateophia, Pat 226 143 60 11 4 8 12 Corpus Christ, Tax. 61 41 12 3 1 4 Dallas, Fex. 231 144 56 5 6 34 15 5 - 1 Elepso, Tex. 56 34 15 5 - 1 Elepso, Tex. 41 11 11 8 38 Screenetavy, NY. 30 21 8 - - 1 San Antono, Tex. 212 136 64 102 64 28 9 - 1 Use, Okia. 102 64 51 2 15 21 12 144						-										
Paterson, N.J. 44 Philadelphi, Pa + 226 Philadelphi, Pa + 226 Philadelphi, Pa + 226 Philadelphi, Pa + 226 Philadelphi, Pa + 276 Schenectady, N.Y. 30 Schenectady, Schene, Schene, Schene, Schen								69		1,131					42	44
Philadelphia, Pa t 226 1 43 60 11 4 8 12 Corpus Christi, Tex. 61 41 12 3 1 4 54 86 9 Preading, Pa t 34 30 4 4 2 Pollas, Tex. 56 34 15 5 - 1 Dochester, N 125 91 22 4 5 3 6 Fort Worth, Tex. 99 61 19 10 6 3 Schenectady, N.Y. 30 21 2 4 1 2 Stranton, Pa t 29 25 4 1 1 Syracuse, N 2 6 64 28 3 - 1 - 1 Trenton, N.J. 39 27 8 1 2 1 1 Yonkers, N.Y. 41 31 6 3 - 1 2 Vite, N.Y. 18 13 4 1 1 EN CENTRAL 2,405 1,543 555 141 74 92 117 Atron. Ohio 61 37 21 13 3 - 3 Chicago, Ill 476 283 118 31 15 29 3 Chicago, Ill 476 283 118 31 15 29 3 Dever, Colo. 149 83 42 16 6 1 Chicago, Ill 476 283 118 31 15 29 3 Dever, Colo. 149 83 42 16 6 1 Las Vegas, Nev. 73 46 22 4 - 1 Chicago, Ill 476 283 118 31 15 29 3 Dever, Colo. 149 83 42 16 6 1 Chicago, Ill 476 283 11 32 12 5 13 87 7 Ogen, Utah 25 10 6 13 1 8 4 1 Devisit, Mich. 616 53 9 4 6 6 Phoemix, Arz. 159 106 31 8 4 10 Chicago, Ill 476 283 118 31 15 29 3 Dever, Colo. 149 83 42 16 6 1 Las Vegas, Nev. 73 46 22 4 - 1 Colo. Springs, Colo. 34 25 8 - 1 - Devisit, Mich. 616 53 9 4 6 6 Phoemix, Arz. 159 106 31 8 4 10 Chicago, Ill 476 283 11 32 12 2 Carton, Ohio 131 76 36 9 4 6 6 Phoemix, Arz. 159 106 31 8 4 10 Carton, Mich. 61 53 9 1 3 2 5 Satt Lake City, Utah 42 22 11 5 2 2 Satt Lake City, Utah 42 22 11 5 2 2 Carton, Ariz. 105 66 25 10 - 4 Tusso, Calif. 19 13 3 3 Satt Lake City, Utah 42 22 11 5 2 2 Carton, Ariz. 105 66 25 10 - 4 Tusso, Calif. 19 13 3 3 2 Phoemix, Ariz. 105 66 25 10 - 4 For Wayne, Ind. 51 35 10 5 1 - 2 Pasaten, Calif. 19 13 3 2 Satt Lake City, Utah 42 22 11 5 2 - New Central, Ill 33 11 2 - 5 7 South Bond, Ind. 39 28 7 2 2 - 4 WN CENTRAL 762 524 156 35 21 26 38 San Francisco, Calif. 19 13 3 4 - San Jagens, Calif. 19 21 2 2 2 - - 4 Voungstown, Ohio 5 48 13 2 1 1 - San Jagens, Calif. 19 21 2 2 2 - - 4 Voungstown, Ohio 5 48 13 2 1 1 - San Jagens, Calif. 19 21 2 3 - - 1 2 San Fr						1		÷						2	-	-
Pittsburgh Pa f7044194122Dails Tex231144541869Reading Pa343044EP Reso Tex5634155-1Reading Pa343021812EP Reso Tex5634155-1Reading Pa34302181211063Schenectady, N.Y.3021812111111838Syracuse, N.Y.9664283-1-New Orieans, La1257139924Tirenton, N.J.392781211Sarantonio, Tex.21136451911Utica, N.Y.1813411Shreveport, La57351534-Charlon, Ohio37211333Colo. Springs, Colo.14983421661-Charlon, Ohio37211513875Derver, Colo.1498342166111Charlon, Ohio10170197232SattLavis, New, Colo.14983<							3							-	-	-
Reading, Pa. 34 30 4 - - - 4 EP Paso, Tex 56 34 15 5 - 1 Bochester, NY 30 21 8 - - 1 2 Houston, Tex 41 11 11 18 3 8 Screentor, Pat 29 25 4 - - 1 Houston, Tex 41 11 11 8 3 8 Stranton, Pat 29 25 4 - - 1 Houston, Tex 41 11 11 8 3 8 1 - 1 Hew Orleans, La 125 71 39 9 2 4 . 1 Hew Orleans, La 125 71 35 15 3 4 - Tufsa, Okia 102 64 28 9 - 1 12 A A - Tufsa, Okia 102 64 28 9 - 1 - A A - - - A - 1																6
Rochester, N.Y. 125 91 22 4 5 3 6 Fort Worth, Tex. 99 61 19 10 6 3 8 Schenetady, N.Y. 30 21 8 - - 1 2 Howston, Tex. 41 11 11 8 3 8 Stratuse, N.Y. 96 64 28 3 - 1 Numew Orieans, La 125 71 39 9 2 4 Utics, N.Y. 18 13 4 1 - 1 Shreveport, La 57 35 15 3 4 - 1 Shreveport, La 57 35 15 3 4 - 1 Shreveport, La 57 35 15 3 4 - 21 MOUNTAIN 686 430 167 52 15 21 21 Exn CENTRAL 2,405 1,543 555 141 74 92 117 MOUNTAIN 686 430 167 52 15 21 21 21					-									-		2
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Utica, NY. 18 13 4 1 - - 1 Shreveport, La 57 35 15 3 4 - Yonkers, NY. 41 31 6 3 - 1 2 Tuisa, Okia. 102 64 28 9 - 1 E.N. CENTRAL 2,405 1,543 555 141 74 92 117 MOUNTAIN 686 430 167 52 15 21 Akron, Ohio 37 21 13 3 - - 3 Colo, Springs, Colo 34 25 8 - 1 - Derver, Colo 149 83 42 16 6 1 1 Derver, Colo 149 83 42 16 6 1 1 1 Derver, Colo 149 83 42 4 6 1 1 1 Derver, Colo, 149 83 42 10 1 10 2 2 1 15 1 - 2 2 11 15 1 16 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>-</td> <td></td> <td>-</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>2</td>						-		-								2
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* Mortality data in this table are voluntarily reported from 121 cities in the United States, most of which have populations of 100,000 or more. A death is reported by the place of its occurrence and by the week that the death certificate was filed. Fetal deaths are not included.

** Pneumonia and influenza

+ Because of changes in reporting methods in these 4 Pennsylvania cities, these numbers are partial counts for the current week. Complete counts will be available in 4 to 6 weeks. †† Total includes unknown ages.

Epidemiologic Notes and Reports

Noise-Induced Hearing Loss in Fire Fighters — New York

In October 1980, the International Association of Fire Fighters asked the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) to evaluate reported hearing loss from noise exposure in fire-fighting operations at the Newburgh Fire Department, Newburgh, New York. Audiometric evaluation of 53 of the 55 full-time fire fighters by an outside consultant had detected hearing losses.

In February 1981, NIOSH surveyed noise exposures of the fire fighters at this department (1). Noise levels emitted by sirens and fire engines during simulated response calls ranged from 99 dBA* to 116 dBA at various riding positions on the vehicles; measurements were obtained by using a General Radio 1982 sound level meter.[†] These were later taped and analyzed. The 8-hour time-weighted average (TWA) noise exposures of 16 fire fighters during their regular activities over a 2-day period ranged from 62.8 dBA to 85.3 dBA;[§] these noise measurements were obtained by using Metrosonics dB-301/562 Metrologger dosimeters.

In June 1981, using Gradson-Stadler 1703 B self-recording audiometers, NIOSH conducted audiometric evaluations of 54 of these fire fighters. An average hearing loss of 61.8 decibels at 6000 Hz was found for the five fire fighters over 50 years of age, each of whom had nearly 30 years of service. Non-occupational causes of high-frequency hearing loss were not identified.

Reported by Physical Agents Effects Br, Div of Biomedical and Behavioral Science, Hazard Evaluations and Technical Assistance Br, Div of Surveillance, Hazard Evaluations, and Field Studies, NIOSH, CDC.

Editorial Note: The NIOSH evaluation verified the high-frequency hearing losses reported in the initial audiometric evaluation of these fire fighters. The NIOSH environmental survey, in which personal noise dosimeters were used, was conducted on 2 days when no fires and two false alarms occurred; however, simulated runs were made to study the noise intensities normally encountered on the fire vehicles. On the basis of the limited noise survey and the 5-year average number of fire calls in a 40-hour workweek, these fire fighters would average less than 1.5 hours per week of exposure to noise in the range of 99 dBA to 116 dBA. Based on an extension of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration 8-hour TWA noise exposure limit of 90 dBA to a 24-hour TWA of 82 dBA, only two of the 16 fire fighters' 8-hour TWA exposures exceeded the 24-hour exposure limit. Even though the TWA noise exposures do not seem great enough to cause the observed hearing losses, the noise intensities during the simulated and false-alarm runs were high. Noise was not measured during actual fire fighting, but the audiograms point to noise overexposure.

A similar study of hearing loss in fire fighters, conducted at the Los Angeles City Fire Department (2,3), produced results comparable to those of the NIOSH study. The noise levels reported in Los Angeles were more intense than those found in Newburgh; differences in the measurement techniques used in the two surveys may account for these discrepancies. Additional studies are planned.

^{*}Decibels measured on the A-weighting scale.

[†]Use of trade names is for identification only and does not imply endorsement by the Centers for Disease Control or the Public Health Service.

 $^{^{}m \$NIOSH}$ currently recommends a maximum 85 dBA level for an 8-hour TWA noise exposure.

Hearing Loss - Continued

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- Reischl U, Hanks TG, Reischl P. Occupational related fire fighter hearing loss. Am Ind Hyg Assoc J 1981;42:656-62.
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Tuberculosis — California

California recorded 4,520 new tuberculosis cases in 1981, for a rate of 18.7 per 100,000 population, compared with a national rate of 11.9/100,000. Since special tuberculosis hospitals and sanitoria no longer exist, tuberculosis may now be seen by any health care provider or clinic. Following are two examples in which the disease was not initially considered.

Case 1: On November 19, 1982, a 39-year-old Chinese-speaking housewife was discovered to have laboratory-confirmed (sputum and culture positive) pulmonary tuberculosis. She had immigrated from Burma in 1972, and, at that time, her chest x-ray was normal. Throughout the summer of 1982, she felt unwell and developed fever and some weight loss. She sought medical advice in July, but no diagnosis was established. Her symptoms persisted, and she presented again in September with an eight-pound weight loss, a frequent cough, and fatigue. Again no diagnosis was established, and she was given vitamins. In early November, her cough became productive of heavy sputum. She returned to her physician later that month after a 2-year-old child she was tending was found on routine examination to have a significant tuberculin skin test. This child was subsequently admitted to a hospital with pleurisy and x-ray findings compatible with tuberculosis; the child was started on therapy.

Investigation revealed that the woman tended four or five children each day. Three other children in this group (ages 2½ years, 3 years, and 21 months) were found to have significant skin test reactions and had x-ray findings compatible with pulmonary tuberculosis. All three are being treated as patients. One other child also under her care had a significant reaction to purified protein derivative (PPD) and was placed on isoniazid (INH). In addition, her own children (ages 5, 11, and 15 years) and her husband had significant reactions to PPD and were placed on INH.

Case 2: The second patient is a 38-year-old native of the Philippines whose father had died of tuberculosis during the patient's childhood. This patient had a significant PPD reaction before his arrival in the United States in 1969. He underwent a renal transplant 20 months ago, and because of problems with chronic rejection, continues on immunosuppressive medication. He did not take INH at the time of surgery. On December 5, 1982, he was admitted to a hospital with productive cough, night sweats, fever and chills, and a progressive weight loss of 25 pounds during the past 2-3 months. On admission, his posterior pharynx was erythematous, and the tonsils were ulcerated and covered with a whitish exudate. Chest x-ray showed several cavities, and numerous acid-fast bacilli (AFB) were found on sputum smear. Culture was subsequently positive. AFB were also recovered in large numbers from the tonsils. He was placed on triple drug therapy and a week later, was discharged home as improved.

In the 2 months before his hospitalization, the patient had sought medical attention several times. Antibiotics for 'flu' were prescribed on one visit, and on a subsequent visit in November, he received Nystatin for a presumed fungus infection of mouth and tonsils.

Editorial Note: Refugees from Southeast Asia and other immigrants from Asia, Latin America, and the Pacific Basin are coming to California in large numbers. This trend can be ex-

Tuberculosis - Continued

pected to continue. Tuberculosis must be considered in these patients who come from high incidence areas and present with cough and fever. Although the risk of developing current tuberculosis is greatest during the first few years after arrival, these persons remain at higher risk of developing current tuberculosis than the general population.

Reported in California Morbidity, January 14, 1983.

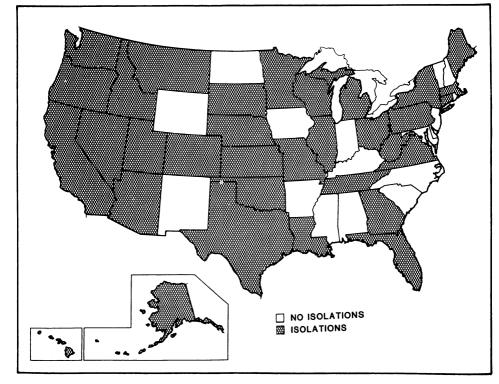
Update: Influenza Virus Activity — United States, Canada

United States: Through January 28, 1983, 33 states in all areas of the country have reported influenza virus isolations from residents (Figure 3). Almost all isolates have been type A(H3N2) virus, related to the A/Bangkok/I/79 component of currently available vaccine. Type A(H1N1) virus was identified from sporadic cases in two locations—Chicago, Illinois, and San Bernadino, California. Type B influenza virus has been identified from sporadic cases in Houston, Texas, and Canton, Ohio.

For the third consecutive week this season, deaths attributed to pneumonia and influenza (P & I) were elevated in 121 U.S. cities for the week ending January 28. The ratio of P & I deaths to total deaths was 5.2, compared with 4.9 the previous week.

Canada: Influenza cases have now been reported by most provinces. Laboratory-

FIGURE 3. Influenza type A virus isolations by state through January 28, 1983 – United States, 1982-1983 season



Influenza – Continued

confirmed influenza A/Bangkok activity has been reported by British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Labrador, and Northwest Territories. As of January 7, 1983, 133 isolates and 91 seroconversions of influenza A/Bangkok-like (H3N2) had been reported by the provinces. By contrast, as of January 7, 1982, one isolate and seven seroconversions of influenza type A virus—some Bangkok-like and others Brazil-like—had been reported.

Reported by J Baxa, Ohio State Dept of Health; L Blouse, MD, U.S. School Aerospace Medicine, San Antonio, Texas; Respective State Epidemiologists and Laboratory Directors; Canada Diseases Weekly Report, January 15, 1983;9:3; Communicable Disease Div, Bureau of Epidemiology, Laboratory Centre for Disease Control, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada; Consolidated Surveillance Activity, Epidemiology Program Office, WHO Collaborating Center for Influenza, Influenza Br, Statistics Br, Div of Viral Diseases, Center for Infectious Diseases, CDC.

Erratum: Vol. 31, No. 40

p. 542. In the article, "Sporotrichosis Associated with Wisconsin Sphagnum Moss," JF Stoebig, Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene, should have been included in the credits on p. 543.

The Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report is prepared by the Centers for Disease Control, Atlanta, Georgia, and distributed by the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia. The data in this report are provisional, based on weekly reports 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.

The editor welcomes accounts of interesting cases, outbreaks, environmental hazards, or other public health problems of current interest to health officials. Such reports and any other matters pertaining to editorial or other textual considerations should be addressed to: ATTN: Editor, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, Centers for Disease Control, Atlanta, Georgia 30333.

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