U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare

Public Health Service

Bureau of State Services

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CENTER
POLIOMYELITIS SURVEILLANCE UNIT
50 Seventh St., N.E.
Atlanta 23, Ga.

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION SURVEY
ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MISSOURI
SEPTEMBER, 1959

Conducted by the St. Louis County Health Department Dr. C. Howe Eller, Commissioner

In cooperation with

Mr. Thomas C. Dundon, Director of Vital Statistics, the Division of Health of Missouri

Dr. E.A. Belden, Communicable Disease Consultant, the Division of Health of Missouri

Dr. Richard G. Cornell, Chief, Laboratory and Field Station Statistics Unit, Communicable Disease Center

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A survey of the vaccination status of several areas of St. Louis County was conducted by the St. Louis County Health Department, C. Howe Eller, M.D., D.P.H., Commissioner, in August, 1959. The survey was planned with consultation by Dr. Richard G. Cornell of the Statistics Section, Communicable Disease Center, and Thomas Dundon, Director, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Missouri Division of Health, and was directed by Dr. John Glidewell, Director of Research, St. Louis County Health Department. Nurses, sanitarians and clerical staff from the Department volunteered to serve as interviewers.

St. Louis County is located immediately adjacent to St. Louis City and comprises 497 square miles. The county is characterized by its numerous municipalities (ninety-eight) which have resulted largely from its rapid growth in population. In 1920 the population of the county was 100,000; today its population is estimated to be well over 600,000.

The Survey Sample

Nine areas were designated for survey and were chosen on the basis of being representative of (1) urban, suburban and rural areas; (2) socioeconomic levels of the population ranging from high income to low income groups; (3) school districts with various health programs; and (4) areas where health services to preschool children range from health department sponsored Child Health Conferences to private physician care only.

^{*}Based on a report by Betty P. Carlin, M.D., St. Louis County Health Department.

A survey of the vaccination status of several spents of St. Louis

Areas Selected for Survey

Eller, M. D. P. Ell. Companion of the ogody. 1979. Inc downey and

Area Code	Identification	Demographic Characteristics
ur 1 bese	Kinloch-Robertson	Negro, low income group
13 2 3 5 6	Meacham Park-Elmwood Park- Brentwood-North Webster	Negro, low income group
3	Valley Park-Jefferson Barracks	White, low income group
- 4	Lemay Provestor Clade Particular Notes	White, lower middle income group to low income group, largely urban
5 of 0,000	Wellston-Pine Lawn- Maryland Heights-Jennings	White, lower middle income group to low income group, largely urban
6	Ladue-Town and Country- Frontenac-Huntleigh- Westwood	White, upper income group, restricted suburban areas
7 al guild a	University City-Richmond Heights-Clayton	White, upper middle to upper income group, urban to suburban
8	Kirkwood-Webster Groves- Glendale-Crestwood	White, middle income group to upper middle income group, suburban
9(0)	Rural areas southwest (including Ellisville, Glencoe, Allenton, Times Beach, Eureka and farm households)	White, suburban to rural, with wide range of economic conditions

The location of 839 households in the surveyed area was determined by a random procedure described in <u>Manual for Conducting an Immunization</u>

Survey in an Urban Area (Part V., Polio Packet, 1959, DHEW, CDC). Table

1 shows the schedule of interviews and the number completed.

Table 1. Number of Survey Dwelling Units and Interviews

	Number of household visits scheduled Number of completed interviews	839 796
Age Groups :	Completed on first visit	645
QE-05 R/-05	Completed by telephone	61 ₋₈₄ A
ti di salah dari dan salah	Completed by later visit	90
8 LA P	Tumber not completed down smoods was completed	29
To the state of	Information not indicated on interview	14 📉

The distribution of the sample population by age and areas surveyed is shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Age Composition of Sample

9.4	. 75	Age Groups								
Area	Number of Households	Total Persons	Under 1	1-4	5 - 9	10-19	20-39	40 and Over		
is	97	401	13	39	51	104	84	110		
2	102	433	11	52	59	94	78	139		
3	87	399	16	56	67	87	104	69		
4	100	371	8	37	39	77	79	131		
5	90	291	4	30	29	38	94	96		
6800	96	343	pitos710	21	38	79	64	134		
7 20	84	250	eg dy3d	da 5±	22	44	55	121		
8	87	330	10	28	47	64	67	114		
9	96	368	8	37	61	66	78	118		
otal	839	3186	Land the series							

Findings - Poliomyelitis Immunizations

The location of 839 hopedpoles in the gurtryed ares was determined

The results indicate that a high percentage of school age children in the predominately white areas have received 3 or more poliomyelitis inoculations, the proportions being higher for the 5-9 age group than for the 10-19 age group.

Table 3. Percent of Population Surveyed with 3 or more Poliomyelitis Inoculations

र्वस्थ -	The state deals no bede	JemoD.	1	Age Group	os
Area	Demographic Characteristics	1-4	5 - 9	10-19	20-39
1 (2)	Negro, low income group at a low	149	53	41	8
2	Negro, low income group	75	53	48	12
3	White, low income group	61	69	63	10
4 4	White, lower middle urban	54	85	84	19
5	White, lower middle urban	87	83	79	20
6	White, upper suburban	67	92	94	50
7	White, upper to middle urban - suburban	* 180	100	75	42
8	White, middle suburban	79	96	91	42
0.19	White, suburban to rural	62	82	82	22

^{*} Only 5 children in sample; all with 3 or more inoculations.

In Area 2, the low percentages of school age children, 53 percent and 48 percent, who have received 3 or more poliomyelitis inoculations are significant when compared to the high percentage, 75 percent, for the 1-4 age group. Three of the schools, those in Meacham Park, Brentwood and North Webster, in Area 2 are part of larger school districts (Kirkwood, Brentwood and Webster Groves) who serve a predominately middle to upper

middle income group population and rely largely on parents obtaining immunization from private physicians. The parents of children in Area 2 must obtain private medical care, or travel to the St. Louis County Health Center for free immunization services. There is no free clinic for school age (such as a school clinic) within the community.

The percentage of children with 3 or more poliomyelitis inoculations is comparatively low in both the preschool and school age children in Area 1 (Kinloch-Robertson) although the Health Department services such as Child Health Conferences, School Clinics and Public Health Nursing Programs are available. It is a matter of record that these facilities are not fully used by the community population.

The high percentage, 87 percent, of preschool children who have received 3 or more inoculations in Area 5, a white lower middle income group to low income group, is probably related to the extensive services of Child Health Conference available to parents who cannot afford private medical care. The percentage of preschool children, 67 percent, in Area 6 is not as high as might be expected in an upper income group.

The young adult age group does not appear to be well vaccinated against poliomyelitis. Here the levels of vaccination do correspond with socioeconomic levels.

Tables 4, 5 and 6 show poliomyelitis inoculations by age, area and number of inoculations.

Table 4. Number of Poliomyelitis Inoculations in the 1-4 Age Group

anid	Total	THE RESERVE TO SERVE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY			Percent With			
Area	Persons	0 0 8 5 5 6 1 5	1-2	3 or more	Unknown	3 or more	None	
gol ¹ gra	39	B 64 7 of	12	19	ribeldur din	48.7	17.9	
101 Section	52 as 1	on 6 s	17 0		0174. 0 NUMBER	75.0	11.5	
3	56	12	10	do 434 to (1	encol O mai	60.7	21.4	
raa4ison)	ata 37 yani	fog 9.op	6	(20)	no 11 2 specia	54.1	45.0	
5 per	4. Fig. 30 ₂₈	00,40,3,54	i 1 50	26 9/9	God O wall	86.7	11.5	
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8	28	100 TO	6	22	1010 s a	78.6	tev O	
9	37	8	6	23, 10131	rado o se tan	62.2	21.6	

^{*}Number too small.

Table 5. Number of Poliomyelitis Inoculations in the 5-9 Age Group

	Total		Number	of Inocula	Percent With		
Area	Persons	0	1-2	3 or more	Unknown	3 or more	None
1	51	1007. TO	11 11	27	2	52.9	21.6
2	5 9	16	7	31	5	52.5	27.1
3	67	6	8	46	7	68.7	13.0
4	39	0	4	33	2	84.6	0
5	29	4	ı	24	0	82.8	16.7
6	` 38	1	2	35	0	92.1	2.6
7	22	0	0	22	0	100.0	0
8	47	0	2	45	0	95.7	0
9	61	7	4	50	0	82.0	11.5

Table 6. Number of Poliomyelitis Inoculations in the 10-19 Age Group

	Total		Number	of Inocula	Percent With		
Area	Persons	0	1-2	3 or more	Unknown	3 or more	None
ı	104	21	33	43	7	41.3	20.2
2	94	32	9	45	8	47.9	34.0
3	87	15	7	55	10	63.2	17.2
4	77	6	4	65	2	84.4	7.8
5	38 .	5	3	30	0	78.9	13.2
6	79	3	2	74	0	93.7	3.8
7	44	4	3	33	4	75.0	9.1
8	64	4	2	58	0	90.6	6.3
9	66	6	5	54	1	81.8	9.1

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debter 6. Ababes of Police welltie Propulations in the 10-19 Age Group

Percent With		action .	talign al lio		1stoT		
None	aron to E	rwomadu	8 or more	9-1	0	Persons	B95)
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RURAL SURVEY OF POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

JEFFERSON COUNTY, MISSOURI

SEPTEMBER 29 - OCTOBER 2, 1959

Conducted by the Jefferson County Health Department
Dr. Carl E. Rice, Director
Robert Scott, Health Educator

Directed by Mr. Thomas C. Dundon, Director of Vital Statistics, the Division of Health of Missouri

In consultation with

Dr. E.A. Belden, Communicable Disease Consultant, the Division of Health of Missouri

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Br. E.A. Beadra, Communicable Miceess Consultant, the Division of Re

Poliomyelitis Vaccination Survey Jefferson County, Missouri

A survey of the vaccination status of the population of predominantly rural Jefferson County, Missouri, was conducted September 29 - October 2. The northern portion of Jefferson County is within commuting distance of St. Louis, and the northern and southern parts of the county were surveyed separately. The small, adjacent cities of Festus and Crystal City were taken as another study area as was the community of DeSoto. The professional staff of the Jefferson County Health Department, consisting mostly of public health nurses, interviewed in each of the four areas on successive days. In each area each professional person was assisted by a volunteer worker from that area. An area sampling plan was used which is similar to that described in the Manual for Conducting an Immunization Survey in an Urban Area (Serfling et al, 1959) but utilizes county road maps showing the number and approximate placement of houses.

The results of the survey are summarized in Table 1 which presents the number and percent of persons with no inoculations and with three or more inoculations by age for each of the four study areas. Approximate standard deviations of the percentages are also given in Table 1. The results for all four areas are similar and indicate low poliomyelitis immunization levels in the 0-4 and 15-39 age groups with a fairly high level of immunization in the 5-14 age group.

Table 1

Poliomyelitis Immunization Status of Jefferson County, Missouri
by Area and Age

MEC.	no noltalegog ed Number of					IIOCUIU.	
Group	Persons	Number				%	δ*
		NORTHERN RU	RAL AREA			rudos el	
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	tol 76 pash and						
15-39 Jud	ng et el. ⁴ 9999)	Linea 61	65	61 yey	me melani	22 0	5
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	side 49°fdeT of						9
5-14°110					88		
15- 39			58	6	d amoldaluo 37	34	6
40 and	ofder at mevly 101 cate low policem	93	92	3	L L	L L	2
dald vi	oups with a fair	DE S	OTO	o ed) ni	tion levels	as Edenal	
0-4	34	.qu12, 97			im Ol izatio		
5-14	81	13	16	2	60	74	6
15-39	125	86	69	5	26	21	5
40 and Over	90	90	100	0	0	0	0

^{*} $\overset{\Lambda}{\sigma}$ is the approximate standard deviation of the percentage calculated by a method which takes into account famalial association.