



Morbidity and Mortality

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

CURRENT TRENDS
POLIOMYELITIS - Texas

CONTENTS

For the week ending July 2, 1966, there were 18 cases of paralytic poliomyelitis reported to the CDC from Texas, all of which were delayed reports. This brings the total of reported cases from Texas for 1966 to 18. Of these 18 cases, 3 had onsets in January, one in April, 9 in May and 5 in June. One case occurred in a 34-year-old man; the other 17 were in children 4 years old or younger. A first dose of trivalent poliomyelitis vaccine had been given to the adult 2 days before onset and to two of the children approximately 2 weeks before onset; none of the 18 had received attenuated live virus vaccine prior to the

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outbreak. One had received two doses of inactivated virus vaccine previously.

The cases were concentrated along the Rio Grande River in the southeastern part of the State in seven Counties on or near the Mexican Border, but four cases have been reported from Counties near the Gulf Coast.

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

DISEASE	26th WEEK ENDED		MEDIAN 1961 - 1965	CUMULATIVE, FIRST 26 WEEKS		
	JULY 2, 1966	JULY 3, 1965		1966	1965	MEDIAN 1961 - 1965
Aseptic meningitis	43	31	38	765	742	706
Brucellosis	2	3	7	96	116	193
Diphtheria	1	3	3	77	82	138
Encephalitis, primary:						
Arthropod-borne & unspecified	27	26	---	648	770	---
Encephalitis, post-infectious	26	9	---	452	416	---
Hepatitis, serum	29			650		
Hepatitis, infectious	506	473	651	16,952	18,187	23,666
Measles (rubeola)	2,718	3,020	7,200	178,559	227,487	359,673
Poliomyelitis, Total (including unspecified)	1	5	6	25	24	82
Paralytic	—	3	3	23	20	70
Nonparalytic	—	2	---	—	4	---
Meningococcal infections, Total	40	39	39	2,330	1,960	1,448
Civilian	35	37	---	2,071	1,793	---
Military	5	2	---	259	167	---
Rubella (German measles)	599	---	---	38,387	---	---
Streptococcal sore throat & Scarlet fever	4,645	4,573	4,250	263,951	244,442	214,892
Tetanus	4	9	---	71	117	---
Tularemia	2	3	---	68	117	---
Typhoid fever	7	7	11	153	184	184
Typhus, tick-borne (Rky. Mt. Spotted fever)	10	18	---	80	87	---
Rabies in Animals	68	64	73	2,240	2,460	2,157

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OF LOW FREQUENCY

	Cum.		Cum.
Anthrax:	3	Botulism:	3
Leptospirosis:	28	Trichinosis: Tenn.-1	48
Malaria: Ky.-1, Ga.-2, S.C.-2, Calif.-1	145	Rabies in Man:	1
Psittacosis: Texas-1	23	Rubella, Congenital Syndrome:	18
Typhus, murine: Ill.-1	12		

CURRENT TRENDS
POLIOMYELITIS - Texas

(Continued from front page)

Type I poliovirus has been isolated from stool specimens from four patients and has been implicated by serologic studies in two other patients.

The Texas State Health Department has provided vaccine to extend existing immunization programs in affected areas.

The additional 13 cases of paralytic poliomyelitis

reported from Texas bring the national total of paralytic poliomyelitis for 1966 to 23. The five cases outside Texas were notified from the States of Georgia, Minnesota, Mississippi, Oklahoma and Washington.

(Reported by Dr. Van C. Tipton, Director, Communicable Disease Division, Texas State Health Department.)

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL NOTES AND REPORTS

HUMAN PLAGUE - New Mexico

On June 21, 1966, the New Mexico State Department of Health Laboratory reported the isolation of *Pasteurella pestis* from the lymph node aspirate of a 72-year-old man hospitalized in the Albuquerque Veterans Administration Hospital. This patient had been admitted to the hospital on June 10 with pain and swelling in the right groin, anorexia and severe prostration. Temperature on admission was 102°F and physical examination revealed an acutely ill man who had a 5 x 8 cm. tender right inguinal node with an area of cellulitis extending to 10 cm. around the node.

The provisional diagnosis was staphylococcal adenitis, and treatment was started using penicillin and erythromycin, with a small dosage of tetracycline. Daily spikes of fever as high as 102°F continued to occur, and by June 12 the inguinal lymph node had increased to 10 x 16 cm. with further extension of the cellulitis. In view of the failure to respond to treatment, the medication was changed to chloramphenicol and cephalosporin, after which gradual improvement took place. The area of cellulitis diminished and the fever dropped to a lower level although it did not disappear completely.

On June 16 the lymph node was aspirated and purulent material obtained for culture. Gram negative organisms were isolated from this material and identified as *Pasteurella pestis* on June 21. The patient was then given streptomycin and subsequently showed rapid improvement.

The patient, who is a farmer-rancher living in the community of Serveilleta in Rio Arriba County, has not had any known contact with field rodents for some time. He keeps rabbits as domestic pets, one of which died on May 28 and the other on June 25. The cause of death is unknown and the carcasses have not been found. There has been no evidence of field rodent mortality in the area around the patient's house.

Field investigations of the rodent populations and their fleas in the immediate neighborhood are now in progress. Specimens of serum have been obtained from the domestic rabbits and the patient's dogs for serological study.

The Vector Control Division of the New Mexico State Health Department is conducting an extensive rodent surveillance program and isolates of *P. pestis* from both prairie dogs, field mice and fleas have been obtained from McKinley and Valencia Counties in New Mexico in the past 3 months. Ectoparasite control programs have been under way in these two Counties as well as in San Juan County, New Mexico. Rodent control programs have been under way in these two Counties as well as in San Juan County, Santa Fe County, Bernalillo County, Colfax County, and Rio Arriba County. These consist of dusting prairie dog burrows with 5 percent malathion in areas of known rodent mortality and in places where surveillance has indicated that an epizootic may be expected. Camping areas in El Moro, the Navajo Dam State Park, Gaffy, and Kit Carson Cave are being treated with malathion. Prairie dog colonies where they occur in immediate proximity to a human population concentration are being exterminated; other prairie dog concentrations are being observed for evidence of mortality. In the cities of Gallup, Gamercio, Grants, Rama, San Rafael, Milan, Bloomfield, Aztec, Farmington and Blanco, ectoparasite control measures are being instituted.

(Reported by Dr. T.M. Tomlinson, Associate Director, and Mr. Bryan Miller, Chief of Vector Control, both of the New Mexico State Department of Health; the CDC Plague Laboratory in San Francisco, California.)

VIRAL HEPATITIS - Madison, Wisconsin

Between April 1964 and August 1965, 22 cases of viral hepatitis were recognized among nursing employees at the Central Wisconsin Colony and Training School, a State-operated institution for mentally retarded patients

near Madison. Figure 1 shows the twenty-two cases of viral hepatitis by month of onset during the 17-month period under study. The cases were scattered over this period, although there appears to be some clustering in

the spring and summer of 1964 and again in the corresponding period of 1965.

The institution first admitted patients in June 1959, and prior to 1961 there were no cases of viral hepatitis among employees or patients. In 1961, three employees developed infectious hepatitis, although contact with a known case or exposure to a common source was not demonstrated. In 1963 the Hospital at Central Colony admitted a boy with infectious hepatitis from another institution in order to provide isolation and nursing care. There were no cases of hepatitis among employees or patients for almost a year following that boy's transfer to Central Colony.

As of June 1965 there were 588 resident patients and 337 nursing service personnel at Central Colony. Their distribution is shown in Table 1. Housed in the Nursery Building were 353 patients under 8 years of age; in the Infirmary Buildings were 219 patients of 8 years of age and older. The latter patients were younger than those generally living in similar institutions, only 6 of the 219 being over 30 years of age. At the time of the investigation, 16 patients were totally ambulatory; the remainder were either toddlers or non-ambulatory. None of the patients were used in any capacity as helpers in the wards.

From work records, it was possible to determine in retrospect where each of the 22 cases among nursing personnel had been assigned during the 2 months prior to her respective illnesses. Thirteen of the 22 cases, or

Table 1
Distribution of Nursing Personnel and Patients
Central Wisconsin Colony—Madison, Wisconsin

Personnel Category	Nursery Building	Infirmary Buildings	Hospital	Total
Number of Nursing Personnel.....	185	123	29	337
Number of Patients.....	353	219	16	588

59 percent, were among employees who had worked only in the Nursery Building. Nineteen of the 22, or 86 percent, worked at some time in the Nursery Building, 2 had known contact with a prior case, and the third worked only in the Infirmary Buildings. Thus, compared to the number of personnel usually assigned to those buildings, a disproportionate number of the 22 cases were among personnel who had work assignments in the Nursery Building.

During the period of study, there were 10 cases of viral hepatitis among patients at Central Colony, all of whom were housed in the Nursery Building. Two were icteric cases, and 8 had anicteric illnesses with liver function tests showing high transaminase values.

In June 1965, a random sample of patients and employees was chosen from the Nursery Building, the
(Continued on page 224)

Figure 1
CASES OF VIRAL HEPATITIS AMONG NURSING SERVICE PERSONNEL

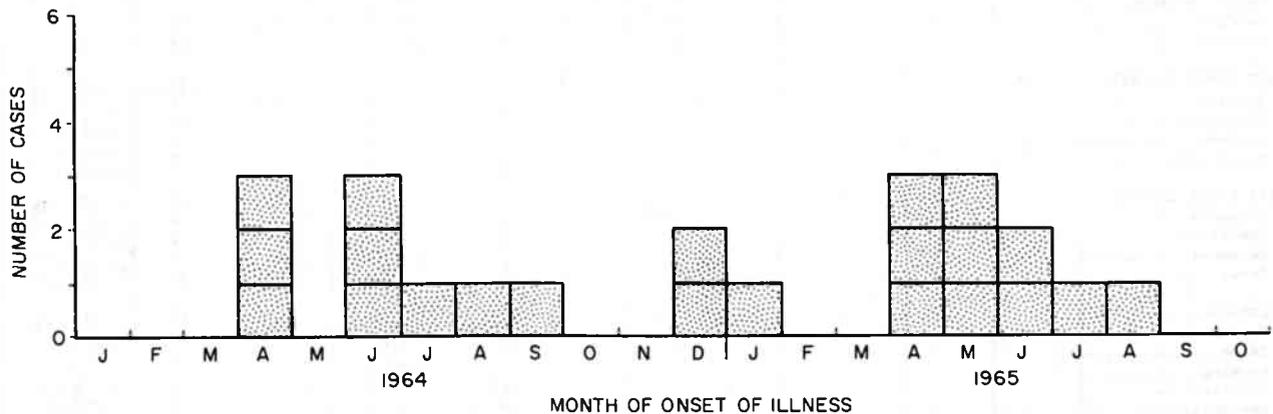


Table 2
Serum Transaminase Values Among Patients and Employees
Central Wisconsin Colony—Madison, Wisconsin

	Location	S-GPT Values			
		Number Sampled	< 40	40-99	100+
Patients	Nursery Building	68	34 (50%)	23 (34%)	11 (16%)
	Infirmary Buildings	25	18 (72%)	7 (28%)	0
Employees	Nursery Building and Hospital	31	29 (94%)	2 (6%)	0

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FOR WEEKS ENDED
JULY 2, 1966 AND JULY 3, 1965 (26th WEEK) - CONTINUED

AREA	MEASLES (Rubeola)			MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS, TOTAL			POLIOMYELITIS				RUBELLA
	1966	Cumulative		1966	Cumulative		Total		Paralytic		
		1966	1965		1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	Cumulative 1966	
UNITED STATES...	2,718	178,559	227,487	40	2,330	1,960	1	5	-	23	599
NEW ENGLAND.....	40	2,136	36,252	2	107	97	-	-	-	-	64
Maine.....	-	189	2,730	-	8	11	-	-	-	-	3
New Hampshire.....	5	65	376	-	9	5	-	-	-	-	9
Vermont.....	-	218	1,148	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	5
Massachusetts.....	10	743	19,080	-	42	34	-	-	-	-	29
Rhode Island.....	-	72	3,864	-	12	14	-	-	-	-	-
Connecticut.....	25	849	9,054	2	33	31	-	9	-	-	18
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.....	79	17,393	13,242	6	266	263	-	-	-	-	73
New York City.....	28	8,106	1,871	2	38	45	-	-	-	-	19
New York, Up-State.....	31	2,150	3,719	1	76	67	-	-	-	-	54
New Jersey.....	-	1,846	2,219	1	74	73	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania.....	20	5,291	5,433	2	78	78	-	-	-	-	-
EAST NORTH CENTRAL...	1,088	65,108	50,831	5	366	258	-	-	-	-	221
Ohio.....	64	6,135	8,506	-	97	70	-	-	-	-	13
Indiana.....	141	5,378	1,663	1	64	36	-	-	-	-	39
Illinois.....	53	11,056	2,296	2	72	66	-	-	-	-	24
Michigan.....	469	12,866	24,855	2	99	56	-	-	-	-	74
Wisconsin.....	361	29,673	13,511	-	34	30	-	-	-	-	71
WEST NORTH CENTRAL...	79	8,390	16,025	-	128	103	-	-	-	1	6
Minnesota.....	-	1,613	614	-	31	20	-	-	-	1	-
Iowa.....	50	5,165	8,875	-	18	6	-	-	-	-	1
Missouri.....	6	512	2,488	-	51	47	-	-	-	-	2
North Dakota.....	23	987	3,490	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	2
South Dakota.....	-	38	109	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	1
Nebraska.....	-	75	449	-	8	10	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas.....	NN	NN	NN	-	9	11	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	223	14,027	23,565	8	383	386	-	-	-	1	107
Delaware.....	3	240	491	-	4	5	-	-	-	-	1
Maryland.....	29	2,044	1,014	1	38	38	-	-	-	-	9
Dist. of Columbia..	3	374	63	-	9	6	-	-	-	-	1
Virginia.....	87	1,866	3,879	-	49	45	-	-	-	-	23
West Virginia.....	63	4,879	12,996	-	12	23	-	-	-	-	38
North Carolina.....	10	368	361	2	95	72	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina.....	4	612	978	1	44	55	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia.....	-	230	596	1	56	51	-	-	-	1	-
Florida.....	24	3,414	3,187	3	76	91	-	-	-	-	35
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL...	182	18,718	13,159	5	207	153	-	-	-	1	52
Kentucky.....	24	4,548	2,322	2	79	64	-	-	-	-	11
Tennessee.....	137	11,661	7,536	2	68	46	-	-	-	-	38
Alabama.....	4	1,563	2,252	-	42	28	-	-	-	-	3
Mississippi.....	17	946	1,049	1	18	15	-	-	-	1	-
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL...	389	22,686	29,640	4	340	284	-	5	-	19	3
Arkansas.....	11	966	1,079	3	31	14	-	-	-	-	1
Louisiana.....	1	88	90	1	129	159	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma.....	4	461	198	-	18	17	-	-	-	1	-
Texas.....	373	21,171	28,273	-	162	94	-	5	-	18	2
MOUNTAIN.....	223	11,081	18,562	-	74	60	-	-	-	-	51
Montana.....	15	1,736	3,541	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho.....	50	1,370	2,573	-	5	7	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming.....	4	133	827	-	5	4	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado.....	34	1,130	5,341	-	38	13	-	-	-	-	15
New Mexico.....	1	1,063	615	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona.....	66	5,093	1,110	-	8	16	-	-	-	-	36
Utah.....	53	517	4,363	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada.....	-	39	192	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-
PACIFIC.....	415	19,020	26,211	10	459	356	1	-	-	1	22
Washington.....	65	3,389	7,159	-	35	28	-	-	-	1	10
Oregon.....	104	1,448	3,081	-	29	28	-	-	-	-	6
California.....	241	13,883	12,353	10	376	280	1	-	-	-	5
Alaska.....	2	191	137	-	15	13	-	-	-	-	1
Hawaii.....	3	109	3,481	-	4	7	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico.....	61	2,283	2,033	-	7	4	-	-	-	-	2

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FOR WEEKS ENDED

JULY 2, 1966 AND JULY 3, 1965 (26th WEEK) - CONTINUED

AREA	STREPTOCOCCAL SORE THROAT & SCARLET FEVER	TETANUS		TULAREMIA		TYPHOID		TYPHUS FEVER TICK-BORNE (Rky. Mt. Spotted)		RABIES IN ANIMALS	
	1966	1966	Cum. 1966	1966	Cum. 1966	1966	Cum. 1966	1966	Cum. 1966	1966	Cum. 1966
UNITED STATES...	4,645	4	71	2	68	7	153	10	80	68	2,240
NEW ENGLAND.....	898	-	2	-	1	1	4	-	1	-	44
Maine.....	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
New Hampshire.....	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Vermont.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Massachusetts.....	159	-	2	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	2
Rhode Island.....	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Connecticut.....	687	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.....	223	-	9	-	-	1	32	3	20	4	150
New York City.....	10	-	3	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-
New York, Up-State.	213	-	1	-	-	1	6	2	9	4	142
New Jersey.....	NN	-	1	-	-	-	6	1	8	-	-
Pennsylvania.....	-	-	4	-	-	-	6	-	3	-	8
EAST NORTH CENTRAL...	281	-	7	-	12	-	23	-	4	9	311
Ohio.....	24	-	3	-	3	-	9	-	3	4	161
Indiana.....	43	-	1	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	70
Illinois.....	107	-	1	-	5	-	3	-	1	1	28
Michigan.....	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	3	26
Wisconsin.....	107	-	-	-	1	-	6	-	-	1	26
WEST NORTH CENTRAL...	93	1	6	-	5	-	13	1	2	21	492
Minnesota.....	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	112
Iowa.....	29	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	106
Missouri.....	6	1	4	-	2	-	5	1	1	7	164
North Dakota.....	20	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	11
South Dakota.....	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	50
Nebraska.....	5	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	11
Kansas.....	25	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	3	38
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	486	1	18	-	7	-	29	5	39	6	288
Delaware.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland.....	158	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	14	-	-
Dist. of Columbia..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia.....	176	1	3	-	2	-	9	2	11	3	174
West Virginia.....	97	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	37
North Carolina.....	2	-	1	-	2	-	3	-	10	-	1
South Carolina.....	20	-	1	-	1	-	5	-	1	-	-
Georgia.....	-	-	6	-	1	-	1	-	3	2	45
Florida.....	33	-	7	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	31
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL...	600	-	4	-	15	3	18	1	8	5	292
Kentucky.....	13	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	1	1	49
Tennessee.....	538	-	-	-	9	1	7	1	7	4	228
Alabama.....	3	-	3	-	4	-	5	-	-	-	12
Mississippi.....	46	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	3
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL...	483	2	16	2	22	-	12	-	5	12	475
Arkansas.....	-	-	2	1	16	-	1	-	1	2	52
Louisiana.....	-	1	4	1	3	-	4	-	-	1	22
Oklahoma.....	14	-	1	-	2	-	3	-	4	3	127
Texas.....	469	1	9	-	1	-	4	-	-	6	274
MOUNTAIN.....	1,028	-	1	-	4	-	8	-	1	1	43
Montana.....	22	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	7
Idaho.....	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming.....	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado.....	688	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	1	1	7
New Mexico.....	113	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6
Arizona.....	59	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	21
Utah.....	79	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-
Nevada.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
PACIFIC.....	553	-	8	-	2	2	14	-	-	10	145
Washington.....	71	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Oregon.....	7	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
California.....	433	-	7	-	2	2	10	-	-	10	144
Alaska.....	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii.....	28	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico.....	4	1	28	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	8

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DEATHS IN 122 UNITED STATES CITIES FOR WEEK ENDED JULY 2, 1966

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

Area	All Causes		Pneumonia and Influenza All Ages	Under 1 year All Causes	Area	All Causes		Pneumonia and Influenza All Ages	Under 1 year All Causes
	All Ages	65 years and over				All Ages	65 years and over		
NEW ENGLAND:	692	431	24	40	SOUTH ATLANTIC:	1,153	613	36	72
Boston, Mass.-----	256	150	4	13	Atlanta, Ga.-----	113	51	1	8
Bridgeport, Conn.-----	41	23	4	6	Baltimore, Md.-----	273	146	4	17
Cambridge, Mass.-----	21	13	-	1	Charlotte, N. C.-----	48	27	1	3
Fall River, Mass.-----	23	17	1	1	Jacksonville, Fla.-----	68	30	1	8
Hartford, Conn.-----	38	19	1	3	Miami, Fla.-----	104	59	-	4
Lowell, Mass.-----	21	12	1	1	Norfolk, Va.-----	54	25	3	2
Lynn, Mass.-----	25	17	-	2	Richmond, Va.-----	87	46	1	10
New Bedford, Mass.-----	38	28	4	1	Savannah, Ga.-----	24	14	1	2
New Haven, Conn.-----	51	35	1	2	St. Petersburg, Fla.-----	76	55	2	1
Providence, R. I.-----	44	29	1	3	Tampa, Fla.-----	55	34	5	3
Somerville, Mass.-----	15	10	1	-	Washington, D. C.-----	212	111	13	10
Springfield, Mass.-----	36	21	3	1	Wilmington, Del.-----	39	15	4	4
Waterbury, Conn.-----	29	15	-	5					
Worcester, Mass.-----	54	42	3	1	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:	578	316	28	45
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:	3,296	1,895	97	142	Birmingham, Ala.-----	88	50	2	6
Albany, N. Y.-----	33	20	3	1	Chattanooga, Tenn.-----	23	18	2	1
Allentown, Pa.-----	36	22	3	2	Knoxville, Tenn.-----	42	27	3	3
Buffalo, N. Y.-----	138	80	2	9	Louisville, Ky.-----	132	73	10	11
Camden, N. J.-----	38	23	1	-	Memphis, Tenn.-----	127	68	-	8
Elizabeth, N. J.-----	31	21	2	3	Mobile, Ala.-----	55	20	2	8
Erie, Pa.-----	50	27	1	3	Montgomery, Ala.-----	35	20	6	2
Jersey City, N. J.-----	60	33	7	8	Nashville, Tenn.-----	76	40	3	6
Newark, N. J.-----	92	39	6	7	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:	1,112	560	35	71
New York City, N. Y.-----	1,711	970	48	55	Austin, Tex.-----	42	25	5	1
Paterson, N. J.-----	38	24	1	2	Baton Rouge, La.-----	30	15	1	6
Philadelphia, Pa.-----	429	242	6	23	Corpus Christi, Tex.-----	32	12	-	6
Pittsburgh, Pa.-----	190	112	3	11	Dallas, Tex.-----	143	68	4	8
Reading, Pa.-----	52	35	2	1	El Paso, Tex.-----	38	27	1	2
Rochester, N. Y.-----	146	95	5	9	Fort Worth, Tex.-----	72	33	-	3
Schenectady, N. Y.-----	30	17	-	-	Houston, Tex.-----	191	82	3	11
Scranton, Pa.-----	34	21	2	-	Little Rock, Ark.-----	69	37	4	1
Syracuse, N. Y.-----	71	40	-	5	New Orleans, La.-----	166	84	3	10
Trenton, N. J.-----	47	29	4	1	Oklahoma City, Okla.-----	102	49	3	8
Utica, N. Y.-----	27	20	-	1	San Antonio, Tex.-----	101	59	3	5
Yonkers, N. Y.-----	43	25	1	1	Shreveport, La.-----	57	33	3	5
					Tulsa, Okla.-----	69	36	5	5
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:	2,899	1,729	112	169	MOUNTAIN:	377	213	19	22
Akron, Ohio-----	74	42	-	5	Albuquerque, N. Mex.-----	33	17	5	2
Canton, Ohio-----	42	22	4	3	Colorado Springs, Colo.-----	20	16	3	-
Chicago, Ill.-----	874	492	38	48	Denver, Colo.-----	105	64	4	9
Cincinnati, Ohio-----	154	100	3	7	Ogden, Utah-----	16	12	3	-
Cleveland, Ohio-----	237	125	5	14	Phoenix, Ariz.-----	90	49	3	6
Columbus, Ohio-----	133	75	-	12	Pueblo, Colo.-----	26	16	-	-
Dayton, Ohio-----	81	54	6	7	Salt Lake City, Utah-----	43	22	-	1
Detroit, Mich.-----	393	265	20	21	Tucson, Ariz.-----	44	17	1	4
Evansville, Ind.-----	46	31	5	1	PACIFIC:	1,474	857	25	87
Flint, Mich.-----	61	31	2	5	Berkeley, Calif.-----	21	14	-	2
Fort Wayne, Ind.-----	47	30	4	4	Fresno, Calif.-----	52	22	1	10
Gary, Ind.-----	40	22	6	2	Glendale, Calif.-----	34	28	1	2
Grand Rapids, Mich.-----	68	45	3	5	Honolulu, Hawaii-----	43	14	1	10
Indianapolis, Ind.-----	172	94	4	9	Long Beach, Calif.-----	71	44	2	2
Madison, Wis.-----	29	16	-	3	Los Angeles, Calif.-----	440	255	10	24
Milwaukee, Wis.-----	132	84	5	8	Oakland, Calif.-----	68	37	1	4
Peoria, Ill.-----	45	28	-	6	Pasadena, Calif.-----	34	23	-	1
Rockford, Ill.-----	36	25	3	2	Portland, Oreg.-----	119	74	1	6
South Bend, Ind.-----	40	25	2	1	Sacramento, Calif.-----	67	39	-	1
Toledo, Ohio-----	121	74	1	4	San Diego, Calif.-----	102	59	-	6
Youngstown, Ohio-----	74	49	1	2	San Francisco, Calif.-----	183	101	3	11
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:	866	518	25	42	San Jose, Calif.-----	38	23	2	1
Des Moines, Iowa-----	68	44	3	2	Seattle, Wash.-----	110	59	2	5
Duluth, Minn.-----	32	25	2	-	Spokane, Wash.-----	51	33	-	2
Kansas City, Kans.-----	30	18	1	2	Tacoma, Wash.-----	41	32	1	-
Kansas City, Mo.-----	120	73	4	3					
Lincoln, Nebr.-----	35	25	-	-	Total	12,447	7,132	401	690
Minneapolis, Minn.-----	121	78	3	4	Cumulative Totals				
Omaha, Nebr.-----	97	49	-	7	including reported corrections for previous weeks				
St. Louis, Mo.-----	249	146	8	17	All Causes, All Ages-----				336,002
St. Paul, Minn.-----	68	41	2	3	All Causes, Age 65 and over-----				194,076
Wichita, Kans.-----	46	19	2	4	Pneumonia and Influenza, All Ages-----				15,279
					All Causes, Under 1 Year of Age-----				17,431

*Estimate - based on average percent of divisional total.

VIRAL HEPATITIS - Madison, Wisconsin

(Continued from page 219)

Infirmiry Buildings and the Hospital, and serum transaminase (S-GPT) values were determined. The data from this survey are shown in Table 2. Among patients in the Nursery Building, 11 of the 68 under study, or 16 percent, had S-GPT values over 100. Only 34 of the 68, or 50 percent, had S-GPT values under 40. Among patients in the Infirmiry Buildings, none of the 25 patients in the survey had S-GPT values over 100, and 18, or 72 percent, had values under 40. Among 31 nursing service employees in the survey, 20 or 94 percent, had values under 40, and only two employees had values between 40 and 99. Thus, a higher proportion of elevated serum transaminase values was found among Nursery Building patients than among Infirmiry Building patients or among nursing personnel.

There are three factors which indicate that a reservoir of viral hepatitis existed among young mentally retarded patients in one building of Central Colony. These are: a disproportionate number of the 22 employees affected had worked in that building during the 2 months prior to onsets of their respective illnesses; all 10 of the known hepatitis cases were among resident children housed in the building; and a higher proportion of abnormal S-GPT values was found among patients in that building compared to other areas of the institution.

Because of the early awareness of hepatitis cases among the nursing personnel, immune globulin was administered to approximately 50 employees in June and July 1964. Another group of 300 employees received immune globulin between April and June 1965. The amount of globulin administered to each recipient was 2 ml. In addition, during April 1965, 110 patients housed in the Nursery Building were given immune globulin in a dosage of 0.01 ml. per pound of body weight. At present, all newly-hired employees receive 3 ml. of immune globulin. It is planned that all persons having working contact with subsequent cases will receive 3 ml. of immune globulin.

Editorial Note:

The reservoir of viral hepatitis probably existed in the form of anicteric disease among the mentally retarded children under 8 years of age. This situation may have provided a continuous opportunity for transmission of the disease to nursing personnel whenever irregularities in hygiene occurred. The necessary routine required in handling young, severely retarded children makes such exposures unavoidable, and the occurrence of 22 cases among nursing service personnel was probably a result of exposure through working contact in one building.

(Reported by Dr. John B. Toussaint, Clinical Director, Central Wisconsin Colony and Training School, Madison, Wisconsin; Dr. Josef Preizler, State Epidemiologist, Wisconsin State Board of Health; and an EIS Officer.)

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IN ADDITION TO THE ESTABLISHED PROCEDURES FOR REPORTING MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY, THE COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CENTER WELCOMES ACCOUNTS OF INTERESTING OUTBREAKS OR CASE INVESTIGATIONS WHICH ARE OF CURRENT INTEREST TO HEALTH OFFICIALS AND WHICH ARE DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES. SUCH COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO:

THE EDITOR
MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY WEEKLY REPORT
COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CENTER
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30333

NOTE: THE DATA IN THIS REPORT ARE PROVISIONAL AND ARE BASED ON WEEKLY TELEGRAMS TO THE CDC BY THE INDIVIDUAL STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENTS. THE REPORTING WEEK CONCLUDES ON SATURDAY; COMPILED DATA ON A NATIONAL BASIS ARE RELEASED ON THE SUCCEEDING FRIDAY.

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