

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

EPIDEMIOLOGIC NOTES AND REPORTS TYPHOID FEVER - Rockville, Maryland

On April 19, 1966, a 3-year-old child from Rockville, Maryland, developed chills and fever accompanied by pharyngeal injection and palpable anterior cervical nodes. On April 21 the child was admitted to hospital because of vomiting, diarrhea, and a temperature of 105°F. Treatment with chloramphenicol was initiated on admission, and a stool culture was subsequently reported to contain *Salmonella typhi*, phage type C.

Epidemiological investigations revealed that the household was exceptionally clean with a good municipal water supply and sewage disposal. None of the other

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Recommendation of The Public Health Service Advisory	
Committee on Immunization Practices - Influenza	
Versing Civilian Une 1000 07	000

members of the family had been ill, and none had recently travelled away from the community. Four of the adult members of the family had had typhoid fever in the past, two while living in Greece and two in Albania. Three of the four adults had been in this country for a number of years, but the fourth was the 65-year-old maternal grandmother who had arrived in the United States from Athens, (Continued on page 244)

"Money examples with garante excellent	28th WE	EK ENDED	MEDIAN	CUMULA	TIVE, FIRS	ST 28 WEEKS	
DISEASE	JULY 16, 1966	JULY 17, 1965	MEDIAN 1961 - 1965	1966	1965	MEDIAN 1961 - 196	
Septic meningitis	57	33	49	862	807	792	
	8	4	14	114	123	214	
PAULIPTIA .	The second second second second	3	3	84	87	151	
Incephalitis, primary:		1 to morning	ind a local or	THE DAY	Indo Janti		
annropod-home & unspecified	33	25		718	826		
HUPhholitic meat infections	14	16	by at buy the	483	441		
lepatitis serum	23			703	Cold Laboration	the second second	
epatitis, serum lepatitis, infectious	489	512	607	17,857	19,171	24,792	
deasles (rubeola)	1.871	2,180	4,817	182,491	232,261	370,898	
	1	2	11	30	26	114	
Paralytic Nonperelation	1	2	8	28	22	94	
Nonparalytic	Same I and	390		20	4	34	
eningococcal infections, Total	38	39	38	2,397	2.041	1,513	
Civilian	37	38		2,135	1.871	1,515	
	1	50		2,133	170		
Rubella (German measles)	507	softer second second		39,438	110		
rentococcel (derman measues)	3.876	4,515	3,786		and the state of the last of	000.000	
etanus	3,870		3,100	272,740	253,248	222,069	
Ularemia	the start of the start	6		82	124		
ularemia Vyhoid fever	6	10		80	132	2010	
Typhoid fever Typhus, tick-borne (Pky, Mt, Spotted fever)	4		12	164	197	218	
and bothe (Itky. Mt. Spotted level).	14	15	al at the source	100	114		
Rabies in Animals	51	124	94	2,359	2,629	2,326	

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

#### NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OF LOW FREQUENCY

A THE THE A PROPERTY AND	Cum.	all and motion and many a boundary in a second	Cum.
Anthrax: N.H1 Leptospirosis: Malaria: N.Y. City-1, Penn3, Miss1, Fia1, Ariz1 Psittacosis: Mass1 Typhus, murine: Texas-1 DELAYED REPORT	161	Botulism: Trichinosis: Penn2, Ohio-1. Rabies in Man: Rubella, Congenital Syndrome: Plague: N.Mex1*	56 1 18

JULY 16, 1966

# RECOMMENDATION OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON IMMUNIZATION PRACTICES

The Public Health Service Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices meeting on May 16, 1966, issued the following recommendation regarding influenza immunization and control in the civilian population.

# INFLUENZA VACCINE – CIVILIAN USE – 1966-67

## Influenza Prospectus – 1966-67 – United States

Influenza was reported in 49 of the 50 States during the winter and spring of 1965-66 with laboratory confirmations in 47. The season was noteworthy in that sometimes sharp and extensive outbreaks both of types A and 'B influenza occurred. Type A2 virus was recognized in most of the western States while type B predominated east of the Mississippi River, particularly in States along the Atlantic Coast. In 20 States, activity of both types of influenza viruses was demonstrated.

Although school absenteeism associated with type B influenza was elevated in New England, and to a lesser extent in other eastern States, correspondingly increased industrial absenteeism was not observed. In areas where type A influenza virus was responsible for widespread disease, more indices of the total extent of involvement were recognized: Increased industrial absenteeism often accompanied that observed in schools, the number of hospital admissions was elevated, and in the Pacific division, pneumonia-influenza mortality was higher than recorded since 1960, when type A influenza was last widely prevalent.

In general, excess mortality attributable to pneumonia and influenza was evident primarily in areas where A2 strains were predominant. Little evidence of excess mortality was noted in areas where only type B strains occurred.

Major antigenic changes were not demonstrated in the type A2 and B influenza virus strains recovered during the year, although minor variations were apparent. Since evidence has not indicated a major alteration in antigenicity of either A or B strains in recent years, the level of general population susceptibility to the currently prevalent strains is not considered to be high. Because of the widespread recognition of both types A and B influenza viruses in 1965-66 and the characteristics of infecting strains, it is felt that relatively little influenza activity will be recognized in 1966-67. It is a reasonable expectation, however, that limited outbreaks of type A2 influenza will occur in parts of the U.S. not experiencing type A disease in 1964-65 or 1965-66. Similarly, the possibility of some type B influenza is recognized, particularly in the southwest.

#### Influenza Vaccine

Influenza vaccine has shown protective value when the viruses incorporated in the vaccine have been antigenically similar to those causing the epidemic disease. Exceptions to the apparent effectiveness of influenza vaccine have occurred, however, when significant antigenic shift in the prevalent virus was recognized after the vaccine had been formulated (for example, in 1947, 1957, and to a lesser extent in 1962). That influenza vaccine diminishes mortality from influenza, in particular among the aged and chronically ill, is a reasonable assumption but one based upon inference.

## Vaccine Usage

Annual influenza immunization is not currently indicated for all individuals, but vaccine should be given regularly to persons in groups which are known to experience high mortality from epidemic influenza. Such groups include:

#### Chronically III

Persons of all ages who suffer from chronic debilitating disease, e.g., chronic and cardiovascular, pulmonary, renal or metabolic disorders, in particular:

A. Patients with rheumatic heart disease, especially those with mitral stenosis.

- B. Patients with other cardiovascular disorders such as arteriosclerotic heart disease and hypertension, especially those with evidence of frank or incipient cardiac insufficiency.
- C. Patients with chronic bronchopulmonary diseases, as for example, chronic asthma, chronic bronchitis, bronchiectasis, pulmonary fibrosis, pulmonary emphysema, pulmonary tuberculosis.
- D. Patients with diabetes mellitus and Addison's disease.

Patients residing in nursing homes, chronic disease hospitals, and other such environments should be considered at particular risk since their more crowded living arrangements may allow greater spread of disease once an outbreak has been established.

## Older Age Groups

During major influenza outbreaks, especially when caused by type A virus, increased mortality has regularly been recognized in persons over 45 years of age and even more notably in those over age 65- this has been particularly notable when underlying chronic illnesses are also evident.

**Pregnancy** – Some increased mortality, was observed among pregnant women during the 1957-58 influenza A2 epidemic both in this country and abroad. Similar data are not available for subsequent years and, therefore, routine influenza immunization during pregnancy is not recommended unless the individual also falls into one of the above noted "high risk" categories.

# **Time of Vaccination**

Vaccination should begin as soon as practicable after September 1 and ideally should be completed by mid-December. It is important that immunization be carried out before influenza occurs in the immediate area since there is a two-week interval before the development of antibodies.

# **Vaccine Composition**

Recently isolated influenza viruses show minor antigenic alteration of both type A2 and B strains. Because these variations have generally not been interpreted as being of major significance, composition of the 1966-67 vaccine is unchanged from that prepared for 1965-66. (See Polyvalent Influenza Vaccine Formulation - 1966-67).

# Dosage and Schedule Primary Immunization

Individuals not vaccinated since July 1963 when the last major change in vaccine formulation was made should receive an initial subcutaneous dose of polyvalent vaccine followed by a second dose two months later. It is to be pointed out, however, that even a single dose can afford significant protection. A second dose given as early as two weeks following the first will enhance the protection.

#### Summary:

Adults and children over 10 years

1.0 ml. subcutaneously on two occasions as specified above

Children 6 to 10 years\*

0.5 ml. subcutaneously on two occasions as specified above

Children 3 months through 5 years\*

0.1-0.2 ml. of vaccine given subcutaneously on two occasions, separated by one to two weeks followed by a third dose of 0.1-0.2 ml. about two months later.

### **Booster Immunization**

Individuals vaccinated since July 1963 need receive only a single booster of vaccine at the dose level specified for the primary series. For those in the older age groups who have previously experienced undue reactions to influenza vaccine, a revaccination dose of 0.1 ml. given by a careful intracutaneous injection can be expected to give an antibody response which is somewhat comparable to that induced by the 1.0 ml. subcutaneous dose. The intracutaneous route is not recommended, however, for use in other than these special cases.

Contraindication – Since the vaccine viruses are produced in eggs, the vaccine should not be administered to those who are hypersensitive to eggs or egg products.

\*Since febrile reactions in this age group are common following influenza vaccination, an antipyretic may be indicated.

Polyvalent Influenza	Vaccine	Formulation -	- 1966-67
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Туре	Strain	CCA Units per ml.
A	PR8	100
A1	Ann Arbor/1/57	100
A2	Japan/170/62	100
A2	Taiwan/1/64	100
В	Maryland/1/59	_200
		600

# CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES FOR WEEKS ENDED JULY 16, 1966 AND JULY 17, 1965 (28th WEEK)

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Washington Oregon.	2	1	and the second second	of Top	100	2	-	-		17 00	9
California.	15	- 12		-	1	Ţ,	+	-	1	11	12
Alaska	15	13	1	3	3	4	Rentin a	661 851	7	92	86
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uerto Rico	and the second		Converse and the	20.74-00	12200 -	matine car	District The	2-11-11-1-1-1	100 March 100	37	44

# CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES FOR WEEKS ENDED

JULY 16, 1966 AND JULY 17, 1965 (28th WEEK) - CONTINUED

NU DESIM	MEASLES (Rubeola)			MENINGO	COCCAL INF TOTAL	ECTIONS,	POLIOMYELITIS				RUBELLA
AREA							Tot	al	Par		
and have	1966	Cumu 1	ative	1966	Cumu I.	ative	10//	10/1	10/1	Cumulative	
FEEL STREET	1900	1966	1965	1900	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1966	1966
UNITED STATES	1,871	182,491	232,261	38	2,397	2,041	1	2	1	28	507
WEW ENGLAND	8	2,158	36,473	2	110	103	1000		201	64	
Maine.	2	192	2,753	1	9	12		. A.A.	-	00000000000000	61
New Hampshire	2.0	65	378	10013	9	5	The second	1		de constra	6
Vermont.	_	219	1,231	1	4	5		1	-	12 - 18 (2 dd	2
Massachusetts	4	748	19,131	1	43	34	1000	- 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	-	and the state of the	1
Rhode Island	I	72	3,881	1	12	14		- 69	-		24
Connecticut	2	862	9,099		33	33	0000	1	1	10 C 10	3 25
Not Byon, Astron											
AIDDLE ATLANTIC	67 20	17,583	13,830 2,024	4	275 39	270	1000	- E	•	23 - 18 MA	46
New York City	33	2,242		3		46	and an interest	- Au		an	10
New York, Up-State.			3,914		79	72	-	- 34		ALC: NO. OF THE OWNER.	36
New Jersey	6 8	1,856	2,341	1	77	73	- L		-	an	-
Pennsylvania	٥	5,307	5,551	-	80	79	10000	1 21	-	de personal	diam.
AST NORTH CENTRAL	660	66,538	52,816	4	373	271	1000	1 - A	-	S. Arena	171
Ohio	14	6,226	8,694	2	100	71	-		-		4
Indiana	76	5,549	1,701	1 4 5	64	37	-	1 53			52
Illinois	94	11,189	2,405	1	73	72		11 - AA		10 A.1052 A.M.	22
Michigan	274	13,363	25,530	1	99	57		19		200203	
Wisconsin	202	30,211	14,486	1	37	34	10.000	1 18	_		37 56
All All All and a second second	17	100	1.53 1.0		18		ada a ser a	1			
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	47	8,522	16,222	1	132	106	100 m	1	-	1	6
Minnesota	3	1,621	617		31	21	and the second			1	-
Iowa	22	5,229	8,935		21	7	-	1	-		1
Missouri		523	2,550	1	52	48		- 18		-	-
North Dakota	22	1,034	3,562	-	7	7		1 1 - 23			5
South Dakota	- 12	40	109	-	4	2		1		-	-
Nebraska		75	449		8	10	-		- 1	-	-
Kansas	NN	NN	NN	-	9	11	10 -	- iii	-		
OUTH ATLANTIC	161	14,338	24,048	10	399	401	-			12	70
Delaware	7	250	498	-	4	401	and the second			1	72
Maryland	15	2,070	1,067	1	39		Contractor of	- 34		and sold in the second	
Dist. of Columbia	1	377	69	1	10	38	The second	- 60	-	1.	9
A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL	32	1,939	3,930	-	50	7				Constraint, Inc.	-
Virginia	56	4,968	13,230	1	16	47		Cl.	-	0000000000	30
West Virginia	14	389	369	4	99		-	10.00	-		14
North Carolina	26	641	993	4		78	The second	1.00		1010-012-011	100
South Carolina	1				45	56	1.			COLUMN TWO IS NOT	1
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r tot tua		5,475	5,200			50	a state		512 8		18
AST SOUTH CENTRAL	250	19,152	13,354	1	210	161			-	2	59
Kentucky	100	4,653	2,387		79	67	-	Chi 14 962	-		8
Tennessee	130	11,904	7,644		68	47		111 - 12	-	• • • • • • • • •	50
Alabama	8	1,622	2,252	1	44	28	-			1	1
Mississippi	12	973	1,071	- E-8	19	19	-	11		1	-
EST SOUTH CENTRAL	267	23,252	29,985	7	350	288	1	1	1		
Arkansas		966	1,080	i	32	14	-	1	-	23	2
Louisiana	1000	91	91	3	132	162	1.1	4.19			•
Oklahoma	2	467	200		132	102	1.1.1.1.1.1	1.1		enter a series a la	-
Texas	265	21,728	28,614	3	168	95	1	1	1	1 22	2
The second second second			31							11	2
OUNTAIN	136	11,422	19,007	2	77	61		1			44
Montana	4	1,789	3,613	- E.S	4	2	and shares	- 1	-		1000
Idaho	53	1,454	2,636		5	8	1		-	111 · · · · ·	3
Wyoming		143	834		6	4	1	-	-	26	-
Colorado	9	1,172	5,475	2	40	13	-	- m	-		17
New Mexico	25	1,093	657		10	10	The bad	-	-	- 1	
Arizona	33	5,182	1,168		8	16	1				20
Utah	12	546	4,422	1 E F	-	6					4
Nevada		43	202		4	2	-			- Ship area	
ACIFIC	275	19,526	26,526	7	471	380				1	46
Washington	7	3,412	7,179		35	31		1.000		1	
Oregon	72	1,564	3,113		30	28				1	6
California	99	14,119	12,538	7	387	301					14
Alaska	89	310	142		15	13				1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	18
Hawaii	8	121	3,554	11218	4	7	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1.1	1112		62
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# CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES FOR WEEKS ENDED JULY 16, 1966 AND JULY 17, 1965 (28th WEEK) · CONTINUED

AREA	STREPTOCOCCAL SORE THROAT & SCARLET FEVER	TETANUS		TULA	REMIA	TYP	HOID	TICK-	FEVER BORNE Spotted)	RABIES IN ANIMALS		
	1966	1966	Cum. 1966	1966	Cum. 1966	1966	Cum. 1966	1966	Cum. 1966	1966	Cum. 1966	
UNITED STATES	3,876	7	82	6	80	4	164	14	100	51	2,359	
NEW ENGLAND	544	1.1	2	6 T. a	1	e 1.4	4	1.1. L	1	1	47	
Maine	42	1.1.1	1 1	1.112.10	1 2	_			1	î	17	
New Hampshire	5	11.21		- U X		1.1	9 - <u>-</u>	-	1.1		13	
Vermont	39	11.20	-			6 LB	Sall 2 5	-	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		15	
Massachusetts	92	10.000	2	110-33	1	1 (L-3)	1	-	1	44-10200	2	
Rhode Island	41			- 53		- 13			1 1 2 1 1		al about	
Connecticut	325		-	121-19			3		1	<u> George</u>	din gen	
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	153	1	11	0.15-21	6 I I - V		33	1. S. 1.	22	3	162	
New York City	6	1	4		-		15			Sec. 122	-	
New York, Up-State.	145		2				6		10	2	151	
New Jersey	NN	T	1	S 11 - SI		1.1.1.1	6	-	8	11.000	-	
Pennsylvania	2		4				6		4	1	11	
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	267		7	6.1 - 3	12		24	1	6	10	332	
Ohio	22	10.04	3	1.1 8	3	-	10	1	3	3	168	
Indiana	16	1. 2. 2. 3	1	1.1.4.2	3		1	1.1.1	1311 - Ener		73	
Illinois	40		1	S 1 - 9	5	-	3	1	3	4	33	
Michigan	127	-	2	5 I - 3		-	4	- 12 C	128 - Harter	1000 - 10	28	
Wisconsin	62		-		1		6			3	30	
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	209	1.1	6	1	6	1 1 - 1	13	1.4	2	13	529	
Minnesota	1		1	-					1. 1. 2.00	4	120	
Iowa	25		1		-		4	14 C	P. C. Late	4	112	
Missouri	11	-	4	1 - 2	2		5	-	1	1	171	
North Dakota	108	-	-		-	-	1			2	13	
South Dakota	12		-	1	1	-	1.1.5.2			21120	51	
Nebraska	2		-		1	-	1	-		1	16	
Kansas	50		1.15	-	2	-	2	1.11	1	1	46	
SOUTH ATLANTIC	393	I	18		8	2	31	9	49	7	303	
Delaware	39	1 C C	-		-		-				100000	
Maryland	48	6 - 11	-		1	1	7	1	15	2115-2	-	
Dist. of Columbia			-	-		1	1			-	-	
Virginia	105	1. 1.	3		2	-	8	4	15	4	182	
West Virginia North Carolina	143		-	1 2 3	1 2		1	-			39	
South Carolina			1		1	1 1	3	3	11	1	2	
Georgia	3	1.1.2	6		1		1	1	4	2	48	
Florida	48		7	1 1 2 0	-	1.1.2	5		-	-	32	
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	705		100			1.1.1	1.1.1.2		21			
Kentucky	735 67	2	7	2	17		19	3	11	3	297	
Tennessee	563	1.100	1		9		7	1	2	3	232	
Alabama	74	1.1.1.1	3	111 1 2	4		5	1	1		12	
Mississippi	31	2	2	2	2		4	1	-		3	
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	601		10	1 1			10					
Arkansas	531	2	18	1	28	2	15	1	6	8	492	
Louisiana	1		2	1	21	ī	1 5	1	2	1	53	
Oklahoma	1	100	4	1.120	3	1 1	4		4	- 1	131	
Texas	529	2	11	1.1	i	1	5	5.01 L		6	286	
MOUNTAIN	(77	11.2				1.16						
Montana	677 6		1	1	5		8	1	3		44	
Idaho	93		100 E 10	1.0	1	1.1.1		844 E.	21 <u>1</u> - 12			
Wyoming	7	1	- 1			1.1.1			- <u> </u>		10111	
Colorado	339	14 - M	1				3		2	1	7	
New Mexico	81	ST		111-9	1		Pr. 14-5		1		6	
Arizona	79		10.00	1.1.4.5	1		1	10 a a			22	
Utah Nevada	72		100	1123	1	1 1 3	3	1.11	1 2		2	
		1			- 10 L					-	2	
PACIFIC	367	2	12	1	3	-	17	1851 H 1	277	6	153	
Washington Oregon	21 11		1	1-1-2	-		2	1			1	
California.	265	2	11	1	3	-	1 12	Call.	-	-	160	
Alaska	205	-		-		1 :	12			6	152	
	46						2	1 1	10 E.S.		1100	
Hawaii												

# Week No.

# DEATHS IN 122 UNITED STATES CITIES FOR WEEK ENDED JULY 16, 1966

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

	A11 Ca		Pneumonia	Under		All Ca	uses	Pneumonia	Under
Area	All Ages	65 years and over	and Influenza All Ages	l year All Causes	Area	All Ages	65 years and over	and Influenza All Ages	l year All Causes
WEW ENGLAND:	755	464	27	51	SOUTH ATLANTIC:	1,204	664	48	56
Boston, Mass	260	136	8	23	Atlanta, Ga	133	66	4	8
Bridgeport, Conn	57	35	7	4	Baltimore, Md	294	168	8	14
Cambridge, Mass Fall River, Mass	22 29	19	1	1	Charlotte, N. C Jacksonville, Fla	38 53	23	ndi bail	1
Hartford, Conn	48	27	1	10	Miami, Fla.	83	43	aches and	6
Lowell, Mass	16	6	1	-	Norfolk, Va	76	35	8	3
Lynn, Mass	33	27	1	1	Richmond, Va	84	50	3	2
New Bedford, Mass	28	17		2	Savannah, Ga	39	23	ORAN VII	11 10-
New Haven, Conn	59	39	1	4	St. Petersburg, Fla	68	53	3	2
Providence, R. I	53	31	2	3	Tampa, Fla	52	40	5	2000
Somerville, Mass	12	6	-		Washington, D. C	238	111	11	15
Springfield, Mass	56	42	4	2	Wilmington, Del	46	21	3	5
Waterbury, Conn	29	21			PACE COURT CENTERAL	(		And the state of t	
Worcester, Mass	53	41	1	-	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:	632	337	30	37
IDDLE ATLANTIC:	3,997	2 402	214	100	Birmingham, Ala Chattanooga, Tenn	96 54	51	2	5
Albany, N. Y		2,492	214	188 2	Knoxville, Tenn	32	26	6	5
Allentown, Pa	50 41	29 25	2		Louisville, Ky	144	20 85	1 8	2
Buffalo, N. Y. +	180	112	7	9	Memphis, Tenn	124	58	4	15
Camden, N. J	34	17	2	5	Mobile, Ala	41	23	2	3
Elizabeth, N. J	30	23	-	1	Montgomery, Ala	44	22	1	4
Erie, Pa	27	21	1		Nashville, Tenn	97	52	6	1
Jersey City, N. J	90	51	8	6	Within Strands rated at			a para M.	win af
Newark, N. J	96	49	7	4	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:	1,171	552	34	84
New York City, N. Y	2,049	1,274	126	94	Austin, Tex	31	16	3	- 11
Paterson, N. J	82	24	1	1	Baton Rouge, La	65	39	2	2
Philadelphia, Pa	680	441	21	22	Corpus Christi, Tex	27	9	5	3
Pittsburgh, Pa		145	9	16	Dallas, Tex	150	62	3	13
Reading, Pa	58	39		2	El Paso, Tex	57	29	D SHOW ST	6
Rochester, N. Y		63	9	12	Fort Worth, Tex	80	37	1	4
Schenectady, N. Y.* Scranton, Pa		21	1		Houston, Tex Little Rock, Ark	189	74	2	13
Syracuse, N. Y	44 60	29 42	1	3	New Orleans, La	63 199	35 91	3	5
Trenton, N. J	56	34	5	6	Oklahoma City, Okla	90	44	2	19
Utica, N. Y	31	22	6	1	San Antonio, Tex	110	54	1	11
Yonkers, N. Y	43	31	8	î	Shreveport, La	51	28	2	2
					Tulsa, Okla	59	34	7	3
AST NORTH CENTRAL:	2,864	1,654	100	142					
Akron, Ohio	77	46	•	4	MOUNTAIN:	420	233	22	28
Canton, Ohio	44	29	2	4	Albuquerque, N. Mex	47	27	5	6
Chicago, Ill	822	450	22	38	Colorado Springs, Colo.	19	12	1	1
Cincinnati, Ohio	169	107	7	6	Denver, Colo	120	62	6	8
Cleveland, Ohio	240	129	2	13	Ogden, Utah	19	8	1	4
Columbus, Ohio Dayten, Ohio	135	83 47	3	4	Phoenix, Ariz Pueblo, Colo	108	60	3	4
Detroit, Mich	76 407	233	23	24	Salt Lake City, Utah	28 45	20 28	4	1
Evansville, Ind	407	235	3	1	Tucson, Ariz	34	16	2	2
Flint, Mich	51	19	4	6		9	10	2	2
Fort Wayne, Ind	27	14	2	2	PACIFIC:	1,524	885	42	59
Gary, Ind	26	13	2	1	Berkeley, Calif *	17	10		-
Grand Rapids, Mich	53	34	6	2	Fresno, Calif	32	16	1	3
Indianapolis, Ind	204	114	6	10	Glendale, Calif	35	25	-	2
Madison, Wis	37	15		3	Honolulu, Hawaii	33	14	1	3
Milwaukee, Wis	137	98	3	3	Long Beach, Calif	63	38	1	2
Peoria, Ill	44	24	-	6	Los Angeles, Calif*	498	280	20	23
Rockford, Ill	30	16		-	Oakland, Calif	77	42		1
South Bend, Ind	61	43	6	3	Pasadena, Calif	41	28	-	3
Toledo, Ohio	121	78	7	5	Portland, Oreg	143	82	2	2
Youngstown, Ohio	63	38		4	Sacramento, Calif	57 101	35	2	5
EST NORTH CENTRAL:	964	622	30	3/	San Diego, Calif	153	85	2	4
Des Moines, Iowa	57	623 44	32	34	San Francisco, Calif San Jose, Calif	47	33	4	2
Duluth, Minn	30	19		1	Seattle, Wash	149	88	6	é
Kansas City, Kans	40	24	3	1	Spokane, Wash	44	32	-	1
Kansas City, Mo	165	107	5	6	Tacoma, Wash	34	23	1	1
Lincoln, Nebr	15	9	25	1					
Minneapolis, Minn	111	60	2	ŝ	Total	13,531	7,904	549	679
Omaha, Nebr	54	29		3			1		
St. Louis, Mo	336	224	14	8	Cum	ulative T	otals		
St. Paul, Minn	78	49	1	4	including reporte	d correct	ions for p	revious we	eks
Wichita, Kans	78	58	7	5					
Sector Se	· · · · ·	•			All Causes, All Ages			362,41	
					All Causes, Age 65 and o				

## EPIDEMIOLOGIC NOTES AND REPORTS TYPHOID FEVER - Rockville, Maryland (Continued from front page)

Greece, during the first week of January 1966. She had had typhoid fever in 1948 while living in Athens. Rectal swab cultures were reported negative for all of the members of the family except for the grandmother whose culture revealed three colonies of *S. typhi*, phage type C.

The 3-year-old child made an uneventful recovery and was discharged after 10 days in the hospital. Two of the adult family associates were in the restaurant business in another city, and the health officer there prohibited them from handling food until three rectal swab cultures were checked and found negative for S. typhi.

(Reported by Dr. Ernest H. Joy, Communicable Disease Division, and Dr. Roy P. Lindgren, Health Officer, Montgomery County Health Department, Rockville, Maryland.)

#### **Editorial Note:**

This case is rather characteristic of the experience with typhoid fever in this country at the present time. Between 400 and 500 cases of typhoid fever are reported each year, most of which can be traced either to a carrier or to travel to a foreign endemic area. Older women are particularly likely to become long-term carriers after infection with S. typhi.

#### ERRATUM, Vol. 15, No. 27, p. 227:

In the 1965 Annual Surveillance Summary of paralytic poliomyelitis, the titles of the two figures should be reversed. Figure 1 should read "Paralytic Poliomyelitis, 1965 - 61 Cases by County, United States" and Figure 2 should read "Paralytic Poliomyelitis Cases by Date of Onset, 1961-1965." THE MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY WEEKLY REPORT. WITH A CIRCULA-TION OF 15.600, IS PUBLISHED AT THE COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CENTER, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

CHIEF. COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CENTER D CHIEF. EPIDEMIOLOGY BRANCH ACTING CHIEF. STATISTICS SECTION

DAVID J. SENCER, M.D. A.D. LANGMUIR, M.D. IDA L. SHERMAN, M.S.

IN ADDITION TO THE ESTABLISHED PROCEDURES FOR REPORTING MOBIDITY AND MORTALITY. THE COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CENTER WELCOMES ACCOUNTS OF INTERESTING OUTBREAKS OR CASE INVES-AND WHICH ARE OF CURRENT INTEREST TO HEALTH OFFICIALS AND WHICH ARE DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE CONTROL OF COM-MUNICABLE 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 INDIVIDAL STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENTS. THE REPORTING WEEK CONCLUDES ON SATURDAY: COMPILED DATA ON A NATIONAL BASIS ARE RELEASED ON THE SUCCEEDING FRIDAY.

