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Provisional Information on Selected Notifiable Diseases in the United States and on Deaths in Selected Cities for Week Ended April 10, 1954

For the current week a total of 32,426 cases of measles was reported in the United States. About half of the total cases were in 3 geographic divisions—Middle Atlantic (5,615 cases), East North Central (5,860), and South Atlantic (4,839). The incidence of the disease continues to increase, and the total this week exceeds, for the first time this year, the corresponding figure for 1952, which was a "measles year." The cumulative total (259,308) for 1954, however, remains below the corresponding total (349,249) for 1952. The corresponding cumulative number for 1953 is 156,466.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL REPORTS

Psittacosis

Dr. Fred T. Foard, North Carolina State Board of Health, has supplied additional information following an investigation of psittacosis in the western part of the State. It was previously reported in the "Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report" for the week ended February 20, 1954, that raising of psittacine birds is common in the area. One family supplied birds to relatives in Tennessee, where 2 cases occurred. One of 3 persons exposed to these birds had a complement fixation titer of 1:128 in 2 specimens of blood. Another had a rise in titer from 1:4 to 1:64, and a third person's blood showed a rise from 1:8 to 1:16. Another person in the same general area was tested and showed a titer of 1:128 in 1 specimen, and 4 others had titers of 1:64 in the initial specimen. Psittacosis virus has been isolated from only 1 parakeet in the area, but this was not from the aviary owned by the family mentioned above.

Dr. L. L. Parks, Florida State Board of Health, reports a case of psittacosis in a 17-year-old female who worked in an establishment where a parakeet was kept. A routine blood test was obtained on the patient and she was found to have a titer of 1:1280. Two days later the titer was the same, but 1 month later, the titer was 1:320. Evidently this young lady was never considered very ill, and the case was accidentally found through a routine agglutination test. The parakeet apparently has been in good health but was sent to the Virus Laboratories for further study. There have been no other cases of the disease in the family of the owner of the bird. Efforts are being made to keep a record of all sales and transactions by the local store from which the bird was purchased.

Smallpox

The California Department of Public Health has supplied additional information on the case suspected of being smallpox, as reported in the "Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report" for week ended March 20, 1954. Laboratory examinations have been completed and the virus isolated has been definitely identified as vaccinia.

Influenza

The following report was prepared by the Influenza Information Center, NIH.

The Preventive Medicine Division, SGO, Department of the Army, reports that during March, only 50 paired serum samples were found serologically positive for influenza in army area laboratories. Twenty-eight of these indicated influenza A and 22, influenza B infections. Two strains of influenza A virus were isolated by the laboratory at the Army Medical Service Graduate School from throat washings obtained during the previously reported outbreaks of influenza among civilians in Puerto Rico. These two strains are similar but not identical to the A/FW/1/50 and A/FLW/1/52.

Dr. Henry Bauer, Minnesota Department of Health, reports the serologic diagnosis of influenza B in a case occurring March 15 in the south western part of Minnesota. Attempts to isolate the virus from a throat washing are being made.

Dr. E. H. Lennette, California State Health Department, reported the serologic diagnosis of additional cases of influenza B in California, occurring in the latter part of February and early March. A total of 52 cases of influenza B has been serologically diagnosed since October 1, 1953, in California.

Infectious hepatitis

Dr. S. B. Osgood, Oregon Board of Health, has reported on an outbreak of infectious hepatitis which occurred in an institution where a single source or index case was clearly recognized. A 12-year-old patient in one of the cottages was permitted to visit relatives during the Christmas holidays in December 1953. Several members of the family with whom she stayed developed infectious hepatitis, with onsets from December 20 to January 3, so the 12-year-old child was given 2.4 ml. of gamma globulin before returning to the institution. In view of subsequent events, it was postulated that the girl developed a subclinical infection late in January. On February 24, the first recognized case of hepatitis occurred in the cottage housing the 12-year-old girl. Twelve additional persons developed symptoms during the next 4 days, all known to have had close contact with the index case. Gamma globulin was given to the patients in the cottage on March 1 and 2, but 4 more cases developed within a week and 2, nearly 2 weeks later. On March 19 and 22, 2 more cases came to light, which may be secondary to the 13 cases. An attendant in another cottage developed the disease on March 16, but no contact with persons in the first cottage could be established. There were no other cases in this cottage. Seven cases in patients in a third cottage had direct contact with persons in the first. Investigation of this outbreak failed to show any evidence of spread through water, food, or fomites. Of the 32 cases, exclusive of the primary case, 10 received gamma globulin from 3 or 4 days to 3 weeks prior to onset. Exclusive of the attendant, the ages of the patients varied from 8 to 23 years, and all were females.

Dr. A. M. Washburn, Arkansas Board of Health, reports 3 widely separated outbreaks of infectious hepatitis in school children. The first was in a small school where some 3 or 4 cases had occurred prior to information being received by the local health department. Subsequent information led to the confirmation of 5 definite cases, with the possibility of 9 others. These cases were in school and preschool children under 15 years of age. One case was reported in an adult who visited in a home where 2 cases in children had occurred. The source of infection was not found. However, it was stated that the sanitation in this area consists of open toilets and open wells. Gamma globulin was furnished to contacts and no new cases have been reported. The other 2 outbreaks were in widely

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separated schools. Most of the cases were in the second and third grade pupils. Gamma globulin was given to contacts and no subsequent cases have developed.

Dr. C. Earl Albrecht, Alaska Commissioner of Health, reports an outbreak of infectious hepatitis in a small community of 80 persons. During a 3-month period, 33 cases were reported. Of these, 10 were in the 4-16 age group. With the exception of 1, all cases were in native Aleuts.

Epizootic of a new respiratory disease in dairy cattle

Drs. L. S. Goerke and C. F. Pait, Los Angeles City Department of Health, have supplied information on an epizootic in cattle which began in October 1953, in southern California. The disease has been characterized by a sudden cessation of milk flow, high temperature, and rapid respiration, but without signs of pneumonia. There has been a slow spread of infection from herd to herd, but occasionally, it was explosive within herds. An attack rate of 5 to 30 percent was noted in the southern part of the State and as high as 50 percent in other areas. About 2 percent of the cases were fatal. Experimentally inoculated calves have had macular lesions of the mouth but no vesicles.

To date there has been no evidence pointing to recognizable human infections, but it was observed that typical disease broke out in a dairy in another part of the State, soon after a worker came from an infected area. While the etiologic agent of the disease has not been determined, it is suspected to be a virus. (This disease, which resembles Japanese bovine influenza, is being studied at Davis, California, with assistance provided by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

Streptococcal sore throat

The Orange County Health Department, California, gives preliminary information on an outbreak of streptococcal sore

Continued on page 8

Table 1. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

(Numbers after diseases are category numbers of the Sixth Revision of the International Lists, 1948)

DISEASE	14th week			CUMULATIVE NUMBER						Approximate seasonal low point
				First 14 weeks			Since seasonal low week			
	Ended Apr. 10, 1954	Ended Apr. 11, 1953	Median 1949-53	1954	1953	Median 1949-53	1953-54	1952-53	Median 1948-49 to 1952-53	
Anthrax---062	-	3	2	5	14	14	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Botulism---049.1	-	-	---	6	5	---	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Brucellosis (undulant fever)---044	25	37	---	383	392	---	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Diphtheria---055	36	36	67	554	648	1,275	1,919	2,319	4,301	July 1
Encephalitis, infectious---082	34	16	15	305	258	201	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Hepatitis, infectious, and serum---092,N998.5 pt.	1,241	627	---	[2]18,403	8,843	---	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Malaria---110-117	7	11	---	[3]98	126	---	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Measles---085	32,426	21,613	21,613	259,308	156,466	197,200	295,400	187,900	226,590	Sept. 1
Meningococcal infections---057	115	129	109	[4]1,592	2,018	1,499	[4]2,914	3,293	2,578	Sept. 1
Poliomyelitis---080	98	87	58	[5]1,651	1,668	1,318	98	87	58	Apr. 1
Psittacosis---096.2	[5]5	-	---	55	3	---	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Rabies in man---094	-	-	-	1	-	1	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Rocky Mountain spotted fever---104A	-	2	2	9	8	9	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat---050,051	4,721	3,974	2,465	64,333	59,095	39,437	98,967	95,683	62,643	Aug. 1
Smallpox---084	-	-	-	-	2	5	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Trichiniasis---128	7	5	---	87	76	---	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Tularemia---059	8	13	13	177	147	203	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Typhoid fever---040	18	14	24	[7]427	319	430	18	14	24	Apr. 1
Typhus fever, endemic---101	1	6	---	35	46	---	1	6	---	Apr. 1
Whooping cough---056	1,158	581	936	15,108	8,652	16,070	24,865	16,509	30,334	Oct. 1
Rabies in animals---	139	169	---	[8]2,474	2,411	---	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]

[1] Information not available or frequencies are too small.
[2] Addition: Ohio, week ended April 3, 42 cases.
[3] Deduction: Indiana, week ended April 3, 3 cases.
[4] Deductions: North Carolina, week ended March 6, 1 case; Georgia, week ended March 27, 3 cases.
[5] Deduction: Nebraska, week ended March 27, 1 case.
[6] Ohio and New York, 2 cases each; Maryland, 1 case.
[7] Deductions: North Carolina, week ended March 20, 1 case; Indiana, week ended April 3, 1 case.
[8] Addition: Indiana, week ended April 3, 13 cases.

SOURCE AND NATURE OF MORBIDITY DATA

These provisional data are based on reports to the Public Health Service from health departments of each State and Territory and of one possession. They give the total number of cases of certain communicable diseases reported during the week usually ended the preceding Saturday. Cases of anthrax, botulism, psittacosis, rabies in man, and smallpox are not shown in table 2, but a footnote to table 1 shows the States making the reports. In addition, when diseases of rare occurrence (cholera, dengue, plague, relapsing fever—louse borne, typhus fever—epidemic, and yellow fever) are reported, they will be noted at the end of table 1.

Symbols.—1 dash [-]: no cases reported; 3 dashes [---]: data not available.

Table 2. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, ALASKA, HAWAII, AND PUERTO RICO, FOR WEEKS ENDED APRIL 11, 1953, AND APRIL 10, 1954

(By place of occurrence. Numbers under diseases are category numbers of the Sixth Revision of the International Lists, 1948)

AREA	BRUCELLOSIS (UNDULANT FEVER) (044)		DIPHTHERIA (055)		ENCEPHALITIS, INFECTIOUS (082)		HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS, AND SERUM (092, N998.5 pt.)		MALARIA (110-117)			
									Civilian[1]		Military	
	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953
CONT. UNITED STATES	25	37	36	36	34	16	1,241	627	6	5	1	6
NEW ENGLAND	4	1	-	1	-	-	53	56	-	1	-	-
Maine	-	1	-	-	-	-	14	18	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	3	-	-	1	-	-	31	25	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Connecticut	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	11	-	1	-	-
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	-	1	3	2	12	5	213	83	-	-	-	-
New York	-	-	2	-	12	4	165	66	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	-	1	-	1	-	1	16	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	-	-	1	1	-	-	32	17	-	-	-	-
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	8	10	3	2	1	1	195	122	-	-	-	-
Ohio	-	2	1	2	-	-	56	41	-	-	-	-
Indiana	1	1	1	-	1	-	23	23	-	-	-	-
Illinois	4	7	-	-	-	-	55	39	-	-	-	-
Michigan	2	-	1	-	-	1	29	15	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	1	-	-	-	-	-	32	4	-	-	-	-
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	6	10	2	2	3	1	189	92	-	-	-	1
Minnesota	2	2	-	1	-	1	69	8	-	-	-	-
Iowa	4	-	-	-	-	-	83	27	-	-	-	-
Missouri	-	-	-	1	1	-	13	13	-	-	-	1
North Dakota	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	6	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	-	2	1	-	-	-	10	8	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	29	-	-	-	-
Kansas	-	6	-	-	1	-	10	1	-	-	-	-
SOUTH ATLANTIC	3	5	15	5	3	2	173	94	-	-	-	1
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland	-	-	1	-	2	-	15	5	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Virginia	-	-	-	-	-	2	112	34	-	-	-	1
West Virginia	-	-	-	1	-	-	23	21	-	-	-	-
North Carolina	-	-	10	2	-	-	14	23	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	1	3	-	-	-	-	7	8	-	-	-	-
Florida	1	-	3	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	2	5	5	9	1	2	88	63	2	1	1	-
Kentucky	-	-	1	2	-	-	20	18	-	-	1	-
Tennessee	1	1	3	2	-	1	23	19	-	1	-	-
Alabama	1	-	1	5	1	-	15	13	1	-	-	-
Mississippi	-	4	-	-	-	1	30	13	1	-	-	-
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	1	3	6	8	3	2	116	30	4	2	-	-
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	1	-	1	-	-	-	52	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	-	-	1	4	-	-	9	2	1	-	-	-
Texas	-	3	4	4	2	2	54	24	3	2	-	-
MOUNTAIN	-	1	2	5	1	-	84	30	-	1	-	-
Montana	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Idaho	-	-	-	4	-	-	34	2	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	22	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-
Utah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
PACIFIC	1	1	-	2	10	3	130	57	-	-	-	4
Washington	-	-	-	2	-	-	19	9	-	-	-	2
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	22	-	-	-	-
California	1	1	-	-	10	3	66	26	-	-	-	2
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	-	-	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1]Includes cases not specified as civilian or military.

Table 2. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, ALASKA, HAWAII, AND PUERTO RICO, FOR WEEKS ENDED APRIL 11, 1953, AND APRIL 10, 1954—Continued

(By place of occurrence. Numbers under diseases are category numbers of the Sixth Revision of the International Lists, 1948)

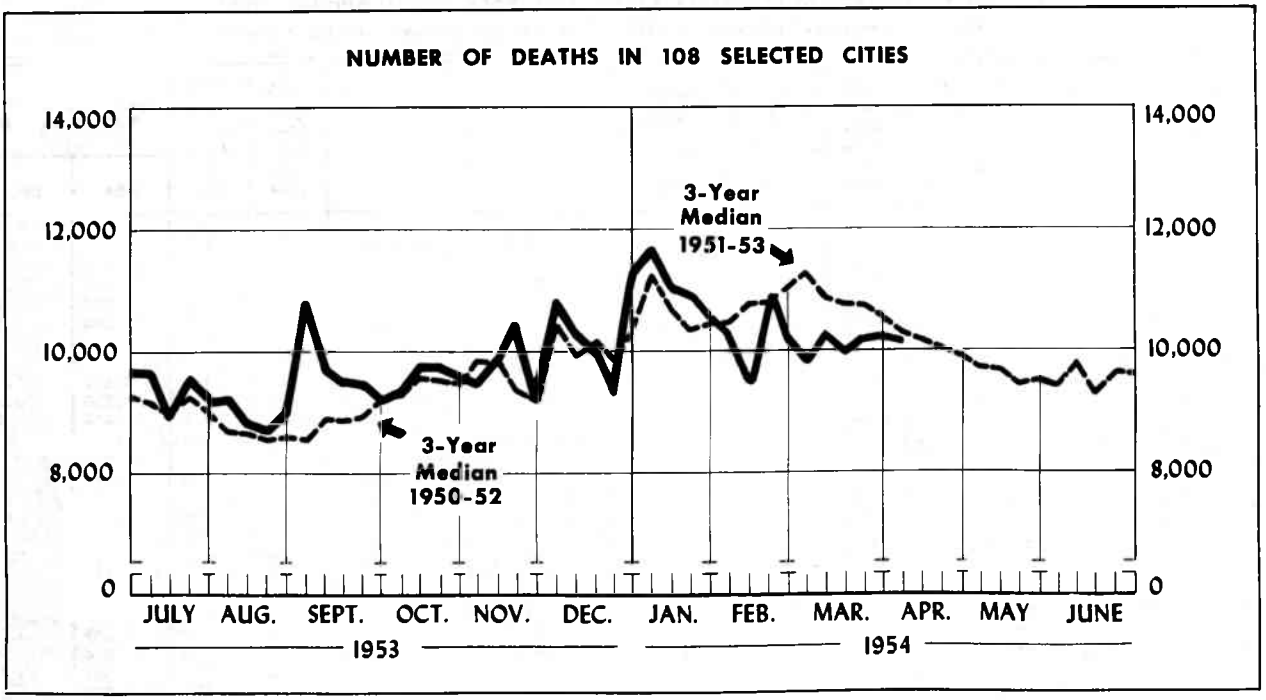
AREA	MEASLES (085)		MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS (057)		POLIOMYELITIS (080)						ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER (104A)	
					Total[2]		Paralytic (080.0,080.1)		Nonparalytic (080.2)			
	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953
CONT. UNITED STATES	32,426	21,613	115	129	98	87	33	17	39	23	-	2
NEW ENGLAND	657	210	4	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maine	260	35	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	69	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	246	92	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Connecticut	73	72	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	5,615	922	16	15	3	4	1	2	-	-	-	-
New York	3,454	271	5	8	3	4	1	2	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	597	148	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	1,564	503	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	5,860	5,210	23	30	8	18	2	-	4	2	-	-
Ohio	1,133	1,316	8	6	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Indiana	1,221	116	5	6	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	1,494	706	5	11	2	7	-	-	2	-	-	-
Michigan	1,639	838	3	3	4	4	1	-	2	2	-	-
Wisconsin	373	2,234	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	1,290	2,961	9	9	9	5	4	-	3	2	-	-
Minnesota	37	235	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-
Iowa	800	366	1	1	2	1	1	-	1	1	-	-
Missouri	61	1,008	2	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
North Dakota	70	24	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	44	3	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Nebraska	191	156	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas	87	1,169	2	2	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH ATLANTIC	4,839	974	20	24	13	14	3	2	4	4	-	2
Delaware	112	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland	611	52	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	304	5	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	1,769	158	2	7	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	1
West Virginia	378	237	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
North Carolina	712	230	3	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	-	87	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Georgia	362	173	3	3	1	6	1	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	591	17	5	6	10	4	2	-	3	3	-	-
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	2,935	397	13	15	6	5	1	2	-	-	-	-
Kentucky	1,520	109	6	5	1	2	1	2	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	639	122	2	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alabama	486	77	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	290	89	3	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	6,212	7,505	21	15	22	14	6	3	8	7	-	-
Arkansas	70	704	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-
Louisiana	176	1,308	6	8	3	1	-	-	3	1	-	-
Oklahoma	140	119	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	5,826	5,374	12	7	17	10	6	3	5	4	-	-
MOUNTAIN	1,054	1,363	3	2	4	4	-	-	4	-	-	-
Montana	71	107	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Idaho	189	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	110	35	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado	56	422	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
New Mexico	93	110	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	133	249	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Utah	396	366	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PACIFIC	3,964	2,071	6	16	33	22	16	8	16	8	-	-
Washington	970	281	1	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	129	439	-	6	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
California	2,865	1,351	5	9	30	16	14	8	16	8	-	-
Alaska	40	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	1	4	-	-	8	1	7	-	1	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	236	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[2]Includes cases not specified by type, category number (080.3).

Table 2. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, ALASKA, HAWAII, AND PUERTO RICO, FOR WEEKS ENDED APRIL 11, 1953, AND APRIL 10, 1954—Continued

(By place of occurrence. Numbers under diseases are category numbers of the Sixth Revision of the International Lists, 1948)

AREA	SCARLET FEVER AND STREPTOCOCCAL SORE THROAT (050,051)		TRICHINIASIS (128)	TULAREMIA (059)		TYPHOID FEVER (040)		TYPHUS FEVER, ENDEMIC (101)	WHOOPING COUGH (056)		RABIES IN ANIMALS	
	1954	1953	1954	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1954	1953	1954	1953
CONT. UNITED STATES	4,721	3,974	7	8	13	18	14	1	1,158	581	139	169
NEW ENGLAND	445	379	1	-	-	2	1	-	173	50	-	-
Maine	104	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	8	-	-
New Hampshire	14	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	21	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	7	-	-
Massachusetts	209	106	-	-	-	2	1	-	82	18	-	-
Rhode Island	8	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-
Connecticut	89	153	1	-	-	-	-	-	48	14	-	-
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	711	818	1	-	-	2	2	-	180	112	10	11
New York	370	505	-	-	-	1	2	-	90	49	9	10
New Jersey	95	138	1	-	-	-	-	-	37	33	-	-
Pennsylvania	246	175	-	-	-	1	-	-	53	30	1	1
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	769	753	-	1	1	3	-	-	241	74	13	33
Ohio	225	209	-	-	-	3	-	-	40	21	4	3
Indiana	106	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	1	-	9
Illinois	145	188	-	1	-	-	-	-	38	5	3	9
Michigan	171	178	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	26	6	11
Wisconsin	122	128	-	-	1	-	-	-	32	21	-	1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	260	183	-	-	-	3	-	-	19	13	19	13
Minnesota	83	40	-	-	-	1	-	-	7	3	2	4
Iowa	51	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	8	1
Missouri	32	34	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	5	8	7
North Dakota	19	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	20	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
Nebraska	16	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Kansas	39	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	-	-
SOUTH ATLANTIC	428	345	-	2	2	3	-	-	81	44	35	31
Delaware	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Maryland	41	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-
District of Columbia	14	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	-	-
Virginia	154	119	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	6	13	12
West Virginia	47	33	-	-	-	1	-	-	10	15	9	4
North Carolina	110	19	-	-	1	1	-	-	7	2	1	1
South Carolina	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	7	7
Georgia	46	50	-	2	1	1	-	-	2	8	3	6
Florida	6	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	2	1
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	154	90	-	-	6	1	4	-	100	54	24	49
Kentucky	99	29	-	-	-	-	1	-	74	37	5	10
Tennessee	45	49	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	8	11	14
Alabama	10	6	-	-	3	1	2	-	9	8	5	17
Mississippi	-	6	-	-	2	-	1	-	9	1	3	8
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	1,023	752	-	5	1	3	5	1	215	145	37	28
Arkansas	120	32	-	1	-	-	-	-	24	8	10	4
Louisiana	6	9	-	2	-	2	1	-	5	4	-	-
Oklahoma	39	57	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	3	1	1
Texas	858	654	-	2	-	1	4	1	181	130	26	23
MOUNTAIN	325	182	3	-	2	-	-	-	32	23	-	-
Montana	11	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	14	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Wyoming	13	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Colorado	32	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
New Mexico	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	9	-	-
Arizona	175	19	3	-	-	-	-	-	12	10	-	-
Utah	27	51	-	-	2	-	-	-	14	1	-	-
Nevada	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PACIFIC	606	472	2	-	1	1	2	-	117	66	1	4
Washington	151	123	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	-	-	-
Oregon	66	41	-	-	1	-	-	-	14	10	-	-
California	389	308	2	-	-	1	2	-	65	56	1	4
Alaska	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	95	46	2	-



The chart shows the number of deaths reported for 108 major cities of the United States by week for the current year, and, for comparison, the median of the number of deaths reported for the corresponding weeks of the 3 previous calendar years. (The median is the central one of the three values arranged in order of magnitude.) If a report is not received from a city in time to be included in the total for the current week, an estimate is made to maintain comparability for graphic presentation.

The figures reported represent the number of death certificates received in the vital statistics offices during the week indicated, for deaths occurring in that city. Figures compiled in this way, by week of receipt, usually approximate closely the number of deaths occurring during the week. However, differences are to be expected because of variations in the interval between death and receipt of the certificate.

While week-to-week changes in the total number of deaths reported for all major cities generally represent a change in mortality conditions, this may not be true for variations in weekly figures for each city. For example, in a city where 50 deaths are the weekly average, the number of deaths occurring in a week may be expected to vary by chance alone from 36 to 64 ($d \pm 2\sqrt{d}$, where d represents the average number of deaths per week).

The number of deaths in cities of the same size may also differ because of variations in the age, race, and sex composition of their populations, and because some cities are hospital centers serving the surrounding areas. Changes from year to year in the number of deaths may be due in part to population increases or decreases.

Table 3. DEATHS IN SELECTED CITIES BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION

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

AREA	14th week ended April 10, 1954	13th week ended April 3, 1954	14th week median 1951-53	Percent change, median to current week	CUMULATIVE NUMBER FOR FIRST 14 WEEKS		
					1954	1953	Percent change
TOTAL: 106 REPORTING CITIES	10,006	10,059	10,021	-0.1	143,131	153,748	-6.9
New England (14 cities)	669	674	708	-5.5	9,776	10,283	-4.9
Middle Atlantic (16 cities)	2,941	2,918	2,826	+4.1	41,047	43,775	-6.2
East North Central (17 cities)	2,196	2,216	2,262	-2.9	31,199	33,676	-7.4
West North Central (9 cities)	782	713	761	+2.8	10,445	11,895	-12.2
South Atlantic (9 cities)	778	764	789	-1.4	11,153	12,277	-9.2
East South Central (8 cities)	462	477	475	-2.7	6,808	7,331	-7.1
West South Central (13 cities)	708	749	709	-0.1	11,286	11,645	-3.1
Mountain (8 cities)	250	250	232	+7.8	3,301	3,810	-13.4
Pacific (12 cities)	1,220	1,298	1,223	-0.2	18,116	19,056	-4.9

Table 4. DEATHS IN SELECTED CITIES FOR WEEK ENDED APRIL 10, 1954

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

CITY	14th week ended Apr. 10, 1954	13th week ended Apr. 3, 1954	CUMULATIVE NUMBER FOR FIRST 14 WEEKS	
			1954	1953
NEW ENGLAND				
Boston	215	225	3,200	3,497
Bridgeport	47	42	516	486
Cambridge	31	32	415	407
Fall River	23	32	413	421
Hartford	41	43	650	719
Lowell	30	26	424	386
Lynn	21	18	325	306
New Bedford	24	21	317	366
New Haven	39	50	662	690
Providence	60	60	915	955
Somerville	16	17	215	237
Springfield, Mass.	34	35	606	569
Waterbury	23	32	364	413
Worcester	65	41	754	831
MIDDLE ATLANTIC				
Albany	45	40	649	684
Allentown	(34)	(37)	(503)	---
Buffalo	---	---	---	(2,108)
Camden	34	60	545	522
Elizabeth	21	46	413	458
Erie	22	36	456	518
Jersey City	64	58	1,036	1,045
Newark, N. J.	85	88	1,452	1,643
New York City	1,668	1,611	22,750	24,269
Paterson	35	43	567	609
Philadelphia	501	516	6,745	7,219
Pittsburgh	182	152	2,407	2,614
Reading	(21)	(29)	(321)	---
Rochester, N. Y.	91	96	1,357	1,480
Schenectady	18	18	348	349
Scranton	(31)	(43)	(484)	---
Syracuse	59	59	803	801
Trenton	46	47	685	725
Utica	27	27	432	457
Yonkers	43	21	402	382
EAST NORTH CENTRAL				
Akron	51	71	801	892
Canton	33	36	455	435
Chicago	823	750	10,372	11,394
Cincinnati	133	147	1,984	2,269
Cleveland	206	195	2,946	3,141
Columbus	84	108	1,488	1,616
Dayton	60	58	938	907
Detroit	301	318	4,547	4,800
Evansville	---	(26)	---	(512)
Flint	34	37	534	544
Fort Wayne	29	28	353	462
Gary	(23)	(22)	(357)	---
Grand Rapids	2	27	546	592
Indianapolis	103	114	1,668	1,742
Milwaukee	129	139	1,780	1,904
Peoria	27	24	449	439
South Bend	21	22	314	349
Toledo	95	89	1,304	1,357
Youngstown	65	53	720	833
WEST NORTH CENTRAL				
Des Moines	48	57	663	741
Duluth	24	31	361	394
Kansas City, Kans.	43	29	447	480
Kansas City, Mo.	128	115	1,631	1,935
Minneapolis	132	102	1,673	1,905
Omaha	69	58	880	990
WEST NORTH CENTRAL—Con.				
St. Louis	220	235	3,278	3,832
St. Paul	69	48	923	998
Wichita	49	38	589	620
SOUTH ATLANTIC				
Atlanta	105	106	1,502	1,604
Baltimore	246	206	3,256	3,598
Charlotte	20	27	435	416
Jacksonville	(53)	(49)	(711)	---
Miami	63	60	896	956
Norfolk	25	28	428	501
Richmond	74	54	933	1,014
Savannah	(34)	(34)	(418)	---
Tampa	47	61	833	902
Washington, D. C.	164	186	2,399	2,804
Wilmington, Del.	34	36	471	482
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL				
Birmingham	71	94	1,157	1,093
Chattanooga	36	50	676	741
Knoxville	43	33	507	516
Louisville	124	103	1,539	1,612
Memphis	77	85	1,318	1,623
Mobile	28	31	470	475
Montgomery	21	26	397	446
Nashville	62	55	744	825
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL				
Austin	29	28	355	382
Baton Rouge	18	16	335	213
Corpus Christi	14	9	219	263
Dallas	82	87	1,400	1,437
El Paso	22	20	374	442
Fort Worth	55	54	763	874
Houston	117	131	1,863	1,837
Little Rock	30	42	577	655
New Orleans	135	151	2,231	2,350
Oklahoma City	58	72	870	814
San Antonio	77	66	1,147	1,217
Shreveport	35	41	526	619
Tulsa	36	32	626	542
MOUNTAIN				
Albuquerque	27	33	389	413
Colorado Springs	11	14	165	194
Denver	117	116	1,459	1,706
Ogden	7	15	135	176
Phoenix	23	14	335	356
Pueblo	10	4	184	203
Salt Lake City	44	48	573	682
Tucson	11	6	61	80
PACIFIC				
Berkeley	13	15	265	257
Long Beach	51	59	701	722
Los Angeles	432	426	6,618	6,917
Oakland	95	95	1,377	1,460
Pasadena	37	42	463	529
Portland, Oreg.	67	133	1,371	1,539
Sacramento	48	48	694	712
San Diego	78	61	985	1,097
San Francisco	179	208	2,719	2,996
Seattle	119	123	1,751	1,685
Spokane	55	48	656	640
Tacoma	46	40	516	502
Honolulu	(28)	(39)	(515)	(457)

Symbols.—parentheses [( )]: data not included in table 3; 3 dashes [---] : data not available.

throat in a junior high school. About 200 cases were reported within a 3-week period in the school with an enrollment of 455. Beta and alpha hemolytic streptococci were isolated from the group cultured. Further bacteriologic studies will be made.

Shigellosis

Dr. R. H. Hutcheson, Tennessee Department of Public Health, reports an outbreak of shigellosis in an institution. Of 144 nurses, 55 became ill with the disease. Two additional cases, probably in staff members were reported. Shigella paradysenteriae was isolated from stool specimens of 11 patients. The source of infection, which was probably a carrier among food handlers, has not been found.

Gastro-enteritis

Mr. D. W. Evans, Public Health Service Sanitary Engineer Director, has reported an outbreak of gastro-enteritis in a dining car crew on a train traveling from New York to Chicago. The crew had been served a meal at 4:00 p.m., which consisted of pan fried beef liver, boiled lima beans, and pan fried potatoes. The liver was the only food eaten by all who became ill. The incubation periods varied from 6½ to 10 hours. A total of 10 men became ill with nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. The liver was placed aboard the diner in a frozen state 1 hour before serving. It was still frozen when the chef began cooking it. Samples showed some coagulase negative staphylococci, 13,500 per gram, but no other organisms. Water and milk supplies were considered to be satisfactory. Inspection showed that cleanliness of kitchen equipment was not being maintained, and that hand washing facilities were not available in the kitchen.

The California Department of Public Health reports 5 outbreaks of gastro-enteritis. Of these, 3 were associated with food, and 2 were among persons in different recreation areas. The food-borne outbreaks were small, each affecting 3 persons. Two were in private homes. In one instance, baked ham was suspected to be the vehicle of infection, but no meat was available for bacteriological examination. Frozen chicken in 1 home was suspected to be incriminated, but samples tested showed no pathogenic organisms. At a restaurant 3 of 4 persons eating ham sandwiches became ill from 3 to 4 hours later. Laboratory examination of slices of the ham revealed gram positive, slightly pigmented coagulase positive cocci.

In one recreation area, during a 7-week period, 27 cases of gastro-enteritis occurred among members of 35 families. Water was considered as a possible source of infection, but since the cases occurred sporadically over the period, person-to-person infection is considered to be more likely. In the other recreation area, 4 cases occurred in women who stayed at a guest lodge, drank water there, and ate at 4 other restaurants in the area. The vehicle of infection for this outbreak was not found. Laboratory examination of specimens from the 4 patients showed 1 positive for Salmonella typhimurium.

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