

#### COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CENTER

# SALMONELLA

#### SURVEILLANCE

## Annual Summary 1964

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare/Public Health Service

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#### Salmonella Surveillance Report

Annual Summary - 1964

Table of Contents

	Page
Introduction	1
Materials and Methods	1
Summary	1
Reports of Isolations from the States	3
A. Human	3
B. Nonhuman	8
	<u>Introduction</u> <u>Materials and Methods</u> <u>Summary</u> <u>Reports of Isolations from the States</u> A. Human B. Nonhuman

Annual Summary - 1964

#### I. INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes the results of the second year (December 28, 1963 -January 1, 1965) of the Salmonella Surveillance program jointly established by the Communicable Disease Center (CDC) and the Association of State and Territorial Epidemiologists and Laboratory Directors. The bulwark of the program is the weekly reporting of isolations of salmonellae submitted by all fifty states, the District of Columbia, the Salmonella Reference Center-Beth Israel Hospital, New York City, and the National Animal Disease Laboratory in Ames, Iowa.

#### II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The data analyzed are derived from two sources; the Morbidity and Mortality Analysis Unit (1942-1962 Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR) Annual Supplements) and the Salmonella Surveillance Unit. The data from the first source (MMWR) include cases of salmonellosis diagnosed clinically and presumably confirmed bacteriologically. Reports are dichotomized into typhoid fever and salmonellosis exclusive of typhoid fever. Whether the cases are reported by onset of illness or date of culture is not known. The data collected by the Salmonella Surveillance Unit represent laboratory isolations of salmonellae, without distinction as to whether the isolate came from a clinical case or a carrier.

Human isolates are reported by name, age, sex, serotype, county of residence and whether or not the case was fatal. Nonhuman isolates are reported by source, serotype, and county of origin. Approximately sixty percent of these are reported from the National Animal Disease Laboratory, Ames, Iowa, and the remainder from State Reporting Centers.

Interpretations are limited by the bias inherent in the methods and materials used for analysis. For examples geographical prevalences of human isolates reflect "interest factors." Nonhuman data are most difficult to interpret because isolations are obtained from both ill and asymptomatic animals, multiple isolates may be reported from the same source, denominator data are unavailable, and diagnostic procedures differ among animal species (it is common practice to culture fowl tissue, whereas, other animals are frequently subjected to gross anatomical and histological examinations for disease).

Despite the limitations, certain observations are justified, and the data herein provide the ground work on which future collations may be made. An attempt has been made in this report to characterize the epidemiology of salmonellosis within the limits of the data obtained during the first and second year of operation of the Surveillance Program. The data must be confirmed, and the extent to which confirmation is afforded by surveillance in subsequent years is one measure of the success of the program.

#### III. SUMMARY

A total of 21,113 human isolations of salmonella were reported to the Salmonella Surveillance Unit during 1964. This represented an increase of 2,464 (13.2 percent) over 1963. The seasonal pattern demonstrated in 1964 was similar to 1963 with the peak occurring one month earlier in September rather than October.

Of the estimated 900 known serotypes, 139 were reported from humans during 1964; 15 (12.1 percent) more than in 1963. The ten most commonly reported serotypes accounted for almost 75 percent of the 21,113 isolations. <u>Salmonella typhi-murium</u> and <u>S</u>. <u>typhi-murium var</u>. <u>copenhagen</u> were the most frequently recovered serotypes from both human and nonhuman sources. As was true in 1963, <u>S</u>. <u>derby</u> was the second most common isolate from humans and <u>S</u>. <u>heidelberg</u> was second most common among nonhuman sources. A close correlation was noted between the ten most frequently reported serotypes from humans and the ten most common from nonhuman sources.

Estimated attack rates of salmonellosis by state ranged from less than 1/100,000 in Nebraska, South Carolina and West Virginia to 74/100,000 in Hawaii. Several states had estimated attack rates higher than 20/100,000 including Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Louisiana, Massachusetts, New Mexico, and Utah. The estimated attack rate for the United States was 11/100,000.

Geographical variances in the reported isolations of some of the more common serotypes were noted when compared to the distribution of all salmonella isolations from humans by region of the country. For example; 69.5 percent of all <u>S</u>. <u>derby</u> recoveries were reported from the New England and Middle Atlantic regions as compared to 31.2 percent of all salmonella isolations. Other variances were noted among the more common serotypes as well as among some of the relatively rare serotypes.

Fifty-two general and family outbreaks were reported during 1964, involving an estimated minimum of 2,150 illnesses. Eleven of 38 of the epidemics, in which a suspect or proven source was incriminated, were attributed to eggs. <u>Salmonella</u> typhi-murium was responsible for the largest number of the 52 outbreaks; 11.

Slightly over fifty percent of the individuals reported as harboring salmonella were males. Although no sex predilection appeared generally, it was interesting to note that there was a preponderance of males in age groups less than 20 and females in age groups over 20. The pattern of estimated attack rates of salmonellosis by age group closely corresponded to the one computed for 1963 with the highest rates among infants and children less than 10 years of age.

Fifty-seven deaths connected with salmonella infections were reported during 1964 resulting in a death to "case" ratio of 0.27 percent as compared to 0.34 percent during 1963.

The family "case" to total "case" ration for salmonellae isolated was 21.4 percent; slightly higher than the 18.1 percent observed in 1963. A total of 5,461 recoveries of salmonella from nonhuman sources were reported during 1964 for an increase one percent over 1963.

More than half (52.1 percent) of the nonhuman recoveries were from chickens and turkeys, as was true in 1963. Other prevalent sources were cattle, 8.6 percent; swine, 8.0 percent; eggs and egg products, 9.2 percent; other human foods, 2.4 percent and animal feed, 4.3 percent.

Recoveries from eggs and egg products demonstrated an increase of 230 percent over the 152 recoveries reported during 1963. This was paralleled (among nonhuman sources) only by an increase of 271 percent in recoveries from cold-blooded vertebrates (primarily turtles) over the 35 isolates reported in 1963. The remainder of the nonhuman sources remained approximately the same in relative importance when compared to 1963.

#### IV. REPORTS OF ISOLATIONS FROM THE STATES

#### A. Human

#### Incidence

During 1964, a total of 21,113 human isolations of salmonella were reported to the Salmonella Surveillance Unit. When compared to the 1963 figure, the 1964 recoveries represented an increase of 2,464 (13.2 percent). It is believed that part of this increase reflects an increased incidence of human salmonellosis. Undoubtedly, interest factors played a role, but data compiled and reported in the MMWR also suggest that the problem of salmonellosis in the United States is expanding (Figure 1). Figure 1 also compares the increasing incidence of salmonellosis in the United States with the incidence of typhoid fever, which has been decreasing since 1942.

#### Seasonal Prevalence

The average number of isolations per week for 1963 and 1964 are portrayed in Figure 2. For comparison, an "expected" curve, based on a seasonal index of salmonellosis computed from MMWR monthly salmonellosis data and the mean weeks for the respective years, is depicted by the broken line. Figure 2 demonstrates that the incidence of salmonellosis in the United States has a seasonal pattern with the period of high incidence occurring in the summer and early autumn.

#### Serotype Frequency

A total of 139 different salmonella serotypes were recovered from humans during 1964, an increment of 15 (12.1 percent) over 1963. This number (139) accounted for approximately 15 percent of the estimated 900 known salmonella serotypes. Ten of the 900, or 1.1 percent, accounted for 15,721 (74.5 percent) of the 21,113 isolations reported during 1964.

The ten most commonly reported serotypes appear in Table II. <u>Salmonella typhi-</u><u>murium and S. typhi-murium var. copenhagen</u> were the most frequently reported during every month in 1964 and represented 5,862 (27.8 percent) of all isolations. <u>Salmonella derby</u>, the second most commonly reported serotype, accounted for 11.2 percent of all isolations. Prior to 1963, <u>S. derby</u> recoveries accounted for approximately two percent of all salmonella isolates reported. An interstate hospital-associated outbreak of salmonellosis during 1963 increased the percentage of <u>S</u>. <u>derby</u> recoveries to 8.6. While the percentage of <u>S</u>. <u>derby</u> isolations remained elevated in 1964, the majority of the recoveries were reported during the first part of the year and diminished to less than five percent by December. During 1964, <u>S. infantis</u> was the fourth most prevalent serotype reported and <u>S</u>. <u>newport</u> the fifth. These two types held opposite positions during 1963. The increase in the number of <u>S</u>. <u>infantis</u> isolations was the result of a large hospital-associated outbreak in Pennsylvania.

Table II also demonstrates the close correlation between human and nonhuman sources of salmonellae. Seven of the ten serotypes listed are common to both lists. These similarities, taking into consideration that the data are not wholly comparable, confirm the importance of the nonhuman reservoir of salmonella in the epidemiology of human salmonellosis.

#### Geographic Patterns

The geographic distribution of salmonella recoveries reported during 1964 appears in Figure 3. New York, with 2,575 isolates, reported the largest number followed by California, 2,072; Pennsylvania, 1,797; Massachusetts, 1,244; Florida, 1,025; Illinois, 1,019; and Michigan, 982. All of these states showed an increase over 1963 in the number of recoveries reported with the exception of California, which had a decrease of 574 (21.7 percent). These seven states accounted for 50.7 percent of all isolations reported for the country while containing only 40.3 percent of the country's population within their boundaries! The combined attack rate was estimated to be 14/100,000 as compared to 11/100,000 for the country as a whole.

Hawaii, as in 1963 reported the highest estimated attack rate with 74/100,000. Other states reporting estimated attack rates higher than 20/100,000 were Utah, 33/100,000; Alaska, 27/100,000; Massachusetts, 23/100,000; New Mexico, 22/100,000; and Connecticut, Delaware, the District of Columbia, and Louisiana, 21/100,000. During 1963, only three states had estimated attack rates higher than 20/100,000; Hawaii, Louisiana and Massachusetts. Utah experienced a large outbreak of salmonellosis attributed to <u>S</u>. <u>heidelberg</u> during 1964 which was responsible for 211 of its 323 recoveries and elevating the estimated attack rate from 11 to 33/100,000 population. Alaska's estimated attack rate was elevated by an outbreak due to <u>S</u>. <u>anatum</u> in that state. <u>Salmonella</u> derby recoveries accounted for 253 (44 percent) of all salmonella isolations in Connecticut, which resulted in the high estimated attack rate for 1964. <u>Salmonella</u> derby was also responsible for the high recovery rate in Delaware.

Table III demonstrates geographical variances among specific serotypes. By comparing the regional percentage distribution of the ten most common serotypes recovered from humans with the percentage distribution of all salmonellae (assumed to be the norm), certain variances may be seen. For example; 69.5 percent of all S. derby recoveries were reported from the New England and Middle Atlantic regions as compared to 31.2 percent for all salmonellae. An interstate hospital-associated outbreak attributed to that serotype was responsible for a similar divergence in 1963 and this extended into 1964. Another example of regional prevalence is  $\underline{S}$ . heidelberg, which demonstrated an abnormally high concentration of isolates in the Pacific and Mountain Regions.Other noteworthy variances are the concentrations of S. infantis in the Middle Atlantic Region, S. newport in the South Atlantic and West South Central Regions, S. enteritidis in the New England, Middle Atlantic and East North Central Regions and S. saint-paul in the Middle Atlantic Region. Salmonella infantis was responsible for a large hospital-associated outbreak in Pennsylvania and S. saint-paul was the etiologic agent in a hospital-associated epidemic in New York.

Some infrequently reported serotypes, also have definite regional patterns. <u>Salmonella indiana</u> was reported 54 times; all but one of these were from states east of the Mississippi River. <u>Salmonella loma-linda</u> was reported on five occasions, all of which were from Pacific Coast states. That serotype has been reported exclusively from western states prior to 1964. Florida reported 38 of the 49 recoveries of <u>S. miami</u>. Only 2 of 23 <u>S. weltevreden</u> isolations were reported from the continental United States (Minnesota and Illinois). The remaining 21 were reported from Hawaii.

#### Outbreaks

During 1964, 52 general and family outbreaks were investigated and reported in the Salmonella Surveillance Reports. An estimated minimum of 2,150 illnesses were involved for an average of approximately 38 and a range of 2 to 500 per outbreak.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, "Estimates of the Population of the United States by Age, Color and Sex: July 1, 1964". October 21, 1964.

Eleven of thirty-eight of the epidemics, in which a suspect or proven source was incriminated, were attributed to eggs. Other sources included human carriers, 7: pet turtles, 4; cooked chicken, 3; homemade ice cream, cooked turkey, roast beef and infected calves, 2 each and 1 each related to a pet dog, raw shellfish (eaten by a group of merchant marines prior to entry into the United States.), a commercially prepared human dietary supplement, hamburger meat and potato salad. A source for the other 14 outbreaks was not determined.

California reported 14 of the 52 outbreaks. Other states reporting the results of investigations of outbreaks were Minnesota, 4; Michigan, New York, and Ohio, 3 each; Georgia, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey and North Carolina, 2 each and Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Ohio, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Utah and Washington, one reported outbreak each. The remaining states, the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands reported none. It should be emphasized that these reports do not reflect the prevalence of outbreaks in these states nor do they account for but a fraction of the total number of outbreaks that undoubtedly occur.

The 52 outbreaks were attributed to 23 different serotypes. Two outbreaks were caused by infection with more than one serotype, one was ascribed to three different serotypes and the other to four. Table IV depicts the serotypes that were responsible for two or more outbreaks. For the purposes of tabulation, the cases which resulted from the outbreaks involving more than one serotype were divided equally among the respective types making the total number outbreaks 57 for this tabulation. <u>Salmonella typhi-murium</u> was the etiologic agent in 11 outbreaks which resulted in approximately 600 illnesses. All eight <u>S</u>. <u>derby</u> epidemics were small, localized and institutional.

#### Age and Sex Distribution

Of the 20,528 individuals for whom sex was indicated on reports during 1964, 10,343 (50.4 percent) were males and 10,185 (49.6 percent) were females (see Table V). Although generally there appears to be no sex predilection, it is interesting to note that for the age groups under 20 years there is a preponderance of males and the opposite is true for age groups over 20 years. The same distribution was seen in the 1963 summary data.

Age (years)	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total
Less than 20	4,500	54.6	3,747	45.4	8,247
20 and over	2,358	44.1	2,993	55.9	5,351
Total	10,343	50.4	10,185	49.6	20,528

(including unknown & unspecified serotypes)

Of the 13,598 individuals reported by age during 1964, 8,247 (60.6 percent) were less than 20 years of age. Figure 4 demonstrates estimated attack rates by age group for 1964. The sex patterns correspond closely to those presented in the 1963 annual summary.

Among the ten most frequently reported serotypes, only two demonstrated age and sex distributions that differed substantially from the pattern exhibited by all salmonellae (Table V). The percentage of individuals harboring <u>S</u>. <u>derby</u> who were less than 20 years of age was 34.7 as compared to 60.6 for patients with salmonella in general. A similar difference was seen in persons with <u>S</u>. <u>typhi</u>, where only 29.6 percent were less than 20. <u>Salmonella typhi</u> isolations include a large number from older people who are chronic carriers, which may account for the difference.

#### Mortality

During 1964, 57 deaths associated with salmonella infections were reported. The death to "case" ratio was 0.27 percent, which was less than the 0.34 percent calculated for 1963. This is not a true reflection of the mortality rate due to salmonellosis in this country because (1) reporting officials do not always have access to information concerning the clinical courses of patients' illnesses and (2) it is probable that, in some cases, isolates are reported prior to death and the deaths are then not reported. Table II demonstrates the relative importance of the various serotypes associated with deaths during 1964. The most commonly involved serotype was  $\underline{S}$ . derby, as was true in 1963.

#### Family "Case" to Total "Case" Ratio

Of the 21,113 persons reported as harboring salmonellae during 1964, 4,523 (21.4 percent) represented those who had other members of their families also positive for salmonella (Table VI). That rate was slightly higher than the one for 1963, which was 18.1 percent. The ratios for the ten most commonly reported serotypes also appear in Table VI. Although there was a substantial amount of variance from one serotype to the next, the only dramatic departure from the ratio for all salmonellae was  $\underline{S}$ . derby with a ratio of 7.6 percent. The low family "case" to total "case" ratio for that serotype was felt to be related to the institutional focus of the organism.

#### Multiple Infections

A total of 174 persons were reported as being simultaneously infected with more than one serotype during 1964, Of those, 164 harbored two serotypes simultaneously and 10 were reported as having three. The serotypes most commonly reported as occurring in conjunction with one or more other types were <u>S</u>. <u>typhi-murium</u>, 50; <u>S</u>. <u>manhattan</u>, 31; <u>S</u>. <u>derby</u>, 28; <u>S</u>. <u>anatum</u>, 21; <u>S</u>. <u>newport</u>, 19; and <u>S</u>. <u>heidelberg</u> and <u>S</u>. <u>montevideo</u>, 17 each. With the exception of <u>S</u>. <u>manhattan</u>, all of the serotypes listed are commonly isolated from humans in the United States. The majority of the <u>S</u>. <u>manhattan</u> recoveries with another serotype were from Hawaii where that serotype was the second most common during 1964. No particular combination of serotypes was noteworthy.

#### Rare Serotypes

There were 52 serotypes reported which were classified as rare because they were reported from only one state or reporting center. Although representing 37.4 percent of the 139 reported types, they accounted for only 77 (0.4 percent) of the 21,113 isolations reported during 1964. Data and comments concerning these serotypes appear in Table VII.

#### B. Nonhuman

During 1964, 5,461 salmonella isolates from nonhuman sources were reported. This represents a one percent increase over the 5,389 isolations reported in 1963. The sources of these are depicted in figure 5. There were 3,016 (55.2 percent) isolations from poultry and wild fowl, 1,246 (22.8 percent) isolations from other domestic and wild animals, 503 (9.2 percent) isolations from eggs and egg products, 237 (4.3 percent) from animal feed, 132 (2.4 percent) from other human foods and 326 (6.2 percent) from other and unknown sources.

The geographic distribution of scrotypes isolated from nonhuman sources appears in figure 6. Isolations were reported from all states except Hawaii, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, and Rhode Island. In 1963, Nevada and Idaho were the only states reporting no salmonella isolations from nonhuman sources. Factors such as the number of diagnostic laboratories available within a state, individual research projects, surveillance of food items and the nature of the livestock population of a state add significantly to the bias of these data. For example, Louisiana reported 256 isolates in 1963 and 17 in 1964. This reduction is almost entirely due to completion of a research project by a single investigator. Similarly, the Southeastern States reporting relatively high numbers of isolates is due to the importance of the poultry industry in that section with its emphasis on isolation of salmonellae due to the pollorum disease eradication program. No conclusions can be validly drawn to the geographic distribution of individual serotypes with the exception of <u>Salmonella</u> dublin which continues to be restricted to the Farwestern States.

The ten most common salmonella serotypes isolated from nonhuman sources during 1964 are listed in Table II. These ten serotypes comprised 57.9 percent of the total nonhuman isolates. Seven of these serotypes were also listed among the ten most commonly isolated serotypes from human sources. This compares with six during 1963. The top five on the list (S. typhi-murium and S. typhi-murium var. copenhagen, S. heidelberg, S. infantis, S. anatum and S. montevideo) were the same as during 1963. Salmonella derby and S. chester were included in the ten most common during 1964 due to a near doubling in frequency of isolations over those reported in 1963. The rise in frequency of S. derby can be attributed to an investigation in a single state rather than a general increase for the country as a whole.

#### Sources

#### Domestic and Wild Fowl

During 1964, there were 3,016 (55.2 percent) isolations from poultry and wild fowl and 503 (9.2 percent) isolations from eggs and egg products. Comparable 1963 totals were 3,128 (58.1 percent) and 152 (2.8 percent)isolations respectively.

While total isolations of salmonellae from poultry and wild fowl have shown little fluctuation, the number of isolations from eggs and egg products has risen considerably. This rise can be accounted for by increased research interest in the salmonella contamination of eggs and to newly initiated surveillance programs of egg products such as the one being conducted by the State of Utah on frozen eggs. The six most common serotypes isolated from eggs and egg products were in order of decreasing frequency: S. oranienburg (13.9 percent), S. infantis (12.9 percent), S. heidelberg (12.5 percent, S. montevideo (11.7 percent), S. tennessee (9.3 percent) and S. thompson (7.8 percent). Of these neither S. oranienburg nor S. tennessee were among the ten most common serotypes isolated from fowl. Surprisingly, S. typhi-murium and S. typhi-murium var. copenhagen only accounted for 2.4 percent of the isolates from eggs and egg products while accounting for 18.4 percent of the isolates from poultry and wild fowl.

The five most commonly isolated serotypes from chickens and turkeys are shown in Table X. Serotypes reported for the first time to the Salmonella Surveillance Unit from this group include, <u>S. cambridge</u> from a turkey in Indiana, <u>S. caracas</u> from a wild bird in Maine, <u>S. new-haw</u> from a chicken in Mississippi and <u>S. taksony</u> from a turkey in California.

#### Domestic and Wild Animals

During 1964, there were 1,246 (22.8 percent) isolates reported from domestic and wild animals as compared to 1,550 (28.7 percent) reported during 1963. The

decline in reported isolates was 19.6 percent. This may be attributed in part to the restriction of cultures accepted for serotyping at the National Animal Disease Laboratory to those from ill animals and feeds.

The five most common serotypes isolated from swine, and cattle in 1964 are shown in Table X. <u>Salmonella derby</u> was the most commonly reported isolated from swine but of the 213 isolates reported, 121 were from an investigation in one state. Serotypes reported to this unit for the first time from domestic and wild animals include <u>S</u>. <u>belem</u> from a dog in Michigan, <u>S</u>. <u>pensacola</u> from swine in South Carolina, <u>S</u>. <u>tallahassee</u> from a cow in Florida, and S. zehlendorf from swine in Michigan.

#### Animal Feed and Feed Ingredients

During 1964, there were 237 (4.3 percent) salmonella isolations reported from animal feed and feed ingredients as compared to 279 (5.2 percent) isolations during 1963.

Isolates from this source reflect individual research efforts and, as a result, preclude valid conclusions as to relative prevalence of the various serotypes in feed. Forty-six different serotypes were reported including such rare serotypes as <u>Salmonella</u> <u>duesseldorf</u> from tankage in Indiana, <u>S</u>. <u>lille</u> from feed and tankage in Indiana and New Jersey, <u>S</u>. <u>minneapolis</u> from meat scraps and feed in Illinois and <u>S</u>. <u>westhampton</u> from meat scrap and bone meal and from poultry feed in Washington and Minnesota.

#### Miscellaneous

Cold blooded vertebrates, and in particular turtles, have been receiving increased attention as carriers of salmonellae. This is evidenced by the 130 isolations of salmonellae from cold blooded vertebrates reported during 1964 as opposed to 35 isolations reported in 1963. The foregoing totals do not include isolations from water in reptile containers. There were over ten documented examples of human salmonellosis due to handling of contaminated turtles during 1964.

One of these was due to a rare serotype, <u>S</u>. <u>brandenburg</u>, which was implicated in a family outbreak in North Carolina (SSR#34). Rare serotypes isolated from or in association with reptiles during 1964 included <u>S</u>. <u>adelaide</u>, <u>S</u>. <u>blukwa</u>, <u>S</u>. <u>brandenburg</u>, <u>S</u>. <u>hagenbeck</u>, <u>S</u>. <u>oslo</u>, <u>S</u>. <u>uganda</u>, <u>S</u>. <u>wandsbek</u> and <u>S</u>. <u>wassenaar</u>.



Source: MMWR Annual Supplements, 1951, 1954, and 1964

TABLE I SALMONELLA SEROTYPES ISOLATED FROM HUMANS DURING 1964

						REG	ION AI	ND RE	PORT	INGO	ENT	ER					_		
SEROTYPE			NEW	ENGL	AND	CONN	TOTAL	NY-A	MIDDL	E A T	LAN	TIC	TOTAL	E A OHTO	ST N	ILL	MICH	VIS	L TOTAL
adelaide alachua albany amaer	BAINE	NI	V1	MASS		COM	IVIAL		1	2 1 1		1	3 2 1	1					1
anatum				8		4	12	13	5	7	4	12	41	2	6	6	18		32
bareilly berta binza blockley	1		3	4 2 8 31	2	8	13 2 8 47	2 2 16	3 2 7	4 4 9	20	5 21	14 8 73	5 4 1 12	1 24	4 1 1 44	2 1 1 27	11	11 7 3 118
bradford braenderup brandenburg bredeney california				13		5	18	11 3	3 22	2 20	1 2 6	7 9	1 14 68 3	3	1	9 9 1	2 8	5	20 20 3
carrau cerro chester cholerae-suís cholerae-suís v kun				6		1 2	1 8		1	2 3	5	7	14 5 1	4		1 5 2	1 7 3	6	1 18 4 5
concord cubana derby duesseldorf eastborne	7	4	3	2 261	15	253	<u>2</u> 543	3 172	2 191 1	2 185 1	98	7 452 1	14 1,098 1 2	2 107	1 3	1 126	11 45	7 37	22 318
enteritidis essen florida gaminara	2		1	90	1	41	135	101 1	28	57	11	79	276	66	29	45	43	11	194
give						1	1		2	2	1	2	1	2	3	3	1	1	10
grumpensis hartford heidelberg indiana infantis	2		3 1	120 51	4 2	24 1 35	153 1 90	48 1 42	1 34 3 24	1 65 9 37	41 16	72 18 520	2 260 31 639	57 2 45	19 4 28	2 76 2 61	2 76 5 51	55 23	2 283 13 208
irumu java javiana johannesburg kentucky				1 8	5	13	19 8	22 4 1		1	3 1	17	26 12 1	12		20 2	8 1 1	21	49 15 2
kentucky	-						2		2	1		-	12			14			16
litchfield livingstone loma-linda manchester manhattan			1	4			4	5	1	3	1	5	13	3		9	1	1	14
meleagridis miami minnesota missison mississippi									1	1	3	2	3	1		9 2	1	1	10 1 3
montevideo muenchen muenster new-brunswick	2		2	13 5	1	9 2	27	30 2	15 5	21 7	14 2	58 14	138 30	25 10	3 2	23 4 1	23 7 1	7 3	81 26 1
newington					_	1	1	6	2	1		8	17			1	1		2
newport norwich ohio oranienburg orion	4			39 17 1	2	14 8	31 1	18	14	15	7	21	98 84	20 9	5	32	29	12 1 10	104 1 82
oslo panama paratyphi A paratyphi B pensacola				5 39 3		6	11 39 3	10 3 1	1 1 8	19 1	3	4	1 36 1 37 1	5 15	4 2 1	14 1 2	5 11	10	38 1 30 1
poona reading richmond rubislaw						2	2	4	1	2	4	1	4.9	2 3		5 1	2 3	1	10 8
saint-paul				27	1	10	38	48	56	72	16	30	222	8	9	21	38	11	87
san-diego schwarzengrund senftenberg siegburg simsbury			1	3			3	11 2	5 3 5	6 3 1 1	1	2 6 2	24 15 8 1	11 2 2		3 3 39	5 4 1 1	6	25 9 43 1
stanley tallahassee tennessee thomasville thompson			1	13	1	6	21	3 7 27	1 1 17	11	1 1 7 8	7 23	5 1 33 93	15 24	11	19 2 28	55 29	13	113 2 86
typhi typhi-murium typhi-murium v cop urbana virchow	1 14 5 1	1 3	14	4 369 65 1	12 22	6 97 2	24 519 70 4	13 290 2	30 139	325	7 96 26 1	11 302 13 1	61 1,152 39 4	33 215 1	8 47	32 266 5	19 367 31	2 130 2	94 1,025 31 8
weltevreden worthington Untypable Group A Untypable Group B Untypable Group C-1		19 1		1	1 3	1 2	2 22 4	3 2 3	1 2	3	1		7 2 3 5	5		1 5 10 2	7 2 1	4	1 17 17 4
Untypable Group C-2 Untypable Group D Untypable Group E Untypable Group G Untypable Group H		5			1 1		1 6								1				1
Untypable Group O untypable unknown		8		1	1		10			4			4		2	5		17	24
TOTAL	44	41	30	1,243	80	572	2,010	963	656	952	423	1,797	4,791	739	226	1,017	981	418	3,381

New York (A-Albany, B-Beth Israel Hospital, C-City)

\*The Beth-Israel Salmonella Typing Center in New York is a reference laboratory and processes many cultures from other states which are assigned to the respective states although reported by N.Y.-B.I.

#### TABLE I (Continued) BY SERDTYPE AND REPORTING CENTER

							REGION	AND	REP	ORT	ING	CENT	ER				
		EST	NÖR	тн с 1	ENTRA	L					5 O U	THA	TLA	NTIC			
MINN	IOWA	MO	ND	SD	NEBR	KAN	TOTAL	DEL	MD	DC	VA	wv	NC	SC	GA	FLA TOTAL	SEROTYPE
																1 1	adelaide alachua
		2					2									1 1	albany
1	1	2		1		3	8	4	5		5		1		16	27 58	anatum
1		3					4	1	2		3		1		3	4 14	bareilly
1							1		4		7		1			1 13	berta binza
10		4	1			5	20		5	1	7		5		13	27 58	blockley
																	DOV15-morbiricans
		1					1										bradford
5		3		1		1	10	1	0		1		3		2	3 17	brandenburg
5	2	3				3	8		1		2		3			14 17	california
		-							-								
								1							4	5	cerro
2		1					3		6	1	5		1		3	1 16 4	chester cholerae-suis
1		1					2				5		3		5	7 20	cholerae-suis v kun
																	concord
6		8				2	2	43	43	6	13	1	9		2 14	4 6	derby
																1 1	duesseldorf
				-													eascoorne
32	2	12				4	50	8	9	6	16		2		11	21 73	enteritidis
																3 3	florida
		1					1				5					7 12	give
																	grumpensis
		1					1	1	20		12		22		1.0	3 4	hartford
22	8			1		9		3	2	0	12		5	1	40	41 173	indiana
65	2	34	7			10	118	2	12	2	17		27		32	47 139	infantis
		2					2						1			1	irumu
6	3	4				4	13 6	2	2		7		1		8 36	10 <u>30</u> 66 107	java javiana
		2					2										johannesburg
		-															Reactions
7							7		1						6	9 <u>16</u> 4 6	litchfield
											1					1	loma-linda manchester
	15					1	16		7		2		1		3	1 14	manhattan
1									,				,		2	1 5	melessridis
							-						1		3	38 42	miami
		1					1		2							1 1	minnesota mission
															13	1 14	mississippi
4		4	1	1			10	4	14		13	1	5		18	35 90	montevideo
2		3				6	15		2	1	3		2		13	2 4	muenster
															1	4 5	new-brunswick newington
																	1
12	1	6	3			16	38	1	13	3	8		16		80 1	108 229	newport
10	8	6				22	67			2	22		10		21	50 110	ohio
19	0	1		1		33	1		4	2	22		10		21	1 1	orion
											1					1	oslo
10	2			4			16	1	3		10				1	1 16	panama
2		2	1				5	1	1	1	7	1	1			2 14	paratyphi B
											1		1	-	1	3	pensacola
				I .		4	4									5 5	poona
						1	1									4	richmond
30		3	2				35	2	16	1	8		14		34	1 <u>2</u> 29 104	saint-paul
		-		-				2	4	-			1		2	7 15	san-diego
1		1				1	2		1	1			2		1	24 <u>28</u> 12 17	schwarzengrund senftenberg
															,		siegburg
				-										-			
																2 2 2	stanley tallahassee
29	3		1				33	2	10	4	9		2		2	38 67	tennessee
1	4	7	2	2		5	21		17	1	6	3	4		8	38 77	thompson
	3	32		1	1	7	44		7	3	24	5	51	2	27	50 169	typhi
113	24	92	47	23	6	149	454	15	117	22	159	4	93	1	216	203 830	typhi-murium
	1	1	Z				4	3					1		1	1 2	urbana v cop
								2	1					-		3	virchow
1							1										weltevreden
									3	2	3				1	1 8	Worthington Untypable Group A
1	7		1		2		10	2	1	60		1		6		2 70	Untypable Group B
		-	-	-						-							- stypaste oroup or z
1		1			1		3			6 13				2		8	Untypable Group C-2 Untypable Group D
								1		2						3	Untypable Group E
																	Untypable Group H
																	Untypable Group O
3	2		2	2			9			16			1	6	1	1 24	Untypable unknown
403	89	256	77	38	10	266	1.139	103	358	169	394	16	315	19	660	1.024 3.058	TOTAL
		100			1.0	4.00	- 3 + 37	103	330	107	334	10	1 313	4.7	000	800,0 3,038	11 10 10 10

TABLE | (Continued)

REGION AND REPORTING CENTER BAST SOUTH CENTRAL WEST SOUTH CENTRAL HOUNTAIN																			
SEROTYPE	KY	TENN	ALA	MISS	TOTAL	ARK	LA	OKLA	TEX	TOTAL	MONT	IDA	WYO	COLO	NM	ARI	UTAH	NEV	TOTAL
adelaide alachua albany amager anatum	1		1		2	1	2 8 48	1	11	29 61				1		1			2
bareilly berta binza blockley bovis-morbificans	5	1 2 4	1 4		7 2 8	3	7 8 6 21 1	4	5 1 1 18	15 9 7 44 1								4	4
bradford braenderup brandenburg bredeney california	1		1		2		3		4 4 1	7	1			1 4		4 1	4 1		1 13 2
Carrau cerro chester cholerae-suís cholerae-suís v kun	1	3			3		1		1	1	1			2					3
concord cubana derby duesseldorf eastborne	1	1 15	6	1	1 23	6	25	2	1 5 8 2	1 5 41 2	2			1 1 11		6 1	1		1 7 15
enteritidis essen florida gaminara give	6		2	1	7	1	15 2 20	3	6 5 5	24 5 2 26				5		2	12		17 5 2
grumpensis hartford heidelberg indiana infantis	6	16 4	1 9 2	7	1 38 7	3 7	1 28 1 18	2 7	29 26	1 62 1 58	2 4	9	1	49 17		19 11	211 8	2	292
irumu java johannesburg kentucky		1 6	1 7	1	2 14	5 13	29 42 2	2 2 3	35 1	36 92 6	5			2		1	3 1		2 9 1
litchfield livingstone loma-linda manchester manhattan		1			1	1	3		6 2 4	6 4 2 14	3					1			3
meleagridis mlami minnesota mission mississippi			1 2		1	3	1 1 1 13	1	1 3 4	2 1 4 21									
montevideo muenchen muenster new-brunswick newington	5	24 1 3	2 3	1	32 4 3	7	39 8 1	13 2	15 54	74 64 1	1 2	1		8 4 37		4 8	5 5		18 20 37
newport norwich ohio oranienburg orion	3	29 10	8	11 2	51	25 1 3	84 4 8	5 1 12	105 1 42	219 7 65	4	4		14 7	1	37 11	2	1	58 23
oslo panama paratyphi A paratyphi B pensacola	2	2	1		3	1	7	2	18 22	26	2			1 7		1 2 2		1	1 3 1 11
poona reading richmond rubislaw saint-paul	1 1 8	2	3	1	2 1 1 1 16	6	1 11 11	1	8 1 1 3 5	10 1 14 22	3	2		5		1	8		22
san-diego schwarzengrund senftenberg siegburg simsbury	2	45	1 4	2	2 46 6		1 7 12	1 2	2 2 6	4 9 20	2			29 1	2	1	1		32
stanley tallahassee tennessee thomasville thompson	3	5	5 3	1	10	1	6 24	1 9	15 20	23				5		2	3	1	2 6 4
typhi typhi-murium typhi-murium v cop urbana virchow	15 16	11 52	1 19	13	27	32 44 4	3 136 39	13 47 1	45 151	93 378 44	3 16 7	23 1	1	92	29 4	6 34 6	1 47 1	7	40 223 14 1
weltevreden worthington Untypable Group A Untypable Group B Untypable Group C-1	1	2	2	1 10 3	1 15 3	5		1 1	1	1 6 1					110 33	2	4		116 33
Untypable Group C-2 Untypable Group D Untypable Group E Untypable Group G Untypable Group H	5 2			3	3 5 3	2	1	1	1	4		1	1		15 10 10	3			19 10 10
Untypable Group O untypable unknown			1	3	4		1	1		2	1		1		6		4		12
TOTAL	87	250	93	62	492	182	732	141	707	1,762	59	46	4	310	220	172	323	16	1,150

							TAB	LEI (Centin	ued)				
R E G	ION	AND B P CAL	A C I F I C ALASKA	ING CE HAWAII	N T E R TOTAL	OTHER VI	1964 TOTAL	% OF 1964 TOTAL	1963 TOTAL	7. OF 1963 TOTAL	NONHUMAN 1964 TOTAL	7. OF NONHUMAN 1964 TOTAL	SEROTYPE
7		2 2 17	23	16	2 2 63		6 5 6 10 279	1.3	10 3 39 224	1,2	2 7 5 3 250	4.6	adelaide alachua albany amager anatum
1		19 5 50 3		1 1 4 2	21 6 55 5		99 48 22 427 7	2.0	59 64 6 360 4	1.9	26 6 41 114	2.1	bareilly berta binza blockley bovis-morbificans
3 8		12 46 7		1 20 1	16 74 8		2 102 4 220 31	1.0	56 4 153 11		20 1 109 27	2.0	bradford braenderup brandenburg bredeney california
	7 1	1 3		1	2 10 1		3 9 75 15 31		6 190 20 54		44 181 32 105	1.9	carrau cerro chester cholerae-suís cholerae-suís v kun
1 6	6	3 105		47	4		2 63 2,360 4 2	11.2	40 1,610 3	8.6	32 213 1	3.9	concord cubana derby duesseldorf eastborne
4	9	12		11	25		801 6 8 3 79	3.8	801 3 65	4.3	89 1 38		enteritidis essen florida gaminara give
41 27	25 11	302 125	7	6 27 54	6 402 218		8 11 1,717 54 1,523	8.1	3 1,533 14 970	8.2	1 483 18 362	8.8	grumpensis hartford heidelberg indiana infantis
7	1	36 1 1 4		3	47 1 1 6		5 231 256 2 21	1.1 1.2	78 175 168 2 63		5 1 5 34		irumu java javiana johannesburg kentucky
3	2	4 3 4 31		1 70	6 4 5 104		69 15 5 3 181		67 17 6 2 192		16 50 47		litchfield livingstone loma-linda manchester manhattan
		2 3 3		25	27 3 3		48 49 13 2 41		82 65 13 2 27		47 2 8		meleagridis miami minnesota mission mississippi
6 1 1 2	4	26 33 2 3	4	14	54 35 1 2 6		524 261 7 4 71	2.5	490 265 5 6 47	2.6 1.4	215 86 2 1 39		montevideo muenchen nuenster new-brunswick newington
2	4	166 3 46	6	12 5	184 3 66		1,036 12 4 550 3	4.9 2.6	1,080 13 539 3	5.8 2.9	161 12 149 18	2.9	newport norwich ohio oranienburg orion
5	5	1 6 4 3		5 34	6 40 4 13		9 189 7 175 9		5 141 8 155 6		9 27 1 1		oslo panama paratyphi A paratyphi B pensacola
5 26	17	7 7 50		6	7 12 99		45 36 3 18 645	3.1	47 46 5 11 586	3.1	5 12 1 194	3.6	poona reading richmond rubislaw saint-paul
13 2	5	54 26 9 3		1 9 3	73 37 12 3		178 155 108 2 6		120 147 33 6		85 106 86 5 9	1.9	san-diego schwarzengrund senftenberg siegburg simsbury
5	2	16 22		3	26 40		9 332 332 421	2.0	13 6 164 11 321	1.7	8 119 3 133	2.4	stanley tallahassee tennessee thomasville thompson
6 195 1 1	22 70	123 617 5	4	89	151 975 6 1		703 5,656 206 25 4	3.3 26.8	706 5,435 173 31	3.8 29.1	942 153 10	17.2	typhi typhi-murium typhi-murium v cop urbana virchow
	6	3 1 8	3 3	21 10	21 13 1 17 9		23 48 6 276 71		46 34 4 280 68		61 9 4		weltevreden worthington Untypable Group A Untypable Group B Untypable Group C-1
	1		1 14		2 1 14		40 37 30 2 1		43 72 15		1		Untypable Group C-2 Untypable Group D Untypable Group E Untypable Group G Untypable Group H
4	1	4			4 1 5		4 2 94		3 15 73		5 3 4		Untypable Group O untypable unknown
401	214	2,062	67	509	3,253	-0-	*21,113		18,649		5,389		TOTAL

VI (Virgin Islands) \*Includes 77 isolations of rare serotypes shown in Table VII

#### Figure 2.

REPORTED HUMAN ISOLATIONS OF SALMONELLAE IN THE UNITED STATES





\*Derived by application of a seasonal index for each month to the average months for 1963 and 1964. The index was computed from monthly reports of salmonellosis cases in the United States compiled by the Morbidity and Mortality Analysis Unit, C.D.C. 1951 - 1962 by the ratio to moving average method. See Frederick C. Mills, <u>Statistical Methods</u>, 3rd Ed. (New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1955), pp. 362-371.

Table I	IThe ten most	common s	salmonella	serotypes	isolated	from	human and	non-human	specimens	in the	United S	tates,	1964
---------	---------------	----------	------------	-----------	----------	------	-----------	-----------	-----------	--------	----------	--------	------

	Human			Non-hum	an		Associated with deaths (human)				
Kank	Serotype	Number Percent Serotype Number Percen		Percent	Serotype	Number	Percent				
1	typhi-murium & typhi- murium var. copenhagen }	5,862	27.8	typhi-murium & typhi- murium var. copenhagen }	1,095	20.1	derby	19	33.3		
2	derby	2,360	11.2	heidelberg	483	8.8	typhi-murium	16	28.1		
3	heidelberg	1,717	8.1	infantis	362	6.6	enteritidis	7	12.3		
4	infantis	1,523	7.2	anatum	250	4.6	infantis, muenchen & } paratyphi B	(2 ea.) 6			
5	newport	1,036	4.9	montevideo	215	3.9	bredeney, cholerae-suis				
6	enteritidis	801	3.8	derby	213	3.9	var. kunzendorj, grump- ensis, heidelberg, mont-	(1ea.) 9			
7	typhi	703	3.3	pullorum	203	3.7	eviaeo, newport, typhi, untypable (group $C_1$ )				
8	saint-paul	645	3.1	saint-paul	194	3.6	untypable (group H)				
9	oranienburg	550	2.6	chester	181	3.3					
10	montevideo	524	2.5	newport	161	2.9					
	Total	15,721	74.5	Total	3,357	61.5	Total	57	100.0		
	Total (all serotypes)	21,113		Total (all serotypes)	5,461		Total (all serotypes)	57			



STATE	Number of	Isolations	STATE	Number of Is	solations
Alabama	93	(-)	Montana	59	(+)
Alaska	67	(+)	Nebraska	10	(-)
Arizona	174	(+)	Nevada	16	(+)
Arkansas	182	(+)	New Hampshire	41	(+)
California	2,072	(-)	New Jersey	423	(+)
Colorado	313	(-)	New Mexico	220	(+)
Connecticut	572	(+)	New York	2,575	(+)
Delaware	103	(+)	North Carolina	318	(-)
Dist. of Col.	169	(+)	North Dakota	77	(+)
Florida	1,025	(+)	Ohio	739	(+)
Georgia	667	(+)	Oklahoma	144	(+)
Hawaii	516	(+)	Oregon	214	(+)
Idaho	47	(-)	Pennsylvania	1,797	(+)
Illinois	1,019	(+)	Rhode Island	80	(-)
Indiana	227	(+)	South Carolina	19	(+)
Iowa	89	(0)	South Dakota	39	(+)
Kansas	268	(-)	Tennessee	250	(+)
Kentucky	87	(+)	Texas	716	(+)
Louisiana	741	(-)	Utah	16	(+)
Maine	44	(-)	Vermont	30	(-)
Maryland	358	(+)	Virginia	400	(+)
Massachusetts	1,244	(+)	Washington	401	(-)
Michigan	982	(+)	West Virginia	16	(-)
Minnesota	256	(+)	Wisconsin	419	(+)
Mississippi	65	(+)	Wyoming	4	(0)
Missouri	256	(+)	TOTALS	21,113	(+13.2%)

(+) Increase over 1963

(-) Decrease from 1963

										1. Contract 1. Contract									
				-					Re	gion*									
Serotype	Ne Engl	w and	Mid Atla	dle ntic	East Cent	N. tral	West Cen	N. tral	Sou Atla	ıth ntic	East Cent	S. ral	Wes Cen	t S. tral	Moun	tain	Pac	ific	Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
All salmonellae	2,011	9.5	4,795	22.7	3,386	16.0	1,142	5.4	3,075	14.6	495	2.3	1,783	8.4	1,156	5.5	3,270	15.5	21,113
typhi-murium & typhi-murium var. copenhagen.	589	10.0	1,191	20.3	1,056	18.0	458	7.8	834	14.2	100	1.7	422	7.2	237	4.0	975	16.6	5,862
derby	543	23.0	1,098	46.5	318	13.5	16	0.7	142	6.0	23	1.0	41	1.7	15	0.6	164	6.9	2,360
heidelberg	153	8.9	260	15.1	283	16.5	54	3.2	173	10.1	38	2.2	62	3.6	292	17.0	402	23.4	1,717
infantis	90	5.9	639	41.9	208	13.7	118	7.7	139	9.1	7	0.5	58	3.8	46	3.0	218	14.3	1,523
newport	55	5.3	98	9.5	104	10.0	38	3.7	229	22.1	51	4.9	219	21.1	58	5.6	184	17.8	1,036
enteritidis	135	16.9	276	34.5	194	24.2	50	6.2	73	9.1	7	0.9	24	3.0	17	2.1	25	3.1	801
typhi	24	3.4	61	8.7	94	13.4	44	6.3	169	24.0	27	3.8	93	13.2	40	5.7	151	21.5	703
saint-paul	38	5.9	222	34.4	87	13.5	35	5.4	104	16.1	16	2.5	22	3.4	22	3.4	99	15.3	645
oranienburg	31	5.6	84	15.3	82	14.9	67	12.2	118	21.5	14	2.5	65	11.8	23	4.2	66	12.0	550
montevideo	27	5.2	138	26.3	81	15.5	10	1.9	90	17.2	32	6.1	74	14.1	18	3.4	54	10.3	524

Table III. - Percentage distribution of the ten most common salmonella serotypes from humans by region of the United States, 1964

\*See Table I.

	Num	ber of outbreak	$s^2$	Approximate number ill			
Serotype	Family	General	Total	Total	Per outbreak		
typhi-murium	5	6	11	600	55		
derby	0	8	8	48	6		
typhi	2	4	6	59	10		
heidelberg	1	3	4	826	206		
montevideo	0	3	3	166	55		
newport	1	2	3	30	10		
bareilly	0	2	2	19	10		
bredeney	1	1	2	10	5		
javiana	1	1	2	128	64		
panama	2	0	2	18	9		
tennessee	0	2	2	32	16		
Total <sup>3</sup>	19	38	57	2,150	38		

#### Table IV.-Salmonella serotypes responsible for two or more reported outbreaks of illness in the United States <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Includes outbreaks reported in the Salmonella Surveillance Reports during 1964 only. <sup>2</sup>Outbreaks: Family - involving members of only one household.

General- involving members of more than one household. <sup>3</sup>Includes serotypes involved in only one outbreak.

Age (years)	Male	Female	Total	Percent	Cumulative Percent
ľ. J 1	1.174	065	0.100	15.7	15.7
Under I	1,174	965	2,139	15.7	15.7
1–4	1,712	1,425	3,137	23.1	38.8
5–9	854	654	1,508	11.1	49.9
10–19	760	703	1,463	10.7	60.6
20-29	500	704	1,204	8.9	69.5
30–39	412	531	943	6.9	76.4
40-49	337	471	808	6.0	82.4
50-59	422	474	896	6.6	89.0
60–69	332	380	712	5.2	94.2
70–79	245	277	522	3.8	98.0
80 +	110	156	266	2.0	100.0
Child (unspec.)	71	48	119		
Adult (unspec.)	124	233	357		
Unknown	3,290	3,164	6,454		
Total	10,343	10,185	20,528		
Total percents	50.4	49.6			

Table V.-Age and sex distribution of 20,528 individuals reported as harboring salmonellae in the United States, 1964





Table VI.-The frequency of multiple isolations of salmonellae within families in the United States, 1964

Serotype	Total no. of isolations	Isolations viduals w more me famil posi	from indi- rith one or mbers of y also tive
		Number	Percent
All salmonellae typhi-murium & typhi-murium var. copenhagen derby heidelberg infantis newport enteritidis typhi saint-paul oranienburg	$21,113 \\ 5,862 \\ 2,360 \\ 1,717 \\ 1,523 \\ 1,036 \\ 801 \\ 698 \\ 645 \\ 550$	$\begin{array}{c} 4,523\\ 1,524\\ 179\\ 492\\ 349\\ 215\\ 156\\ 110\\ 157\\ 149\end{array}$	21.4 26.0 7.6 28.7 22.9 20.8 19.5 15.8 24.3 27.1

		1964		Total	
Serotype	Center	Month	Number	1963**	Comment
S. aberdeen	NY-BI	September	1	0	Previous human isolates in CALIF & FLA.
S. abony	NY-C	January	1	1	1963 isolate also from NY; one previous human isolate in GA; isolated from water in COLO
S. amsterdam	COLO	April	1	0	First isolated from human feces in the Netherlands; this represents first isolate reported to this unit.
S. ardwick	ILL	April	1	0	Very rarely reported anywhere in the world.
S. arechavaleta	OKLA	June	1	0	Three non-human isolates in 1963 asso- ciated with swine.
S. atlanta	GA	April, May, June, July	5	11	All 1963 isolates also from GA.
S. birkenhead	HAI	August	1	0	Has been reported previously from HAI
		0			from humans and wild rats.
S. blegdam	SD	December	1	0	A wild opossum was possibly the vehicle of infection; caused serious and some- times fatal disease in Australian sol- diers in New Guinea.
S. bonariensis	KANS	September	1	1	1963 human isolate in FLA; non-human isolate from laboratory rat in TEX.
S. brancaster	IND	July	1	0	Originally isolated from shellfish (Mussels).
S. bristol	TEX	August	1	0	Uncommonly reported.
S. cambridge	ILL	January	1	2	A non-human isolate in 1964 from a tur- key in IND.
S. caracas	TEX	September	1	0	A non-human isolate in 1964 from a wild bird in ME.
S. colorado	HAI	January, June	2	3	Reported from HAI and FLA in 1963.
S. coquilhatville	HAI	November	3	0	Represents a family incident for which the source could not be ascertained; first isolated from human cases of enteritis in the Belgian Congo.
S. decatur	OKLA	August	2	3	Has been reported from GA and OKLA only.
S. denver	CALIF	April	1	0	First isolated from irrigation water in COLO; single isolates have been re- ported from most sections of the country.
S. dublin	CALIF	September,October November	3	2	Includes one fatal case with raw milk as vehicle of infection.
S. emek	CALIF	July	1	0	Second most common serotype in Israel in 1962.
S. fayed	VA	November,December	3	3	Two of the 1963 isolates from VA also; the third isolate was from FLA.
S. galiema	COLO	April	1	0	Isolated in Central Africa from a human
S. gallinarum	MISS	July,September	3	0	All 1963-64 non-human isolates from fowl
S. gatuni	FLA	January	1	1	1963 isolate from MINN: first isolated in
		<i>January</i>			the Panama Canal Zone in 1945
S. georgia	KANS	October	1	2	1963 isolates from ABK and NY
S. goettingen	NC	July	1	õ	Has been reported as a cause of false
. goeningen	10	July	1	0	positive reactors in pullorum testing of
S. halle	MASS	June	1	0	Recovered from an infant in a hospital; first time reported to this unit
S. halmstad	MICH	April	1	0	First isolated from imported meat flour in Sweden.

0		1964		Total	
Serotype	Center	Month	Number	1963**	Comment
S. hato S. illinois	COLO NC	March December	1 1	0 7	Previously reported from NC. All of 1963 human isolates from GA, re- ported from feed and animal by-products
S kotthus	NY-A	Inne	1	4	in 1963-64. Isolated in MASS in 1963
S. lexington	TEX	August	1	2	Non-human sources include chickens, turkeys, swine and feed.
S. lomita	LA	September	4	0	First isolated from a normal hen and a normal cat in TEX.
S. london	VA	February, June	3	1	Non-human isolates reported in this coun- try are chickens, turkeys, and whole eggs.
S. luciana	ARIZ	January	1	0	Disease in mother and child traced to a carrier nurse in FLA during 1962.
S. madelia	WISC	February	1	1	Also isolated from a migrating bird involved in a "die-off" in FLA during 1964.
S. manila	NC	November	1	0	Isolated from a urinary tract infection in an elderly man.
S. michigan	CALIF	April, June	2	0	First isolated from a young alligator at necropsy in Detroit.
S. mishmar-haemek	CALIF	December	1	0	First isolated in Israel; vehicle of in- fection for this patient not determined.
S. new-haw	IDA	May	1	1	Reported from a chicken in MISS during 1964.
S. othmarschen	TEX	January	1	0	First time reported in the United States; uncommon world-wide.
S. pullorum	GA	March	1	1	A non-motile serotype; host-adapted to poultry.
S. redlands	GA	March	1	0	Cause of mild illness in child, who may have contracted infection (source undetermined) in TENN.
S. salinatis	CALIF	September	1	0	First isolated from rat feces in CALIF; majority of reported isolates are from CALIF.
S. saphra	TEX	September	1	5	1963 isolates from FLA, LA, TEX, and were all children under 5 years who were hospitalized
S. shipley	NY-C	January	1	0	First time reported in the United States; has been isolated in Johannesburg, S. Africa.
S. sundsvall	ARIZ	February	1	2	1963 isolates from CALIF and TEX; has been reported from a dog in MICH.
S. taksony	CALIF	December	1	0	Has been isolated from turkeys in CALIF, MINN, and OREG.
S. travis	TEX	October, December .	2	0	Originally isolated in TEX.
S. uganda	LA	September, October, November	5	0	Isolated in 1964 from turtles in KANS; caused small outbreak in KANS in 1960.
S. weslaco	TEX	July	1	1	First isolated from a cat in TEX.
S. westerstede	TEX	September	1	1	1963 isolate also from TEX.
S. westhampton	HAI	March	1	1	1963 isolate from FLA; has been iso- lated from meat scraps, bone meal, frozen eggs and poultry feed during 1964.

\*Serotypes reported from only one center. Total (1964) 21,113 salmonellae isolations. \*\*Represents 18,649 isolations of salmonellae from humans during 1963.

IDIAL	Untypable Group L Untypable Group O untypable unknown	2ehlendorf Untypable Group B Untypable Group C-1 Untypable Group E Untypable Group I	urbana wandsbek westhampton worthington	thompson typhi-mutium typhi-mutium v cop typhi-suis uganda	stanley taksony tallahassee tennessee thomasville	san-diego schwarzengrund senftenberg siegburg simsbury	poona pullorum reading rubislaw saint-paul	oslo panama paratyphi-B pensacola pomona	newport ohio oranienburg orion	montevideo muenchen muenster new-brunswick new-haw	manila meleagridis niami minneapolis minnesota	lille litchfield livingatone madelia manhattan	inverness Java Javiana Johannesburg kentucky	hagenbeck heidelberg illinois indiana infantis	enteritidis gallinarum gaminara give grumpensis	cholerae-suis v kun cubana derby dublin dueseldorf	cambridge caracas cerro chester cholerae-suís	blukwa braenderup brandenburg bredeney california	bareilly belem berta binza blockley	adelaide alachua albany amager anatum	SEROTYPE	
1407	2	ω	20	69 164 76	12 2	2 20 14 3	187 1 39	- 1	9 10 2	119 10 1	20 2	ω 92	1 5	168 7 168	43 62 9	6 1 1	10	7 12 12	47 47	3 3 21	chicken	
1438	3	1	19	10 191 30	1 1 25	70 57 20	1 1 8 108	17	13 38 11 12	9 17 1	10 5	3 10 38	1 1 13	200 10 41	4 2 21	1 38	1 155	3 30 10	3 34	4 2 110	turkey	DOM
\$				22 17						2				-			1			-	pigeon	FOU
67				25 2		3	2 3		3 1		1 2	-	-	3 2	-				1 2		other, unknown & environment	F
2956	5	4	39	85 402 125	1 1 37 2	72 78 37 7	1 191 9 149	18	23 48 16 12	130 27 2	2 31 7	5 20 41	1 2 19	371 17 212	47 65 30	2 7 45	1 9 166	10 42 22	9 6 19 82	4 5 132	Total	
10				4						1				1	1 1	1		-			pheasant	
10				2			-		1 1				-		1	1					quail	NI.
19		-		14		1			1.1.1			-				-				-	other & unknown	e
13				20	· · · · · · · · · · · · ·	LL				1		-				21		_		-	Total	
21	1			70	-	LL LL	ц <u>г</u>	2					1	1 2	-		-	-		1	unknown	-
3016	5	4-	39	86 429 126	38	72 78 41 8	192 9 150	20	24 48 16 13	130 28 2 1	2 31 7	5 20 1 41	1 2 20	373 17 214	48 67 31	2 47	1 9 166	10 44 22	9 6 19 82	5 3 133	Total Fowl	
470		N		314	21	N	ω	1	46	1 12				N 4	2	44	2	-	1 1	1 1	bovine	
437			4	1 28 10 6	-	4	4 11	1	4 3	1	1	1 10 1	1	7 9	00	97 135	2 30	u		60	porcine	
72		1		44		1	3		ω		N	-	22	3 2	-	-			-	0	equine	FARM
26				111		-	-		1 4	2	-	2					-		-		ovine	
-				4					1					-		-					other & environment	
1012		ω	4	2 401 18 6	3	7	1	2	57 6	2	4	3 11 2	1	14	14 1 2	101 2 137 44	30	6	3	1	Total	Ц
63	-	-	4	12 1		12	ω	2	3 1			-	1 1	ωω	1 1	2 1	ω		4 1		dog	
21				2 4					ω.			-	L.,	-	I		-		~ u	-	cat	ET
84	-	-	4	17	-	1 2 3	ω	2	w 41			2		4 W		321	1 4		- 9 -	2 1	Total	$\square$
30			-	1 10	7	1					-			-	ω					5	monkey	NI
22				-	4	N			4	-		2				-	- 2	. υ.		-	rat	5
18				1 5			-		-					22	00						mouse	BORA
16				1 7 2						-					4		-				guinea pig	TORY
11				3 1			*		-					1 1	2		-			-	other & unknown	
97			1	3 26 3	7	2	1		5 1	1 1	-	2		3 2	17	-	- 4	ω		7	Total	$\square$
23				7			-	2	u د د		-					2	-			4	z00	
13				2 5			-					1		1	1 1		-				fur bearing	WIL
13				2					ω						ļ.,,		-				other	
49				4			1	2	3 5		-	-		-	1 1	2	4			0	Total	
4				ω												-					unknown	
1,246	-	4	9	462 27 6	8	10 4 2	1	2 4	7 65 14	4	24	153	2	20	33	10 <u>3</u> 5 142 44	31	6 3	49 1	2	Total Animals	

RELLA SEROTYPES ISOLATED FROM NONHHAM SYECLDENS IN THE UNITED STATES DURING 1964 BY SOURCE

SALMO

197			2	9	22	2	2		10 34	31 13		-		27		1	14	-	12 4	2	whole egg
191			2	39		1 7	1 21		12	18	2	-	2 1	58 32		-			7	-	frozen egg
55				-	21				14 1					3 2						4	powdered egg
60			1 2	4	u		2		10	1.5	6			<u>س س</u>	<b>ب</b> ي		÷		ω	_	other egg products
16				_					-	-				6 4							poultry meat groducts
10														10							red meat products 00
68					5					36				12							commercially prepared food
31				14	2		-		N	2						-		-			other food
00				-					ω	-				ω							food unknown
636		2	6 2	27	62	12	222		1 4 74	64 52	8			68 97	4	22	24	2	11	9	Total
69				-	-				N 04		-	6	ω	N 4		23		222	2 1	ω. 	Bone meal/ meat scraps
57				-	2	13			1 1	s.	1	3 -		2	-	4 4 4	u.	-	- 2	ω	tankage N
29						5 2			N			-				- 6			ω	2 1	animal protein
82		1	-	6		- 5 6			- 22 - 2	00		3 1	2	2 36	1 2	6 U	2	u -	5	5	other & unknown
237	-	1	5	71	6	128			7 2 15 5	14	2	2	6 1	6 10 6	2	16 12	7	5 4	1 12	13	Total
104				_				2	2 9			6	2	13		00		6	16		turtle
12		22				_	1 2	-	2						2	-					snake th
14			-	-		1	-		2	-		-	-					1	2	2	other end
130							2	1 2	6 9	_		7	2	13	2	9		31	18	2	Total
121		E l'		11	N		ω	0	35	-						-	-	211	4	-	water
16			22		p.ed	v			1	1				1		-	1				other
59	ω.			-4	13	υ w	5		w		2	2 1		2	-			-	4		unknown
5,46			6	13 94 15		80	203		39 161 149 18	215 86	472	16 50 47	34	1 483 10 18 362	38	105 32 213 44	1 44 181 32	1 20 1 109 27	26 1 6 41 114	2 5 250 250	Nonhuman Total
1	1-0101-		1-12-1-10	17.22	199-1-18		μ. μ.		2 2	u crre 	1-1-1-1-1-1-	1-1-1-1-1-1		o 00		2 5	171 PT 1	2.0	2	÷.	Percent of Total
5	11			N4	1111	111															1963
389	98		98	90 260 4	5 88 5	69 39 6	7 195 46 206	12	64 203 2 99 11	253 74 9	118 15 9	22 45 32	29	365 2 27 347	70 55 2 48 4	139 28 114 45	25	6 116 22	23 7 27 125	5 3 270	Total
				19.8		3.5	3.6		3.8	4.7				6.8		2.6		2.2	2.3	5.0	Percent of 1963 Total
21,11	96	270	4	5,65 20	33	151	45 36 18 645	189 175	71 1,036 550	524 261	48 49	69 15 181	231 256 21	1,717 54 1,523	801 3	31 6 <u>3</u> 2,360	9 75 15	102 4 220 31	99 48 22 427	5 5 10 279	1964 Human Total
1	In hole	01-10	1 m In	5 26.		To lo la la la la	91-10 1-		4 4		1 11		rr.	. 8.	3.5	Ē		5	2.0	5	Percent of 1964 Human Total
				0.0			-		6.9	2.0			21	2		~				-	
Total	Untypable Group L Untypable Group O untypable unknown	zehlendorf Untypable Group B Untypable Group C-1 Untypable Group E Untypable Group I	urbana wandsbek wassenaar westhampton worthington	thompson typhi-murium v cop typhi-suis uganda	stanley taksony tallahassee tennessee thomasville	san-diego schwarzengrund senftenberg siegburg simsbury	poona pullorum rubislaw satnt-paul	oslo panama paratyphi-B persacola persona	newington newport oranienburg orion	montevideo muenchen muenster new-brunswick new-haw	manila neleagridis nimeapolis nimesota	Itle litchfield livingstone madelia muhattan	inverness java javiana johannesburg rentučky	hagenbeck heidelberg Illinois Indiana Infantis	enteritidis gallinarum gaminara give grumpensis	cholerac-suís v kun cubana ferby fublín huesseldorf	ambridge aracas erro thester thester	blukwa praenderup praedenburg sredeney alifornia	bareilly belen berta binza binza	ide laide ilachua ilbany waager matum	SEROTYPE

TABLE VIII (Contin Y SOURCE DURING 1964

#### TABLE IX SALMONELLA SEROTYPES ISOLATED FROM NONHUMAN SPECIMENS DURING 1964

						REG	IONA	ND RE	PORT	FAT	LAN	TIC		EA	ST	ORT	HCEN	TRA	L
SEROTYPE	MAINE	NH	VT	MASS	RI	CONN	TOTAL	NY-A	NY-BI	NY-C	NJ	PA	TOTAL	OHIO	IND	ILL	MICH	WIS	TOTAL
adelaide	THINE	an			-	South	- o ante										2		2
alachua albany				2			2									1			
amager				3			3	1	2		2	1	6	5	16	13	6	4	44
bareilly				1			1		-		5		5	3	1				4
balem berta																	1		1
binza				1			1				5		5	2	4	7	3	8	14
DISCRIEY				2		L	,											-	
blukwa												,	,				1		
brandenburg				Z			2						1						
bredeney california				1			1				1		1	1	6	1	3		8
		-		-	-	-		-											
cambridge caracas	1						1								1				
cerro											1		1	21	3	5	1	70	29
cholerae-suis														9	10				19
cholerae-suis v kun				1			1							6	22			1	29
cubana deshu	1			3			4					5	5	2	3	8	1	5	14
dublin				9			,	i				1						-	
duesseldorf															1				1
enteritidis				1			1		2			1	3	3	36	5	2	4	50
gallinarum gaminara											6	5	11		1		I		1
give														1	2		1	1	4
Prombenara	-	-	-		-														
hagenbeck				11		8	19		2		1	1	4	1	6	5		6	18
illinois						0	17						-		2				2
indiana infantis				2			2		3			1	4	23	78	11	1	3	116
1	-	-						-									1		1
java																	1		1
javiana johannesburg															1				1
kentucky				1			1				1		1	1				1	2
lille											1		1		1				1
litchfield	1						1							2	3	2	1		8
madelia																			,
mainnattan	-			1			1	-								1			-
manilla											16		15			,		7	
meleagridis miami											15		15		2	1	1		11
minneapolis minnesota														1		2			2
		-	-		-									-	-				
montevideo		1		6			6		1				1	39 18	5	6	2		52
muenster		( ^												10					
new-brunswick new-haw																			
newineton		-	-	10			10					,	,		2		5		8
newport				10			10					1	1	1	4		16	3	24
ohio oranienburg								1	1		3	1	6	12 36	15	15	6	1	12
orion																	1	1	2
oslo																			
panama paratyphi B											1	1	1	4		3		1	
pensacola		1			1												3		3
Protona					-										-		,		,
poona														-			2		2
pullorum reading		1	1	1			3				3	5	8	5	26	2	3	8	42
rubislaw saint-paul									1		9		10	1	13		3	37	56
		-	-		-					-	,		10		1.5	-	,		14
san-diego														5	3	2	1	1	12
schwarzengrund	1	1					1				6		6	2	15	2	4	1	22
siegburg			I .								1		1	-	,	3		10	3
sinsbury			-	-	-						-	-						-	
stanley taksony											1		1				3		3
tallahassee																			
thomasville									2			1	3	20	25	14		4	63
thompson		-		1	-	-	1				-	4		20	10		-		
typhi-murium				14		6	20	1	3		2	10	16	23	91	9	59	44	226
typhi-murium v cop typhi-suis		1		24			2				2	7	9	1	36		4	8	49
uganda																			
urbana														2					
wandsbek														2		1	1		3
wassenaar westhampton																			
worthington														3	8	4	1	8	24
zehlendorf																	1		,
Untypable Group B						1	1										1		1
Untypable Group C-1 Untypable Group E														1			2		2
Untypable Group I																	1		1
Untypable Group L																1			1
Untypable Group 0																			
unknown																			
TOTAL	4	2	1	80	-0-	16	103	3	17	-0-	66	48	134	276	509	157	148	242	1,333

2 1 80 -0- 16 103 3 New York (A-albany, BI-beth israel, C-city)

																	ĺ	
TOTAL	907	59	251	120	101	6	121	9	233	7	907	276	7	4	-0-	130	52	438
Untypable Group L Untypable Group O untypable	-	-																
zehlendorf Untypable Group B Untypable Group E Untypable Group E Untypable Group I																		
urbana wandsbek wassenaar westhampton worthington	6		ω	2	1	1					6 1 11	1 6					1	1 10
thompson typhi-marium typhi-marium v cop typhi-suis uganda	6 82 45	15 15	4 18 21	4	1 10 2	1	27		14 14		15 152 22 1	23 1		2		13 28 9	10 5	89 8
stanley taksony tallahassee tennessee thomasville	1 10 2	1	1 6 2	5							21	ø				22	-	÷
san-diego schwarzeegrund senftenberg siegburg simsbury	2 5 13 3	-	2 3	× 2		2	4		-		14 23 24		3			361	2 2	12 13 16
poona pullorum reading rubislaw saint-paul	73 1 30		14 8	7	30	1 1	24 1 3		8 2	-	19 41 41	1				2 9	10 4 11	4
oslo panama paratyphí B pensacola pomona	1			1							9	9				1		
newington newport ohio oranienburg orion	3	2	22				4		ω		3 61 41 5	38 25		1		3	4	21 21 5
montevideo muenchen muenster new-brunswick new-haw	78 5 1	- 5	40 1	16 2	1 9		2		u,	N	41 1	33						3 1
manila meleagridis miami minnesota	1	-		6							3	2				2		-
lílle lítchfield lívingstone madella manhattan	13 2	1 2 1	2				ω		6		2 6 8	6		-		1	ω	1 31
inverness java javiana johannesburg kentucky	9	1 1			ш.				4		2 2					22	1	6 1
hagenbeck heidelbert illinois indiana infantis	115 1 21	2 8	78	0 4	2 1 2		12	9	2		65 8 29	14				u =	1	50 2 9
enteritidis 8allinarum 8aminara 8ive 8rumpensis	10 33 13	1	1 15 3	5 5	10 2		4 6		-	u	16 5 2					2	-	14 4
cholerae-suís v kun cubana derby dublín duesseldorf	52 2 123	2	1	27 1	13 1		1 8		1 121		7 26	10				- 3	2	1 2 15
cambridge caracas cerro chester cholerae-suis	00 U1	5		1 2	2		2				55					2	1	1 45
blukwa braenderup brandenburg bredeney california	5 2	-	3 22		1		3				8 64 7	5				н .u		12
bareilly belem berta binza binza	1 4 10	-	1 2 3	ω	1 2		2		-		7 1 26	18 4				5 N H N	-	1 2 2
alachua alachua albany amager anatum	3 2 73			4	-		=		3		1	-				4	2	5 1
SEROTYPE	TOTAL	FLA	GA	N T I C	NT L A	WV WV	VA S O L	pc	NO NO	DEL	R E G I V	A L KAN	E N T R	T H C	ND ND	W E S T	1064	MINN

## TABLE IX (Continued) BY SEROTYPE AND REPORTING CENTER

#### TABLE IX (Continued)

					REGIO	N A N	DR	EPOR	TIN	CENT	ER								
SEROTYPE	EAS	T S O	H T U ALA	C E N T MISS	R A L TOTAL	W E S	T S LA	OUTH	CEN	T R A L TOTAL	MONT	IDA	WYO	COLO	NH	ARI	UTAH	NEV	TOTAL
adelaide alachua albany anaser	1				1	1			1	1									
anatum	6	1	1	1	9	2			38	40				2		1			3
bareilly belem			1		1												3		
berta binza blockley			3	5 16	5 19	9		1	10	20	1								1
blukwa																			
braenderup brandenburg bredeney california			1	2	1 2	2	1		6 1	7				1		3	2		6
cambridge																			
cerro chester cholerae-suis	23	1	1	5	6 23 1	1			2	1				1			2		2
cholerae-suis v kun	3	7	4		14		1			1									
cubana derby dublin duesseldorf	2	1	1		4			4	6	10							1 19		1 19
enteritidis						1				1				1			5		6
gallinarum gaminara give grumpensis			2	. 3 . 2	3	8	2		1	10	1						1		1
hagenbeck																			
heidelberg illinois indiana infantis	1	2	9	2	15	9			3	12	2					1	45		48
inverness											1								
java javiana johannesburg kentucky				2	2		2 1		1	2 1							1 2		1 2
lille																			
litchfield livingstone madelia manbattan	3		1	6	9	1				1				2			1		1
manila									2								2		2
mineapolis minneapolis minnesota			1	1	2				1	1									
montevideo		1	11	10	22	9				9							18		18
muenchen muenster new-brunswick new-haw				1	1				11	11				1					1
newington	1	1	1	3	6														
newport ohio oranienburg orion	1		4	1	9 1 1	2			9	11			2	2		9	11 2		13 11 2
osla																			
panama paratyphi B pensacola pomona									13	15									
poona pullorum	1	1	7	13	22	17	2	1	3	23	4								4
reading rubislaw saint-paul			1 2	1	1	2			4	6				1			24		25
san-diego schwarzenerund		1	1	2	10	1	1	7	27	27				1		,	7		8
seftenberg siegburg simsbury	1	1		3	4												î		1
stanley taksony							1			1									
tallahassee tennessee thomasville	6	3	1		10	2			1	3				1			1		1
thompson typhi-murium typhi-murium v cop typhi-suis	2 9	8 1	1 13 2	4 7 5	7 37 8	12 30 7	1 5	2	5 25 6	18 62 13	5	1	9	26		8 3	19 14 1		19 63 4
uganda																			
urbana wandsbek wassenaar westhampton																			
worthington	-			3	3	2				2							2		2
zehlendorf Untypable Group B Untypable Group C-1 Untypable Group E Untypable Group I	1				1	1 2				1 2									
Untypable Group L Untypable Group O untypable unknown																			

REG	ION	AND B	EPORT	ING CE	NTER			PERCENT	10/2	7. OF	1964	% OF 1964	
WASH	ORE	CAL	ACIFIC ALASKA	HAWAII	TOTAL	OTHER VI	TOTAL	OF TOTAL	1963 TOTAL	1963 TOTAL	HUMAN TOTAL	TOTAL	SEROTTEE
		2	1		3		2		5		6		adelaíde alachua
							5		3		6 10		albany amager
3	1	56			60		250	4.6	270	5.0	279	1.3	anatum
		4			4		26		23		99		bareilly belem
		11			1		6 41		7		48		berta binza
4		17			21		114	2.1	125	2.3	427	2.0	blockley
							1						blukwa
		1			11		20		6		102		brandenburg
1	2	17 1			20		109	2.0	22	2,2	220	1.0	california
							1				1		cambridge
			1				1 44		25				caracas
		3			3		181		96		75		chester cholerae-suis
		-					105	1.0	120	2.6			shelen sule a borneder
		6	1		7		32	1.9	28	2.6	63		cubana
1		15 25			25		44	3.9	45	2.1	2,360		derby dubiin
							1				4		duesseldori
1		1			2		89 67		70		801	3.8	enteritidis gallinarum
		13	1		14		1 38		2		3		gaminara give
							1		4	]	8		grumpensis
		1			1		1						hagenbeck
12	6	147			165		483	8.8	365	6.8	1,717	8.1	heidelberg illinois
6	6	103	1		116		18 362	6.6	27 347	6.4	54	7.2	indiana infantis
							2		2				inverness
		1			11		5		3	1	231	1.1	java javiana
		8	1		1 8		5	-	4	1	2		johannesburg kentucky
		3			3		16		22		69		lille litchfield
	1	11			12		50		45	1	15		madelia
	1	41			42		47		32		181		manhattan
		3			3		2	-	1	-	48		manila
							2	1	15	1	49	1	miani
		4			4		8		9		13		minnesota
4		21			25		215	3.9	253	4.7	524	2.5	montevideo
		1			1		86		74		261	1.2	muenchen muenster
							1	-	9	1	4		new-brunswick new-baw
		4			4		39		64		71		newington
	1	37			38		161	2.9	203	3.8	1,036	4.9	newport
		1 8	1		2		149	2.7	99 11	1	550	2.6	oranienburg
							10	1		+			01101
		2			2		9		12		9 189		oslo panama
							1		4	1	175		paratyphi B pensacola
							3		1				pomona
1	1	2			2		203	3.7	7	3.6	45		poona
4					4		12	-	46	-	36	1	reading
1	4	20			25		194	3.6	206	3.8	645	3,1	saint-paul
	3	18			21		85	1.9	69	1 3.5	178		san-diego
		6	2		8		86	1	39		108	1	senftenberg
		5			5		9	1	6	-	6	1	simsbury
		2			2		8		5		9		stanley
		1			1		1	-		1	3	1	taksony tallahassee
		8			8		119	-	88	-	332	1	tennessee thomasville
							122	24	00	1	(21	2.0	
14	27	243			284		942	17.2	1,065	19.8	5,656	26.8	typhi-murium
1		1			1		153	1	4	4.8	206	1	typhi-murlum v copennager typhi-suis
							1						uganda
							10	-	3	-	25	1	urbana wandsbek
1					1		1	-					wassenaar westhampton
		9	4		13		61		98		48		worthington
					4		1	-			374		zehlendorf
		,			0	1	4	1			71	1	Untypable Group C-1
							1				30	1	Untypable Group I
		5					1	-			4		Untypable Group L
		3			3	1	3	1	98	-	2	1	untypable

TOTAL

1,080 (VI - Virgin Islands) 5,461

5, 389

21,113

-0-

17

58 55 950

Serotype	All do fowl farm a	mestic and nimals	Chic	kens	Tur	keys	Sv	vine	Ca	ttle
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
anatum chester cholerae-suis & cholerae-suis & var. kunzendorf. derby dublin enteritidis heidelberg heidelberg infantis livingstone montevideo pullorum saint-paul typhi-murium & typhi-murium var. copenhagen.	182  385 239  191  803	4.6 (5)  9.7 (2) 6.0 (3)  4.8 (4)  20.2 (1)	   	  11.9 (3) 11.9 (3)  8.4 (4)  13.3 (2)  17.0 (1)	110 155  200  108 221	$7.7 (4) \\ 10.8 (3) \\ \cdots \\ 14.0 (2) \\ \cdots \\ 7.6 (5) \\ 15.5 (1)$	60 127 135  10  127	13.7 (3) 29.1 (2) 30.9 (1)  2.3 (5)  29.1 (4)	$ \begin{array}{c} 11 \\ \\ 44 \\ 6 \\ \\ 46 \\ \\ 321 \end{array} $	2.3 (4)  9.4 (3) 1.3 (5)  9.8 (2)  68.4 (1)
Total	1,800	45.4	882	62.6	794	55.6	370	84.7	428	91.2
Total (all serotypes	s) 3,9	968	1,4	407	1,4	438	43	37	47	70

Table X.-The five most common salmonella serotypes isolated from all domestic fowl and farm animals, chickens, turkeys, swine and cattle in the United States, 1964\*

\* Ranks shown in parentheses.

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF NONHUMAN SALMONELLA ISOLATIONS FROM THE INDICATED SOURCES IN THE UNITED STATES - 1964



#### Figure 6

REPORTED ISOLATIONS OF SALMONELLA FROM NONHUMAN SOURCES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1964



UNITED STATES TOTAL, 1964 - 5,461