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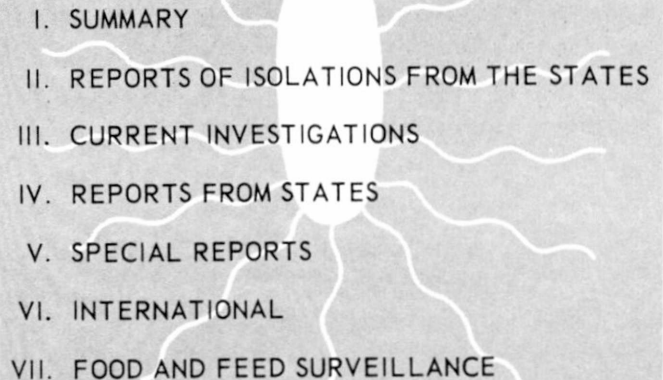
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SALMONELLA

SURVEILLANCE

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For the Month of January 1966

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PREFACE

Summarized in this report is information received from State and City Health Departments, university and hospital laboratories, the National Animal Disease Laboratory (USDA, ARS), Ames, Iowa, and other pertinent sources, domestic and foreign. Much of the information is preliminary. It is intended primarily for the use of those with responsibility for disease control activities. Anyone desiring to quote this report should contact the original investigator for confirmation and interpretation.

Contributions to the Surveillance Report are most welcome. Please address to:

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I. SUMMARY

During January 1,531 human isolations of salmonella were reported. The average number of isolations per week (383) represented an increase of 16 over December 1965, but a decrease of 2 from January 1965. The number of human isolations reported during January followed the expected pattern (See Figure 1). Nonhuman isolations during January totaled 525, 201 less than December 1965.

Included in this issue under CURRENT INVESTIGATIONS is a preliminary report on an outbreak of gastroenteritis due to Salmonella pullorum and S. paratyphi B in Aurora, Illinois.

II. REPORTS OF ISOLATIONS FROM THE STATES

A. Human

The seven most frequently reported serotypes during January were:

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Serotype</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Rank Last Month</u>
1	<u>S. typhi-murium</u> and <u>S. typhi-murium var.</u> <u>copenhagen</u>	492	32.1	1
2	<u>S. enteritidis</u>	123	8.0	4
3	<u>S. infantis</u>	117	7.6	5
4	<u>S. heidelberg</u>	104	6.8	2
5	<u>S. newport</u>	82	5.4	3
6	<u>S. thompson</u>	68	4.4	9
7	<u>S. typhi</u>	57	3.7	8
	Total	1,043	68.1	
	Total (all serotypes)	1,531		

During January, 64 different serotypes were reported. The seven most common accounted for 68.1 per cent of all isolations.

The only serotype on the list of seven most frequently reported serotypes during January which represented a newcomer to the list in recent months was S. thompson. Salmonella thompson accounted for 2.7 per cent of all isolations reported during 1965. During January 68 isolations (4.4 per cent) were reported. Of these, 39 were from Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. No information has been received as yet relating any of these isolations to a common source.

Another noteworthy exception to the above list was the appearance of S. enteritidis in second position. Salmonella enteritidis, which normally accounts for less than 5 per cent of all isolations reported, accounted for 123 isolations (8.0 per cent) during January and was the agent involved in a common source outbreak in Georgia. Thirty-two recoveries were reported from Georgia during January. Most of these represented cases of gastroenteritis that were associated with a restaurant chain. The investigation of that outbreak is currently in progress. See Tables I and II for the number and geographic distribution of other serotypes.

The age and sex distribution (Table III) was consistent with past experience. During January, 322 (21.0 per cent) persons, reported as harboring salmonellae, had other members of their families simultaneously infected. This too is consistent with past experience.

B. Nonhuman

There were 525 isolations of salmonella from nonhuman sources during January, 201 less than December. Fifty-four serotypes were represented among these isolations, which were submitted by 37 different states. (See Table V.)

The seven most frequently reported were:

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Serotype</u>	<u>Predominant Source and Number</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Rank Last Month</u>
1	<u>S. typhi-murium</u> and <u>S. typhi-murium var. copenhagen</u>	Bovines (20) & Turkeys (10)	76	14.5	2
2	<u>S. saint-paul</u>	Turkeys (39)	54	10.3	3
3	<u>S. heidelberg</u>	Turkeys (24) & Chickens (14)	52	9.9	1
4	<u>S. infantis</u>	Chickens (11) Turkeys (7)	40	7.6	4
5	<u>S. anatum</u>	Turkeys (15)	34	6.5	5
6	<u>S. derby</u>	Turkeys (12) & Pork meat products(11)	30	5.7	Not listed
7	<u>S. blockley</u>	Chickens (11) & Turkeys (8)	23	4.4	7
Total			309	58.9	

Single isolations of six serotypes in the United States were reported from five states. These include Salmonella amsterdam from feed in Ohio; S. babelsberg from bone meal in Indiana; S. bradford and S. eppendorf from pork meat products in New Jersey; S. pharr from a copybora in Michigan and S. bovis-morbificans from pet food (beef) in California. The last serotype was reported from a human source in California in March 1965.

III. CURRENT INVESTIGATIONS

- A. Outbreak of Salmonellosis Due to Salmonella pullorum and Salmonella paratyphi B. (Preliminary report). Reported by Norman J. Rose, M.D., State Epidemiologist, Illinois Department of Public Health, John R. Boring, Ph.D., Jonas A. Shulman, M.D., Michael Treger, D.V.M., Investigations Section, CDC, and Robert Mueller, M.D., EIS Officer assigned to Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Illinois

Between December 21 and January 13, a total of 17 isolations of salmonella from symptomatic individuals were reported from a community hospital in Aurora, Illinois. Of these isolations 11 were classified as Group D salmonella and 6 as Group B. Five of the Group D cultures were confirmed as Salmonella pullorum by the Illinois State Laboratory and 5 of the Group B organisms were identified as S. paratyphi B. The ages of the victims ranged from 8 months to 70 years. The illness in patients was moderately severe but no deaths were recorded. From examination of hospital admission dates, symptomatology on admission, and culture dates, it was apparent that the infection was community-acquired in at least 15 of the 17 cases. The infection was thought to be hospital-acquired in the other 2 patients, both of whom had had close contact in the hospital with patients known to be excreting salmonella. Between January 4 and January 26, a stool survey of the 62 kitchen employees at the hospital was undertaken. Ten of the 62 employees were found positive for salmonella, but only one admitted symptomatic illness. Four of the food handlers were found positive for S. pullorum and 6 were found positive for S. paratyphi B.

Epidemiologic investigations were initiated in Aurora on January 24 in an effort to determine (a) the extent of symptomatic disease in the community, (b) whether both organisms were from the same source and (c) the source of infection. A survey was made of private physicians and pharmacies in the community and discharge records were examined at all three hospitals in the community. No marked increase in symptomatic diarrheal illness was noted in the community. All of the symptomatic cases were seen in either the out-patient or in-patient services at the one hospital. On February 1, 1966, an additional stool survey of employees at the three hospitals in Aurora was undertaken. Over 300 specimens were examined and found negative for salmonella.

At present the working hypothesis is that both organisms were derived from the same source. The documentation of the presence of both serotypes in one symptomatic patient supports this hypothesis.

To date the common source among the non-symptomatic cases has not been identified. Common items such as milk and eggs appeared to be eliminated by the diverse sources of these items. Additional studies aimed at identifying the common source are currently in progress and will be reported in a subsequent issue of the Salmonella Surveillance Report.

Editor's Comment: The outbreak presently under investigation in Aurora is in many ways unique and fascinating. Salmonella pullorum has rarely been documented as a cause of illness in man. Since the salmonella surveillance program was initiated in 1963 only 2 isolations of S. pullorum from human sources have been reported.

In most of the patients studied to date in the Aurora outbreak, the available evidence suggests that the infection was community-acquired. Among those patients admitted to the hospital, symptomatic gastroenteritis was the predominant clinical picture and in several instances salmonella organisms were recovered from stool specimens submitted within 12 hours of admission to the hospital. The finding of over one-sixth of the food handlers at the hospital positive for the same salmonella

serotypes is difficult to interpret. Many of the early cases were in children under 2 years of age with limited dietary exposure to possible vehicles of infection. As of this date, however, no common sources have been identified in this group. Additional follow-up reports on the Aurora outbreak will be awaited with great interest.

IV. REPORTS FROM THE STATES

- A. North Carolina - Outbreak of Salmonellosis at a Public School.
Reported by W. L. Norville, Director, Alamance (North Carolina) County Health Director, Jacob Koomen, M.D., Assistant Health Director, North Carolina State Health Department, and Joseph L. Kinzie, Jr., EIS Officer, assigned to North Carolina State Health Department.

The annual supper for the parent-teacher association of a North Carolina public school was held on November 16, 1965. The menu included turkey, sweet potatoes, dressing, gravy, and either pie, cake or custard. Approximately 405 plates were served at the banquet but in many instances more than one persons consumed food from a single plate.

On Friday, November 17, several persons who had attended the supper appeared at local hospitals and offices of private physicians with complaints of severe cramps, fever, and bloody diarrhea. Approximately 32 persons required hospitalization. A survey of local physicians indicated that several hundred persons in the community had developed gastrointestinal symptoms following the banquet.

Stool cultures were obtained from hospitalized patients and several were positive for Salmonella heidelberg. No other enteric pathogens were isolated. Cultures were also obtained from a plate of food which had been partially eaten and refrigerated. The turkey, dressing, and sweet potatoes were found positive for S. heidelberg. The turkeys used at the dinner weighed 25 to 30 lbs. and had been supplied by a local packing plant from a poultry wholesaler in a midwestern state. They had been processed and thawed in a local dining establishment which had been previously denied a Grade A rating by local sanitarians and where food handling practices were thought to be highly questionable. This establishment also had limited refrigeration facilities, and it is thought likely that the turkey was recontaminated following cooking at which time it was placed in the same pan in which the frozen birds had been thawed.

Time and temperature conditions between cooking and serving were thought to be ideal for incubation and multiplication of salmonella organisms.

V. SPECIAL REPORTS

NONE

VI. INTERNATIONAL

NONE

VII. FOOD AND FEED SURVEILLANCE

NONE

Figure 1.

REPORTED HUMAN ISOLATIONS OF SALMONELLA
IN THE UNITED STATES

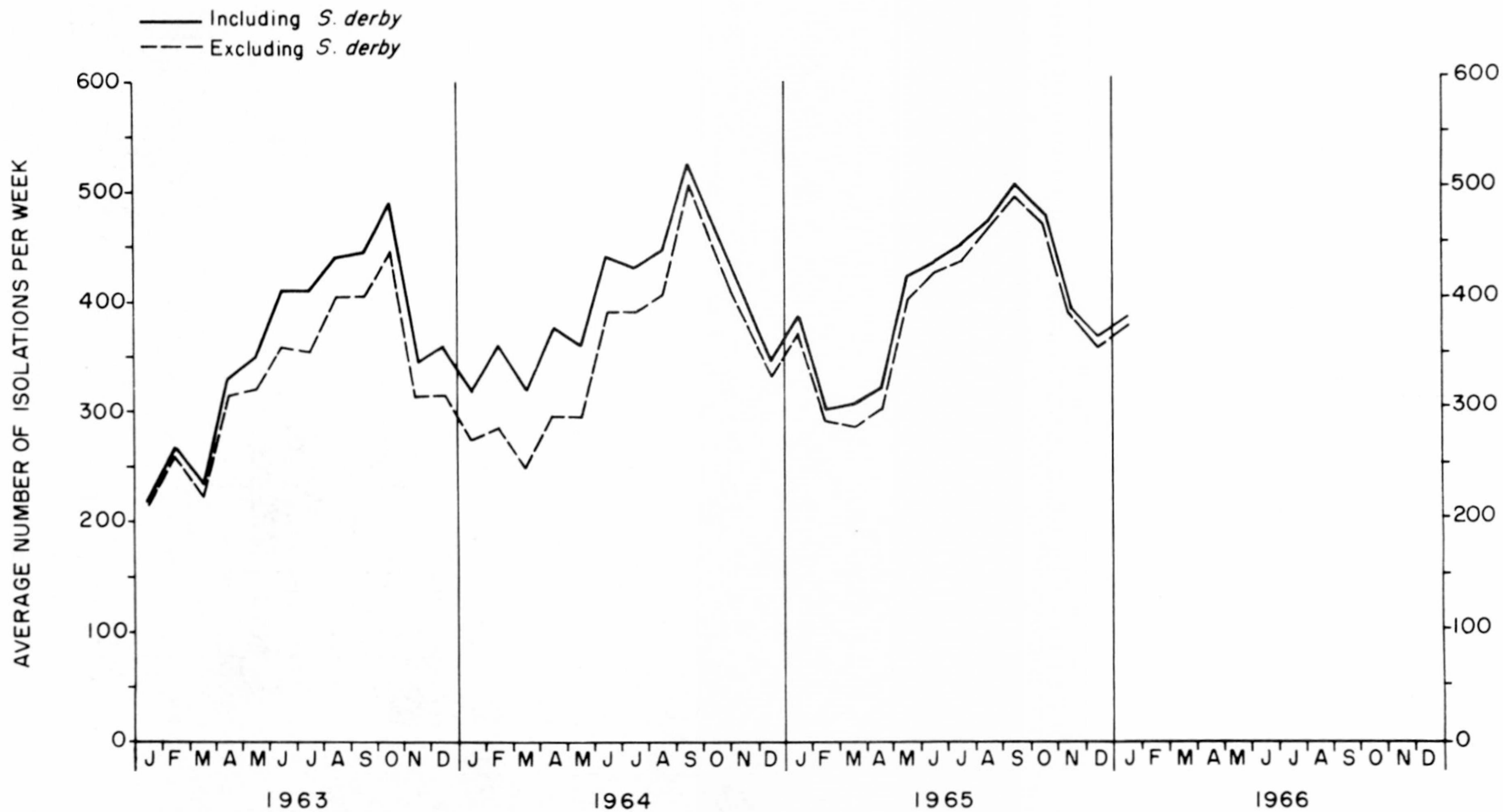


TABLE I (Continued)

S E R O T Y P E	G E O G R A P H I C D I V I S I O N A N D R E P O R T I N G C E N T E R																				TOTAL	% OF TOTAL	1966 CUM. TOTAL	% OF 1966 CUM. TOTAL	1965 CUM. TOTAL	% OF 1965 CUM. TOTAL	S E R O T Y P E							
	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL					WEST SOUTH CENTRAL					MOUNTAIN							PACIFIC										OTHER						
	KY	TENN	ALA	MISS	TOT	ARK	LA	OKLA	TEX	TOT	MONT	IDA	WYO	COLO	NM	ARI	UTAH	NEV	TOT	WASH								ORE	CAL	ALAS	HAI	TOT	VI	
anatum									3										1								33	2.1	33	2.1	24	1.6	anatum	
bareilly									2																		4	.3	4	.3	10	.7	bareilly	
berta																											3	.2	3	.2	6	.4	berta	
blockley																											23	1.5	23	1.5	37	2.4	blockley	
bovis-morbificans																															0	.0	bovis-morbificans	
braenderup									2																		15	1.0	15	1.0	5	.3	braenderup	
bredenev									1																		11	.7	11	.7	5	.3	bredenev	
chester																											9	.6	9	.6	17	1.1	chester	
cholerae-suis v kun									1																		4	.3	4	.3	1	.06	cholerae-suis v kun	
cubana																											7	.5	7	.5	4	.3	cubana	
derby									3																		35	2.3	35	2.3	58	3.8	derby	
enteritidis									2																		123	8.0	123	8.0	103	6.7	enteritidis	
give									2																		7	.5	7	.5	10	.7	give	
heidelberg									3																		104	6.8	104	6.8	126	8.2	heidelberg	
indiana									2																		9	.6	9	.6	1	.06	indiana	
infantis									2																		117	7.6	117	7.6	87	5.7	infantis	
java									4																		14	.9	14	.9	15	1.0	java	
javiana									2																		11	.7	11	.7	18	1.2	javiana	
litchfield									3																		5	.3	5	.3	17	1.1	litchfield	
livingstone									2																		4	.3	4	.3	0	.0	livingstone	
manhattan																											9	.6	9	.6	13	.8	manhattan	
meleagridis																											1	.07	1	.07	3	.2	meleagridis	
miami																											1	.07	1	.07	3	.2	miami	
mississippi									5																		5	.3	5	.3	3	.2	mississippi	
montevideo									1																		22	1.4	22	1.4	50	3.2	montevideo	
muenchen									1																		16	1.0	16	1.0	9	.6	muenchen	
newington																											2	.1	2	.1	3	.2	newington	
newport									7																		82	5.4	82	5.4	65	4.2	newport	
oranienburg									1																		27	1.8	27	1.8	61	4.0	oranienburg	
panama																											12	.8	12	.8	12	.8	panama	
paratyphi B																											14	.9	14	.9	16	1.0	paratyphi B	
poona																											2	.1	2	.1	5	.3	poona	
saint-paul																											47	3.1	47	3.1	72	4.7	saint-paul	
san-diego																											7	.5	7	.5	28	1.8	san-diego	
schwarzengrund																											6	.4	6	.4	10	.7	schwarzengrund	
senftenberg																											6	.4	6	.4	4	.3	senftenberg	
tennessee																											8	.5	8	.5	16	1.0	tennessee	
thompson																											68	4.4	68	4.4	29	1.9	thompson	
typhi																											57	3.7	57	3.7	72	4.7	typhi	
typhi-murium																											40	2.6	40	2.6	114	7.2	typhi-murium	
typhi-murium v cop																											7	.5	7	.5	20	1.3	typhi-murium v cop	
urbana																											3	.2	3	.2	1	.06	urbana	
weltevreden																											1	.07	1	.07	4	.3	weltevreden	
worthington																											2	.1	2	.1	4	.3	worthington	
untypable, group B																											26	1.7	26	1.7	16	1.0	untypable, group B	
untypable, group C1																											9	.6	9	.6	11	.7	untypable, group C1	
untypable, group C2																											4	.3	4	.3	8	.5	untypable, group C2	
untypable, group D																											4	.3	4	.3	1	.06	untypable, group D	
untypable, group E																																1	.06	untypable, group E
untypable or unknown																											5	.3	5	.3	8	.5	untypable or unknown	
Total Table I	10	19	3		32	23	63	8	62	156	2	1		26	15	4	28	1	77	41	15	190	2	51	299	1,476	96.5	1,476	96.5	1,504	98.0	Total Table I		
Total Table II	-	3	-		3	1	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	3	13	55	3.5	55	3.5	34	2.2	Total Table II	
Total Tables I & II	10	22	3		35	24	68	8	62	161	2	1		26	15	4	28	1	77	41	15	200	2	54	312	1,531	100.0	1,531	100.0	1,538	100.2	Total Tables I & II		

TABLE II
UNCOMMON SALMONELLA SEROTYPES ISOLATED FROM HUMANS DURING 1966

S E R O T Y P E	R E P O R T I N G C E N T E R																																	
	ALA	ALAS	ARI	ARK	CALIF	COLO	CONN	DEL	DC	FLA	GA	HAI	IDA	ILL	IND	IOWA	KAN	KY	LA	ME	MD	MASS	MICH	MINN	MISS	MO	MONT	NEBR	NEV	NH	NJ	NM		
abortus-bovis ball bradford carrau cerro					2								2				1		3															
duesseldorf eimsbuettel gaminara menston mission					1												1		1															
njimwema muenster new-brunswick norwich ohio				1	2		2			2			1	1									1											
oslo pullorum reading siegburg stanley					1							3		9									1											
virchow untypable C untypable O					1						1												1											

TABLE II (Continued)

R E P O R T I N G C E N T E R																		JAN. TOTAL	1966 CUM. TOTAL	MONTH LAST REPORTED	STATE LAST REPORTED	TOTAL PREVIOUSLY REPORTED TO SAL. SURV. UNIT 1962 - JAN. 1966	S E R O T Y P E				
NY-A	NY-BI	NY-C	NC	ND	OHIO	OKLA	ORE	PA	RI	SC	TENN	TEX	UTAH	VT	VA	VI	WASH							WV	WIS	WYO	
																						2	2	*	*	0	abortus-bovis
																						2	2	*	*	0	ball
																						1	1	Sept. 64	Mo. & N.J.	2	bradford
																						3	3	Dec. 65	Calif., La., & Fla.	12	carrau
																						1	1	Dec. 65	Haw. & Ill.	28	cerro
		1									1											3	3	Nov. 64	Fla.	7	duesseldorf
																						1	1	Dec. 65	Okla.	3	eimsbuettel
																						1	1	Dec. 65	N.J. & Ariz.	20	gaminara
											2											1	1	Dec. 65	Colo. & Kans.	14	menston
																						2	2	Dec. 65	La. & Fla.	7	mission
1																						1	1	*	*	0	njimwema
																						3	3	Dec. 65	Fla.	26	muenster
																						3	3	Dec. 65	Mass. & Mich.	32	new-brunswick
																						2	2	Dec. 65	Ala. & Ariz.	51	norwich
																						2	2	Dec. 65	N.J.	13	ohio
																						4	4	Dec. 64	Haw.	15	oslo
																						9	9	Mar. 64	Ga.	4	pullorum
																						7	7	Dec. 65	Calif. & Ariz.	102	reading
																						3	3	Dec. 65	Calif. & Tex.	19	siegburg
																						1	1	Dec. 64	Ariz., Fla., & N.Y.	26	stanley
																						1	1	Dec. 65	Mich.	16	virchow
																						1	1				untypable C
																						1	1				untypable O

*Not previously reported.

TABLE III

Age and Sex Distribution of 1,487 Isolations of Salmonella
Reported for September 1965

<u>Age (Years)</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Cumulative %</u>
Under 1	104	64	168	16.6	16.6
1 - 4	130	120	250	24.8	41.4
5 - 9	60	64	124	12.3	53.7
10 - 19	47	41	88	8.7	62.4
20 - 29	50	45	95	9.4	71.8
30 - 39	21	42	63	6.2	78.0
40 - 49	16	40	56	5.6	83.6
50 - 59	26	28	54	5.3	88.9
60 - 69	20	28	48	4.8	93.7
70 - 79	20	22	42	4.1	97.8
80 +	9	13	22	2.2	100.0
Child (Unspec.)	5	4	9		
Adult (Unspec.)	7	16	23		
Unknown	<u>251</u>	<u>194</u>	<u>445</u>	_____	_____
Total	766	721	1,487		
% of Total	51.5	48.5			

TABLE IV
 REPORTED NONHUMAN ISOLATES BY SEROTYPE AND SOURCE, *JANUARY 1966

Serotype	poultry	chicken	turkey	pigeon	canary	pheasant	wild bird	equine	bovine	ovine	porcine	canine	feline	mouse	coon	capybara	egg	powdered egg	frozen egg	frozen egg albumen	powdered egg yolk	chicken & dressing	hamburger	pork meat product	sausage	meat loaf	headcheese	noodles
alachua		1																										
amsterdam		4	15						1									2	1				6					
anatum																												
babelsberg																												
binza									1																			
blockley		11	8							1	1													2				
bovis-morbificans																								1				
bradford		2																										
braenderup		2	2																									
bredeney		2	2																									
california		1																										
cerro		1																4		2								
chester				5																								
cholerae-suis v kun											5																	
cubana																												
derby		1	12								1													11		3		
dublin									8																			
eimsbuettel																												
enteritidis		2	4								1	1	1								1			1				
eppendorf																												
gallinarum		1																										
give		1							1															2				
hamilton																												
heidelberg		14	24		1																			1		4		
indiana												1												6				
infantis		11	7														4	1	1	3			2				1	
java																												
kentucky																							1					
lexington		1																										
livingstone		2	1																									
manhattan			1																					1				
manila																												
meleagridis				1																								
minnesota				1																								
montevideo		10																1										
newington		3																	1									
newport			5						7					1														
oranienburg		1									1																	
orion		4																										
oslo																												
pharr																1												
pullorum	2	8																										
saint-paul		1	39																									
san-diego																												
schwarzengrund																												
senftenberg			1																									
simsbury																				1								
tennessee		2																										
thomasville			1																									
thompson		7	1																									
tuebingen																												
typhi																												
typhi-murium		3	10	1	1	1	1	1	20	2	2	3			1													
typhi-murium v cop		8								2														3				
untypable group B									1																			
untypable group K																						1						
TOTAL	2	102	155	2	2	1	1	1	39	5	9	7	1	1	1	1	4	10	9	21	3	1	1	40	2	1	7	1

Source: National Disease Laboratory, Ames, Iowa, weekly Salmonella Reports from individual States and US-FDA-Division of Microbiology, Washington, D.C.

*Includes December 1965 late reports.

TABLE IV
 REPORTED NONHUMAN ISOLATES BY SEROTYPE AND SOURCE, *JANUARY 1966 (Continued)

cream pie	dried yeast tablets	pet food, beef	pet food, horse meat	frozen pet food, unknown	pet food, unknown	bone meal/meat scraps	cottonseed meal	rice husks	feed, unknown	soybean meal	horsemeat	tankage	turtle	snake	river water	alligator tank	turtle water	"pink elephant" water	turtle tank	"honeypot"	lab stock culture	baby scale swab	unknown	Total	Serotype
			3			1			1			1												1	alachua
						1																		1	amsterdam
						1																		34	anatum
						1																		1	babelsberg
						1																		2	binza
	1																							23	blockley
															1									1	bovis-morbificans
																								1	bradford
																								3	braenderup
																								4	bredeney
						1																		2	california
							1																	8	cerro
																								5	chester
																								5	cholerae-suis v kun
								3																3	cubana
									2															30	derby
																								8	dublin
							3																	3	eimsbuettel
																								11	enteritidis
																								1	eppendorf
	1					1				1														1	gallinarum
																								6	give
																								1	hamilton
		1															2							52	heidelberg
																								7	indiana
				1		5			1															40	infantis
					2																			5	java
						1					1						1							1	kentucky
																								1	lexington
																	1							5	livingstone
																								4	manhattan
																								1	manila
						1																		2	meleagridis
																								1	minnesota
																								12	montevideo
	1					1			1		1						2							6	newington
																								16	newport
																								15	oranienburg
																								5	orion
																								1	oslo
																								1	pharr
																								10	pullorum
																	1							54	saint-paul
																								11	san-diego
																								8	schwarzengrund
																								5	senftenberg
						1																		1	simsbury
																								10	tennessee
																								1	thomasville
																								14	thompson
																								1	tuebingen
3			1		3						2													1	typhi
																								61	typhi-murium
																								15	typhi-murium v cop
			1																					2	untypable group B
																								1	untypable group K
3	1	3	5	1	18	16	1	3	7	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	9	1	1	2	7	1	3	525	TOTAL

Source: National Disease Laboratory, Ames, Iowa, weekly Salmonella Reports from individual States and US-FDA-Division of Microbiology, Washington, D.C.

*Includes December 1965 late reports.

