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SALMONELL

SURVEILLANCE

REPORT NO. 85 JUNE 6, 1969

1969

JIIV

NATIONAL COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CENTER

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FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1969

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE/PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE Health Services and Mental Health Administration

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, lowa, 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

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I. SUMMARY

In April 1969, 1,604 isolations of salmonellae were reported from humans, an average of 321 isolations per week (Tables I, II, and V-A). This number represents an increase of 30 (10.3 percent) over the weekly average of March 1969 and an increase of 23 (7.7 percent) over the weekly average of April 1968.

Reports of 837 nonhuman isolations of salmonellae were received during April 1969 (Tables II, IV, and V-B).

II. <u>REPORTS</u> OF ISOLATIONS

The ten most frequently reported serotypes during April:

		HUMAN		N	ONHUMAN	
			Rank Last			
Serotype	Number	Percent	Month	Serotype	Number	Percent
1 typhi-murium*	448	27.9	1	typhi-murium*	107	12.8
2 enteritidis	143	8.9	2	heidelberg	97	11.6
3 heidelberg	131	8.2	3	kentucky	61	7.3
4 infantis	109	6.8	4	cholerae-suis var.	57	6.8
				kunzendorf		
5 newport	96	6.0	5	infantis	39	4.7
6 thompson	78	4.9	7	anatum	31	3.7
7 saint-paul	67	4.2	6	thompson	31	3.7
8 typhi	53	3.3	9	saint-paul	28	3.3
9 blockley	35	2.2	8	minnesota	22	2.6
10 derby	31	1.9	10	senftenberg	21	2.5
Total	1,191	74.3		Total	494	59.0
TOTAL	1,604			TOTAL	837	
(all serotypes)				(all serotypes)		
				ł		
*Includes var.	29	1.8		*Includes var.	18	2.2
copenhagen				copenhagen		

III. CURRENT INVESTIGATIONS

NONE

IV. <u>REPORTS FROM THE STATES</u>

A. Tennessee - An Outbreak of Salmonellosis Due to Smoked Turkey

Reported by Cecil B. Tucker, M.D., M.P.H., Director, Division of Preventable Diseases, W. M. Arnold, Director, Memphis Branch Laboratory, and J. H. Barrick, Ph.D., Director, Division of Laboratories, Tennessee Department of Public Health; Eugene Fowinkle, M.D., Director, R. C. Rendtorff, M. Director, Communicable Disease Division, and Donald R. Daffron, Sanitation Division, Memphis-Shelby County Health Department; John E. Spaulding, D.V.M., Head, Toxicology Group, Agricultural Research Center, USDA; Epidemiologic Services Laboratory Section, Epidemiology Program, NCDC; and a team of EIS Officers.

Of 17 dental students and their families who attended a New Year's Day party in Memphis, 11 (65 percent) developed gastroenteritis 23 to 43 hours after the party (mean 29 hours). Two persons were hospitalized. Symptoms included diarrhea (100 percent), fever (91 percent), abdominal cramps (73 percent), and vomiting (27 percent). The average duration of illness was greater than 3 days and two persons were still ill when interviewed 5 days after the outbreak. Stool cultures from six patients were positive for <u>Salmonella infantis</u>.

Food histories from all persons at the party suggested smoked turkey as the vehicle of infection. Of 12 who consumed the smoked turkey, 11 became ill, whereas all five who did not eat this food remained well. A sample of leftover smoked turkey was positive for \underline{S} . <u>infantis</u>; a sample of fresh baked turkey also served at the party was negative.

The turkey was purchased from a smoke house in Texas and delivered by mail to Louisiana on December 20 to a relative of the host. The turkey was refrigerated until December 30 when it was transported by car from Louisiana to Memphis, a 9-hour trip. In Memphis, the turkey was refrigerated until January 1 when it was warmed briefly and served. The turkey was labeled "ready-to-eat." It had been at room temperature during its transportation through the mails and during the automobile trip.

The smoke house in Texas is a federally inspected plant. The smoked turkeys are prepared from frozen, grade A, USDA inspected turkeys. They are thawed, soaked in brine for 3 days, and smoked overnight to an internal temperature of 160°F as measured by a USDA inspector using a meat thermometer. The turkeys are then held at this temperature for an additional 2 hours and cooled at room temperature for approximately 9 hours before being packed in plastic bags, boxed, and frozen. Although the temperature reached in smoking is adequate to eliminate salmonella from the turkeys, opportunity for cross-contamination of the finished product by the raw product was present. Raw turkeys were defrosted in the room in which the smoked turkeys were left to cool, and the same employees handled both raw and finished products. Environmental swabs in the plant and samples of turkey at each step in the process were obtained for culture. A swab from a raw turkey was positive for group B salmonella (not further identified), but no salmonella was isolated from any finished product samples.

EDITOR'S COMMENT: The smoke house implicated as the source of this outbreak distributes its products by mail mainly to Texas, Oklahoma, and Louisiana. The distribution of smoked turkeys is seasonal and most are purchased for the Christmas season. Last Christmas approximately 9,000 turkeys were sold. The state health departments in Texas, Oklahoma, and Louisiana reinvestigated persons from whom \underline{S} . <u>infantis</u> was isolated during November, December, and January with regard to the possibility of contact with this product. No other associated cases were identified.

This outbreak apparently resulted from the cross-contamination of finished, ready-toeat product by raw product. In a recent outbreak in the State of Washington due to precooked turkey roast (Salmonella Surveillance Report Number 81), similar conditions in the processing plant were present. Subsequent to the investigation of these two outbreaks, the USDA has revised its guidelines for the handling of such ready-to-eat products (Salmonella Surveillance Report Number 84). Elimination of potential sources of cross-contamination within processing plants should reduce greatly the potential not only for salmonella contamination of these products but for contamination by other organisms as well.

B. Texas - An Outbreak of Salmonellosis Due to "Chicken" Tetrazzini

Reported by M. S. Dickerson, M.D., State Epidemiologist, Texas State Department of Health, Austin; and Mr. James L. Conner, Laboratory Director, State Regional Laboratory, Tyler, Texas

On March 25, 1969, an outbreak of salmonellosis due to <u>Salmonella infantis</u> occurred among 70 men attending a luncheon in a hotel in Tyler, Texas. Of 52 persons attending the meal who were subsequently interviewed, 28 reported a history of febrile gastroenteritis. Onset of illness ranged from 4.5 hours to 24 hours after the suspect meal with a median of 11 hours. Predominant symptoms included diarrhea, fever and nausea. Four patients required hospitalization; no deaths occurred. Stool culture from four of those ill were positive for <u>S</u>. <u>infantis</u>.

The suspect meal consisted of beef stroganoff, "chicken" tetrazzini, short ribs, roast beef, fried shrimp, cold cuts, black-eyed peas, potato salad, jello, potatoes o'brien, cream pie, milk, tea and coffee. Food histories from the 52 persons interviewed implicated the tetrazzini as the vehicle of infection. Of 28 who had been ill, 26 had consumed the tetrazzini. A portion of the tetrazzini served at the luncheon had been put aside in a refrigerator to be served at a later date. This was cultured and was positive for S. infantis.

An investigation of the manner of preparation of the "chicken" tetrazzini was then undertaken. The tetrazzini actually contained turkey as the source of poultry meat. The day before the meal a whole frozen turkey was cooked by boiling in water for 6 hours and was then deboned on a wooden cutting block. The turkey meat, boiled spaghetti and a spaghetti sauce containing whole milk, butter, flour, bell peppers, mushrooms and tomato juice were mixed together in a dish, covered with cheddar and Parmesan cheese, and browned in the oven. The tetrazzini was then refrigerated until the next day when it was served at the luncheon. An inspection of the environment of the kitchen was undertaken. The refrigerator in which the tetrazzini had been stored maintained a temperature of only 50°F. The wooden block on which the turkey had been deboned was also used to cut raw chicken. Pieces of chicken meat were observed on the cutting block at the time of the investigation. Culture of swabs taken from the cutting block were negative for salmonella. Food handlers working in the kitchen were also cultured. Two food handlers were positive for S. infantis. Both denied any symptoms of gastrointestinal illness, and neither admitted consuming the tetrazzini. One of these food handlers had prepared the spaghetti and spaghetti sauce; the other was not directly involved in preparation of the meal. The head chef who also had a positive stool culture had become ill after intentionally consuming several food items after the outbreak in an attempt to demonstrate their wholesomeness.

In summary, an outbreak of salmonellosis occurred involving at least 28 persons attending a luncheon and three food handlers at a hotel in Tyler, Texas. Food histories incrimated "chicken" tetrazzini made with turkey. Although it is likely that the outbreak was caused by contaminated turkey meat, the possibility that a human carrier was involved or that the turkey had become contaminated by the environment of the kitchen could not be excluded.

C. Georgia - A Protracted Outbreak of Salmonellosis on a Hospital Pediatric Ward

Reported by Andre J. Nahmias, M.D., Associate Professor of Pediatrics and Preventive Medicine, John R. Boring, III, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Preventive Medicine, Emory University School of Medicine, John E. McCroan, Ph.D., Epidemiology Branch, Georgia Department of Public Health, and Jonathan L. Adler, M.D., Microbiologic Control Section, Bacterial Diseases Branch, Epidemiology Program, NCDC, Atlanta.

In the Salmonella Surveillance Report Number 75 for June 1968, an outbreak of salmonellosis due to <u>Salmonella indiana</u> on the pediatric ward of a large municipal hospital in Georgia was reported. The outbreak involved 22 infants, with the mode of spread of infection presumably being person-to-person via the hands of personnel. However, widespread environmental contamination was demonstrated and spread via the use of common fomites could not be ruled out. Improvement in handwashing technique, the elimination of a common weighing scale and a common tube of lubricating jelly for thermometers, restriction of all infants to their rooms, and thorough terminal cleaning of rooms prior to admission of new cases halted the outbreak.

Between June 1968 and February 1969, there was at least one infant carrier of <u>S</u>. indiana on the ward at all times but very few symptomatic cases occurred. However, from February 10, 1969, to March 10, 1969, there was a cluster of five new cases of hospital associated salmonellosis due to <u>S</u>. indiana. Strict isolation and reinforcement of handwashing procedures were again effective in checking further spread.

On March 31, 1969, two infants, sharing one room, became ill with diarrhea and fever, and stool cultures from both yielded <u>S</u>. <u>indiana</u>. Nine other infants subsequently became infected with <u>S</u>. <u>indiana</u>. The attack rate for infants admitted to the ward between March 18 and April 30, 1969, was 18 percent. All but two cases developed before April 7; the last case was documented on May 1, 1969. All of the isolates were resistant to ampicillin, cephalothin, Gantrisin, streptomycin, and nafcillin.

Patients ranged in age from 3 months to $2\frac{1}{2}$ years. They had been on the ward from 4 to 25 days before onset of diarrhea, with a median of 9 days. Nine of the ll patients were admitted to the hospital with a bacterial infection and were being treated with ampicillin or nafcillin or both when <u>S</u>. <u>indiana</u> was isolated from their stool. Four patients were admitted with meningtiis; three patients had skin infections; two patients had pneumonia. One patient was receiving antibiotics prophylactically. The only patient not receiving antimicrobials had congestive heart failure secondary to endocardial fibroelastosis. Symptoms of salmonellosis were mild and included non-bloody diarrhea and fever, in some cases as high as 106° F. One infant had a bacteremia. There were no deaths.

The two index cases occupied the same hospital room that had been occupied by a patient with <u>S</u>. <u>indiana</u> infection one month before their admission. Another infant, who developed diarrhea on April 6, shared this room with the two index cases until March 31. Five of the cases were roommates of this infant at one time during their hospitalization. One infant developed salmonella infection despite being placed in isolation for severe pyoderma. However, this patient was admitted on April 1 to the room previously occupied by the two index cases.

Inspection of the ward during the first week of April revealed that foot dispensers containing liquid soap were not in use in isolation and contact rooms, that isolation procedures were not being strictly enforced, and that a tube of jelly for lubricating thermometers was present in some rooms. It was recommended that foot dispensers filled with an iodine-containing solution for handwashing be placed in all rooms, gloves be used for feeding, diapering, and bathing infants in isolation rooms, the common tube of lubricating jelly be discontinued, and that rooms which housed infants with salmonella infection be more thoroughly cleaned when emptied. When these recommendations were implemented, the epidemic was again halted.

Person-to-person transmission via hands of personnel was thought to be the major mode of spread. No common source could be documented, and a stool culture survey of the ward's personnel did not uncover a stool carrier. The lubricating jelly could not be ruled out as a source of infection. Although the jelly was not cultured during the outbreak, attempts to recover salmonella organisms 48 and 72 hours following artificial inoculation of the jelly with S. indiana were not successful.

Organisms persisting in the hospital environment appear to have been responsible for these repeated outbreaks. It has been demonstrated that salmonella organisms can persist in the inanimate environment for as long as 6 months. During the investigation last year, \underline{S} . <u>indiana</u> was recovered from the inanimate environment of patient rooms following terminal cleaning. This year, the index cases shared a room previously occupied by a patient with salmonella infection, and an infant isolated in this room also became infected.

In summary, a protracted hospital-acquired outbreak of salmonellosis due to S. indiana occurred on a pediatric ward of a large municipal hospital from March 31, 1968, to May 1, 1969. The first cluster of 22 cases occurred in a 5-week period, April-May 1968, and was terminated by measures designed to reduce person-to-person transmission of infection. A small number of cases continued to occur related to the presence of a patient on the ward excreting S. indiana. In April 1969, a second cluster of 11 cases occurred. No stool carrier among the staff was discovered and no common vehicle was identified. As before, transmission most likely occurred via hands of personnel.

D. Salmonellosis from Pet Turtles - A Continuing Problem

Reported by John D. Moroney, M.D., Pediatrician, Tampa; Charles Hartwig, Sc.D., Director, Regional Laboratory, Florida State Board of Health; Lawrence P. Levitt, M.D., EIS Officer located at the Florida State Board of Health; Gordon C. Edwards, M.D., State Epidemiologist, Monroe Holmes, D.V.M., M.P.H., Public Health Veterinarian, Epidemiology Section, and Roger Rochat, M.D., EIS Officer located at the Oregon State Board of Health.

On November 19, 1968, a 2-year-old boy was hospitalized in Tampa, Florida, with a 5-day history of diarrhea and fever. A stool culture on admission was positive for <u>Salmonella java</u> monophasic b. The patient was treated with one gram of ampicillin per day for 4 days, after which time he became asymptomatic and was discharged. Epidemiologic investigation revealed that the child was in the habit of eating with one hand while holding his pet turtle in the other. Culture of the turtle tank water yielded <u>S</u>. java monophasic b. Follow-up cultures from the patient and from five asymptomatic family members were all negative for salmonella.

On February 25, 1969, a 4-year-old girl from Lake Oswego, Oregon, developed febrile gastroenteritis which promptly responded to symptomatic medication. On March 1, 1969, her $2\frac{1}{2}$ -year-old sister developed severe febrile gastroenteritis with bloody diarrhea requiring hospitalization on March 6. A stool culture taken at the time of admission was negative for enteric pathogens. However, a blood culture was positive for <u>S</u>. java.

When results of the blood culture were reported on March 9, the patient was given one gram of chloramphenicol per day for 10 days after which she was discharged. Epidemiologic investigation revealed that a pet turtle had been purchased 4 days prior to the older child's illness. Both children played with the turtle and little effort was made to enforce handwashing after handling it. The turtle and turtle water were cultured and were positive for <u>S</u>. java. It is interesting to note that the commercial supplier maintained an extremely clean aquarium for holding his turtles. The water was changed bi-weekly and a sulfa powder was added for "bacteriological control."

EDITOR'S COMMENT: Since the inception of the Salmonella Surveillance Program in 1963, seven separate reports of single or multiple outbreaks of salmonellosis traced to pet turtles have been published in the Salmonella Surveillance Reports. Cases of turtlerelated salmonellosis continue to be reported. In 1968, 129 isolations of salmonella were reported from pet turtles. Most of these cultures were performed in conjunction with investigation of cases of human salmonellosis. The above recently reported cases are summarized to reemphasize the importance of turtles in the dissemination of salmonellosis.

V. SPECIAL REPORTS

A. Recent Articles on Salmonellosis

The following articles on salmonellosis of interest to public health workers have been published in recent months.

- 1. Bryan, F. L., <u>et al</u>.: Destruction of salmonellae and indicator organisms during thermal processing of turkey rolls. Poultry Science <u>47</u>:1966, 1968.
- de Fiebre, C. W., <u>et al</u>.: Elimination of salmonellae from animal glandular products. Appl. Microbiol. <u>17</u>:344, 1969.
- Feeley, J. C., <u>et al</u>.: Penetration of turtle eggs by <u>Salmonella</u> <u>braenderup</u>. Public Health Reports <u>84</u>:156, 1969.
- Goepfert, J. M., <u>et al</u>.: Effect of volatile fatty acids on <u>Salmonella</u> <u>typhi-murium</u>. J. Bact. <u>97</u>:956, 1969.
- Hobbs, B. C., et al.: Epidemiological studies on <u>Salmonella senftenberg</u>.
 I. Relations between animal foodstuff, animal and human isolations.
 J. Hyg. <u>67</u>:81, 1969.
- Hugh-Jones, M. E.: Epidemiological studies on <u>Salmonella</u> <u>senftenberg</u>. II. Infections in farm animals. J. Hyg. <u>67</u>:89, 1969.
- Laramore, C. R., <u>et al</u>.: Fluorescent-antibody technique in detection of salmonellae in animal feed and feed ingredients. Appl. Microbiol. <u>17</u>:352, 1969.
- Marth, E. H.: Salmonellae and salmonellosis associated with milk and milk products. J. Dairy Science <u>52</u>:283, 1969.
- Shilkin, K. B.: <u>Salmonella typhi-murium</u> pancarditis. Postgrad. Med. J. <u>45</u>: 40, 1969.
- Zindel, H. C., <u>et al</u>.: Salmonella in poultry feeds. Poultry Science <u>47</u>: 1925, 1968.

B. Recalls of Products Contaminated with Salmonellae for Period March 31 to May 5 (reported by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration).

From March 31 to May 5, 1969, four products were recalled by manufacturers and distributors because of salmonella contamination. These products as reported by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration are summarized in the table below.

Week Ending	Name, Label, Form	Manufacturer, Distributor	Lot Number	Use	Depth of Recall	Product Distribution	Serotype
4/7	Spray Nonfat Dry Milk High Heat Powder in 50 lb. pkgs.	Dairymen, Inc., Plant No. 9, Brookhaven, Miss.	All lots	food	user	Mississippi	S. albany
4/14	Nonfat dry milk in 50-lb. multi-wall paper bags	Milk Producers Inc. Kansas Division Arkansas City, Kan. (manufacturer)	8192	food	wholesale	Arizona	<u>S</u> . <u>cubana</u>
5/5	Darimate No. 10 Cocoa Powder in 50-1b. bags	U.S. Cocoa Corp., Camden, N. J. (manufacturer)	None	food	wholesale	Georgia	Not serotyped
	Natural Brewer's Dried Yeast Flakes with Cobalamin in l-lb. Cardboard Canisters	Yeast Products, Inc., Paterson, N. J. (bulk manufacturer) Lanotine Products, Ind New York, N. Y. (repacker)		food	retail, physician, consumer	National	<u>S</u> . <u>montevideo</u>

VI. INTERNATIONAL

Salmonellosis in the Netherlands - 1968

Reported by the National Salmonella Center, the Netherlands.

During 1968 a total 5,030 isolations of salmonella from human sources and 3,633 isolations from nonhuman sources were reported by the National Salmonella Center, the Netherlands. This represents a decrease of 18.6 percent from the 6,179 isolations reported from human sources in 1967 and a decrease of 18.2 percent from the 4,441 isolations from nonhuman sources in 1967. Isolations from human sources showed a marked seasonal variation with the greatest number of isolations reported from July through October and the lowest number of isolations from December to March. The five most frequently isolated serotypes from human sources are listed in the table below. As in 1967, <u>Salmonella typhi-murium</u> and <u>S. typhi-murium var</u>. copenhagen were the most common serotypes isolated, accounting for 62.7 percent of total isolations. In table 2, the nonhuman sources of salmonella isolations are presented. As in 1967, cattle and swine were the most commonly documented nonhuman sources.

Table 1

The Five Most Frequently Isolated Serotypes from Human Sources, The Netherlands 1968

Serotype	Number	Percent
1 <u>typhi-murium</u> * 2 <u>panama</u> 3 <u>stanley</u> 4 <u>heidelberg</u> 5 <u>infantis</u>	3,155 585 329 154 117	$ \begin{array}{r} 62.7 \\ 11.6 \\ 6.5 \\ 3.1 \\ 2.3 \\ \end{array} $
Total	4,340	86.3
TOTAL (all serotypes)	5,030	
*Includes <u>var</u> . <u>copenhagen</u>	328	

Table 2

Salmonella Isolations from Nonhuman Sources by Source of Isolation

Source	Number	Percent
Cattle	985	27.1
Swine	696	19.2
Doves	292	8.0
Chickens	113	3.1
Other domestic animals	353	9.7
Animal feeds	266	7.3
Wild animals	218	6.0
Human foods	369	10.1
Other	341	9.4
TOTAL	3,633	

Figure / REPORTED HUMAN ISOLATIONS OF SALMONELLAE, UNITED STATES 1965-1969

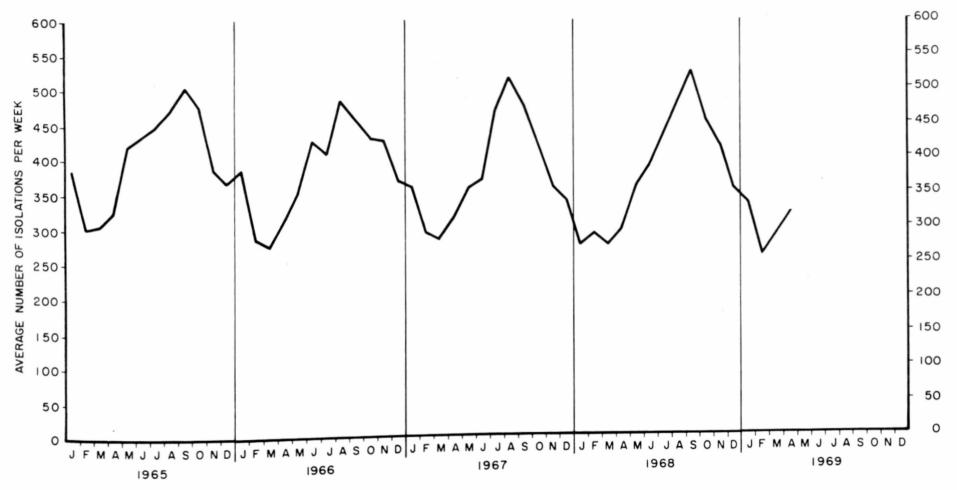


TABLE I. COMMON SALMONELLAE REPORTED FROM HUMAN SOURCES, APRIL, 1969

										GE	EOGF	RAP	ніс	DIV	ISIO	NA	ND	REP	OR	TIN	G	CEN	TER	1								
SEROTYPE	_		_	NGL	_		-	DDL	_	_	_	-	_	RTH	-			_	_		-	TRA		_		-	-	HAT			_	
	ME	NH	VT	MAS	RI	CON	NYA	NYB	NYC	NJ	PA	оні	IND	ILL	MIC	wis	MIN	IOW	мо	ND	SD	NEB	KAN	DEL	MD	DC	VA	WVA	NC	sc	GA	FLA
anatum											1				4								1								1	2
bareilly														1										1	1				3		3	2
blockley				3 2					1	1	1	2	1	5	1	1				1					2				1		3	3
braenderup				2					1	1	1			1																		1
bredeney									1	1				1																		
chester									1						·																1	
cholerae-suis v kun																																
cubana							1	1			1		3		1		1															1
derby				1		1			1		5	2	2	2		1			1					1							1	1
enteritidis			1	8		4	1	10	10	9	14	6	2	12	3	3	3		2	2			1		11	2			2		8	3
give									8		-					1													1			
heidelberg				5	4	2		4	6	9	15	6	3	5	15	2			4	2			1	1	1	2	6				3	6
indiana										2																	4				12	1
infantis				4	1	7		3	3	2	4	3	5	9	2	4	1						2	1	7		8		1		4	4
java														2		1	2						2									1
javiana		1				1						2		1					1				1									1
litchfield		-													2				ŕ								1		1		1	1
livingstone																								1								
manhattan						1					3	1		3					1							1	1		2			
miami									1																							3
mississippi																															1	
montevideo								1		2	1					1							2								3	
muenchen				2				1				4		1	1	1					1							1			1	
newington											1												1				1					
newport						3		3	1	1	7	1	1	7		6	2		1								1		1		1	4
oranienburg				2												1			2												2	1
panama							1		1		7																					
paratyphi B				6					1				1	2	5										1		1		1			1
reading				2															1													
saint-paul				1		1		5	2	2	4	4		4	2	1								2	5		1		2		2	13
san-diego																															1	
schwarzengrund								1									2		1									1				
senftenberg			1	7									-												1							
tennessee						1						_												1	6							1
thompson				16				1	2	2	1	5	1	5	1	9	1						4		6	1	2		1		2	10
typhi				1				2	1	1	3	2	1	1	3				3				1		5		1		2		4	4
typhimurium	1		1	24	3	3		26	20	10	41	8	11	29	15	17	4	3	7			1	4	1	16	4	8		4		15	15
typhimurium v cop				3		5				1					8			1														
weltevreden																																
worthington													1										2									
	-	+	-	-	-	-	-									10				-	-			-			1.00			Ħ		-
TOTAL	1	-	2	87	8	29	3	58	52	43	110	46	32	90	63	49	16	4	24	5	1	1	22	9	56	10	35	1	22	-	66	77
ALL OTHER*	-	2	1	7	-	1	40	-	5	-	3	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	9	2	-	1	-	4	8
TOTAL	1	2	3	94	8	30	43	58	57	43	113	47	32	90	63	50	17	6	25	5	1	1	24	9	58	19	37	1	23	-	70	85

Note: NYA - New York, Albany; NYB - Beth Israel Hospital; NYC - New York City. Beth Israel Hospital laboratory is a reference laboratory and this month serotyped a total of 155 cultures. * See Table II.

1

TABLE I - Continued

									ISIO	NAN				NGO	CENT	ER						% OF	CUMU-	% OF	6500TV 05
		CEN	-		LA		-	MON	IDA	WYO	COL			UTA	NEV	WAS		CAL		HAW	TOTAL		LATIVE TOTAL	CUMU- LATIVE TOTAL	SEROTYPE
																		2			11	0.7	51	0.9	anatum
																					6	0.4	22	0.4	bareilly
							1				1							7			35	2.2	151	2.8	blockley
					1													2			7	0.4	33	0.6	braenderup
					1													3		1	8	0.5	38	0.7	bredeney
														1							3	0.2	13	0.2	chester
																					-	-	4	0.1	cholerae-suis v kun
							2											1			12	0.7	47	0.9	cubana
					1													7		4	31	1.9	101	1.8	derby
	4					1	2	2	1							1	2	11		3	143	8.9	469	8.6	enteritidis
																					2	0.1	24	0.4	give
1							1				1		15			1		10			131	8.2	394	7.2	heidelberg
																					19	1.2	30	0.5	indiana
	1	2			4		7				4		1			1		11		3	109	6.8	353	6.5	infantis
																		2			10	0.6	40	0.7	java
							4											2			14	0.9	77		javiana
				1	1		•											2			7	0.9	24	1.4 0.4	
																					1	0.4	7	0.4	litchfield
	1															1		2		1	18	1.1	63	1.2	livingstone
	1															1		-		1	4	0.2	31	0.6	manhattan
_																					'	0.2	51	0.0	miami
																					1	0.1	3	0.1	mississippi
					2	2	5										1	2			22	1.4	75	1.4	montevideo
					1												1	1			16	1.0	55	1.0	muenchen
																					3	0.2	6	0.1	newington
	1			1	2	1	6		1							1		43			96	6.0	337	6.2	newport
					2	1	1		1				1					2			16	1.0	64	1.2	oranienburg
							2													3	14	0.9	72	1.3	panama
	1						1														21	1.3	52	1.0	paratyphi B
																					3	0.2	13	0.2	reading
	1	3			1						2			1		2	1	5			67	4.2	267	4.9	saint-paul
				1																	2	0.1	11	0.2	san-diego
																	1	2			7	0.4	22	0.4	schwarzengrund
					1						1					1					12	0.7	24	0.4	senftenberg
					1																4	0.2	15	0.3	tennessee
											1					2		5			78	4.9	233	4.3	thompson
	1			1												1	3	12			53	3.3	150	2.7	typhi
4	4	4		2	7	4	17	1	4		4				2	6	9	60			419	26.1	1513	27.7	typhimurium
	6		1	2	1										1						29	1.8	68	1.2	typhimurium v cop
																				1	1	0.1	12	0.2	weltevreden
																1					4	0.2	9	0.2	worthington
5	20	9	1	8	26	9	49	3	7	-	14	-	17	2	3	18	18	192	-	16	1439	89.7	4973	90.9	TOTAL
_	2	4	4	3	4	-	12	1	1	-	-	20	-	-	-	6	2	9	2	2	165	\backslash	496	\backslash	ALL OTHER*
5	22	13	5	11	30	9	61	4	8	-	14	20	17	2	3	24	20	201	2	18	1604	Ň	5469		TOTAL

TABLE II. OTHER SALMONELLAE REPORTED FROM HUMAN SOURCES, APRIL 1969

SEROTYPE LA ALX ARX CAL CON DC FLA GA VAN UA UN MAS MN MIS MO MO MIN MIS MO MIN MIS MO MIN MIS MIN MIS <t< th=""><th></th><th colspan="14">REPORTING CENTER</th></t<>		REPORTING CENTER																						
albaquerque amager attanta beta cerro c	SEROTYPE	ALA	ALK	ARK	CAL	сол		DC	FLA	GA	HAW						MD	MAS	MIN	MIS	мо	мон	NH	
amager 1 1 1 1 1 berta 1 1 1 1 1 berta 1 1 1 1 1 cerro 1 1 1 1 1 drypool 1 1 1 1 1 gatuni 1 1 1 1 1 gatuni 1 1 1 1 1 foldon 1 2 1 1 1 habana 1 2 1 1 1 habana 1 2 1 1 1 nodolio 1 2 1 1 1 obio 1 1 1 1 1 obio <td>albany</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td></td>	albany								1															
atlanta beria beri	albuquerque																							
berta I <td>amager</td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td> </td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	amager											1												
businga cereo cereo cholerae-suis drypool eimsbuelte1 garchi gatuni gatuni gtumpensis habana habana hatiford iondon madelia mareacalbo in meleagridis new-brunswick 1 pora singapore 1 singapore 1 stanley 3	atlanta									1														
cerro cholerae-suis drypool eimsbuettel drypoo	berta															1								
cerro cholerae-suis cholerae-s	businéa														1									
cholerae-suis drypool einsbuettel garoli garoli garoni garoni grumpensis habana habana habana habana habana habana habana habana habana habana hatriod london madelia mareacaibo 1 meleagridis new-brunswick 1 ohio oalo al bigburg siegburg						1															1			
drypool eimabuettel garoli garoli garuni garuni grumpensis habana hattlord london madelia maracaibo nadelia maracaibo 1 new-brunswick 1 norwich ohio oslo solo solo solo solo solo solo so						·																		
eimsbuettel <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td> </td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>										1														
gauni grumpensis 1										•														
grumpensis 1	garoli																						1	
habana 1 <td< td=""><td>gatuni</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td> </td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<>	gatuni																							
habana 1 <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<>																			1					
haritord 2 2 1<									1															
Iondon madelia 1 1 1 1 1 maracaibo 1 2 1 1 1 1 meleagridis 1 2 1 1 1 norwich 1 1 1 2 1 ohio 1 1 1 2 1 paratyphi A 1 1 1 1 poona 1 1 1 7 singapore 1 1 7 1 tallahassee 1 1 1 1 tallahassee 1 1 1 1 ubana 1 1 1 1																								
madelia 1 2 1 </td <td></td>																								
maracaibo 1 2 1																	1							
meleagridis 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 norwich 1		1																						
new-brunswick 1 I <	meleagridis								2		1													
norwich ohio oslo oslo paratyphi A paratyphi B v odense poona siegburg simsbury singapore tallahassee tel-el-kebir thomas ville urbana 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		1																						
oslo paratyphi A paratyphi B v odense poona siegburg simsbury singapore tallahassee tel-el-kebir thomasville urbana		-														1								
oslo paratyphi A paratyphi B v odense pona siegburg simsbury singapore tallahassee tel-el-kebir thomasville urbana	ohio															2								
paratyphi A paratyphi B v odense 1 1 1 1 poona siegburg simsbury singapore 1 1 7 7 1 1 stanley 3 1 1 1 1 7 7 1 1 tallahassee tel-el-kebir thomasville urbana 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1					1						1													
paratyphi B v odense 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0																								
poona siegburg sinsbury singapore 1 stanley 3 tallahassee tel-el-kebir thomasville urbana 1																	1							
siegburg sinsbury sinsbury singapore stanley tallahassee tel-el-kebir thomasville urbana																			 -	-	-	-		
sinsbury singapore 1 stanley 3 tallahassee tel-el-kebir thomasville urbana 1									1															
singapore 1 stanley 3										1								_						
stanley 3 Image: Constraint of the stanley tallahassee tel-el-kebir thomasville 1 urbana 1																		ľ						
tallahassee tel-el-kebir thomasville urbana 1																								1
tel-el-kebir thomasville urbana 1	stanley				3														 					
thomasville urbana 1	tallahassee																							
urbana 1	tel-el-kebir																				1			
	thomasville																							
westhampton	urbana								1															
	westhampton																		 <u> </u>		L	-		
																					1			
			1																					
					_														_			-		
TOTAL 2 5 1 - 8 3 2 1 - 2 4 2 7 1 - 1 - 1	TOTAL	2	-	-	5	1		-	8	3	2	1		-	2	4	2	7	1	-	1	-	1	
NOT TYPED* 2 2 3 4 - 9 - 1 - 2 4 - 1 1	NOT TYPED*	2	• 2	3	4	-		9	-	1	-	-		2	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	1	
TOTAL 4 2 3 9 1 9 8 4 2 1 2 2 4 2 7 1 4 1 1 2	TOTAL	4	2	3	9	1		9	8	4	2	1		2	2	4	2	7	1	4	1	1	2	

				F	REPO	RTIN	IG CE	ENTE	R						CUMULATIVE	
NM	NYA	NYC	NC	оні	ORE	PA	TEN	TEX	VТ	VA	WAS	wis		TOTAL	TOTAL	SEROTYPE
														1	5	albany
							1							1	1	albuquerque
														1	2	amager
														1	1	atlanta
														1	6	berta
														1	1	businga
														2	2	cerro
		1												1	2	cholerae-suis
														1	2	drypool
											5			5	11	eimsbuettel
														1	1	garoli
									1					1	1	gatuni
														1	1	grumpensis
														1	1	habana
														2	14	hartford
-						-				2	-					
										2				2	2	london
														1	6	madelia
														1	1	maracaibo
														3	6	meleagridis
						1								2	2	new-brunswick
														1	4	norwich
														2	2	ohio
														2	3	oslo
						1								1	4	paratyphi A
														1	1	paratyphi B v odense
				1			1	1						4	10	poona
								2						3	6	siegburg
														7	9	simsbury
														1	1	singapore
		1												4	6	stanley
			1											1	5	tallahassee
														1	1	tel-el-kebir
×						1								1	2	thomasville
														1	6	urbana
											1			1	2	westhampton
				-	-	+			-	-	<u> </u>		-			
			-		-			-			-	+				
		-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-			
-	-	2	1	1	-	3	2	3	1	2	6	-		61	181	TOTAL
20	40	3	-	-	2	-	-	9	-	-	-	1		104	315	NOT TYPED*
20	40	5	1	1	2	3	2	12	1	2	6	1		165	496	TOTAL

TABLE III. COMMON SALMONELLAE REPORTED FROM NONHUMAN SOURCES, APRIL 1969

		DOMESTIC	ANIMALS	AND THE		ONMENT			ANIMAL	FEEDS	
SEROTYPE	CHICKENS	TURKEYS	SWIN E	CATTLE	HORSES	ОТНЕЯ	SUBTOTAL	T ANK AGE	VEGETABLE PROTEIN	ОТНЕЯ	SUBTOTAL
anatum	1	12	1		1	4	19	9			9
bareilly			1			3	4	3			3
blockley	9	3	1				13				_
braenderup	·						-				
bredeney						3	3	4			4
chester		2					2				
cholerae-suis v kun			57				57				-
cubana	$(-1)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$	1				1	2	5			5
derby	· · ·	1	3			1	5	4			4
enteritidis	4					7	11	1			1
give		1	1			1	3				-
heidelberg	28	42				3	73	3			3
indiana	1						1	5			5
infantis	15	11				1	27	2		1	3
java							-				-
javiana							-				-
litchfield							-				-
livingstone						1	1	4			4
manhattan	3						3	1			1
miami							-				-
mississippi							-				-
montevideo	1	1				1	3	6			6
muenchen			1				1				-
newington					2	1	3				-
newport	1	2	1	1		2	7				-
oranienburg	1				2		3	3			3
panama							-				-
paratyphi B							-	÷.,			-
reading		1				1 a a	1				-
saint-paul	3	17	2	1		1	24	1			1
san-diego		8				1	8				-
schwarzengrund		3	1				4	1			1
senftenberg		10	1				11	9			9
tennessee	1	2		, A			3	14			14
thompson	25	5					30				, -
typhi							-				-
typhimutium	18	3	9	23	8	7	68	2			2
typhimurium v cop	12			2	2	1	17				-
weltevreden						1	1				-
worthington	2	1	2				5	5		2	7
TOTAL	125	126	81	27	15	39	413	82	-	3	85
ALL OTHER*	20	11	6	5	-	5	47	124	1	16	141
TOTAL	145	137	87	32	15	44	460	206	1	19	226

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TABLE III - Continued

2 - 7 15 bar 3 3 1 17 50 blo 2 2 2 2 bra	SEROTYPE
1 - 2 31 101 ana - - 7 15 bar 3 3 1 17 50 blo 2 2 2 2 2 bras	
2 3 3 1 17 50 blo 2 2 2 2 bra	
2 2 2 2 brev	areilly
	lockley
	raenderup
- 7 46 bre	redeney
	hester
- 57 167 cho	holerae-suis v kun
5 3 8 15 64 cub	ubana
1 1 1 11 58 der	erby
- 12 62 ent	nteritidis
3 – 6 16 giv	ive
	eidelberg
	diana
1 2 1 1 4 4 39 87 infe	afantis
1 – 1 5 jav	iva
	viana
	tchfield
	vingstone
	anhattan
	iami
	ississippi
	ontevideo
	uenchen
	ewington
	ewport
3 11 14 20 42 ore	ranienburg
	anama
	aratyphi B
	eading
	aint-paul
	an-diego
	chwarzengrund
	enftenberg
	ennessee
	hompson
	yphi
	yphimurium
	typhimurium v cop
— 1 1 we	weltevreden
	worthington
23 9 18 3 - 6 22 49 28 607 2289 TO	TOTAL
6 3 7 1 - 2 17 27 6 230 702 AL	LL OTHER*
29 12 25 4 – 8 39 76 34 837 2991 TO	TOTAL

TABLE IV. OTHER SALMONELLAE REPORTED FROM NONHUMAN SOURCES, APRIL 1969

		DOMESTIC	ANIMALS	AND THE		ONMENT			ANIMAL	FEEDS	
SEROTYPE	CHICKENS	TURKEYS	SWIN E	CATTLE	HORSES	ОТНЕК	SUBTOTAL	TANKAGE	VEGETABLE PROTEIN	ОТНЕК	SUBTOTAL
alachua albany amager bere berta	2		1				- - 1 2 1	3			3
binza bornum california cerro drypool	3	1	1				- - 4 1 1	8 3 3 3 3		1	8 3 4 4 3
dublin eimsbuettel godesberg habana harmelen	2	1	1	4			4 4 - 1 -	3 4 3		2	- 5 4 3 2
heilbron johannesburg kasenyi kentucky kentucky v jerusalem	2	1 4				2	- - 1 8 -	2 53 1			
lille Iondon marina meleagridis minnesota			1			2	- - 1 2	3 20	1	1	4 1 - 20
molade muenster new-brunswick pullorum rubislaw	2 1 2						- 2 - 1 2	3			3 2 - -
siegburg simsbury sinstorf taksony thomasville	3	1 1	1					3 1		5	8 1 - 2
typhi-suis weslaco westhampton			1				1 	1			- - 1
TOTAL	19	10	6	4	-	4	43	122	1	14	137
NOT TYPED*	1	1	-	1	-	1	4	2	-	2	4
TOTAL	20	11	6	5	-	5	47	124	1	16	141

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TOTAL	1.01			:	:	,					
	202	050		77	17	5		-	4	2	
NOT TYPED*	49	6	I	1	1	I	1	I	ī	I	1
TOTAL	653	221	6	27	17	2	I	1	7	з	5
typhi-suis weslaco westhampton	3	1 1 1		1.1.1						-	
siagburg simsbury sinstorf taksony thomasville	30 21 1 8 10	1 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2		4	4						
molade muenster new-brunswick pullorum rubislaw	ω τυ τυ ου 4	4 H H 4 W		11	1						2
lille Iondon merina meleagridis minnesota	63 5	2 2 1 1 4		1 - 1 1 1				. 1		1	
heilbron johannesburg kasenyi kentucky kentucky v jerusalem	7 8 91 1	7 2 61 1		7	1				6		
dublin eimsbuettel godesberg habana harmelen	65 4 2	2 4 4 2 4		w	2				1		
binza bornum california cerro drypool	27 8 22 34 12	8 11 12 4	4	2 =	2						1 2
alachua albany amager bere berta	18 21 2 3	3 10 2 2	2	1 1 ∞ 1	6	2				1	
SEROTYPE	CUMU- LATIVE TOTAL	TOTAL	MISCEL- LA- NEOUS	SUBTOTAL	OTHER	DAIRY PRODUCTS	RED MEAT	POULTRY	EGGS AND PRODUCTS	REPTILES AND ENVIRON- MENT	WILD ANIMALS AND BIRDS
					MS	HUMAN DIETARY ITEMS	AN DIET	нсм			

TABLE V. SALMONELLAE REPORTED BY GROUP IDENTIFICATION ONLY, APRIL 1969

A. HUMAN SOURCES

REPORTING CENTER						GROU	P					TOTAL
REPORTING CENTER	в	C 1		C2	D			E	L		UNK	TOTAL
ALABAMA ALASKA ARKANSAS CALIFORNIA DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1 1 2 3 7	1			1 2						1 1	2 2 3 4 9
GEORGIA IOWA MISSISSIPPI MONTANA NEW HAMPSHIRE	2 4 1				1						1	1 2 4 1 1
NEW MEXICO NEW YORK A NEW YORK C OREGON TEXAS	7 1 2	6		4	3			1			40 2 1 7	20 40 3 2 9
WISCONSIN	1											1
TOTAL	32	7		4	7			1	-		53	104

B. NONHUMAN SOURCES

	GROUP															
SOURCES	в	C1				C2	D				Е	J			UNK	TOTAL
DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND THEIR ENVIRONMENT	2	2						×								4
ANIMAL FEEDS											2	1			1	4
WILD ANIMALS AND BIRDS															1	1
REPTILES AND ENVIRONMENT																-
HUMAN DIETARY ITEMS																-
MISCELLANEOUS																-
TOTAL	2	2				-	-				2	1			2	9