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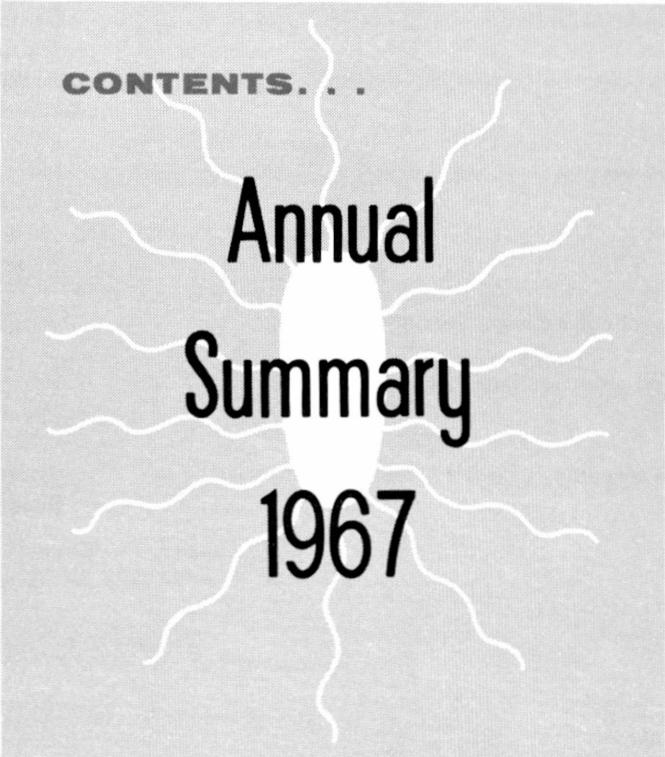
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NATIONAL
COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CENTER

SALMONELLA

SURVEILLANCE

CONTENTS...



**Annual
Summary
1967**

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE/PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
Bureau of Disease Prevention and Environmental Control

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I. INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes the results of the fifth year (December 31, 1966-December 29, 1967) of the Salmonella Surveillance Program jointly established by the National Communicable Disease Center (NCDC) 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, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the National Animal Disease Laboratory, Ames, Iowa, and the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The data analyzed are collected by the Salmonellosis Unit and represent laboratory identifications of salmonellae, without distinction as to whether the isolate came from a clinical case or a carrier. Clinical cases of salmonellosis not confirmed by culture are excluded.

Interpretations are limited by the bias inherent in the data analyzed. For example, geographical prevalence and age of patients may reflect "interest factors." Additionally, such factors as seriousness of disease and a lack of adequate laboratory facilities in some areas have an influence on the results presented.

Despite these limitations, certain observations are justified, and the data herein provide the basis for comparison with past and future results.

III. SUMMARY

During 1967, 19,723 isolations of salmonellae from humans were reported, representing a 1.6 percent decrease from the 20,040 reported for 1966 and a 5.5 percent decrease from the 20,865 reported in 1965. Salmonella typhi-murium and S. typhi-murium var. copenhagen, as in previous years, were the most common serotypes, accounting together for almost one third of all isolations.

A total of 8,794 recoveries of salmonellae from nonhuman sources were reported during 1967, an increase of 14.1 percent over 1966 and 28.7 percent over 1965. This increase probably reflects an increasing interest in surveillance of nonhuman reservoirs of salmonellae.

IV. REPORTS FROM THE STATES

A. HUMAN

Incidence

The incidence of reported human salmonellosis (other than typhoid fever) in the United States increased strikingly between 1942 and 1963 (Figure 1). This increase was in part due to greater availability of laboratory facilities, better techniques of isolation and identification, and improved reporting of salmonellosis. Since 1964, however, the incidence has been essentially constant (Figure 2).

In Figure 1, a comparison of the incidence of salmonellosis in the United States with typhoid fever is presented. As can be seen, the incidence of typhoid fever has been decreasing since 1942, in contrast to salmonellosis due to all other serotypes.

The seasonal distribution of salmonella isolations from humans from 1963 through 1967 is shown in Figure 3. A consistent seasonal pattern is apparent, with the greatest number of isolations being reported from July through October for each year and the lowest number from January to May.

Serotype Frequency

A total of 155 different salmonella serotypes were reported in 1967, compared with 153 in 1966 (Tables I and II). This number (155) represents approximately 12 percent of the more than 1,200 known salmonella serotypes.

The ten most frequently reported serotypes appear in Table III. These ten serotypes accounted for 14,001 (71.0 percent) of the 19,723 isolates reported during 1967. As in previous years, S. typhi-murium and S. typhi-murium var. copenhagen together were the most frequently reported serotypes during 1967 and represented 29.4 percent of all isolations. These serotypes were also the most frequently reported serotypes for each month of 1967. S. heidelberg, the second most frequently reported serotype, accounted for 8.4 percent of the total isolations.

Table III also demonstrates the close correlation between human and nonhuman sources of salmonellae, with four serotypes appearing on both lists. The similarities confirm the importance of the nonhuman reservoirs of salmonellae in the epidemiology of human salmonellosis.

Geographic Patterns

The geographic distribution of salmonella isolations reported during 1967 appears in Figure 4. California reported the largest number, 2,128; other states reporting over 1,000 isolations were New York, Massachusetts, Illinois, Florida, and Texas.

The incidence of salmonella infection for the entire country was 10.0 per 100,000. Hawaii, as in past years, reported the highest incidence, with 85.9 per 100,000. Other areas reporting incidence rates higher than 20 per 100,000 were New Mexico, Massachusetts, Louisiana, Florida, and the District of Columbia.

Geographic variations among specific serotypes are seen in Tables I and II. Several serotypes exhibited definite regional patterns, which had been observed in previous years. This is especially true in Hawaii, which accounted for only 3.2 percent of national salmonella isolations but reported 97 percent (59 of 61) of all isolations of S. weltevreden, 74 percent (14 of 19) of isolations of S. oslo, and 44 percent (24 of 55) of isolations of S. livingstone. Other regional patterns were seen. S. javiana was isolated almost only in the central and southern states, and two states, Texas and Florida, accounted for 61 percent of the 373 isolations of this serotype. For S. saphra, 9 of 11 isolations were from Texas, continuing a trend first noted in 1965. Appropriately, 75 percent of isolations of S. miami (52 of 69) were from Florida, and all 11 of the isolations of S. atlanta were from Georgia.

Outbreaks

In 1967, 29 outbreaks involving 5,761 individuals were reported in the Salmonella Surveillance Reports (see following table). Of 25 food-borne outbreaks, 18 were traced to a specific contaminated food, including 7 caused by contaminated eggs, 5 by contaminated turkey, 2 by pork, 2 by beef, 1 by raw milk, and 1 by potato salad; in 7 food-borne outbreaks, the specific food could not be identified. The vehicles involved demonstrate the significance of animal reservoirs in the transmission of salmonellosis and provide direction to necessary control measures.

Outbreaks Reported in the Salmonella Surveillance Reports, 1967

Vehicle of Infection	No. Persons Ill	Location	Serotype
Eggs	21	Hospital	<u>S. infantis</u>
	13	Hospital	<u>S. typhi-murium</u>
	1,800	Banquets	<u>S. typhi-murium</u> & <u>S. braenderup</u>
	250	School cafeteria	<u>S. montevideo</u>
	7	Home	<u>S. enteritidis</u>
	5	Home	<u>S. pullorum</u>
	5	Home	<u>S. typhi-murium var. copenhagen</u>
Turkey	185	Dormitory	<u>S. manhattan</u> & <u>S. heidelberg</u>
	1,900	Banquet	<u>S. typhi-murium</u> , <u>S. manhattan</u> & <u>S. newport</u>
	172	Banquet	<u>S. typhi-murium</u>
	7	Home	<u>S. heidelberg</u>
	31	Nursing home	<u>S. enteritidis</u>
Pork	90	Restaurant	<u>S. chester</u>
	10	Restaurant	<u>S. typhi-murium</u>
Beef jerky	100	Product	<u>S. thompson</u>
Beef	300	School	<u>S. thompson</u>
Potato salad	210	Banquet	<u>S. typhi-murium var. copenhagen</u>
Raw milk	40	Home	<u>S. typhi-murium</u>
Food-borne, vehicle unidentified	41	Restaurant	<u>S. typhi-murium</u>
	14	Home	<u>S. typhi</u>
	42	Banquet	<u>S. montevideo</u>
	31	Dormitory	<u>S. typhi</u>
	12	Home	<u>S. typhi</u>
	319	Restaurant	<u>S. newport</u>
	3	Home	<u>S. typhi</u>
Contact-spread	104	Hospital	<u>S. typhi-murium</u>
	8	Hospital	<u>S. javiana</u>
	9	Hospital	<u>S. typhi-murium</u>
	32	Hospital	<u>S. heidelberg</u>
TOTALS:	Outbreaks	29	
	Cases	5,761	
	Serotypes	14	

Six outbreaks, involving 187 persons, occurred in hospitals and were responsible for 10 of the 13 deaths related to outbreaks. Hospital-acquired salmonellosis continues to be a serious problem. Although these outbreaks accounted for only 21 percent of reported outbreaks, they accounted for 77 percent of all fatalities.

Although the etiology of all outbreaks was confirmed bacteriologically, many of the 5,761 individuals ill were never cultured and are not included as reported isolations in the national surveillance data. In the two largest outbreaks reported in 1967, involving a total of 3,700 persons, only about 1 percent of those ill were cultured and reported. Thus, only a small fraction of the total of 19,723 isolations of salmonellae in 1967 were from reported outbreaks. This suggests that many outbreaks are never investigated.

Age and Sex Distribution

Of the 19,723 individuals for whom sex was reported during 1967, 9,490 (49.8 percent) were males, and 9,577 (50.2 percent) were females (Table IV). Although there appears to be no sex predilection, it is interesting to note that for the age groups under 20 years, there is a significant preponderance of males and the opposite is true for age groups over 20 years. The same distribution has been seen for the past 4 years. The age-sex distribution for 1967 is presented in the following table.

Age (Years)	Male		Female		Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Less than 20	4,877	53.5	4,238	46.5	9,115
20 and over	<u>1,911</u>	<u>41.9</u>	<u>2,646</u>	<u>58.1</u>	<u>4,557</u>
TOTAL	6,788	49.6	6,884	50.4	13,672

(Unknown and unspecified ages not included)

Of the 13,743 individuals reported by age during 1967, 9,115 (66.7 percent) were less than 20 years of age. This is almost the same proportion as in 1966. Figure 5 demonstrates the number of isolations per 100,000 in various age groups for 1967. This pattern closely approximates those for the years 1963 through 1966. However, the rates in the age groups less than 10 appeared to have been increasing over the past 5 years. This is particularly true in the less-than-1-year age group where the rates per 100,000 have been 43, 53, 63, 69, and 74, respectively, for the years 1963 through 1967. In Figure 5, isolations in this age group are further divided by age in months. The rate of isolations rises to an incidence greater than 100 isolations per 100,000 population between 2 and 4 months and gradually declines to an incidence of 30 per 100,000 at 11 months.

Mortality

An accurate assessment of the number of deaths related to salmonella infections is not possible. Reporting officials are not always provided information concerning the clinical status of the individual from whom an isolation has been made. Also, since fatal cases of salmonellosis often occur in patients with severe underlying illness, it can be difficult to assess the role of the salmonella infection in the final outcome. Finally, cases in which isolates are reported prior to death would not be reported as fatalities. The best available measure of the case fatality ratio of

clinical salmonellosis can be obtained by studying investigated outbreaks. In the 29 outbreaks reported in the Salmonella Surveillance Reports in 1967, 13 deaths occurred among 5,761 cases, representing a death-to-case ratio of 0.22 percent. Almost all fatalities occurred in young infants, the elderly, and persons severely ill with other diseases.

Uncommon and Rare Serotypes

Table II lists 111 serotypes which are classified as uncommon or rare. Seventy-seven serotypes, representing 50 percent of the 155 reported serotypes had 5 or less isolations each, accounting for only 155 (0.8 percent) of the 19,723 isolations reported during 1967.

Typhoid Fever -- Cases and Carriers

Of 690 isolations of *S. typhi* reported in 1967, 95 were from cases of typhoid fever and 207 from asymptomatic carriers; for the remaining 388, the clinical classification was not reported. The sex distribution of typhoid cases showed no significant sex predilection (F:M = 1.1:1); however, for carriers, females predominated (F:M = 3.0:1). The age distribution of cases and carriers is shown in Figure 6. Most cases occurred in the younger age groups, with 70.1 percent of cases occurring in persons less than 20 years of age. In contrast, most carriers were in the older age groups, with 80.6 percent 50 years or older. The age distribution of unclassified isolations is a bimodal curve with a peak in the younger population presumably representing cases of typhoid fever and a later peak presumably representing carriers.

B. NONHUMAN

During 1967, 8,794 salmonella isolations from nonhuman sources were reported. This represents a 14.1 percent increase over the 7,709 isolations reported in 1966 (Figure 7). The number of nonhuman isolations has increased each year since 1963, but this probably reflects increasing surveillance. The sources of these isolations are given in Figure 8 and Table V. The number and percent of isolations by source demonstrate the importance of poultry and poultry products as vehicles for salmonellosis. Turkey, chicken, eggs and egg products, which together were responsible for 48 percent of the food-borne outbreaks reported in 1967, accounted for 33.8 percent of all nonhuman isolations. Swine and cattle accounted for 16.2 percent of all nonhuman recoveries, and dried milk and other human foods, for 13.4 percent.

Isolations from animal feedstuffs accounted for 17.5 percent of nonhuman isolations during 1967. This represents a slight increase over 1966 and an almost threefold increase over previous years and reflects continued and increased interest in the surveillance of animal feeds.

The ten most common salmonella serotypes isolated from nonhuman sources during 1967 are listed in Table III. These ten serotypes comprised 55 percent of all nonhuman isolates.

The geographic distribution of serotypes isolated from nonhuman sources appears in Figure 9 and Table VI. Isolations were reported from all states except Alaska and Rhode Island. California reported the largest number of isolations (1,226), followed by Minnesota with 883 and Louisiana with 741. Geographic concentrations of isolations are thought to reflect interest factors in the various states rather than prevalence.

Sources (Table V)

Domestic and Wild Fowl and Their Products

During 1967, there were 2,689 isolations (30.6 percent of nonhuman isolations) from domestic and wild fowl and 553 isolations (6.3 percent) from eggs and egg products, compared to 3,455 (44.8 percent) and 409 isolations (5.3 percent) in 1966.

The five most commonly isolated serotypes from chickens and turkeys are shown in Table VIII. As in 1965 and 1966, S. heidelberg was the most common serotype isolated from turkeys, with 302 isolations (23.8 percent of isolations from this source), and was also the most common serotype isolated from chickens in 1967, with 221 isolations (19.4 percent).

The five most common serotypes isolated from eggs and egg products were S. oranienburg (14.6 percent), S. infantis (9.6 percent), S. tennessee (9.4 percent), S. typhi-murium (7.1 percent), and S. cerro (6.9 percent).

Domestic and Wild Animals

During 1967, there were 1,853 isolates reported from domestic and wild animals as compared to 1,227 reported during 1966. The five most common serotypes isolated from swine and cattle in 1967 are shown in Table VIII. As in 1966, the most common serotype isolated from swine in 1967 was S. derby (26.8 percent). S. cholerae-suis var. kunzendorf accounted for only 7.7 percent of the isolations from swine in 1967 as compared to 40 percent in 1965.

In 1967, 58.2 percent of all isolations from cattle were S. typhi-murium or S. typhi-murium var. copenhagen. The next most common serotypes from cattle were S. newport (6.3 percent) and S. derby (6.1 percent). S. dublin, a host-adapted serotype in cattle, accounted for 4.3 percent of isolations.

Dried Milk

That dried milk may be of substantial importance in the transmission of salmonellosis to humans is evidenced by its association with outbreaks of human disease and the isolations of multiple serotypes from the products and environment of several plants in the United States (see SSR #53, 55, 57). Dried milk accounted for 575 isolations from nonhuman sources (6.5 percent) compared with 271 isolations (3.5 percent) in 1966; no isolations were reported from this source prior to 1966. This increase in isolations reflects active surveillance of powdered milk plants initiated in 1966. The five most common serotypes found in dried milk were S. tennessee (18.6 percent), S. newington (16.2 percent), S. anatum (10.1 percent), S. cubana (8.0 percent), and S. binza (6.3 percent).

Animal Feed and Feed Ingredients

During 1967, there were 1,541 salmonella isolations (17.5 percent) reported from animal feed and feed ingredients as compared with 1,274 isolations (16.5 percent) during 1966. Of 810 contaminated animal feeds identified in 1967, 807 (99.6 percent) were feeds containing animal or poultry by-products, and only 3 were vegetable protein supplements. The most common serotypes isolated from animal feeds were S. eimsbuettel (13.4 percent), S. montevideo (9.2 percent), S. senftenberg (9.0 percent), S. anatum (6.4 percent), and S. oranienburg (4.0 percent).

Miscellaneous

Pet turtles continue to represent a source of salmonella contamination, with 53 isolates from this source.

Animal glandular products such as pancreatin and thyroid extract, which are intended mainly for medical use, continue to be a source of salmonellae, with 159 isolates from these sources in 1967 compared with 114 in 1966.

Rare Serotypes

Table VII lists 89 isolations of 57 rare serotypes from nonhuman sources. The most common nonhuman sources of rare salmonella serotypes were animal feeds and ingredients, accounting for 29 (32.6 percent) of the 89 isolations. Several nonhuman isolations were made in states recording human recoveries of the same rare serotypes.

V. SPECIAL REPORTS

A. Epidemic Patterns of Salmonella new-brunswick in the United States, 1963-1967

The following table illustrates the number of S. new-brunswick isolations from humans reported to the Salmonellosis Unit from January 1963 through December 1967:

<u>Year</u> <u>Reported</u>	<u>Isolations of</u> <u>S. new-brunswick</u>
1963	6
1964	4
1965	21
1966	53
1967	1

Detailed investigation of 29 cases reported from April 1965 to February 1, 1966, documented the fact that 20 (80 percent) of 25 primary cases had consumed instant nonfat dry milk prior to onset of illness. In April 1966, through the combined efforts of state and federal agencies, a widely distributed brand of instant nonfat dry milk was found to contain S. new-brunswick, and subsequent investigations demonstrated the establishment of a source of contamination in a single processing plant.

In April 1966, measures at the plant to stop the outbreak were implemented, including (1) recall of known contaminated lots of powder from the retail market, (2) monitoring of products for the presence of salmonellae, and (3) modification of equipment and procedures to eliminate contamination. It is likely that some lots of contaminated powder used for drinking, as well as that in a variety of other products, could have remained on retail shelves through the remainder of 1966.

Of 25 cases of S. new-brunswick reported to the Salmonellosis Unit from February 1, 1966, to December 31, 1966, 9 of the 19 primary cases gave histories of exposure to instant nonfat dry milk. However, in 1967, there was a striking decline in reported S. new-brunswick isolations, and the single case reported did not reveal any association with instant nonfat dry milk.

These data suggest that almost all S. new-brunswick infections reported in 1965 and 1966 were due to exposure to contaminated dried milk originating from a single milk drying and instantizing plant. The outbreak was terminated at the end of 1966 with the elimination of the source of contamination.

This outbreak indicates the importance of an alert nationwide salmonella surveillance program. Based on the careful investigation of a comparatively few cases, an interstate outbreak of salmonellosis was documented. This was the first demonstration that instant nonfat dry milk could be a vehicle for salmonellae and led to major improvements in the dry milk industry.

B. Nonfecal Isolations of Salmonellae

The most common clinical syndrome caused by salmonellae is febrile gastroenteritis. However, salmonellae may also cause enteric fever and septicemia with endocarditis, osteomyelitis, meningitis, or local abscesses.

Of 18,852 isolations of 151 different salmonella serotypes in 1967 (excluding *S. typhi* and *S. paratyphi* A, B, and C), 2,677 (14.2 percent), representing 85 different serotypes, were isolated from nonfecal sources, including 344 from blood (12.8 percent), 248 from urine (9.3 percent) and 2,085 (77.9 percent) from other sources (gallbladder, spinal fluid, sputum, etc.). Nonfecal isolations of the ten most common serotypes are presented in Table 1. *S. typhi-murium* was the serotype most commonly isolated from nonfecal sources, with 700 nonfecal isolations out of 5,530 isolations from all sources (12.7 percent). However, the percent nonfecal isolations of isolations from all sources was higher for *S. heidelberg* (20.9 percent), *S. enteritidis* (19.5 percent), and *S. oranienburg* (16.7 percent) than for *S. typhi-murium*. Of interest, 24 of 27 isolations of *S. cholerae-suis* and *S. cholerae-suis* var. *kunzendorf* (88.9 percent) were from nonfecal sources. Seventy serotypes, representing 263 isolates, were reported only from stool cultures.

Table 1

Nonfecal Isolations of the Ten Most Common
Salmonella Serotypes Isolated from Humans*, 1967

Serotype	Blood	Urine	Other	Total Nonfecal Isolations	Total Isolations All Sources	Percent Nonfecal Isolations
<i>typhi-murium</i>	114	47	539	700	5,530	12.7
<i>heidelberg</i>	45	28	272	345	1,648	20.9
<i>enteritidis</i>	59	22	168	249	1,277	19.5
<i>newport</i>	8	13	108	129	1,263	10.2
<i>infantis</i>	11	12	76	99	980	10.1
<i>saint-paul</i>	12	16	87	115	907	12.7
<i>blockley</i>	2	5	54	61	519	11.8
<i>thompson</i>	5	9	39	53	508	10.4
<i>oranienburg</i>	10	6	52	68	406	16.7
<i>montevideo</i>	8	5	35	48	398	12.1
Subtotal	274	163	1,430	1,867	13,436	13.9
*TOTAL (all serotypes)	344	248	2,085	2,677	18,852	14.2

*Excluding *S. typhi* and *S. paratyphi* A, B, and C

The age distribution of persons from whom nonfecal isolations were made is presented in Table 2. Of 13,743 isolates reported by source and age, 1,766 (12.8 percent) were from nonfecal sources. Nonfecal isolations were more frequent in the older age groups, comprising 11.7 percent of isolations from persons less than 50 compared with 20.5 percent of isolations from persons over 50. This difference is statistically significant ($p < 0.0005$). Separate analyses of age distribution for isolations from blood and urine demonstrate a similar preponderance in the elderly.

Table 2

Age Distribution of Persons
with Nonfecal Isolations of Salmonellae

Age	No. Nonfecal Isolations	Total Isolations All Sources	Percent Total
<10	811	7,682	10.6
10 - 19	235	1,489	15.8
20 - 29	162	1,238	13.1
30 - 39	98	819	12.0
40 - 49	94	730	12.9
50 - 59	109	659	16.5
60 - 69	122	569	21.4
70 - 79	97	365	26.6
>79	<u>38</u>	<u>192</u>	<u>19.8</u>
TOTAL	1,766	13,743	12.8

Table III. — Ten most common serotypes isolated in the United States, 1967

Serotype	Human			Nonhuman		
	Rank	Number	Percent	Rank	Number	Percent
<i>S. typhi-murium and typhi-murium v. copenhagen</i>	1	5,803	29.4	1	1,146	13.0
<i>S. heidelberg</i>	2	1,648	8.4	2	665	7.6
<i>S. enteritidis</i>	3	1,277	6.5			
<i>S. newport</i>	4	1,263	6.4			
<i>S. infantis</i>	5	980	5.0	5	424	4.8
<i>S. saint-paul</i>	6	907	4.6	6	381	4.3
<i>S. typhi</i>	7	690	3.5			
<i>S. blockley</i>	8	519	2.6			
<i>S. thompson</i>	9	508	2.6			
<i>S. oranienburg</i>	10	406	2.1			
<i>S. anatum</i>				3	521	5.9
<i>S. derby</i>				4	458	5.2
<i>S. montevideo</i>				7	335	3.8
<i>S. tennessee</i>				8	322	3.7
<i>S. eimsbuettel</i>				9	308	3.5
<i>S. senftenberg</i>				10	274	3.1
Subtotal		14,001	71.0		4,834	55.0
Total all serotypes		19,723			8,794	

Table IV. — *Age and sex distribution of 19,723 individuals reported as harboring salmonellae during 1967*

Age (years)	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Under 1	1,342	1,224	32	2,598	18.9	18.9
1-4	1,922	1,555	16	3,493	25.4	44.3
5-9	870	717	4	1,591	11.6	55.9
10-19	743	742	4	1,489	10.8	66.7
20-29	525	711	2	1,238	9.0	75.7
30-39	329	486	4	819	6.0	81.7
40-49	289	437	4	730	5.3	87.0
50-59	301	356	2	659	4.8	91.8
60-69	266	303	0	569	4.1	95.9
70-79	126	237	2	365	2.7	98.6
80+	75	116	1	192	1.4	100.0
Subtotal	6,788	6,884	71	13,743		
Child (unspec.)	86	84	19	189		
Adult (unspec.)	86	141	5	232		
Unknown	2,530	2,468	561	5,559		
Total	9,490	9,577	656	19,723		
Percent	49.8	50.2				

Table VII. — Rare *Salmonella* serotypes isolated from nonhuman sources in the United States, 1967

Serotype	State	Source	Total
<i>S. abaetetuba</i>	DC	Frog legs	1
<i>S. adelaide</i>	ILL	Monkey	1
<i>S. arkansas</i>	LA	Livestock feed	1
<i>S. berlin</i>	PA	Turtle water	1
<i>S. bonariensis</i>	KAN	Animal feed, protein supplement	1
<i>S. bornum</i>	IND	Bone meal and meat scraps . . .	1
<i>S. canoga</i>	IND (1)	Bone meal and meat scraps	
	MIN (1)	Bone meal and meat scraps	
	VA (1)	Bone meal and meat scraps . . .	3
<i>S. carrau</i>	CAL (1)	Egg yolk	
	LA (1)	Egg yolk bovine	2
<i>S. champagn</i>	MIC (2)	Animal feed	
	MIN (1)	Animal feed	3
<i>S. colorado</i>	HAW	Swine	1
<i>S. corvallis</i>	LA	Livestock feed	3
<i>S. dessau</i>	VA	Bonemeal and meat scraps . . .	1
<i>S. duisburg</i>	OHI	Lizard	1
<i>S. eastbourne</i>	MIC (1)	Dog	
	MIN (1)	Lizard	2
<i>S. georgia</i>	ILL	Thyroid	1
<i>S. grumpensis</i>	LA (2)	Livestock feed	
	MIC (1)	Animal feed	3
<i>S. hartford</i>	HAW	Turtle water	1
<i>S. hats</i>	LA	Tankage	1
<i>S. irumu</i>	HAW (1)	Swine	
	HAW (1)	Avian	2
<i>S. kottbus</i>	CAL (2)	Chicken	
	GA (1)	Chicken	3
<i>S. lindenburg</i>	KAN	Cat	1
<i>S. loma-linda</i>	CAL	Guinea pig	1
<i>S. london</i>	GA (1)	Turkey	
	HAW (1)	Swine	2
<i>S. manchester</i>	NJ	Turtle	1
<i>S. matopeni</i>	DC	Frog legs	1
<i>S. mgulani</i>	DC	Candy	1
<i>S. mission</i>	OHI	Animal feed	1
<i>S. mokola</i>	LA	Swine	1
<i>S. ness-ziona</i>	NC	Egg	2

Table VII. - (Continued)

Serotype	State	Source	Total
<i>S. new-brunswick</i>	ILL (1)	Dry milk	
	KAN (1)	Egg yolk	2
<i>S. new-haw</i>	ILL (1)	Dry milk	
	IOW (1)	Animal feed	2
<i>S. ohio</i>	OHI (1)	Animal feed	
	OHI (1)	Egg.	2
<i>S. okatie</i>	MIS	Animal feed	1
<i>S. okerara</i>	LA	Livestock feed	1
<i>S. oslo</i>	FLA	Monkey	2
<i>S. paratyphi - B</i>	MAS (1)	Turtle	
	TEN (1)	Turtle	
	WAS (1)	Turtle water	3
<i>S. pomona</i>	LA (1)	Moss	
	NJ (1)	Turtle water	2
<i>S. putten</i>	CAL	Ape.	1
<i>S. redlands</i>	LA	Turtle	1
<i>S. saphra</i>	TEX	Lab rat	1
<i>S. shubra</i>	LA	Swine	1
<i>S. sinstorf</i>	HAW	Swine	1
<i>S. stanley</i>	LA	Monkey	1
<i>S. sundsvall</i>	ARI	Cattle	2
<i>S. taksony</i>	CAL (1)	Turkey	
	UTA (1)	Turkey	
	UTA (1)	Feather meal	3
<i>S. tucson</i>	CAL	Lizard.	1
<i>S. tuindorp</i>	CAL (1)	Opossum	
	ILL (1)	Turtle water	2
<i>S. typhi</i>	CAL (1)	Lab stock culture	
	WAS (2)	Unknown	3
<i>S. vejle</i>	LA	Livestock feed	1
<i>S. weltevreden</i>	HAW (1)	Swine	
	HAW (1)	Mongoose	2
<i>S. westerstede</i>	GA	Chicken.	1
<i>S. wichita</i>	UTA	Vitamins	1
<i>S. zanzibar</i>	DC (2)	Animal feed	
	NJ (1)	Animal feed	3
<i>S. zeist</i>	CON	Turtle water	1
<i>S. untypable group C2</i>	MO	Turkey.	1
<i>S. untypable group M</i>	FLA (1)	Animal feed	
	MIS (1)	Animal feed	2
<i>S. untypable group R</i>	ILL	Glandular material	1

Total

89

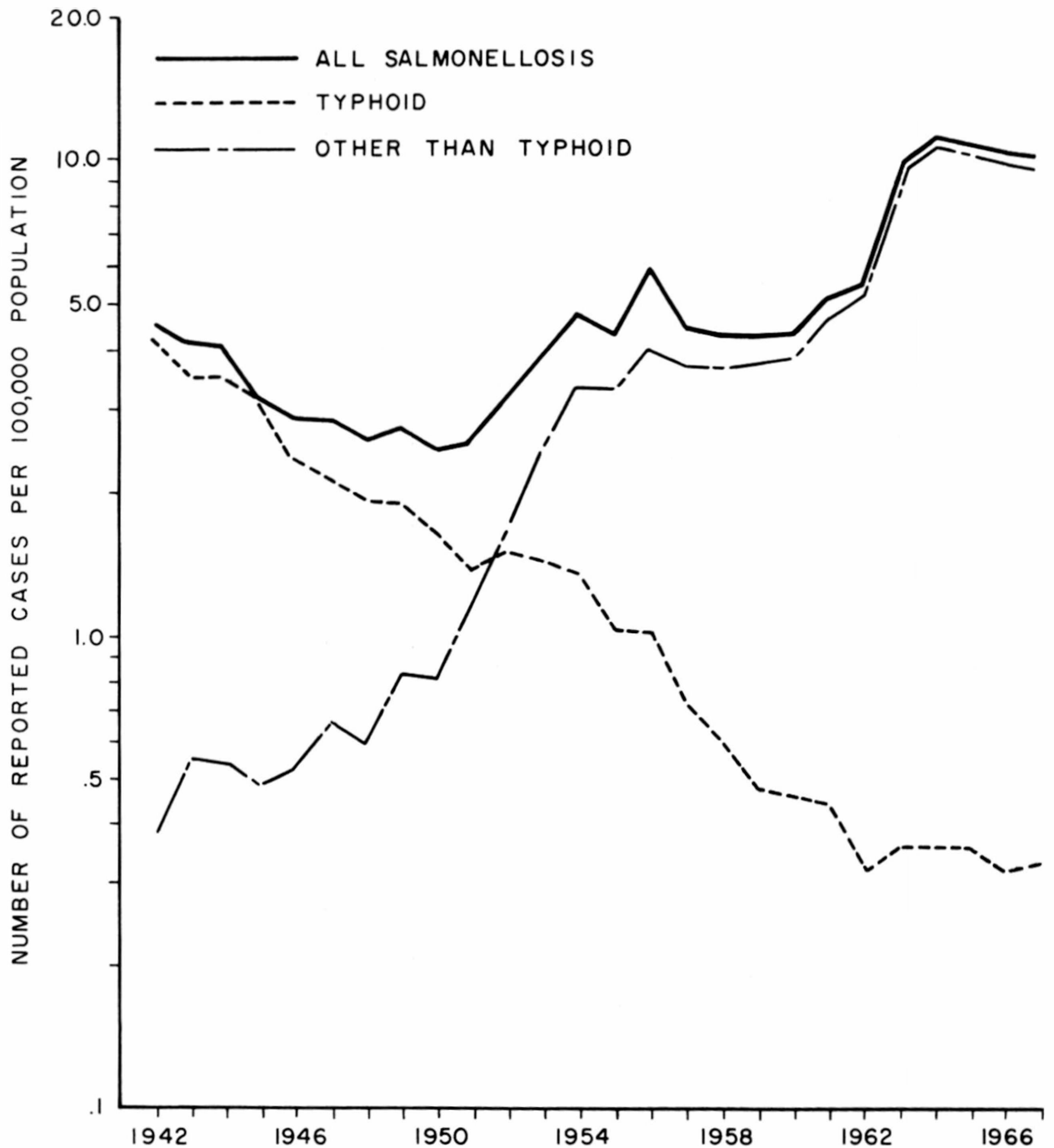
Table VIII. - Five most common serotypes isolated from domestic fowl and farm animals in the United States, 1967

Serotype	Chickens		Turkeys		Swine		Cattle		All Domestic Fowl and Farm Animals	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<i>S. anatum</i>					75	7.8(4)	24	5.2(4)		
<i>S. cholerae-suis v. kunzendorf</i>					74	7.7(5)				
<i>S. derby</i>					258	26.8(1)	28	6.1(3)	318	7.7(3)
<i>S. dublin</i>							20	4.3(5)		
<i>S. enteritidis</i>	51	4.5(5)*								
<i>S. heidelberg</i>	221	19.4(1)	302	23.8(1)					592	14.3(2)
<i>S. infantis</i>	162	14.2(3)							227	5.5(5)
<i>S. newport</i>							29	6.3(2)		
<i>S. reading</i>			70	5.5(5)						
<i>S. saint-paul</i>			157	12.4(2)	91	9.5(3)			312	7.6(4)
<i>S. schwarzengrund</i>			74	5.8(4)						
<i>S. thompson</i>	97	8.5(4)								
<i>S. typhi-murium and S. typhi-murium v. copenhagen</i>	177	15.5(2)	114	9.0(3)	119	12.4(2)	269	58.2(1)	828	20.1(1)
Total	708	62.1	717	56.4	617	64.1	370	80.1	2,277	55.2
Total (all serotypes)	1,140		1,271		962		462		4,126	

*Rank shown in parentheses.

Figure 1

REPORTED INCIDENCE OF HUMAN SALMONELLOSIS
UNITED STATES, 1942 - 1967



SOURCE: 1942 - 1962 MMWR, ANNUAL SUPPLEMENTS, 1951, 1954 AND 1964
1963 - 1967 SALMONELLA SURVEILLANCE REPORTS

Figure 2

REPORTED HUMAN ISOLATIONS OF SALMONELLA
UNITED STATES, 1963-1967

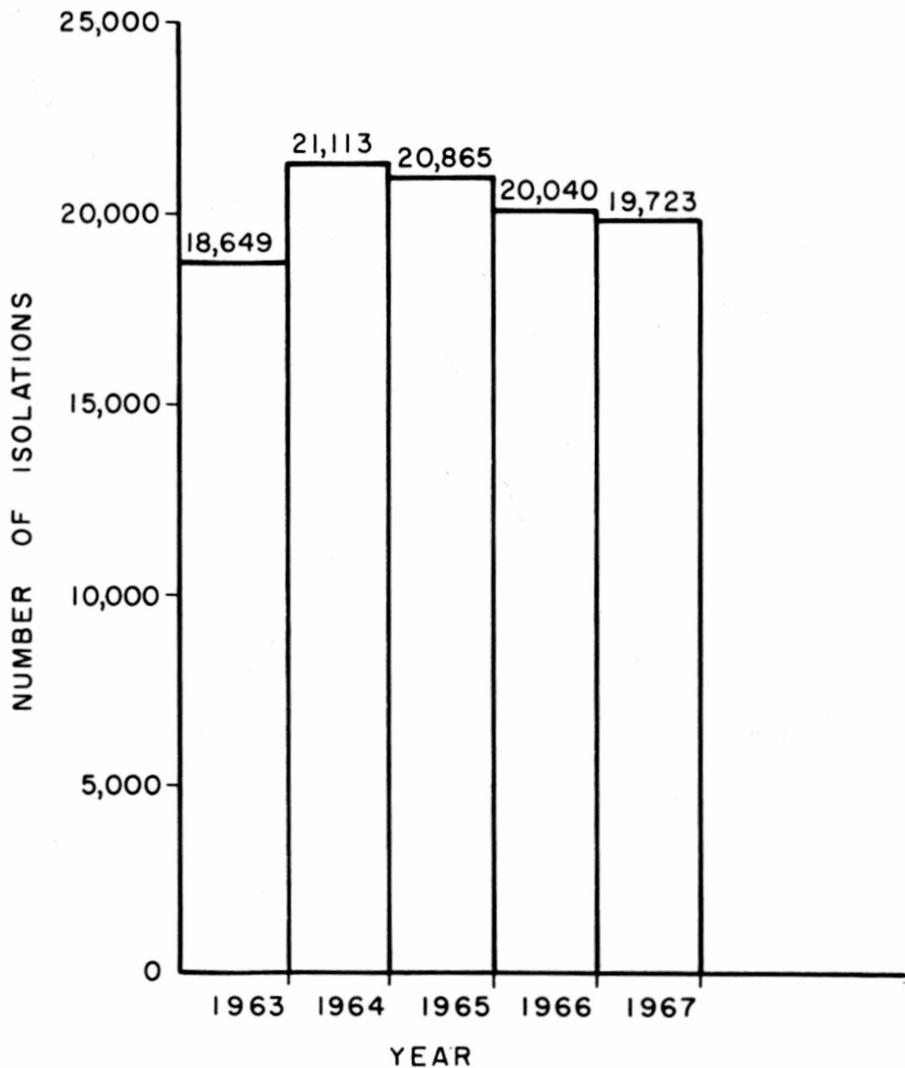


Figure 3

REPORTED HUMAN ISOLATIONS OF SALMONELLAE
IN THE UNITED STATES

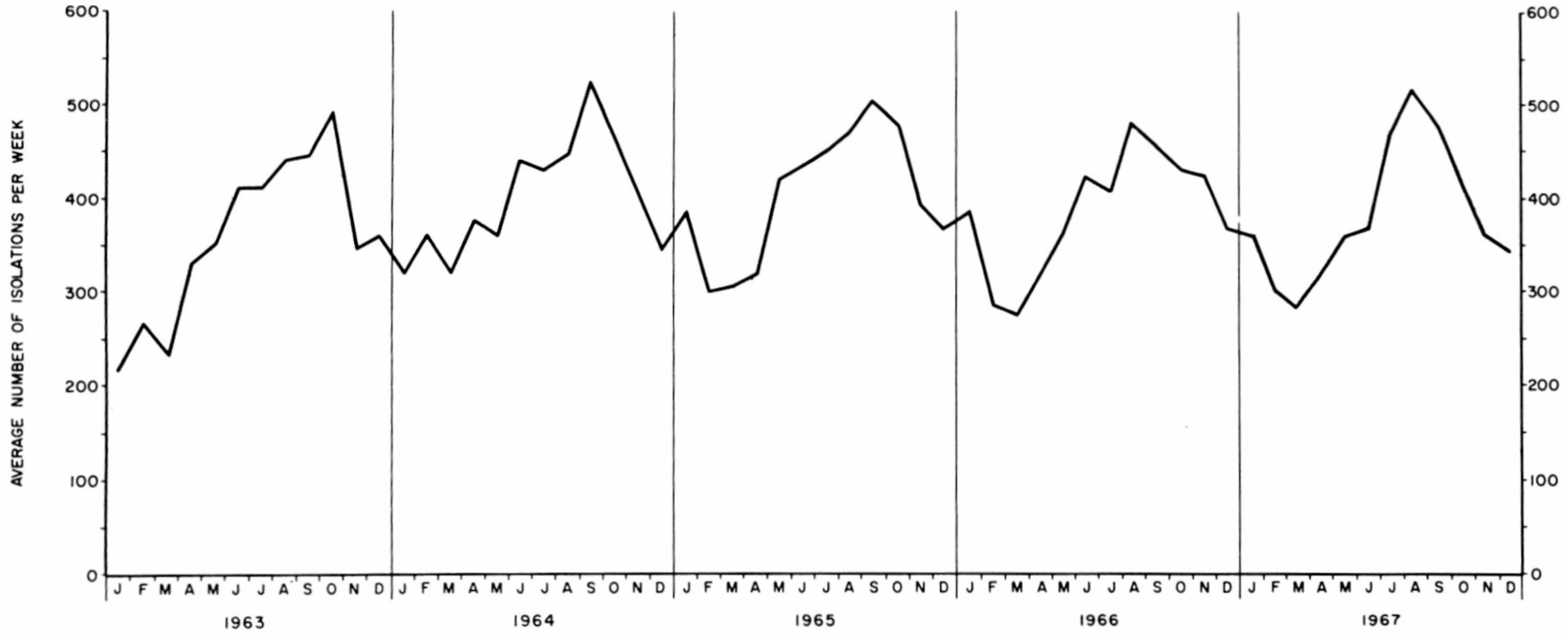
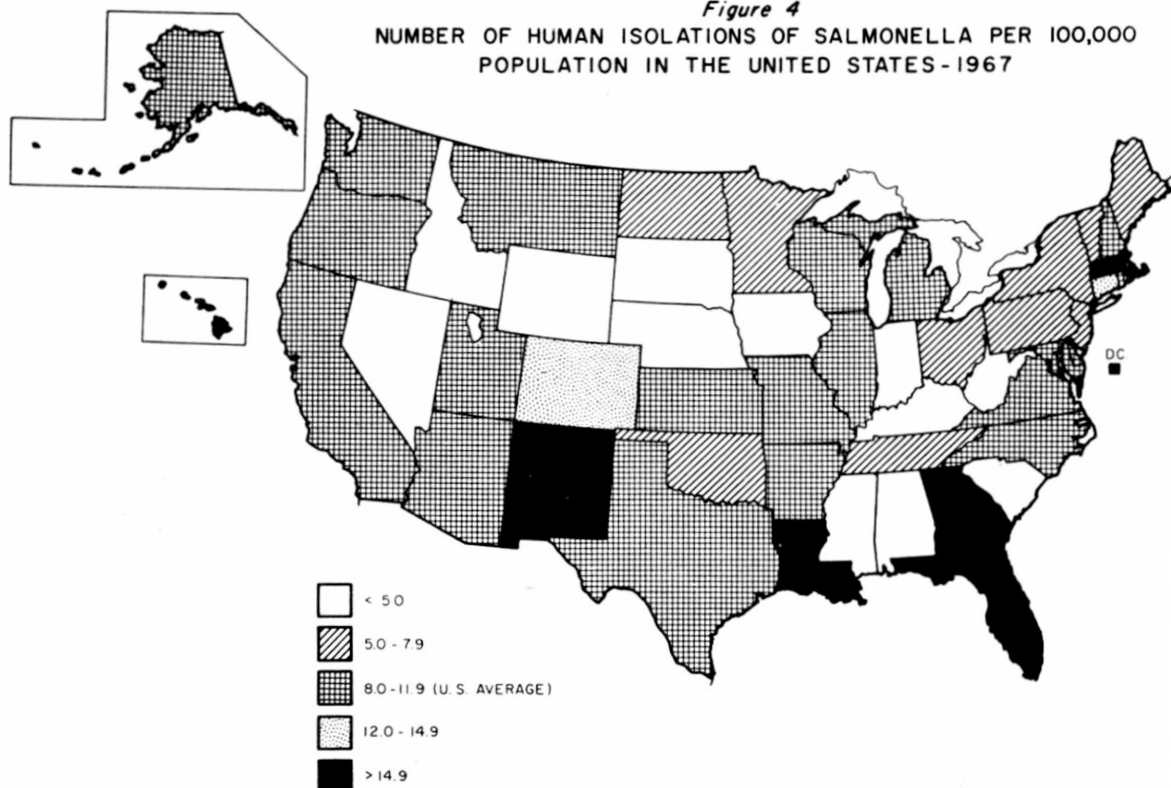


Figure 4
NUMBER OF HUMAN ISOLATIONS OF SALMONELLA PER 100,000
POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES - 1967



SOURCE: U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, CURRENT POPULATION REPORT'S
 SERIES P-25, NO. 380

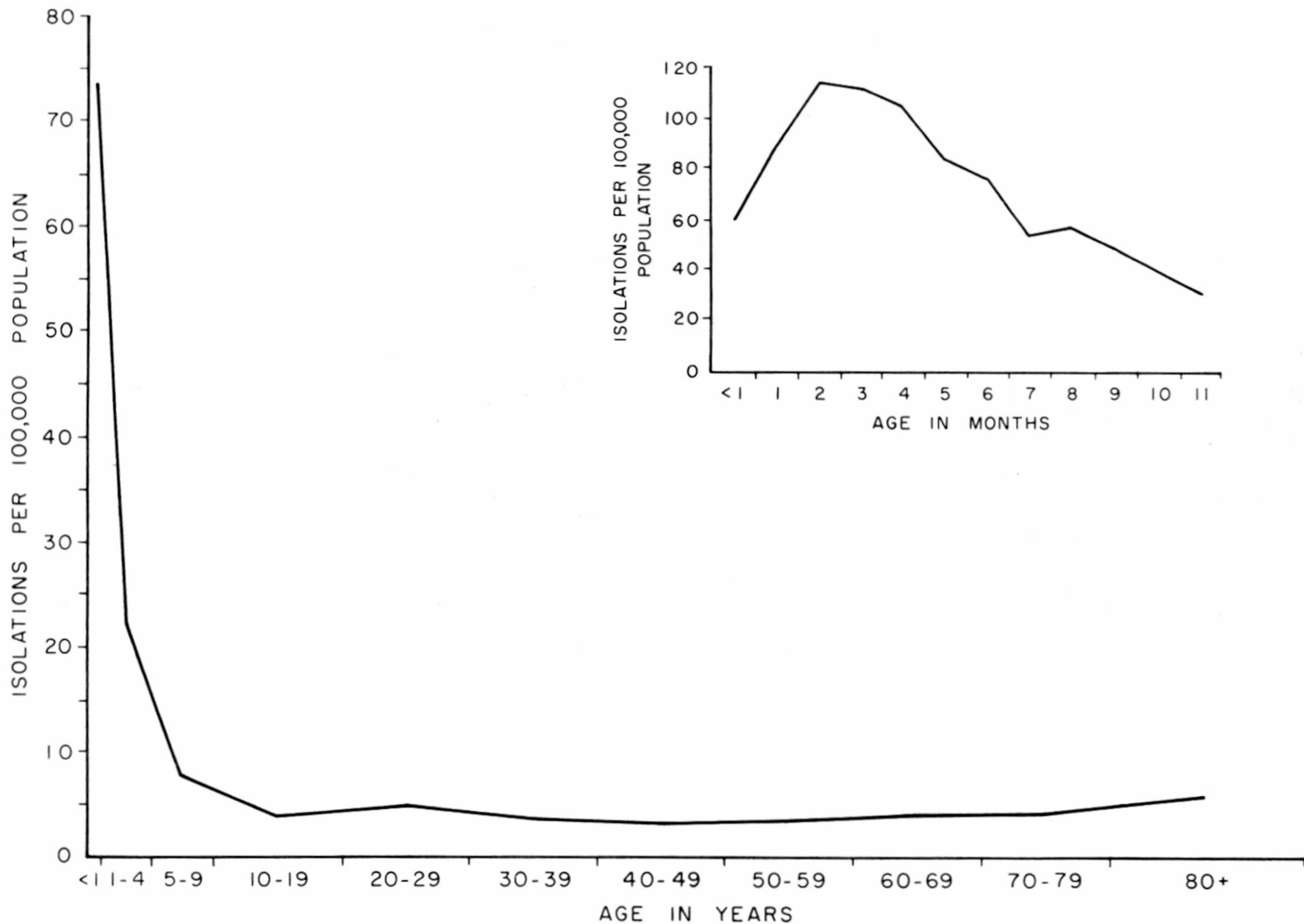
State	Number of Isolations	Rate Per 100,000		State	Number of Isolations	Rate per 100,000	
Alabama	130	3.7	(+)	Montana	58	8.3	(-)
Alaska	22	8.1	(-)	Nebraska	24	1.7	(+)
Arizona	148	9.1	(-)	Nevada	19	4.3	(+)
Arkansas	221	11.2	(-)	New Hampshire	60	8.7	(-)
California	2,128	11.1	(+)	New Jersey	444	6.3	(-)
Colorado	267	13.5	(-)	New Mexico	324	32.3	(+)
Connecticut	354	12.1	(+)	New York	1,417	7.7	(-)
Delaware	55	10.5	(-)	North Carolina	488	9.7	(+)
Dist. of Col.	166	20.5	(-)	North Dakota	36	5.6	(+)
Florida	1,227	20.5	(+)	Ohio	601	5.7	(+)
Georgia	690	15.3	(+)	Oklahoma	179	7.2	(+)
Hawaii	635	85.9	(+)	Oregon	188	9.4	(-)
Idaho	29	4.1	(-)	Pennsylvania	907	7.8	(+)
Illinois	1,259	11.6	(+)	Rhode Island	72	8.0	(+)
Indiana	206	4.1	(-)	South Carolina	7	0.3	(-)
Iowa	113	4.1	(-)	South Dakota	20	3.0	(+)
Kansas	261	11.5	(-)	Tennessee	234	6.0	(-)
Kentucky	78	2.4	(-)	Texas	1,133	10.4	(+)
Louisiana	758	20.7	(-)	Utah	121	11.8	(-)
Maine	68	7.0	(-)	Vermont	23	5.5	(+)
Maryland	405	11.0	(-)	Virginia	391	8.6	(+)
Massachusetts	1,302	24.0	(-)	Washington	368	11.9	(-)
Michigan	699	8.1	(-)	West Virginia	44	2.4	(+)
Minnesota	263	7.3	(-)	Wisconsin	440	10.5	(-)
Mississippi	87	3.7	(+)	Wyoming	6	1.9	(+)
Missouri	548	11.9	(+)	TOTALS	19,723	10.0	(-2.0%)

(+) Increase over 1966

(-) Decrease from 1966

Figure 5

RATE OF HUMAN ISOLATIONS OF SALMONELLAE BY AGE GROUP*
1967



*POPULATION DATA DERIVED FROM CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS, SERIES P-25, NO. 385

Figure 6
TYPHOID FEVER - CASES AND CARRIERS
UNITED STATES, 1967

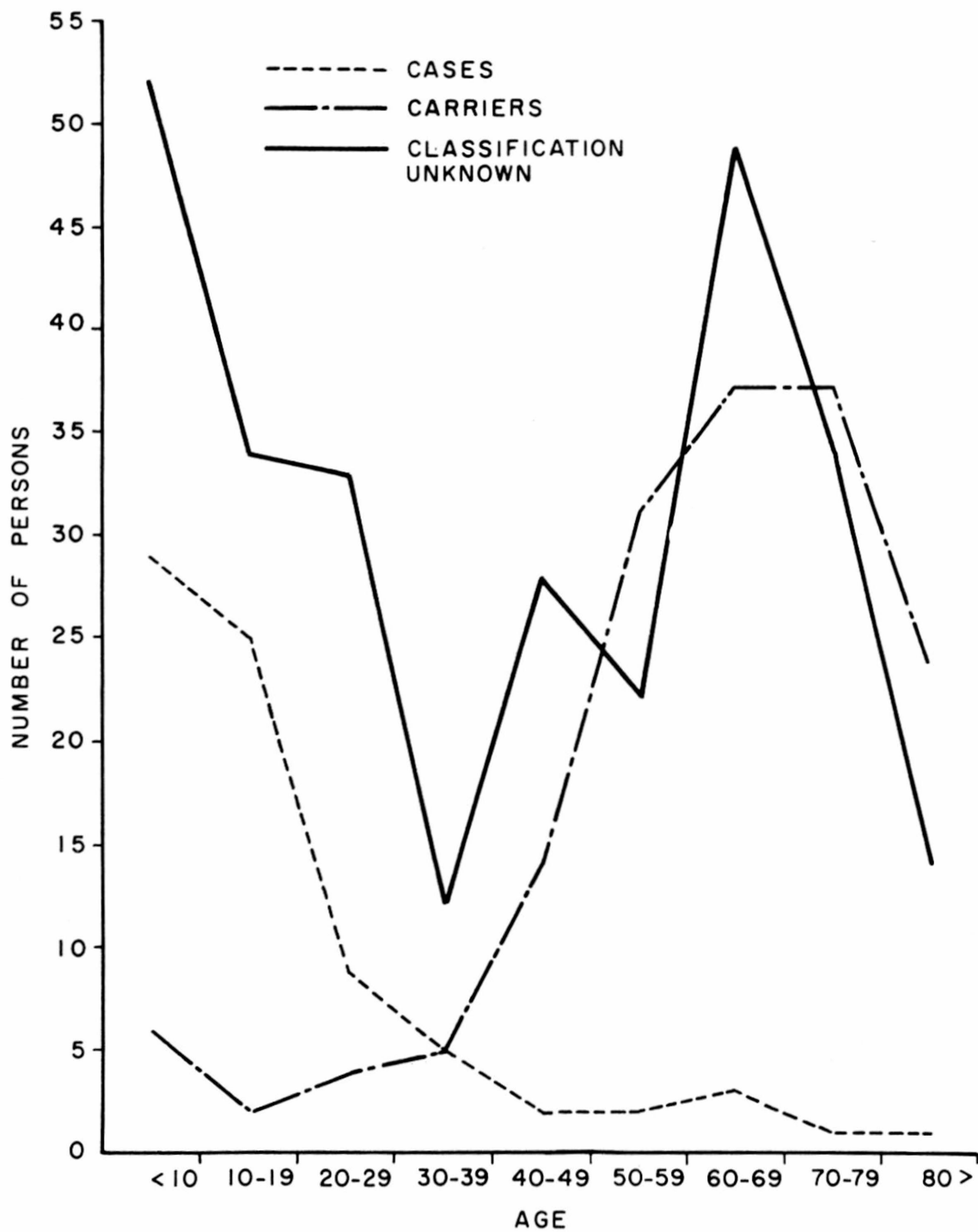


Figure 7

REPORTED NONHUMAN ISOLATIONS OF SALMONELLA
UNITED STATES, 1963 -1967

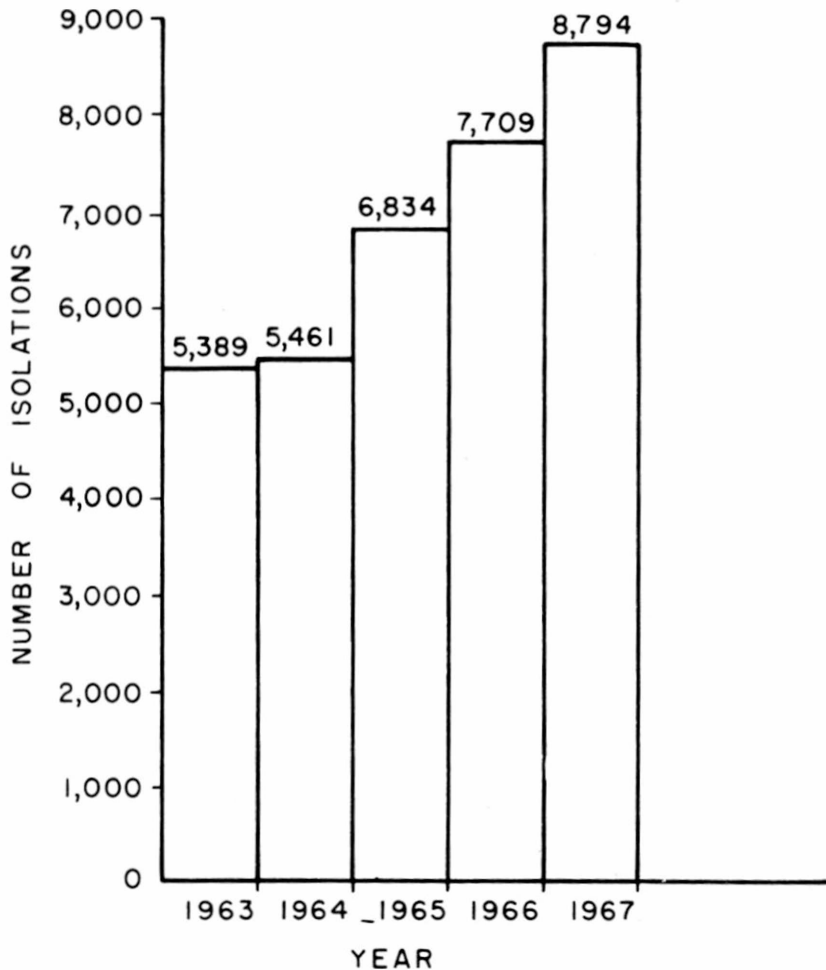
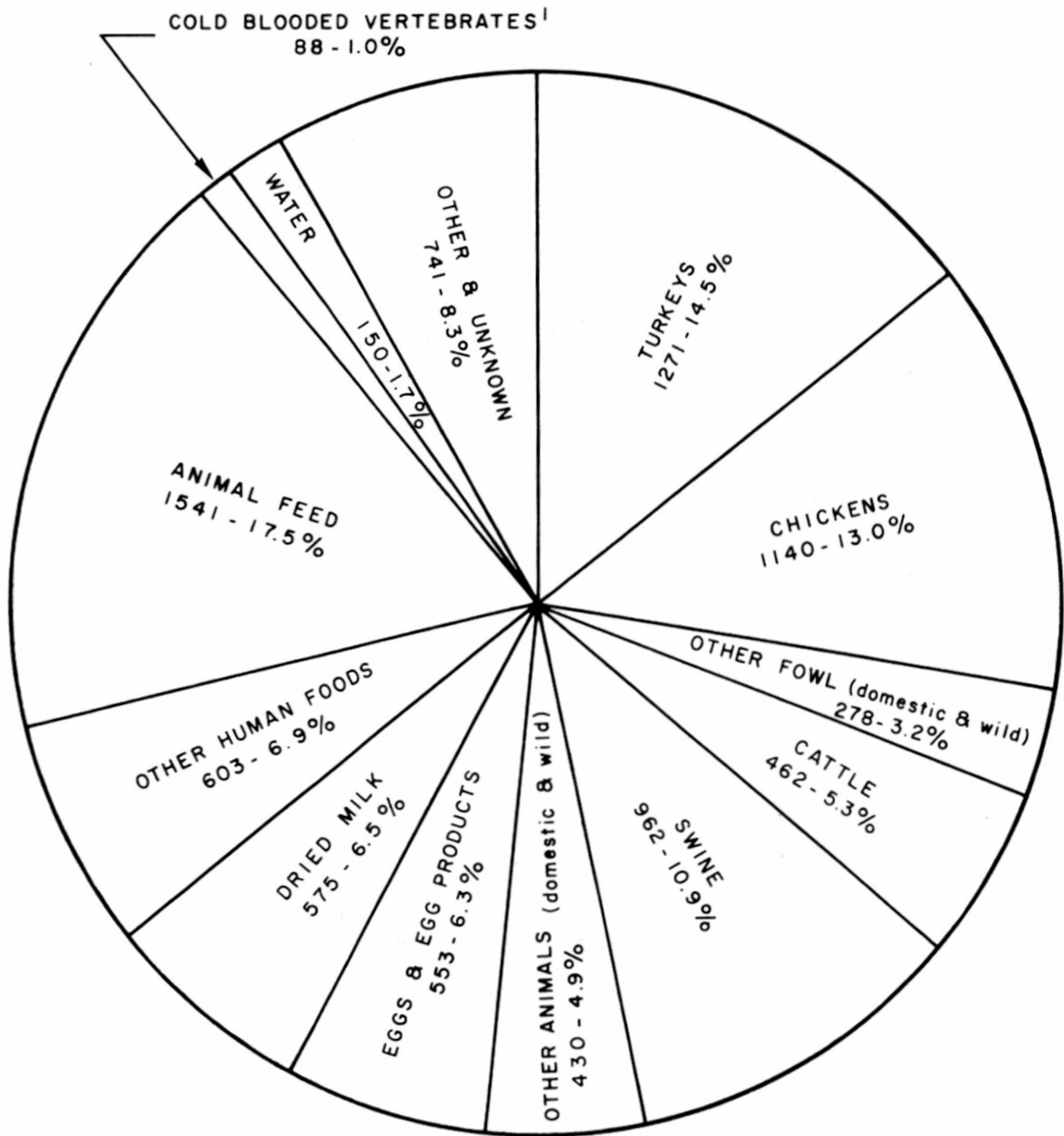


Figure 8

NUMBER AND PERCENT OF NONHUMAN SALMONELLA ISOLATIONS FROM THE INDICATED SOURCES IN THE UNITED STATES - 1967



¹INCLUDES 57 TURTLE ISOLATES