

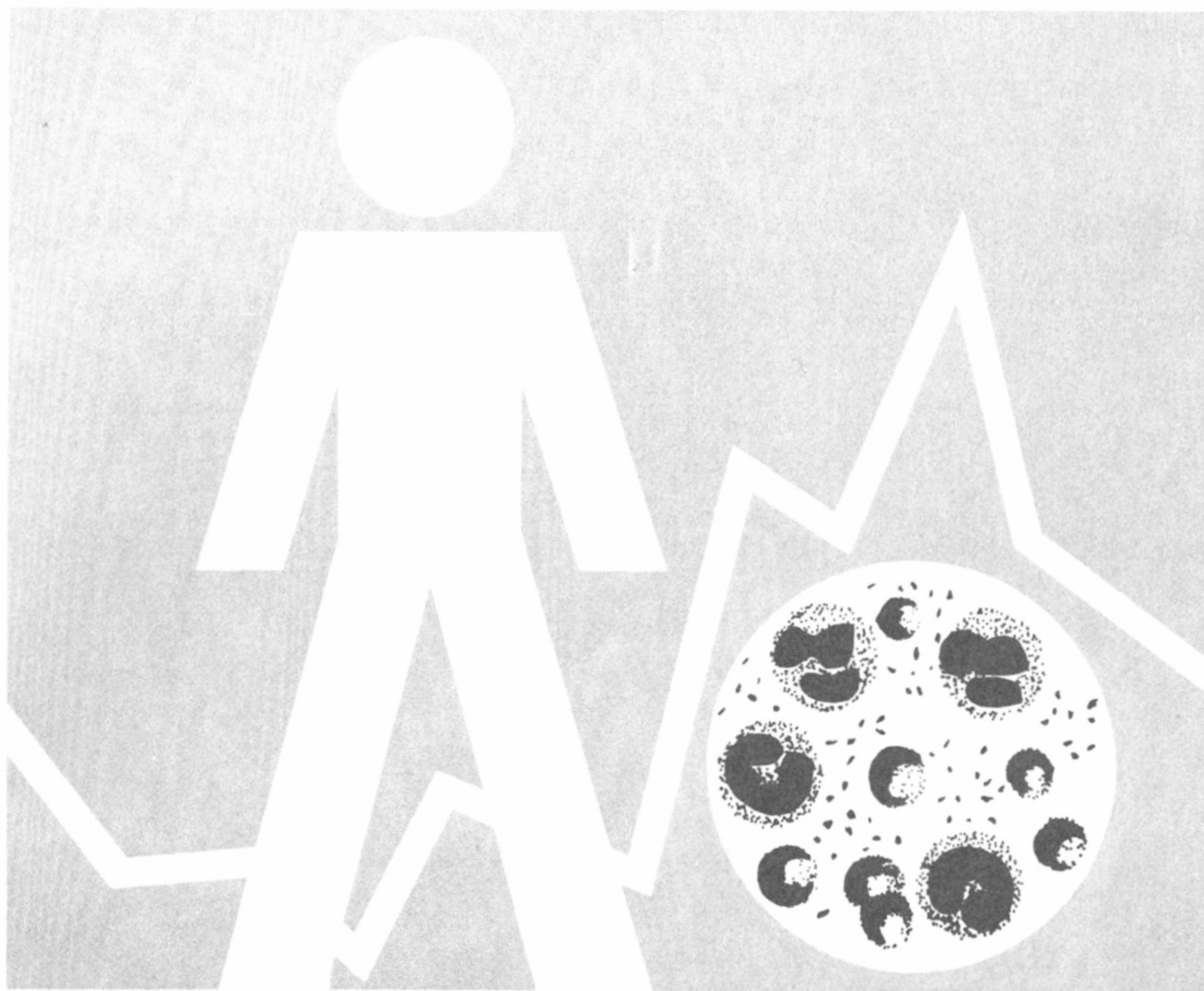
center for disease control

SHIGELLA

surveillance

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for the
Year 1976

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PREFACE

This report summarizes data voluntarily reported from participating states, territorial, and city health departments. 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 investigators for confirmation and interpretation.

Contributions to the surveillance report are most welcome. Please address to:

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I. SUMMARY

For 1976, 7,907 Shigella isolations from humans were reported to the Center for Disease Control. This was a decrease of 46.4% from the 14,757 isolations reported in 1975* (Table I, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th quarters); part of the decrease can be explained by California's discontinuing reporting in 1976.

Utilizing population estimates for July 1, 1976, approximately 40.9 isolations were reported for each million population of the United States in 1976*. The corresponding rates for 1974 and 1975 were 84.0 and 56.8, respectively.*

II. REPORTED ISOLATIONS

A. Human

1. General Incidence. For 1976, 57.9% of reported isolations from persons identified by age were from children under 10 years of age (Table 1); this is consistent with previous years. The highest rate of isolation was from persons in the 1 to 4-year age group.

Table 1
Cases of Shigellosis, by Age and Sex,
1976*

<u>Age (Years)</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Unknown</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Cumulative Percent</u>	<u>Isolations Per Million Population</u>
Under 1	180	137	2	319	5.3	5.3	105.4
1 - 4	1146	1032	5	2183	36.5	41.8	177.3
5 - 9	474	484	2	960	16.0	57.9	55.3
10 - 19	331	348	-	679	11.4	69.2	16.6
20 - 29	401	509	2	912	15.2	84.5	24.5
30 - 39	212	209	-	421	7.0	91.5	16.2
40 - 49	101	114	-	215	3.6	95.1	9.4
50 - 59	49	87	2	138	2.3	97.4	6.1
60 - 69	27	59	-	86	1.4	98.8	4.9
70 - 79	25	23	-	48	0.8	99.6	4.8
80 or over	11	10	-	21	0.4	100.0	4.5
Subtotal	2957	3012	13	5982			
Child (Unspec)	30	24	2	56			
Adult (Unspec)	14	17	1	32			
Unknown	930	858	49	1837			
Total	3931	3911	65	7907			
Percent	50.1	49.9					

*California not included

*excluding California

2. Serotype Frequency. Fifty-two of the 54 centers participating in the Shigella Surveillance Program reported isolation of 30 different serotypes.

Isolates that were not serotyped were distributed among reported serotypes in the same proportions as isolates that were serotyped (Table 2).

Table 2

Relative Frequencies of Shigella Serotypes, 1976

<u>Serotype</u>	<u>Number Reported</u>	<u>Calculated Number</u>	<u>Calculated Percent</u>	<u>Rank</u>
A. <u>S. dysenteriae</u>				
Unspecified	14			
1	10	12	0.1	17
2	39	46	0.6	11
3	18	21	0.3	14
4	4	5	0.1	22.5
6	1	1	0.0	27
9	1	1	0.0	27
10	1	1	0.0	27
B. <u>S. flexneri</u>				
Unspecified	538			
1 unspecified	139			
1A	183	319	4.0	5
1B	196	338	4.3	4
2 unspecified	158			
2A	479	771	9.7	2
2B	89	143	1.8	8
3 unspecified	184			
3A	309	584	7.4	3
3B	52	98	1.2	9
3C	7	13	0.2	16
4 unspecified	77			
4A	81	195	2.5	7
4B	4	10	0.1	18
5	26	33	0.4	12
6	205	258	3.3	6
Variant X	6	8	0.1	20.5
C. <u>S. boydii</u>				
Unspecified	19			
1	8	9	0.1	19
2	52	62	0.8	10
4	7	8	0.1	20.5
5	13	15	0.2	15
9	1	1	0.0	27
10	20	24	0.3	13
11	1	1	0.0	27
12	1	1	0.0	27
14	4	5	0.1	22.5
15	1	1	0.0	27
D. <u>S. sonnei</u>				
	4866	4924	62.3	1
Unknown	93			
Total	7907	7908		

The resulting distribution in the tables is called the "calculated number," and from this is derived a "calculated percent" for each serotype. These provide approximate indices of the relative frequencies of reporting *Shigella* serotypes in the United States. *S. sonnei* accounted for approximately 62.3% of all reported isolations. This is a decrease from 1974 and 1975 when *S. sonnei* constituted 75.8% and 64.5%, respectively, of all reported isolations (Figure 1). The next most common serotypes were *S. flexneri* 2a (9.7%), *S. flexneri* 3a (7.4%), *S. flexneri* 1b (4.3%), and *S. flexneri* 1a (4.0%). Only 10 *S. dysenteriae* 1 isolations were reported for 1976.

Table 3 shows the distribution of *Shigella* serotypes reported from mental institutions by state.

Fig. 1 REPORTED ISOLATIONS OF SHIGELLA SPECIES, BY YEAR, UNITED STATES, 1964-1976

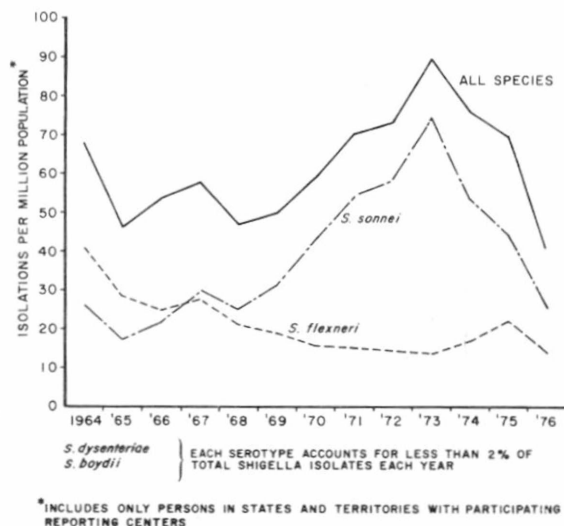


Table 3

Shigella Serotypes Isolated from Patients in Mental Institutions, By State, 1976*

	<i>S. dysenteriae</i> 2	<i>S. flexneri</i> unspecified	<i>S. flexneri</i> 1 unspecified	<i>S. flexneri</i> 1a	<i>S. flexneri</i> 2 unspecified	<i>S. flexneri</i> 2a	<i>S. flexneri</i> 2b	<i>S. flexneri</i> 3 unspecified	<i>S. flexneri</i> 3a	<i>S. flexneri</i> 3b	<i>S. flexneri</i> 4a	<i>S. flexneri</i> 6	<i>S. sonnei</i>	Unknown	Total
Alabama	3		1										12		16
Florida	1	4	1		3			1				10	1		21
Georgia					1										1
Idaho													14		14
Illinois				2	14				14	1			29		60
Massachusetts					6	129									135
Michigan		1						4	2	35			2		44
Minnesota														18	18
Missouri													13		13
New Jersey			1					33					9		43
New York													11		11
North Carolina	1												3		4
Pennsylvania		5													5
Tennessee													17		17
Texas				33			22						2		57
Utah					4						1				5
Washington													1		1
Total	5	10	3	35	14	143	22	38	16	36	1	10	114	18	465

*California not included

3. Geographical and Seasonal Observations. There were more reported isolations of S. sonnei than S. flexneri in all but the following 12 states: Delaware (1:1),* Maine (2:2), Rhode Island (5:9), Nebraska (4:4), Montana (8:9), Nevada (3:4), North Dakota (3:4), South Dakota (0:26), Utah (49:49), Wyoming (0:1), Arizona (323:405), and Alaska (3:50). The seasonal distribution, which peaks in fall and winter, is depicted in Figure 2. Table 4 shows the general type of residence of the patients from whom Shigella was isolated and reported.

Fig. 2 REPORTED ISOLATIONS OF SHIGELLA, BY QUARTER, UNITED STATES, 1964-1976

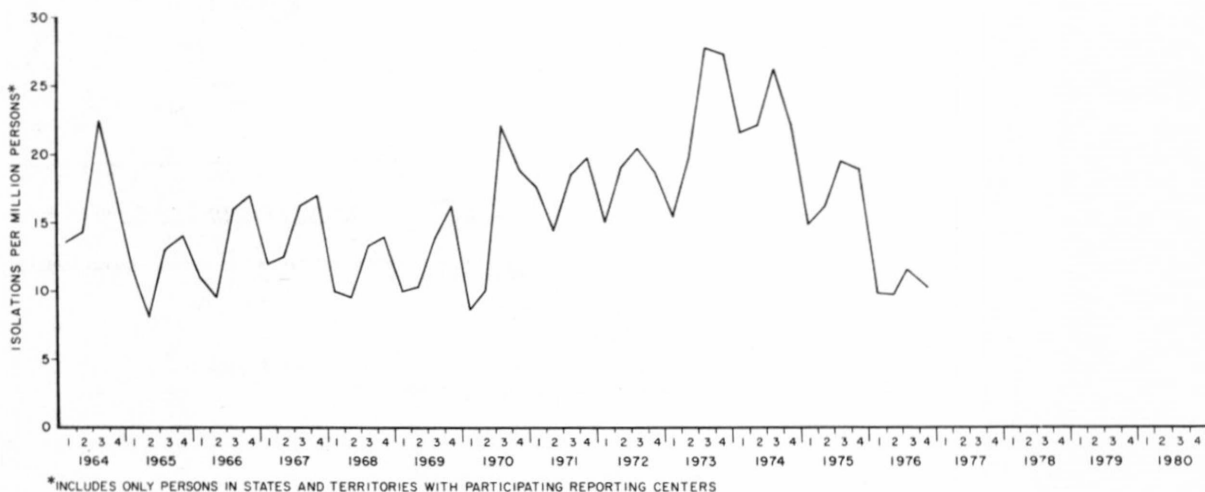


Table 4

Reported Isolations of Shigella, by Residence at Time of Onset, 1976*

Source	Quarter				Total	% of Subtotal
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th		
Mental Institutions	162	81	131	91	465	13
Indian Reservations	10	11	23	9	53	2
Other Residences	660	738	848	735	2981	85
Subtotal	832	830	1002	835	3499	--
Residence unknown	909	891	1448	1160	4408	--
Total	1741	1721	2450	1995	7907	--

*California not included

*The first figure in parenthesis is the number of reported isolates of S. sonnei, the second is the number of reported S. flexneri.

B. Nonhuman
 For 1976, 35 isolations from nonhuman sources were reported, 32 of them from primates (Table 5).

Table 5

Shigella Serotypes Isolated from Non-Human
 Primates, By State, 1976*

<u>Serotype</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>State</u>
<u>S. dysenteriae 1</u>	1	chimpanzee	Illinois
<u>S. dysenteriae 2</u>	1	rhesus monkey	Massachusetts
<u>S. flexneri (unspec)</u>	1	monkey	South Carolina
	1	chimpanzee	Texas
<u>S. flexneri 1 (unspec)</u>	1	monkey	Georgia
<u>S. flexneri 2a</u>	1	monkey	Illinois
	1	rhesus monkey	Massachusetts
	1	siamang gibbon	Texas
<u>S. flexneri 3a</u>	1	monkey	Louisiana
<u>S. flexneri 3c</u>	3	primate	Texas
<u>S. flexneri 4 (unspec)</u>	13	monkey	Georgia
<u>S. flexneri 4a</u>	1	primate	Texas
	1	rhesus monkey	Texas
<u>S. flexneri 4b</u>	2	rhesus monkey	Texas
<u>S. flexneri 6</u>	1	monkey	Georgia
	1	monkey	Louisiana
	1	orangutan	Missouri

*California not included

III. DISCUSSION

In 1976, as for the third successive year, the rate of Shigella isolations for the United States has decreased. The total rate (all serotypes) and the rate for S. sonnei both peaked in 1973. California did not report any Shigella isolations to CDC in 1976, and although this accounts for part of the decrease in the total number of isolates, the number of isolates reported from the other 49 states also decreased.

If the California isolates are deleted from the 1975 totals, the decrease in reported Shigella isolations from 1975 to 1976 is actually only 28% (10,911 isolates in 1975 and 7,907 isolates in 1976). This 28% decrease in total reported Shigella isolates also reflects a decrease in the reported number of both S. sonnei and S. flexneri isolates. S. sonnei isolates decreased 39% from 7,950* in 1975 to 4,866 in 1976; S. flexneri isolates decreased 8% from 2,961* in 1975 to 2,733 in 1976. Although the decrease in S. flexneri isolates is much smaller than that observed for S. sonnei, this is still a reversal of the trend of increasing S. flexneri isolations seen previously in 1974 and 1975. The number of reported S. sonnei isolates continues to decline steadily.

The reasons for these changes are not clear. Of the states (18) that reported more than 200 total Shigella isolates in 1975, 6 reported between 25% and 50% fewer isolates in 1976 (Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, and Alabama) and 5 states reported a greater than 50% decrease in isolates in 1976 (Wisconsin, Utah, Washington, Florida, and Georgia). Of the 10 states that had a decrease of more than 200 isolates from 1974 to 1975, 7 reported further decreases of at least 25% in 1976.

In the 1975 Shigella Surveillance Report, it was suggested that these decreases might be a result of fewer cultures being done in areas of economic decline. However, the states with the largest decreases in number of isolates reported in 1975 and 1976 were apparently randomly distributed geographically and did not correlate with either low per capita income or high unemployment rates for those years.** It is more likely that the decreases in reported Shigella isolates are due to decreased reporting at the local and state levels; state health officials in 3 of the above 11 states noted that recent cessation of serotyping by their state laboratories had led to decreased reporting by local physicians and laboratories. While the decrease appears to be primarily a reporting phenomenon the possibility of an actual decrease in incidence to levels that prevailed prior to 1970 cannot be ruled out.

IV. ABSTRACTS FROM THE RECENT LITERATURE ON SHIGELLOSIS

Shigellosis in custodial institutions. V. Effect of intervention with streptomycin-dependent Shigella sonnei. M. Levine, E. Gangarosa, W. Barrow, and C. Weiss. Am J Epidemiol 104:88-92, 1976

A double-blind controlled field trial of live, oral, streptomycin-dependent Shigella sonnei vaccine was begun in an institution with endemic S. sonnei disease. Considerable unexpected child-to-child transmission of the Shigella vaccine strains inadvertently caused the field trial to resemble a mass vaccination campaign. Although S. sonnei accounted for 90% of Shigella infections from 1968 to 1971 and three-fourths of the cases occurred in the 7 study cottages, S. sonnei disease disappeared following vaccination; epidemiologic features suggested a causal relationship. Clinical S. sonnei disease did not occur despite the detection by bacteriologic surveillance of carriers of virulent S. sonnei. Levels of hygiene remained compatible

* The 1975 totals are corrected for comparison with 1976 totals by deleting the 1975 California isolates.

**Figures on per capita income are from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, Department of Commerce, and the figures on unemployment are from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.

with transmission of Shigella since 43 cases of S. flexneri 6 were seen. If the interpretation is correct, the disappearance of S. sonnei disease resulting from inadvertent "mass vaccination" and oral Shigella vaccines may prove useful for controlling endemic shigellosis in some institutions. Nevertheless, a properly designed controlled field trial, taking into account transmissibility of vaccine, in an institutional setting is necessary to substantiate the role of oral Shigella vaccines in control of institutional shigellosis.

Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole therapy for shigellosis. J. Nelson, H. Kusmiesz, L. Jackson, and E. Woodman. JAMA 235:1239-1243, 1976

Twenty-eight infants and children hospitalized for severe shigellosis were treated orally either with ampicillin trihydrate (100 mg/kg/day administered in divided doses every 6 hours) or with trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole (trimethoprim, 10 mg; sulfamethoxazole, 50 mg/kg/day in divided doses every 12 hours) for 5 days. Four patients with ampicillin-resistant Shigella continued to have diarrhea and positive stool cultures during therapy. Patients with susceptible Shigella who were treated with ampicillin and all patients treated with trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole responded promptly and comparably within an average of 1.6 and 1.7 days, respectively, until stool cultures were negative, and 3.1 and 2.9 days, respectively, until diarrhea stopped. Patients with ampicillin-resistant Shigella responded to treatment with trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole. It was concluded that trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole is the best currently available drug for treatment of shigellosis in areas where multiple antibiotic resistance of Shigella is common.

Diagnostic value of indirect hemagglutination in the seroepidemiology of Shigella infections. C. Patton, E. Gangarosa, J. Weissman, M. Merson, and G. Morris. J Clin Microbiol 3:143-148, 1976

To evaluate the usefulness of the indirect hemagglutination (IHA) test in the epidemiologic investigation of shigellosis, single serum specimens were tested from 50 patients with Shigella dysenteriae 1 (Shiga bacillus) infections, 103 asymptomatic contacts of these cases, 267 adult and 100 student controls, and serum specimens collected during 2 outbreaks caused by S. sonnei and 1 outbreak due to S. flexneri 6. In patients with S. dysenteriae 1; 74% demonstrated titers of $\geq 1:40$, with 50% showing titers of $\geq 1:60$; whereas in the controls 10.4% had titers of $\geq 1:40$ and only 0.3% had titers of $\geq 1:60$. IHA titers in serum specimens collected from patients with S. sonnei and S. flexneri 6 were too low to be considered diagnostic for individual patients, but were useful in analysis of group results. Groups of ill individuals yielded titers significantly higher than non-ill groups; however, titers from ill groups were usually less than 1:40. The IHA test for S. dysenteriae 1 antibodies serves as a valuable adjunct to the diagnosis of Shiga bacillus dysentery. In our laboratory, an IHA titer of 1:40 or 1:80 is a "borderline positive." Shiga bacillus dysentery is strongly indicated when IHA titers are $\geq 1:60$.

TABLE I
SHIGELLA SEROTYPES ISOLATED FROM HUMANS
FIRST QUARTER, 1976

SEROTYPE	NORTHEAST													NORTHWEST										NORTH TOTAL																			
	CONNECTICUT	DELAWARE	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	ILLINOIS	INDIANA	IOWA	KENTUCKY	MAINE	MARYLAND	MASSACHUSETTS	MICHIGAN	MINNESOTA	MISSOURI	NEW HAMPSHIRE	NEW JERSEY	NEW YORK - A	NEW YORK - BI	NEW YORK - C	OHIO	PENNSYLVANIA	RHODE ISLAND	VERMONT	VIRGINIA		WEST VIRGINIA	WISCONSIN	NORTHEAST TOTAL	COLORADO	IDAHO	KANSAS	MONTANA	NEBRASKA	NEVADA	NORTH DAKOTA	OREGON	SOUTH DAKOTA	UTAH	WASHINGTON	WYOMING	NORTHWEST TOTAL			
<i>S. DYSENTERIAE</i> Unspecified													1							1							2													0	2		
1																											0														0	0	
2				2									1														1														0	1	
3																											2														0	2	
4																											0														0	0	
TOTAL	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5		
<i>S. FLEXNERI</i> Unspecified			1	1																							2	52	19		3	5									1	41	93
1 Unspecified																											1	4													2	6	
1a						3																					4														1	5	
1b																											4														1	5	
2 Unspecified																											6														0	6	
2a																											7	31													4	35	
2b																											20				2										3	23	
3 Unspecified																											0														1	1	
3a																											29														11	40	
3b																											0														0	30	
3c																											13														0	13	
4 Unspecified																											2														0	2	
4a																											1	2													1	4	
4b																											3														1	4	
5																											0														0	0	
6																											0														0	0	
Variant X																											2	11													1	12	
TOTAL	7	1	1	31	0	2	1	0	16	20	26	15	10	0	24	11	0	16	3	9	0	1	0	0	13	207	19	1	3	8	0	0	1	11	2	4	15	1	65	272			
<i>S. FLEXNERI</i> Unspecified																											5														0	5	
2																											4														0	4	
4																											0														0	0	
5																											0														0	0	
10																											1														0	1	
TOTAL	0	0	.0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11		
<i>S. SONNEI</i> Unknown																																											
9																																											
Unknown																																											
TOTAL	16	1	42	112	30	9	4	0	46	71	71	65	30	16	56	33	0	58	23	17	2	5	6	1	18	732	41	11	6	16	0	3	2	21	2	30	59	2	193	925			

TABLE 1 (Continued)
SHIGELLA SEROTYPES ISOLATED FROM HUMANS
FIRST QUARTER, 1976

SOUTHEAST										SOUTHWEST					OTHER					PREVIOUS QUARTER		SEROTYPE				
ALABAMA	ARKANSAS	FLORIDA	GEORGIA	LOUISIANA	MISSISSIPPI	NORTH CAROLINA	SOUTH CAROLINA	TENNESSEE	SOUTHEAST TOTAL	ARIZONA	NEW MEXICO	OKLAHOMA	TEXAS	SOUTHWEST TOTAL	SOUTH TOTAL	ALASKA	CALIFORNIA	HAWAII	VIRGIN ISLANDS	OTHER TOTAL	TOTAL		PERCENT OF TOTAL	TOTAL	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
									0					0	0						0	2	0.1	7	0.3	<i>S. DYSENTERIAE</i>
									0				1	1	1						0	1	0.1	1	0.0	Unspecified
		3							3	1			1	2	5						0	6	0.3	10	0.4	2
									0					0	0						0	2	0.1	2	0.1	3
									0				1	1	1						0	1	0.1	1	0.0	4
0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	12	0.7	24	0.9	TOTAL	
									8		14		1	15	23						0	116	6.7	114	4.1	<i>S. FLEXNERI</i>
2	7				1				3		7		7	10						0	16	0.9	48	1.7	Unspecified	
		1							0	9		44	53	53						0	58	3.3	55	2.0	1a	
									0	9			1	10	10					1	17	1.0	65	2.3	1b	
2		3	2			1			8					8				1		0	43	2.5	63	2.3	2 Unspecified	
				6					7	11		1	18	30	37			2		2	62	3.6	96	3.5	2a	
									0	1			14	15	15			1		1	17	1.0	35	1.3	2b	
			7			1			8		3		1	4	12				1	1	53	3.0	34	1.2	3 Unspecified	
									0	7			30	37	37				1	1	67	3.8	54	1.9	3a	
									0					0	0					0	13	0.7	5	0.2	3b	
								2	2					0	2					0	4	0.2	3	0.1	3c	
								2	2		1			1	3					0	5	0.3	17	0.6	4 Unspecified	
				1					1	3			6	9	10				1	1	15	0.9	26	0.9	4a	
									0				1	1	1					0	1	0.1	1	0.0	4b	
									0				3	3	3					2	5	0.3	7	0.3	5	
3		3						1	4	12	2		10	24	28				1	1	41	2.4	51	1.8	6	
									3				1	1	4				1	1	5	0.3			Variant X	
7	7	7	9	7	1	2	0	6	46	52	27	1	130	210	256	0	0	10	0	10	538	30.9	675	24.3	TOTAL	
									0	1				1	1						0	6	0.3	2	0.1	<i>S. BOYDII</i>
									0		1		5	6	6					0	10	0.6	34	1.2	Unspecified	
									0				1	1	1					0	1	0.1			2	
									0				1	1	1					0	2	0.1	2	0.1	4	
									0				1	1	1					0	2	0.1	2	0.1	5	
									0											0	1	0.1			10	
0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	7	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	20	1.1	40	1.4	TOTAL	
16	7	9	16	28	4	16	2	61	159	48	105	7	154	314	473			60		60	1133	65.1	1989	71.6	<i>S. SONNEI</i>	
1									1						1						38	2.2	50	1.8	Unknown	
24	14	19	25	35	5	18	2	67	209	102	133	8	294	537	746	0	0	70	0	70	1741		2778		TOTAL	

TABLE 1 (Continued)
SHIGELLA SEROTYPES ISOLATED FROM HUMANS
SECOND QUARTER, 1976

SOUTHEAST										SOUTHWEST					OTHER					PREVIOUS QUARTER		SEROTYPE			
ALABAMA	ARKANSAS	FLORIDA	GEORGIA	LOUISIANA	MISSISSIPPI	NORTH CAROLINA	SOUTH CAROLINA	TENNESSEE	SOUTHEAST TOTAL	ARIZONA	NEW MEXICO	OKLAHOMA	TEXAS	SOUTHWEST TOTAL	SOUTH TOTAL	ALASKA	CALIFORNIA	HAWAII	VIRGIN ISLANDS	OTHER TOTAL	TOTAL		PERCENT OF TOTAL	TOTAL	PERCENT OF TOTAL
1		2				1			0 0 4 0 0 0				2	6	10					0	2 6 7 3 1 1	0.1 0.3 0.4 0.2 0.1 0.1	2 1 6 2 0	0.1 0.1 0.3 0.1	<i>S. DYSENTERIAE</i> Unspecified 1 2 3 9 10
1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	2	0	0	4	6	10	0	0	0	0	0	20	1.2	12	0.7	TOTAL
1	9	3			3		1		16 4 0 0 8 1 2 5 0 0 4 2 0 6	4	1		1	6 5 26 48 2 27 14 1 34 1 8 6 3 15	22					0	119 26 31 54 31 93 23 64 87 10 16 22 4 39	6.9 1.5 1.8 3.1 1.8 5.4 1.3 3.7 5.1 0.6 0.9 1.3 0.2 2.3	116 16 58 17 43 62 17 53 67 13 5 15 5 41	6.7 0.9 3.3 1.0 2.5 3.6 1.0 3.0 3.8 0.7 0.3 0.9 0.3 2.4	<i>S. FLEXNERI</i> Unspecified 1 Unspecified 1a 1b 2 Unspecified 2a 2b 3 Unspecified 3a 3b 3c 4 Unspecified 4a 5 6
1	9	19	4	3	3	3	1	5	48	92	28	1	130	251	299	0	0	5	0	5	620	36.0	538	30.9	TOTAL
									0 0 0 0 0 0 0	4			2	6 1 1 0 7 1	6					0	5 10 1 3 1 9 1	0.3 0.6 0.1 0.2 0.1 0.5 0.1	6 10 1 2 0 1 0	0.3 0.6 0.1	<i>S. BOYDII</i> Unspecified 2 4 5 9 10 14
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	11	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	30	1.7	20	1.1	TOTAL
27	2	11	22	46	4	11	4	48	175	36	48	8	149	241	416	2	1	40		43	1030	59.8	1133	65.1	<i>S. SONNEI</i>
			1						1					0	1					0	21	1.2	38	2.2	Unknown
29	11	32	27	49	7	15	5	53	228	135	76	9	294	514	742	2	1	45	0	48	1721		1741		TOTAL

TABLE I (Continued)
SHIGELLA SEROTYPES ISOLATED FROM HUMANS
THIRD QUARTER, 1976

SOUTHEAST										SOUTHWEST					OTHER					PREVIOUS QUARTER		SEROTYPE			
ALABAMA	ARKANSAS	FLORIDA	GEORGIA	LOUISIANA	MISSISSIPPI	NORTH CAROLINA	SOUTH CAROLINA	TENNESSEE	SOUTHEAST TOTAL	ARIZONA	NEW MEXICO	OKLAHOMA	TEXAS	SOUTHWEST TOTAL	SOUTH TOTAL	ALASKA	CALIFORNIA	HAWAII	VIRGIN ISLANDS	OTHER TOTAL	TOTAL		PERCENT OF TOTAL	TOTAL	PERCENT OF TOTAL
									0					0	0					0	1	0.0	2	0.1	<i>S. DYSENTERIAE</i>
									0				1	1	1					0	2	0.1	6	0.3	Unspecified
4		5				1			10				2	2	12					0	19	0.8	7	0.4	1
									0	1	1		3	5	5					0	8	0.3	3	0.2	2
									0	1			1	2	2					0	2	0.1	4		3
						1			1					0	1					0	1	0.0			4
														0						0					6
4	0	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	11	2	1	0	7	10	21	0	0	0	0	0	33	1.3	20	1.2	TOTAL
									14					10	10	24	12			12	153	6.2	119	6.9	<i>S. FLEXNERI</i>
1		3	4		1	5		1	5					31	36					0	54	2.2	26	1.5	Unspecified
			3						4	9			34	43	47					0	58	2.4	31	1.8	1 Unspecified
								1	1	74		7	81	82	82					0	86	3.5	54	3.1	1a
3		1	2	2		2			10		16	1	17	27	27					0	53	2.2	31	1.8	1b
				12				6	18	23		22	45	63	25		7			32	200	8.2	93	5.4	2 Unspecified
								2	2	6		30	36	38						0	41	1.7	23	1.3	2a
		2	4					6	6		5	1	6	12					1	42	1.7	64	3.7	2b	
				1				1	2	23		24	47	49						0	83	3.4	87	5.1	3 Unspecified
									0	2			2	2						0	2	0.1	10	0.6	3a
								1	1				1	1	2					0	2	0.1	1	0.1	3b
				1					1		20		20	21					1	24	1.0	16	0.9	4 Unspecified	
				1					1	5		11	17	18					1	23	0.9	22	1.3	4a	
									0			1	1	1						0	1	0.0			4b
									0	1		7	8	8						0	12	0.5	4	0.2	5
1		4		1				1	6	17	11	16	44	50						0	73	3.0	39	2.3	6
									1				0	1						0	1	0.0			Variant X
5	3	17	8	19	5	2	1	12	72	160	93	1	155	409	481	37	0	10	0	47	908	37.1	620	36.0	TOTAL
									0					1	1					0	3	0.1	5	0.3	<i>S. BOYDII</i>
									0				4	4	4					0	6	0.2			Unspecified
				1					1	6	5		6	17	18					0	23	0.9	10	0.6	1
									0					0	0					0	2	0.1	1	0.1	2
									0		3		1	4	4					0	6	0.2	3	0.2	4
									0	2			4	6	6					0	7	0.3	9	0.5	5
									0					0	0					0	1	0.0			10
									0	1			2	3	3					0	3	0.1	1	0.1	12
									0				1	1	1					0	1	0.0			14
																									15
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	9	9	0	18	36	37	0	0	0	0	0	52	2.1	30	1.7	TOTAL
16	14	26	14	52	8	16	16	57	219	139	86	5	243	473	692			35		35	1432	58.4	1030	59.8	<i>S. SONNEI</i>
		1							1		1			1	2						25	1.0	21	1.2	Unknown
25	17	49	22	72	13	20	17	69	304	310	190	6	423	929	1233	37	0	45	0	82	2450		1721		TOTAL

TABLE 1
SHIGELLA SEROTYPES ISOLATED FROM HUMANS
FOURTH QUARTER, 1976

SEROTYPE	NORTHEAST													NORTHWEST													NORTH TOTAL															
	CONNECTICUT	DELAWARE	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	ILLINOIS	INDIANA	IOWA	KENTUCKY	MAINE	MARYLAND	MASSACHUSETTS	MICHIGAN	MINNESOTA	MISSOURI	NEW HAMPSHIRE	NEW JERSEY	NEW YORK - A	NEW YORK - BI	NEW YORK - C	OHIO	PENNSYLVANIA	RHODE ISLAND	VERMONT	VIRGINIA	WEST VIRGINIA	WISCONSIN	NORTHEAST TOTAL		COLORADO	IDAHO	KANSAS	MONTANA	NEBRASKA	NEVADA	NORTH DAKOTA	OREGON	SOUTH DAKOTA	UTAH	WASHINGTON	WYOMING	NORTHWEST TOTAL		
<i>S. DYSENTERIAE</i> Unspecified		1							4									3		1						9													0	0	9	
1																										0														0	0	0
2				2																						3														1	1	4
3																										0														0	0	1
4																										0													0	0	0	
TOTAL	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	14	
<i>S. FLEXNERI</i> Unspecified					17	5		1	1		2	12						22		4	3		1		1	69	36			3				1	3		4	3		44	113	
1 Unspecified																										7														7	14	
1a				7																						9														0	9	
1b																										4														2	6	
2 Unspecified								2																		4	9												10	19		
2a																										84													1	85		
2b																										1													0	1		
3 Unspecified																										5	10												8	18		
3a																										27													0	27		
3b																										23													0	23		
4 Unspecified																										3													5	8		
4a																										4													0	4		
4b																										0													0	0		
5																										0													0	0		
6																										1													6	15		
TOTAL	17	0	0	41	17	5	2	1	1	50	43	12	3	0	6	0	0	23	5	15	3	0	2	0	14	260	36	5	4	0	3	0	3	1	3	11	18	0	64	344		
<i>S. ROTTERI</i> Unspecified																									2	1	3													1	4	
1																										0														0	0	
2																										0														4	4	
4																										1														0	1	
5																										0														0	0	
10																										0														0	0	
11																										0														0	0	
TOTAL	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	9		
<i>S. SONNEI</i> Unknown					145	23	3	5	2	38	21	33	27	28				30		71	12	1	1	2		21	491	82	4	7		4	7	1	3		5	21		134	625	
TOTAL	33	1	0	189	40	8	7	3	43	71	76	40	31	0	38	0	0	101	17	28	4	1	5	0	38	774	122	10	11	0	7	8	4	4	3	16	41	0	226	1000		

TABLE 1 (Continued)
SHIGELLA SEROTYPES ISOLATED FROM HUMANS
FOURTH QUARTER, 1976

	SOUTHEAST										SOUTHWEST						OTHER				PREVIOUS QUARTER		SEROTYPE								
	ALABAMA	ARKANSAS	FLORIDA	GEORGIA	LOUISIANA	MISSISSIPPI	NORTH CAROLINA	SOUTH CAROLINA	TENNESSEE	SOUTHEAST TOTAL	ARIZONA	NEW MEXICO	OKLAHOMA	TEXAS	SOUTHWEST TOTAL	SOUTH TOTAL	ALASKA	CALIFORNIA	HAWAII	VIRGIN ISLANDS	OTHER TOTAL	TOTAL		PERCENT OF TOTAL	TOTAL	PERCENT OF TOTAL					
0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	5	7	9	0	0	0	0	0	23	1.2	33	1.3	TOTAL	S. DYSENTERIAE Unspecified				
1		1							0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0.5	1	0.0						
2									1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	2	0.1	2	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.1					
3									0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0.4	19	0.8	2	0.4				
4									1	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	3	0.3	8	0.3	3	0.3	8	0.3	3	0.3	3	0.3			
5									0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.1	4	0.1			
6									0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	1.3	54	2.2						
7									0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	1.8	58	2.4						
8									0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	2.0	86	3.5	1b	1b				
9									0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	1.6	53	2.2	2	Unspecified				
10									0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	124	6.2	200	8.2	2a	2a				
11									0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0.4	41	1.7	2b	2b				
12									0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	1.3	42	1.7	3	Unspecified				
13									0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	3.6	83	3.4	3a	3a				
14									0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	1.4	2	0.1	3b	3b				
15									0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	1.6	24	1.0	4	Unspecified				
16									0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	1.1	23	0.9	4a	4a				
17									0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.1	1	0.0	4b	4b				
18									0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2.5	12	0.5	5	5				
19									0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	2.6	73	3.0	6	6				
20									0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	667	33.4	908	37.1	TOTAL	TOTAL				
21									0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0.3	3	0.1						
22									0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.1	6	0.2	1	1				
23									0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0.5	23	0.9	2	2				
24									0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.2	2	0.1	4	4				
25									0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.2	6	0.2	5	5			
26									0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.2	7	0.3	10	10			
27									0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.1	1	0.1	11	11				
28									0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	1.3	52	2.1	TOTAL	TOTAL				
29									0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63.7	3.2	1432	58.4	S. SONNEI	S. SONNEI				
30									0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1271	63.7	1432	58.4	Unknown	Unknown				
31									0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0.5	25	1.0	TOTAL	TOTAL				
32									0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0.5	25	1.0	TOTAL	TOTAL				
33									0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0.5	25	1.0	TOTAL	TOTAL				
34									0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0.5	25	1.0	TOTAL	TOTAL				
35									0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0.5	25	1.0	TOTAL	TOTAL				
36									0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0.5	25	1.0	TOTAL	TOTAL				

STATE EPIDEMIOLOGISTS AND STATE LABORATORY DIRECTORS

The State Epidemiologists are the key to all disease surveillance activities. They are responsible for collecting, interpreting, and transmitting data and epidemiologic information from their individual states. Their contributions to this report are gratefully acknowledged. In addition, valuable contributions are made by State Laboratory Directors; we are indebted to them for their valuable support.

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*Dual assignment

9/29/77