Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

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Provisional Information on Selected Notifiable Diseases in the United States and on Deaths in Selected Cities for Week Ended June 26, 1954

The incidence of poliomyelitis for the current week increased about 19 percent over that for last week. The total of 499 cases reported this week is 33 cases less than the number (532) reported for the corresponding week of last year. In 4 States—Alabama, New York, North Carolina, and Ohio—where an unusually high incidence was reported for the last week of June 1953, the incidence for the 25th week of this year is less than a third of what it was last year. The total number of cases reported in these States for the current week is 36 as compared with a total of 118 for the corresponding week of 1953. States reporting more than 25 cases for the current week are: Texas, 99; California, 60; Florida, 51; Mississippi, 32; and Louisiana, 28.

The cumulative number of poliomyelitis cases for the year to date is 4,141 as compared with 4,051 for the corresponding period of 1953. The cumulative total for the "disease year," which began about April 1, is 2,589 as compared with 2,470 for the same period of last year.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL REPORTS

Anthrax

Dr. Milton Werrin, Veterinary Public Health Section, Philadelphia, reports on an investigation of a case of cutaneous anthrax. The patient was employed as a laboratory assistant in a plant where he took samples of wool at various stages of process, including samples of raw wool. His illness started with a single pimple on the flexar surface of his right forearm. Three days later his arm was swollen and the lesion had increased and had the appearance of a large boil. Later he felt feverish and decided to seek treatment. At a hospital the case was diagnosed clinically as anthrax. Cultures were taken but proved to be negative for the disease. Wool at the plant originates from domestic sources and from countries of the Near East, Europe, and South America. The origin of the wool which caused the infection was not determined.

Rabies in bats

Dr. Henry A. Holle, Texas Department of Health, reports 2 recoveries of rabies virus from brains of colonial bats in Texas. One agent was obtained from inadvertently pooled brain tissue comprised of one Tadarida mexicana (later found to contain Negri bodies) and one Myotis velifer (later found negative for Negri bodies) collected at Camp Bullis near San Antonio in November 1953. The second agent was obtained from a single Mexican free-tail bat, Tadarida mexicana, collected at Austin in December 1953. Identity of the agents was afforded by their neutralization with fixed-virus antirabies serum and by demonstrating Negri bodies in infected mice. These were among a total of 200 colonial, insectivorous bats taken in Howard, Bexar, Hays, Travis, and Williamson Counties and tested for rabies. The following species were included: T mexicana, 151; Myotis velifer, 42; and Pipistrellus subflavus, 7. These are the first reported recoveries of rabies virus from naturally infected colonial bats in the United States.

Psittacosis

Dr. L. M. Schuman, Illinois Department of Public Health, has given information on 37 cases of psittacosis or psittacosis-like disease reported in 1953, which apparently followed exposure to chickens. These cases occurred in 1 county in the northwestern part of the State. Similar cases continue to be reported in that area for 1954 to date. The patients had a typical respiratory illness. Most of them gave a history of prolonged cough after an initial episode of fever. In many instances chest X-ray findings showed signs of a virus type of pneumonia. These cases were listed because complement fixation tests were positive for psittacosis in titers of 1:32 or above. Additional cases have shown the same clinical features but the titers were 1:32 or less. Both direct and indirect complement fixation tests on a sample of chicken blood specimens from fowl with which most of the patients had been in contact also showed significant titers. However, no virus could be isolated from either the patients or the chickens. A more complete report will be published soon by the investigators.

Dr. H. B. Harding, Northwestern University, Chicago, reports on 4 proved cases of psittacosis which came to his attention during the past few months. Three of the patients had been in contact with parakeets, and for the fourth, contact history was unknown. In most instances, the patients had an upper respiratory infection with fever, and one patient had a dry cough. X-ray examination of all cases showed evidence of pneumonia. Complement fixation tests were positive for psittacosis in dilutions of 1:512 for 2 patients, 1:128 for 1, and 1:64 for the other.

Dr. Milton Werrin reports on an investigation of a case of psittacosis in Philadelphia. The patient became ill with fever which alternated with periods of chills. An X-ray showed that she was suffering from pneumonia. A blood sample was taken and the complement fixation test was positive for psittacosis in a dilution of 1:256. A few days after the patient became ill her 3 children became ill, but with milder symptoms. No blood samples were taken from 2, and the sample from the other was negative for psittacosis, probably because of antibiotic interference. A parakeet in their home appeared to be in good health but was destroyed after psittacosis was diagnosed. The bird was purchased locally from a store which received all of its birds from New York City.

Dr. Ralph H. Heeren, Iowa Department of Health, reports a case of psittacosis in a 45-year-old woman. The patient became ill with chills, fever, chest pain, generalized aches and pains, and nosebleed. Physical examination revealed rales in one lung. Blood specimens taken during the first and fourth weeks of illness were tested for psittacosis. The first was negative and the second was positive for psittacosis in a dilution of 1:8. The patient had obtained a parakeet from a local aviary. This bird became sick and died, and upon laboratory examination the psittacosis virus was isolated.

Dr. W. R. Giedt, Washington State Department of Health, reports 2 cases of psittacosis in different parts of the State. In one instance, a person developed the disease while caring for the parakeet of a friend during his hospitalization for a spinal disorder. The complement fixation test on a blood specimen from the patient was positive for psittacosis in a dilution of 1:32. The bird had been purchased from an aviary in another county. This aviary had been quarantined after it was found to harbor infected birds, but was released from quarantine after 11 birds were found to be negative on attempted virus isolation. The other

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patient was a clerk who cared for parakeets in a department store. The complement fixation test on the first blood specimen was negative and a second specimen was requested. The report on this specimen has not yet been received. The birds in the store were from California. One of them had been sick and died. One bird from the store was selected and sent to the laboratory where the virus was isolated.

The California Department of Public Health reports a case of psittacosis in a 62-year-old woman. The symptoms were fever, cough, and pain in left chest. Chest X-rays revealed pneumonitis with pleural effusion. The complement fixation test on the first blood specimen was positive for psittacosis in a dilution of 1:32. A specimen taken 13 days later was positive in a dilution of 1:128. The patient had been in contact with 70 parakeets. Four of these birds have been tested for the virus but the results are not yet complete.

Dr. Morris Greenberg, New York City Health Department, reports 2 cases of psittacosis in different parts of the city. Both patients became ill with fever and had a cough. In one the diagnosis was atypical pneumonia, and an X-ray showed an infiltration of the left lung base of the other. The first blood specimens obtained from the patients were negative for psittacosis. Specimens collected about a week later were positive for psittacosis. For one patient the titer was 1:64, and for the other it was 1:128. The patients were in contact with parakeets which were purchased locally from different stores. In one store the birds originated in California, and in the other store, the birds were received from South Carolina.

Dr. Greenberg also reports that a request was received to examine 9 parrots which had been picked up in the city on a suspicion that they had been smuggled into the country. Seven of these came from one dealer and one each from 2 other dealers. All but one showed the presence of psittacosis virus when examined in the laboratory. The dealer from whom the 7 birds were obtained had an additional 7 parrots and 90 parakeets. He

Continued on page 8

Table 1. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

(Numbers after diseases are category numbers of the Sixth Revision of the International Lists, 1948)

DISEASE	25th week			CUMULATIVE NUMBER						Approximate seasonal low point
				First 25 weeks			Since seasonal low week			
	Ended June 26, 1954	Ended June 27, 1953	Median 1949-53	1954	1953	Median 1949-53	1953-54	1952-53	Median 1948-49 to 1952-53	
Anthrax----------062	[1]1	-	-	12	20	20	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Botulism----------049.1	-	-	---	6	13	---	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Brucellosis (undulant fever)------044	31	44	---	761	789	---	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Diphtheria----------055	29	32	44	853	1,032	1,919	2,218	2,703	4,945	July 1
Encephalitis, infectious----------082	47	27	22	[3]730	491	424	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Hepatitis, infectious, and serum----------092,N998.5 pt.	891	660	---	[4]30,094	16,893	---	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Malaria----------110-117	20	58	---	226	460	---	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Measles----------085	20,164	10,653	10,653	571,221	381,334	427,874	607,313	412,768	457,264	Sept. 1
Meningococcal infections----------057	82	88	67	2,560	3,244	2,388	3,882	4,519	3,467	Sept. 1
Poliomyelitis----------080	499	532	408	[5]4,141	4,051	2,789	[5]2,589	2,470	1,696	Apr. 1
Psittacosis----------096.2	[6]8	-	---	299	18	---	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Rabies in man----------094	-	1	-	3	3	3	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Rocky Mountain spotted fever-----104A	9	18	19	100	114	120	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat----------050,051	1,957	1,741	914	100,125	93,822	55,604	134,759	130,410	78,810	Aug. 1
Smallpox----------084	-	-	1	-	5	12	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Trichiniasis----------128	5	6	---	138	141	---	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Tularemia----------059	16	19	20	298	273	340	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])
Typhoid fever----------040	43	76	57	[7]830	827	885	[7]421	522	482	Apr. 1
Typhus fever, endemic----------101	3	6	---	76	98	---	42	58	---	Apr. 1
Whooping cough----------056	933	684	1,244	27,346	16,311	26,644	37,103	24,168	40,908	Oct. 1
Rabies in animals----------	94	107	---	4,019	3,937	---	([2])	([2])	([2])	([2])

[1]Reported in Pennsylvania.
[2]Information not available or frequencies are too small.
[3]Deduction: New Jersey, week ended June 19, 7 cases. Addition: North Carolina, week ended June 12, 1 case.
[4]Addition: Kansas, week ended June 19, 4 cases.
[5]Deductions: Mississippi and North Carolina, week ended June 12, 1 case each.
[6]California, Iowa, New York, North Carolina, Washington, and Wisconsin, 1 case each; Pennsylvania, 2 cases.
[7]Addition: New Mexico, week ended June 19, 2 cases. Deduction: North Carolina, week ended April 3, 1 case.

SOURCE AND NATURE OF MORBIDITY DATA

These provisional data are based on reports to the Public Health Service from health departments of each State and Territory and of one possession. They give the total number of cases of certain communicable diseases reported during the week usually ended the preceding Saturday. Cases of anthrax, botulism, psittacosis, rabies in man, and smallpox are not shown in table 2, but a footnote to table 1 shows the States making the reports. In addition, when diseases of rare occurrence (cholera, dengue, plague, relapsing fever—louse borne, typhus fever—epidemic, and yellow fever) are reported, they will be noted at the end of table 1.

Symbols.—1 dash [-]: no cases reported; 3 dashes [---]: data not available.

Table 2. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, ALASKA, HAWAII, AND PUERTO RICO, FOR WEEKS ENDED JUNE 27, 1953, AND JUNE 26, 1954

(By place of occurrence. Numbers under diseases are category numbers of the Sixth Revision of the International Lists, 1948)

AREA	BRUCELLOSIS (UNDULANT FEVER) (044)		DIPHTHERIA (055)		ENCEPHALITIS, INFECTIOUS (082)		HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS, AND SERUM (092, N998.5 pt.)		MALARIA (110-117)			
									Civilian[1]		Military	
	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953
CONT. UNITED STATES	31	44	29	32	47	27	891	660	14	19	6	39
NEW ENGLAND	2	-	-	1	1	1	54	22	2	-	-	-
Maine	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	4	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Vermont	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	-	-	-	1	1	1	21	9	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Connecticut	1	-	-	-	-	-	9	7	2	-	-	-
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	1	2	4	4	12	10	235	93	-	-	1	1
New York	1	2	1	1	11	10	138	75	-	-	1	1
New Jersey	-	-	-	2	1	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	-	-	3	1	-	-	77	18	-	-	-	-
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	7	13	-	4	11	4	134	73	-	-	-	-
Ohio	-	-	-	1	-	-	19	23	-	-	-	-
Indiana	-	-	-	3	2	1	13	20	-	-	-	-
Illinois	5	8	-	-	3	1	68	13	-	-	-	-
Michigan	-	2	-	-	6	1	22	13	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	2	3	-	-	-	1	12	4	-	-	-	-
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	8	17	-	-	3	1	156	84	4	1	-	-
Minnesota	4	7	-	-	-	-	44	24	2	1	-	-
Iowa	3	9	-	-	1	-	77	23	-	-	-	-
Missouri	1	-	-	-	-	-	13	25	-	-	-	-
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	2	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	6	-	-	-	-
Kansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	4	2	-	-	-
SOUTH ATLANTIC	2	4	9	3	-	1	89	65	-	1	-	12
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	7	-	-	-	1
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Virginia	-	3	1	-	-	1	59	32	-	-	-	2
West Virginia	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	4	-	-	-	-
North Carolina	-	-	-	2	-	-	8	15	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Georgia	2	-	3	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	2
Florida	-	1	1	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	4
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	4	-	6	11	2	-	42	200	-	3	4	1
Kentucky	-	-	1	1	-	-	7	148	-	-	4	1
Tennessee	1	-	1	1	1	-	12	15	-	-	-	-
Alabama	-	-	2	3	-	-	10	16	-	2	-	-
Mississippi	3	-	2	6	1	-	13	21	-	1	-	-
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	2	6	8	6	4	10	76	40	7	9	-	3
Arkansas	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	8	-	-	-	2
Louisiana	-	-	2	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	1
Oklahoma	-	1	1	2	1	2	11	11	-	-	-	-
Texas	1	4	5	4	3	8	49	21	7	9	-	-
MOUNTAIN	2	-	-	2	-	-	31	24	-	1	-	-
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	-	-	-	1	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Colorado	1	-	-	-	-	-	12	8	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
Arizona	-	-	-	1	-	-	9	7	-	-	-	-
Utah	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PACIFIC	3	2	2	1	14	-	74	59	1	4	1	22
Washington	-	-	2	-	-	-	15	10	-	-	1	2
Oregon	2	-	-	1	1	-	17	24	-	-	-	-
California	1	2	-	-	13	-	42	25	1	4	-	20
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	9	3
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-

[1]Includes cases not specified as civilian or military.

Table 2. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, ALASKA, HAWAII, AND PUERTO RICO, FOR WEEKS ENDED JUNE 27, 1953, AND JUNE 26, 1954—Continued

(By place of occurrence. Numbers under diseases are category numbers of the Sixth Revision of the International Lists, 1948)

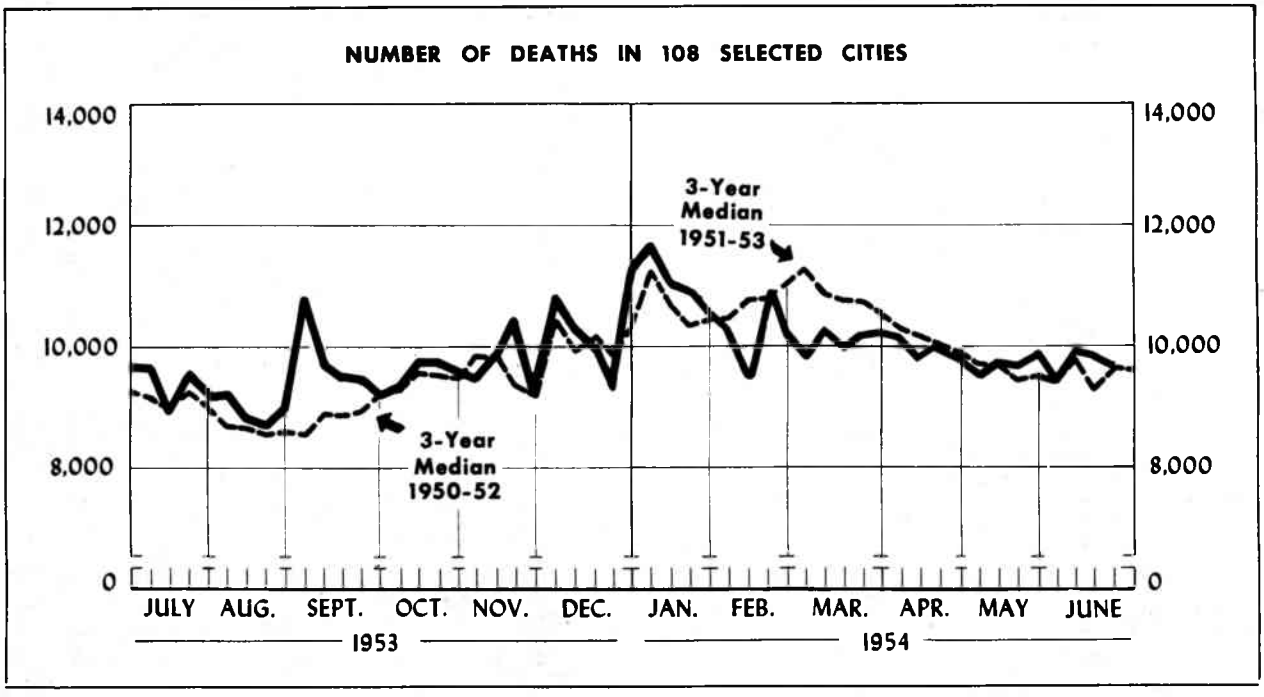
AREA	MEASLES (085)		MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS (057)		POLIOMYELITIS (080) Total[2]		Paralytic (080.0,080.1)		Nonparalytic (080.2)		ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER (104A)	
	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953
CONT. UNITED STATES	20,164	10,653	82	88	499	532	194	140	163	168	9	18
NEW ENGLAND	1,661	148	6	4	15	15	3	2	5	6	-	-
Maine	131	54	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	13	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	115	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Massachusetts	1,033	49	3	2	5	3	1	1	1	-	-	-
Rhode Island	149	2	-	-	1	2	-	1	1	1	-	-
Connecticut	220	41	-	2	8	6	2	-	2	5	-	-
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	6,105	864	14	13	21	46	8	4	2	8	2	4
New York	3,130	448	4	5	11	28	6	4	1	7	1	3
New Jersey	1,629	73	7	3	4	6	2	-	1	1	-	-
Pennsylvania	1,346	343	3	5	6	12	-	-	-	-	1	1
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	4,857	2,699	19	13	52	61	17	14	22	11	-	2
Ohio	903	291	5	3	6	21	2	4	-	4	-	-
Indiana	729	275	2	2	8	7	3	-	2	-	-	1
Illinois	1,533	628	2	4	9	18	2	4	5	3	-	1
Michigan	1,216	718	8	2	23	11	9	6	12	4	-	-
Wisconsin	476	787	2	2	6	4	1	-	3	-	-	-
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	563	598	12	6	30	45	10	10	9	15	-	-
Minnesota	74	87	1	3	4	13	-	4	2	4	-	-
Iowa	293	248	3	-	5	1	1	1	3	-	-	-
Missouri	60	100	-	2	3	17	-	4	2	8	-	-
North Dakota	69	20	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
South Dakota	11	6	2	-	2	3	1	-	-	3	-	-
Nebraska	42	34	2	1	10	1	6	1	1	-	-	-
Kansas	14	103	3	-	5	10	2	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH ATLANTIC	1,562	579	7	15	86	76	28	29	19	19	5	8
Delaware	46	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland	144	83	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-
District of Columbia	38	12	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	585	145	1	2	1	5	1	2	-	3	-	1
West Virginia	221	124	1	-	2	8	1	3	-	4	-	-
North Carolina	161	75	2	3	8	32	2	17	2	6	1	5
South Carolina	20	65	1	1	9	2	2	1	2	1	-	2
Georgia	184	28	-	2	14	17	4	2	-	2	2	-
Florida	163	42	2	4	51	9	17	3	15	3	-	-
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	522	192	8	12	53	95	13	30	11	24	1	-
Kentucky	132	42	4	-	4	12	3	3	1	3	1	-
Tennessee	252	36	2	4	6	19	1	5	-	6	-	-
Alabama	99	22	2	7	11	37	-	22	-	15	-	-
Mississippi	39	92	-	1	32	27	9	-	10	-	-	-
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	1,358	2,215	10	6	151	122	71	24	60	51	-	-
Arkansas	56	[3]495	-	1	10	10	7	4	3	4	-	-
Louisiana	16	76	5	2	28	29	11	8	17	21	-	-
Oklahoma	100	117	2	2	14	20	7	3	1	3	-	-
Texas	1,186	1,527	3	1	99	63	46	9	39	23	-	-
MOUNTAIN	610	640	1	7	19	11	6	-	4	1	1	3
Montana	207	45	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	15	71	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Wyoming	9	19	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	1	1	1
Colorado	47	173	-	2	6	2	3	-	2	-	-	-
New Mexico	66	95	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	137	122	-	1	5	3	3	-	2	-	-	-
Utah	102	112	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Nevada	27	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PACIFIC	2,926	2,718	5	12	72	61	38	27	31	33	-	1
Washington	458	312	-	1	5	1	3	-	1	-	-	-
Oregon	144	214	1	-	7	1	5	-	1	1	-	1
California	2,324	2,192	4	11	60	59	30	27	29	32	-	-
Alaska	7	22	-	-	2	3	1	-	1	-	-	-
Hawaii	6	1	-	-	11	1	6	1	5	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	87	59	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[2]Includes cases not specified by type, category number (080.3).
[3]Includes 420 delayed cases for May and June.

Table 2. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, ALASKA, HAWAII, AND PUERTO RICO, FOR WEEKS ENDED JUNE 27, 1953, AND JUNE 26, 1954—Continued

(By place of occurrence. Numbers under diseases are category numbers of the Sixth Revision of the International Lists, 1948)

AREA	SCARLET FEVER AND STREPTOCOCCAL SORE THROAT (050,051)		TRICHINIASIS (128)	TULAREMIA (059)		TYPHOID FEVER (040)		TYPHUS FEVER, ENDEMIC (101)	WHOOPING COUGH (056)		RABIES IN ANIMALS	
	1954	1953	1954	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1954	1953	1954	1953
CONT. UNITED STATES	1,957	1,741	5	16	19	43	76	3	933	684	94	107
NEW ENGLAND	113	101	2	-	-	1	1	-	54	55	-	-
Maine	4	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
New Hampshire	8	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Vermont	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Massachusetts	66	41	2	-	-	1	1	-	25	30	-	-
Rhode Island	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	-
Connecticut	28	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	9	-	-
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	162	230	-	-	-	3	9	-	157	191	6	6
New York	117	176	-	-	-	-	1	-	91	129	6	6
New Jersey	16	36	-	-	-	-	1	-	31	31	-	-
Pennsylvania	29	18	-	-	-	3	7	-	35	31	-	-
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	220	184	-	-	1	2	8	-	143	72	26	19
Ohio	46	43	-	-	-	1	3	-	28	20	6	3
Indiana	17	16	-	-	-	-	1	-	13	15	13	8
Illinois	36	39	-	-	-	1	2	-	17	1	4	5
Michigan	73	56	-	-	1	-	2	-	73	26	2	3
Wisconsin	48	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	10	1	-
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	48	50	-	-	2	2	8	-	33	20	15	16
Minnesota	20	15	-	-	-	-	3	-	8	5	3	1
Iowa	5	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	7	4	6	3
Missouri	1	9	-	-	2	1	3	-	10	9	5	5
North Dakota	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
South Dakota	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Nebraska	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
Kansas	5	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	8	2	-	-
SOUTH ATLANTIC	150	131	-	-	-	4	14	1	112	52	15	21
Delaware	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland	14	22	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	7	-	-
District of Columbia	4	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	7	-	-
Virginia	59	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	8	2	6
West Virginia	20	6	-	-	-	1	3	-	22	9	5	6
North Carolina	30	15	-	-	-	1	2	-	16	11	1	2
South Carolina	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	4	4	2
Georgia	16	4	-	-	-	1	2	1	20	-	1	5
Florida	5	6	-	-	-	-	4	-	13	6	2	-
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	69	24	-	3	1	13	12	-	90	23	9	28
Kentucky	21	8	-	-	-	4	4	-	53	13	3	4
Tennessee	38	9	-	1	-	4	1	-	21	10	1	5
Alabama	6	6	-	-	1	2	4	-	10	-	3	17
Mississippi	4	1	-	2	-	3	3	-	6	-	2	2
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	648	629	-	13	8	15	17	2	140	143	23	17
Arkansas	51	27	-	2	3	2	4	-	14	2	5	-
Louisiana	9	1	-	4	-	6	1	-	5	2	-	-
Oklahoma	17	6	-	2	1	-	4	-	2	10	-	-
Texas	571	595	-	5	4	7	8	2	119	129	18	17
MOUNTAIN	340	158	-	-	2	-	3	-	33	28	-	-
Montana	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	-
Idaho	8	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Wyoming	1	82	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Colorado	91	23	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
New Mexico	3	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	6	-	-
Arizona	222	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	14	-	-
Utah	11	23	-	-	2	-	-	-	13	-	-	-
Nevada	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
PACIFIC	207	234	3	-	5	3	4	-	171	100	-	-
Washington	19	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	17	-	-
Oregon	31	19	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	34	-	-
California	157	190	3	-	5	2	4	-	138	49	-	-
Alaska	2	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	27	5	1	3



The chart shows the number of deaths reported for 108 major cities of the United States by week for the current year, and, for comparison, the median of the number of deaths reported for the corresponding weeks of the 3 previous calendar years. (The median is the central one of the three values arranged in order of magnitude.) If a report is not received from a city in time to be included in the total for the current week, an estimate is made to maintain comparability for graphic presentation.

The figures reported represent the number of death certificates received in the vital statistics offices during the week indicated, for deaths occurring in that city. Figures compiled in this way, by week of receipt, usually approximate closely the number of deaths occurring during the week. However, differences are to be expected because of variations in the interval between death and receipt of the certificate.

While week-to-week changes in the total number of deaths reported for all major cities generally represent a change in mortality conditions, this may not be true for variations in weekly figures for each city. For example, in a city where 50 deaths are the weekly average, the number of deaths occurring in a week may be expected to vary by chance alone from 36 to 64 ($d \pm 2\sqrt{d}$, where d represents the average number of deaths per week).

The number of deaths in cities of the same size may also differ because of variations in the age, race, and sex composition of their populations, and because some cities are hospital centers serving the surrounding areas. Changes from year to year in the number of deaths may be due in part to population increases or decreases.

Table 3. DEATHS IN SELECTED CITIES BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION

(By place of occurrence, and week of filing certificate. Exclusive of fetal deaths)

AREA	25th week ended June 26, 1954	24th week ended June 19, 1954	25th week median 1951-53	Percent change, median to current week	CUMULATIVE NUMBER FOR FIRST 25 WEEKS		
					1954	1953	Percent change
TOTAL: 107 REPORTING CITIES---------	9,363	9,528	9,250	+1.2	242,364	253,261	-4.3
New England----------(14 cities)	669	657	633	+5.7	16,986	17,446	-2.6
Middle Atlantic----------(17 cities)	2,767	2,847	2,902	-4.7	74,635	78,178	-4.5
East North Central----------(18 cities)	2,206	2,356	2,035	+8.4	55,822	57,968	-3.7
West North Central----------(9 cities)	763	773	737	+3.5	18,542	20,314	-8.7
South Atlantic----------(9 cities)	684	706	718	-4.7	19,306	20,279	-4.8
East South Central----------(8 cities)	417	399	473	-11.8	11,582	12,188	-5.0
West South Central----------(13 cities)	734	787	735	-0.1	19,210	20,055	-4.2
Mountain----------(8 cities)	215	236	212	+1.4	5,798	6,368	-9.0
Pacific----------(11 cities)	908	767	732	+24.0	20,483	20,465	+0.1

Table 4. DEATHS IN SELECTED CITIES FOR WEEK ENDED JUNE 26, 1954

(By place of occurrence, and week of filing certificate. Exclusive of fetal deaths)

CITY	25th week ended June 26, 1954	24th week ended June 19, 1954	CUMULATIVE NUMBER FOR FIRST 25 WEEKS	
			1954	1953
NEW ENGLAND				
Boston	232	227	5,681	5,890
Bridgeport	29	40	899	842
Cambridge	33	29	735	727
Fall River	32	21	734	728
Hartford	47	54	1,159	1,167
Lowell	24	30	726	664
Lynn	20	25	547	565
New Bedford	30	19	572	611
New Haven	39	31	1,125	1,126
Providence	48	55	1,532	1,558
Somerville	21	7	373	396
Springfield, Mass.	36	42	1,001	1,021
Waterbury	24	22	632	680
Worcester	54	55	1,270	1,471
MIDDLE ATLANTIC				
Albany	40	52	1,135	1,158
Allentown	(28)	(36)	(845)	---
Buffalo	108	134	3,524	3,703
Camden	51	25	935	903
Elizabeth	20	43	686	752
Erie	44	43	869	871
Jersey City	49	75	1,798	1,788
Newark, N. J.	59	109	2,489	2,717
New York City	1,454	1,378	39,300	41,285
Paterson	37	42	980	995
Philadelphia	511	511	11,849	12,409
Pittsburgh	138	170	4,101	4,451
Reading	(26)	(15)	(520)	---
Rochester, N. Y.	80	93	2,362	2,436
Schenectady	39	22	606	622
Scranton	(25)	(37)	(872)	---
Syracuse	53	41	1,384	1,354
Trenton	34	56	1,161	1,246
Utica	25	30	774	807
Yonkers	25	23	682	681
EAST NORTH CENTRAL				
Akron	45	49	1,413	1,503
Canton	25	25	732	714
Chicago	810	853	18,693	19,420
Cincinnati	139	142	3,510	3,739
Cleveland	195	217	5,127	5,338
Columbus	105	123	2,587	2,693
Dayton	45	63	1,608	1,606
Detroit	294	310	7,901	8,178
Evansville	31	32	779	862
Flint	44	28	962	955
Fort Wayne	25	34	658	759
Gary	(26)	(27)	(620)	---
Grand Rapids	41	32	1,007	1,004
Indianapolis	109	118	2,851	2,896
Milwaukee	122	130	3,136	3,166
Peoria	27	30	766	792
South Bend	27	24	594	612
Toledo	72	97	2,256	2,361
Youngstown	50	49	1,242	1,370
WEST NORTH CENTRAL				
Des Moines	58	64	1,240	1,266
Duluth	23	28	664	673
Kansas City, Kans.	33	26	810	867
Kansas City, Mo.	133	113	2,896	3,253
Minneapolis	107	135	2,950	3,344
Omaha	66	60	1,524	1,734
WEST NORTH CENTRAL—Con.				
St. Louis	227	257	5,769	6,449
St. Paul	69	57	1,663	1,649
Wichita	47	33	1,026	1,079
SOUTH ATLANTIC				
Atlanta	98	98	2,618	2,701
Baltimore	184	211	5,502	5,946
Charlotte	22	16	764	737
Jacksonville	(35)	(52)	(1,238)	---
Miami	47	50	1,655	1,562
Norfolk	25	25	749	818
Richmond	63	64	1,600	1,655
Savannah	(23)	(30)	---	---
Tampa	45	54	1,386	1,427
Washington, D. C.	169	168	4,214	4,584
Wilmington, Del.	31	20	818	849
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL				
Birmingham	75	65	1,907	1,832
Chattanooga	45	34	1,110	1,207
Knoxville	32	29	849	842
Louisville	123	99	2,706	2,761
Memphis	66	98	2,359	2,680
Mobile	25	20	777	808
Montgomery	14	10	633	702
Nashville	37	44	1,241	1,356
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL				
Austin	20	32	626	651
Baton Rouge	25	22	553	363
Corpus Christi	15	16	407	456
Dallas	101	102	2,437	2,429
El Paso	28	33	696	742
Fort Worth	55	49	1,326	1,496
Houston	111	127	3,073	3,156
Little Rock	45	34	1,010	1,113
New Orleans	147	145	3,705	4,078
Oklahoma City	55	71	1,449	1,425
San Antonio	65	85	1,940	2,122
Shreveport	31	34	930	1,051
Tulsa	36	37	1,058	973
MOUNTAIN				
Albuquerque	31	27	661	684
Colorado Springs	9	15	312	344
Denver	100	118	2,602	2,836
Ogden	7	15	257	306
Phoenix	14	11	542	594
Pueblo	12	11	324	348
Salt Lake City	38	34	1,000	1,121
Tucson	4	5	100	135
PACIFIC				
Berkeley	12	19	444	443
Long Beach	48	40	1,241	1,210
Los Angeles	---	(410)	---	(11,460)
Oakland	90	75	2,387	2,474
Pasadena	38	33	847	887
Portland, Oreg.	211	95	2,746	2,588
Sacramento	64	52	1,190	1,220
San Diego	73	81	1,859	1,828
San Francisco	189	196	4,685	4,951
Seattle	112	103	3,071	2,948
Spokane	45	40	1,137	1,057
Tacoma	26	33	876	859
Honolulu	(27)	(37)	(855)	(801)

Symbols.—parentheses [( )]: data not included in table 3; 3 dashes [---]: data not available.

requested the health department to remove and destroy all these birds. Prior to the destruction, blood was obtained from 6 parakeets and pooled. This was examined by the complement fixation test and was positive for psittacosis in a dilution of no higher than 1:4. The dealer stated that the parakeets were part of shipments received from California and Michigan. These parrots and parakeets have no relation to the 2 human cases reported above, and no connection with the companies that supplied the birds associated with the 2 human cases.

Dr. A. J. Chesley, Minnesota Department of Health, reports the isolation of psittacosis virus from a parakeet purchased at a department store in the State. On investigation it was learned that the exclusive source of birds for the store was a bird company in Chicago. No human cases associated with this bird have been reported. A human case has, however, been reported in a person who purchased another parakeet at the department store. The patient developed fever, persistent cough, and pneumonic process in the lung. The complement fixation test was positive for psittacosis in a dilution of 1:128. The parakeet involved was not ill but was killed and sent to the laboratory where isolation of the virus is being attempted. The laboratory report has not yet been received.

Histoplasmosis

Dr. Mason Romaine, Virginia Department of Health, reports a case of histoplasmosis in an infant. Illness began with an upper respiratory infection, nasal congestion, intermittent fever, and cough. Medical advice was not sought until 4 weeks later when swelling in the abdomen was noted. The physician suggested the possibility of pneumonia and gave penicillin, but no improvement was noted. Three days after admission to a hospital the baby died and an autopsy was refused. Marrow slides from this patient were sent to the laboratory for study. Numerous organisms were found in the monocytic cells which were indistinguishable from Histoplasma capsulatum.

Meningoencephalitis

The California Department of Public Health reports that during the past month at least 6 cases of an illness characterized by sudden onset of fever, chills, sweating, headache, and frequent back and neck pains have been observed in one county. The clinical picture observed was that of a mild meningoencephalitis, and no apparent etiology was determined. Serologic tests for 4 patients were negative for western equine and St. Louis encephalitis and for mumps. Tests on the other 2 are not yet complete.

Salmonellosis

Dr. Roy F. Feemster, Massachusetts Department of Public Health, has reported an outbreak of salmonellosis in which the investigation indicated watermelon as the vehicle of infection. Early in June, the only physician in a town of about 2,500 inhabitants reported 16 cases of gastro-enteritis. The cases occurred in 6 geographically separated families. The only food from a common source eaten by those made ill was watermelon, which had been purchased from a supermarket in the town. Two persons, in the families, who did not eat melon were not ill. The watermelon had been cut and wrapped in cellophane. No illness was found among employees of the market and their stool specimens so far have not yielded intestinal pathogenic organisms. There was no unusual amount of gastro-enteritis in other nearby areas, although the market had sold 100-200 melons during the week. Laboratory findings revealed that 7 persons in 3 families had a Salmonella organism in their stools, 4 of which have been typed as S. sendae-miami. Samples of the watermelon eaten by 2 families yielded the same type of organism, and the shelf in the market on which the cellophane and the knife used to cut the melons were kept, was also found to be contaminated by S. sendae-miami. The original source of infection has not yet been determined.

Dr. A. L. Marshall, Indiana Department of Health, has reported a case of salmonellosis in a family of 7 in which the mother was shown to carry Salmonella newport. Diagnosis was based on clinical symptoms in the patient.

Gastro-enteritis

Four outbreaks of gastro-enteritis were reported, one each in 3 States and 1 city. In New York City, 32 persons who attended a wedding reception became ill 8 to 22 hours after eating. Thirty-one of the 32 patients ate both roast turkey and cream cake. Laboratory reports were negative. A family outbreak of 5 cases occurred in Maine in which freshly baked blueberry cake was considered to be the probable vehicle of infection. A hemolytic staphylococcus was found in the cake. In Illinois, 3 cases of gastro-enteritis followed the eating of ham sandwiches in a tavern. Large numbers of Staphylococcus albus were found in samples of the ham. The cook who prepared the ham had a partially healed cut on the hand. In California, 30 persons became ill following a PTA dinner at school. The members prepared the turkey and the meat loaf in their homes. Several had colds and one had diarrhea, etiology unknown. Nonpigmented gram positive staphylococci were found in samples of dressing, turkey, and gravy.

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