

Morbidity and Mortality

Weekly
Report



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Public Health Service

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Provisional Information on Selected Notifiable Diseases in the United States and on Deaths in Selected Cities for Week Ended August 14, 1954

An increase of about 18 percent in the incidence of poliomyelitis was reported for the current week over that for last week. Increases were reported in all sections of the country with no State reporting an unusual rise in the incidence for this season of the year. In California, where large numbers of cases have been reported for several weeks, there was little change in incidence over the previous week. However, Los Angeles County reported 105 cases as compared with 84 for the week ended July 31. In Los Angeles city, the incidence rose sharply during a 2-week period ended July 31, and is higher at this time than in any year since 1948. For a 5-month period ended July 31, a total of 204 cases was reported in the city as compared with 290 and 165 cases, respectively, for corresponding periods of 1948 and 1953.

The cumulative totals of poliomyelitis cases for both the calendar and the "disease year" are below those for 1953, 1952, and 1949. The cumulative total for the present calendar year is 12,699; in 1953 it was 13,704; in 1952, 16,329; in 1951, 8,354; in 1950, 8,733; and in 1949, 13,870. "Disease year" totals are 11,148, 12,123, 15,074, 7,056, 7,478, and 12,865, respectively, for these same years. The present calendar year total is below the 5-year median (13,704) but 4.1 percent over the average of the past 5 years. The "disease year" total is also below the 5-year median (12,123), but is only 2.1 percent above the average for the preceding 5 years.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL REPORTS

Psittacosis

Dr. Mason Romaine, Virginia Department of Health, reports a case of psittacosis. Blood specimens obtained from the patient were positive for psittacosis in a dilution of 1:32. A parakeet had been given to the patient about 2 weeks prior to the onset of her illness. At first the bird beat itself against the cage, and later it appeared sick and died 6 days after the owner developed symptoms. The bird was obtained from a local breeder who has from 500 to 600 psittacine birds. The breeder denied any illness among the birds, and no other deaths have been reported.

The California Department of Public Health reports a case of psittacosis in a 50-year-old woman. A blood specimen taken 2 weeks after the onset was positive for psittacosis in a dilution of 1:16; 3 weeks later the titer was 1:64. The patient owns 5 parakeets which she has had for several years. Although she said that none of the birds had been sick, a physician states that 1 of the birds was sick. No laboratory tests were made of the birds.

Diarrhea of the newborn

The New York State Department of Health gives preliminary information on an outbreak of diarrhea of the newborn in a hospital. Thirty-five cases, with 7 deaths, were reported between June 15 and August 4. The incubation period was from 3 to 5 days. The etiology has not as yet been determined.

Infectious hepatitis

Dr. M. H. Mires, Vermont Department of Health, reports an outbreak of infectious hepatitis in an institution. A total of 14 cases was reported during July among the 520 inhabitants.

An investigation revealed that the spread of the disease was probably by both person-to-person contact and the fecal-oral route. Gamma globulin was given to immediate contacts and no further cases have been reported.

Leptospirosis

Dr. F. H. Wentworth, Ohio Department of Health, reports a case of leptospirosis in a 31-year-old man. The patient vomited for about 5 hours on the first day of his illness. He had severe headaches, muscle pains, anorexia, and nausea for 6 days prior to admission to a hospital. Bowel movement was normal but he had occasional dark red urine. On admission to the hospital there were no abnormal reflexes. Two days later the patient complained of stiffness in the back, and the reflexes in both the arms and legs became hyperactive. The agglutination test on blood specimens taken at the time of admission, and again about 3 weeks later, showed a rise in positive titer from 1:56 to 1:256 for L. ponomae and from 1:1048 to 1:4000 for L. icterohaemorrhagica.

Shigellosis

Dr. L. M. Schuman, Illinois Department of Public Health, reports an outbreak of 150 cases of shigellosis in an institution in the central part of the State. Most of the cases occurred within a period of 2 or 3 days and the incubation period was not determined. Shigella sonnei were isolated from stool specimens of 20 patients. Thirteen additional cultures are undetermined. All cases occurred in wards which received food from the central kitchen. It is presumed that the source of infection was an unknown carrier among the food handlers in this kitchen.

Typhoid fever

Dr. E. A. Belden, Missouri Department of Health and Welfare, reports a localized family outbreak of typhoid fever involving 3 households. A study of the records revealed that many cases of typhoid fever have occurred in the family and that a grandmother, aged 70, seems to have been associated with all of them. Stool cultures revealed that a granddaughter as well as the grandmother was a carrier. Salmonella typhosa was isolated from stool specimens of the 2 carriers. The same organism was isolated from stool specimens of 4 patients.

Salmonellosis

Dr. L. M. Schuman reports an outbreak of salmonellosis among 450 persons who attended a church supper in Illinois. Of these, an estimate of 90 became ill with cramps and diarrhea from 20 to 48 hours later. Food was served throughout the afternoon, from 1:30 to 6:30 p.m. The menu was highly diversified and no single item of food could be incriminated. Investigation of food handling procedures removed certain items from suspicion, i.e., pies which were provided by a number of individuals, no one of whom supplied enough of the item to account for the number who became ill. The meat, however, was provided by a local restaurateur and was roasted by him. Cooking was completed in less than 24 hours before being served and was kept in the restaurant refrigerator overnight. The next morning the meat was transferred to the church kitchen and the roasts were sliced one at a time. The meat was served with hot gravy. No stool

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specimens could be collected but a specimen of the roast yielded Salmonella bredeney. Some of the unsliced roasts were sold and eaten without any ill effects. It is believed that infection was transmitted by a carrier during the handling at the church.

Gastro-enteritis

Dr. Roy F. Feemster, Massachusetts Department of Public Health, reports an outbreak of gastro-enteritis among 150 persons in a hotel. Of these, about 50 became ill with nausea, vomiting, abdominal cramps, diarrhea, prostration, and chills from 1½ to 6½ hours after eating roast beef. No specimens of the beef were received for laboratory examination. Stool specimens of 2 food handlers and 2 of the patients were negative for pathogens.

The Los Angeles City Health Department reports 2 outbreaks of gastro-enteritis. The first involved 28 of about 200 persons who were served food between 2:30 and 9:00 p.m. The patients became ill with cramps and diarrhea from 8 to 19½ hours after eating beef or turkey dinners. Both meats were cooked the

previous day and refrigerated overnight. Food specimens were collected and enterococci were found in both the beef and the turkey meat. The source of infection was not found. The second outbreak was among 113 persons who ate in a restaurant. Of these, 44 became ill with nausea, cramps, and mild diarrhea from 12 to 24 hours later. Vomiting was absent in all but one. The suspected vehicle of infection was beef ribs, but laboratory examination of a specimen revealed no pathogens.

Dr. H. T. Fuerst, New York City Health Department, reports an outbreak of gastro-enteritis among approximately 400 persons who attended a wedding party. Of 104 persons interviewed, 46 became ill about 5 hours after eating custard cakes. The cakes had been prepared at a local bakery. The exact time was not determined but it was estimated that they remained unrefrigerated for at least 8 hours. Although stool cultures were found to be negative, hemolytic Staphylococcus aureus was found in a custard cake.

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	32d week			CUMULATIVE NUMBER						Approximate seasonal low point
	Ended Aug. 14, 1954	Ended Aug. 15, 1953	Median 1949-53	First 32 weeks			Since seasonal low week			
				1954	1953	Median 1949-53	1953-54	1952-53	Median 1948-49 to 1952-53	
Anthrax-----062	1	2	-	14	22	29	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Botulism-----049.1	2	1	---	8	14	---	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Brucellosis (undulant fever)-----044	37	61	---	1,032	1,116	---	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Diphtheria-----055	19	31	52	1,039	1,226	2,235	167	174	265	July 1
Encephalitis, infectious-----082	31	29	29	969	657	609	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Hepatitis, infectious, and serum-----092,N998.5 pt.	760	515	---	35,523	20,676	---	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Malaria-----110-117	18	63	---	409	900	---	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Measles-----085	2,374	1,419	1,305	624,406	408,730	465,349	660,498	440,164	494,739	Sept. 1
Meningococcal infections-----057	59	62	48	2,918	3,659	2,816	4,240	4,934	3,895	Sept. 1
Poliomyelitis-----080	1,905	1,994	1,994	*12,699	13,704	13,704	*11,148	12,123	12,123	Apr. 1
Psittacosis-----096.2	14	-	---	377	35	---	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rabies in man-----094	-	-	-	4	3	3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rocky Mountain spotted fever-----104A	23	10	19	208	219	246	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat-----050,051	1,338	968	257	110,506	101,685	57,666	2,765	2,078	652	Aug. 1
Smallpox-----084	-	-	-	-	5	13	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Trichiniasis-----128	4	2	---	171	264	---	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Tularemia-----059	10	9	15	377	349	429	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Typhoid fever-----040	83	60	63	1,269	1,319	1,405	860	1,014	1,002	Apr. 1
Typhus fever, endemic-----101	5	4	---	122	162	---	88	122	---	Apr. 1
Whooping cough-----056	1,276	829	1,167	35,488	21,668	36,710	45,245	29,525	46,743	Oct. 1
Rabies in animals-----	99	177	---	4,740	4,815	---	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)

¹Reported in Pennsylvania.

²Information not available or frequencies are too small.

³Reported in Colorado.

⁴Deductions: Georgia, week ended March 20, 1 case; Colorado, weeks ended July 31 and August 7, 1 case each.

⁵Illinois, 9 cases; Washington, 3; California, 2.

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.

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Table 2. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, ALASKA, HAWAII, AND PUERTO RICO, FOR WEEKS ENDED AUGUST 15, 1953, AND AUGUST 14, 1954—Continued

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

AREA	MEASLES (085)		MENINGO- COCCAL INFECTIONS (057)		POLIOMYELITIS (080)						ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER (104A)	
					Total ²		Paralytic (080.0,080.1)		Nonparalytic (080.2)			
	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953
CONT. UNITED STATES-----	2,374	1,419	59	62	1,905	1,994	696	596	626	589	23	10
NEW ENGLAND-----	264	46	3	6	72	80	20	41	27	25	-	-
Maine-----	12	9	1	1	6	23	2	15	3	6	-	-
New Hampshire-----	10	-	-	1	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont-----	8	2	-	-	2	5	2	5	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts-----	166	9	2	1	39	22	10	11	13	8	-	-
Rhode Island-----	29	2	-	-	1	10	-	7	1	3	-	-
Connecticut-----	39	24	-	3	17	15	6	3	10	8	-	-
MIDDLE ATLANTIC-----	658	163	7	7	183	279	47	64	35	47	3	2
New York-----	330	103	3	5	87	169	25	39	20	30	1	-
New Jersey-----	220	19	2	-	39	47	22	25	15	17	1	1
Pennsylvania-----	108	41	2	2	57	63	-	-	-	-	1	1
EAST NORTH CENTRAL-----	439	238	10	8	408	556	163	154	105	152	2	-
Ohio-----	62	21	3	4	108	166	29	39	18	28	2	-
Indiana-----	41	18	1	2	49	40	20	-	8	-	-	-
Illinois-----	118	57	3	1	96	161	47	58	22	51	-	-
Michigan-----	101	59	3	1	118	148	56	57	49	73	-	-
Wisconsin-----	117	83	-	-	37	41	11	-	8	-	-	-
WEST NORTH CENTRAL-----	83	50	4	4	257	340	84	78	91	67	-	1
Minnesota-----	12	7	3	2	52	172	25	47	13	26	-	-
Iowa-----	40	36	-	1	78	49	19	15	42	22	-	-
Missouri-----	2	1	-	1	49	54	24	12	13	8	-	-
North Dakota-----	23	-	1	-	6	14	1	1	3	4	-	1
South Dakota-----	4	1	-	-	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska-----	-	1	-	-	23	13	11	3	8	7	-	-
Kansas-----	2	4	-	-	45	32	4	-	12	-	-	-
SOUTH ATLANTIC-----	171	77	8	8	288	233	114	83	116	102	11	7
Delaware-----	6	8	1	-	4	2	3	-	1	-	-	-
Maryland-----	12	4	-	-	8	26	7	17	1	9	2	4
District of Columbia-----	4	4	-	1	4	5	2	3	2	1	-	-
Virginia-----	49	20	1	5	39	52	20	14	17	33	1	3
West Virginia-----	44	8	1	-	22	38	11	22	8	10	1	-
North Carolina-----	4	13	5	-	69	55	22	11	38	30	3	-
South Carolina-----	9	2	-	1	22	8	7	3	12	3	1	-
Georgia-----	18	2	-	-	57	13	22	4	8	2	2	-
Florida-----	25	16	-	1	63	34	20	9	29	14	1	-
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL-----	63	46	11	10	133	99	41	27	40	33	5	-
Kentucky-----	9	31	3	2	33	21	19	5	11	8	1	-
Tennessee-----	30	14	6	3	43	38	5	13	9	15	4	-
Alabama-----	14	-	1	4	17	19	11	9	6	10	-	-
Mississippi-----	10	1	1	1	40	21	6	-	14	-	-	-
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL-----	216	265	12	12	230	140	80	45	80	46	1	-
Arkansas-----	10	2	4	-	16	19	6	13	3	4	-	-
Louisiana-----	2	6	1	-	18	11	7	5	11	6	-	-
Oklahoma-----	13	10	1	1	37	40	6	12	6	1	1	-
Texas-----	191	247	6	11	159	70	61	15	60	35	-	-
MOUNTAIN-----	115	104	-	2	99	74	23	20	33	25	1	-
Montana-----	12	10	-	2	4	10	2	7	1	2	-	-
Idaho-----	2	23	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming-----	3	-	-	-	24	1	5	-	5	-	1	-
Colorado-----	15	12	-	-	26	8	9	3	14	5	-	-
New Mexico-----	33	13	-	-	12	4	4	-	6	-	-	-
Arizona-----	41	10	-	-	15	43	3	10	7	18	-	-
Utah-----	9	24	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada-----	-	12	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PACIFIC-----	365	430	4	5	235	193	124	84	99	92	-	-
Washington-----	62	49	1	1	26	13	10	-	10	-	-	-
Oregon-----	28	50	2	-	12	10	4	4	6	5	-	-
California-----	275	331	1	4	197	170	110	80	83	87	-	-
Alaska-----	40	122	-	2	24	2	10	2	11	-	-	-
Hawaii-----	6	11	-	1	5	1	4	-	1	1	-	-
Puerto Rico-----	85	17	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

²Includes cases not specified by type, category number (080.3).

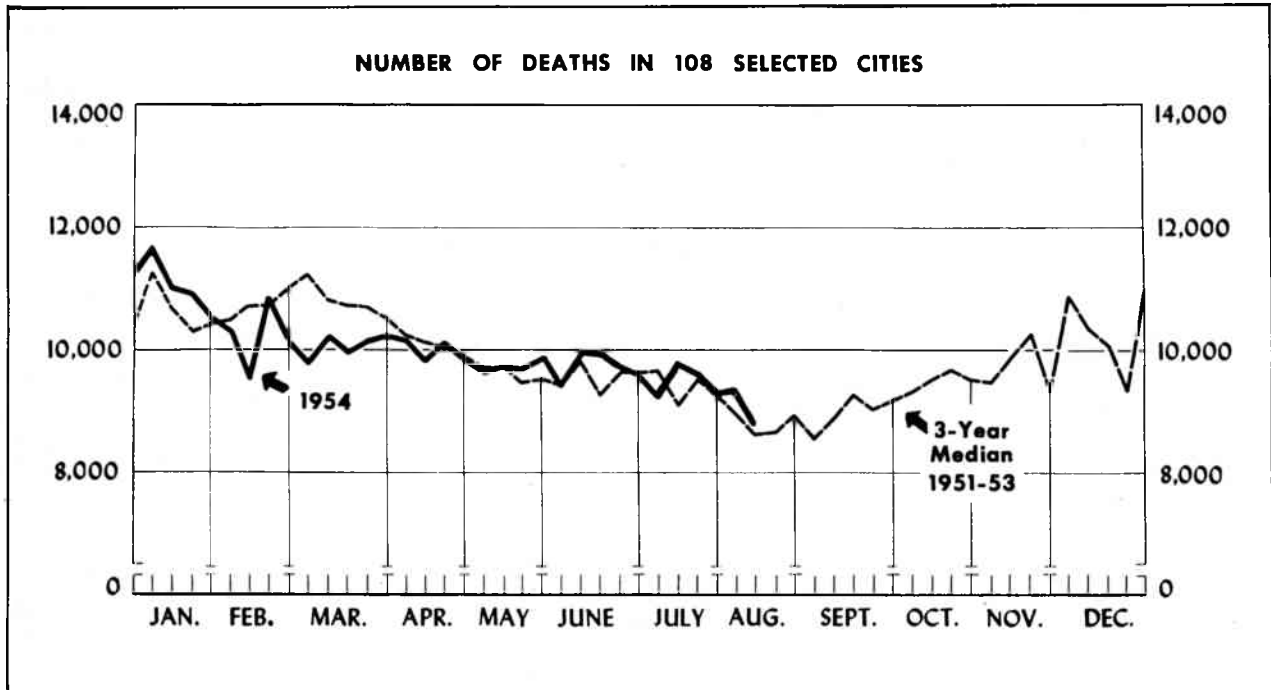
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Table 2. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, ALASKA, HAWAII, AND PUERTO RICO, FOR WEEKS ENDED AUGUST 15, 1953 AND AUGUST 14, 1954—Continued

(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)		TRICHI-NTIASIS (128)	TULAREMIA (059)		TYPHOID FEVER (040)		TYPHUS FEVER, ENDEMIC (101)	WHOOPIING COUGH (056)		RABIES IN ANIMALS	
	1954	1953	1954	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1954	1953	1954	1953
	CONT. UNITED STATES-----	1,338	968	4	10	9	83	60	5	1,276	829	99
NEW ENGLAND-----	36	24	-	-	-	-	2	-	85	145	-	-
Maine-----	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
New Hampshire-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont-----	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-
Massachusetts-----	19	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	43	128	-	-
Rhode Island-----	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2	-	-
Connecticut-----	7	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	28	11	-	-
MIDDLE ATLANTIC-----	36	42	2	-	-	6	6	-	197	278	1	14
New York-----	27	25	2	-	-	1	2	-	105	164	-	14
New Jersey-----	4	8	-	-	-	1	1	-	38	63	-	-
Pennsylvania-----	5	9	-	-	-	4	3	-	54	51	1	-
EAST NORTH CENTRAL-----	105	57	1	-	1	9	3	-	335	151	10	33
Ohio-----	8	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	85	18	3	1
Indiana-----	39	6	-	-	-	2	1	-	19	27	5	23
Illinois-----	17	12	-	-	1	-	1	-	47	19	-	4
Michigan-----	21	19	-	-	-	2	-	-	151	73	1	3
Wisconsin-----	20	20	1	-	-	-	-	-	33	14	1	2
WEST NORTH CENTRAL-----	30	27	-	-	-	11	8	-	89	19	20	15
Minnesota-----	15	17	-	-	-	3	2	-	36	4	7	3
Iowa-----	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	10	3
Missouri-----	-	1	-	-	-	7	5	-	10	3	3	2
North Dakota-----	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-
South Dakota-----	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Nebraska-----	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Kansas-----	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	21	12	-	-
SOUTH ATLANTIC-----	196	114	-	1	1	9	9	2	188	34	25	37
Delaware-----	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
Maryland-----	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-
District of Columbia-----	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	-	-
Virginia-----	103	79	-	-	1	-	-	-	63	16	6	10
West Virginia-----	55	4	-	-	-	1	3	-	34	-	10	14
North Carolina-----	2	4	-	1	-	-	1	-	26	6	4	1
South Carolina-----	4	5	-	-	-	4	2	-	10	4	2	1
Georgia-----	18	13	-	-	-	1	3	1	13	2	1	9
Florida-----	3	6	-	-	-	1	-	1	8	5	2	2
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL-----	30	34	-	5	1	16	13	1	71	33	17	34
Kentucky-----	11	2	-	-	-	2	5	-	25	2	6	15
Tennessee-----	12	22	-	4	-	12	2	-	35	19	1	4
Alabama-----	4	6	-	1	-	4	4	1	5	10	7	11
Mississippi-----	3	4	-	1	-	2	2	-	6	2	3	4
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL-----	597	570	-	2	4	22	14	2	103	84	26	37
Arkansas-----	48	11	-	1	4	8	5	-	8	4	3	3
Louisiana-----	7	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	3	^a 3	^a 9
Oklahoma-----	11	7	-	-	-	6	3	-	2	13	1	1
Texas-----	531	551	-	1	-	8	5	2	89	64	19	24
MOUNTAIN-----	250	45	-	1	2	6	5	-	53	18	-	2
Montana-----	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	13	-	-
Idaho-----	19	14	-	-	-	-	1	-	10	-	-	-
Wyoming-----	2	14	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado-----	22	5	-	-	-	-	2	-	12	3	-	-
New Mexico-----	6	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	11	2	-	-
Arizona-----	156	1	-	-	-	3	2	-	8	-	-	2
Utah-----	40	7	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Nevada-----	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PACIFIC-----	58	55	1	1	-	4	-	-	155	67	-	5
Washington-----	3	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	10	9	-	-
Oregon-----	15	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	26	-	-
California-----	40	38	1	1	-	3	-	-	133	32	-	5
Alaska-----	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Hawaii-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-
Puerto Rico-----	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	25	19	1	-

^aReport for July.



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	32d week ended August 14, 1954	31st week ended August 7, 1954	32d week median 1951-53	Percent change, median to current week	CUMULATIVE NUMBER FOR FIRST 32 WEEKS		
					1954	1953	Percent change
TOTAL: 107 REPORTING CITIES-----	8,729	9,323	8,581	+1.7	317,806	328,004	-3.1
New England----- (14 cities)	573	563	519	+10.4	20,999	21,566	-2.6
Middle Atlantic----- (17 cities)	2,565	2,757	2,394	+7.1	93,327	96,995	-3.8
East North Central----- (18 cities)	1,835	1,930	1,801	+1.9	69,545	71,956	-3.4
West North Central----- (9 cities)	652	717	677	-3.7	24,258	25,220	-3.8
South Atlantic----- (9 cities)	632	810	646	-2.2	24,354	25,310	-3.8
East South Central----- (8 cities)	440	469	419	+5.0	14,843	15,291	-2.9
West South Central----- (13 cities)	712	860	789	-9.8	24,987	25,324	-1.3
Mountain----- (7 cities)	174	189	170	+2.4	6,070	6,592	-7.9
Pacific----- (12 cities)	1,146	1,028	1,102	+4.0	39,423	39,750	-0.8

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Table 4. DEATHS IN SELECTED CITIES FOR WEEK ENDED AUGUST 14, 1954

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

CITY	32d week ended Aug. 14, 1954	31st week ended Aug. 7, 1954	CUMULATIVE NUMBER FOR FIRST 32 WEEKS		CITY	32d week ended Aug. 14, 1954	31st week ended Aug. 7, 1954	CUMULATIVE NUMBER FOR FIRST 32 WEEKS	
			1954	1953				1954	1953
NEW ENGLAND					WEST NORTH CENTRAL—Con.				
Boston-----	201	209	7,039	7,211	St. Louis-----	204	240	7,576	8,025
Bridgeport-----	27	28	1,128	1,091	St. Paul-----	60	43	2,062	2,017
Cambridge-----	27	25	893	889	Wichita-----	34	50	1,424	1,303
Fall River-----	29	19	901	912	SOUTH ATLANTIC				
Hartford-----	45	37	1,439	1,480	Atlanta-----	77	100	3,347	3,406
Lowell-----	19	26	874	813	Baltimore-----	165	233	6,935	7,331
Lynn-----	14	19	694	702	Charlotte-----	22	37	951	919
New Bedford-----	19	19	718	747	Jacksonville-----	(51)	(46)	(1,609)	---
New Haven-----	32	35	1,376	1,413	Miami-----	72	79	2,103	1,978
Providence-----	52	40	1,889	1,917	Norfolk-----	18	37	953	1,048
Somerville-----	12	9	446	507	Richmond-----	59	49	2,015	2,094
Springfield, Mass.-----	38	21	1,242	1,247	Savannah-----	(27)	(31)	(916)	---
Waterbury-----	18	19	776	843	Tampa-----	46	43	1,704	1,730
Worcester-----	40	57	1,584	1,794	Washington, D. C.-----	150	200	5,308	5,742
MIDDLE ATLANTIC					Wilmington, Del.-----	23	32	1,038	1,062
Albany-----	43	28	1,421	1,444	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL				
Allentown-----	(32)	(54)	(1,079)	---	Birmingham-----	62	81	2,407	2,357
Buffalo-----	125	113	4,402	4,610	Chattanooga-----	37	41	1,416	1,495
Camden-----	27	43	1,173	1,174	Knoxville-----	23	31	1,082	1,057
Elizabeth-----	35	36	907	872	Louisville-----	108	128	3,446	3,417
Erie-----	39	32	1,107	1,093	Memphis-----	122	70	3,091	3,386
Jersey City-----	48	55	2,194	2,223	Mobile-----	34	34	1,004	1,002
Newark, N. J.-----	96	89	3,141	3,354	Montgomery-----	16	27	814	880
New York City-----	1,279	1,445	48,999	50,874	Nashville-----	38	57	1,583	1,697
Paterson-----	32	31	1,225	1,245	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL				
Philadelphia-----	431	490	14,913	15,597	Austin-----	23	29	825	826
Pittsburgh-----	157	156	5,168	5,564	Baton Rouge-----	15	26	690	462
Reading-----	(14)	(17)	(653)	---	Corpus Christi-----	18	24	546	565
Rochester, N. Y.-----	95	63	2,904	3,061	Dallas-----	79	69	3,172	3,087
Schenectady-----	26	23	770	759	El Paso-----	20	20	871	901
Scranton-----	(23)	(38)	(1,084)	---	Fort Worth-----	53	53	1,759	1,882
Syracuse-----	36	54	1,726	1,734	Houston-----	102	86	3,868	4,047
Trenton-----	45	41	1,437	1,533	Little Rock-----	37	43	1,346	1,399
Utica-----	30	33	980	1,018	New Orleans-----	151	136	4,739	5,172
Yonkers-----	21	25	860	840	Oklahoma City-----	47	64	1,918	1,788
EAST NORTH CENTRAL					San Antonio-----	83	110	2,501	2,673
Akron-----	47	45	1,773	1,869	Shreveport-----	39	54	1,250	1,270
Canton-----	23	29	915	891	Tulsa-----	45	146	1,502	1,252
Chicago-----	612	640	23,087	23,887	MOUNTAIN				
Cincinnati-----	119	141	4,483	4,714	Albuquerque-----	29	23	840	861
Cleveland-----	151	163	6,382	6,546	Colorado Springs-----	7	12	376	438
Columbus-----	84	87	3,223	3,355	Denver-----	91	97	3,273	3,528
Dayton-----	52	52	2,020	2,019	Ogden-----	15	16	348	407
Detroit-----	247	289	9,909	10,172	Phoenix-----	20	21	682	754
Evansville-----	18	21	962	1,072	Pueblo-----	10	15	427	436
Flint-----	35	31	1,195	1,191	Salt Lake City-----	---	(37)	---	(1,397)
Fort Wayne-----	21	25	827	964	Tucson-----	2	5	124	168
Gary-----	(31)	(23)	(796)	---	PACIFIC				
Grand Rapids-----	28	35	1,225	1,261	Berkeley-----	18	19	565	530
Indianapolis-----	109	90	3,560	3,623	Long Beach-----	43	50	1,555	1,522
Milwaukee-----	122	113	3,920	3,946	Los Angeles-----	432	340	14,081	14,301
Peoria-----	28	36	966	994	Oakland-----	85	80	2,942	3,049
South Bend-----	16	13	725	768	Pasadena-----	27	45	1,075	1,094
Toledo-----	78	84	2,845	2,953	Portland, Oreg.-----	101	86	3,174	3,244
Youngstown-----	45	36	1,528	1,731	Sacramento-----	25	33	1,473	1,525
WEST NORTH CENTRAL					San Diego-----	66	58	2,308	2,280
Des Moines-----	61	48	1,623	1,606	San Francisco-----	160	135	5,837	6,108
Duluth-----	32	34	873	872	Seattle-----	113	111	3,890	3,696
Kansas City, Kans.-----	21	17	1,104	1,112	Spokane-----	29	38	1,403	1,326
Kansas City, Mo.-----	96	107	3,948	4,046	Tacoma-----	47	33	1,120	1,075
Minneapolis-----	83	117	3,656	4,128	Honolulu-----	(34)	(40)	(1,082)	(1,015)
Omaha-----	61	61	1,992	2,111					

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

Dr. Warren Winklestein, County Health Officer in New York State, reports an outbreak of gastro-enteritis among several persons who ate ham which was inadvertently left unrefrigerated after a picnic. Hemolytic Staphylococcus aureus, coagulase positive, was isolated from the ham.

Dr. Tartakow, County Health Officer in New York State, reports 4 small outbreaks of gastro-enteritis involving a total of 36 persons. One of these was probable chemical poisoning because of the short incubation period. Five persons became ill 30 minutes after eating buns bought at a local bakery. It is possible that a child dusted the buns with "Athletes Foot Powder." No Laboratory examination was made. Food poisoning was possible in the other 3, but the item was not determined. However, it is believed that a salad, inadequately refrigerated, was responsible for one. No bacteriological examinations were made. In one outbreak stool specimens were collected from 2 patients but no pathogens were found.

The California Department of Public Health reports 3 outbreaks of gastro-enteritis involving a nursery, a private family, and a labor camp. In the nursery, 5 of 17 children became ill

from 3 to 5 hours after eating spaghetti with meat and tomato sauce. One half of the meat was purchased from a private dealer and was frozen in one of the public lockers. Two patients submitted specimens and vomitus from 1 yielded staphylococcus. The same organism was found in the spaghetti. In the private residence, 5 persons became ill from 4 to 12 hours after eating bologna. Bacteriological examination of a specimen of the meat revealed nonhemolytic, coagulase negative staphylococci, which is not characteristic of the type usually associated with outbreaks of staphylococcus food poisoning. In the labor camp, 18 of 65 persons became ill with severe abdominal pains, vomiting, and diarrhea from 4 to 5 hours after eating a meal in the field. The meal, consisting of beef, beans, chili, potatoes, and flour tortillas was prepared about 9 hours prior to time of consumption. The food was prepared in an apparently satisfactory manner and stored in a refrigerator until 5:00 a.m. when it was distributed to each man. The food was left in a bus unrefrigerated and in the sun until consumed. No food specimens were collected for laboratory examination.

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