



Morbidity and Mortality

Vol. 18, No. 3

WEEKLY REPORT

For Week Ending January 18, 1969

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE / PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION
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EPIDEMIOLOGIC NOTES AND REPORTS INFLUENZA - United States

For the week ending January 18, 1969, total mortality and pneumonia-influenza mortality reported from 122 U.S. cities decreased. For this week, total mortality for all causes was 16,439 and the pneumonia-influenza deaths totaled 1,436 (Figure 1). This is the first week to show a decrease in total pneumonia-influenza deaths since excess pneumonia-influenza mortality began 7 weeks ago. The Middle Atlantic and East North Central Divisions have reported a decrease for 2 consecutive weeks while the West North Central, New England, Mountain, and East South Central Divisions showed a decrease for the first time. The Pacific, West South Central, and South Atlantic Divisions continued to report an increase in pneumonia-influenza mortality. The overall decline in mortality is

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consistent with the survey conducted during the week ending January 11 which indicated that influenza activity was decreasing in most states (MMWR, Vol. 18, No. 2).
(Reported by the Respiratory Diseases Unit, Viral Diseases Section, Epidemiology Program, NCDC.)

TABLE I. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES
 (Cumulative totals include revised and delayed reports through previous weeks)

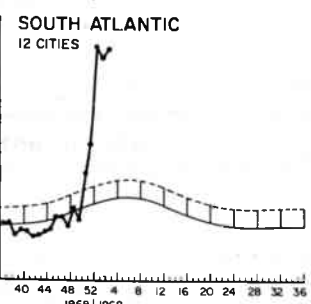
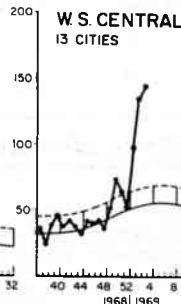
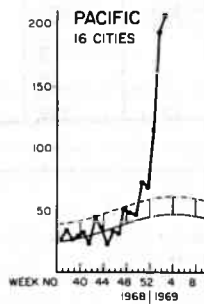
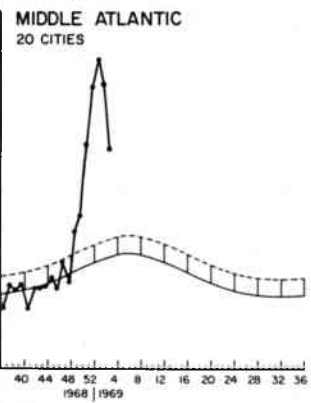
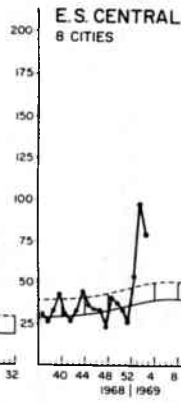
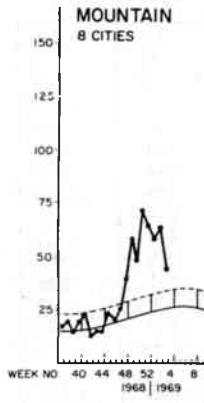
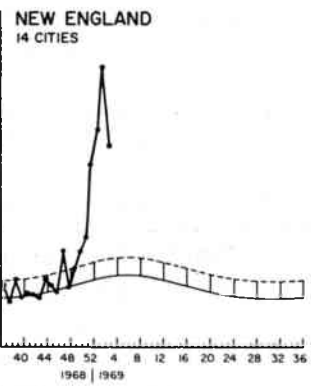
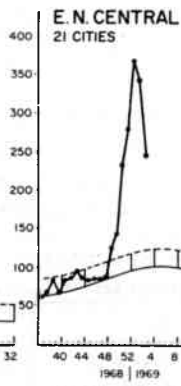
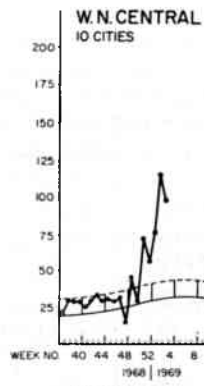
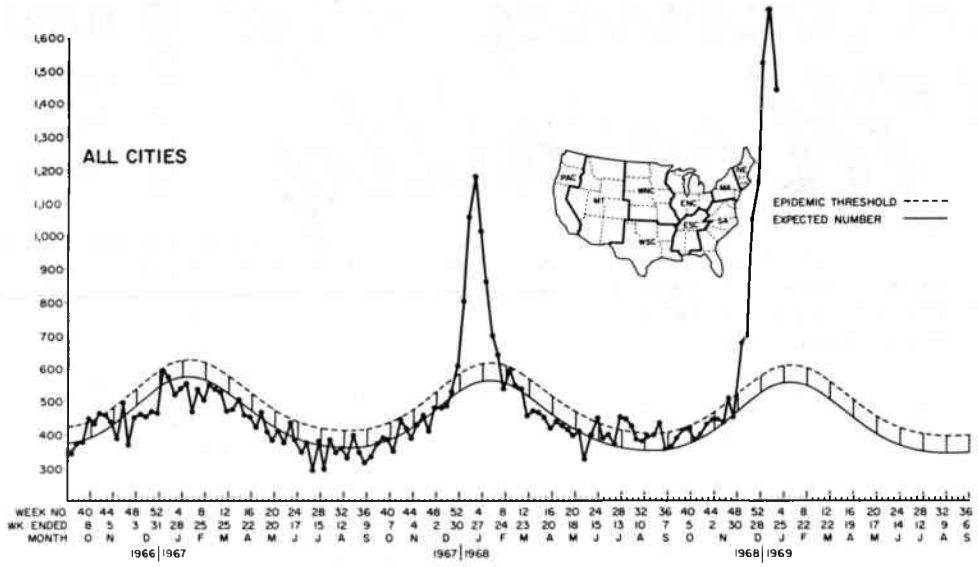
DISEASE	3rd WEEK ENDED		MEDIAN 1964 - 1968	CUMULATIVE, FIRST 3 WEEKS		
	January 18, 1969	January 20, 1968		1969	1968	MEDIAN 1964 - 1968
Aseptic meningitis	25	24	29	57	77	87
Brucellosis	5	-	2	5	2	7
Diphtheria	3	1	2	7	2	6
Encephalitis, primary:			19	46	53	68
Arthropod-borne & unspecified	20	18	9	16	28	28
Encephalitis, post-infectious	10	9	778	256	179	2,252
Hepatitis, serum	84	76	5	2,179	2,180	13
Hepatitis, infectious	830	823	4,932	102	112	14,360
Malaria	31	36	69	821	1,257	191
Measles (rubeola)	352	542	---	207	187	---
Meningococcal infections, total	87	82	---	201	187	---
Civilian	87	79	---	6	4	---
Military	-	3	---	5,723	13,105	---
Mumps	2,456	5,489	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis, total	-	-	---	1,022	1,363	28,264
Paralytic	-	610	9,610	30,164	31,943	6
Rubella (German measles)	462	11,960	2	5	2	12
Streptococcal sore throat & scarlet fever	10,514	2	4	5	2	14
Tetanus	2	1	7	12	16	3
Tularemia	-	9	-	1	2	203
Typhoid fever	3	-	67	135	203	---
Typhus, tick-borne (Rky. Mt. spotted fever)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rabies in animals	52	67	-	-	-	-

TABLE II. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OF LOW FREQUENCY

	Cum.		Cum.
Anthrax	-	Rabies in man	-
Botulism	-	Rubella congenital syndrome	4
Leptospirosis: Calif.-1, La.-1	2	Trichinosis: Wis.-1	-
Plague	-	Typhus, murine*	-
Psittacosis	1		

*Delayed reports: Typhus, murine: Tex. 1(1968)

Figure 1
PNEUMONIA-INFLUENZA DEATHS IN 122 UNITED STATES CITIES



SURVEILLANCE SUMMARY
MEASLES - United States 1968

A total of 22,538 cases of measles were reported to NCDC during 1968. This is a reduction of 64 percent from the previous low total of 62,705 cases reported in 1967. Despite the national trend of decreasing case reports in 1968, increased case rates were seen in two geographic divisions, the New England and the Middle Atlantic (Table 1). The gradual change in the seasonal pattern of reported measles cases first noted in 1967 became even more apparent in 1968 (Figure 2).

Table 1
Reported Measles Cases and Case Rate per 100,000 Population by Geographic Divisions USA - 1966-1968

Geographic Division	Number of Reported Cases			Cases per 100,000 Population		
	1968*	1967	1966	1968	1967	1966
United States	22,538	62,705	204,136	11.3	31.7	104.2
New England	1,351	973	2,643	11.8	8.6	23.5
Middle Atlantic	4,727	2,646	18,702	12.8	7.2	51.0
East North Central	4,261	6,331	69,790	10.8	16.2	180.2
West North Central	488	3,138	9,627	3.0	19.6	60.4
South Atlantic	1,827	7,429	16,437	6.1	25.0	56.5
East South Central	508	5,581	21,021	3.9	42.8	163.0
West South Central	5,381	18,247	27,850	28.0	95.9	148.2
Mountain	1,100	5,092	13,752	13.9	64.8	178.2
Pacific	2,895	13,268	24,314	11.3	52.8	98.0

*Provisional data

In 1968, the national measles case rate was 11.3 cases per 100,000 population. When the states are grouped according to reported cases per 100,000 population for calendar years 1966, 1967, and 1968, the differences among the resulting frequency distributions are striking (Table 2). In 1968, only 5 (9.6 percent) of the 52 reporting areas showed case rates greater than 25 per 100,000 population. In contrast, the majority of the states, 79 percent and 54 percent in 1966 and 1967, respectively, reported more than

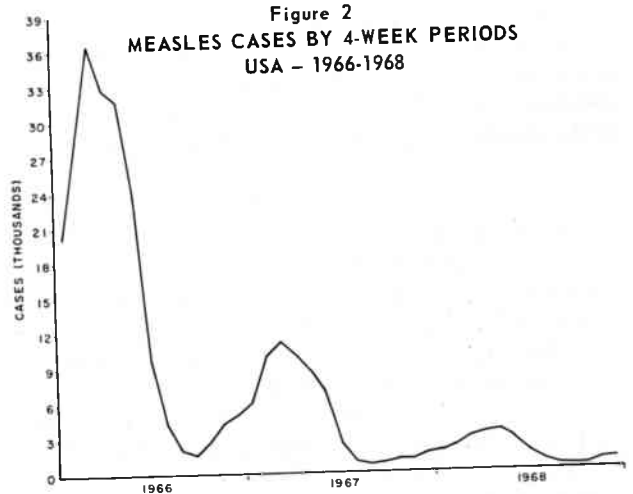


Figure 2
MEASLES CASES BY 4-WEEK PERIODS
USA - 1966-1968

25 cases per 100,000 population. In 1968, almost two-thirds (34) of the 52 reporting areas reported fewer than 10 cases per 100,000 population compared with one-third (17) in 1967 and one-tenth (5) in 1966.

Table 2
Frequency Distribution of States* According to Reported Measles Cases per 100,000 Population 1966-1968

Cases per 100,000 population	Number of States		
	1968	1967	1966
Less than 25.0	47	24	11
25.0 to 49.9	5	13	9
50.0 to 99.9	-	11	14
100.0 or greater	-	4	18

*Includes the District of Columbia and New York City.

(Reported by the Statistics Section, and the State Services Section, Epidemiology Program, NCDC.)

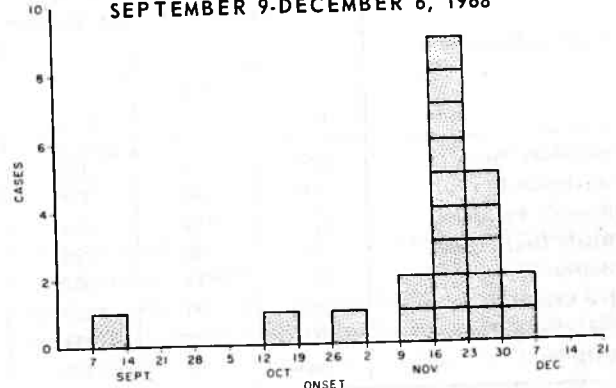
EPIDEMIOLOGIC NOTES AND REPORTS

OUTBREAK OF INFECTIOUS HEPATITIS - Limestone County, Alabama

Between September 9 and December 6, 1968, 21 known cases of infectious hepatitis developed among the students, faculty, and visitors of a rural public school in Limestone County, Alabama (Figure 3). The school which includes grades 1-12 has an enrollment of approximately 750 students. No cases developed in students in grades 3, 4, or 5, but at least one case occurred in each of the remaining grades. The patients ranged in age from 6 to 48 years; 13 were male and eight female. Three of the cases occurred in faculty members, and the remaining adult case occurred in a 24-year-old woman, a resident of another county, 31 days after an isolated, brief visit to the school. The clustering of 18 of the 21 cases during the 3-week period between November 16 and December 6 and the lack of prior histories of blood transfusions, injections, raw shellfish ingestion, or contact with a case of hepatitis suggested a

(Continued on page 20)

Figure 3
CASES OF INFECTIOUS HEPATITIS IN A SCHOOL BY WEEK OF ONSET - LIMESTONE COUNTY, ALABAMA
SEPTEMBER 9-DECEMBER 6, 1968



HEPATITIS - (Continued from page 19)

school-centered, common source exposure as the means of acquisition of infections by these persons.

Preliminary investigation of the school's water supply and facilities for sewage disposal have revealed some unsatisfactory conditions which presently implicate the water as the possible vehicle of infection. Other possible factors

relating to a common source exposure are currently under investigation.

(Reported by Ira Myers, M.D., State Health Officer, Alabama State Department of Public Health; Betty W. Vaughn, M.D., Tri-County Health Service, Athens, Alabama; and an EIS Officer.)

CLOSTRIDIUM PERFRINGENS FOOD POISONING - Texas

Following an evening meal, an outbreak of food poisoning occurred on October 9, 1968, among personnel stationed at a military base in Texas. Of a total of 900 persons at risk, approximately 500 individuals became ill with moderately severe abdominal cramps and diarrhea, mild nausea, and some vomiting. The mean incubation period was 10½ hours with a range of 5-14 hours (Figure 4). Duration of symptoms was approximately 24 hours.

Food histories implicated mushroom gravy as the vehicle of infection (Table 3). The mushroom gravy was prepared on the day of the outbreak by three food handlers. The gravy consisted of canned mushrooms and a butter roux* prepared from flour, butter, salt, pepper, water, and mushroom juice. The roux and mushrooms were added to the liquid base 3 hours prior to the meal. After cooking, the gravy was placed in a 20-gallon vat and kept warm until serving time. The temperature in the upper part of the vat was 100° F and 140° F at the bottom. Laboratory examination of the foods served at the meal revealed contamination with *Clostridium perfringens* serotype PS 66, PS 88, in the Salisbury steak** and serotype Hobbs type 12 in the mushroom gravy. Both serotypes were isolated from the feces of patients.

(Reported by John A. Robinson, M.D., Chief, Epidemiology Division, U.S.A.F. Epidemiologic Laboratory, and Maurice O. Messer, Military Public Health Division, a military base, Texas; and the Anaerobic Bacteriology Laboratory, Laboratory Program, NCDC.)

*Cooked mixture of flour and fat.

**Sample of steak submitted for laboratory analysis had been covered with mushroom gravy.

Figure 4
CLOSTRIDIUM PERFRINGENS FOOD POISONING
AT A MILITARY BASE IN TEXAS
OCTOBER 8-9, 1968

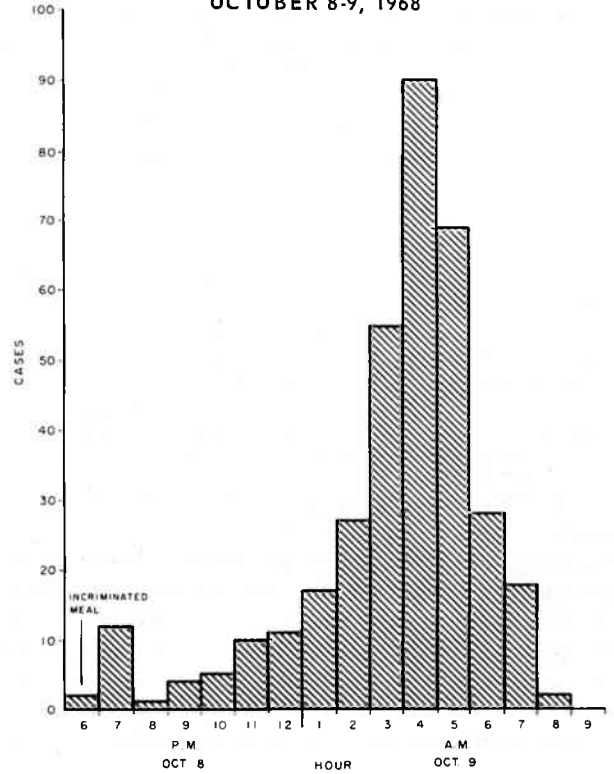


Table 3
Summary of Food History Data
Obtained from Personnel at a Military Base, Texas
October 1968

Food or Beverage	Group A Persons Who Ate Specified Foods				Group B Persons Who Did Not Eat Specified Foods			
	Ill	Not Ill	Total	Attack Rate Percent	Ill	Not Ill	Total	Attack Rate Percent
Salisbury Steak	207	115	322	64	145	13	158	92
Mushroom Gravy	288	30	318	91	64	98	162	40
Rissole Potatoes	275	113	388	71	77	15	92	84
Whole Grain Corn	236	92	328	72	116	36	152	76
Butter	182	71	253	72	170	57	227	75
Ice Cream	230	97	327	70	122	31	153	80
Strawberry Topping	171	77	248	69	181	51	232	78
Milk	262	61	323	81	91	67	158	58

STAPHYLOCOCCAL FOOD POISONING - Waukesha County, Wisconsin

An outbreak of food poisoning occurred on November 10, 1968, in Waukesha County, Wisconsin, among customers and employees of a food store. Twenty-eight people were known to have become ill with symptoms characterized by vomiting, diarrhea, and severe prostration; of these, six individuals required hospitalization and an elderly woman died of acute vascular collapse secondary to fulminating gastroenteritis. The incubation period was $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 hours.

Food histories implicated baked ham as the vehicle of infection. The food store had received the ham fully cooked from a commercial source. After deboning, the ham was sliced, glazed with pineapple and syrup, sprinkled with spices, and placed in a roaster at 120° F awaiting sale. Cultures of the implicated ham slices, wood block cutting table, and a nasal swab from the food handler who

had prepared the ham were all positive for *Staphylococcus aureus* phage type 54/75/77. Enterotoxin group A was isolated from the ham slices and the food handler. Similarly cooked, but unopened, unprocessed hams were negative for coagulase positive *S. aureus*. No cultures were obtained from the slicing machine.

(Reported by Lyle Franzen, M.D., Director, and William C. Steele, R.S., Waukesha County Health Department; Frank Pauls, Ph.D., Assistant Director, and Arlen Helstad, Microbiologist, Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene, and H. Grant Skinner, M.D., State Epidemiologist, Wisconsin Division of Health; Laboratory, Food Industry Associates, Inc., Madison, Wisconsin; and the Epidemiological Services Laboratory Section, Epidemiology Program, NCDC.)

TRANSFUSION MALARIA - Honolulu, Hawaii

On October 17, 1967, a 15-year-old girl in Hawaii underwent open heart surgery and received seven units of whole blood. She was hospitalized again in mid-December 1967 for treatment of a gynecologic abnormality and received five more units of whole blood. In January 1968, she began to experience intermittent febrile episodes, which persisted until mid-April 1968, when *Plasmodium malariae* parasites were detected on a peripheral blood smear. She was treated with chloroquine and made an uneventful recovery. She had never traveled outside the Hawaiian Islands and had never had malaria previously; she denied use of shared syringes.

The 12 blood donors were all contacted and interviewed; none gave a history of malaria attacks and only two had ever traveled to malarious areas. Sera were obtained from these two donors in September 1968 and analyzed for the presence of malaria antibodies by the indirect fluorescent technique. Only one of the two donors had a positive serology; the dilution end points in his serum were 1:4,096 against *P. malariae*, 1:64 against

P. vivax, and 1:16 against *P. falciparum*. These results indicate that he had a *P. malariae* infection. This donor was born in the Philippines in 1911 and emigrated to Hawaii in 1930. He remained in Hawaii except for a visit to the Philippines from December 23, 1966, until January 7, 1967. He denied any history of malaria attacks or unexplained febrile episodes. He had donated his blood on October 16, 1967, and it was given to the patient on October 17. Blood smears were not obtained from this donor before he was treated with chloroquine and primaquine in October 1968.

(Reported by Robert Penington, Jr., M.D., Chief, Epidemiology Branch, Hawaii Department of Health.)

Editorial Note:

The responsible donor in this case may have acquired his infection during his visit to the Philippines in late 1966, but because *P. malariae* infections may persist throughout life, it is also possible that he became infected prior to his emigration from the Philippines in 1930.

SURVEILLANCE SUMMARY
BOTULISM - 1968*

In 1968, nine outbreaks of botulism with 10 cases including three deaths were reported to the NCDC. In 1967, only three outbreaks involving six cases and one death occurred. Of the nine outbreaks in 1968, eight were foodborne and one was a case of wound botulism (MMWR, Vol. 17, No. 22). Contaminated vehicles included fish

cured in seal oil and buried underground for 6 months by the Eskimos (MMWR, Vol. 17, No. 19), home-canned chicken soup causing type B botulism, vegetables, fruit preserves, improperly cooked hamburger, and commercially prepared chopped chicken liver causing type A botulism

(Continued on page 22)

BOTULISM - (Continued from page 21)

(MMWR, Vol. 17, No. 48). The incriminated vehicle was unidentified in two outbreaks.

A total of 21 requests for botulism antitoxin or epidemic investigation of suspected outbreaks of botulism were received by NCDC in 1968. On investigation, 12 of these outbreaks were found not to be botulism (Table 4). Of a total of 14 individuals receiving equine *Clostridium botulinum* antiserum, two suffered adverse hypersensitivity reactions.

(Reported by the Enteric Diseases Unit, Special Pathogens Section, Epidemiology Program, and the Anaerobic Bacteriology Laboratory, Bacterial Reference Unit, Laboratory Program, NCDC.)

*Provisional data

Table 4
Final Diagnosis of 21 Outbreaks in Which
Botulism Was Initially Suspected - 1968

Final Diagnosis	Number of Outbreaks
Botulism	9
Guillain-Barré syndrome	3
Carbon monoxide poisoning	2
Ate spoiled food - no resultant disease	2
Acute gastroenteritis	
Chemical poisoning	1
Probable staphylococcal food poisoning	1
Parasympathetic blockade of unknown etiology	1
Acute alcoholic intoxication	1
Laboratory accident - no resultant disease	1

SUMMARY OF REPORTED CASES OF INFECTIOUS SYPHILIS

CASES OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SYPHILIS: By Reporting Areas December 1968 and December 1967 - Provisional Data

Reporting Area	December		Cumulative January - December		Reporting Area	December		Cumulative January - December	
	1968	1967	1968	1967		1968	1967	1968	1967
	NEW ENGLAND.....	24	38	341		358	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL.....	88	119
Maine.....	-	-	5	4	Kentucky.....	4	19	116	181
New Hampshire.....	-	-	4	9	Tennessee.....	24	24	317	304
Vermont.....	1	2	1	5	Alabama.....	33	50	541	882
Massachusetts.....	12	22	214	210	Mississippi.....	27	26	370	348
Rhode Island.....	5	4	32	36	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL.....	263	256	3,491	3,206
Connecticut.....	6	10	85	94	Arkansas.....	6	9	118	129
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.....	271	305	3,416	3,597	Louisiana.....	54	60	823	675
Upstate New York.....	29	19	332	309	Oklahoma.....	6	5	80	111
New York City.....	160	160	2,167	2,086	Texas.....	197	182	2,470	2,291
Pa. (Excl. Phila.).....	17	31	221	265	MOUNTAIN.....	54	25	498	566
Philadelphia.....	22	34	239	337	Montana.....	1	3	6	9
New Jersey.....	43	61	457	600	Idaho.....	2	1	5	17
EAST NORTH CENTRAL.....	168	284	2,791	3,261	Wyoming.....	-	1	4	13
Ohio.....	33	59	452	637	Colorado.....	1	3	21	60
Indiana.....	21	28	348	202	New Mexico.....	17	6	168	174
Downstate Illinois.....	12	13	208	149	Arizona.....	30	11	246	262
Chicago.....	57	82	975	989	Utah.....	-	-	9	8
Michigan.....	45	102	783	1,258	Nevada.....	3	-	39	23
Wisconsin.....	-	-	25	26	PACIFIC.....	159	106	1,857	1,744
WEST NORTH CENTRAL.....	20	34	386	383	Washington.....	4	4	46	60
Minnesota.....	5	8	56	63	Oregon.....	1	1	40	42
Iowa.....	-	5	47	45	California.....	153	101	1,761	1,631
Missouri.....	10	16	193	143	Alaska.....	1	-	3	3
North Dakota.....	-	-	5	4	Hawaii.....	-	-	7	8
South Dakota.....	2	2	32	37	U. S. TOTAL.....	1,326	1,659	19,093	21,053
Nebraska.....	1	2	23	38	TERRITORIES.....	76	91	1,113	971
Kansas.....	2	1	30	53	Puerto Rico.....	76	90	1,065	934
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	279	492	4,969	6,223	Virgin Islands.....	-	1	48	37
Delaware.....	8	4	40	71	Note: Cumulative Totals include revised and delayed reports through previous months.				
Maryland.....	37	43	473	613					
District of Columbia.....	49	63	614	800					
Virginia.....	15	23	293	293					
West Virginia.....	-	1	31	23					
North Carolina.....	17	41	538	745					
South Carolina.....	29	41	499	777					
Georgia.....	59	76	887	968					
Florida.....	65	200	1,594	1,933					

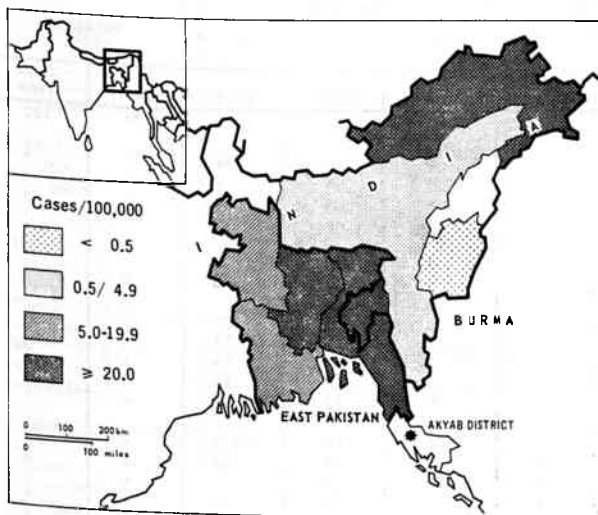
INTERNATIONAL NOTES
SMALLPOX - Burma¹

In the Akyab District, Burma, between January 1968 when smallpox was introduced from Pakistan, and August 17, a total of 181 cases with 32 deaths were reported (Figure 5). Only sporadic cases were reported between

January and April. Then the incidence increased sharply and reached an epidemic peak in June when 78 cases were reported (Table 5). Of the 181 cases, 168 (93 percent) were in children under 15 years of age; 25 cases (14 percent) were

Figure 5

SMALLPOX CASE RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION IN THE ENDEMIC AREAS OF INDIA AND PAKISTAN NEAR BURMA - 1968



*Area of outbreaks in Burma.

in children under 1 year of age, and the case fatality rate in this group was 44 percent. For all the cases, the case fatality rate was 20 percent. All but two persons who died were examined for vaccination scars and none showed primary vaccination scars. Of the persons who recovered from smallpox, 144 were examined for vaccination scars and only eight had primary vaccination scars.

(Reported by the Smallpox Eradication Program, NCDC.)

Table 5

Smallpox Cases by Month of Onset, Akyab District, Burma, January-August 1968

Month of Onset	Number of Cases
January	15
February	4
March	4
April	23
May	39
June	78
July	14
August	4
Total	181

Editorial Note:

The Akyab District lies at the southwestern tip of Burma, adjacent to high incidence areas for smallpox in East Pakistan and near the border of India. Free movement of the population is known to occur between the Akyab District and the smallpox endemic areas in East Pakistan. Burma became free of endemic smallpox over 2 years ago. Smallpox continued to occur in the adjacent areas of East Pakistan which increased the likelihood that Burma would become re-infected with smallpox. This epidemic illustrates the need for continuing surveillance and containment programs in countries bordering endemic areas.

Reference:

¹World Health Organization *Weekly Epidemiological Record*, 43(50):650-651.

INFLUENZA - 1968 and 1969

Since September 1968, A2/Hong Kong/68 influenza activity has been reported from the following countries:

Bermuda (information dated January 4, 1969) - During December many cases of influenza-like illness and 60 confirmed cases of A2/Hong Kong/68 were reported.

Canada (report received January 20, 1969) - Scattered outbreaks of influenza-like illness were reported in most parts of Canada. Elevated school and/or industrial absenteeism was reported from the provinces of Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia. Reported pneumonia-influenza deaths in Montreal between December 22, 1968, and January 11, 1969, exceeded the number reported for the same period last year. A2/Hong Kong/68 influenza has been documented in all provinces except Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, and New Brunswick. Two influenza B isolations were obtained in Manitoba.

Canal Zone (information dated November 5) - Four influenza isolates were identified as antigenically similar to A2/Hong Kong/68, and three paired sera had diagnostic rises in hemagglutination inhibiting antibody titers to A2/Hong Kong/68. Epidemiologic information on the extent of associated respiratory disease was not available.

Federal Republic of Germany (information dated January 8, 1969) - From December 21-28, 16 cases of influenza-like illness occurred in a military unit in Brake on Weser (Niedersachsen) following the return of one soldier from the United States. The disease was reported as clinically mild. Five strains of a virus antigenically identical to the A2/Hong Kong/68 virus were subsequently isolated.

Iceland (information dated December 20) - Sporadic influenza cases associated with a virus antigenically similar to A2/Hong Kong/68 occurred in Reykjavik, but as of December 20, no extensive epidemic had occurred.

Japan - From September 30-November 8, 10 school outbreaks of influenza were reported in children 8-12 years old. Seven of these outbreaks occurred in the southern half of the country in the Prefectures of Tokyo, Kanagawa, and Osaka and were associated with A2/Hong Kong/68. The remaining three outbreaks occurred in the Prefectures of Aomori and Kanagawa and were associated with influenza B.

Netherlands (information dated January 3) - During the 2 weeks prior to January 3, 1969, rapid spread of influenza occurred in the Netherlands. The disease was

(Continued on page 28)

Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES

FOR WEEKS ENDED
JANUARY 18, 1969 AND JANUARY 20, 1968 (3rd WEEK)

AREA	ASEPTIC MENIN- GITIS	BRUCEL- LOSIS	DIPHThERIA	ENCEPHALITIS			HEPATITIS			MALARIA	
				Primary including unsp. cases		Post- Infectious	Serum	Infectious		1969	Cum. 1969
				1969	1968			1969	1969		
UNITED STATES...	25	5	3	20	18	10	84	830	823	31	102
NEW ENGLAND.....	-	-	1	-	2	-	6	53	46	-	4
Maine.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
New Hampshire.....	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts.....	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	30	13	-	4
Rhode Island.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15	8	-	-
Connecticut.....	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	8	23	-	-
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.....	4	-	-	3	4	-	33	153	122	2	2
New York City.....	1	-	-	2	-	-	21	59	51	-	-
New York, up-State.....	2	-	-	1	-	-	7	18	24	1	1
New Jersey.*.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	43	14	1	1
Pennsylvania.....	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	33	33	-	-
EAST NORTH CENTRAL...	4	-	1	8	3	2	4	166	153	2	5
Ohio.....	-	-	-	4	1	-	2	58	58	1	1
Indiana.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	3	-	-
Illinois.....	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	19	34	-	-
Michigan.....	4	-	-	3	2	-	2	53	42	1	4
Wisconsin.....	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	28	16	-	-
WEST NORTH CENTRAL...	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	45	56	3	3
Minnesota.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	19	-	-
Iowa.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	9	-	-
Missouri.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	16	-	-
North Dakota.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
South Dakota.....	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Nebraska.....	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	-	-
Kansas.*.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	6	3	3
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	2	3	-	2	3	3	2	66	69	7	28
Delaware.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Maryland.....	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	14	-	-
Dist. of Columbia*.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Virginia.....	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	7	18	-	-
West Virginia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	-	-
North Carolina.....	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	4	3	19
South Carolina.....	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	6
Georgia.....	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	14	13	2	3
Florida.....	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	23	14	-	-
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL...	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	63	63	1	1
Kentucky.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	35	29	-	-
Tennessee.....	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	15	18	-	-
Alabama.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	9	1	1
Mississippi.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	7	-	-
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL...	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	72	69	3	4
Arkansas.*.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	2	2
Louisiana.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	11	1	2
Oklahoma.*.....	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	6	18	-	-
Texas.....	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	35	38	-	-
MOUNTAIN.....	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	34	27	1	9
Montana.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	-	-
Idaho.....	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	9	-	-
Wyoming.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Colorado.*.....	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	8
New Mexico.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1
Arizona.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	-	-
Utah.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	2	-	-
Nevada.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PACIFIC.....	13	-	-	6	3	4	38	178	218	12	46
Washington.*.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	16	-	-
Oregon.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	-	1
California.....	9	-	-	6	3	4	38	155	184	12	37
Alaska.*.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Hawaii.....	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Puerto Rico.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-

*Delayed reports: Brucellosis: Alaska 1(1968)

Diphtheria: Colo. 1(1968)

Encephalitis, primary: D.C. 1(1968)

Hepatitis, serum: N.J. delete 3(1968), Wash. 1(1969)

Hepatitis, infectious: N.J. delete 12(1968), Kans. 5(1968), Okla. 4(1968), Wash. 7(1969)

Malaria: Kans. 1(1968), Ark. 1(1968)

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES

FOR WEEKS ENDED

JANUARY 18, 1969 AND JANUARY 20, 1968 (3rd WEEK) CONTINUED

AREA	MEASLES (Rubeola)			MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS, TOTAL			MUMPS	POLIOMYELITIS			RUBELLA
	Cumulative			Cumulative				Total	Paralytic		
	1969	1969	1968	1969	1969	1968		1969	1969	Cum. 1969	
UNITED STATES...	352	821	1,257	87	207	191	2,456	-	-	-	462
NEW ENGLAND.....	8	26	41	7	10	7	368	-	-	-	37
Maine.*.....	-	2	7	-	-	-	36	-	-	-	2
New Hampshire.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	5
Vermont.*.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	1
Massachusetts.*.....	5	11	18	2	3	3	147	-	-	-	11
Rhode Island.....	-	-	-	1	2	-	79	-	-	-	-
Connecticut.....	3	13	16	4	5	4	86	-	-	-	18
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.....	93	247	165	9	31	24	96	-	-	-	16
New York City.....	67	145	24	2	3	2	42	-	-	-	9
New York, Up-State*.....	6	29	106	3	9	1	NN	-	-	-	3
New Jersey*.....	8	30	29	3	13	8	54	-	-	-	4
Pennsylvania.....	12	43	6	1	6	13	NN	-	-	-	-
EAST NORTH CENTRAL...	47	85	360	16	30	27	748	-	-	-	105
Ohio.....	5	7	65	3	6	8	55	-	-	-	25
Indiana.....	17	26	75	2	2	3	96	-	-	-	16
Illinois.....	1	6	130	3	5	4	150	-	-	-	8
Michigan.....	8	10	20	7	15	11	94	-	-	-	36
Wisconsin.....	16	36	70	1	2	1	353	-	-	-	20
WEST NORTH CENTRAL...	11	65	36	8	16	15	212	-	-	-	86
Minnesota.*.....	-	-	-	1	4	1	31	-	-	-	1
Iowa.....	5	12	13	-	-	1	157	-	-	-	56
Missouri.....	-	39	1	3	7	4	5	-	-	-	21
North Dakota.....	-	-	14	-	-	1	8	-	-	-	1
South Dakota.....	-	-	2	-	-	2	NN	-	-	-	-
Nebraska.....	6	14	3	1	2	1	11	-	-	-	-
Kansas.*.....	-	-	3	3	3	5	-	-	-	-	7
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	101	166	106	21	43	46	127	-	-	-	53
Delaware.....	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	20
Maryland.....	-	-	8	2	5	1	16	-	-	-	2
Dist. of Columbia.*.....	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia.....	6	24	16	3	3	4	20	-	-	-	3
West Virginia.....	5	16	34	1	2	2	40	-	-	-	16
North Carolina.....	-	5	2	2	4	8	NN	-	-	-	-
South Carolina.....	1	13	2	1	5	8	30	-	-	-	2
Georgia.....	-	-	-	7	10	5	-	-	-	-	-
Florida.....	89	108	44	4	11	17	21	-	-	-	10
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL...	7	9	33	1	6	6	74	-	-	-	23
Kentucky.....	2	2	4	1	2	2	29	-	-	-	8
Tennessee.....	-	2	15	-	4	4	33	-	-	-	14
Alabama.....	-	-	11	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
Mississippi.....	5	5	3	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL...	60	144	241	5	20	40	225	-	-	-	34
Arkansas.....	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana.....	-	-	1	3	8	9	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma.*.....	-	1	34	-	1	10	-	-	-	-	3
Texas.....	60	143	206	2	11	20	225	-	-	-	31
MOUNTAIN.....	7	31	52	2	10	2	221	-	-	-	37
Montana.....	-	-	1	-	-	1	53	-	-	-	-
Idaho.....	-	-	6	1	2	-	27	-	-	-	5
Wyoming.....	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado.....	2	2	15	-	-	-	39	-	-	-	20
New Mexico.....	1	8	6	-	2	-	64	-	-	-	2
Arizona.*.....	4	21	11	1	3	1	35	-	-	-	9
Utah.....	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-
Nevada.....	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1
PACIFIC.....	18	48	223	18	41	24	385	-	-	-	71
Washington.*.....	-	2	66	1	2	2	107	-	-	-	25
Oregon.....	8	17	58	1	1	1	18	-	-	-	8
California.....	10	28	87	16	36	21	257	-	-	-	34
Alaska.....	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Hawaii.....	-	-	12	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	4
Puerto Rico.....	7	20	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

*Delayed reports: Measles: Me. 2(1969), Vt. 1(1968), Mass. delete 2(1968), N.Y.Up. 16(1968), Minn. delete 9(1969), Ariz. 3(1969)
Meningococcal infections: N.J. 1(1969), D.C. 2(1968), Okla. 1(1968)
Mumps: Me. 12(1969), N.J. 17(1968), Kans. 2(1968), D.C. 6(1968), Ariz. 31(1969), Wash. 135(1969)
Rubella: Me. 1(1969), N.J. 1(1968), Kans. 1(1968), Wash. 19(1969)

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TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES
FOR WEEKS ENDED
JANUARY 18, 1969 AND JANUARY 20, 1968 (3rd WEEK) CONTINUED

AREA	STREPTOCOCCAL SORE THROAT & SCARLET FEVER	TETANUS		TULAREMIA		TYPHOID FEVER		TYPHUS FEVER TICK-BORNE (Rky. Mt. Spotted)		RABIES IN ANIMALS	
	1969	1969	Cum. 1969	1969	Cum. 1969	1969	Cum. 1969	1969	Cum. 1969	1969	Cum. 1969
UNITED STATES...	10,514	2	5	-	5	3	12	-	1	52	135
NEW ENGLAND.....	1,419	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Maine*.....	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
New Hampshire*.....	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts.....	194	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island.....	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Connecticut.....	1,061	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.....	359	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1
New York City.....	15	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
New York, Up-State.....	331	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
New Jersey.....	NN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania.....	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EAST NORTH CENTRAL...	914	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6
Ohio.....	271	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Indiana.....	205	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Illinois.....	148	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Michigan.....	181	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin.....	109	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL...	402	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	9	17
Minnesota*.....	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Iowa.....	170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7
Missouri.....	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	6
North Dakota.....	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota.....	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska.....	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas*.....	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	932	1	1	-	1	1	2	-	-	18	46
Delaware.....	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland.....	192	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dist. of Columbia*.....	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia.....	187	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	31
West Virginia.....	153	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	6
North Carolina.....	14	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
South Carolina.....	140	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Georgia.....	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Florida.....	207	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL...	1,499	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	8	27
Kentucky.....	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	18
Tennessee.....	1,213	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	6
Alabama*.....	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Mississippi.....	138	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL...	935	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	5	18
Arkansas*.....	11	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1
Louisiana.....	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Oklahoma.....	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Texas.....	843	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	14
MOUNTAIN.....	2,595	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	1	9
Montana.....	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho.....	156	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming.....	619	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Colorado*.....	1,359	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
New Mexico.....	202	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Arizona*.....	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah.....	128	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada.....	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	3
PACIFIC.....	1,459	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	7	10
Washington*.....	553	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon.....	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
California.....	752	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	7	10
Alaska.....	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii.....	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico.....	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1

*Delayed reports: SST: Me. 5(1969), N.H. 21(1968 22(1969), Kans. 92(1968), D.C. 3(1968), Ariz. 11(1969), Wash. 639(1969)
Typhoid fever: Ala. delete 1(1968), Colo. 1(1969)
Rabies in animals: Minn. 1(1968), Ark. 1(1968)

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Week No. 3 TABLE IV. DEATHS IN 122 UNITED STATES CITIES FOR WEEK ENDED JANUARY 18, 1969

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

Area	All Causes		Pneumonia and Influenza All Ages	Under 1 year All Causes	Area	All Causes		Pneumonia and Influenza All Ages	Under 1 year All Causes
	All Ages	65 years and over				All Ages	65 years and over		
NEW ENGLAND:	924	568	128	38	SOUTH ATLANTIC:	1,537	796	181	81
Boston, Mass.-----	344	192	49	15	Atlanta, Ga.-----	102	48	9	8
Bridgeport, Conn.-----	56	36	11	4	Baltimore, Md.-----	320	158	20	15
Cambridge, Mass.-----	35	23	11	1	Charlotte, N. C.-----	69	33	9	2
Fall River, Mass.-----	37	27	5	1	Jacksonville, Fla.-----	84	53	18	2
Hartford, Conn.-----	61	36	8	2	Miami, Fla.-----	135	66	10	5
Lowell, Mass.-----	32	22	7	1	Norfolk, Va.-----	83	47	13	4
Lynn, Mass.-----	26	18	2	1	Richmond, Va.-----	131	67	13	11
New Bedford, Mass.-----	45	27	1	3	Savannah, Ga.-----	68	28	11	2
New Haven, Conn.-----	37	20	2	4	St. Petersburg, Fla.-----	104	85	24	1
Providence, R. I.-----	77	51	6	5	Tampa, Fla.-----	90	48	31	7
Somerville, Mass.-----	13	11	-	-	Washington, D. C.-----	288	129	18	19
Springfield, Mass.-----	61	37	11	-	Wilmington, Del.-----	63	34	5	5
Waterbury, Conn.-----	37	19	1	-					
Worcester, Mass.-----	63	49	14	1	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:	882	479	78	20
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:	3,984	2,330	308	144	Birmingham, Ala.-----	141	70	5	4
Albany, N. Y.-----	51	24	2	2	Chattanooga, Tenn.-----	67	35	10	3
Allentown, Pa.-----	45	29	10	-	Knoxville, Tenn.-----	74	51	10	1
Buffalo, N. Y.-----	176	108	3	3	Louisville, Ky.-----	178	106	15	1
Camden, N. J.-----	53	33	7	2	Memphis, Tenn.-----	201	112	11	4
Elizabeth, N. J.-----	24	16	-	-	Mobile, Ala.-----	52	19	2	5
Erie, Pa.-----	58	34	9	1	Montgomery, Ala.-----	56	35	13	-
Jersey City, N. J.-----	79	53	10	3	Nashville, Tenn.-----	113	51	12	2
Newark, N. J.-----	103	64	6	3					
New York City, N. Y.-----	1,876	1,081	120	81	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:	1,576	805	143	139
Paterson, N. J.-----	40	20	5	2	Austin, Tex.-----	55	31	15	4
Philadelphia, Pa.-----	680	391	33	18	Baton Rouge, La.-----	43	22	6	5
Pittsburgh, Pa.-----	249	127	40	11	Corpus Christi, Tex.-----	36	24	2	5
Reading, Pa.-----	60	47	5	1	Dallas, Tex.-----	187	90	15	14
Rochester, N. Y.-----	153	104	31	7	El Paso, Tex.-----	69	34	11	6
Schenectady, N. Y.-----	31	20	4	-	Fort Worth, Tex.-----	96	57	5	5
Scranton, Pa.-----	49	30	1	1	Houston, Tex.-----	323	119	12	67
Syracuse, N. Y.-----	84	45	5	5	Little Rock, Ark.-----	94	48	12	5
Trenton, N. J.-----	89	45	9	3	New Orleans, La.-----	225	107	15	11
Utica, N. Y.-----	44	31	5	-	Oklahoma City, Okla.-----	97	57	4	1
Yonkers, N. Y.-----	40	28	3	1	San Antonio, Tex.-----	168	103	20	6
					Shreveport, La.-----	92	58	11	5
					Tulsa, Okla.-----	91	55	15	5
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:	3,323	1,873	244	172	MOUNTAIN:	575	348	44	30
Akron, Ohio-----	84	53	3	5	Albuquerque, N. Mex.-----	54	24	5	2
Canton, Ohio-----	34	19	1	2	Colorado Springs, Colo.-----	32	16	7	5
Chicago, Ill.-----	907	471	44	51	Denver, Colo.-----	132	82	9	5
Cincinnati, Ohio-----	222	124	18	8	Ogden, Utah-----	21	15	1	1
Cleveland, Ohio-----	256	135	14	11	Phoenix, Ariz.-----	148	86	5	11
Columbus, Ohio-----	143	77	11	6	Pueblo, Colo.-----	36	28	5	2
Dayton, Ohio-----	100	62	2	5	Salt Lake City, Utah-----	71	46	6	2
Detroit, Mich.-----	402	245	23	14	Tucson, Ariz.-----	81	51	6	2
Evansville, Ind.-----	61	39	9	5					
Flint, Mich.-----	68	35	15	7	PACIFIC:	2,535	1,554	211	102
Fort Wayne, Ind.-----	73	41	10	2	Berkeley, Calif.-----	23	13	-	-
Gary, Ind.-----	49	24	9	6	Fresno, Calif.-----	69	43	7	5
Grand Rapids, Mich.-----	73	44	10	6	Glendale, Calif.-----	60	43	5	3
Indianapolis, Ind.-----	190	111	10	10	Honolulu, Hawaii-----	51	26	5	4
Madison, Wis.-----	60	25	9	5	Long Beach, Calif.-----	127	69	8	3
Milwaukee, Wis.-----	183	113	10	11	Los Angeles, Calif.-----	919	569	81	39
Peoria, Ill.-----	57	33	7	5	Oakland, Calif.-----	130	69	5	14
Rockford, Ill.-----	41	26	8	3	Pasadena, Calif.-----	36	31	3	-
South Bend, Ind.-----	53	32	9	3	Portland, Ore.-----	241	150	15	12
Toledo, Ohio-----	149	98	13	4	Sacramento, Calif.-----	86	58	4	1
Youngstown, Ohio-----	118	66	9	3	San Diego, Calif.-----	181	98	28	6
					San Francisco, Calif.-----	249	150	16	7
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:	1,103	670	99	47	San Jose, Calif.-----	80	51	8	1
Des Moines, Iowa-----	90	54	7	9	Seattle, Wash.-----	152	94	14	4
Duluth, Minn.-----	40	27	2	-	Spokane, Wash.-----	73	50	9	2
Kansas City, Kans.-----	54	29	10	5	Tacoma, Wash.-----	58	40	3	1
Kansas City, Mo.-----	166	108	2	5					
Lincoln, Nebr.-----	33	24	6	1	Total	16,439	9,423	1,436	773
Minneapolis, Minn.-----	150	94	7	8					
Omaha, Nebr.-----	88	54	5	3					
St. Louis, Mo.-----	326	184	40	9					
St. Paul, Minn.-----	75	49	8	3					
Wichita, Kans.-----	81	47	12	4					

*Estimate - based on average percent of divisional total.

Cumulative Totals including reported corrections for previous weeks	
All Causes, All Ages -----	50,979
All Causes, Age 65 and over-----	29,377
Pneumonia and Influenza, All Ages-----	4,648
All Causes, Under 1 Year of Age-----	2,204

INFLUENZA — (Continued from page 23)

reported as clinically mild although some deaths had occurred. All isolated virus strains were antigenically similar to A2/Hong Kong/68.

Romania (information dated December 20) — Sporadic cases of influenza-like disease occurred in Bucharest in November and December 1968. Two strains of a virus antigenically similar to A2/Hong Kong/68 were isolated.

Spain — During the first week of January, 125 cases of clinical influenza occurred at a Naval Base in Rota, Spain. Approximately 30 percent of these patients had received polyvalent vaccine in October. Laboratory documentation is pending.

Sweden (information dated December 22, 1968, and January 7, 1969) — Scattered cases and small clusters of influenza-like disease have been reported from central and western Sweden. Most of the cases occurred in persons or close contacts of people going to Sweden by flights from the United States. Throat washings from patients in Gothenburg and the provinces of Dalarna, Småland, and Västmanland have yielded 13 A2/Hong Kong/68-like isolates.

Thailand (information dated November 1) — Since September 1968, 1,682 cases of influenza-like disease involving all age groups were recorded in hospitals and health centers in Bangkok and Thonburi. As of November 1, 23 strains of A2 influenza virus had been isolated; all 23 were antigenically similar to A2/Hong Kong/68.

United Kingdom (information dated January 4) — Sporadic influenza cases associated with a virus antigenically similar to A2/Hong Kong/68 were reported from several areas in England. Of the 21 strains of the virus isolated, 15 were from people who had returned from the United States.

On December 21, a localized outbreak of influenza-like disease occurred in a boy's school in Oxford. Five strains of an A2/Hong Kong/68-like virus were isolated.

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IN ADDITION TO THE ESTABLISHED PROCEDURES FOR REPORTING MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY, THE NATIONAL COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CENTER WELCOMES ACCOUNTS OF INTERESTING OUTBREAKS OR CASE INVESTIGATIONS WHICH ARE OF CURRENT INTEREST TO HEALTH OFFICIALS AND WHICH ARE DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES. SUCH COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO:

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MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY WEEKLY REPORT

NOTE: THE DATA IN THIS REPORT ARE PROVISIONAL AND ARE BASED ON WEEKLY TELEGRAMS TO THE NCDC BY THE INDIVIDUAL STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENTS. THE REPORTING WEEK CONCLUDES AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON FRIDAY; COMPILED DATA ON A NATIONAL BASIS ARE OFFICIALLY RELEASED TO THE PUBLIC ON THE SUCCEEDING FRIDAY.

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