Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

U. S. Department of
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Public Health Service

NATIONAL OFFICE OF VITAL STATISTICS

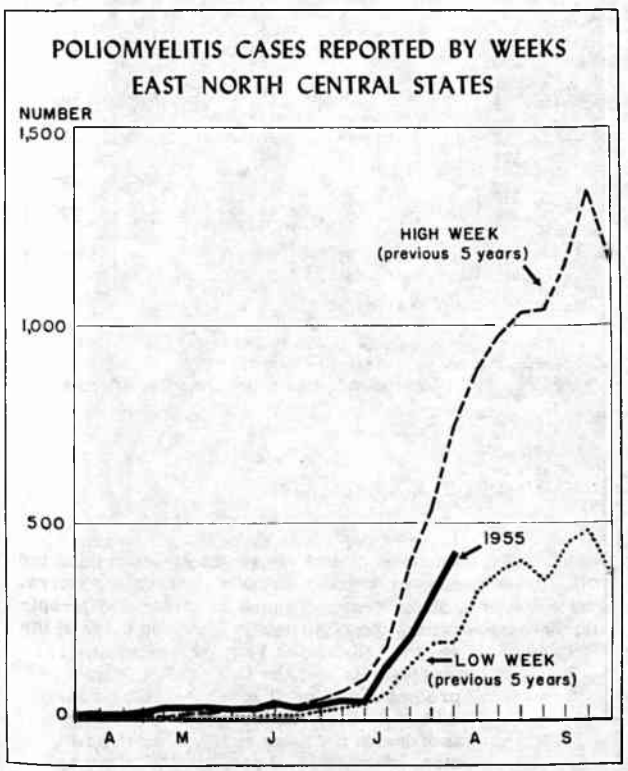
August 19, 1955 | Washington 25, D. C. | Vol. 4, No. 32

Provisional Information on Selected Notifiable Diseases in the United States and on Deaths in Selected Cities for Week Ended August 13, 1955

The number of reported cases of poliomyelitis for the current week is 1,781, exclusive of Vermont and Wyoming from which States no reports were received. This is about a 26 percent increase over the previous week's total of 1,412 (corrected total), and is approximately 6 percent below the number (1,904) for the same week last year. Increases occurred in all geographic divisions except the West South Central and the Mountain. An increase of approximately 30 percent occurred in the New England, Middle Atlantic, East North Central, and the West North Central Divisions.

The States which have reported the largest numbers of poliomyelitis cases per 100,000 population since April 1 are: Idaho (23.9), Massachusetts (23.4), Nevada (20.6), Wisconsin (11.2), Texas (10.7), and New Hampshire (10.3).

Although Massachusetts reported a 30 percent increase in cases for the current as compared with the previous week, the State Department of Public Health reported little extension of the disease, the 411 cases occurring principally in communities which had been involved in previous weeks. The number reported in Boston was 114 as compared with 84 for the week ended August 6. The Cape Cod area, Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard and the rural areas in the western part of the State are still considered by State health officials to be comparatively safe for summer visitors. In Maine, the cases are reported as scattered. For the current week, 7 were in the 5 to 9 year age group, and 6 in the 10 to 19 group. In New Hampshire, most of the cases are occurring in the southern part of the State. Four deaths have been reported so far this year. In Connecticut, there has been some concentration of cases around Hartford and Waterbury.



During the past few weeks, poliomyelitis incidence has been increasing rapidly in Wisconsin—40, 56, 105, and 135 cases, respectively, having been reported for the 4 weeks ended August 13. This is particularly true for a 6-county area in the east central part of the State. The highest attack rates have been in Outagamie County (population 82,000) in which, according to latest reports, the rate is about 130 per 100,000 population. This is far in excess of the rates for any of the counties in Massachusetts. While a considerable number of cases have occurred in Milwaukee, the number reported does not suggest epidemic proportions. No areas of relatively high incidence are to be found in the remaining East North Central States, even though reported cases are increasing. A large proportion have been reported in large urban areas where rates per 100,000 population are low up to the present time. The relatively large increase in Minnesota for the current week is due to a general increase throughout the State.

A total of 147 cases has been reported in Idaho since April 1. These have occurred in 31 of the 44 counties in the State. More than half of the 31 show rates of 20 or more per 100,000 population, and several show rates in excess of 50.

The Poliomyelitis Surveillance Unit, Public Health Service Communicable Disease Center, reports that as of August 10, 158 paralytic and 142 nonparalytic cases of poliomyelitis among vaccinated persons have been accepted. Dates of onsets of symptoms in the newly accepted cases range from June 21 to August 5, with the majority occurring in the last half of July. No conclusions can be drawn from these case reports with respect to the efficacy of the vaccine. Complete information on the occurrence of the disease among vaccinated and nonvaccinated children of comparable age is necessary for such an evaluation, and this information will not be available for some time. The 1954 field trials demonstrated that the vaccine was effective in preventing paralytic poliomyelitis. Some paralytic cases in vaccinated children can be expected, however, since the vaccine is not 100 percent effective.

Excess mortality

This is the sixth successive week that the number of deaths reported in the major cities exceeded the 3-year median for the corresponding week, 1952 to 1954. (See the chart on p. 6.) For the 6-week period ended August 13, a total of 60,601 deaths was reported, about 8 percent more than the total of 56,158 deaths for the 6 corresponding weekly medians. The excess for the current week ended August 13 was 16 percent. This increase in deaths during July and the first half of August is associated with the prolonged hot spell experienced by a large section of the United States. For this 6-week period, the largest percentage excess of deaths has been reported by the cities in the East North Central Division (13.2 percent), followed by the cities in

the New England (10.4 percent), and in the Middle Atlantic (9.6 percent). Excess deaths were first reported in the West North Central Division last week (46 percent); the excess this week is also high, 23 percent. The excess reported in the South Atlantic Division for the current week, 28 percent, is the highest for this division in the last 6 weeks.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL REPORTS

Diphtheria

The Kentucky Department of Health has given information on the outbreak of diphtheria which occurred in Meade County during the latter part of 1954 and extended through the spring of 1955. For this period, 39 cases with 8 deaths were reported in the county. This gives an incidence rate of 3.9 per 100,000 population, and a case fatality rate of about 20 percent. The organism responsible for the epidemic was of the gravis type. The spectrum of clinical cases seemed to vary from extremely mild tonsillo-pharyngitis in immunized individuals to a fulminating form with death in less than 48 hours after the onset of symptoms in nonimmunized children of preschool age. Geographic distribution of the cases and carriers indicated wide dissemination of the organism in the county. This posed a definite threat because of the number of susceptibles in the surrounding areas, and the social habits of the people predisposed to the spread outside of Meade County. During the first phase of the epidemic, in the fall of 1954, large numbers of schoolchildren were immunized. Seventy-five percent or more of the schoolchildren under 10 years of age are immunized in Meade and 2 contiguous counties, but the immune status is still dangerously low in Bullitt County. The conditions in the area surrounding Meade County are favorable for another outbreak of the disease. With the reopening of schools in the fall, an exacerbation of the epidemic is a possibility, the severity or duration of which cannot be predicted. Plans are being made by State and local

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
				First 32 weeks			Since seasonal low week			
	Ended August 13, 1955	Ended August 14, 1954	Median 1950-54	1955	1954	Median 1950-54	1954-55	1953-54	Median 1949-50 to 1953-54	
Anthrax-----062	-	1	-	20	14	22	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Botulism-----049.1	[2]1	2	---	6	8	---	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Brucellosis (undulant fever)-----044	27	43	---	785	1,038	---	---	---	---	---
Diphtheria-----055	38	19	31	832	1,039	1,625	123	167	179	July 1
Encephalitis, infectious-----082	31	31	29	873	969	657	342	413	261	June 1
Hepatitis, infectious, and serum-----092,N998.5 pt.	404	760	---	[3]22,541	35,523	---	---	---	---	---
Malaria-----110-117	41	18	---	300	409	---	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Measles-----085	1,720	2,374	1,475	[4]515,324	624,406	465,349	[4]571,074	660,498	494,739	Sept. 1
Meningococcal infections-----057	41	58	58	[5]2,428	2,916	2,916	[5]3,520	4,238	4,238	Sept. 1
Poliomyelitis-----080	1,781	1,904	1,904	[6]9,720	12,695	12,695	[6]8,657	11,142	11,142	Apr. 1
Psittacosis-----096.2	[7]4	14	---	188	427	---	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Rabies in man-----094	-	-	-	4	4	4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Rocky Mountain spotted fever-----104A	16	23	16	199	208	229	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat-----050,051	1,336	1,338	968	[8]108,109	110,506	78,380	2,852	2,765	2,078	Aug. 1
Smallpox-----084	-	-	-	-	-	9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Trichiniasis-----128	1	4	---	180	171	---	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Tularemia-----059	13	10	12	358	377	417	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Typhoid fever-----040	56	83	77	987	1,271	1,319	680	865	961	Apr. 1
Typhus fever, endemic-----101	1	5	---	86	122	---	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Whooping cough-----056	1,076	1,276	1,167	44,895	35,488	35,488	62,177	45,245	46,237	Oct. 1
Rabies in animals-----	68	99	115	3,502	4,740	4,740	4,855	6,524	---	Oct. 1

[1]Frequencies are too small. [2]Arizona, 1 case. [3]Addition: Utah, week ended August 6, 1 case.
[4]Addition: Arkansas, week ended August 6, 22 cases.
[5]Addition: Idaho, week ended July 16 and August 6, 1 case each.
[6]Deduction: Montana, week ended May 21, 1 case. Addition: Texas, week ended August 6, 3 cases.
[7]New York, 3 cases; Illinois, 1 case. [8]Addition: Idaho, week ended May 21, 18 cases and week ended June 11, 10 cases.

NOTE.—No report for the current week has been received from Vermont and Wyoming.

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 AUGUST 14, 1954, AND AUGUST 13, 1955

(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	
	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954
CONT. UNITED STATES	27	43	38	19	31	31	404	760	22	10	19	8
NEW ENGLAND	-	1	-	-	-	-	24	35	-	2	1	-
Maine	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	-	1	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	---	1	---	-	---	-	---	-	---	-	---	-
Massachusetts	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	18	-	-	1	-
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	-	-	-	-
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	6	-	1	-	-
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	1	3	2	6	4	6	94	157	-	2	-	1
New York	1	1	1	2	4	5	50	108	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	-	-	-	2	-	1	7	7	-	2	-	1
Pennsylvania	-	2	1	2	-	-	37	42	-	-	-	-
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	9	7	-	-	12	3	43	57	-	-	-	-
Ohio	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	13	-	-	-	-
Indiana	-	-	-	-	9	1	7	11	-	-	-	-
Illinois	9	4	-	-	1	2	14	13	-	-	-	-
Michigan	-	1	-	-	2	-	11	16	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	-	-	-
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	9	14	2	2	4	7	46	157	-	-	-	-
Minnesota	1	4	2	-	-	-	19	47	-	-	-	-
Iowa	7	6	-	-	-	-	9	93	-	-	-	-
Missouri	1	2	-	1	1	-	3	5	-	-	-	-
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	-	2	-	1	1	-	9	1	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	-	-	-	-
Kansas	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	10	-	-	-	-
SOUTH ATLANTIC	2	4	15	3	1	2	32	93	-	-	4	4
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Maryland	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	-	3	-	-	-	1	2	49	-	-	-	2
West Virginia	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-
North Carolina	-	-	1	1	-	1	6	24	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	1	1	7	1	-	-	2	6	-	-	4	-
Florida	1	-	7	-	1	-	14	7	-	-	-	2
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	1	7	13	1	1	4	22	92	-	-	-	-
Kentucky	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	43	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	1	6	-	-	1	4	17	25	-	-	-	-
Alabama	-	-	12	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	-	1	-	1	-	-	4	17	-	-	-	-
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	1	6	3	6	3	1	49	41	21	4	-	2
Arkansas	1	2	-	1	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	2
Louisiana	-	2	1	-	-	-	5	12	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	-	1	-	1	1	1	9	7	6	-	-	-
Texas	-	1	2	4	2	-	28	21	15	4	-	-
MOUNTAIN	-	1	-	-	1	-	30	36	1	1	-	-
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	16	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	---	-	---	-	---	-	---	3	---	-	---	-
Colorado	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	15	-	1	-	-
Utah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PACIFIC	4	-	3	1	5	8	64	92	-	1	14	1
Washington	-	-	3	-	-	-	16	21	-	-	-	1
Oregon	-	-	-	1	-	-	25	22	-	-	-	-
California	4	-	-	-	5	8	23	49	-	1	14	-
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3
Puerto Rico	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-

[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 AUGUST 14, 1954, AND AUGUST 13, 1955—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)						ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER (104A)	
					Total[2]		Paralytic (080.0,080.1)		Nonparalytic (080.2)			
	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954
CONT. UNITED STATES	1,720	2,374	41	58	1,781	1,904	598	696	761	626	16	23
NEW ENGLAND	55	264	2	3	519	72	224	20	187	27	-	-
Maine	15	12	1	1	18	6	5	2	13	3	-	-
New Hampshire	-	10	-	-	24	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	---	8	---	-	---	2	---	2	---	-	---	-
Massachusetts	33	166	1	2	411	39	206	10	147	13	-	-
Rhode Island	-	29	-	-	16	1	1	-	1	1	-	-
Connecticut	7	39	-	-	50	17	12	6	26	10	-	-
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	280	658	9	7	199	183	40	47	65	35	-	3
New York	175	330	4	3	117	87	40	25	65	20	-	1
New Jersey	58	220	2	2	39	39	-	22	-	15	-	1
Pennsylvania	47	108	3	2	43	57	-	-	-	-	-	1
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	408	439	9	9	423	407	122	163	160	105	-	2
Ohio	105	62	2	3	94	108	18	29	11	18	-	2
Indiana	8	41	5	-	27	48	10	20	9	8	-	-
Illinois	78	118	2	3	75	96	33	47	30	22	-	-
Michigan	98	101	-	3	92	118	26	56	50	49	-	-
Wisconsin	119	117	-	-	135	37	35	11	60	8	-	-
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	73	83	2	4	183	257	39	84	123	91	1	-
Minnesota	24	12	1	3	73	52	13	25	60	13	-	-
Iowa	22	40	-	-	61	78	5	19	48	42	-	-
Missouri	6	2	1	-	16	49	6	24	4	13	-	-
North Dakota	10	23	-	1	4	6	-	1	2	3	-	-
South Dakota	1	4	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	-
Nebraska	1	-	-	-	16	23	8	11	6	8	-	-
Kansas	9	2	-	-	12	45	7	4	3	12	-	-
SOUTH ATLANTIC	124	171	3	8	137	287	44	114	72	116	13	11
Delaware	-	6	-	1	3	4	3	3	-	1	-	-
Maryland	5	12	-	-	18	8	15	7	3	1	2	2
District of Columbia	6	4	-	-	1	4	1	2	-	2	-	-
Virginia	36	49	2	1	23	39	4	20	19	17	3	1
West Virginia	43	44	-	1	11	22	4	11	7	8	1	1
North Carolina	8	4	-	5	36	69	5	22	28	38	4	3
South Carolina	14	9	-	-	23	22	8	7	3	12	-	1
Georgia	7	18	-	-	10	56	2	22	7	8	3	2
Florida	5	25	1	-	12	63	2	20	5	29	-	1
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	35	63	4	11	71	133	20	41	41	40	1	5
Kentucky	7	9	1	3	43	33	11	19	29	11	-	1
Tennessee	14	30	-	6	8	43	-	5	1	9	1	4
Alabama	5	14	2	1	11	17	5	11	6	6	-	-
Mississippi	9	10	1	1	9	40	4	6	5	14	-	-
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	191	216	3	12	112	231	50	80	50	80	-	1
Arkansas	4	10	2	4	16	16	9	6	6	3	-	-
Louisiana	2	2	-	1	12	18	6	7	6	11	-	-
Oklahoma	12	13	-	1	5	37	2	6	-	6	-	1
Texas	173	191	1	6	79	160	33	61	38	60	-	-
MOUNTAIN	191	115	2	-	41	99	16	23	12	33	-	1
Montana	42	12	-	-	6	4	3	2	3	1	-	-
Idaho	6	2	1	-	9	3	6	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	---	3	---	-	---	24	---	5	---	5	---	1
Colorado	80	15	1	-	8	26	4	9	3	14	-	-
New Mexico	29	33	-	-	10	12	3	4	5	6	-	-
Arizona	24	41	-	-	2	15	-	3	1	7	-	-
Utah	9	9	-	-	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	1	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
PACIFIC	363	365	7	4	96	235	43	124	51	99	1	-
Washington	43	62	1	1	14	26	4	10	8	10	-	-
Oregon	40	28	1	2	12	12	10	4	2	6	1	-
California	280	275	5	1	70	197	29	110	41	83	-	-
Alaska	2	40	-	-	2	24	1	10	1	11	-	-
Hawaii	34	6	-	-	8	5	5	4	3	1	-	-
Puerto Rico	25	83	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-

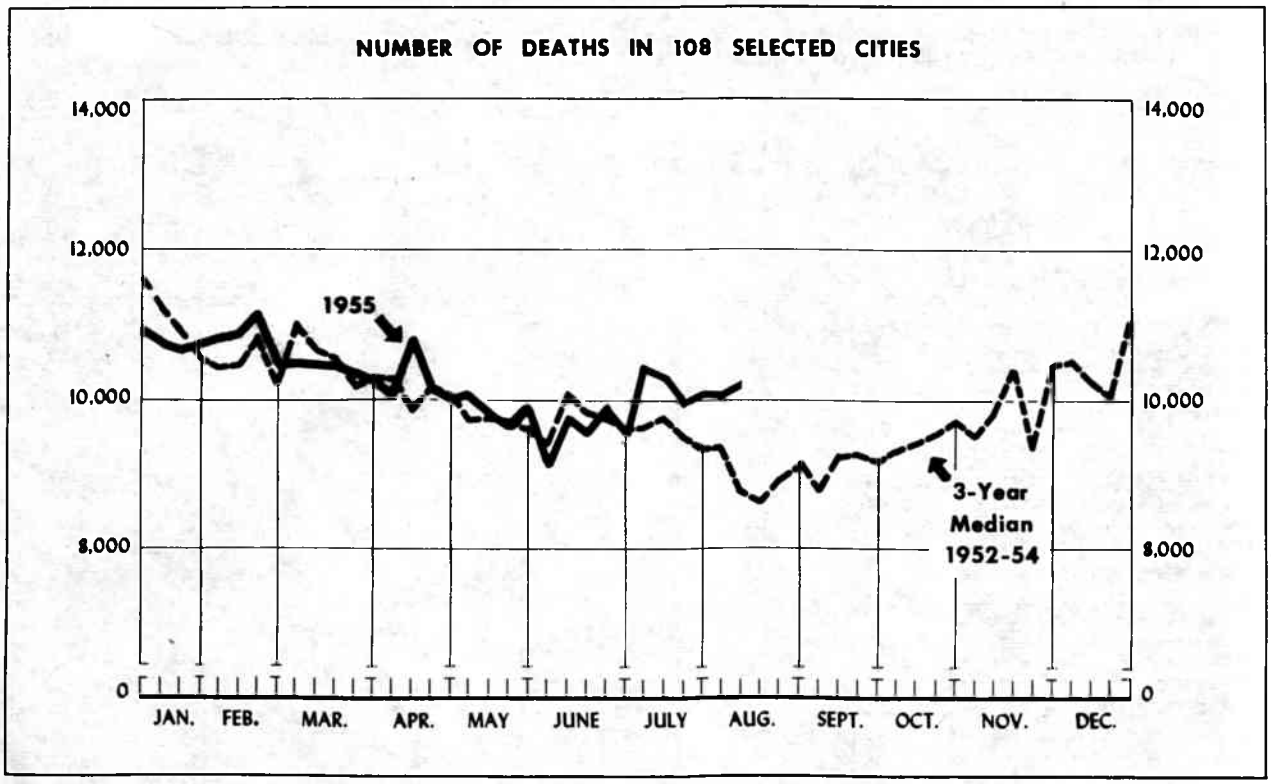
[2]Includes cases not specified by type, category number (080.3).

Table 2. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, ALASKA, HAWAII AND PUERTO RICO, FOR WEEKS ENDED AUGUST 14, 1954 AND AUGUST 13 1955—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	
	1955	1954	1955	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1955	1954	1955	1954
CONT. UNITED STATES	1,336	1,338	1	13	10	56	83	1	1,076	1,276	68	99
NEW ENGLAND	29	36	1	-	-	1	-	-	47	85	-	-
Maine	13	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Vermont	---	7	---	---	-	---	-	---	---	2	---	-
Massachusetts	13	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	43	-	-
Rhode Island	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-
Connecticut	3	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	14	28	-	-
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	54	36	-	-	-	5	6	-	103	197	15	1
New York	48	27	-	-	-	-	1	-	58	105	11	-
New Jersey	2	4	-	-	-	1	1	-	24	38	-	-
Pennsylvania	4	5	-	-	-	4	4	-	21	54	4	1
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	79	105	-	-	-	3	9	-	234	335	5	10
Ohio	11	8	-	-	-	2	5	-	34	85	5	3
Indiana	10	39	-	-	-	-	2	-	20	19	-	5
Illinois	9	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	47	-	-
Michigan	36	21	-	-	-	1	2	-	108	151	-	1
Wisconsin	13	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	33	-	1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	35	30	-	1	-	4	11	-	46	89	5	20
Minnesota	17	15	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	36	2	7
Iowa	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	15	4	1	10
Missouri	3	-	-	1	-	4	7	-	5	10	1	3
North Dakota	15	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	17	-	-
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Nebraska	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Kansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	21	-	-
SOUTH ATLANTIC	133	196	-	3	1	12	9	1	135	188	14	25
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-
Maryland	2	10	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	24	-	-
District of Columbia	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-
Virginia	64	103	-	1	-	1	-	-	29	63	2	6
West Virginia	8	55	-	-	-	4	1	-	21	34	2	10
North Carolina	6	2	-	1	1	1	-	-	49	26	3	4
South Carolina	21	4	-	-	-	2	4	1	7	10	5	2
Georgia	25	18	-	1	-	1	1	-	6	13	1	1
Florida	6	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	19	8	1	2
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	101	30	-	1	5	9	16	-	109	71	10	17
Kentucky	79	11	-	-	-	4	2	-	36	25	-	6
Tennessee	11	12	-	1	4	2	12	-	22	35	-	1
Alabama	3	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	50	5	6	7
Mississippi	8	3	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	6	4	3
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	592	597	-	5	2	17	22	-	237	103	14	26
Arkansas	41	48	-	4	1	4	8	-	18	8	3	3
Louisiana	1	7	-	1	-	1	-	-	4	4	[3]7	[3]3
Oklahoma	4	11	-	-	-	4	6	-	13	2	-	1
Texas	546	531	-	-	1	8	8	-	202	89	4	19
MOUNTAIN	233	250	-	3	1	4	6	-	69	53	-	-
Montana	4	5	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	11	-	-
Idaho	4	19	-	-	-	2	-	-	9	10	-	-
Wyoming	---	2	---	---	1	---	-	---	---	-	---	-
Colorado	24	22	-	1	-	-	-	-	10	12	-	-
New Mexico	47	6	-	-	-	1	3	-	28	11	-	-
Arizona	132	156	-	-	-	-	3	-	7	8	-	-
Utah	22	40	-	1	-	-	-	-	15	1	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PACIFIC	80	58	-	-	1	1	4	-	96	155	5	-
Washington	29	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	18	10	-	-
Oregon	18	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	-
California	33	40	-	-	1	1	3	-	66	133	5	-
Alaska	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	15	25	-	1

[3]Report 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 with a weekly average of 50 deaths, 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 13, 1955	31st week ended August 6, 1955	32d week median 1952-54	Percent change, median to current week	CUMULATIVE NUMBER FOR FIRST 32 WEEKS		
					1955	1954	Percent change
TOTAL: 106 REPORTING CITIES	10,017	9,984	8,631	+16.1	323,857	314,812	+2.9
New England (14 cities)	649	614	543	+19.5	22,279	20,999	+6.1
Middle Atlantic (17 cities)	2,772	2,777	2,495	+11.1	97,322	93,327	+4.3
East North Central (18 cities)	2,379	2,361	1,872	+27.1	71,701	69,545	+3.1
West North Central (9 cities)	802	1,063	652	+23.0	23,282	24,258	-4.0
South Atlantic (9 cities)	811	739	632	+28.3	24,762	24,354	+1.7
East South Central (7 cities)	379	364	332	+14.2	11,728	11,397	+2.9
West South Central (12 cities)	794	712	689	+15.2	24,569	24,162	+1.7
Mountain (8 cities)	198	227	236	-16.1	7,699	7,347	+4.8
Pacific (12 cities)	1,233	1,127	1,146	+7.6	40,515	39,423	+2.8

Table 4. DEATHS IN SELECTED CITIES FOR WEEK ENDED AUGUST 13, 1955

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

CITY	32d week ended Aug. 13, 1955	31st week ended Aug. 6, 1955	CUMULATIVE NUMBER FOR FIRST 32 WEEKS 1955	1954
NEW ENGLAND				
Boston	216	236	7,613	7,039
Bridgeport	32	34	1,221	1,128
Cambridge	28	28	930	893
Fall River	29	16	897	901
Hartford	46	37	1,483	1,439
Lowell	24	21	815	874
Lynn	24	27	747	694
New Bedford	20	17	788	718
New Haven	40	34	1,430	1,376
Providence	59	56	2,065	1,889
Somerville	13	10	502	446
Springfield, Mass.	40	34	1,320	1,242
Waterbury	27	12	811	776
Worcester	51	52	1,657	1,584
MIDDLE ATLANTIC				
Albany	52	53	1,548	1,421
Allentown	(29)	(37)	(1,182)	(1,079)
Buffalo	92	139	4,349	4,402
Camden	39	39	1,207	1,173
Elizabeth	29	20	886	907
Erie	35	41	1,131	1,107
Jersey City	66	60	2,259	2,194
Newark, N. J.	88	83	3,284	3,141
New York City	1,380	1,404	50,890	48,999
Paterson	42	38	1,237	1,225
Philadelphia	448	448	15,811	14,913
Pittsburgh	164	186	5,728	5,168
Reading	---	(17)	---	(653)
Rochester, N. Y.	122	88	3,015	2,904
Schenectady	20	28	736	770
Scranton	(31)	(34)	(1,076)	(1,084)
Syracuse	52	60	1,778	1,726
Trenton	61	42	1,556	1,437
Utica	46	19	969	980
Yonkers	36	29	938	860
EAST NORTH CENTRAL				
Akron	55	40	1,692	1,773
Canton	25	33	861	915
Chicago	766	885	23,366	23,087
Cincinnati	191	155	4,811	4,483
Cleveland	216	199	6,318	6,382
Columbus	94	121	3,459	3,223
Dayton	77	67	2,111	2,020
Detroit	344	295	10,539	9,909
Evansville	37	26	1,019	962
Flint	48	34	1,186	1,195
Fort Wayne	33	24	1,098	827
Gary	(42)	(23)	(888)	(796)
Grand Rapids	40	40	1,355	1,225
Indianapolis	127	130	3,524	3,560
Milwaukee	131	119	4,006	3,920
Peoria	24	43	933	966
South Bend	20	17	785	725
Toledo	101	80	2,993	2,845
Youngstown	50	53	1,645	1,528
WEST NORTH CENTRAL				
Des Moines	50	97	1,635	1,623
Duluth	21	24	804	873
Kansas City, Kans.	28	44	1,134	1,104
Kansas City, Mo.	134	176	3,525	3,948
Minneapolis	148	155	3,759	3,656
Omaha	77	146	2,083	1,992
WEST NORTH CENTRAL--Con.				
St. Louis	254	288	7,044	7,576
St. Paul	59	83	2,080	2,062
Wichita	31	50	1,218	1,424
SOUTH ATLANTIC				
Atlanta	112	115	3,303	3,347
Baltimore	217	211	7,266	6,935
Charlotte	25	27	903	951
Jacksonville	(38)	(51)	(1,498)	(1,609)
Miami	72	43	1,732	2,103
Norfolk	33	23	1,019	953
Richmond	55	76	2,068	2,015
Savannah	(33)	(20)	(891)	(916)
Tampa	46	55	1,780	1,704
Washington, D. C.	215	165	5,537	5,308
Wilmington, Del.	36	24	1,154	1,038
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL				
Birmingham	91	70	2,464	2,407
Chattanooga	34	42	1,413	1,416
Knoxville	28	41	1,069	1,082
Louisville	---	(101)	---	(3,446)
Memphis	99	92	3,161	3,091
Mobile	29	23	935	1,004
Montgomery	18	19	831	814
Nashville	80	77	1,855	1,583
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL				
Austin	---	(23)	---	(825)
Baton Rouge	20	16	685	690
Corpus Christi	14	18	567	546
Dallas	92	100	3,123	3,172
El Paso	22	29	920	871
Fort Worth	60	39	1,742	1,759
Houston	124	106	4,008	3,868
Little Rock	60	46	1,444	1,346
New Orleans	164	135	4,799	4,739
Oklahoma City	64	69	1,837	1,918
San Antonio	92	99	2,780	2,501
Shreveport	32	24	1,237	1,250
Tulsa	50	31	1,427	1,502
MOUNTAIN				
Albuquerque	16	14	732	840
Colorado Springs	13	11	432	376
Denver	78	104	3,487	3,273
Ogden	6	15	348	348
Phoenix	24	19	770	682
Pueblo	12	11	415	427
Salt Lake City	44	47	1,366	1,277
Tucson	5	6	149	124
PACIFIC				
Berkeley	14	14	575	565
Long Beach	50	33	1,571	1,555
Los Angeles	460	430	14,546	14,081
Oakland	90	75	2,789	2,942
Pasadena	58	34	1,162	1,075
Portland, Oreg.	71	101	3,373	3,174
Sacramento	47	45	1,572	1,473
San Diego	72	51	2,374	2,308
San Francisco	190	145	5,988	5,837
Seattle	114	115	4,170	3,890
Spokane	38	49	1,472	1,403
Tacoma	29	35	1,223	1,120
Honolulu	(27)	(38)	(1,155)	(1,082)

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

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health departments for a mass immunization program, and for the detection and isolation of carriers and cases to control the spread.

With increasing artificial immunity in preschool and school populations, an increase in the number of cases in adults may by expected if the outbreak continues. Schick tests and clinical evidence show lack of immunity in the adult population.

Diarrhea of the newborn

Dr. R. R. Cross, Illinois Department of Public Health, reports an outbreak of diarrhea among newborn babies recently discharged from a hospital nursery. The first case was in an infant who developed diarrhea following a herniotomy after discharge. A stool specimen showed the presence of Alpha coli (Kauffman strain, O 111 : B 4). A week later another infant was reported to have diarrhea and 2 days after that, 4 more infants developed the same complaint. In all, 13 cases were reported. Examination of stool specimens showed the presence of the coli organism in 8 of them. Stool specimens from all nursery personnel were negative for A coli. The investigation of the outbreak revealed an improperly functioning autoclave which was used for terminal sterilization of the formulae. Samples of the formula preparations were negative coli organisms, but showed extremely high plate counts. No new cases have occurred subsequent to the repair of the autoclave.

It is interesting to note that in a similar outbreak in the same hospital 4 years ago, 3 of the maternity ward nurses were found to harbor the same serotype of coli organisms in their stools, and these nurses are still associated with the hospital.

Streptococcal sore throat (food-borne)

Dr. Israel Gitlitz, New York City Department of Health, reports an outbreak of sore throat limited to employees and student nurses in a hospital. Of approximately 1,000 persons who ate in 2 dining rooms, 119 developed the disease. Clinically, the disease presented as exudative follicular tonsillitis and/or pharyngitis involving the soft palate and pillars of the fauces. An investigation revealed that a kitchen helper, who prepared the egg salad served in only 2 dining rooms, became ill prior to reporting to work on July 19, the day he prepared the salad. The mean incubation period was given as 54 hours. Group A streptococci have been recovered from about 60 percent of all swabs taken. The same untypable organism has apparently been recovered from the food handler.

Salmonellosis

Dr. Henry A. Holle, Texas Department of Health, reports an outbreak of salmonellosis involving approximately 50 individuals who consumed prepackaged sandwiches. All the patients reported diarrhea and the majority reported nausea and vomiting from 8 to 36 hours later. Stool specimens were collected from most of the patients and 19 of these yielded Salmonella oranienburg. Three isolations of the same organism were made from among 22 food handlers in the shop where sandwiches were made. The laboratory was unable to isolate the salmonella organism directly from the sandwiches, but found they contained a large number of coliform organisms.

Gastro-enteritis

Dr. Ruth E. Church, Illinois Department of Public Health, reports an outbreak of gastro-enteritis among persons in a camp. Of 130 persons who ate a meal, 33 became ill with abdominal cramps, vomiting, and diarrhea about 12 hours later. The meal consisted of beef sandwiches, potato salad, and baked beans. The beef was suspected to be the vehicle of infection because it had been unrefrigerated for an indefinite period of time. None of the food was available for bacteriological examination. No infected food handlers were found.