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For Week Ending October 25, 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
TULAREMIA – Indiana

Two probable cases of pneumonic tularemia (one fatal) were reported from Vermillion County, Indiana, in October. The two patients, while on a picnic on Sept. 28, 1969, had shot a squirrel and extensively handled it before carrying it back to the picnic site, where it was handled by two other persons. Three days later, the first patient, a 24-year-old man, had symptoms of upper respiratory infection; by October 5, he had fever and shortness of breath and was hospitalized with a diagnosis of pneumonia. His temperature was 103.8°F., WBC was 18,000 per mm^3 with 83 percent polymorphonuclear cells, and chest X-ray showed pneumonic infiltrate of the right lung. He was treated with penicillin, but his pneumonia worsened, and on October 8 he was given streptomycin, cephalothin, and chloramphenicol. He died on October 9. Autopsy revealed extensive pneumonia with necrotic foci in both lungs and involvement of the liver.

The second patient, a 23-year-old man, was hospitalized on October 8 with a 1-day history of severe dyspnea,

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

DISEASE	43rd WEEK ENDED		MEDIAN	CUMULATIVE, FIRST 43 WEEKS		
	October 25, 1969	October 26, 1968	1964 - 1968	1969	1968	MEDIAN 1964 - 1968
Aseptic meningitis	100	136	67	2,868	3,707	2,500
Brucellosis	12	4	4	197	189	210
Diphtheria	3	2	5	145	182	165
Encephalitis, primary:						
Arthropod-borne & unspecified	29	72	66	1,059	1,198	1,606
Encephalitis, post-infectious	1	8	8	263	413	637
Hepatitis, serum	119	116	751	4,358	3,750	31,753
Hepatitis, infectious	1,146	980		38,945	37,335	
Malaria	79	49	17	2,539	1,923	385
Measles (rubeola)	195	172	731	21,337	20,403	192,862
Meningococcal infections, total	41	27	40	2,542	2,188	2,297
Civilian	41	25	- - -	2,335	2,002	- - -
Military	–	2	- - -	207	186	- - -
Mumps	1,123	1,254	- - -	72,677	130,821	- - -
Poliomyelitis, total	–	4	4	15	54	54
Paralytic	–	4	1	14	54	54
Rubella (German measles)	345	271	- - -	51,020	45,452	- - -
Streptococcal sore throat & scarlet fever	7,657	7,969	6,541	344,368	346,329	345,833
Tetanus	7	2	3	130	146	186
Tularemia	5	–	6	123	157	157
Typhoid fever	13	12	7	268	326	350
Typhus, tick-borne (Rky. Mt. spotted fever)	2	–	2	425	265	247
Rabies in animals	35	46	57	2,806	2,881	3,605

TABLE II. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OF LOW FREQUENCY

	Cum.		Cum.
Anthrax:	3	Rabies in man:	1
Botulism:	12	Rubella congenital syndrome:	9
Leptospirosis: Calif.-1, Ind.-1, Ohio-1	67	Trichinosis: Mass.-1, NYC-1	167
Plague:	4	Typhus, murine: Tex.-1, Va.-1	45
Psittacosis: NYC-1, Ohio-1	37		

TULAREMIA – *(Continued from front page)*

cough, profuse diaphoresis, chills, fever, and myalgia, Chest X-ray showed multinodular infiltrates in both lungs. He was initially treated with ampicillin, then within 12 hours received tetracycline with a reduction in fever, and 24 hours later he was given streptomycin. On October 18, he was still critically ill with severe respiratory distress, fever, cough, chest pain, and myalgia. He has gradually improved. A delayed hypersensitivity tularemia skin test using an investigational antigen[1,2] was positive on October 19 although a serum tularemia agglutination test was negative at that time.

Investigation and/or skin testing of the two other persons who handled the squirrel, the two others present at the picnic who did not handle the squirrel, and 15 persons who had contact with the patients identified no other cases of tularemia. Laboratory studies on tissue specimens from the first patient, animals collected in the picnic area, and water samples from the picnic area are in progress.

(Reported by John Batchelder, M.D., Marvin Melton, M.D., and other members of the medical staff, St. Vincent's Hospital, and Earl Brown, M.D., Robert Costin, M.D., and other members of the medical staff, University Heights Hospital, Indianapolis; J. W. Sommerville, M.D., Health Officer, Vermillion County; Mr. Herald Demarree, Indiana Wildlife Biologist, Indiana Department of Natural Resources; Hermann Rinne, D.O., Director, Division of Communicable Disease Control, Indiana State Board of Health; and an EIS Officer.)

Editorial Comment:

Sera collected during the first 4 weeks of illness may not be positive for *Francisella tularensis* antibodies by the tube agglutination test.

References:

[1]Casper, Elizabeth A., and Philip, Robert N.: A Skin Test Survey of Tularemia in a Montana Sheep Raising County. *Public Health Reports* 84(7):611-615, July 1969.

[2]Philip, R. N., Casper, E. A., and Lackman, D. B.: The Skin Test in an Epidemiologic Study of Tularemia in Montana Trappers. *J Infect Dis 117*:393-402, December 1967.

CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING – New Mexico

On Sept. 28, 1969, in Tucumcari, New Mexico, seven cases of carbon monoxide poisoning (three fatal) occurred in a family, driving from Springdale, Arkansas, to California. A filling station operator found their parked car with six of its seven occupants unresponsive. All seven were taken to a hospital in Tucumcari; the 13-month-old baby girl, 3-year-old boy, and 57-year-old grandmother were dead on arrival. The 7-year-old girl and 4-year-old boy were flushed, diaphoretic, and febrile with temperatures of 103°F. The girl was comatose and rigid and showed hyperreflexia. The boy dashed about, occasionally staring straight ahead, and had a coarse intention tremor. The father was comatose but flaccid, and the mother showed marked mental confusion. The four surviving family members were treated with intravenous fluids, oxygen, and chloramphenicol. They gradually improved and were discharged 2 days later.

The mother reported that the family left Springdale in the afternoon of September 26. They purchased salami, cooked ham, bologna, bread, tomatoes, milk, mayonnaise, canned meat, and onion-flavored corn chips from several local stores for their trip. Items needing refrigeration were stored in a portable ice chest. On September 27, the family ate breakfast in a cafe in Oklahoma City and purchased additional food in Elk City, Oklahoma. They ate a meal of bread, cheese, mayonnaise, potted meat, and potato chips later that afternoon while driving. About 15 minutes after eating, the mother became ill with vomiting and suffered intermittent blackouts. This was followed by the grandmother "going out of her mind." The baby then began vomiting and shortly after this the grandmother did also. The husband was nauseated, dizzy, and dazed but did not vomit. They continued driving until 4 a.m. Sunday, September 28, when they stopped to rest. A state trooper who helped them restart their stalled car at 5:30 a.m. recalled that at that time all members were alive with apparently normal mental function. They stopped again because of their illnesses at about 7 a.m. Approximately 2 hours later, they were found by the filling station operation.

Cultures from the dead baby's diarrhea-stained diapers yielded *Salmonella newport*. Stool cultures from all surviving family members, obtained after they had received antibiotics, yielded no enteric pathogens. Autopsy performed on the grandmother at 4 days postmortem found toxic levels of carboxyhemoglobin in blood obtained from the liver.

The automobile exhaust pipe was rusted through and broken off beneath the rear axle. The rear radio speaker was missing, permitting free air passage between the trunk and back seat. Tests on the automobile demonstrated toxic concentrations of carbon monoxide in both the front and back seats when the car was in motion at 50 mph (200 ppm in front; 1200 ppm in back) and even higher concentrations when the car was stopped with the engine idling (1000 ppm in front; 3000 ppm in back).

It is tentatively concluded that this family probably initially suffered salmonella gastroenteritis; for this reason they stopped their car. Then carbon monoxide was responsible for the three deaths and neurological symptoms in the survivors.

(Reported by Bruce Storrs, M.D., Director of Medical Services, Daniel Johnson, Ph.D., Director of Division of Laboratories, and John F. Thompson, Environmental Services Section, New Mexico Department of Health and Social Services; Carl Reynolds, Resident Inspector, Food and Drug

Administration, Albuquerque; George W. May, Sanitarian, Quay County Health Department, Tucumcari; James Chin, M.D., Head, Bureau of Communicable Diseases, California State Department of Health; Mildred Scott, M.D., Assistant Director of Public Health, and Michael Rosa, B.S., Senior Public Health Sanitarian, San Bernandino County Health Department; John R. Philp, M.D., Health Officer, and R. A. Brandt, M.D., Coroner, Orange County, California; Salmonella-Shigella Unit, Epidemiologic Services Laboratory Section, Epidemiology Program, NCDC; and a team of EIS Officers.)

MALARIA IN AMERICAN TOURISTS – Massachusetts and New York

In mid-October 1969, the NCDC was notified of two cases of malaria in U.S. citizens who had returned recently from a photographic safari in East Africa. The first patient, a 58-year-old man from Massachusetts, had taken no antimalarial suppressive drugs prior to or during his trip in September and had been symptom-free during his 3 weeks abroad. On October 8, 1 week after his return, he had diarrhea and malaise followed 2 days later by chills and fever. He improved slightly on October 11, but on October 12, had a second fever spike and profound prostration with disorientation. He then saw his physician, who obtained a blood smear and found that 20 to 25 percent of the erythrocytes contained malaria parasites. The patient was hospitalized in Boston and treated with quinacrine. The following morning, he was still febrile and markedly obtunded and was transferred to another Boston hospital, where he was started on a course of parenteral chloroquine. The organism was identified as *Plasmodium falciparum* and his parasitemia had decreased to a level of less than 1 percent. His status presently includes probable cerebral malaria as suggested by coma and seizures; a severe consumptive coagulopathy, treated with heparin; and renal insufficiency requiring peritoneal dialysis.

A second case of *P. falciparum* malaria was reported in a 52-year-old woman, residing in Rochester, New York, who had been a member of the same safari group. On Oct. 16, 1969, she developed low back pain and fatigue; 36 hours later, she experienced fever (105°F.) and chills and was admitted to a hospital. The admission diagnosis of malaria was confirmed by peripheral blood smears showing numerous parasitized red blood cells. Recovery was prompt and uneventful following administration of suitable antimalarial therapy.

Approximately 30 other persons accompanied these patients on the safari. The safari organizers stated that none of these people had received chemoprophylaxis. All of the travelers are being advised by their respective travel agents to contact a physician at once.

The need for suppressive drug therapy for malaria for persons traveling to areas where the disease is prevalent was reviewed with the tour organizers, and the current USPHS recommendations for malaria chemoprophylaxis were made available to them.

(Reported by N. J. Fiumara, M.D., Director, Division of Communicable Diseases, Massachusetts Department of Public Health; A. Sommerville, M.D., Boston; Gordon Moore, M.D., Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston; Bureau of Epidemiology, New York State Health Department; Gordon Currie, M.D., Ward Bullock, M.D., and Arthur Bauman, M.D., University of Rochester Medical Center; and the Parasitic Diseases Branch, Epidemiology Program, NCDC.)

SMALLPOX-CHICKENPOX DIAGNOSTIC PROBLEM – Utah

On Sept. 25, 1969, a suspect case of smallpox in a 21-year-old man in Ogden, Utah, was reported to the NCDC by the Utah State Division of Health. The patient had returned from 2 years in Brazil on September 7. He had had no contact with smallpox and had been vaccinated at age 5 years and again in 1967 prior to departure for Brazil. He had never had chickenpox. On September 21, he had felt unusually tired and on September 22, experienced headache, nausea, and warmth. On September 24, he noted a rash and had a temperature of 102°F. On September 25, he saw his physician, who notified the county health officer of this possible case of smallpox.

On physical examination, the patient was alert and comfortable and had a profuse truncal rash with varying stages of lesions (macules, papules, vesicles, and crusts). A healed vaccination scar was seen on his left shoulder. Although the clinical impression was chickenpox, he was isolated until the diagnosis could be confirmed. Crusts and vesicle fluid were sent to the state laboratory and to NCDC. On September 26, the specimens were reported negative for smallpox by the fluorescent antibody test at the state laboratory, and varicella-zoster particles were identified by electron microscopy at NCDC. Further testing at the state laboratory showed that the particles did not produce pox on chick allantoic membranes, confirming that this was not smallpox.

(Reported by Irven Moncrief, M.D., Director, Weber County Health Department; Russell S. Fraser, M.S., Chief, Laboratory Section, and G. D. Carlyle Thompson, M.D., Director, Utah State Division of Health; the Laboratory Division, NCDC; and an EIS Officer.)

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES

FOR WEEKS ENDED
OCTOBER 25, 1969 AND OCTOBER 26, 1968 (43rd WEEK)

AREA	ASEPTIC MENIN-GITIS	BRUCEL-LOSIS	DIPHTHERIA	ENCEPHALITIS			HEPATITIS			MALARIA	
				Primary including unsp. cases		Post-Infectious	Serum	Infectious			
	1969	1969	1969	1969	1968	1969	1969	1969	1968	1969	Cum. 1969
UNITED STATES...	100	12	3	29	72	1	119	1,146	980	79	2,539
NEW ENGLAND.....	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	201	55	2	82
Maine*.....	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	–	7
New Hampshire.....	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	6	1	–	2
Vermont.....	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–
Massachusetts.....	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	154	32	1	49
Rhode Island.....	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	10	–	9
Connecticut.....	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	14	10	1	15
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.....	21	–	–	3	5	–	40	220	219	4	288
New York City.....	9	–	–	1	–	–	12	31	58	–	22
New York, up-State.	7	–	–	1	1	–	4	70	31	1	47
New Jersey.....	1	–	–	–	2	–	11	64	87	1	118
Pennsylvania.....	4	–	–	1	2	–	13	55	43	2	101
EAST NORTH CENTRAL...	18	–	–	13	37	–	23	165	136	2	260
Ohio.....	10	–	–	5	15	–	5	42	48	1	24
Indiana.....	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	4	–	20
Illinois.....	–	–	–	3	16	–	1	37	31	1	161
Michigan.....	8	–	–	5	5	–	16	72	49	–	54
Wisconsin.....	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	4	–	1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL...	14	–	–	–	5	–	1	22	53	5	178
Minnesota.....	14	–	–	–	2	–	1	3	12	–	13
Iowa.....	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	9	–	18
Missouri.....	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	15	–	42
North Dakota.....	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3
South Dakota.....	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Nebraska.....	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4
Kansas.....	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	13	5	97
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	13	8	1	5	5	–	9	122	101	6	684
Delaware.....	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	4	–	3
Maryland.....	7	–	–	2	–	–	4	13	23	–	31
Dist. of Columbia..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	2
Virginia.....	2	8	–	1	1	–	–	3	12	–	26
West Virginia.....	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	5	–	–
North Carolina.....	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	18	2	272
South Carolina.....	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	10	6	4	58
Georgia.....	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	23	16	–	258
Florida.....	1	–	–	1	2	–	5	33	17	–	34
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL...	5	–	–	1	3	–	2	57	58	1	112
Kentucky.....	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	18	–	86
Tennessee.....	3	–	–	1	3	–	2	15	25	–	–
Alabama.....	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	3	–	22
Mississippi.....	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	12	1	4
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL...	5	3	1	1	3	–	4	71	53	24	203
Arkansas.....	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	13
Louisiana.....	1	–	1	–	1	–	2	24	12	1	45
Oklahoma.....	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	8	3	2	60
Texas.....	4	1	–	1	1	–	2	38	38	21	85
MOUNTAIN.....	1	–	1	3	2	–	–	39	30	3	130
Montana.....	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3
Idaho.....	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	5
Wyoming.....	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–
Colorado.....	1	–	–	2	2	–	–	13	14	1	109
New Mexico.....	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	4	–	7
Arizona.....	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	8	4	–	1
Utah.....	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	1
Nevada.....	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	4
PACIFIC.....	22	1	–	3	12	1	35	249	275	32	602
Washington.....	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	34	30	–	5
Oregon.....	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	21	26	2	16
California.....	20	1	–	2	11	1	32	190	213	25	469
Alaska.....	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	3
Hawaii.....	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	5	109
Puerto Rico.....	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	29	2	4

*Delayed reports: Hepatitis, infectious: Me. 8
Malaria: Me. 1

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES

FOR WEEKS ENDED

OCTOBER 25, 1969 AND OCTOBER 26, 1968 (43rd WEEK) - CONTINUED

AREA	MEASLES (Rubeola)			MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS, TOTAL			MUMPS	POLIOMYELITIS			RUBELLA
		Cumulative			Cumulative			Total	Paralytic		
	1969	1969	1968	1969	1969	1968	1969	1969	1969	Cum. 1969	1969
UNITED STATES...	195	21,337	20,430	41	2,542	2,188	1,123	–	–	14	345
NEW ENGLAND.....	3	1,125	1,178	1	100	129	122	–	–	2	16
Maine*.....	–	9	38	–	7	6	10	–	–	1	1
New Hampshire.....	1	240	141	–	3	7	15	–	–	–	–
Vermont.....	–	3	2	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Massachusetts.....	2	225	367	–	38	66	25	–	–	–	5
Rhode Island.....	–	27	6	1	14	9	8	–	–	–	–
Connecticut.....	–	621	624	–	38	40	63	–	–	1	10
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.....	27	7,604	4,252	15	425	391	87	–	–	2	39
New York City.....	11	4,954	2,226	4	81	80	63	–	–	–	10
New York, Up-State.	3	609	1,255	3	82	71	NN	–	–	1	19
New Jersey.....	9	934	654	3	166	134	24	–	–	–	9
Pennsylvania.....	4	1,107	117	5	96	106	NN	–	–	1	1
EAST NORTH CENTRAL...	25	2,390	3,939	5	347	266	242	–	–	–	86
Ohio.....	6	400	308	4	130	73	16	–	–	–	8
Indiana.....	–	468	693	–	45	36	10	–	–	–	10
Illinois.....	8	590	1,384	–	49	60	45	–	–	–	11
Michigan.....	3	318	294	1	98	77	50	–	–	–	35
Wisconsin.....	8	614	1,260	–	25	20	121	–	–	–	22
WEST NORTH CENTRAL...	46	679	395	–	127	118	41	–	–	1	28
Minnesota.....	–	8	16	–	28	27	6	–	–	–	–
Iowa.....	–	332	104	–	19	8	25	–	–	–	8
Missouri.....	1	31	81	–	52	39	1	–	–	–	–
North Dakota.....	1	16	137	–	2	3	8	–	–	–	20
South Dakota.....	–	3	4	–	1	5	NN	–	–	–	–
Nebraska.....	44	282	43	–	9	9	1	–	–	–	–
Kansas.....	–	7	10	–	16	27	–	–	–	1	–
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	8	2,588	1,548	10	447	435	164	–	–	1	24
Delaware.....	–	394	16	–	13	8	8	–	–	–	–
Maryland.....	–	77	103	1	41	36	9	–	–	–	2
Dist. of Columbia..	–	26	6	–	9	16	1	–	–	–	1
Virginia.....	2	888	308	–	55	41	50	–	–	–	2
West Virginia.....	2	214	297	–	19	13	70	–	–	–	16
North Carolina.....	1	319	284	4	81	83	NN	–	–	–	–
South Carolina.....	2	127	12	1	58	58	2	–	–	–	–
Georgia.....	–	2	4	3	76	87	–	–	–	–	–
Florida.....	1	541	518	1	95	93	24	–	–	1	3
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL...	2	115	501	3	159	198	109	–	–	1	17
Kentucky.....	–	66	103	–	54	90	18	–	–	–	4
Tennessee.....	2	19	62	3	64	58	86	–	–	–	11
Alabama.....	–	6	95	–	24	27	4	–	–	1	2
Mississippi.....	–	24	241	–	17	23	1	–	–	–	–
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL...	15	4,726	4,942	5	338	321	76	–	–	6	31
Arkansas.....	–	16	2	–	31	20	–	–	–	–	–
Louisiana.....	1	123	24	1	91	92	–	–	–	–	1
Oklahoma.....	–	142	125	2	33	51	14	–	–	–	5
Texas.....	14	4,445	4,791	2	183	158	62	–	–	6	25
MOUNTAIN.....	51	1,001	1,023	–	49	39	63	–	–	–	16
Montana.*.....	27	62	58	–	8	6	19	–	–	–	5
Idaho.....	–	90	21	–	11	11	–	–	–	–	–
Wyoming.....	–	–	54	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Colorado.....	–	141	518	–	8	11	15	–	–	–	2
New Mexico.....	4	268	122	–	6	–	16	–	–	–	1
Arizona.....	20	429	224	–	10	4	11	–	–	–	3
Utah.....	–	10	21	–	4	1	2	–	–	–	5
Nevada.....	–	1	5	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	–
PACIFIC.....	18	1,109	2,652	2	550	291	219	–	–	1	88
Washington.....	1	63	557	–	56	45	50	–	–	–	25
Oregon.....	–	200	542	–	18	22	18	–	–	–	9
California.....	12	790	1,508	2	455	208	138	–	–	1	43
Alaska.....	4	13	10	–	11	3	4	–	–	–	6
Hawaii.....	1	43	35	–	10	13	9	–	–	–	5
Puerto Rico.....	48	1,715	441	–	19	20	66	–	–	–	–

*Delayed reports: Rubella: Me. 1, Mont. delete 1

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES

FOR WEEKS ENDED

OCTOBER 25, 1969 AND OCTOBER 26, 1968 (43rd 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...	7,657	7	130	5	123	13	268	2	425	35	2,806
NEW ENGLAND.....	609	–	1	1	15	–	12	–	1	1	35
Maine.*	8	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	6
New Hampshire.....	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
Vermont.....	–	–	–	1	15	–	–	–	–	1	14
Massachusetts.....	150	–	1	–	–	–	7	–	1	–	2
Rhode Island.....	39	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Connecticut.....	394	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	8
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.....	267	2	17	–	5	1	29	–	43	5	195
New York City.....	32	2	9	–	1	1	15	–	–	–	–
New York, Up-State.	222	–	3	–	4	–	6	–	7	5	182
New Jersey.....	NN	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	14	–	–
Pennsylvania.....	13	–	2	–	–	–	5	–	22	–	13
EAST NORTH CENTRAL...	523	1	18	–	13	1	30	–	3	3	205
Ohio.....	104	–	4	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	69
Indiana.....	89	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	50
Illinois.....	107	1	9	–	4	1	14	–	3	–	33
Michigan.....	128	–	5	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	7
Wisconsin.....	95	–	–	–	7	–	1	–	–	1	46
WEST NORTH CENTRAL...	429	–	11	–	14	–	10	–	8	8	517
Minnesota.....	13	–	3	–	–	–	4	–	–	3	138
Iowa.....	118	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	7	3	80
Missouri.....	11	–	4	–	10	–	3	–	–	2	129
North Dakota.....	72	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	67
South Dakota.....	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	24
Nebraska.....	65	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	13
Kansas.....	117	–	4	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	66
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	821	3	24	1	22	1	40	1	240	6	675
Delaware.....	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	–	–
Maryland.....	55	–	1	–	–	–	4	1	48	–	3
Dist. of Columbia..	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Virginia.....	235	–	–	–	4	–	1	–	81	2	339
West Virginia.*....	162	–	1	–	2	–	2	–	5	–	95
North Carolina.....	NN	–	2	1	6	–	6	–	58	–	5
South Carolina.....	107	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	30	–	–
Georgia.....	13	3	7	–	4	–	11	–	15	4	77
Florida.....	246	–	10	–	4	1	12	–	–	–	156
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL...	1,551	–	18	1	14	9	44	–	62	1	366
Kentucky.....	128	–	7	–	–	–	8	–	13	–	187
Tennessee.....	891	–	4	1	13	–	19	–	41	–	125
Alabama.....	373	–	5	–	–	–	4	–	5	1	48
Mississippi.....	159	–	2	–	1	9	13	–	3	–	6
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL...	555	1	24	1	20	–	28	–	46	3	409
Arkansas.....	9	–	1	1	2	–	13	–	7	–	30
Louisiana.....	7	–	7	–	4	–	3	–	–	1	32
Oklahoma.....	26	–	1	–	8	–	–	–	28	–	61
Texas.....	513	1	15	–	6	–	12	–	11	2	286
MOUNTAIN.....	1,866	–	6	1	16	–	26	1	17	1	117
Montana.....	55	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Idaho.....	174	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	6	–	–
Wyoming.*.....	147	–	–	1	3	–	5	–	–	1	54
Colorado.....	1,128	–	2	–	–	–	3	–	9	–	3
New Mexico.....	217	–	–	–	1	–	6	–	–	–	17
Arizona.....	85	–	3	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	22
Utah.....	59	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	2	–	5
Nevada.....	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	16
PACIFIC.....	1,036	–	11	–	4	1	49	–	5	7	287
Washington.....	808	–	1	–	2	–	2	–	3	–	4
Oregon.....	112	–	–	–	1	–	6	–	–	–	4
California.....	---	–	10	–	1	–	37	–	2	7	279
Alaska.....	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hawaii.....	87	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	–	–	–
Puerto Rico.....	–	–	12	–	–	–	6	–	–	4	25

*Delayed reports: SST: Me. 14, Wyo. 1
Rabies in animals: W. Va. delete 2

Week No. 43

TABLE IV. DEATHS IN 122 UNITED STATES CITIES FOR WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 25, 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
	All Ages	65 years and over		
NEW ENGLAND:	718	440	36	41
Boston, Mass.	220	130	8	12
Bridgeport, Conn.	51	37	4	2
Cambridge, Mass.	28	17	6	–
Fall River, Mass.	22	16	–	–
Hartford, Conn.	54	22	3	5
Lowell, Mass.	25	18	6	–
Lynn, Mass.	17	10	–	–
New Bedford, Mass.	26	19	–	1
New Haven, Conn.	55	27	1	14
Providence, R. I.	67	42	5	5
Somerville, Mass.	7	5	1	–
Springfield, Mass.	43	26	–	–
Waterbury, Conn.	48	33	–	–
Worcester, Mass.	55	38	2	2
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:	3,364	1,989	125	140
Albany, N. Y.	52	27	2	1
Allentown, Pa.	38	25	3	2
Buffalo, N. Y.	151	84	4	5
Camden, N. J.	50	29	–	2
Elizabeth, N. J.	44	26	1	–
Erie, Pa.	44	28	5	–
Jersey City, N. J.	74	53	5	3
Newark, N. J.	76	40	3	5
New York City, N. Y.	1,700	1,011	62	63
Paterson, N. J.	28	21	2	2
Philadelphia, Pa.	492	265	4	33
Pittsburgh, Pa.	191	97	11	10
Reading, Pa.	41	28	–	2
Rochester, N. Y.	111	74	9	6
Schenectady, N. Y.	31	21	3	1
Scranton, Pa.	32	24	2	1
Syracuse, N. Y.	83	53	2	2
Trenton, N. J.	57	30	–	1
Utica, N. Y.	26	22	6	–
Yonkers, N. Y.	43	31	1	1
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:	2,703	1,538	83	147
Akron, Ohio	62	33	–	4
Canton, Ohio	41	21	1	2
Chicago, Ill.	770	407	26	56
Cincinnati, Ohio	159	94	3	3
Cleveland, Ohio	206	105	4	7
Columbus, Ohio	142	77	4	14
Dayton, Ohio	83	49	–	5
Detroit, Mich.	402	218	16	10
Evansville, Ind.	39	31	1	–
Flint, Mich.	39	17	1	7
Fort Wayne, Ind.	56	37	2	3
Gary, Ind.	40	15	4	5
Grand Rapids, Mich.	56	43	1	1
Indianapolis, Ind.	152	85	3	7
Madison, Wis.	50	35	7	1
Milwaukee, Wis.	126	92	5	1
Peoria, Ill.	27	14	–	4
Rockford, Ill.	43	30	5	4
South Bend, Ind.	33	22	–	–
Toledo, Ohio	105	61	–	10
Youngstown, Ohio	72	52	–	3
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:	853	536	40	48
Des Moines, Iowa	66	43	2	5
Duluth, Minn.	22	13	4	2
Kansas City, Kans.	42	19	3	8
Kansas City, Mo.	120	81	2	4
Lincoln, Nebr.	44	34	1	–
Minneapolis, Minn.	116	74	5	6
Omaha, Nebr.	81	51	3	5
St. Louis, Mo.	234	142	9	10
St. Paul, Minn.	64	41	4	2
Wichita, Kans.	64	38	7	6
Las Vegas, Nev.*	24	12	2	3

Area	All Causes		Pneumonia and Influenza All Ages	Under 1 year All Causes
	All Ages	65 years and over		
SOUTH ATLANTIC:	1,165	576	44	101
Atlanta, Ga.	115	52	2	10
Baltimore, Md.	260	121	2	24
Charlotte, N. C.	62	22	1	11
Jacksonville, Fla.	89	45	10	3
Miami, Fla.	85	46	5	7
Norfolk, Va.	41	23	3	1
Richmond, Va.	75	38	6	2
Savannah, Ga.	34	15	2	4
St. Petersburg, Fla.	94	67	3	5
Tampa, Fla.	61	36	3	3
Washington, D. C.	208	88	5	29
Wilmington, Del.	41	23	2	2
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:	580	310	24	22
Birmingham, Ala.	82	46	2	1
Chattanooga, Tenn.	63	32	1	7
Knoxville, Tenn.	39	32	5	–
Louisville, Ky.	107	55	8	3
Memphis, Tenn.	116	66	–	3
Mobile, Ala.	49	17	1	5
Montgomery, Ala.	38	22	5	–
Nashville, Tenn.	86	40	2	3
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:	1,165	640	28	69
Austin, Tex.	28	18	2	–
Baton Rouge, La.	39	23	3	–
Corpus Christi, Tex.	22	12	2	2
Dallas, Tex.	165	83	1	14
El Paso, Tex.	45	22	–	10
Fort Worth, Tex.	70	36	2	7
Houston, Tex.	208	96	3	8
Little Rock, Ark.	56	34	3	1
New Orleans, La.	174	96	3	6
Oklahoma City, Okla.	116	75	3	7
San Antonio, Tex.	136	78	1	7
Shreveport, La.	56	37	3	4
Tulsa, Okla.	50	30	2	3
MOUNTAIN:	478	276	15	24
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	52	28	3	2
Colorado Springs, Colo.	37	21	1	4
Denver, Colo.	117	72	4	1
Ogden, Utah	16	7	1	3
Phoenix, Ariz.	125	74	–	7
Pueblo, Colo.	23	15	3	1
Salt Lake City, Utah	67	34	1	3
Tucson, Ariz.	41	25	2	3
PACIFIC:	1,701	1,036	25	70
Berkeley, Calif.	22	18	–	1
Fresno, Calif.	48	28	–	1
Glendale, Calif.	38	25	1	1
Honolulu, Hawaii	33	20	–	4
Long Beach, Calif.	90	55	3	2
Los Angeles, Calif.	558	332	2	28
Oakland, Calif.	86	52	5	3
Pasadena, Calif.	33	26	1	1
Portland, Oreg.	161	99	1	7
Sacramento, Calif.	74	36	1	5
San Diego, Calif.	95	57	–	1
San Francisco, Calif.	180	112	4	4
San Jose, Calif.	46	30	–	2
Seattle, Wash.	146	87	2	8
Spokane, Wash.	55	36	2	1
Tacoma, Wash.	36	23	3	1
Total	12,727	7,341	420	662
Expected Number	12,268	7,055	392	524
Cumulative Total (includes reported corrections for previous weeks)	557,098	318,372	25,260	26,432

*Mortality data are being collected from Las Vegas, Nev., for possible inclusion in this table, however, for statistical reasons, these data will be listed only and not included in the total, expected number, or cumulative total, until 5 years of data are collected.

INTERNATIONAL NOTES
SMALLPOX – The Americas

To date in 1969 in the Americas, smallpox has been reported from Brazil and Uruguay (a single case). The case in Uruguay was an importation of smallpox and occurred in a patient who acquired the disease in Brazil[1] (MMWR, Vol. 18, No. 39).

Smallpox incidence in Brazil has increased 32.2 percent over that of last year, possibly reflecting increased surveillance. This year 2,939 cases have been reported compared with 2,223 reported for the same time period last year. The Brazilian smallpox eradication campaign (Campanha de Erradicação Da Variola), particularly its surveillance component, has been intensified during the past year. The number of vaccinations is approaching a level of 2 million per month. Since the beginning of the program in 1962 through August of this year, approximately 37 million vaccinations have been given; 30 million of these have been given since January 1967.

(Reported by the Smallpox Eradication Program, NCDC.)

References:

[1]*World Health Organization Weekly Epidemiological Record, 44:*(39):558, Sept. 26, 1969.

[2]*Boletim Semanal Da Campanha De Erradicação Da Variola,* Tomo 3, No. 25, Aug. 30, 1969.

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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.