

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE / PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE # HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION DATE OF RELEASE: NOVEMBER 7, 1969 - ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30333

## EPIDEMIOLOGIC NOTES AND REPORTS AN OUTBREAK OF AFRICAN SLEEPING SICKNESS AMONG AMERICANS ON SAFARI - United States

On Sept. 8, 1969, an outbreak of African sleeping sickness was reported among a group of Americans recently on safari in East Africa. There were two confirmed cases of trypanosomiasis with *Trypanosoma rhodesiense* infection and a probable third, all in Caucasian members of a single hunting party that originated in Uganda.

On September 1, the first patient, a 49-year-old businessman and former diplomat who had just arrived in Geneva from a month-long safari, had onset of fever in association with an infected lesion on his chest wall. On September 5, he sought hospitalization in Geneva because of fever and some respiratory distress.

On admission, he had fever (103°F.), generalized lymphadenopathy, hepatosplenomegaly, and an abscessed

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insect bite on his thorax. A peripheral blood smear showed parasitemia with T. rhodesiense, and he was treated with Suramin.\* Because on admission there had been some suggested CNS involvement and because several subsequent lumbar punctures were abnormal, he was started on a course (Continued on page 386)

	44th WEE	K ENDED	MEDIAN	CUMULATIVE, FIRST 44 WEEKS				
DISEASE	November 1, November 2, 1969 1968		1964 - 1968	1969	1968	MEDIAN 1964 - 1968		
Aseptic meningitis	99	110	67	2,967	3,817	2,582		
Brucellosis	2	3	3	199	192	213		
Diphtheria	3	8	8	148	190	169		
Encephalitis, primary:			730					
Arthropod-borne & unspecified	18	29	41	1.078	1.227	1.641		
Encephalitis, post-infectious	8	6	8	271	419	646		
Hepatitis, serum	107	124	1 000	4.465	3.874	1 00 410		
Hepatitis, infectious	1,011	1,047	1 000	39,961	38,382	\$ 32,412		
Malaria	92	88	21	2,632	2,011	406		
Measles (rubeola)	185	161	705	21,552	20,591	193,567		
Meningococcal infections, total	22	30	41	2,565	2,218	2,357		
Civilian	22	28		2.358	2,030			
Military	-	2		207	188			
Mumps	1,155	1,580		73,841	132.401			
Poliomyelitis, total	-	-	2	15	54	54		
Paralytic	-	-	2	14	54	54		
Rubella (German measles)	289	317		51.309	45.769			
Streptococcal sore throat & scarlet fever	7.879	8,765	7.876	352,850	355,094	354.037		
Tetanus	2	1	4	133	147	190		
Tularemia	4	i	4	127	158	158		
Typhoid fever	8	12	8	277	338	358		
Typhus, tick-borne (Rky. Mt. spotted fever) .	8	3	2	433	268	249		
Rabies in animals	50	56	56	2.856	2.937	3.676		

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

### TABLE II. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OF LOW FREQUENCY

	Cum.		Cum.
Anthrax: Botulism: Leptospirosis: N.C1, Tex1 Plague: N.M1 Psittacosis:	3 12 69 5 37	Rabies in man:   Rubella congenital syndrome:   Trichinosis:   N.J2, Tenn1   Typhus, murine:   Ark1, Ohio-1	1 9 170 47

### AN OUTBREAK OF AFRICAN SLEEPING SICKNESS - (Continued from front page)

of Mel B.\* He improved markedly and, now back in this country, has neither diffuse nor focal neurologic deficits.

His wife, age 42 years, remained on safari after her husband left East Africa. On September 3, she sought medical attention for a mild pyrexia, which she had had for 12 days. She was flown out of the bush at that time to the local medical center. On admission, she was febrile  $(105^{\circ}F.)$  and delirious. She had a leukocytosis of 20,000 with shift to young forms and heavy parasitemia with *T*. *rhodesiense*, but her lumbar puncture was normal. She had numerous insect bites which, according to family members interviewed later, were known to have been caused by the tsetse fly. She received prompt treatment with antibiotics, steroids, and Suramin, but rapidly developed purpura, jaundice, and anuria, and, following convulsions and coma, died on September 6.

The white hunter who led this party on safari is reported to have a positive blood smear for trypanosomiasis. His history and condition are presently unknown.

One of the above couple's three children, who remained with his mother during most of the safari and who presumably had similar exposures, is not known to have been bitten by a tsetse fly and at the time continues asymptomatic. Tests to identify subclinical parasitemia have been negative.

Seven other American citizens – a family of four, a couple, and a single college girl – had recently been on safari with this same guide in the same general area as the first group. All seven members of the second group were contacted; serologic studies were negative for trypanosomiasis on all seven.

(Reported by Dr. Helen Bruce, Acting Director for Communicable Diseases, and Dr. Melvin Tess, Health Commissioner, St. Louis Department of Health; Dr. Jay Ward Smith, Menlo Park, California; Dr. Richard Levine, Denver, Colorado; Dr. Caryl A. Potter, Jr., St. Joseph's, Missouri; the Temple Buell College Student Health Services, Denver, Colorado; Dr. Kanti M. Patel, Kampala, Uganda; a physician, Geneva, Switzerland; the Parasitic Diseases Branch, Epidemiology Program, NCDC; and an EIS Officer.)

\*Available through Parasitic Disease Drug Service, Parasitic Diseases Branch, Epidemiology Program, NCDC.

### STAPHYLOCOCCAL FOOD POISONING - Memphis, Tennessee

On Oct. 4, 1969, an outbreak of severe gastroenteritis occurred among individuals who patronized two branches of a restaurant in Memphis, Tennessee. Ninety-three persons were identified as having illness within a few hours after eating barbecued pork sandwiches (Figure 1). Most complained of nausea, vomiting, abdominal cramps, diarrhea, and chills; 10 were hospitalized for dehydration or prostration, and one was admitted in impending shock. There were no deaths. Of 14 other persons who ate at the restaurant with a person who later became ill but did not become ill themselves, seven had eaten barbecued pork sandwiches and seven had not.

The barbecued pork was prepared at the main restaurant from pork shoulders barbecued over an open pit until thoroughly cooked, then placed on cooling racks in heavy paper, and allowed to come to room temperature over 8 to 12 hours. After this process of "sweating," the pork was usually deboned, cut into small pieces by hand, and made into patties. On October 3, however, a new method of making the patties using a hamburger pattie machine had been initiated. It was hoped that this method would allow sandwiches to be made more quickly, but the texture of pork and the new technique combined to cause repeated breakdowns of the machine. This necessitated extensive handling of the meat for prolonged periods without refrigeration. After the patties were made, they were delivered in boxes to the branch restaurants, where they were placed in warmers until the time of sale. The sandwiches were made with commercial buns and with barbecued pork and coleslaw made at the main restaurant. Most of the implicated batch of sandwiches were sold between 11:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. on October 4.





Staphylococcus aureus was recovered from two samples of barbecue sandwiches with counts exceeding 30 million per gram. S. aureus was also cultured from two employees

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with obviously infected cuts on their hands and from the work table at the main restaurant. The phage type of all isolates was 6/47/53/54/75/83a. There were no cases of similar illness reported from the central restaurant, where the sandwiches were not kept in warmers but were sold soon after being made.

(Reported by Cecil B. Tucker, M.D., M.P.H., Director, Bureau of Preventive Health Services, W. M. Arnold, Director, Memphis Branch Laboratory, and J. H. Barrick, Ph.D., Director, Division of Biological Laboratories, Tennessee Department of Public Health; George S. Lovejoy, M.D., F.A.A.P., Director, Donald R. Daffron, Administrative Assistant, Sanitation Division, and R. C. Rendtorff, Sc.D., M.D., Director, Division of Communicable Disease Control, Memphis and Shelby County Health Department; and an EIS Officer.)

## MEASLES - Washington, D. C.

Between Aug. 17 and Sept. 17, 1969, 24 cases of measles were reported from Junior Village, a 13-cottage children's facility under the direction of the District of Columbia Department of Public Welfare. During the preceding 2 years, no measles cases had been reported there.

Junior Village is divided into two cottage groups, one group for children under 5 years of age and one for those over 5, with 20 to 70 children per cottage and minimal contact among residents of different cottages. All cases of measles were in the younger age group; 14 (58 percent) occurred in cottage H, eight (33 percent) in cottage A, and two (9 percent) in infirmary boarders. Of the first four cases diagnosed between August 17 and 22, one was an infirmary boarder who rarely left the building, two were from cottage H, and one was from cottage A. About 1 1/2 weeks prior to the outbreak (August 6-11), these four children had all been in a single infirmary room with minor ailments (otitis or a mild viral syndrome). While no child with a diagnosis of measles was in the infirmary at that time, a 17-month-old child (Case 1, Table 1) with a high fever and cough occupied the same room. The child had chronic eczema and was noted by the infirmary staff to have a "change in his skin condition" while ill; no further clinical data were available. He was found later to have a positive serology for measles and had not received measles vaccine. Thus he presumably was the index case. He may have acquired his measles during his weekly visits to the dermatology clinic at a nearby hospital.

Sera were obtained from 15 of the cases (Table 1); these sera had hemagglutination inhibition titers to measles ranging from 1:40 to 1:640. Acute phase sera were not obtained early enough for meaningful comparison. Measles virus was isolated from six of 13 patients from whom nasal pharyngeal specimens were obtained. None of the 24 patients had received measles vaccine.

A review of the immunization procedures at the village showed that during the 2 preceding years it had been a routine practice to immunize all new admissions who did not have a documented history of measles or measles vaccination. For several months prior to the outbreak, however, fewer immunizations were administered due in part to the large patient turnover and summer vacation. Regular administration of vaccine immunization has been reestablished.

Casa	A	ge	Date of	Date Sera	Titer	Viral
Case	Yr.	Mo.	Onset	Were Obtained	(HI)	Isolation*
1	1	5	Aug. 5	Sept. 11	1:640	
2	2	1	Aug. 17	Sept. 9	1:160	and the second se
3	3	4	Aug. 20	Sept. 9	1:320	
4	1	10	Aug. 22	Sept. 9	1:160	
5	3	3	Aug. 27	Sept. 9	1:640	and the
6	2	$^{2}$	Aug. 28	Sept. 9	1:640	- Charles
7	2	$^{2}$	Sept. 1	Sept. 9	1:320	and an off
8	1	9	Sept. 2	Sept. 9	1:160	ener have a
9	1	5	Sept. 3	Sept. 9 Sept. 23	$1:80 \\ 1:320$	Positive
10	2	2	Sept. 4	Sept. 9 Sept. 23	1:40 1:80	Positive
11	3	7	Sept. 5	Sept. 9	1:320	
12	2	3	Sept. 5	Sept. 9	1:160	Positive
13	2	3	Sept. 5	Sept. 9 Sept. 23	$1:160 \\ 1:320$	
14	1	10	Sept. 7	Sept. 9 Sept. 23	1:40 1:160	Positive
15	3	3	Sept. 7	Sept. 11 Sept. 23	$1:320 \\ 1:160$	

Table 1 Serologic Data on 15 Cases of Measles, Junior Village Washington, D. C. — August-September 1969

\*There were two additional isolations in children from whom no sera were obtained.

(Reported by Reginald James, M.D., Medical Officer, Junior Village, District of Columbia Department of Public Welfare; William E. Long, M.D., Chief, Epidemiology Division, and the Bureau of Laboratories, District of Columbia Department of Public Health; the Public Health Advisors, Immunization Branch, State and Community Services Division, and Viral Exanthems Laboratory, Laboratory Division, NCDC; and an EIS Officer.)

### **Editorial Comment:**

Prior to the epidemic, there had been six cases of measles reported in the District of Columbia since the beginning of 1968. The situation at Junior Village exemplifies the necessity to maintain routine measles immunization on a continuing basis.

# Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

## TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES

FOR WEEKS ENDED

NOVEMBER 1, 1969 AND NOVEMBER 2, 1968 (44th WEEK)

	ASEPTIC		ENCEPHALITIS				1	EPATITIS	T		
AREA	MENIN- GITIS	BRUCEL- LOSIS	DIPHTHERIA	Primary unsp.	including cases	Post- Infectious	Serum	Infec	tious	MALARIA	
	1969	1969	1969	1969	1968	1969	1969	1969	1968	1969	Cum. 1969
UNITED STATES	99	2	3	18	29	8	107	1,011	1,047	92	2,632
NEW ENCLAND	2	_		_	2	1	5	97	53	_	82
Maine	-	_		_	-	-	_	24	7	_	7
New Hampshire*	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	3	4	-	2
Vermont	-	-		-	-	-	-	9	3	-	
Massachusetts	- 1	- 1	-	-	1.1.2		2	36	22	-	49
Rhode Island	-	-	-	_		-	1	7	9	-	9
Connecticut	2	-	-	-	2	1	2	18	8	-	15
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	11	1111 -	-	1	2	2	49	185	187	23	311
New York City	2			1	1	-	31	63	75	-	22
New York, Up-State.	2	-	-	-			15	26	16	21	110
New Jersey	6	_	_		_	1	2	43	52	1	102
remisyivanta	Ŭ				_		2		52		101
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	23	1	-	2	12	-	9	188	166	8	268
Ohio	1	-	-	2	6	-	1	45	41	_	24
Indiana.	4	-	-	~	-	-	-	18	18	1	21
Michigan	9		-	-	1	-	2	42	52	0	107
Wisconsin	8 – nill	Ξ.,		-	-	_	-	8	10	-	1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	12	>		2	-	_	1	20	65	3	182
Minnesota	11	-	-	2		-	1	4	22	-	13
Iowa A.	~	-	-	-	_	_	-	3	21	_	19
Missouri	1	-	-	-	-	_	- 1	7	9	-	42
North Dakota	-	-	-	_	-	_	_	1	-	-	3
South Dakota		-			-	-	_	-	-	-	
Nebraska.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	12	-	100
Kansas	-		_		-			د	12	د	100
SOUTH ATLANTIC	14	1	1	3	1	2	- 4	97	127	5	689
Delaware	-	-		-	-	-	-		1	- 17 - 1	3
Maryland	2			-	_	-	-	9	11	1	32
Dist. or Columbia	-	_		-	-	2		2	2	-	26
West Virginiat	1		1	1	1			8	3		- 20
North Carolina.	5	1	-	1	-	_		23	13	1	273
South Carolina	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	- 4		58
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	15	30	3	261
Florida	2	-	-	1	-		2	24	54	-	34
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	5	-	-	2	-	-	1	73	32	23	135
Kentucky	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	37	9	22	108
Tennessee	1	-	-	1	-		1	19	13	-	-
Alabama	2	-		-	-	5	_	6	5	1	23
Mississippi	_	-	-	-	-	_			5	_	4
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	10	-	1	3	6	-	3	117	88	9	212
Arkansas	_		-	2	_	-	_		6		13
Louisiana	-		1 1	-	3		3	44	19	_	45
Texas	8	_	-	_	_			52	51	9	85
											- N
MOUNTAIN	1	-	1	2	2	-	4	40	43	1	131
Montana	-	_	-		-		-	3	_	-	3
Idaho.	-		-		-				4	-	5
Wyoming	1	-	-	-	-			2	22		110
New Maxico		_	-		2	_ !	J	8	2	<u> </u>	7
Arizona.	-		1	_		_	_	12	3	_	1
Utah	-	-	-			-	1	4	1		1
Nevada	-	-	- 1	-	-		-	1		-	4
PACIFIC	21	_		3	4	3	31	194	286	20	622
Washington.					_				5		5
Oregon	-		-	-	-	-	3	12	18	-	16
California	18	-	-	3	4	3	28	178	257	20	489
Alaska	-	-		-	-	-		-	3	-	100
Hawa11	3			-	-	-		4	3	-	109
Puerto Rico	_	_	-					18	24 -	_	4

\*Delayed reports: Encephalitis, primary: Okla. 1 Hepatitis, infectious: N.H. 6, W. Va. delete 1

Malaria: Iowa 1

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## TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES

### FOR WEEKS ENDED

NOVEMBER 1, 1969 AND NOVEMBER 2, 1968 (44th WEEK) - CONTINUED

	MEA	SLES (Rube	eola)	MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS, TOTAL			MUMPS	POLIOMYELITIS			RUBELLA
AREA		Cumu 1	ative	· · · · · · · ·	Cumulative			Total Paralytic			
	1969	1969	1968	1969	1969	1968	1969	1969	1969	Cum. 1969	1969
UNITED STATES	185	21,552	20,591	22	2,565	2,218	1,155	-		14	289
											1.0
NEW ENGLAND	4	1,129	1,184	1	101	130	161		-	2	19
Maine	1	241	141			7	24				
Vermont	- 21	3	2	_	1 1	í	í	_			_
Massachusetts	1	226	369	-	38	67	63		_	_	4
Rhode Island	-	27	6	-	14	9	6		-		1 1
Connecticut	2	623	628	-	38	40	58	-	-	1	12
MIDDIE (MIL)	10	7 624	4 280	2	4.27	204	F /				27
New York City	9	4,963	2,252	1	82	80	48		_	2	37
New York, Ilp-State,	í	610	1,264	- 1	82	72	NN	_	_	1	9
New Jersev.	8	943	656	12	166	134	6	_	-	_	7
Pennsylvania	1	1,108	117	1	97	108	NN	-	-	1	13
Files											
LAST NORTH CENTRAL	44	2,434	3,956	3	350	272	339	-	-	-	53
	2	402	310		131	/6	36	_	-	-	-
	26	616	1 386	-	43	- <u>- 60</u>	38	0		-	12
Michigan	8	326	296	2	100	78	72			_	27
Wisconsin	6	620	1.270	<u></u>	25	20	131		_	_	27
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	38	746	398	1	128	120	57	-	-	1	17
Minnesota	1	9	18	-	28	29	2	-	-	-	2
Iowa.*	-	336	104	-	19	8	43	-	-	-	- 13
Missouri	7	31	81	1	53	39	-		-	-	1
North Dakota	6	22	138	-	2	3	10	-	-		1
Nobrasi	21	1 1	4	-	1	5	NN		] -	-	-
Kansas	-	500	43	_ ]	9	27	2	_	-	1	-
		· · · ·	10		.0	21	_	-			_
SOUTH ATLANTIC	8	2,596	1,570	4	451	442	126		-	1	33
Delaware	1	395	16	-	13	8	1	-	_	_	-
Maryland	-	77	103	-	41	38	8	_	-	-	2
Dist. of Columbia	-	26	6	-	9	16	3	_	-	-	
Woot U		009	326	-	55	42	18	-	-	-	1
North Canalia	~	214	299	-	19	1.1	42		- 1	-	12
South Carolina	4	127	204		04 58	59	NN	_	-	-	1
Georgia	_	,	4	1	77	88	a			_	
Florida	2	543	518	<u> </u>	95	94	46	_		1	17
Dies											
LAST SOUTH CENTRAL	1	116	501	2	161	200	61	-	-	1	22
Kentucky		66	103	- (	54	92	13	-		-	4
Alaba	1	20	62	1	65	58	41	-	-	-	16
Mississieni	_	24	95	· · · ·	25	27	5	-	-		2
		24	241	- ·	.,	23	2		-	-	_
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	52	4,778	4,989	2	341	325	120	-	-	6	44
Arkansas		16	2	1	32	20			-	-	-
Louisiana	1	124	24	- 1	91	92	-		-	-	-
Uklahoma *		142	125	-	34	52	20		-		7
lexas	51	4,496	4,838	1	184	161	100	-	-	6	37
MOUNTAIN	8	1.009	1.025	1	50	30	7/				17
Montana	4	66	58	i	9	6	14	-	-	-	1/
Idaho		90	21	i	11	11	2	-	-	-	4
Wyoming		_	54		-	3	-	_		-	
Colorado		141	518	- 1	8	11	14	· · · ·	- 11	_	4
New Mexico	2	270	122	- 1	6	-	40	-	-		-
Arizona	2	431	226	- 1	10	4	11	- 2			4
Utah		10	21	1	5	1	6	-	-		4
wevada		1	5	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-
PACIFIC	11	1 120	2 679	6	554	204	163	-			47
Washington		63	566		56	46	100				- 47
Oregon	}	200	546		18	23	11	_			q
California	10	800	1,522	6	461	211	108			1	29
Alaska	_	13	10	_	11	3	38	_			6
Hawaii	1	44	35	1	10	13	6		- 1	-	3
Puerto Rica	21	1 72/	1.1.6		10	20				3 15	
*Deland		1,730	440		19	20	22	-	<del>.</del>		-

Meningococcal infections: Okla. 1 Mumps: N.H. 9

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## TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES FOR WEEKS ENDED

NOVEMBER 1, 1969 AND NOVEMBER 2, 1968 (44th WEEK) - CONTINUED

AREA	STREPTOCOCCAL SORE THROAT & SCARLET FEVER	TETA	NUS	TULA	REMIA	TYPH Fev	IOID 'ER	TYPHUS TICK- (Rky. Mt.	S FEVER BORNE Spotted)	RABI ANI	ES IN MALS
1 m l 2 l 1			Cum.		Cum.		Cum.		Cum.		Cum.
	1969	1969	1969	1969	1969	1969	1969	1969	1969	1969	1969
UNITED STATES	/10/9	2	661	4	127	0	211	0	435	00	2,000
NEW ENGLAND	611	-	1	1	16	2	14	-	1	5	- 40
Maine	12	-		-		-	1	-	- 1		6
New Hampshire	16	-	- 1		-	-	-	-		-	5
Vermont	22	-	-	1	16				- 1	4	18
Massachusetts	152	-	1	-	_		7	-		1	د
Rhode Island	24	-	-	-		-				-	-
Connecticut	202	-	- 1			2	3	_	-	-	a
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	289	-	17		5	_	29	1	44	4	199
New York City	20	-	9	-	1		15	-		-	_
New York, Up-State.	193		3	- 5	4	-	6		7	4	186
New Jersey	NN		3		_	-	3		15	-	12
Pennsylvania	/6	-	2	1.1	_	-	2	255	22	-	13
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	626		18	2	15	1	31		3	6	211
Ohio	43	-	4	_	_	1	11	-	- 1	2	71
Indiana	138	-	-	2	4	-		-	-	-	50
Illinois	142	-	9	-	4	-	14		3	1	34
Michigan	149	- 1	5	-		-	5		-	-	7
Wisconsin	154	-	-	7	7		1	-	-	3	49
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	233		11		14	_	10	_	8	11	528
Minnesota	33	-	3		_	_	4	- 1		5	143
Iowa	76	- 1		-			1		7	3	83
Missouri	-	-	4	-	10		3	-		1	130
North Dakota	99	-	-		-	-	-		-	2	69
South Dakota	20	-	-		-	-		-	1		24
Nebraska	7	-	7		1	-		-		-	13
Kansas	2	1.7	4	-	د	-			_	-	00
SOUTH ATLANTIC	807		24		22	1	41	6	246	6	681
Delaware	6	-	-		-	- 1	2		3		-
Maryland	65		1		- 1	- 03	4	-	48		3
Dist. of Columbia	16	-	2	- 1		1	2	-	-		_
Virginia	248	-			4		1		81	2	341
West Virginia	194	-	1		2	-	2	-	5	2	97
North Carolina	70		2	_	2	-	0	0	30	The second se	5
South Carolina	6		7		4	_	11	1.1	15	2	79
Florida	193		10		4	_	12			_	156
1101100		S 1									
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	1,662	1	20		14	-	44	1	63	4	370
Kentucky	150		7			-	8		13	2	189
Tennessee	997		4		13	-	19		41	1	126
Alabama.	211	7	6				4	'	6	1	49
Mississippi	304		د			-	13	_	د		0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	801	1	25	- 14	20	1	29		46	7	416
Arkansas	18	1	2		2	-	13	-	7	-	30
Louisiana	2		7		4	-	3	2			32
Oklahoma	39		1		8			-	28	2	63
Texas	742		15		6	1	13	-	11	5	291
MOUNTAIN.	2,584		6	1	17	1	28		17		117
Montana	42	-	1	_	_	- 1.	2	II			
Idaho	191		-	-		-11	4	- 1	6	1775 <u>- 13</u>	
Wyoming *	885			1	4	- 1	5			1111 <u>-</u>	54
Colorado	1,118	-	2				3	112 - 1	9	-	3
New Mexico	225	-			1	1	7	-		_	17
Arizona.*	62	-	3		10	- 1	6	11			22
Utah Nevada	61			Ī	12		1		2	_	16
		1 days						100 100		4	
PACIFIC	266		11	L.	4	2	51		5	7	294
Washington	100		1		2		2		3		4
Oregon	133		10		1	2	10		2		286
Alaska	57	01	-			4			<u> </u>		200
Hawaii	76	-					4	_		1000	-
Buerto Bico	-		4.0						The second	101	
ruerto Kico	1	-	12	-			6	_	-		25

\*Delayed reports: SST: N.H. 13, Wyo. 590 Tetanus: Ala. 1

Typhoid fever: Ariz. 1

## Week No.

## TABLE IV. DEATHS IN 122 UNITED STATES CITIES FOR WEEK ENDED NOVEMBER 1, 1969

44

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

	All Ca	uses	Provenda	Undon		All Ca	uses		Under
Area	A11	45	and	1 year	44444			and	l vear
	Ages	and over	Influenza All Ages	A11 Causes	Area	All Ages	65 years and over	Influenza	All Causes
NELL ENGLAND	688	428	4.3	25		1 239	695	5/	74
Boston Maco	215	119	18	12	SOUTH ATLANTIC:	137	68	54	/0
Bridgeport Conn	52	35	6	3	Atlanta, Ga.	240	147	Š	13
Cambridge Mass	20	16	2	-	Charlotte N. C	46	22	3	4
Fall River, Mass	21	14	-	1	Jacksonville Ele enter	68	33	5	6
Hartford, Conn	61	33	- 1	1	Miami Ela	132	61	-	8
Lowell, Mass	23	16	1	2	Norfolk, Va	62	37	6	5
Lynn, Mass	16	11	_	-	Richmond, Va,	100	51	9	10
New Bedford, Mass	27	20	2	2	Savannah, Ga	30	13	2	1
New Haven, Conn	50	33	-	2	St. Petersburg, Fla	87	67	1	3
Providence, R. I	62	33	2	4	Tampa, Fla	65	35	6	3
Somerville, Mass	9	6	1	2	Washington, D. C	215	116	8	13
Springfield, Mass	48	12	5		Wilmington, Del	57	35	3	3
Waterbury, Conn	70	49	6			45/	25/	24	
worcester, Mass	70	40	0	"	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:	0.04	304	34	2/
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:	3 114	1 825	141	13/	Birmingham, Ala	55	24	3	2
Albany N V	42	18	2	5	Chattanooga, Tenn	55	30		
Allentown Pa	53	28	4	2	knoxville, lenn	133	77	16	
Buffalo, N. Y.	154	80	4	10	Mamphis Topp	123	67	10	
Camden, N. J.	37	23	3	2	Mobile Ala annual	60	31	2	4
Elizabeth, N. J	34	19	3	2	Montgomery Ala	38	14	2	
Erie, Pa,	37	14	1	4	Nashville Tepp	96	57	1 ī	4
Jersey City, N. J	76	55	7	1	hadnerite, ichin			No. DATE	
Newark, N. J	89	49	3	3	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:	1,167	589	48	88
New York City, N. Y	1,381	809	70	60	Austin, Tex	62	36	5	6
Paterson, N. J	33	21		-	Baton Rouge, La	60	35	3	2
Philadelphia, Pa	498	291	3	15	Corpus Christi, Tex	25	11		-
Pittsburgh, Pa	199	108	17	6	Dallas, Tex	148	65	4	19
Reading, Pa	57	34	-	-	El Paso, Tex	50	21	2	8
Rochester, N. Y	129	76	4	8	Fort Worth, Tex	84	51	6	8
Schenectady, N. Y	26	18	1		Houston, Tex	199	88	6	16
Scranton, Pa	101	26	2	5	Little Rock, Ark	61	35	5	3
Tracuse, N. Y	53	20	5	4	New Orleans, La	144	68	2	7
litica N V	33	23	6	2	Oklahoma City, Okla	121	40	3	8
Yonkore N V	46	33	Å.	4	San Antonio, Tex	52	/8	4	6
Toukers, N. I	40				Shreveport, La	52	20	4	2
EAST NORTH CENTRAL.	2 703	1 503	77	122	Tulsa, Okla	02		- 4	1
Akron, Objozzanie	61	41	1	- 122	MOUNTATNA	468	245	22	20
Canton, Obio	48	29	2		Albuquerque N. Mer	53	23	1	37
Chicago, Ill.	743	385	23	41	Colorado Sarinas Colo	26	13	4	
Cincinnati, Ohio	149	78	2	9	Denver Colo	123	59	6	15
Cleveland, Ohio	225	125	3	6	Orden Utab	15	10	2	
Columbus, Ohio	132	64	2	6	Phoenix, Ariz,	98	53	2	8
Dayton, Ohio	80	44	2	1	Pueblo, Colo,	22	14		1
Detroit, Mich	369	193	6	12	Salt Lake City, Utah	53	29	-	3
Evansville, Ind	38	22	2	-	Tucson, Ariz	78	44	1	3
Flint, Mich	58	28	4	2					
Fort Wayne, Ind	51	31	2	3	PACIFIC:	1,666	961	38	76
Gary, Ind	90	39	9	8	Berkeley, Calif	13	9	1.	1
Grand Rapids, Mich	54	35	3	2	Fresno, Calif	59	30	1	4
Indianapolis, Ind	165	82	2	10	Glendale, Calif	41	29	1	-
Milwauk Wis	112	21	د د	2	Honolulu, Hawaii	47	20		7
Peorte Til	<b>د</b> ۱۱ ۸۱	19	د	5	Long Beach, Calif	100	68	1	3
Rockford 711	41 20	20	-	0	Los Angeles, Calif	551	305	10	22
South Bond Tod	20 7.0	32	4	2	Uakland, Calif	74	42	1.1.1.1.1	5
Toledo Obi-	124	86	2	6	Pasadena, Calif	52	37	2	2
Youngstorm Objesses	54	40	ĩ	1	Portland, Ureg	129	81	6	
roungstown, onio		40			Sacramento, Calif	100	29	70	112104
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	872	553	24	42	San Diego, Calif	141	39	3	
Des Moines Tours	50	34	3	1	San Francisco, Calif	51	10		2
Duluth, Minn.	20	13	2	_	Seattle Wash	150	78	5	
Kansas City, Kans	40	25	3	4	Spokane Wash	48	10	4	
Kansas City, Mo	143	100	1	4	Tacoma, Wash	46	27	2	2
Lincoln, Nebr	23	16	1				+ <u>-</u> -	-	4
Minneapolis, Minn	126	88	1	5	Total	12,571	7,143	481	639
Omaha, Nebr	77	35	-	9					
St. Louis, Mo	251	155	7	16	Expected Number	12,384	7.136	404	526
St. Paul, Minn	90	63	2	1	Cumulative Total	-			
Wichita, Kans	52	24	4	2	(includes reported corrections for previous weeks)	569,669	325,515	25,741	27,071
Las Vegas, Nev.*	17	10	1		*Mortality data are being collected table, however, for statistical reasonable.	from Las Vegas	s, Nev., for po will be listed	ssible inclusionly and not in	on in this icluded in
			-		the total, expected number, or cumul	ative total, unti	il 5 years of da	ta are collecte	d.
1									

+Estimate - based on average percent of divisional total

## INTERNATIONAL NOTES ANIMAL RABIES - England

On Oct. 18, 1969, the first case of rabies since 1922 in an animal that had completed compulsory guarantine was confirmed in Camberley, Surrey, England. The dog, a small mongrel terrier, had been imported from Germany and had been released after 6 months guarantine at a kennel in Folkestone on October 4. It behaved normally for about 1 week and then developed signs suggestive of rabies. On October 14, it was missing from its home from 7:45 a.m. until 8:35 a.m. About this time, it attacked and killed a cat, bit the milkman's shoe, and bit its owner. It was then caught and confined and died on October 18. That day rabies was confirmed by fluorescent antibody test. In July, rabies had been confirmed in a dog that was undergoing quarantine at the same kennel as this current case, but there had been no direct contact between the two animals; in addition, between January and April, nine known cases of rabies occurred in the area of Germany where the dog had been living.

At present 29 persons, mostly children, are receiving antirables vaccine. The dog's owner had bites on the hand and lower leg and is the only one with bites in which the skin was broken; she had received primary immunization with a course of Semple brain tissue vaccine in India 3 years ago. The majority of the other patients receiving vaccine had contact with the animal during the days after its release from quarantine and before October 14 when it may have licked either mucous membranes or skin. It is difficult to determine what constitutes an abraded skin in many of these persons who ranged in age from 2 to 6 years.

The Ministry of Agriculture has placed under "House Arrest" for a period of 6 months all dogs in the locality. These dogs will be allowed out only if they are muzzled and on a lead. An attempt is being made by veterinary officers to inform all households with dogs about the possible exposure to the rabid dog when it was loose on October 14.

(Reported by Dr. C. A. MacPherson, Divisional Medical Officer, Surrey County Council; Dr. David L. Milber, Epidemiologist, Central Public Health Laboratory Service, Colindale; and Medical Officer, Foreign Quarantine Program, London.)

### **Editorial Comment:**

Dogs from certain designated rabies-free areas are exempt from rabies vaccination as a condition of entry into the United States. The recent diagnosis of rabies in an imported dog does not change the status of the United Kingdom as a rabies-free area, and no additional entry requirements will be placed on dogs imported from this area.

Since 1922 in England, there have been three cases of rabies out of a total of 100,000 susceptible animals in quarantine.  $^1$ 

Reference:

<sup>1</sup>London Times, October 30, 1969.

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DIRECTOR NATIONAL COMMUNIC.	ABLE DISEASE CENTER
	DAVID J. SENCER, M.D.
DIRECTOR, EPIDEMIOLOGY PROGR	AM A. D. LANGMUIR, M.D.
EDITOR	MICHAEL B. GREGG, M.D.
EDITOR pro tem	ALAN R. HINMAN, M.D.
MANAGING EDITOR	PRISCILLA B. HOLMAN

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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 DEFARTMENTS. THE REPORTING WEEK CONCLUDES AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON FRIDAY: COMPILED DATA ON A NATIONAL BASIS ARE OFFICIALLY RELEASED TO THE PUBLIC ON THE SUCCEED-ING FRIDAY.

