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## EPIDEMIOLOGIC NOTES AND REPORTS <br> 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 ( $103^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.), 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)

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

| DISEASE | 44th WEEK ENDED |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { MEDIAN } \\ 1964-1968 \end{gathered}$ | CUMULATIVE, FIRST 44 WEEKS |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | November 1, 1969 | $\begin{gathered} \text { November } 2, \\ 1968 \end{gathered}$ |  | 1969 | 1968 | $\begin{gathered} \text { MEDIAN } \\ 1964-1968 \end{gathered}$ |
| 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: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 | 686 | 4,465 | 3.874 | 32.412 |
| Hepatitis, infectious | 1,011 | 1,047 | 686 | 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 | $\cdots$ | 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... Tetanus | 7.879 | 8,765 | 7.876 | 352,850 | 355,094 | 354,037 |
| Tetanus . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2 4 | 1 | 4 | 133 127 | 147 | 190 |
| Typhoid fever | 4 | 1 | 4 | 127 | 158 | 158 |
| Typhus, tick-borne (Rky. Mt. spotted fever) . | 8 | 12 3 | 8 | 277 433 | 338 268 | 358 249 |
| Rabies in animals .......................... | 50 | 56 | 56 | 2.856 | 2.937 | 3.676 |

TABLE II. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OF LOW FREQUENCY

|  | Cum. |  | Cum. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Anthrax: | 3 | Rabies in man: | 1 |
| Botulism: | 12 | Rubella congenital syndrome: | 9 |
| Leptospirosis: N.C.-1, Tex.-1 | 69 | Trichinosis: N.J.-2, Tenn.-1 | 170 |
| Plague: N.M.-1 . . . . . . . . . | 5 | Typhus, murine: Ark.-1, Ohio-1 | 47 |
| Psittacosis: . | 37 |  |  |

## 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 ( $105^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.) 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 pre-
sumably 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 Discases 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.

FIGURE I
CASES OF FOODBORNE GASTROENTERITIS MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE - OCT. 4, 1969


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
with obviously infected cuts on their hands and from the work table at the main restaurant. The phage type of all isolates was $6 / 47 / 53 / 54 / 75 / 83$ a. 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, Direc-
tor, 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 $11 / 2$ 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.

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

| Case | Age <br> Yr. |  | Date of <br> Onset | Date Sera <br> Were Obtained | Titer <br> (HI) | Viral <br> Isol ation* |
| :---: | :---: | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 1 | 5 | Aug. 5 | Sept. 11 | $1: 640$ |  |
| 2 | 2 | 1 | Aug. 17 | Sept. 9 | $1: 160$ |  |
| 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 | $1: 640$ |  |
| 6 | 2 | 2 | Aug. 28 | Sept. 9 | $1: 640$ |  |
| 7 | 2 | 2 | Sept. 1 | Sept. 9 | $1: 320$ |  |
| 8 | 1 | 9 | Sept. 2 | Sept. 9 | $1: 160$ |  |
| 9 | 1 | 5 | Sept. 3 | Sept. 9 | $1: 80$ | Positive |
| 10 | 2 | 2 |  | Sept. 23 | $1: 320$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | Sept. 9 | $1: 40$ | Positive |
| 11 | 3 | 7 | Sept. 5 | Sept. 23 | $1: 80$ |  |
| 12 | 2 | 3 | Sept. 9 5 | Sept. 9 | $1: 320$ | $1: 160$ |
| 13 | 2 | 3 | Sept. 5 | Sesitive |  |  |
| 14 | 1 | 10 | Sept. 7 | Sept. 23 | $1: 160$ | $1: 320$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15 | 3 | 3 | Sept. 9 | $1: 40$ | Post. 7 | Sept. 23 |
| $1: 160$ | Sept. 11 | $1: 320$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Sept. 23 | $1: 160$ |  |

*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.

## FOR WEEKS ENDED

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


Table III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIAble Diseases: UNited STates
FOR WEEKS ENDED
NOVEMBER 1, 1969 AND NOVEMBER 2, 1968 (44th WEEK) - CONTINUED

| AREA | MEASLES (Rubeola) |  |  | MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS, TOTAL |  |  | MUMPS | POLIOMYELITIS |  |  | RUBELLA |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Cumulative |  |  | Cumulative |  | 1969 | Total | Paralytic |  | 1969 |
|  | 1969 | 1969 | 1968 | 1969 | 1969 | 1968 |  | 1969 | 1969 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cum. } \\ & 1969 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| UNITED States... | 185 | 21,552 | 20,591 | 22 | 2,565 | 2,218 | 1,155 | - | - | 14 | 289 |
| NEW ENGLAND........... <br> Maine | 4-1 | 1,1299 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,184 \\ 38 \end{array}$ | 1 | 101 | 1306 | 161 | - | - | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 19 \\ 1 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  | - | 7 |  | 24 |  |  |  |  |
| New Hampshire.*.... | 1 | 241 | 141 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 9 | - | - |  | 1 |
| Vermont............ | - | 3 | 2 | - | - |  | 1 |  |  |  | - |
| Massachusetts...... | 1 | 226 | 369 | - | 38 | 67 | 63 | - | - |  | 4 |
| Rhode Island...... | - | 27 | 6 | - | 14 | 9 | 6 | - | - - | - | 1 |
| Connecticut..... | 2 | 623 | 628 | - | 38 | 40 | 58 | - | - 1 |  | 12 |
| Middle atlantic...... | 19 | 7,624 | 4,289 | 2 | 427 | 394 | 54 | - | - | 2 | 37 |
| New York City...... | 9 | 4,963 | 2,252 | 1 | 82 | 80 | 48 | - | - | - | 8 |
| New York, Up-State. | , | 610 | 1,264 | - | 82 | 72 | NN6 | - | - 1 |  | 9 |
| New Jersey......... | 8 | 943 | 656 | - | 166 | 134 |  | - | - | - | 7 |
| Pennsylvania....... | 1 | 1,108 | 117 | 1 | 97 | 108 | NN | - | - | 1 | 13 |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL. . | 44 | 2,434402 | 3,956 | 3 | 350 | 272 | 339 | - | - | - | 53 |
| Ohio................ | 2 |  | 310 | 1 | 131 | 76 | 36 | - | - | - |  |
| Indiana.. | 2 | 470 | 694 | - | 45 | $\begin{aligned} & 38 \\ & 60 \end{aligned}$ | 38 | - | - | - | - |
| Illinois. | 26 | 616 | 1,386 | - |  |  | 62 |  | - | 727 |  |
| Michigan.......... | 8 | 326 | 296 | 2 | $\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 25 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 78 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | 72 | - | _ |  |  |  |
| Wisconsin.......... | 6 | 620 | 1,270 |  |  |  | 131 |  |  | - | 7 |
| WESt | 38 | 7469 |  | 1 | 128 | 120 | 57 | - | - | 1 | 17 |
| Minnesota.......... |  |  | 18 | - | 28 | 29 | 2 | - | - | - | 2 |
| Iowa.*. . . . . . . . . . . . . | - | 336 | 104 | - | 19 | 8 | 43 | - | - | - | 13 |
| Missouri. | - | 31 | 81 | 1 | 53 | 39 | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| North Dakota.... | 6 | 22 | 138 | - | 2 | 3 | 10 | - | - | - | 1 |
| South Dakota..... | - | 3 | 4 | - | 1 | 5 | NiN | - | - | - | - |
| Nebraska.*. . . . . . . . . | 31 | 338 | 43 | - | 9 | 9 | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| Kansas... | - | 7 | 10 | - | 16 | 27 | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| 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 | - | - | - | - |
| Virginia........... | 1 | 889 | 326 | - | 55 | 42 | 18 | - | - | - | 1 |
| West Virginia...... | - | 214 | 299 | - | 19 | 13 | 42 | - | - | - | 12 |
| North Carolina..... | 4 | 323 | 284 | 3 | 84 | 85 | NN | - | - | - | - |
| South Carolina..... | - | 127 | 14 | - | 58 | 58 | 8 | - | - | - | 1 |
| Georgia............. | - | 2 | 4 | 1 | 77 | 88 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Florida. | 2 | 543 | 518 | - | 95 | 94 | 46 | - | - | 1 | 17 |
| EAST SOUTH CENTRAL... | 1 | 116 | 501 | 2 | 161 | 200 | 61 | - | - | 1 | 22 |
| Kentucky............ | - | 66 | 103 | - | 54 | 92 | 13 | - | - | - | 4 |
| Tennessee. . . . . . . . . | 1 | 20 | 62 | 1 | 65 | 58 | 41 | - | - | - | 16 |
| Alabama............ | - | 6 | 95 | 1 | 25 | 27 | 5 | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| Mississippi........ | - | 24 | 241 | - | 17 | 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 | - | 91 | 92 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Oklahoma**. . . . . . . . . | - | 142 | 125 | - | 34 | 52 | 20 | - | - | - | 7 |
| Texas............... | 51 | 4,496 | 4,838 | 1 | 184 | 161 | 100 | - | - | 6 | 37 |
| MOUNTAIN. | 8 | 1,009 | 1,025 | 1 | 50 | 39 | 74 | - | - | - | 17 |
| Montana. . . . . . . . . . . | 4 | 66 | 58 | - | 8 | 6 | 1 | - | - | - | 4 |
| Idaho............... | - | 90 | 21 | - | 11 | 11 | 2 | - | - | - | 1 |
| Wyoming. . . . . . . . . . | - | - | 54 | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Colorado........... | - | 141 | 518 | - | 8 | 11 | 14 | - | - | - | 4 |
| New Mexico......... | 2 | 270 | 122 | - | 6 | - | 40 | - | - | - | - |
| Arizona............. | 2 | 431 | 226 | - | 10 | 4 | 11 | - | - | - | 4 |
| Utah................ | - | 10 | 21 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 6 | - | - | _ | 4 |
| Nevada. . . . . . . . . . . | - | 1 | 5 | - | 2 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - |
| PACIFIC............... | 11 | 1,120 | 2,679 | 6 | 556 | 296 | 163 | - | - | 1 | 47 |
| Washington. . . . . . . . | --- | 63 | 566 | -- | 56 | 46 | --- | --- | -- | - | --- |
| Oregon.............. | - | 200 | 546 | - | 18 | 23 | 11 | - | - | - | 9 |
| California.......... | 10 | 800 | 1,522 | 6 | 461 | 211 | 108 | - | - | 1 | 29 |
| Alaska.............. | - | 13 | 10 | - | 11 | 3 | 38 | - | - | - | 6 |
| Hawaii............. | 1 | 44 | 35 | - | 10 | 13 | 6 | - | - | - | 3 |
| Puerto Rico. | 21 | 1,736 | 446 | - | 19 | 20 | 22 | - | - | - | - |

*Delayed reports: Measles: N.J. 1, Iowa 4, Nebr. 25
Meningococcal infections: Okla. 1
Mumps: N.H. 9

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 | tetanus |  | tularemia |  | TYPHOID FEVER |  | TYPHUS FEVER TICK-BORNE (Rky. Mt. Spotted) |  | RABIES IN ANIMALS |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1969 | 1969 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Cum. } \\ & 1969 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 1969 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cum. } \\ & 1969 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 1969 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Cum. } \\ & 1969 \end{aligned}$ | 1969 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Cum. } \\ & 1969 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 1969 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Cum. } \\ & 1969 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| UNITED STATES... | 7,879 | 2 | 133 | 4 | 127 | 8 | 277 | 8 | 433 | 50 | 2,856 |
| NEW ENGLAND.......... | 611 | - | 1 | 1 | 16 | 2 | 14 | - | 1 | 5 | 40 |
| Maine.............. | 12 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 6 |
| New Hampshire...... | 16 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| Vermont............. | 22 | - | - | 1 | 16 | - | $\overline{7}$ |  | - | 4 | 18 |
| Massachusetts...... | 152 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 7 | - | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Rhode Island. | 24 | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | - | - | - | - |
| Connecticut........ | 385 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 5 | - | - | - | 8 |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC...... | 289 | - | 17 | - | 5 | - | 29 | 1 | 44 | 4 | 199 |
| New York City...... | 20 | - | 9 | - | 1 | - | 15 | _ | - | - | - |
| New York, Up-State. | 193 | - | 3 | - | 4 | - | 6 | - | 7 | 4 | 186 |
| New Jersey......... | NN | - | 3 | - | - | - | 3 | 1 | 15 | - | - |
| Pennsylvania....... | 76 | - | 2 | - | - | - | 5 | - | 22 | - | 13 |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL... | 626 | - | 18 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 31 | - | 3 | 6 | 211 |
| Ohio................ | 43 | - | 4 | - | - | 1 | 11 | - | - | 2 | 71 |
| Indiana............ | 138 | - | - | 2 | 4 | - | - | - | $\overline{-}$ | - | 50 |
| Illinois........... | 142 | - | 9 | - | 4 | - | 14 | - | 3 | 1 | 34 |
| Michigan............ | 149 | - | 5 | - | - | - | 5 | - | - | - | 7 |
| Wisconsin.......... | 154 | - | - | - | 7 | - | 1 | - | - | 3 | 49 |
| WEST NORTH CENTRAL... | 233 | - | 11 | - | 14 | - | 10 | - | 8 | 11 | 528 |
| Minnesota.......... | 33 | - | 3 | - | - | - | 4 | - | - | 5 | 143 |
| Iowa............... | 76 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 7 | 3 | 83 |
| Missouri........... | - | - | 4 | - | 10 | - | 3 | - | - | 1 | 130 |
| North Dakota....... | 99 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 69 |
| South Dakota....... | 20 | - | - | - | - | - |  | - | 1 | - | 24 |
| Nebraska........... | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 13 |
| Kansas............. | 5 | - | 4 | - | 3 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 66 |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC....... | 807 | - | 24 | - | 22 | 1 | 41 | 6 | 246 | 6 | 681 |
| Delaware........... | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 3 | - | - |
| Maryland........... | 65 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 4 | - | 48 | - | 3 |
| Dist. of Columbia.. | 16 | - | 2 | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| Virginia........... | 248 | - | - | - | 4 | - | 1 | - | 81 | 2 | 341 |
| West Virginia...... | 194 | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | 5 | 2 | 97 |
| North Carolina..... | NN | - | 2 | - | 6 | - | 6 | 6 | 64 | - | 5 |
| South Carolina..... | 79 | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | 30 | - | - |
| Georgia............ | 6 | - | 7 | - | 4 | - | 11 | - | 15 | 2 | 79 |
| Florida............ | 193 | - | 10 | - | 4 | - | 12 | - | - | - | 156 |
| 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 | $\overline{1}$ | 6 | - | - | - | 4 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 49 |
| Mississippi........ | 304 | 1 | 3 | - | 1 | - | 13 | - | 3 | - | 6 |
| WEST SOUTH CENTRAL... | 801 | 1 | 25 | - | 20 | 1 | 29 | - | 46 | 7 | 416 |
| Arkansas............ | 18 | 1 | 2 | - | 2 | - | 13 | - | 7 | - | 30 |
| Louisiana........... | 2 | - | 7 | - | 4 | - | 3 | - | - | - | 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 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| Idaho.............. | 191 | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | 6 | - | - |
| Wyoming ${ }^{\text {E. . . . . . . . . }}$ | 885 | - | - | 1 | 4 | - | 5 | - | - | - | 54 |
| Colorado........... | 1,118 | - | 2 | - | - | - | 3 | - | 9 | - | 3 |
| New Mexico......... | 225 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 7 | - | - | - | 17 |
| Arizona.*. | 62 | - | 3 | - | - | - | 6 | - | - | - | 22 |
| Utah................ | 61 | - | - | - | 12 | - | - | - | 2 | - | 5 |
| Nevada. . . . . | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 16 |
| PACIFIC.............. | 266 | - | 11 | - | 4 | 2 | 51 | - | 5 | 7 | 294 |
| Washington......... | --- | --- | 1 | --- | 2 | --- | 2 | --- | 3 | --- | 4 |
| Oregon.............. | 133 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 6 | - | - | - | 4 |
| California. | --- | - | 10 | - | 1 | 2 | 39 | - | 2 | 7 | 286 |
| Alaska............. | 57 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Hawaii.............. | 76 | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | - |
| Puerto Rico......... | 1 | - | 12 | - | - | - | 6 | - | - | - | 25 |

*Delayed reports: SST: N.H. 13, Wyo. 590
Tetanus: Ala. 1
Typhoid fever: Ariz. 1

Week No.
44
(By place of occurrence and week of filing certificate. Excludes fetal deaths)


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## INTERNATIONAL NOTES ANIMAL RABIES - England

On Oct. 18, 1969, the first case of rabies since 1922 in an animal that had completed compulsory quarantine was confirmed in Camberley, Surrey, England. The dog, a small mongrel terrier, had been imported from Germany and had been released after 6 months quarantine 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 antirabies 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. Miller, 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:
${ }^{1}$ London Times, October 30, 1969.

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



[^0]:    Histimate - based on average percent of divisional total

