



Morbidity and Mortality

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE / PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

DATE OF RELEASE: NOVEMBER 21, 1969 - ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30333

EPIDEMIOLOGIC NOTES AND REPORTS

OUTBREAK OF TUBERCULOSIS IN A HIGH SCHOOL
Abbeville, Alabama

On March 24, 1969, active far-advanced bilateral pulmonary tuberculosis was diagnosed in a 17-year-old 11th grade student in Abbeville, Henry County, Alabama. He had been ill for some time but had continued to attend school.

Following the diagnosis of his case, 379 students in his school in grades 7-12 were tuberculin tested on April 1 using jet injector guns and intermediate strength PPD; 77 (20.3 percent) had a reaction of 10 mm or more at 48 hours (positive) (Table 1) and 14 (3.7 percent) had a reaction of 5 to 9 mm (doubtful). Students in grades 8 and 12 had been tuberculin tested on Dec. 11, 1968, as part of the county health department's first school skin testing program; two

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of 36 eighth graders and 16 of 48 12th graders who had had negative tests in December were positive when tested in April. Of 147 family and neighborhood contacts of the index case who were also tuberculin tested, 24 had a positive reaction; 10 of the 24 had had negative tests within the previous 9 months. Of the 27 students who rode the school bus with the index case and who were included in

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

DISEASE	46th WEEK ENDED		MEDIAN 1964 - 1968	CUMULATIVE, FIRST 46 WEEKS		
	November 15, 1969	November 16, 1968		1969	1968	MEDIAN 1964 - 1968
Aseptic meningitis	75	85	63	3,146	3,975	2,689
Brucellosis	2	3	4	206	199	221
Diphtheria	12	3	4	167	209	172
Encephalitis, primary:						
Arthropod-borne & unspecified	31	27	39	1,159	1,276	1,728
Encephalitis, post-infectious	3	10	7	275	432	657
Hepatitis, serum	110	78	754	4,702	4,038	33,705
Hepatitis, infectious	1,076	902		42,192	40,168	
Malaria	62	70	12	2,744	2,108	429
Measles (rubeola)	303	242	1,166	22,141	21,055	195,563
Meningococcal infections, total	28	19	46	2,625	2,270	2,454
Civilian	26	19	---	2,414	2,079	---
Military	2	---	---	211	191	---
Mumps	1,679	2,029	---	76,966	136,113	---
Poliomyelitis, total	---	2	2	16	56	56
Paralytic	---	2	1	15	56	56
Rubella (German measles)	443	319	---	52,214	46,405	---
Streptococcal sore throat & scarlet fever	9,551	8,886	8,260	370,563	372,468	369,505
Tetanus	4	1	4	144	151	198
Tularemia	1	1	4	128	160	164
Typhoid fever	2	6	7	291	354	371
Typhus, tick-borne (Rky. Mt. spotted fever)	---	1	1	437	270	256
Rabies in animals	53	44	72	2,972	3,038	3,815

TABLE II. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OF LOW FREQUENCY

	Cum.		Cum.
Anthrax:	3	Rabies in man:	1
Botulism:	12	Rubella congenital syndrome: La.-1, Nebr.-2, Ore.-1	13
Leptospirosis: Calif.-2	74	Trichinosis:	170
Plague:	5	Typhus, murine:	47
Psittacosis: Pa.-1	40		

TUBERCULOSIS - (Continued from front page)

Table 1
Results of Two Tuberculin Skin Testing Programs at a School in Alabama

Grade	April 1		May 7*	
	Number Positives/ Number Tested	Percent Reactors	Number Positives/ Number Tested	Percent Converters
7	3/62	4.8	2/59	3.4
8	3/40	7.5	0/37	0.0
9	4/51	7.8	2/47	4.4
10	19/78	24.4	3/59	5.1
11	32/84	38.1	5/52	9.6
12	16/64	25.0	5/48	10.4
Total	77/379	20.3	17/302	5.6

*Those students positive in April were not retested in May.

Table 2
Data on Eight Cases of Tuberculosis - Henry County, Alabama, 1969

Case	Age	Grade	Sex	Contact History	Diagnosis Date	Tuberculin Tests		Roentgenogram	Sputum Culture	Stage at Diagnosis
						12/11/69	4/1/69			
1	17	11	M	Index Case	3/24/69	No Test	No Test	Bilat. Infiltrate	+	Far-advanced
2	16	11	F	Classmate and Friend	5/23/69	No Test	15 mm	Negative	+	Minimal
3	17	12	F	Classmate	5/26/69	Negative	15 mm	Negative	+	Minimal
4	19	12	M	Friend	5/26/69	No Test	20 mm	Negative	+	Minimal
5	73	-	M	Neighbor	6/2/69	Negative*	10 mm	Left Pleural Effusion	+	Mod.-advanced
6	14	8	M	Friend	6/9/69	Negative	20 mm	Right Hilar Adenopathy	+	Minimal
7	28	-	F	Family	6/19/69	No Test	20 mm	Bilat. Hilar Adenopathy	+	Minimal
8	16	11	M	Classmate and Friend	6/26/69	No Test	22 mm	Bilat. Infiltrate	-	Minimal

*Tested on Dec. 11, 1968, because he was a school employee at another school where tuberculin testing was also being done.

the 379 students tested in the school and the school bus driver who was also tuberculin tested, 22 (78.6 percent) had positive reactions.

Roentgenograms were obtained from 235 persons with reactions of 5 mm or more and sputum containers were distributed for voluntary submission of specimens; four persons had roentgenographic findings compatible with recent tuberculosis infection, and three of these four had positive sputum cultures. Three other persons whose roentgenograms appeared normal had sputum cultures positive for *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (Table 2). The 17-year-old boy and the seven contact cases were hospitalized at the state tuberculosis hospital.

On May 7, all students who had had negative or doubtful reactions on April 1 were retested, and 17 were found to have positive reactions. These students submitted sputum specimens and had roentgenograms taken, but no new cases were identified.

On October 1, all students in all schools in Henry County were tuberculin tested. About 230 students who had attended the implicated school during the previous school year and had had negative tuberculin tests in April and May were included; four had become reactors. Each of the four had a history of contact with the index case or a secondary case.

Throughout this investigation, any student who had a reaction of 5 mm or more and no previous history of a positive tuberculin test was started on a year of isoniazid therapy. A total of 290 contacts of the index case or subsequent cases in this outbreak were placed on isoniazid.

(Reported by F. S. Wolf, M.D., Director, Bureau of Preventable Diseases, Alabama State Health Department; George E. Johnson, M.D., Health Officer, and Nan Clenny, R.N., Public Health Nursing Supervisory, Henry County Health Department; and an EIS Officer.)

POTENTIAL TRICHINOSIS OUTBREAK AVERTED – Vermont

In the fall of 1967, a cooperative survey was begun to determine the prevalence of trichinosis in the black bear population of the northeastern United States. The survey – still in progress – is being carried out by the Parasitic Diseases Branch, Epidemiology Program, NCDC, and wildlife conservation personnel of Maine, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Vermont. Samples of bear tongue and diaphragm are collected by game biologists as hunters register their kill at Department of Fish and Game checking stations in each state and are then submitted to NCDC for laboratory examination. Of 138 bears examined since 1967, three have been found infected.

In October 1969, samples of tongue and diaphragm from a bear killed in Vermont were found to be infected with trichina larvae. The Vermont Fish and Game Department were notified, and they, in turn, contacted the hunter. It was learned that the hunter, a woman, had shot the bear on

Sept. 3, 1969, and had eaten one meal of well-cooked bear meat with no ill effects. She then sold the remainder of the bear to the local game club for their annual feast; between 25 and 50 persons were expected to attend. Fortunately, the feast had not yet taken place. The game club was notified that the bear meat was infected with trichina larvae, and a recommendation was made that the meat be destroyed and that if any other bear meat were used for the feast, it should be treated as if it were pork and cooked thoroughly.

The game biologist when he collected the tongue and diaphragm samples from the bear found meat in its stomach. He reported that hunters in this area often attract bears by setting out raw meat scraps. This practice may provide a possible means of trichinosis transmission to bears.

(Reported by Charles H. Willey, Game Biologist, Vermont Fish and Game Department; and an EIS Officer.)

OUTBREAK OF SHIGELLOSIS – Medford, Oregon

Between July 23 and Aug. 17, 1969, in Medford, Oregon, 37 persons developed an acute illness characterized by abdominal cramps, diarrhea, fever, and headache, and two children presented with febrile convulsions. Six persons required hospitalization; there were no fatalities. *Shigella sonnei* was recovered from stool cultures of 15 patients.

Table 3 shows the age and sex distribution of the cases. Eight family groups were affected, and the index case in each family was a child between the ages of 2 and 6 years. The only factor common to these children was their use of a municipal wading pool between July 20 and 25. This small wading pool was filled with chlorinated water from the large regular swimming pool and drained at the end of each day. A water sample from the wading pool on August 14 had a chlorine level of 0.5 parts per million and gross contamination with coliform organisms.

It could not be proved that the index cases acquired their infection at the wading pool, and no parents gave a history of their child having waded while having diarrhea, but the gross coliform contamination despite chlorination makes such an occurrence plausible. Factors contributing to such a possibility include 1) the smaller size of the wading pool with higher concentrations of any fecal inoculum, 2) the habits of children, some not yet toilet trained and uninhibited in their ingestion of pool water, 3) inactivation of chlorine by ultraviolet light, and 4) lack of a systematic measuring of chlorine levels in the wading pool.

Table 3
Age and Sex Distribution of Cases, Outbreak of Shigellosis
Medford, Oregon – Summer 1969

Age (Years)	Male	Female	Total
<1	0	0	0
1-3	1	5	6
4-6	5	3	8
7-12	4	5	9
13-21	1	1	2
>21	3	4	7
Unknown	4	1	5
Total	18	19	37

The primary control measure instituted in this outbreak was the closing of the wading pool for the remainder of the season to avoid recontamination by secondary cases in the community. Fluid therapy and antibiotic treatment of individual patients were handled by private physicians. After these measures, the outbreak quickly abated with no further shigella isolates reported in subsequent months.

(Reported by A. Erin Merkel, M.D., Health Officer, and Orie S. Moore, Chief Sanitarian, Jackson County Health Department; Gatlin Brandon, M.S., Director, Oregon State Public Health Laboratory, and Monroe Holmes, D.V.M., Acting Director, Epidemiology Section, Oregon State Board of Health; and an EIS Officer.)

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TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES

FOR WEEKS ENDED

NOVEMBER 15, 1969 AND NOVEMBER 16, 1968 (46th WEEK)

AREA	ASEPTIC MENIN- GITIS	BRUCEL- LOSIS	DIPHThERIA	ENCEPHALITIS			HEPATITIS			MALARIA	
				Primary including unsp. cases		Post- Infectious	Serum	Infectious		1969	Cum. 1969
				1969	1968	1969	1969	1969	1968		
UNITED STATES...	75	2	12	31	27	3	110	1,076	902	62	2,744
NEW ENGLAND.....	4	-	-	1	3	-	-	134	52	2	91
Maine.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	8	-	7
New Hampshire.....	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	8	5	-	2
Vermont.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
Massachusetts.....	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	23	-	56
Rhode Island.....	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	26	11	1	10
Connecticut.....	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	18	5	1	16
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.....	15	-	-	4	1	-	46	212	144	4	322
New York City.....	2	-	-	2	1	-	31	79	24	-	22
New York, up-State.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	40	10	1	69
New Jersey.*.....	3	-	-	2	-	-	6	40	35	2	126
Pennsylvania.....	10	-	-	-	-	-	7	53	75	1	105
EAST NORTH CENTRAL...	14	-	-	8	7	1	9	164	153	2	277
Ohio.....	3	-	-	4	3	-	1	41	30	1	25
Indiana.....	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	18	12	1	25
Illinois.....	3	-	-	2	1	1	3	25	36	-	170
Michigan.....	7	-	-	2	2	-	5	71	65	-	56
Wisconsin.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	10	-	1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL...	3	-	-	2	-	1	-	36	61	2	190
Minnesota.....	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	12	7	1	14
Iowa.*.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	-	20
Missouri.....	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	8	25	-	42
North Dakota.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3
South Dakota.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Nebraska.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	4
Kansas.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	18	1	106
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	7	1	-	3	9	-	12	117	94	11	710
Delaware.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	4
Maryland.....	2	-	-	1	1	-	1	13	13	-	33
Dist. of Columbia..	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	2
Virginia.....	1	1	-	1	3	-	2	11	42	-	26
West Virginia.*....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	8	-	-
North Carolina.*....	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	28	6	10	285
South Carolina.*....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	-	58
Georgia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	262
Florida.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	38	20	-	40
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL...	4	-	-	3	-	-	-	60	53	-	135
Kentucky.*.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	19	-	108
Tennessee.....	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	21	25	-	-
Alabama.....	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	-	23
Mississippi.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	3	-	4
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL...	6	1	12	1	1	1	2	84	60	12	231
Arkansas.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	13
Louisiana.*.....	-	1	10	1	1	1	2	16	11	-	45
Oklahoma.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	11	2	72
Texas.....	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	53	36	10	101
MOUNTAIN.....	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	42	38	4	137
Montana.....	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	-	3
Idaho.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	5
Wyoming.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Colorado.....	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	17	9	2	112
New Mexico.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	2	9
Arizona.*.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	-	1
Utah.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1
Nevada.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	6
PACIFIC.....	22	-	-	7	6	-	39	227	247	25	651
Washington.....	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	43	50	-	5
Oregon.....	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	20	14	-	16
California.....	17	-	-	6	4	-	38	163	181	13	506
Alaska.....	---	---	---	---	-	---	---	---	2	---	3
Hawaii.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	12	121
Puerto Rico.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	24	-	4

*Delayed reports: Aseptic meningitis: Iowa 1, Ariz. 2

Encephalitis, primary: Iowa 5, W. Va. delete 5

Hepatitis, serum: Ky. 1

Hepatitis, infectious: N.J. delete 1, S.C. delete 3, N.C. delete 1, La. 31

Malaria: Iowa 1, N.C. 1

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TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES

FOR WEEKS ENDED

NOVEMBER 15, 1969 AND NOVEMBER 16, 1968 (46th WEEK) - CONTINUED

AREA	MEASLES (Rubeola)			MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS, TOTAL			MUMPS	POLIOMYELITIS			RUBELLA	
	1969	Cumulative		1969	Cumulative			1969	Total	Paralytic		
		1969	1968		1969	1968			1969	1969		Cum. 1969
UNITED STATES...	303	22,141	21,055	28	2,625	2,270	1,679	-	-	15	443	
NEW ENGLAND.....	19	1,152	1,207	-	105	134	352	-	-	2	38	
Maine.....	-	9	38	-	7	6	60	-	-	1	6	
New Hampshire.....	1	243	141	-	4	8	13	-	-	-	7	
Vermont.....	-	3	2	-	-	1	28	-	-	-	2	
Massachusetts.....	6	235	372	-	41	70	105	-	-	-	16	
Rhode Island.....	-	27	22	-	14	9	50	-	-	-	6	
Connecticut.....	12	635	632	-	39	40	96	-	-	1	1	
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.....	32	7,684	4,396	5	437	404	76	-	-	2	24	
New York City.....	9	4,980	2,292	3	85	84	51	-	-	-	8	
New York, Up-State.....	-	610	1,294	1	83	72	NN	-	-	1	7	
New Jersey.....	17	978	671	1	169	136	25	-	-	-	2	
Pennsylvania.....	6	1,116	139	-	100	112	NN	-	-	1	7	
EAST NORTH CENTRAL...	84	2,574	4,014	7	358	282	453	-	-	1	78	
Ohio.....	48	462	313	1	133	77	74	-	-	-	8	
Indiana.....	2	476	702	1	46	39	34	-	-	-	13	
Illinois.....	18	661	1,399	2	51	63	67	-	-	1	6	
Michigan.....	11	343	307	1	101	83	87	-	-	-	34	
Wisconsin.....	5	632	1,293	2	27	20	191	-	-	-	17	
WEST NORTH CENTRAL...	37	880	401	2	130	125	63	-	-	1	26	
Minnesota.....	-	17	18	1	29	29	11	-	-	-	9	
Iowa.....	-	336	104	-	19	10	27	-	-	-	8	
Missouri.....	-	31	81	-	53	40	12	-	-	-	-	
North Dakota.....	10	43	138	-	2	4	10	-	-	-	9	
South Dakota.....	-	3	4	-	1	5	NN	-	-	-	-	
Nebraska.....	27	443	46	1	10	9	3	-	-	-	-	
Kansas.....	-	7	10	-	16	28	-	-	-	1	-	
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	33	2,651	1,636	5	466	451	115	-	-	1	41	
Delaware.....	6	401	17	-	13	9	-	-	-	-	-	
Maryland.....	3	80	103	-	41	40	4	-	-	-	7	
Dist. of Columbia..	-	28	6	-	9	16	-	-	-	-	-	
Virginia.....	1	907	373	1	57	44	25	-	-	-	5	
West Virginia.*.....	6	220	310	-	24	13	65	-	-	-	17	
North Carolina.....	1	326	284	3	87	86	NN	-	-	-	5	
South Carolina.....	4	131	17	-	59	58	2	-	-	-	2	
Georgia.....	-	2	4	-	77	90	-	-	-	-	-	
Florida.....	12	556	522	1	99	95	19	-	-	1	5	
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL...	-	116	502	3	168	204	77	-	-	1	78	
Kentucky.....	-	66	103	-	55	93	30	-	-	-	3	
Tennessee.....	-	20	63	1	69	61	35	-	-	-	74	
Alabama.....	-	6	95	-	25	27	12	-	-	1	1	
Mississippi.....	-	24	241	2	19	23	-	-	-	-	-	
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL...	62	4,882	5,105	2	345	326	116	-	-	6	46	
Arkansas.....	-	16	2	-	32	20	-	-	-	-	-	
Louisiana.....	1	125	24	1	93	93	-	-	-	-	2	
Oklahoma.*.....	-	142	128	-	34	52	4	-	-	-	3	
Texas.....	61	4,599	4,951	1	186	161	112	-	-	6	41	
MOUNTAIN.....	29	1,056	1,042	1	52	39	52	-	-	-	24	
Montana.....	20	92	58	-	8	6	6	-	-	-	5	
Idaho.....	-	90	21	-	11	11	3	-	-	-	1	
Wyoming.....	-	-	54	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	
Colorado.....	-	141	518	-	9	11	14	-	-	-	3	
New Mexico.....	5	275	135	1	7	-	5	-	-	-	4	
Arizona.....	4	446	230	-	10	4	18	-	-	-	9	
Utah.....	-	11	21	-	5	1	6	-	-	-	2	
Nevada.....	-	1	5	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	
PACIFIC.....	7	1,146	2,752	3	564	305	375	-	-	1	88	
Washington.....	-	67	581	-	57	47	210	-	-	-	36	
Oregon.....	-	200	564	1	20	24	38	-	-	-	16	
California.....	7	821	1,561	2	466	217	115	-	-	1	28	
Alaska.....	---	13	11	---	11	3	---	---	---	-	---	
Hawaii.....	-	45	35	-	10	14	12	-	-	-	8	
Puerto Rico.....	18	1,784	481	-	19	20	18	-	-	-	-	

Delayed reports: Meningococcal infections: W. Va. 3
Mumps: Okla. 11
Rubella: Okla. 5

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

NOVEMBER 15, 1969 AND NOVEMBER 16, 1968 (46th 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...	9,551	4	144	1	128	2	291	-	437	53	2,972
NEW ENGLAND.....	1,109	-	1	-	16	-	15	-	1	8	49
Maine.....	18	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6
New Hampshire.....	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Vermont.....	35	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	8	27
Massachusetts.....	177	-	1	-	-	-	8	-	1	-	3
Rhode Island.....	107	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Connecticut.....	737	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	8
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.....	338	1	18	-	5	-	31	-	46	4	212
New York City.....	29	1	10	-	1	-	17	-	-	-	-
New York, Up-State.....	244	-	3	-	4	-	6	-	7	4	198
New Jersey.....	NN	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	15	-	-
Pennsylvania.....	65	-	2	-	-	-	5	-	24	-	14
EAST NORTH CENTRAL...	690	-	19	-	15	-	32	-	3	3	216
Ohio.....	79	-	4	-	-	-	11	-	-	1	72
Indiana.....	130	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	2	52
Illinois.....	138	-	10	-	4	-	15	-	3	-	36
Michigan.....	189	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	7
Wisconsin.....	154	-	-	-	7	-	1	-	-	-	49
WEST NORTH CENTRAL...	379	-	11	-	14	-	10	-	8	7	559
Minnesota.....	39	-	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	2	148
Iowa.....	124	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	3	88
Missouri.....	3	-	4	-	10	-	3	-	-	2	132
North Dakota.....	108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69
South Dakota.....	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	43
Nebraska.....	72	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	13
Kansas.....	14	-	4	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	66
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	1,154	1	28	-	22	-	46	-	246	12	704
Delaware.....	10	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	-
Maryland.....	77	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	48	-	3
Dist. of Columbia..	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Virginia.....	534	-	1	-	4	-	1	-	81	6	351
West Virginia.....	216	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	5	2	102
North Carolina.....	NN	1	3	-	6	-	9	-	64	-	5
South Carolina.....	133	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	30	-	-
Georgia.....	5	-	7	-	4	-	11	-	15	2	83
Florida.....	179	-	12	-	4	-	14	-	-	2	160
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL...	1,681	2	22	-	14	-	45	-	63	5	380
Kentucky.....	169	-	7	-	-	-	8	-	13	2	195
Tennessee.....	1,029	-	4	-	13	-	19	-	41	1	127
Alabama.....	231	-	6	-	-	-	4	-	6	2	52
Mississippi.....	252	2	5	-	1	-	14	-	3	-	6
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL...	886	-	27	1	21	-	29	-	48	9	430
Arkansas.....	9	-	2	1	3	-	13	-	7	-	30
Louisiana.....	20	-	7	-	4	-	3	-	-	3	36
Oklahoma.....	68	-	1	-	8	-	-	-	29	2	66
Texas.....	789	-	17	-	6	-	13	-	12	4	298
MOUNTAIN.....	2,121	-	6	-	17	-	28	-	17	1	118
Montana.*.....	49	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Idaho.....	169	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	6	-	-
Wyoming.....	348	-	-	-	4	-	5	-	-	1	55
Colorado.....	1,092	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	9	-	3
New Mexico.....	294	-	-	-	1	-	7	-	-	-	17
Arizona.....	99	-	3	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	22
Utah.....	70	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	2	-	5
Nevada.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	16
PACIFIC.....	1,193	-	12	-	4	2	55	-	5	4	304
Washington.....	887	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	3	-	4
Oregon.....	159	-	-	-	1	-	6	-	-	-	4
California.....	---	-	11	-	1	2	43	-	2	4	296
Alaska.....	---	---	-	---	-	---	-	---	-	---	-
Hawaii.....	147	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico.....	2	-	12	-	-	-	7	-	-	3	28

*Delayed reports: SST: Mont. delete 3

Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

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Week No. 46 TABLE IV. DEATHS IN 122 UNITED STATES CITIES FOR WEEK ENDED NOVEMBER 15, 1969

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

Area	All Causes		Pneumonia and Influenza All Ages	Under 1 year All Causes	Area	All Causes		Pneumonia and Influenza All Ages	Under 1 year All Causes
	All Ages	65 years and over				All Ages	65 years and over		
NEW ENGLAND:	701	418	44	27	SOUTH ATLANTIC:	1,300	706	56	67
Boston, Mass.-----	212	119	12	7	Atlanta, Ga.-----	143	57	10	13
Bridgeport, Conn.-----	40	29	5	1	Baltimore, Md.-----	274	151	7	12
Cambridge, Mass.-----	23	13	7	—	Charlotte, N. C.-----	49	23	5	4
Fall River, Mass.-----	32	18	—	1	Jacksonville, Fla.-----	132	76	3	5
Hartford, Conn.-----	46	31	2	—	Miami, Fla.-----	98	44	—	5
Lowell, Mass.-----	26	16	1	1	Norfolk, Va.-----	59	30	8	4
Lynn, Mass.-----	23	15	—	1	Richmond, Va.-----	97	60	5	2
New Bedford, Mass.-----	28	16	1	—	Savannah, Ga.-----	37	21	2	2
New Haven, Conn.-----	65	36	—	3	St. Petersburg, Fla.-----	88	76	1	1
Providence, R. I.-----	62	41	8	3	Tampa, Fla.-----	73	42	5	6
Somerville, Mass.-----	14	10	1	1	Washington, D. C.-----	194	97	10	12
Springfield, Mass.-----	44	28	2	3	Wilmington, Del.-----	56	29	—	1
Waterbury, Conn.-----	35	21	—	1	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:	581	303	24	26
Worcester, Mass.-----	51	25	5	5	Birmingham, Ala.-----	100	55	2	5
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:	3,481	2,086	146	165	Chattanooga, Tenn.-----	46	29	4	2
Albany, N. Y.-----	54	30	2	2	Knoxville, Tenn.-----	22	8	3	—
Allentown, Pa.-----	37	29	4	2	Louisville, Ky.-----	91	48	7	5
Buffalo, N. Y.-----	142	85	7	7	Memphis, Tenn.-----	112	57	3	6
Camden, N. J.-----	44	23	5	1	Mobile, Ala.-----	43	19	2	3
Elizabeth, N. J.-----	33	23	1	3	Montgomery, Ala.-----	52	37	1	2
Erie, Pa.-----	42	22	5	2	Nashville, Tenn.-----	115	50	2	3
Jersey City, N. J.-----	89	59	7	4	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:	1,139	588	32	77
Newark, N. J.-----	91	47	—	3	Austin, Tex.-----	26	12	2	1
New York City, N. Y.-----	1,763	1,054	71	82	Baton Rouge, La.-----	49	26	—	1
Paterson, N. J.-----	46	25	2	3	Corpus Christi, Tex.-----	26	15	—	4
Philadelphia, Pa.-----	504	291	10	30	Dallas, Tex.-----	173	99	3	9
Pittsburgh, Pa.-----	182	94	12	11	El Paso, Tex.-----	42	21	5	10
Reading, Pa.-----	61	44	—	2	Fort Worth, Tex.-----	63	37	3	1
Rochester, N. Y.-----	121	81	3	3	Houston, Tex.-----	210	93	2	22
Schenectady, N. Y.-----	28	20	4	—	Little Rock, Ark.-----	52	27	6	2
Scranton, Pa.-----	44	29	3	3	New Orleans, La.-----	168	87	2	6
Syracuse, N. Y.-----	94	69	2	3	Oklahoma City, Okla.-----	79	39	—	5
Trenton, N. J.-----	45	20	2	2	San Antonio, Tex.-----	129	73	4	10
Utica, N. Y.-----	24	15	3	1	Shreveport, La.-----	55	24	3	4
Yonkers, N. Y.-----	37	26	3	1	Tulsa, Okla.-----	67	35	2	2
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:	2,690	1,562	89	107	MOUNTAIN:	444	253	24	35
Akron, Ohio-----	82	55	—	4	Albuquerque, N. Mex.-----	44	22	4	3
Canton, Ohio-----	45	32	4	1	Colorado Springs, Colo.-----	24	14	2	2
Chicago, Ill.-----	703	391	18	34	Denver, Colo.-----	119	65	5	12
Cincinnati, Ohio-----	135	80	—	5	Ogden, Utah-----	16	9	1	1
Cleveland, Ohio-----	216	118	3	4	Phoenix, Ariz.-----	96	57	1	9
Columbus, Ohio-----	181	94	7	5	Pueblo, Colo.-----	39	26	5	4
Dayton, Ohio-----	68	44	7	3	Salt Lake City, Utah-----	49	30	4	3
Detroit, Mich.-----	390	216	11	19	Tucson, Ariz.-----	57	30	2	1
Evansville, Ind.-----	73	56	2	1	PACIFIC:	1,459	907	34	56
Flint, Mich.-----	59	35	2	5	Berkeley, Calif.-----	19	13	—	—
Fort Wayne, Ind.-----	43	22	1	—	Fresno, Calif.-----	37	19	—	3
Gary, Ind.-----	48	25	1	2	Glendale, Calif.-----	24	18	—	—
Grand Rapids, Mich.-----	51	35	9	2	Honolulu, Hawaii-----	67	31	—	8
Indianapolis, Ind.-----	151	81	5	7	Long Beach, Calif.-----	80	53	4	1
Madison, Wis.-----	31	15	6	5	Los Angeles, Calif.-----	370	234	10	15
Milwaukee, Wis.-----	124	78	4	3	Oakland, Calif.-----	116	66	1	4
Peoria, Ill.-----	42	30	—	2	Pasadena, Calif.-----	37	23	—	—
Rockford, Ill.-----	46	24	4	1	Portland, Oreg.-----	115	74	4	5
South Bend, Ind.-----	30	22	3	1	Sacramento, Calif.-----	60	35	1	—
Toledo, Ohio-----	91	56	—	2	San Diego, Calif.-----	95	55	2	6
Youngstown, Ohio-----	81	53	2	1	San Francisco, Calif.-----	151	96	3	5
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:	835	494	24	50	San Jose, Calif.-----	64	39	1	2
Des Moines, Iowa-----	47	31	1	2	Seattle, Wash.-----	149	98	7	6
Duluth, Minn.-----	25	16	2	2	Spokane, Wash.-----	44	32	—	—
Kansas City, Kans.-----	40	18	2	6	Tacoma, Wash.-----	31	21	1	1
Kansas City, Mo.-----	139	85	—	5	Total	12,630	7,317	473	610
Lincoln, Nebr.-----	21	14	1	1	Expected Number	12,636	7,311	429	532
Minneapolis, Minn.-----	115	65	2	9	Cumulative Total (includes reported corrections for previous weeks)	595,197	340,130	26,667	28,327
Omaha, Nebr.-----	78	49	1	5					
St. Louis, Mo.-----	229	131	9	12					
St. Paul, Minn.-----	68	48	1	5					
Wichita, Kans.-----	73	37	5	3					
Las Vegas, Nev.*	14	5	—	1					

*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.

CUTANEOUS ANTHRAX – North Carolina

A case of cutaneous anthrax was recently reported from North Carolina. The patient, a 45-year-old man, worked as a twister in a worsted wool mill; he had worked there for about 15 years. On Aug. 10, 1969, he developed a "pimple" on the ulnar side of his right wrist, which was pruritic but not painful. Shortly thereafter, a central vesicle with dark fluid appeared which was surrounded by several smaller vesicles. Within a week, the lesion became larger and the vesicular area became depressed, containing a black eschar. The lesion was surrounded by edema and inflammation. Approximately 1 week after the appearance of the initial lesion, a second lesion appeared on the lateral aspect of the middle finger of the right hand and proceeded through the same evolutionary stages as the first lesion.

The patient gave no history of fever or chills but did note a red streak extending halfway up the ulnar surface of the right forearm. On August 20, he consulted his physician and on August 22 was admitted to a local hospital with initial diagnostic impression of nonhealing ulcer; anthrax and malignancy were included in the differential diagnosis. The lesion was excised on August 23; microscopic examination revealed extensive necrosis of the epidermis and dermis, suggestive of ischemic necrosis. Cultures taken at this time were negative. The patient was placed on penicillin, discharged, and, except for secondary infection, made an uneventful recovery.

An environmental sampling program was conducted at the mill on October 23; 27 surface swabs within the plant and 15 gross samples of wool were obtained from lots with which the patient was working at the time of onset of illness. *Bacillus anthracis* was not recovered from any of these specimens. The wool being processed at the time of his infection was a mixture of domestic and Australian wool. This is the first reported case from this plant that employs about 350 people.

(Reported by Martin P. Hines, D.V.M., Director, Division of Epidemiology, John Freeman, D.V.M., Chief, Section of Veterinary Public Health, North Carolina State Board of Health; A.M. Covington, M.D., Rockingham, North Carolina; Z.F. Long, M.D., Director, Richmond County Health Department, Rockingham; and two EIS Officers.)

Editorial Note:

The clinical details would support the diagnosis of cutaneous anthrax. Two simultaneous cutaneous lesions in one patient has not previously been reported from the United States, but has been reported in other countries. Whether this represents a co-primary infection or secondary spread from the initial foci is not clear.

Of 211 cases of anthrax reported in the United States since 1955, 33 including this case have been associated with wool. The majority, 106, have had contact with imported goat hair.¹

Reference:

1. Brachman, Philip S.: Anthrax. The New York Academy of Sciences, Conference on Unusual Isolates from Clinical Material, Nov. 5-8, 1969, (To be published).

THE MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY WEEKLY REPORT, WITH A CIRCULATION OF 18,500 IS PUBLISHED AT THE NATIONAL COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CENTER, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

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ATTN: THE EDITOR

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY WEEKLY REPORT

ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30333

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

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