# Morbidity and Mortality 

# Provisional Information on Selected Notifiable Diseases in the United States and on Deaths in Selected Cities tor Week Ended April 14, 1956 

## EPIDEMIOLOGICAL REPORTS

## Influenza

The following reports have been received by the Influenza Information Center, NIH, and the National Office of Vital Statistics.

Dr. Henry Bauer, Minnesota State Department of Health, has reported the isolation of influenza $A$ (FM1-1947) from 4 individuals during the second week of March. Two of these were involved in the outbreak of influenza $A$ at the Veterans' Administration Hospital reported last week. The other two isolations Were from university students in Minneapolis who had symptoms Compatible with influenza.

Miss Eleanor Whitney, New York State Department of Health, has reported the serologic diagnosis of influenza $A$ from 2 individuals in New York State having onset during the first 10 days of March.

Dr. E. H. Lennette, California State Department of Public Health, has reported the serologic diagnosis of influenza A in 12 individuals from various parts of California, for the week ended April 6.

During the 2-week period ended April 7, additional reports of an influenza-like disease have been received by the EpidemiOlogy Section of the California State Department of Public Health. Modoc County reported an "unusually large number" of cases in March, with the peak believed to have been passed by March 31. Placer County reported a similar illness in approximately 100 children and adults; highest morbidity occurred in March and has since dropped off considerably. The Tulare County Health Department has continued to report cases, 76 having been recognized in the week ended March 24 . Contra Costa County reported a high incidence of respiratory disease among students in 5 schools. Faculty members were involved in one school. The San Diego County Health Department reported the the renrence of an outbreak of influenza-like disease in a home for the aged during March. The illness was characterized by fever of 101 to 102 degrees, anorexia, malaise, and occasional myalgia. The average duration of illness was 3 days, although many exacerbations of symptoms were noted. The outbreak began approxdmately the first of March and reached its peak around March 21, when a 45 percent attack rate was noted among patients, and a 60 percent incidence among attendants. Cases dropped off sharply after March 23 . Throat washings and serologic specimens have been submitted, and preliminary results indicate that the outbreak was due to influenza A. On March 15, State autbak of acute respiratory disease was investigated at a of fevospital. The illness was characterized by sudden onset of fever, cough, conjunctivitis, headache, nasal discharge, stiff prock, and general malaise. The outbreak had its onset on ap14, and ately March 8, the peak incidence was noted on March 14, and a slow drop in the number of cases occurred after that date. The disease was primarily limited to 4 wards with attack rates of 75 percent, 75 percent, 30 percent, and 5 percent. Ten Labr units were surveyed for illness, but nocases were found. 26 Laratory results show positive titers for influenza $A$ in 22 of have suecimens submitted. Twenty-three counties in the State logic submitted laboratory specimens which have shown serologic evidence of influenza infection.

## Psittacosis

Dr. S. B. Osgood, Oregon State Board of Health, has given supplemental information on the outbreak of psittacosis associated with turkeys. The preliminary report of this outbreak was reported for the week ended March 10 . The suspect cases were among workers on 2 farms and employees of a rendering plant and of a poultry processing plant. Of blood specimens collected from 46 individuals, serologic confirmation has been obtained on 34 based on either a fourfold or greater rise in titer between paired specimens, or a single titer of 1:32 or higher on complement fixation test with psittacosis antigen. No virus isolation has been reported so far. About 250 human blood sera remain to be tested; however, most of these are expected to be negative. Aerosol studies made at the rendering plant indicated that virable bacterial aerosols could be picked up throughout and outside the plant. Other epidemiologic studies are being made and the final report will not be available for several months.

Dr. Mason Romaine, Virginia State Department of Health, has reported 2 laboratory confirmed cases of psittacosis. Both patients owned a pet parakeet, neither of which showed any signs of illness. However, they were not available for laboratory examination when the investigations were made. No other illnesses have been reported among other members of the families associated with these birds.

Dr. D. S. Fleming, Minnesota State Department of Health, has reported a case of psittacosis in a 42 -year-old man. The patient became ill with chills and fever, and developed a slight cough. A chest X-ray showed a pneumonic process in his left lower lobe. The complement fixation test for psittacosis was positive in a dilution of $1: 128$. The patient had exposure to several psittacine birds, but the source of infection was not determined.
Rabies in animals
Dr. J. D. Martin, Louisiana State Department of Health, has reported 95 laboratory confirmed cases of animal rabies for the first 2 months of 1956 compared with 147 for the entire year of 1955 . Of the total this year, 59 cases were in foxes, 27 in dogs, 4 in cows, and 1 each in a goat, a horse, and a rat. The outbreak has been occurring principally in parishes in the north central part of the State and is moving in a southwesterly direction. Four of the animals examined were from Texas.

A report from Texas for the first 3 months of 1956 shows that 807 animal heads have been submitted for laboratory examination. Of these, 157 or approximately 20 percent were positive for rabies. More than half (83) of the confirmed rabies diagnoses were in dogs, 39 were in foxes, 13 in cows, 12 in skunks, and 10 in miscellaneous other animals.

## Anthrax

Dr. E. J. Witte, Pennsylvania Department of Health, has reported a case of anthrax in a spinner at a woolen mill. Early in March a small pimple developed on the patient's lip. There was no history of injury or of an imbedded hair. The patient became severely ill, and treatment with peroxide and penicillin ointment was self-administered. Later the patient consulted a physician who sent her to a hospital. One lesion smear was positive for anthrax but was negative in succeeding tests. All lesion and blood cultures were negative.

## Diphtheria

The California State Department of Public Health has reported an outbreak of diphtheria which was centered around one family. Eight cases occurred during a 6-day period. Upon investigation 2 individuals were found to be carriers. All patients were hospitalized and given antibiotic and antitoxin therapy. There were no deaths and no complications reported. Three of the patients claimed previous immunization-a 25 -year-old woman reported immunization in her infancy; one had a booster dose in 1949; and the other was immunized in 1951 with a booster dose in 1954.

Salmonellosis
The Los Angeles City Health Department has reported an outbreak of salmonellosis among persons who ingested choc-olate-covered custard doughnuts from a commerical bakery. Nine cases are known to have occurred. An investigation revealed that storage of doughnuts at the bakery was in an unrefrigerated case. Apparently none of the doughnuts were avallable for bacteriological examination, but specimens from 3 patients yielded Salmonella typhimurium. A specimen from 1 of 8 food handlers at the bakery yielded the same type of

## organism.

## Gastro-enteritis

Dr. Roy F. Feemster, Massachusetts Department of Public Health, has reported an outbreak of gastro-enteritis in a family of 10 who ate a Boston cream pie. All became ill with fever, nausea, and diarrhea from 5 to 6 hours later. Bacteriological examination of the pie revealed Staphylococcus aureus, coagulase positive. An investigation of the bakery revealed no untoward practices, and it is believed that lack of refrigeration during the long period of time in transit to the home was responsible for the infection.

The Los Angeles City Health Department has reported an outbreak of gastro-enteritis among 20 persons who ate in a restaurant. Of these, 15 became ill with nausea, cramps, and diarrhea from 6 to 19 hours later. The suspected vehicle of infection was spaghetti with meat sauce. The meat sauce was prepared on the day prior to the outbreak. It was refrigerated and then reheated before being served on the spaghetti. The spaghetti was kept in a dish on the serving table at a temperature of apnroximately 140 degrees. No food was available for bacContinued on pase $s$

Table 1. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES
(Numbers after diseases are category numbers of the Sixth Revision of the International Lists, 1948)

| DISEASE | 15th WEEK |  |  | CUMULATIVE NUMBER |  |  |  |  |  | ```Approxi- mate seasonal low point``` |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Ended <br> Apr. <br> 14, <br> ?. 356 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ended } \\ \text { Apr. } \\ 16, \\ 1955 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Median } \\ 1951-55 \end{array}$ | First 15 veeks |  |  | Since seasonal low week |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1956 | 1955 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Median } \\ \text { 1951-55 } \end{gathered}$ | 1955-56 | 1954-55 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Median } \\ \text { 1950-51 } \\ \text { to } \\ 1954-55 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Anthrex--------------------------060-062 | $1_{2}$ | 1 | 1 | 19 | 12 | 13 | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Botulism----------------------049.1 | - | - | --- | - | 4 | --- | (2) | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| Bruce ${ }^{\text {'osis (undulant fever)-....- } 4}$ | 13 | 25 | -- | "256 | 325 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Diphtheria------------------- 55 | 26 | 18 | 40 | 583 | 494 | 687 | 1,913 | 1,711 | 2,336 | July 1 |
| Encephalitis, infectious----------3d2 | 28 | 22 | 22 | 361 | 348 | 328 | 1,312 | 1,700 | 1,055 | June 1 |
| Hepatitis, infectious, and serum------------092,N998.5 pt. | 417 | 732 | --- | 7,427 | 13,461 | --- | $2^{---}$ |  |  |  |
| Malaria---------------------110-117 | 3 | 11 | --- | 45 | 63 | --- | (2) | (2) | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ |
| Measles-------------------------085 | 29,443 | 24,778 | 24,778 | 244,967 | 281,608 | 281,608 | 274,065 | 336,077 | 324,915 | Sept. 1 |
| Meningococcal infections---------057 | 59 | 71 | 122 | 1,080 | 1,404 | 1,697 | 2,003 | 2,453 | 2,966 | Sept. 1 |
|  | 31 | -- | -- | 456 | -- | --- | 151 | 135 | 35 | 1 |
| Poliomyelitis--------------------080 | 83 | 74 | 74 | 1,223 | 1,198 | 1,436 | $2^{151}$ | $(2)^{135}$ | $2^{135}$ | Apr. ${ }^{1}$ |
| Psittacosis--------------------096.2 | 9 | 5 | --- | 109 | 99 | - | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ 2\end{array}\right.$ | (2) | (2) |  |
| Rabies in man-------------------094 | - | - | - | 3 | 2 | 2 | (2) | (2) | $(2)$ | (2) |
| Smallpox------------------------084 | - | - | -- | - | - | 3 | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | (2) | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | $(2)$ |
| Typhoid fever--------------------040 | 28 | 27 | 30 | 381 | 361 | 438 |  | (2) 54 |  | $A D T i^{1}$ |
| Typhus fever, endemic------------101 | - | 2 | --- | 23 | 19 | --- | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | (2) | $(2)$ |
| Rabies in animals--------------------- | 166 | 146 | 163 | 1,829 | 1,936 | -,588 | 2,856 | 3,289 | 4,132 | oct. 1 |

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## SOURCE AND NATURE OF MORBIDITY DATA

These provisional data are based on reports to the Public Health Service from health departments of each State and of Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. They give the total number of cases of certain communicable diseases reported during the week usually ended the preceding Saturday. Cases of anthrax, botulism, rabies in man, and smallpox are not shown in table 2 ,
but a footnote to table 1 shows the States making the reports. In addition, when diseases of rare occurrence (cholera, dengue, plague, relapsing fever-louse borne, typhus fever-epidemic, and yellow fever) are reported, they will be noted at the end of table 1.

Symbols. -1 desh $[-]$ : no cases reported; 3 dashes $[---]$ : data not available.

Table 2. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABle diseases: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, ALASKA, HAWAII, AND PUERTO RICO, FOR WEEKS ENDED APRIL 16, 1955 AND APRIL 14, 1956
(By place of occurrence. Numbers under diseases are category numbers of the sixth Revision of the International Lists, 2948)


Table 2. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFLABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, ALASKA, HAWAII, AND PUERTO RICO, FOR WEEKS ENDED APRIL 16, 1955 AND APRIL 14, 1956-Continued
(By place of occurrence. Numbers under diseases are category numbers of the Sirth Reviaion of the International Lists, 1948)

${ }^{1}$ Includes casea not specified by type, category number O\&U. 8.
${ }^{2}$ Includes delayed cases with onset late in 1954.

Table 2. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, ALASKA, HAWAII, AND PUERTO RICO, FOR WEEKS ENDED APRIL 16, 1955 AND APRIL 14, 1956 -Continued
(By piace of occurrence. Numbers under diseases are category numbers of the Sirth Reviaion of the International Lists, 1948)


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The chart shows the number of deaths reported for 108 major cities of the United States by week for the current year, and, for comparison, the median of the number of deaths reported for the corresponding weeks of the 3 previous calendar years. (The median is the central one of the three values arranged in order of magnitude.) If a report is not received from a city in time to be included in the total for the current week, an estimate is made to maintain comparability for graphic presentation.

The figures reported represent the number of death certificates received in the vital statistics offices during the week indicated for deaths occurring in that city. Figures compiled in this way, by week of receipt, usually approximate closely the number of deaths occurring during the week. However, differences are to be expected because of variations in the
interval between death and receipt of the certificate.
While week-to-week changes in the total number of deaths reported for all major cities generally represent a change in mortality conditions, this may not be true for variations in weekly figures for each city. For example, in a city with a weekly average of 50 deaths, the number of deaths occurring in a week may be expected to vary by chance alone from 36 to 64 ( $d \pm 2 \sqrt{d}$, where $d$ represents the average number of deaths per week).

The number of deaths in cities of the same size may also differ because of variations in the age, race, and sex composition of their populations, and because some cities are hospital centers serving the surrounding areas. Changes from year to year in the number of deaths may be due in part to population increases or decreases.

Table 3. DEATHS IN SELECTED CITIES BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION
(By place of occurrence, and week of filing certificate. Exclusive of fetal deaths)

| AREA | $\begin{gathered} 15 \text { th } \\ \text { week } \\ \text { ended } \\ \text { Apr. } \\ 14, \\ 1956 \end{gathered}$ | 14th week ended Apr. 7, 1956 | $\begin{gathered} \text { 15th } \\ \text { veer } \\ \text { med1an } \\ \text { 1953-55 } \end{gathered}$ | Percent change, median to current week | CUMULATIVE NUMBER <br> FIRST 15 WEEKS |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1956 | 1955 | Percent change |
| TOTAL: 104 REPORTING CITIES---------------------------- | 10,328 | 10,883 | 9,865 | +4.7 | 158.826 | 154,830 | +2.6 |
| New England---------------------------------(14 cities) | 666 | 803 | 703 | -5.3 | 10.826 | 11.198 | -3.3 |
| Middle Atlantic---------------------------------17 cities) | 3,205 | 3,285 | 3,005 | +6.7 | 47,621 | 47.596 | +0.1 |
| East North Central-----------------------------(16 cities) | 2,075 | 2,131 | 2.013 | +3.1 | 32,032 | 30,731 | +4.2 |
| West North Central--------------.----------------(9 cities) | 674 | 787 | 735 | -8.3 | 11,584 | 11,053 | +4.8 |
| South Atlantic--------------------------------(9 cities) | 821 | 785 | 765 | +7.3 | 12,742 | 11,962 | +7.4 |
| East South Central-----------------------------(8 cities) | 515 | 485 | 464 | +11.0 | 7,502 | 7.296 | +2.8 |
| West South Central------------------------------(12 cities) | 747 | 985 | 693 | +7.8 | 12,407 | 11,641 | $+6.6$ |
| Mountain-------------------------------------(8 cities) | 275 | $\begin{array}{r}284 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 257 | +7.0 | 3,892 | 3,807 | +2.2 |
| Paciric-------------------------------------(1) cities) | 1,350 | 1,338 | 1,278 | +5.6 | 20,220 | 19,646 | +2.9 |

Table 4. Deaths in selected cities for week ended April 14, 1956
(By place of occurrence, and week of filing certificate. Excluaive of fetal deatha)

| CITY | 15th <br> week ended Apr. 14, 1956 | $\begin{gathered} 14 \mathrm{th} \\ \text { week } \\ \text { ended } \\ \text { Apr. } \\ 7, \\ 1956 \end{gathered}$ | CUMJLATIVE MMBER FIRST 15 WEHESS |  | CITY | 25th <br> week ended Apr. 14, 1956 | 14th <br> week ended Apr. 7, 1956 | COMLIATIVE NMMBERFLEST 15 WEERS |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1956 | 1955 |  |  |  | 1956 | 1955 |
| new ingland |  |  |  |  | HEST NOFIT CEENTRAL-Con. |  |  |  |  |
| Boaton, Mass. | 218 | 247 | 3,710 | 3,882 | St. Louis, Mo. ------------- | 181 | 229 | 3,795 | 3,366 |
| Bridgeport, Conn.---------- | 30 | 57 | 554 | 592 | St. Paul, Minn.------------ | 58 | 80 | 1,007 | 1,012 |
|  | 33 | 37 39 | 494 | 444 | W1chite, Eans. ------------- | 50 | 36 | 621 | 577 |
| Fall River, Masa...-----.-- | 40 | 39 | 450 | 463 | SOUTH ATLANTIC |  |  |  |  |
| Hartford, Conn. | 54 | 59 | 735 | 766 | South ailaurtc |  |  |  |  |
| Lowell, Mase | 31 | 22 | 375 | 369 | Atlanta, Ge.------------ | 117 | 101 | 1,748 | 1,563 |
| New Bedford, Mass | 21 | 31 | 319 | 386 | Baltimore, Md.------------- | 242 | 224 | 3,655 | 3,512 |
| New Eaven, Conn.- | $\stackrel{27}{ }$ | 31 65 | 379 <br> 777 | 381 | Charlotte, N. C.---------- | 32 | 25 | 488 | 482 |
| Providence, R. I.-------.-- | 59 | 83 | 981 | 1,046 | Jacksonville, Fla.-...------ | (43) | (51) | (822) | (735) |
| Somerville, Masa.-----...-- | 18 | 17 | 246 | 259 |  | $\begin{array}{r}42 \\ 21 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 35 | 816 | 795 |
| Springfield, Masв.--------- | 37 | 47 | 663 | 677 | Richmond, va.........-.-.-.- | 67 | 83 | 1,171 | 524 1,028 |
| Waterbury, Conn.----.------ | 21 | 18 | 382 | 394 | Savannah, Ga.-----------.-- | (38) | (32) | (437) | (445) |
| Worcester, Masb.----------- | 34 | 51 | 761 | 828 | Тагра, Fla. | 72 | 58 | 947 | 887 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Washington, D. C.--.......-- | 179 | 176 | 2,892 | 2,514 |
| middie atcantic |  |  |  |  | Wilmington, Del.----------- | 49 | 40 | 560 | 557 |
| Albony, w. Y.-----.....---- | 56 | 51 | 792 | 719 | EAST SOUTH CENTRAL |  |  |  |  |
| Allentown, Pa.-....-------- | (31) | (52) | (577) | (568) | Birminghat Ala |  |  |  |  |
| Buffalo, N. 1 | 122 | 143 | 2,181 | 2,124 | Birmingham, Ala.------------ | 81 | 73 | 1,214 | 2,236 |
| Camden, N. J. | 41 | 33 | 590 | 601 | Chattanooga, Tenn.--------- | 50 | 49 | 656 | 697 530 |
| Elizabeth, N. | 35 | 30 | 461 | 447 | Knoxillle, Tenn.----------- | 42 | 28 | 582 | 530 |
| Erie, Pa.- | 26 | 34 | 527 | 553 | Loulaville, Ky.-----....---- | 113 | 112 | 1,684 | 1,705 |
| Jersey City, N. | 82 | 100 | 1,193 | 1,144 | Memphia, Tenn.------------- | 116 | 93 | 1,569 | 1,487 |
| Newark, N. J.-...--------- | 175 |  | 1,523 | 1,640 | Mobile, Ala. | 36 | 36 | 517 | 441 |
| ${ }^{\text {Hew }}$ York City, N. Y | 1,703 | 1,736 | 24,613 | 25,125 | Montgomery, Ala.------------ | 29 | $\stackrel{41}{53}$ | 443 | 407 |
| Pateraon, N. J. | 43 | 53 | 583 | 616 | Nashville, Tenn.----..----- | 48 | 53 | 837 | 793 |
| Philadelphia, Pa, | 516 | 523 | 7,693 | 7,530 | WEST SOUTH CENTRAL |  |  |  |  |
| Pittaburgh, Pa.------------ | 177 | 181 | 2,955 | 25770 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Reacing, Pa,--------------- | (29) | (25) | (341) | (361) |  | 27 | 30 | 478 | 396 |
|  | 86 | 111 | 1,518 | 1,462 |  | 21 12 |  | 333 285 | 338 270 |
| Scranton, Pa. N. Y.-.-.-.-.----- | 18 | $\stackrel{21}{(36)}$ | ${ }_{(532)}$ | 350 <br> $(538)$ | Dallas, Tex. --...-....---- | 88 | 112 | 1,577 | 1,477 |
| Syracuse, N . | ${ }_{60}$ | (36) | ${ }^{(535}$ | ${ }_{865}$ | El Pasc, Tex.---....... | 21 | 34 | 422 | 440 |
| Trenton, N. J. | 53 | 37 | 708 | 735 | Fort Worth, Tex. .-......---- | 56 | 77 | 918 | 847 |
| Utica, N. T. | 4 | 32 | 494 | 459 | Houston, Tex.-.--.........-- | 152 | 211 | 2,057 | 1,989 |
| Yodkere, N . T . | 31 | 40 | 503 | 457 | Little Hock, Ark.-.--......- | 37 | 49 | 724 | 643 |
|  |  |  |  |  | New Orleans, La.-.........-- | 154 | 210 | 2,596 | 2,359 |
| EAST Norit cemtral |  |  |  |  | Oklahoma City, Okla.---...- | 53 | 67 | 966 | 875 |
|  |  |  |  |  | San Antonio, Tex.----.----- | 84 | 100 | 1,350 | 1,371 |
| Alcron, Ohio | 61 | 63 | 815 | 827 | Shreveport, La.------------ | 42 | 52 | 699 | 636 |
| Canton, Ohio---.--........- | 32 | 27 | 417 | 405 | Tulsa, Okla..-------------- | --- | (55) | --- | (711) |
| Cincego, Ill. | 759 | 787 | 12,718 | 11,065 | mountain |  |  |  |  |
| Clincinnati, Ohio | 142 | 158 | 2,476 | 2,360 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Columbus, Ohio | (244) | --- | -- | $(3,067)$ | Albuquerque, N. Mex.--7----- | 15 | 39 | 369 | 405 |
| Delumbus, Ohio----.-.-.---- | 113 | 124 | 1,724 | 1,664 | Colorado Springa, Colo.-------- | 109 | 130 | 1,701 | 1,746 |
| Dotroit, Mich | 67 | 73 | 1,039 | 1,002 |  |  | 17 | 189 | 154 |
| Eranaville, Ind. | $\begin{array}{r}318 \\ 35 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}346 \\ 34 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 5,057 } \\ 542 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 5,029 } \\ \hline 469\end{array}$ | Phoen1x, Ar1z.------------ | 30 | 30 | 426 | 378 |
| Fint, Mich. | 35 43 | 34 33 | 542 <br> 574 | 559 | Puoblo, Colo.-----.--------- | 16 | 12 | 196 | 205 |
| Port Whyne, Ind | 43 36 | 33 40 | $\begin{array}{r}574 \\ 564 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 550 | Salt Lake City, Utah-.....- | 59 | 36 | 706 | 638 |
| Gery, Ind. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | (29) | (33) | (435) | (412) | Tucaon, Ariz.---.---------- | 8 | 3 | 昞 | 71 |
| Indianapids, Mich.-------- | 42 | 46 | 656 | 625 | PACIFIC |  |  |  |  |
| Miluapupolis, Ind. | 135 | 104 | 1,819 | 1,724 | Berkeley, Calif.-.---...--- | --- | (14) |  |  |
| Peoria ${ }^{\text {a }}$, Wis. | 122 | 114 | 1,905 | 1,846 | Lors Beach, Calif...-.-...-- | 58 | 43 | 807 | 778 |
| South, Ill.- | 29 | (25) | -- | (443) | Ios Angeles, Callf. --...--- | 477 | 500 | 7,648 | 7,242 |
| Toledo, | 29 | 18 | 373 | 374 | Oakiand, Caldf. --..-------- | 115 | 75 | 1,451 | 1,414 |
| Youngetom, | 91 50 | 92 | 1,497 | 1,491 | Равадепи, Calif.-..--.....- | 30 | 42 | 577 | 1,529 |
|  | 50 | 72 | 857 |  | Portlend, Oreg. --.-.-......- | 99 | 98 | 1,503 | 1,417 |
| WEST NORTH CENTRAL |  |  |  |  | Sacramento, Calif.-.-....-- | 54 | 52 | 771 | 747 |
| Dea Moines, |  |  |  |  | San Diego, Calif. ------.--- | 82 | 72 | 1,142 | 1,221 |
| Duluth, Minn Iova | 40 | 42 | 776 | 740 | San Francisco, Calif.--.--- | 205 | 222 | 3,116 | 3,020 |
| Eanasa Min. | 23 | 37 | 378 | 390 | Seattle, Wash.------------- | 139 | 151 | 1,942 | 2,017 |
| $\mathrm{Sanspas}^{\text {city, Kans. }}$ | 25 | 36 | 456 | 543 | Spokane, Hosh.-------------- | 52 | 44 | 701 | 666 |
| Minneapolls, Mo.. | 109 | 128 | 1,653 | 1,694 | Tacoma, Wash | 39 | 39 | 562 | 59 |
| Omaha, Nebr. - | 123 65 | 127 | 1,890 | 1,777 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 65 | 72 | 1,009 | 954 | Honolulu, Haweir | (33) | (47) | (532) | (555) |

## EPIDEMIOLOGICAL REPORTS-Continued

teriological examination.

## Communicable diseases in other areas

A report on the extensive outbreak of infectious hepatitis in New Delhi, India, has been received by the Robert A. Taft Sanitary Engineering Center, Cincinnati. The number of icteric cases is estimated to be between 20,000 and 40,000 . The water supply for Delhi is the Jamuna River and is drawn from 2 points, one upstream and the other from the downstream side of the city. About November 13, 1955, heavy sewage contamination was observed near the intake of the upstream waterworks. This condition continued for about 1 week. The routine chemical analysis of the water showed an increasing quantity of chlorides which reached a max mum of 80-90 p. p. m., but bacteriological tests of treated water showed no definite evidence of contamination. Increased amounts of alum were used for coagulation and larger quantities of chlorine were also used for treatment during the period of heavy sewage contamination. Increased incidence of heratitis became apparent later in December and continued into January 1956. No increase in typhoid fever or other enteric infections was observed following the contamination.

This outbreak is unusual because the infection seems to have been transmitted by water that had been subjected to coagulation, filtration, and chlorination.



[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ North Carolina and Pennsylvania, 1 case each.
    $\mathbf{2}^{\text {Frequencies are too small. }}$

[^1]:    Sncludea delayed cabes

