

## EPIDEMIOLOGIC NOTES AND REPORTS ORGANIC MERCURY POISONING Alamogordo, New Mexico

On Dec. 4, 1969, an 8-year-old girl in Alamogordo, New Mexico, developed an illness characterized by ataxia, decreased vision, and depression of consciousness which progressed to coma over a period of 3 weeks. Two weeks after she became ill, her 13-year-old brother developed a similar illness, which also progressed to coma in 2 to 3 weeks. At the end of December, their 20-year-old sister became ill with similar symptoms and became semicomatose. All were hospitalized in El Paso, Texas, and were given supportive therapy.

During the investigation it was learned that in October 1969, 14 of 17 hogs owned by the family became ill with blindness and a gait disturbance; 12 of these 14 died

CONTENUSCOCIUDIO		
Epidemiologio Notes and Reports		
Organic Mercury Poisoning - Alamogorda, New Mexipon.	•	25
Onchocerciasis - New York City		27
Filariasis – Massachusetts		27
Trichinosis - Rhode Island		30
Trichinosis – Vermont		30
Hepatitis - Oakland County, Michigan		30
International Notes		
Follow-up Outbreak of Typhoid Fever		
Aboard Ship - United States and Canada		26
Imported Smallpox - Federal Republic of Germany		26
Influenza – Canada		28
Current Trends		
Influenza – United States		28

and two became blind. In September, one hog had been butchered for family food and the meat eaten by seven of nine family members from September through December. (Continued on page 26)

	3rd WEER	K ENDED	MEDIAN	CUMULAT	CUMULATIVE, FIRST 3 WEEKS				
DISEASE	January 24. 1970	January 18, 1969	1965 - 1969	1970	1969	MEDIAN 1965 - 1969			
Aseptic meningitis	41	27	27	102	59	77			
Dirucellosis	1	5	2	4	5	6			
Diphtheria	2	3	2	10	7	6			
Encephalitis, primary:	interesting a purp	a name avail			ngi	0			
Encepted-borne & unspecified	13	21	21	54	46	59			
Henetitis, post-infectious	3	10	10	15	16	28			
Henoullis, Serum	132	84	1	383	261	1			
Malori Malori	1.206	835	3 778	3 211	2 190	2,252			
Monal	52	31	27	142	103	67			
Mosi (rubeola)	870	261	1 472	0 227	906	4 020			
Cinngococcal infections total	51	95	1,110	1.001	000	4,005			
Civilian	51	00	13	100	201	195			
Millitary	49	60	08	157	198	190			
wumps	0.500	-	3	9	3	5			
Poliomyeliting to the second	2,528	2,459		6,763	5,727				
Paralytic		-		-	-	-			
Rubella (Com	-	-	-	-	-				
Tetanus	881	464		2,128	1,056				
Tularemi	2	2	2	2	5	5			
Typhoina	1		4	4	5	9			
Typhus	5	3	5	15	17	14			
Rahing, lick-borne (Rky, Mt, spotted fever)	-	fine works of	-	_	- 1	3			
in animals	34	54	67	127	138	202			

#### TABLE 1. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES (Cumulative totals include revised and delayed reports through previous weeks)

### TABLE II. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OF LOW FREQUENCY

Anthrow	Cum.	<ol> <li>unadi permeta processo miliona e contrajetto.</li> </ol>	Cum.
Botulism: Leprosy: Calif1, Fla1 Leptospirosis: Calif1	- 2 4 -	Psittacosis:* Rabies in Man: Rubella congenital syndrome: Fla1. Trichinosis: N.J1, NYUps1, Pa1, R.I.,-1. Typhus, murine:*	1 - 2 5

<sup>eq</sup> reports (1969): Psittacosis: Minn. 1 Typhus, murine: Tex. 1

### **ORGANIC MERCURY POISONING** – (Continued from front page)

Further investigation revealed that in August 1969, the father had obtained waste seed grain which had been treated with methyl mercury dicyandiamide (a fungicide) and had included this grain in food for the hogs.

Because of the possibility of organic mercury poisoning and compatible clinical pictures, mercury determinations were then done on urine specimens from two of the patients and three other family members, the pork, and the seed grain (Table 1). Abnormally high levels of mercury were found in all tested well and ill family members as well as in the grain and pork, and confirmed the diagnosis of organic mercury poisoning. The patients were started on a course of British-Anti-Lewisite (BAL).

Three other Alamogordo hog farmers fed their hogs the treated seed grain and have marketed some of these hogs. The Departments of Public Health and of Agriculture of New Mexico and Texas and the U.S. Department of Agriculture are at present tracing the distribution of these hogs. (Reported by Bruce Storrs, M.D., Director, Medical Services Division, and Jon Thomson, Chief, Food Protection Unit, Consumer Protection Service, Department of Health and Social Services, New Mexico State Department of Public Health; George Fair, M.D., District Health Officer, Las

Table 1 Results of Mercury Determinations'

Source	Result**
Urine – Patient	0.21
Urine - Patient	0.16
Urine - Well family member	0.20
Urine - Well family member	0.09
Urine - Well family member	0.06
Seed grain	32.8
Pork	27.5

\*Performed at the Atlanta Toxicology Laboratory, Food and Drug Administration.

\*\*Parts per million; minimum value.

Cruces, New Mexico; M. S. Dickerson, M.D., Director, Communicable Disease Division, Texas State Department of Health; Laurance Nickey, M.D., Pediatrician, El Paso; William Barthell, Chief, Atlanta Toxicology Branch, Food and Drug Administration; John E. Spaulding, M.D., Head, Toxicology Group, Consumer and Marketing Services, U.S. Department of Agriculture; and a team of EIS Officers.)

## INTERNATIONAL NOTES FOLLOW-UP OUTBREAK OF TYPHOID FEVER ABOARD SHIP United States and Canada

The total number of bacteriologically confirmed cases in the outbreak of typhoid fever aboard a ship reported last week (MMWR, Vol. 19, No. 2) has increased to 48 (37 in crew and 11 in passengers) and the number of suspect cases to 33 (30 in crew and 3 in passengers). One confirmed case was in an American woman who disembarked at Port Everglades on December 29 and subsequently was admitted to a Detroit hospital on January 13. Her Salmonella typhi isolate phage type was also identified as the rare  $K_1$ . Surveillance of passengers who disembarked in the United States and the epidemiologic investigation are continuing.

(Reported by John W. Davies, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H., M.Sc., Chief, Epidemiology Division, Department of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada; Dr. R. D, Thompson, Regional Director, Pacific Region, and Dr. K. Cox, Acting Area Director, Vancouver Area, Medical Services Branch, Department of National Health and Welfare; and Dr. E. Bowmer, Director of Provisional Laboratory, Vancouver, British Columbia; and several EIS Officers.)

### IMPORTED SMALLPOX - Federal Republic of Germany\*

Smallpox diagnosed clinically and by electronmicroscopy was reported on January 16 from Meschede (North Rhine-Westphalia) in a 20-year-old man who had just returned from Karachi. He had been hospitalized with serum hepatitis in Karachi for an unknown period until December 28. On December 31, he left Karachi by air for Frankfurt and Düsseldorf and traveled by train directly to Meschede to his parent's home where he remained because he had not fully recovered from hepatitis. On January 11, he was hospitalized in isolation because of high fever which had developed the previous day. On January 13, a rash appeared and because smallpox was suspected, he was transferred to a smallpox hospital near Soest. The patient had not been vaccinated as a child and although he reported being vaccinated in Istanbul during his overland trip to India between August and November, he noticed only a slight itching. He had no evidence of a vaccination scar.

His 28 contacts, all of whom were believed to have been vaccinated at some time in the past, were revaccinated and isolated or placed under surveillance.

In view of the patient's previous confinement due to

hepatitis, the probable date of smallpox infection and onset of disease, and the isolation of direct contacts, this case was not considered to pose any risk for international travelers.

\*Source: World Health Organization Weekly Epidemiological Record, 45(4):41, Jan. 23, 1970

### EPIDEMIOLOGIC NOTES AND REPORTS ONCHOCERCIASIS - New York City

A 21-year-old college student from northern Ghana, who came to the United States in 1965, was recently admitted to a New York City hospital with documented onchocerciasis. Except for malaria in 1963, he has been well, but had noted decreasing vision, slow dark adaptation, and poor color discrimination since 1966. There was a history of blindness in his father. Onchocerciasis was first diagnosed in the student in Boston in January 1969 when motile microfilariae were found in the aqueous humor of his eye. At that time, he had decreased visual acuity, optic atrophy, and constriction of the visual fields. He was treated with three courses of diethylcarbamazine (hetrazan) with temporary improvement in visual acuity. In December 1969, because of continued Poor vision, he entered the hospital in New York City. On admission, microfilariae were still present in the aqueous humor and a subcutaneous nodule was felt on the right anterior iliac crest. One microfilaria typical of Onchocerca volvulus was obtained from two shoulder skin snips. The Patient was started on Suramin (Bayer 205)\* which will be continued for five weekly doses. Further therapy with diethylcarbamazine is being considered.

(Reported by M. B. Wheeler, M.D., and W. H. Brown, M.D., Physicians, New York City.)

#### **Editorial Comment:**

Onchocerciasis, which occurs in Africa and Central and South America, is caused by O. volvulus, a filarial worm found in subcutaneous tissues - often in discrete nodules. Man is the definitive host, and black flies of the genus Simulium are the intermediate hosts. Both the adult worm - which may live 7 years - and its microfilariae which migrate into skin, lymphatics, and eyes - may damage the human host. Dermatitis, skin nodules, and loss of vision may occur. Onchocerciasis is a leading cause of blindness in endemic areas, and in one community in northern Ghana, 20 percent of adult males are blind as a result of the disease. (1) Therapy with diethylcarbamazine - which acts on microfilariae - and Suramin\* - which destroys adult worms - is often effective. Removal of skin nodules may also be useful. Because the proper Simulium vectors are not present in the United States, human onchocerciasis is not transmitted here.

Reference:

(1) Waddy, B.: Prospects for the control of onchocerciasis in Africa. Bulletin World Health Organization. 40:843, 1969.

\*Available from the Parasitic Disease Drug Service, NCDC.

#### FILARIASIS - Massachusetts

In December 1969, a 44-year-old Haitian-born man entered a hospital in Boston for removal of a hydrocoele which was noted following an injury incurred 12 days earlier. The patient had come to Boston in May 1969 from Arcahaie, a town in the Western District of Haiti. Prior to his present trip, he had never been outside Haiti.

When examined on admission, there was no fever or peripheral lymphadenopathy. Bilateral hydrocoeles and epididymo-orchitis were present. The peripheral white blood cell count was 4,100 per cubic mm with 10 percent cosinophils. The left hydrocoele and left epididymis were removed surgically. The epididymis contained adult Wuchereria bancrofti worms in cross-section. Microfilariae of W. bancrofti were subsequently demonstrated in afternoon and evening peripheral blood specimens.

The patient stated that mosquitoes were always prevalent in Arcahaie and that many men from that area developed scrotal or lower extremity swelling. One year ago, the patient had been treated successfully with an antiinflammatory agent for inguinal and scrotal swelling.

The patient had an uneventful postoperative course and then received diethylcarbamazine (hetrazan), 2 mg, per kg., three times daily for 3 weeks. After 5 days of therapy, microfilariae were no longer detected in the peripheral blood.

(Reported by Jonathan L. Adler, M.D., Channing Laboratory, Boston City Hospital.)

### Editorial Comment:

Bancroft's filariasis is endemic in Haiti, but the prevalence of the disease is not known. The disease is transmitted throughout the warm regions of the world by over 70 species of Culex, Acdes, and Anopheles mosquitoes; however, it is not transmitted in the United States. The circulation microfilariae, but not the adult worms, are destroyed by diethylcarbamazine.

## CURRENT TRENDS INFLUENZA – United States

A number of scattered outbreaks of influenza and influenza-like illnesses were reported during the past week primarily along the eastern coast but with a few occurring elsewhere.

In Connecticut, extensive outbreaks of influenza-like illness occurred in the small communities of Gilford and Madison with school absenteeism reaching 20 to 25 percent. In Haddan, schools were closed because of influenzalike illness. In Weston, Westport, and in Fairfield County, school absenteeism was significantly elevated, and 10 isolates of A2/Hong Kong-like influenza virus were confirmed. In Farmington, flu-like illness was noted, but to date school absenteeism has not risen. All of these small communities were unaffected during last year's epidemic. In Bridgeport, Waterbury, Hartford, and New Haven, all of which had influenza last year, there has been no excess absenteeism.

Sporadic outbreaks of influenza-like illness were noted in a number of scattered communities in Massachusetts. In the towns of Lynn, Cambridge, Revere, and New Bedford, school absenteeism increased to 16 to 18 percent in contrast to the usual 8 to 10 percent for this time of year. Absenteeism was particularly high for teachers in Littleton, and a parochial school in Cambridge was forced to close for a short period because of faculty absenteeism. Emergency room visits for flu-like illness increased recently at the Boston City Hospital, and 12 of 29 patients on orthopedic wards were affected. Gastrointestinal symptoms were a major part of the clinical illness in some of these patients. To date, no isolates or seroconversions have been documented.

In New York, outbreaks of flu-like illness caused school closings in Rensselaer County, and in Monticello, where a single isolate of A2/Hong Kong-like influenza has been confirmed.

In several southeastern states, influenza-like activity was reported. In Elloree, South Carolina, an outbreak of approximately 200 cases of flu-like illness was noted, causing a rise in school absenteeism. Virological studies are pending. In Dallas, Georgia, an outbreak of flu-like illness affecting all age groups, but causing severe prostration in the elderly, hospitalized a number of persons. Physicians in Jasper, Liberty, and Muscogee Counties are beginning to see increasing numbers of cases of flulike illnesses. Along the eastern coast of Florida, a number of communities including those in Dade County and Fort Lauderdale, Vero Beach, Cape Kennedy, Daytona Beach, and also St. Augustine noted outbreaks of flu-like illness. Two different clinical syndromes were apparent, suggesting that more than one viral agent was present. To date, attempts at viral isolation have been unsuccessful.

In Centerville, Iowa, a community unaffected by influenza last year, school absenteeism was 25 percent in the high school and 10 to 15 percent in elementary and junior high schools during an outbreak of influenza. Five isolates of A2/Hong Kong-like influenza were confirmed. During the past week in scattered areas of western Washington State, school absenteeism was elevated, ranging from normal to as high as 35 percent. Three A2/Hong Konglike isolates from the Snohomish County outbreak reported last week (MMWR, Vol. 19, No. 2) have been confirmed, and 13 isolates from small focal outbreaks in Seattle have been documented. A single outbreak in California at a high school in San Jose was documented in mid-December with absenteeism reaching approximately 40 percent at its peak.

Pneumonia-influenza deaths in 122 United States cities, while still elevated above the expected level, decreased during the past week (Figure 1). A similar trend was seen in the Middle Atlantic division, while the New England states continued to show a slight elevation. This probably represents sporadic and some unrecognized influenza in populations primarily uninvolved in last year's epidemic.

(Reported by the Respiratory Diseases Unit, Viral Diseases Branch, and the Statistical Services Activity, Epidemiology Program, NCDC.)

### INTERNATIONAL NOTES INFLUENZA - Canada

As in the United States, there have been no major outbreaks of influenza in Canada, although some sporadic activity has been reported. In Newfoundland, 25 of 28 crew members of a Spanish ship out of New York were reported ill with influenza-like disease.

In New Brunswick, a high incidence of influenza-like illness occurred in some areas of the province causing six school closings and six hospitals to limit visitors. Three seroconversions from Winnipeg and one from Brandon, Manitoba, and small outbreaks at two Canadian Forces Bases in the area have been reported.

(Reported by Dr. S. E. Acres, Epidemiology Division, Department of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa, Untario, Canada.)



### EPIDEMIOLOGIC NOTES AND REPORTS TRICHINOSIS - Rhode Island

In October 1969 in Johnston, Rhode Island, a husband and wife, both 45 years of age, became ill with trichinosis. The husband had onset of severe muscle soreness, malaise, and unremittent fever of 103°F. on October 19 and the wife had onset of gastrointestinal symptoms and periorbital edema on October 23; both were hospitalized. On admission, both had severe myalgia, fever, and eosinophilia. On November 11, the wife had a positive complement-fixation titer to trichinosis of 1 to 40, and on November 19, the husband had a positive muscle biopsy. They were hospitalized for about 2 weeks, given supportive therapy, and were fully recovered by January 1. The patients gave a history of eating baked pork chops coated with a commercial bread mixture on October 13. In retrospect, the wife thought that even though the pork chops appeared and tasted fully cooked, the coating might have concealed their being undercooked. The husband, who was more ill than his wife, had eaten two pork chops while his wife ate one. Their two sons who did not eat the suspect pork remained well. The pork had been purchased at an outlet of a large supermarket chain; none was available for examination.

(Reported by Joseph E. Cannon, M.D., Director of Health: Rhode Island Department of Health; and an EIS Officer.)

## TRICHINOSIS - Vermont

In June 1969, two of five family members who lived on a farm in Vermont became ill with trichinosis. The 26year-old father had onset of fever, headache, and severe myalgia on June 7; the 25-year-old mother became ill with fever, photophobia, burning of the eyes, muscle pain, headache, and facial edema on June 8. The father was hospitalized on June 17 but left on June 20 to return home to care for his farm animals. Both patients gave a history of eating thick pork chops that were undercooked and pink near the bone in late May.

The pork was from four hogs that had been slaughtered and frozen about May 18. Two samples of frozen pork loin and rump were found very heavily infected with trichinae on microscopic examination. The father stated that he had purchased six 3-monthold pigs in December 1968; two had been slaughtered immediately and eaten. He reported feeding the other four corn meal and grain and denied garbage feeding. When these four animals were butchered in May, pork was given to the father's two brothers and to a neighbor. These persons, the couple's three children, and a 13-year-old boy who worked on the farm also ate pork but have remained well. A grandmother who came to help with the ill family on June 20 has eaten no pork and has also remained well.

(Reported by Linus J. Leavens, M.D., Director, Communicable Disease Control, and William Royster, Public Health Advisor, Vermont Department of Health.)

## HEPATITIS - Oakland County, Michigan

During 1969, 163 cases of viral hepatitis were reported to the Southfield Office of the Oakland County Department of Health, a marked increase over the 91 cases reported in 1968 and the 57 cases in 1967. This health department serves a middle and upper socioeconomic suburban area adjacent to Detroit, with a population of approximately 565,000 people in 20 towns.

Epidemiologic case histories were obtained by public health nurses on 147 of these 163 reported cases. No clustering of cases was evident with respect to month of onset. Analysis by age and sex, however, showed a marked increase in cases for both sexes in the age groups from 15 to 24 years (Figure 2), with 99 cases (68 in males and 31 in females) occurring in these age groups. Of these 99 persons, 47 (32 males and 15 females) were suspected or admitted parenteral users of drugs.

The 47 drug-associated cases represented a sharp increase over the totals of drug-associated cases for 1968 (9 cases) and 1967 (0) and were spread throughout the year with a preponderance (30) occurring in the last 6 months. These cases were reported from towns which had not had in the past high rates of drug-associated hepatitis. There were no known deaths in this group.

Interviews were conducted among individuals selected from the age groups 15 to 24 years who had hepatitis in 1969. The following conclusions were made from these interviews: 1) the majority of the hepatitis cases within this age group were associated with parenteral use of drugs; 2) an estimated 1 to 3 percent of the high school age population used drugs parenterally; 3) the increased number of hepatitis cases seemed to represent relatively high attack rates within several isolated small groups who shared needles; 4) approximately 50 percent of the patients with drug-associated hepatitis have been hospitalized; and 5) there appears to be considerable underreporting of drug-associated hepatitis cases.

(Reported by John L. Isbister, M.D., Associate Directot, Bureau of Community Health, and Donald B. Coohon, D.V.M. Acting Chief, Division of Epidemiology, Michigan Depart ment of Public Health; Bernard Berman, M.D., Directot, and Frank Condon, M.D., Associate Director, Oakland County Health Department; and two EIS Officers.) Figure 2 HEPATITIS CASES REPORTED TO THE SOUTHFIELD OFFICE OAKLAND COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT, BY AGE AND SEX - 1967-1969



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

FOR WEEKS ENDED JANUARY 24, 1970 AND JANUARY 18, 1969 (3rd WEEK)

	ASEPTIC MENIN-	BRUCEL-	DIPH- THERTA	Primary	Including	S Post In-		HEPATITIS		MALARIA		
ARLA	GITIS			unsp.	cases	fectious	Serum	Infec	tious		L Cum	
	1970	1970	1970	1970	1969	1970	1970	1970	1969	1970	197	
UNITED STATES	41		2	13	21	3	132	1,206	835	52	142	
EW ENGLAND	-	1.1.4		2	-		7	112	58	1	4	
Maine	-	-	-		-	-	_	10	5			
New Hampshire	-	-		-		-		6	-		-	
Vermont			1	- 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10			-	1	_		1	
Massachusetts		-		1 7			-	70	30	-		
Rhode Island		_	-		10.11	-	-	13	15		1	
Connecticut							/	12	8		2	
	9	_	_	5	1 1 1		61	220	154	14	20	
DDLE ATLANTIC	2	-		2	2	_	40	120	59	14	20	
New York Un-State	1	-	-	1	1 1	_	3	71	19	5	9	
New Jorsey	6	-	-	2	-	_	11	66	43	6	13	
Pennsylvania	-	-				-	7	82	33	1.1	1	
ST NORTH CENTRAL	4		-	3	8	1	24	163	165	3	9	
Ohio	2		-	1	4	-	3	32	58	-	4	
Indiana	-	-	-	-	1 7	-	Sec. 7	8	7	-		
Illinois	2	~	-	2	1	-	1	32	19	1	1	
Michigan	4				1	-	20	85	23	2	4	
wisconsin			1.1	Contraction of	BP .	A 100		0	20			
ST NORTH CENTRAL	- L				_		-	37	45	6	£	
Minnesota	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	3	10	-		
Iova *			-	-			5 - <u>2</u> S	12	12	_	1	
Missouri.	· ·		200 <b>-</b> 10				in the second	11	6			
North Dakota	-	-			-	-						
South Dakota	-	-				-	-	-	2	-	- 1	
Nebraską	3.10 June 1		-		A Distant	-		1	6			
Kansas.	-	-	-	-	-	-		10	9	4	5	
	6											
OUTH ATLANTIC	0			_	2		6	131	66	13	32	
Delaware	2	1.1.1			-		14.7.1				-	
Dist of Columbia		_	_	the second	1 2 2		1.1.1.1.1.1	9	1		b	
Virginia	-	-			-	_		9	, '	1	2	
West Virginia.		-	-	-	_	_		2	8	-	2	
North Carolina	-	-	-	-	2	- 1	2	25	5	11	12	
South Carolina	- 1	-	- 1	-		-	_	13	1	1	1	
Georgia	:++: □	-	- 1	1 -	-	- 1	-	19	14		8	
Florida.	4	-	-		1.00	1	4	43	23	- LEE	3	
				n i sma				1		1990		
ST SOUTH CENTRAL	2		-		-		1	74	63	1	13	
Kentucky				1.000	-		10 C 10	43	35		12	
Tennessee	2	-	-	-	-			19	15		-	
Alabama	-	-				-	1	9	8	1	1	
Mississippi		- 10 - 11					-	5	2	-		
CT SOUTH CENTRAL	4	0.00	2		151	STATE FOR	V	60	72		-	
Arkeness	-		-	-	-			16	7	1.	3	
Louisiana	2 - 11 <u>1</u> - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11	1.1	1	-	- T	_		7	24			
Oklahoma	1		- 1 · ·	1012		_	100	13	6	_	2	
Texas*	3	-	1	121-1	-		True In	32	35		1	
										51-1 I.		
UNTAIN	1	-	-	2	2	-	3	47	34	1	2	
Montana		1 - Tel 11	11 - TS 13		1				4		-	
Idaho	-	1.000	- T	1	1		6.0.0	4	3	the states	1	
Wyoming.	1		-			-	- T.	2		-	-	
Colorado	1				-		-		-		-	
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Washington.		-	- 11	-		_	_	27	7	1 12	4	
Oregon		1.1		-	-	-		14	16		3	
California.*	14	1		1	6	1	30	192	155	9	34	
Alaska.*	-	1000	-	-			11 0.		-	_	l Ē	
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erto Rico	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	7	1			
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Encephalitis, primary: Tex. delete 1

Malaria: Iowa 1, Kans. 2 (1969)

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

### FOR WEEKS ENDED

JANUARY 24, 1970 AND JANUARY 18, 1969 (3rd WEEK) - CONTINUED

	ME	ASLES (Rube	eola)	MENINGO	COCCAL INF TOTAL	ECTIONS,	MUMPS		POLIOMYELITIS			
AREA		Cumul	ative	1 1	Cumula	ative		Cum.	Total	Paral	ytic	
	1970	1970	1969	1970	1970	1969	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	
UNITED STATES	870	2,337	806	51	166	201	2,528	6,763	-	-	-	
NEW ENGLAND	_		10			10						
Maine	/	34	19	4	9	10	471	1,192		-	3-5-6-5	
New Hampshire *	_		<u> </u>	_		_	30	108	_	11112-0-1	1.000	
Vermont.	-	-		-	-	_	12	43		1.1.1		
Rhod-	6	26	4	1	4	3	164	348	-		1 A	
Connection	-	1		1	1	2	33	126	-			
	1	7	13	2	4	5	184	380			and the second second	
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	139	369	275	8	24	26	220	677	1 - K			
New York City	21	46	145	3	5	3	51	208	- 11		NUCL NUCL	
New York, Up-State	3	23	29	2	6	9	NN	NN	III			
Pennsyl	43	168	58	1	4	8	105	279	17 - 13	-		
anayivania	72	132	43	2	9	6	64	190	- I I		-	
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	177	570	05	6	21	20	E 1 0	1 5/0				
Ohio*	5	183	7	3	10	29	25	1,540				
indiana	22	23	26	2	1	1	22	136		_		
Illinois.	121	310	6	1	l i	5	84	184	-		1.00	
Wissan.	6	19	10	2	8	15	121	367	-		-	
isconsin	23	44	36		1	2	266	736	5 - 10	11-11-	-	
WEST NORTH CENTRAL												
Minnesote	71	220	26	-	1	15	86	301		-		
Iowa	-	-	-	-	1	4	8	13	-		The second	
Missouri		-	12	-	-6		/5	217	-	-	_	
North Dakota.	7		-			o	2	27	-		a monoriti	
Noth Dakota	<u> </u>		_				NN	NN			190. 2 HTT.	
Kana	64	209	14	14	-	2	_	26		1.00		
ausas.		1	-	-	-	3		-	-	-	-	
SOUTH ATT ANT										1 mm		
Delaware	202	443	177	14	36	43	282	703	-	-		
Maryland	6	45	-	-	_	3	7	27			-	
Dist. of Columbia	61	73	-	-	3	5	20	50		-		
Virginia.	17	109		-	-	-	6	20	-		-	
Next Virginia	4	16	16	_	2	2	103	287			1000	
South Carolina.	ĩ	17	5	5	7	4	NN	NN	1.10		1997	
Georgiana.	2	6	13	1	3	5	12	41	_		1.0	
Florida	-			1	9	10	-	-		1.1		
ud,	79	87	108	7	12	11	83	175		1.200.000		
EAST SOUTH CENTRE												
Kentucky	20	55	9	4	21	6	165	480			-	
1ennessee	20	48	2		9	2	70	173	-	-		
Miabama.		3	2	2	8	4	85	281				
ssissippi	- 12	-	5	1			9	24	_			
WEST SOUTH								-				
Arkansas *	196	474	144	7	16	20	297	666				
Louisiana	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Oklahoma	-	2		1	3	8	-	-	-	-		
lexas.	-	-	1	1	2	1	139	247	-	-	-	
MOINT	196	4/2	143	4	9	- 11 -	158	419		-	-	
Mon	28	03	22				110	227				
Idaha	-	2	23		4		32	527			. DANG	
Wyomine	-	_		-	_	2	5	38				
Colorado		-		_	_		3	3	- 52	- 11	a property and the second	
New Mexico	1	3	2	-	1	1	25	91				
Atizona.	1	15	8	-		2	22	62	2	1.000	-	
Scah.	26	73	13	-	1	3	18	39			-	
"evada	-	-		-	2	1	14	29	1 - 1 -	1 - 11	-	
PACIFIC	-	-	-	-	-	2	1 17 1-	-	1 - 1			
Wash	20	30	10	0	24		270	077				
Oregon	4	10	40	8 1	34	41	190	6//	J	-	-	
Califor		<u> </u>	17	2	3	1	36	84	1	. Second State	A DECEMBER OF	
Alaska	25	64	28	5	27	36	116	302	-		10 000	
Havaii **	-	1.1	1	1	-	-	12	43	_		11101134	
Puerto Rice	1	2			-	2	24	38	a total		1.1.2	
the Island	50	1/5	20	-			14	4.0				
relayed report	-	1			_		-	42			-	

Measles (1969): N.H. delete 2, Mass. delete 8, N.J. 43, Hawaii 3 Meningococcal infections: Ohio 1 Mumps: Ark. 2 (1969), Alaska 28, Hawaii 31 (1969)

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

### FOR WEEKS ENDED

### JANUARY 24, 1970 AND JANUARY 18, 1969 (3rd WEEK) - CONTINUED

AREA	RUBE	ELLA	TETA	NUS	TULAR	EMIA	TYPH FEV	OID ER	TYPHUS TICK- (Rky. Mt.	FEVER BORNE Spotted)	RABIE	S IN ALS
	1970	Cum. 1970	1970	Cum. 1970	1970	Cum. 1970	1970	Cum. 1970	1970	Cum. 1970	1970	Cum. 1970
UNITED STATES	881	2,128	2	2	1	4	5	15	-	-	34	127
NEW ENGLAND	55	136	-23	-		-	-		-	-	3	8
Maine	8	14		-	-	-		-	-	- 1		-
New Hampshire	5	22		-	-				-	-	-	-
Vermont	-	5	-	-	-	-	1 -	-	-	-	3	0
Massachusetts	21	51	-	-		-			-	-		
Rhode Island Connecticut	21	42	1.2	_	_	-	-	-		-	-	-
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	70	169	1	1	-	-	2	3	-	-	2	16
New York City	10	23		-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	16
New York, Up-State	8	32	-	-		-		1	-	-	2	10
New Jersey	14	38	-		-	_	-		-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	20	1 10			-	-		1	-	-	-	
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	183	475	1	1	-	2	1	1		-	1	1
Ohio	5	30	-	-		-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Indiana	24	18			-	2		-				-
Illinois	60	133					_	_	-		-	-
Michigan. Wisconsin	88	167	_		_		1.24		-	_	1	1
	82	196	1.0			1					1	17
WEST NURTH CENTRAL	3	11	_	-			100	2.2		1.0		3
Town	57	136	-	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	5
Missouri	1	2	-	-	_	1	_			-	-	4
North Dakota.	10	12	-	-	-	_	-	-	_	_	1 - T	4
South Dakota	-		-	-	-				-	-		-
Nebraska.	11	35	-		_	- 1			-	-	1	1
Kansas *	-	-		-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
SOUTH ATLANTIC	98	254	-	-	1	1	-	5	-	-	11	37
Delaware	-	3		-	-		-	-	-	-		-
Maryland	4	16	-	-	-	-		1	-	-	-	-
Dist. of Columbia		1	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Virginia.*	13	32	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	7	5
West Virginia.	21	93	-		<del>.</del> .	-	-		-		2	-
North Carolina		-		-	_	-		-	-			-
South Carolina		-						4			2	15
Florida.	60	105	_	_	1	1	_		-	_	-	-
	58	125	1			1.1					4	12
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	6	32	-		-		12	1.1	-	1.2.2	1	5
Temperado	48	81	-	-	_	1.1	-	_	-	4	3	6
Alabama	4	9	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Mississippi	-	3	-		-	-	-	-	-	-		-
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	109	276	-	45	_	-		1	-	-	4	20
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	4
Louisiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Oklahoma Texas	48 61	92 184	1	<u> </u>	-	-	-	_	-	-	3	9
MOUNTAIN	36	07									Sec. 2	3
MUUNTAIN	90	21	- C - I	-	-					Ī		-
Tdaha	-	2	<u> </u>	C	-	_		2	1 C -	1	_	-
Luano.		8	_		-	-	-	_	-	-	-	-
Colorado.	4	20	-	-	-	-	-	1	-		-	-
New Mexico.	2	5	-	-	-	-	· · · ·	-		-	-	3
Arizona	18	32	-	-	-	5 <del></del>	-	-	-	-		-
Utah	4	9	-	-	-	-	1.50		-	-	· · · ·	-
Nevada	-	<b>.</b>	<b>T</b> .,	-8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PACIFIC	190	400	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	8	13
Washington	107	199	-	-	-		1.5	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	10	45	-	-	1.1		-	-	-	-	-	
California	63	123	-	7	5	1000	2	5		-	8	0
Alaska.	1	1 20		-		-	-			-	-	-
Hawaii	,	L		-	-	-	5	-	-			1
Puerto Rico	1	1	1	1	-		-		100	-	2	2
virgin islands	-		-		-	-			-	-	-	1

\*Delayed reports: Rubella: Kans. 1 (1969), Alaska 18, Hawaii 8 (1969) RMSF: Va. 11 (1969)

Rabies in animals (1969): Minn. 3, Kans. 2

## TABLE IV. DEATHS IN 122 UNITED STATES CITIES FOR WEEK ENDED JANUARY 24, 1970

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

	-			-					<u> </u>
	A11 C	auses	Pneumonia	Under		All Ca	uses	Pneumonia	Under
Area	A11	65 years	and	1 year	Area	A11	65 100000	and	1 year
	Ages	and over	Influenza	A11		Ages	and over	Influenza	A11
			All Ages	causes				All Ages	Causes
NEW ENGLAND:	834	533	71	27	SOUTH ATLANTIC	1.519	797	69	78
boston, Mass	269	170	32	8	Atlanta, Ga.	178	91	7	11
Carl Conn	52	32	7	2	Baltimore, Md	273	144	5	11
Pall Rass	34	25	10	-	Charlotte, N. C	42	22	-	1
Harts, Mass	39	29	2	2	Jacksonville, Fla,	68	35	2	3
Lovell, Conn	79	40	2	- 4	Miami, Fla	151	77	9	4
Lynn Mass	29	24	4	1	Norfolk, Va	43	15	2	4
New Bods	31	21	3		Richmond, Va	116	59	5	15
New Hans	28	14	-	2	Savannah, Ga	60	30	3	6
Providena, Conn	52	31	1	1	St. Petersburg, Fla	146	111	7	2
Somerville, R. I	65	30	4	4	Tampa, Fla	90	50	10	5
Sprinefield	15	14			Washington, D. C	268	118	13	15
Waterbury GMass	50	38	- 4	1	Wilmington, Del	84	45	0	
worcester Man	32	23		2		304			20
mass	29	42	-	-	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:	196	441	41	30
MIDDLE ATLANTICA	2 060	2 267	217	1.21	Birmingham, Ala	136	80		2
Albany, N y	3,969	2,367	217	131	Chattanooga, Tenn	50	26	5	2
Allentown Pa	20	20	4		Knoxville, Tenn	171	39	- <u>Z</u>	1
Buffalo, N V	40	104		2	Louisville, Ky	1/1	94	10	8
Camden, N. I	57	104	2	2	Memphis, Tenn	147	26	2	4
Elizabeth, N T	47	26	0	2	Mobile, Ala	60	36	4	4
Erie, Pa.	47	22	2		Montgomery, Ala	122	45		1
Jersey City N T	99	5/	5	4	Nashville, Tenn	122	60	2	
Newark, N. J	93	53	5	2		1 302	7/3	67	61
New York City N V	1 911	1 137	113	54	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:	35	18	2	2
Paterson, N. J.	45	21	4	14	Austin, lex	50	28	2	4
Philadelphia, Pa	628	385	5	32	Baton Kouge, La.	37	20	3	2
Pittsburgh, Pa tangen	234	133	21	8	Dellas m	203	00		16
Reading, Pa	68	44	1	2	El Dese Tex	52	26	6	8
Rochester, N. Y.	142	90	13	13	El Paso, lex.	83	38	4	8
Schenectady, N. Y	35	23	1	1	Port worth, lex	268	125	11	2
Scranton, Pa	33	20	6	2	Houston, lex.	52	33	3	
Syracuse, N. Y	120	77	4	3	New Oplages le	214	119	2	
Trenton, N. J	63	41		1	Oklabora City Okla	117	61	- 4	6
Vola, N. Y.	36	26	5	-	San Antonio Tor	146	85	6	7
ionkers, N. Y	42	25	4	-	Shrouport To second	61	39	7	1
EAST	S 22 3				Tulco Okla	74	50	6	2
AL-	2,900	1.679	97	136	Iuisa, okia	19.1			
Cant, Ohio	51	29		4	MOUNTAIN	497	290	25	19
Chief, Ohio	51	31	5	3	Albuquerque N Mex	40	18	6	-
Cinago, Ill.	821	445	27	36	Colorado Springs Colo	30	20	4	1
Clevel, Ohio	186	111	7	7	Denver, Colo,	136	88	5	4
Columb, Ohio	238	136	6	8	Ogden, Utab	21	11	3	1
Dayta, Ohio	142	82	3	3	Phoenix, Ariz,	121	66	1	3
Detroi, Ohio	97	55	-	2	Pueblo, Colo,	14	9	1	-
Evansit, Mich,	401	227	9	19	Salt Lake City, Utah	62	34	2	7
Flint Hie, Ind.	50	36	3	1	Tucson, Ariz,	73	44	3	3
Fort W.	46	30	2	5					
Gary Wayne, Ind	45	29	6	2	PACIFIC:	1,747	1,103	65	84
Grand D	60	24	4	2	Berkeley, Calif	19	15		1
Indianas Mich	44	32	9	-	Fresno, Calif	49	28	2	2
Madison Madison	171	89	-	13	Glendale, Calif	26	20	1	-
Milwauka Wis	45	21	2	3	Honolulu, Hawaii	63	35	1	12
Peoria Tit	127	90	4	7	Long Beach, Calif	90	55	2	2
Pockford	37	21	1	5	Los Angeles, Calif	511	330	22	20
South Band	39	25	5	3	Oakland, Calif	76	53		3
Toledo (), Ind	47	31	2	2	Pasadena, Calif	50	38		1
Youngston	110	65		8	Portland, Oreg	156	100	4	3
Obio	92	- 70	2	3	Sacramento, Calif	66	43	1 1	6
WEST NORTH COM					San Diego, Calif	105	53	4	9
Des Moines	928	582	41	35	San Francisco, Calif	200	128	13	10
Duluth, Mr.	54	38	1 22	3	San Jose, Calif	64	36	1	3
Kansas Citta	35	18	5	1	Seattle, Wash	158	92	10	8
Kansas City, Kans	44	27	3	3	Spokane, Wash	57	- 38	2	1
Lincoln, No.	154	98	2	5	Tacoma, Wash	57	39	2	3
Alnneapolie	45	35	1	1		11	1		
maha Neha	120	82	2	8	Total	14,582	8,535	683	604
c. Louis M.	12	39	6	4	Europeted Number	12 /1-			
W. Paul, Min	2/9	10/		8	Expected Number	13,445	7,893	531	542
Achita, Kans	55	30	8	2	Cumulative Total	46,507	27,305	2,135	2.039
	and the second				for previous weeks)			-,	-,037
Las V-					to previous weekaj				
"egas, Nev. *	222				*Mortality data are being collected	rom Las Vega	s, Nev., for po	ossible inclusio	on in this
	28	15	-	2	table, nowever, for statistical reaso	na, mese data	1 5 upper of	only and not in	cluded in
					the totat, expected number, or cumut	active corear, diff.	··· J years or 0a	and are conjecte	ω.

stimate - based on average per cent of divisional total

Week No.

### Erratum, Vol. 19, No. 2, p. 18

In the article, "Leprosy - United States and Puerto Rico, 1949-1968," in the first column, second paragraph, in the sentence, "Of the total number of patients admitted to Carville after 1959, 53 were Negroes; ...," 1959 should be changed to 1949.

THE MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY WEEKLY REPORT, WITH A CIRCULA" TION OF 21,000 IS PUBLISHED AT THE NATIONAL COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CENTER, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

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EDITOR MANAGING EDITOR PRISCILLA B. HOLMAN

IN ADDITION TO THE ESTABLISHED PROCEDURES FOR REPORTING MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY, THE NATIONAL COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CENTER WELCOMES ACCOUNTS OF INTERESTING OUTBREAKS OR CASE INVESTIGATIONS WHICH ARE OF CURRENT INTEREST TO HEALTH OFFICIALS AND WHICH ARE DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES. SUCH COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO: ADDRESSED TO:

NATIONAL COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CENTER

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 SUCCEED ING FRIDAY.

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