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EPIDEMIOLOGIC NOTES AND REPORTS AN OUTBREAK OF TUBERCULOSIS Magoffin County, Kentucky

In mid-May 1970 a 16-year-old high school student from Magoffin County in eastern Kentucky was examined by his private physician for chest pains, loss of weight, fever, chills, and severe sweating. A chest x-ray showed lesions suggestive of tuberculosis, and the attending physician referred the patient to the State Tuberculosis Hospital at Ashland. His illness was subsequently diagnosed as minimal active pulmonary tuberculosis with positive culture. Epidemiologic investigation of the patient's household and other familial contacts revealed no additional cases of tuberculosis.

On June 3 a tuberculin skin testing program was conducted at the consolidated Magoffin County High School attended by the index patient. This area is heavily populated by members of a religious sect who object to any

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type of medical examination, and despite efforts to encourage all students to receive an examination, only 453 of the 674 students enrolled were tuberculin tested. This included 51 third grade students temporarily using the classroom facilities of the high school because the elementary school had been destroyed by fire early in the spring.

(Continued on page 322)

(Cumulative totals	include revised and	delayed reports th	rough previous	weeks)		
Star for	33rd WE	EK ENDED		CUMULA	rive, fir	ST 33 WEEKS
DISEASE	August 22, 1970	August 16, 1969	1965 - 1969	1970	1969	MEDIAN 1965 - 1969
Aseptic meningitis Brucellosis Diphtheria Encephalitis, primary: Arthropod-borne & unspecified	265 5 24	142 2 4	142 5 4	2,188 130 216 814	1,418 142 95	1,388 149 95
Encephalitis, post-infectious	7	8	8	299	221	507
Hepatitis, serum	164 1,203	116 860	} 731	4,564 35,317	3,336 29,446	25,565
Measles (rubeola)	84	51	21	2,177	1,735	1,234
Meningococcal infections, total	29	29	26	1,771	2,270	2,217
Military	23	29	26 1	1,588 183	2,068 202	2,037 180
Poliomyelitis total	567	590		73,856	66,485	
Paralytic	_	-	1	18	10	36
Tetanus	213	336		48,585	48,042	105
Tularemia		2	4	91	94	113
Typhus, tick-borne (Rky, Mt, spotted fever)	5 17	7	8	171	177	227
Rabies in animals	60	54	60	1,994	2,314	2,771

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

TABLE II. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OF LOW FREQUENCY

	Cum.		Cum,
Anthrax:	1	Psittacosis:	21
Botulism:	9	Rabies in Man: S.D1	2
Leprosy:	80	Rubella congenital syndrome:	43
Leptospirosis: Calif2, Ga1, Mich1	26	Trichinosis: NYC-1, NYUpstate-1	65
Plague: N.M1	8	Typhus, murine: 1112	30

TUBERCULOSIS - (Continued from front page)

A total of 95 positive reactors were found in grades 9 to 12. Sixty-three teachers and other school employees were also found to be positive. All third grade students were negative. The preponderance of positive reactors was among students in the 9th and 10th grades (Table 1).

Of the 158 reactors found during the investigation, 154 were x-rayed during a special clinic on June 10. Two new cases of active tuberculosis and two suspected cases were discovered. One of the new active cases was a 45year-old science teacher who primarily taught the 9th and 10th grades. The other new active case was a 12th grade pupil in the science teacher's homeroom. Further investigation showed that the science teacher when diagnosed was receiving treatment with steroids for an arthritic condition and had a history of suspicious x-ray findings approximately 2 years earlier but had not been followed up at that time. In view of this past history and the fact that nearly all the skin test reactors including the index patient had close and prolonged contact with the science teacher, he appeared to be the source of infection. This could not be definitely determined, however, since many students in the school had not been skin tested.

The two new cases of active tuberculosis were both

PLAGUE - Rio en Medio, New Mexico

On Aug. 19, 1970, a 9-year-old girl from Rio en Medio, New Mexico, a small community approximately 10 miles north of Santa Fe, developed generalized abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, and a low grade fever. She was seen by a physician who initially diagnosed viral gastroenteritis and prescribed an antispasmodic drug. By August 20, the patient's temperature had risen to 105.4°F., and she was semidelirious and complained of severe abdominal pain. She was hospitalized in Santa Fe that afternoon. Admission examination of the abdomen was negative, and the chest was clear. There was slight inflammation of the pharynx. She was noted to have an enlarged tender left anterior cervical lymph node with erythema of the overlying skin. A white blood cell count was 10,300 with 87 percent polymorphonuclear neutrophils and 13 percent lymphocytes. Bubonic plague was suspected. After blood, nose, and throat specimens for culture were obtained, the patient was begun on tetracycline, receiving 2 g daily intravenously. Over the next several days she improved slightly. On August 23 a gram-negative bipolar staining organism was noted in the admission blood culture, and streptomycin, 500 mg intramuscularly every 12 hours, was added to her therapy. She has since continued to improve.

On August 25 the state laboratory identified the orga-

Skin Test Data Following Testing at Magoffin County High School Kentucky - June 1970 Number Number Number Positive ...

Table 1

Grade	Enrollment	Tested	Negative	Reactors
3	51	34	34	0
9	225	144	110	34
10	163	103	72	31
11	123	98	81	17
12	112	74	61	13
Total	674	453	358	95

sputum positive and were started on appropriate antituberculosis medications. Of the remaining 152 reactors seen at the clinic, 125 including the two suspect cases were begun on preventive treatment with isoniazid.

The investigation will be completed in September when school reopens.

(Reported by Jerry Brimberry, Public Health Advisor, Acting Director, Tuberculosis Control Program, and M. Stuart Lauder, M.D., Acting Director, Division of Tuberculosis Control, and C. Hernandez, M.D., Director, Division of Epidemiology, Kentucky State Department of Health.)

nism isolated from the patient's blood culture as Yersinia pestis, thus confirming the diagnosis of plague and the sixth case for New Mexico in 1970. Although the possibility of pharyngeal plague was considered, the throat culture was negative for Y. pestis.

The patient lives with her parents and six siblings in rural Santa Fe County. The family owns three dogs and a cat, all of which frequently bring dead rabbits and rodents near the house and occasionally inside it. About 2 1/2weeks prior to the onset of the patient's illness, a dead mouse was found in the bed of one of the other children, and about 1 1/2 weeks before the patient's illness, the family cat brought to the house a dead rabbit which several of the children, possibly including the patient, handled. At the present time, a program of animal plague surveillance in the area of the patient's household is being carried out.

(Reported by Bruce Storrs, M.D., Director, Medical Services Division, Bryan Miller, Chief, General Sanitation Section, Neil Weber, Vector Control Specialist, and Daniel Johnson, Ph.D., Director, New Mexico State Laboratory, New Mexico Health and Social Services Department; Hendrika VanDrunen, M.D., Private Physician, Santa Fe; and an EIS Officer.)

DIPHTHERIA – San Antonio, Texas

For 1970 through August 24, 66 cases of diphtheria (three fatal) (Figure 1) have been confirmed by culture in the San Antonio Metropolitan Health District. Forty-two of these cases have been confirmed since July 23. Twelve additional suspect cases are being evaluated. The outbreak

has centered in the lower socioeconomic areas of San Antonio.

Of the cases, 92 percent were in children 15 years old or under and 73 percent were in children 5-14 years of age (Table 2). Of 53 cases where immunization status was



WEEK ONE INCLUDED JANUART.

Table 2 Cases of Diphtheria by Age Group San Antonio, Texas — Jan. 1-Aug. 20, 1970

Age Group (Years)	Number of Cases (Percent of Total)
<1	2 ((3.0)
1-4	10 (15.2)
5-9	27 (40.9)
10-14	21 (31.8)
15-19	2 (3.0)
20 +	4 (6.1)
Total	66 (100.0)

Table 3 Immunization Status* of Diphtheria Patients San Antonio, Texas – Jan. 1 through Aug. 20, 1970

Immunization Status	Number of Persons	Percent
Full**	7	12.5
Inadequate	6	10.7
None	40	71.5
Unknown	3	5.3
Total	56	100.0

*In 10 cases immunization status information not yet available. **Full: A history of three or more injections completed within 10 years of onset of illness.

known, 40 (75 percent) had no previous immunization against diphtheria (Table 3).

Control measures have included epidemiologic surveillance of cases and carriers and mass immunization clinics. From Aug. 10 through 24, 160,000 doses of Td and DPT have been distributed in the mass immunization clinics.

(Reported by William R. Ross, M.D., Director, and Marthalyn J. Green, M.D., Director, Communicable Disease Control Division, San Antonio Metropolitan Health District; M. S. Dickerson, M.D., Chief, Communicable Disease Services, Texas State Department of Health; and an EIS Officer.)

INTERNATIONAL NOTES CHOLERA

Recent World Health Organization reporting of cholera in southern Russia, the Republic of Korea, Libya, Lebanon, and Israel and unofficial mention of cholera in other Middle East countries and northern Africa represent extentions of the seventh cholera pandemic which began in 1961 in Indonesia. Countries having cholera infected areas according to the most current information from the World Health Organization include the Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam, Burma, India, Nepal, East Pakistan, and the USSR (1).

Press reports describe new vaccination programs and quarantine requirements in other areas which do not necessarily imply the actual presence of cholera (2, 3). These unofficial reports mention Guinea, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, and the United Arab Republic. These reports suggest that cholera may exist widely throughout southeast and south Asia, the Middle East, and northern Africa.

(Reported by the Foreign Quarantine Program, CDC.) Editorial Note:

The risk to the American traveler is very small. Millions of American citizens have traveled and lived in cholera infected areas without acquiring the disease. It is very unlikely that cholera will occur in those who use the usual tourist accommodations or who have access to average sanitary facilities.

Presence of disease or new quarantine requirements in the above named countries may inconvenience some unvaccinated travelers. Even travelers with a valid International Certificate of Vaccination showing a single dose of cholera vaccine coming from an infected area may be quarantine or placed under restrictive surveillance for periods up to 2 weeks. For this reason, to facilitate travel to these areas, two inoculations of cholera vaccine of 0.5 ml and 1.0 ml given at least 1 week apart are strongly recommended for adults. Further dosage information is given in the Recommendations of the PHS Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (MMWR, Vol. 18, No. 43). Both vaccinated and unvaccinated travelers returning to the United States from suspected areas will receive on arrival a printed Health Alert Notice advising them to report any illness to their private physician or health department.

- World Health Organization Weekly Epidemiological Record 45(33, 34), Aug. 14, 21, 1970
- 2. The Times, London, Aug. 13, 1970
- 3. The New York Times, Aug. 16, 1970

References

EPIDEMIOLOGIC NOTES AND REPORTS SALMONELLOSIS FOLLOWING A WEDDING ANNIVERSARY DINNER Elmsford, Westchester, New York

An outbreak of gastroenteritis occurred in Westchester County, New York, on Aug. 8, 1970, following an anniversary dinner attended by approximately 400 guests. Most of the guests were from towns in Westchester County, but some were from other states. Onset of symptoms was 24-48 hours after the anniversary dinner (Figure 2). Of those persons interviewed to date, 63 of 106 (59 percent) guests and eight of 13 (62 percent) food handlers reported being ill. Their symptoms included diarrhea (100 percent), abdominal cramps (85 percent), fever (63 percent), and headache (52 percent); some of the persons required hospitalization, but there were no fatalities. To date, *Salmonella* *enteritidis* has been cultured from 40 of 46 rectal swabs of guests and food handlers examined. This includes both symptomatic and asymptomatic persons.

The dinner consisted of champagne, fruit cup, cornish hen, dressing, gravy, candied sweet potatoes, string beans, rolls, coffee, ice cream, and cake. All reports suggested that the food was thoroughly cooked. Food histories from 106 guests and 11 food handlers suggest the cornish hen as the most likely vehicle of infection (Table 4).

The food had been prepared privately by an individual using a small church kitchen. Facilities for food prepara-(Continued on page 332)

Food or Beverage	P	ersons Wh	Group A o Ate Speci	fied Food	Group B Persons Who Did Not Eat Specified Food					
	111	Not Ill	Total	Attack Rate (Percent)	111	Not Ill	Total	Attack Rate (Percent)		
Cornish hen	60	31	91	66	3	12	15	20		
Dressing	55	28	83	66	8	15	23	35		
Gravy	55	25	80	69	8	18	26	31		
Candied sweet potatoes	57	28	85	67	6	15	21	29		
String beans	56	31	87	64	7	12	19	37		
Rolls	51	38	89	57	12	15	27	44		
Fruit cup	58	33	91	64	5	10	15	33		
Cake	52	28	80	65	11	15	26	42		
Ice cream	50	28	78	64	13	15	28	46		
Coffee	20	11	31	65	43	32	75	57		
Cream	18	10	- 28	64	45	33	78	58		
Champagne	48	30	78	62	15	13	28	54		

Table 4										
Food Histories	from	106 Guests	_	Westchester	, New	York,	August	1970		

CURRENT TRENDS INFLUENZA – United States

The total mortality curve and the pneumonia influenza mortality curve (Figures 3 and 4) were first noted to be elevated above expected levels during the first week of 1970 and remained elevated through the 9th week (March 14). (For a description of the progression of the outbreak, see MMWR, Vol. 19, Nos. 5-10.) Since that time, both curves have maintained their usual fluctuations about the baseline with no sustained elevations. Reports received from state health departments corroborated these data in that most activity in this country was reported between January 1 and mid-March, with very little occurring thereafter. There has been a recent slight elevation above baseline levels in the pneumonia-influenza curves for New England. Since there has been no reported influenza in this area, the rise remains unexplained.

(Reported by the Respiratory Diseases Unit, Viral Diseases Branch, Epidemiology Program, CDC.) Editorial Comment:

Epidemic influenza has now occurred in 3 successive years in this country, a situation which is without epidemiologic precedent and which leaves a great deal of uncertainty in regard to the coming season. Since periods with widespread epidemic activity are generally followed by periods with only minimal or low level activity, since there has been no evidence of antigenic change in the currently prevalent Hong Kong A2 strain, and since many individuals have been exposed over the past two seasons, major outbreaks of influenza A seem relatively unlikely this coming season. However, it must be emphasized that since influenza A has a 2 to 3-year cyclic pattern and the Hong Kong A2 strain has now been prevalent for 2 years, changes of epidemiologic significance in the antigenic makeup of the virus may occur at any time. In addition, influenza B, which shows a 4 to 6-year cyclic pattern, has not occurred in many areas of the country in 5 years; thus, activity due to this variant would not be unexpected. Finally it should be emphasized that annual vaccination in high risk groups is recommended, regardless of the observed epidemic patterns of influenza and their relationship to possible future outbreaks (See this issue, page 327).



Figure 4 PNEUMONIA-INFLUENZA DEATHS IN 122 UNITED STATES CITIES



RECOMMENDATION OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON IMMUNIZATION PRACTICES

INFLUENZA VACCINE

INTRODUCTION

Influenza, a common respiratory illness occurring in the United States each year, appears periodically in epidemic form. Epidemic periodicity is thought to result from antigenic variations in the prevalent influenza viruses and from the proportion of susceptible and immune individuals in the population. The probability of an epidemic in any year depends to a considerable degree upon the extent of recent influenza in the community and the extent of antigenic change in the prevalent influenza viruses.

Inactivated influenza vaccines* have been variably effective and have offered rather brief periods of protection. Control of epidemic influenza in the general population is therefore not possible through routine vaccination.

Still, influenza vaccines are our best available preventives of influenza. Their SELECTIVE use can be readily justified for chronically ill patients of all ages and for older persons in the population. Individuals in both groups are characteristically at greatest risk of serious complications or death from influenza or its complications.

Previous recommendations for using influenza vaccine have incorporated forecasts of expected influenza activity in the coming year. These forecasts may have led to the misunderstanding that vaccines should be employed only in years when epidemics are predicted. It should be emphasized that some influenza A or B cases occur in the United States each year, although their frequency and geographic extent may vary widely. Annual vaccination of all individuals for whom influenza would be a significant hazard is recommended regardless of the expected occurrence of influenza in any area.

INFLUENZA VIRUS VACCINES

The Division of Biologics Standards, National Institutes of Health, regularly reviews influenza vaccine formulation and, when indicated, recommends revisions to include contemporary antigens. Strains of influenza A examined in the United States and abroad in 1969-70 did not differ significantly from the Hong Kong strain, A2/Aichi/2/68. For 1970-71, the composition of the vaccine will remain the same as the bivalent vaccine recommended for 1969-70. The adult dose of inactivated influenza vaccine will contain 400 chick cell agglutinating (CCA) units of type A2 antigen (A2/Aichi/2/68) and 300 CCA units of type B antigen (B/Mass/3/66). Highly purified vaccines will be available from most manufacturers. These highly purified vaccines are equivalent in potency to earlier vaccines, but contain less nonviral protein and are the recommended products where available.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Annual vaccination is recommended for persons of all ages who have chronic debilitating conditions: 1) congenital and rheumatic heart disease, especially mitral stenosis; 2) cardiovascular disorders such as arteriosclerotic and hypertensive heart disease, particularly with evidence of cardiac insufficiency; 3) chronic bronchopulmonary diseases, such as asthma, chronic bronchitis, cystic fibrosis, bronchiectasis, emphysema, and advanced tuberculosis; or 4) diabetes mellitus and other chronic metabolic disorders.

Candidates for influenza vaccine who have had severe local or systemic reactions to the vaccine in the past may experience less discomfort if the highly purified vaccine is used.

Although the indications for vaccination of all older persons are less clear, older persons who may have incipient or potential chronic disease, particularly those affecting cardiovascular and bronchopulmonary systems, should also be considered candidates for annual vaccination.

Immunization of persons involved in providing essential community services may also be considered. However, before embarking upon such a program, physicians responsible for such groups must take into account a number of factors including: the difficulties inherent in prediction of influenza epidemics, the variability of vaccine effectiveness, the incidence of side reactions, the cost of the programs, the availability of the vaccine, and the diversion of existing vaccine supplies from those with chronic debilitating conditions who are at high risk.

VACCINATION SCHEDULE

The primary series consists of 2 doses administered subcutaneously, preferably 6 to 8 weeks apart. (Dose volume for adults and a detailed schedule for children is specified in the manufacturers' labeling.) Persons who had 1 or more doses of the vaccine containing Hong Kong strain antigen in the 1968-69 or the 1969-70 seasons require only a single subcutaneous booster dose of bivalent vaccine. All others should receive a primary series. Vaccination should be scheduled for completion by mid-November.

PRECAUTIONS

Influenza vaccine is prepared from viruses grown in embryonated eggs and ordinarily should not be administered to persons hypersensitive to ingested or injected egg protein.

[&]quot;The official name of the currently available product is Influenza Virus Vaccine, Bivalent.

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES

FOR WEEKS ENDED

AUGUST 22, 1970 AND AUGUST 16, 1969 (33rd WEEK)

	ASEPTIC				CEPHALITI	S		HEPATITIS			
AREA	MENIN- GITIS	BRUCEL- LOSIS	DIPH- THERIA	Primary unsp.	including cases	Post In- fectious	Serum	Infect	ious	MALA	AIA
	1970	1970	1970	1970	1969	1970	1970	1970	1969	1970	Cum. 1970
UNITED STATES	265	5	24	55	26	7	164	1,203	860	84	2,177
NEW ENGLAND	18	-	-	3	1	-	7	85	96	1	65 5
Maine.	-	_	-	-		-	-		5		4
Vermont			_	1 -	_		· _	3	1	1	5
Massachusetts.	9		_	2	_	_	4	56	55	<u> </u>	33
Rhode Island	8	-	-	_	1		-	3	20	-	8
Connecticut	-		-	1	-		2	13	10	-	10
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	47	-	-	6	3	1	87	203	146	4	232
New York City	16	-	- 1	-	1	-	48	78	59	1	21
New York, Up-State	6		-	1	1	-	4	38	31	1	63
New Jersey.*	25	-	_	1	1	- 1	26	36	19	1	76
remsylvania			_					5.	5.		120
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	30	1	-	17	9	1	18	169	132	2	25
	4			6	5	1	_	38	32 2	_	11
Illinois	2	1			_		<u>ہ</u>	27	32	1	34
Michigan	21	_	1 -	11	3		12	72	60		50
Wisconsin	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	21	6	-	
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	5	2		_	A		4	48	31	11	187
Minnesota	3			_	_		2	6	2		19
lowat		3	1 –	-	1	- 1	_	8	6	-	10
Missouri	2	-	-	-	1	_	2	22	9	2	2
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	- 1		-	1		-	2
South Dakota	-	-		-			-		7	-	3
Nebraska Kansas	-	=	=	_	2	- 11		7	6	8	124
SOUTH ATTANTS	50	_	_	16	2		16	293	59	15	410
Delavare	50	_	1 - 2 -		-	- II - II-			2	-	2
Maryland	15	-		-	_		3	16	13	1	44
Dist. of Columbia	4	-	_	_	-		- 1	6	-	-	55
Virginia	7	-	-	1	-		2	129	6	3 -	6
West Virginia		-	-	-	1	-	-	5	7	-	164
North Carolina	1	-	-		_			12	10	2	34
South Carolina.	2	_		2	_	_		28	1	_	63
Florida	19		-	13	1	-	10	87	18	3	42
FAST SOUTH CENTRAL	20	1	_	_	3	2	_	53	48	9	155
Kentucky	12			-	_		- 1	21	9	7	-
Tennessee	8	1		- 1	1	2	-	20	19	-	18
Alabama	-				1	_		9	1	2	10
Mississippi		_	-							200	401
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	15	-	24	3	-	-	5	72	72	20	9
Arkansas.			1 -	3			3	17	19	_	24
Oklahoma *	-		1				-	4	4	3	67
Texas.	10	-	24	-	-	-	2	50	49	17	232
MOUNTAIN	34	_		_	_		1	37	52	5	185
Montana	1			-		_	_	_	_	_	3
Idaho.	- i	_	_	-			=	3	1	-	-
Wyoming.	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	3	1	-	158
Colorado	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	16	5	7
New Mexico		-	-		-	-	-	8	4	-	6
Arizona.*	21	-		-			1	7	5	-	-
Nevada	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-1
PACIFIC	46	_	_	10	4	3	26	243	224	17	422
Washington	_	-	-	- 1	1	_		33	= 13	-	14
Oregon	-		-		-	-	1	23	17		273
California	39	-		10	2	3	25	183	188	14	1
Alaska	1	_	_	_			=	3	5	2	95
·····							47	- 24	43	1	9
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	1		26	43	-	

*Delayed Reports: Hepatitis, Serum: N.J. Delete 1, Ariz. 1, P.R. 1 Hepatitis, Infectious: N.H. 1, N.J. Delete 7, Ind. Delete 1, Okla. 1, P.R. 2 Malaria: Pa. Delete 5, Iowa 1

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES

FOR WEEKS ENDED

AUGUST 22, 1970 AND AUGUST 16, 1969 (33rd WEEK)-CONTINUED

	MEA	SLES (Rube	ola)	MENINGO	COCCAL INF TOTAL	ECTIONS,	мим	IPS	PO	POLIOMYELITIS		
AREA	-	Cumul	ative		Cumula	ative		Cum.	Total	Paral	ytic Cum.	
	1970	1970	1969	1970	1970	1969	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	
UNITED STATES	194	39,049	19,855	29	1,771	2,270	567	73,856	-	-	18	
NEW ENGLAND	9	872	1,077	2	78	80	34	8,773	-	-	_	
New Homeshine	2	201	8		3	6	1	668	-	-	-	
Vermont.	_	50	238	1	8 7	2	8	325	-	-	1.00	
Massachusetts	6	412	202	1	34	33	15	2.770		_	_	
Connections	-	118	23	-	5	9	2	1,463	-	-	-	
	1	83	603	-	21	30	7	2,964	-	-	-	
Nov. WALLANTIC	21	4,776	7,397	6	319	371	45	7,380	-		-	
New York Un-State	6	851	4,862	-	74	73	29	2,661	-	-	-	
New Jersey	3	255	591 873	3	64 126	150	NN	2 052	-	-		
Pennsylvania	11	1,972	1,071	-	55	82	14	2,667		12.12		
EAST NORTH CENTRAL												
Ohio	34	9,673	2,099	_	197		168	19,640	-	-	2	
Indiana.	2	267	465	_	19	34	20	1,758				
Michian	3	3,032	479	-	43	44	13	1,709	-	-	-	
Wisconsin.	10	1,690	238	-	48	95	27	4,877	- -	-	1	
WPcm	12	902	550	-	9	22	91	7,760	-	_	1	
MIDDOGOTH CENTRAL	20	3,816	512	3	92	116	10	3,699	-		1	
Iowa.	-	38	5	-	13	25	-	344		-	-	
Missouri	12	1,104	329	3	12	15	5	2,270	-		1	
North Dakota	1	318	11	-	3		2	273	_		-	
Nebraska	-	93	3	-	-	1	-	40	-	-	-	
Kansas.	-	924	135	_	5	9	_	378	_	-	-	
SOUTH ATT AND		,.			J			130				
Delaware.	35	7,110	2,457	7	366	394	91	8,464	-	-	1	
Maryland.		258	3/3	12	3	8	17	290				
Vist. of Columbia	_	343	-	-	3	8	<u>''</u>	184	_			
West Visedad	3	1,971	882	2	39	49	12	1,952	-	-	-	
North Carolina.	3	308	185	-	8		37	2,054	-	-	1	
South Carolina	20	585	110		44	54	8	820	-		-	
Florida	-	14	1	1	32	69	-	-	_	_	-	
Pie	4	1,406	519	4	128	85	16	2,261	-	-	-	
KONT SOUTH CENTRAL	5	1,299	107	1	132	140	30	4,289	_		-	
Tennessoo	4	748	63	-	45	49	8	1,564	-		-	
Alabama.	1	372	17	1	58	53	17	2,426	-			
Mississippi	_	88	23	-	8	15	-	46	- E			
WEST SOUTH OTHER					_							
Arkansas	38	7,451	4,390	3	237	306	76	7,092	-	-	14	
Oklasiana.	-	92	120	-	20 59	80	2	27	-	_		
Texas	-	442	136	-	19	29	1	2,391	-	_	-	
Moin-	38	6,887	4,118	2	139	168	73	4,557	-	-	14	
Mon	5	1,479	818	1	36	43	31	3,331	-	_		
Idaho	1	53	16	_	1	8	6	685	-	-	-	
Wyoming	2	35	89	1	6	8		87	-	-	-	
Colorado.	_	176	136	-	12	7	12	1.076		_	-	
Ari Mexico	a 1	190	241	_	-	6	2	646	_	_		
Utah.	1	961	327	-	14	10	8	681	-	-		
"evada	-	32	8	-	2	2	2	124	-	-		
PACIFIC	-	21	1		-	-		-	-	-		
Washington	27	2,573	998	6	314	508	82	11,188	-	_	-	
Oregon.	2	523	59	1	43	54	10	4,194			-	
Alast	23	1,506	698	4	245	418	58	4,585				
Hawaii	-	136	8	_	-	11	1	378		-	-	
Puerto		182	35	_	2	10	8	1.059			-	
Virgin Isla	6	877	1,404	-	4	19	3	678	-	-	-	
Lolands		6	38	-	1	-		1	_		_	

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES

FOR WEEKS ENDED

AUGUST 22, 1970 AND AUGUST 16, 1969 (33rd WEEK)-CONTINUED

Line Line <thline< th=""> Line Line <thl< th=""><th>ADEA</th><th>RUBEI</th><th>LLA</th><th>TETAI</th><th>ŧUS</th><th>TULARI</th><th>EMIA</th><th>TYPH(FEVI</th><th>DID ER</th><th>TYPHUS TICK-I (Rky. Mt.</th><th>FEVER BORNE Spotted)</th><th>RABIE: ANIM</th><th>S IN ALS</th></thl<></thline<>	ADEA	RUBEI	LLA	TETAI	ŧUS	TULARI	EMIA	TYPH(FEVI	DID ER	TYPHUS TICK-I (Rky. Mt.	FEVER BORNE Spotted)	RABIE: ANIM	S IN ALS
UNITED STATES 213 48,585 2 73 8 91 5 171 17 261 60 7,994 NEW INGLADD 14 2,371 - 3 - 1 1 7 -	ALC: A	1970	Cum. 1970	1970	Cum. 1970	1970	Cum. 1970	1970	Cum. 1970	1970	Cum. 1970	1970	Cum. 1970
NEW STRUMU. 14 2,277 - 3 - 1 1 7 -	UNITED STATES	213	48,585	2	73	8	91	5	171	17	261	60	1,994
Made	NEW ENGLAND	14	2,371	-	3	_	1	1	7	_	-	-	68
Are: Image bit comment Image bit comme	Maine	-	382	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Wermont	New Hampshire	-	150	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	20
Hassachusetts	Vermont		49	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Massachusetts	13	1,148	-	2	-	1	1	5	-	-	-	1
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Connecticut	-	546	Ξ.	1	_	=	_	2	_	-	= =	2
New York (15y) 2 566 - 3 - - - 1 - - - 1 - - - 1 - - - 1 - - - 1 - - - 1 - - - 1 - - - 1 - - - 1 1 - - - 1 <th1< th=""> 1 1</th1<>	MIDDLE ATLANTIC	8	3,892	-	6	-	1	-	41	1	10	1	182
New Tork, Up-State. 4 406 - - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 1 6 1 1 1 6 1 <td>New York City</td> <td>2</td> <td>569</td> <td>-</td> <td>3</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>11</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>171</td>	New York City	2	569	-	3	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	171
Messare - 1 <th1< th=""> 1 <th1< th=""> 1 <th1< th=""> <th1< th=""></th1<></th1<></th1<></th1<>	New York, Up-State	4	406	-	_	-	1	-	15	1	6	1	11
Pennsylvania	New Jersey	_	848	-	2	-	-	-	7		2	_	11
EAST BOTH CENTRAL	Pennsylvania	2	2,069	-	1	-	-	-	8	-	2	-	
Obto 9 9 2,010 - 1 - 2 - 10 2 5 3 4 Indians 2 1,683 - 3 - 2 - 5 1	EAST NORTH CENTRAL	49	10,113	-	13	-	17	-	25	3	6	8	161
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Ohio	9	2,010	-	1	-	2		10	2	5	3	44
Illinds	Indiana	11	1,796	-	5	-	12	-	1		-	1	51
Michgan	Illinois	2	1,683	-	3		2	-	5	1	1	1	16
Missensiti. 1 2,000 - - - 1 - 1 - - 2 WEST MORTH CENTRAL 14 3,255 - 4 7 24 2 7 - 2 7 7 2 7 - 2 7	Michigan	10	2,624	-	4		-	-	8	-	-	1	36
WEST NORTH CENTRAL 14 3,255 - 4 7 24 2 7 - 2 7 77 IAva - 1,994 - 1 - - 1 - - 1 - 2 7 77	Wisconsin	17	2,000	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	_	2	
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	WEST NORTH CENTRAL	14	3,255	-	4	7	24	2	7	-	2	7	374
Inversion - 1 - - - 1 - - 2 70 North Dakota	Minnesota	-		-	1	-	-	-		-			66
Missouri	Iowa	-	1,994	-	1	_	-	-		- 1	_	2	70
North Dakota	Missouri	= 4	404	- 1	1	7	21	-	1	-	2	2	26
South Dakota	North Dakota	9	141	-	-	-		2	2	-	-		60
Netrogram 1 3-2 - <th< td=""><td>South Dakota</td><td></td><td>E 4 2</td><td>-</td><td>1</td><td>-</td><td></td><td>-</td><td></td><td></td><td>-</td><td></td><td>6</td></th<>	South Dakota		E 4 2	-	1	-		-			-		6
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Nebraska. Kansas	_	543	_	-	_	1	_	2	-	-	2	75
SOUTH ATLANIC. 23 6,153 1 18 - 9 - 24 10 177 18 Maryland. - 311 - 1 - - - - - 177 - 8 - - - - - 1 - 7 - 8 3 7 10 18 - - - - - 2 5 - - - 1 1 - 1 - 1 - 10 13 -		2.2	C 155		10		_		24		4.7.7	10	413
Maryland	SOUTH ATLANTIC	23	41		- 18	_	9	-	24	10	4	-	-
Dist. of Columbia - - 1 -	Maryland	_	311	- 1	_	_	l _	-	6	-	19	_	1
District of contract. 2 679 - - - 1 - 4 - 45 33 170 West Virginia 12 1,256 -	Diet of Columbia	_	19	_	1	_		-	_	- 1		-	-
West Virginia	Virginia	2	679	_	_	-	1	_	4	- 1	45	3	170
North Carolina - - - 4 - 2 9 65 - - South Carolina 7 622 - 1 2 - 3 - 7 - 1 31 - - 7 - 8 3 72 Georgia 2 3,182 - 11 - 1 - 5 - - 2 35 EAST SOUTH CENTRAL 31 2,554 1 8 - 3 - 12 3 30 7 160 Kentucky 11 909 - 1 - 1 - 3 3 88 Alabana 2 265 - 5 - - - 4 - 6 34 - 3 1 14 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 1 1 1 <td>West Virginia</td> <td>12</td> <td>1,256</td> <td>_</td> <td>- </td> <td>-</td> <td>_</td> <td>_</td> <td>_</td> <td>- 1</td> <td>5</td> <td>10</td> <td>100</td>	West Virginia	12	1,256	_	-	-	_	_	_	- 1	5	10	100
South Carolina	North Carolina	-	39	- 1	3		4	-	2	9	65	-	
Georgia	South Carolina	7	628	- 1	1	-	-	-	_	1	31	-	
Plorida 2 3,182 - 11 - 1 - 5 - - 2 3 EAST SOUTH CENTRAL 31 2,554 1 8 - 3 - 12 3 30 7 160 Kentucky 11 909 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 3 30 7 160 Messissippi 2 265 - 5 - - 7 3 18 1 46 Alabana	Georgia.	—	- 1	1	2	_	3	- 1	7		8	3	55
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL 31 $2,554$ 1 8 $ 3$ $ 12$ 3 30 7 160 Kentucky 11 909 $ 1$ $ 1$ $ 1$ $ 1$ $ 1$ $ 1$ $ 1$ $ 1$ $ 1$ $ 1$ $ 1$ $ 1$ $ 1$ $ 1$ $ 1$ $ 1$ $ 1$ $ 1$ 2 25 1 $ -$ <	Florida	2	3,182	-	11	-	1	-	5	—	-	2	55
Main Stock,	FAST SOUTH CENTRAL	31	2.554	1	8	_	3	_	12	3	30	7	160
Tennessee	Kentucky	11	909	<u> </u>	1	_	1	_	1		3	3	88
Alabama	Tennessee	18	1.302	1	2	_	2	_	7	3	18	1	40
Mississippi - 78 - - - - - - - 3 1 WEST SOUTH CENTRAL 39 8,615 - 12 - 25 2 13 - 29 6 349 Arkansas 1 148 - 3 - 10 1 3 - 5 1 53 Louisiana 1 148 - 3 - 4 - 1 - 1 - 71 Colusiana 10 1,932 - - - 5 - 9 - 6 1 59 MOUNTAIN 10 1,932 - - - - - 1 - 1 - 1 - 20 - 20 163 3 181 - - - - - 1 1 30 - 1 - 30 - 1 - 30 - 1 - - - 1	Alabama	2	265	<u> </u>	5	_	_	_	4	_	6	2	25
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL 39 8,615 - 12 - 25 2 13 - 29 6 349 Arkansas 1 148 - 3 - 10 1 3 - 5 1 65 53 Colisiana 1 148 - 3 - 4 - 1 - 1 - 77 Oklahomaf. - 807 - - - 8 - - 19 2 163 MOUNTAIN 10 1,932 - - - 5 - 9 - 6 1 59 Montana - 315 - - - - - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - <	Mississippi		78	-	_	–	-	-	-	1 -	3	1	
Arkansas $ 34$ $ 3$ $ 10$ 1 3 $ 5$ 1 53 Colisiana 1 148 $ 3$ $ 4$ $ 1$ $ 1$ $ 1$ $ 1$ $ 1$ $ 1$ $ 1$ $ 1$ $ 1$ $ 1$ $ 1$ $ 1$ $ 1$ $ 1$ $ 1$ $ 1$ $ 1$ $ 1$ 1	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	39	8,615	_	12	_	25	2	13	_	29	6	349
Louisiana 1 148 - 3 - 4 - 1 - 1 - 71 Oklahomaf 38 7,626 - 6 - 3 1 9 - 4 3 163 MOUNTAIN 10 1,932 - - - 5 - 9 - 6 1 11 Montans - 318 - - - - - 1 - 1 1 1 Montans	Arkansas		34	_	3	_	10	1	3	-	5	1	61
Oklahoma f 38 $7,626$ $ -$ <t< td=""><td>Louisiana</td><td>1</td><td>148</td><td>-</td><td>3</td><td>-</td><td>4</td><td> -</td><td> 1</td><td>- </td><td> 1</td><td>-</td><td>71</td></t<>	Louisiana	1	148	-	3	-	4	-	1	-	1	-	71
Texas 38 7,626 - 6 - 3 1 9 - 4 3 10 MOUNTAIN 10 1,932 - - - 5 - 9 - 6 1 59 Montana - 3 181 - - - - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 1 1 1 - - - - - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 1 1 - - - 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Oklahoma#	_	807	-	-	-	8		-	-	19	2	163
MOUNTAIN 10 1,932 - - - 5 - 9 - 6 1 59 Montana 3 181 - - - - 1 - 1 - 1 Idaho 3 181 - - - - - 1 1	Texas	38	7,626	_	6	-	3	1	9	-	4	3	10-
Montana. - 315 - - - - 1 1	MOUNTAIN.	10	1,932	- 1	-	<u> </u>	5	_	9	-	6	1	59
Idaho 3 181 - - - - - - - - - - 2 - 1 <th1< th=""> <t< td=""><td>Montana</td><td></td><td>315</td><td></td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td> <u>-</u></td><td>-</td><td>1</td><td>-</td><td>1</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></t<></th1<>	Montana		315		-	-	<u>-</u>	-	1	-	1	-	-
Wyoning - 133 - 1 <th1< th=""> 1 1 <th1< th=""> <</th1<></th1<>	Idaho.	3	181	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 1	2	-	2
Colorado 3 389 - - - - - 2 - 2 - 9 New Mexico - 203 - - - - - - - - 1 Arizona 3 550 - - - - - - - 1 1 Utah 1 161 - - - - - - - 1 - - - 1 1 Nevada - - - - - - - 1 1 228 PACIFIC	Wyoming.		133	-		-	-	_	-	-	1	-	30
New Mexico	Colorado	3	389	_	i –	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	9
Arizona 3 550 - 1 1 1 1 161 - - - - - - - - - - - 1 1 - - - - 1 1 - - - 1 1 228 7 3 4,593 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 1 1 2 7 8 1 1 - - - 2 1 1 1 2 2 7 1 12 228 7 7 1 18 - 3 1 1 - - - 2 1 <td>New Mexico</td> <td></td> <td>203</td> <td>- </td> <td>- 1</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>5</td> <td>- 1</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>11</td>	New Mexico		203	-	- 1	-	-	-	5	- 1	-	-	11
Utah 1 161 - - - 5 - 1 - - - 5 PACIFIC 25 9,698 - 9 1 6 - 33 - 1 12 228 Washington 3 4,593 - 2 - 2 - 4 - - 2 1 Oregon 7 818 - 3 1 1 - - - 2 1 California 15 3,991 - 4 - 3 - 2 1 10 220 Alaska - 94 - - - - 1 10 220 -	Arizona	3	550	-	- 1	-	-	- 1	-	- 1	-	- 1	1
Nevada - - - - - - - - 1 12 228 PACIFIC 25 9,698 - 9 1 6 - 33 - 1 12 228 Washington 3 4,593 - 2 - 2 - 4 - 2 1 Oregon 7 818 - 3 1 1 - - - 2 1 California 15 3,991 - 4 - 3 - 2 - 1 10 220 Alaska - 94 - 20 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	Utah	1	161	-	-	-	5	-	1	- 1	- 1	-	5
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1	
PACIFIC. 25 9,698 - 9 1 6 - 33 - 1 12 7 Washington. 3 4,593 - 2 - 2 - 4 - - 2 1 Oregon. 7 818 - 3 1 1 - - - 2 1 California. 15 3,991 - 4 - 3 - 2 1 10 220 Alaska. - 94 - - - - - - - - - - 2 10 220 Hava11 - - 202 - 10 220 - - - - - - - - - - -					_	-							228
Washington 3 4,593 - 2 - 2 - 4 - - 2 1 Oregon 7 818 - 3 1 1 - - - 2 1 California 15 3,991 - 4 - 3 - 26 - 1 10 220 Alaska - 94 - - - 2 - </td <td>PACIFIC</td> <td>25</td> <td>9,698</td> <td>- </td> <td>9</td> <td>1</td> <td>6</td> <td>-</td> <td>33</td> <td></td> <td> 1</td> <td>12</td> <td>1</td>	PACIFIC	25	9,698	-	9	1	6	-	33		1	12	1
Oregon 7 818 $ 3$ 1 1 $ -$ <	Washington	3	4,593	-	2	-	2		4	-	-	2	1
California 15 $3,991$ - 4 - 3 - 26 - 1 10 Alaska - 94 - - - - 2 - 1 10 Hawati - - 202 - - - - 2 -	Oregon	7	818	-	3	1		-	-	-		10	220
Alaska - </td <td>California</td> <td>15</td> <td>3,331</td> <td>-</td> <td>4</td> <td>-</td> <td>د</td> <td>-</td> <td>26</td> <td>1 -</td> <td> 1</td> <td></td> <td></td>	California	15	3,331	-	4	-	د	-	26	1 -	1		
nawa11 - 202 - - - - - - 35 Puerto Rico - 26 - 6 - - - 33 - - 35 Virgin Islands - - - - - - - 35	Alaska	_	94						× 4				1
Puerto Rico - 26 - 6 - - 3 -	nawal1		202		<u> </u>			<u> </u>			<u> </u>		35
	Puerto Rico Virgin Islands	-	26	_	6 —	-	_	=	3	-	-	-	-

*Delayed Reports: Rk. Mt. Sp. Fever: Okla. 1

Week No. 33

TABLE IV. DEATHS IN 122 UNITED STATES CITIES FOR WEEK ENDED AUGUST 22, 1970

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

								T	r
	All Ca	uses	Pneumonia	Under		All Ca	uses	Pneumonia	Under
Area	411	10	and	l vear	1200			and	1 voar
ALES	AII	65 years	Influenza	A11	Area	A11	65 years	Influenza	All
	Ages	and over	All Ages	Causes		Ages	and over	All Ages	Causes
									Cuubeb
NEW ENGLAND	656	370	54	25	SOUTH ATLANTICA	1 050		4.2	
Boston Mass	226	122	30	1 1 1	SOUTH ATLANTIC:	1,052	511	42	41
Bridgeport Copp	2.30	132	30	1 13	Paladana Mi	146	48	<u> </u>	
Cambudda av	48	26	6	2	Baitimore, Md	205	108	3	3
Fall Br	14	9	2		Charlotte, N. C	35	19	-	ן יין
Pall River, Mass	29	17] 1] 1	Jacksonville, Fla	84	42	4	4
Hartford, Conn	44	23	1	2	Miami, Fla	95	46	-	6
Lowell, Mass	28	17	1	1	Norfolk, Va	53	20	3	4
Lynn, Mass	18	10	1		Richmond, Va	73	27	1 3	3
New Bedford, Mass	35	16		1 1	Savannah Ga	22			
New Haven Conn	45	26	1	1	St Detemburg Fle	23			ं च
Providence P I	43	20			St. Petersburg, Fla	80	64	4	<u></u>
Someruille Mars	43	30	2	2	lampa, Fla	62	40	7	5
Spring(1)	10	7	-		Washington, D. C	139	66	9	4
Washingfield, Mass	43	25	5		Wilmington, Del	57	23	1	1
Waterbury, Conn	22	15	-						
worcester, Mass	41	26	4	2	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:	593	290	20	22
Mar -					Birmingham, Ala	93	49	-	5
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:	3,153	1,815	130	106	Chattanooga, Tenn	52	19	1	4
Albany, N. Y.	48	32	2	2	Knovville Tenn	36	21	i i	200
Allentown Pa	40	24	1 3	5	Louisville Vy	100			E
Buffalo N X annon	150	01		1 5	Louisville, ky	100	40	°.	
Camden N Y	150	10	<u> </u>		Memphis, Tenn	138	66	2	2
Elizabeth an anti-	30	19			Mobile, Ala	39	18	3	1
Failent, N. J.	31	18		1 1	Montgomery, Ala	39	26	3	ן 1
Erie, Pa	45	25	4	1 4	Nashville, Tenn	96	43	2	4
Jersey City, N. J	58	40	10	-					
Newark, N. J	94	36	4	7	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:	1,221	597	32	84
New York City, N. Y	1,582	901	62	45	Austin, Tex	33	13	1 1	2
Paterson, N. J.	36	16	2	4	Baton Rouge La	27	12	_	2
Philadelphia Pa	397	228	5	16	Comput Christi Tau	44	22	1	1 3
Pitteburgh De	204	110	1 10		Dollar m	177			
Reading D.	204	21	['¥		Dallas, Tex	1/3	83	_	14
Roch	47	31		_	El Paso, Tex	36	22	1 3	
Sol	107	65	4	ا د ا	Fort Worth, Tex	79	45	4	3
Schenectady, N. Y	31	24	3	-	Houston, Tex	218	88	-	13
Scranton, Pa	51	35	2	1	Little Rock, Ark	59	26	5	6
Syracuse, N. Y	84	52	1	4	New Orleans, La	164	86	2	16
Trenton, N. J.	56	31	6	3	Oklahoma City Okla	101	48	3	8
Utica, N. Y	21	19	l š	1 _1	San Antonio Tex	150	73	l ă	7
Yonkers N V	31	1 10	1 5	2	San Anconio, lex	50	26		
incla, N. I.			۔ ا		Shreveport, La.	29	30	9	
EAST NORTH ATTACK	0 494	4			Tulsa, Okla	/8	4.3	3	5
Ak-	2,434	1,372	63	151					
Geron, Ohio	62	33	-	3	MOUNTAIN:	483	254	11	38
Canton, Ohio	42	23	1	5	Albuquerque, N. Mex	44	19	3	1
Chicago, Ill	662	347	18	47	Colorado Springs, Colo.	40	20	2	5
Cincinnati, Ohio	172	85	5	20	Denver, Colo,	127	65	2	13
Cleveland, Obio	182	93	1	5	Orden IItab	20	13	2	1
Columbus Obio	134	70		15	Bhoopiy Ariz anona	97	51	i i	
Dayton Ohio	75	45	_	1 1	Pueble Cele	20	1 12		
Detroit Will	225	1.00	1 12	1	Pueblo, Colo	20	13	342	
Evanuel, Mich.	335	180		21	Salt Lake City, Utah	/0	3/	-	2
Fline Fline	38	30	3	-	Tucson, Ariz	65	36	-	5
Parint, Mich	53	31	2	4					
Wayne, Ind	50	33	3	2	PACIFIC:	1,527	896	30	56
odry, Ind	28	13	2	4	Berkeley, Calif	13	7	-	-
wrand Rapids, Mich	55	38	4	4	Fresno, Calif	62	33	3	4
Indianapolis, Ind	130	78	3	8	Glendale, Calif	31	22	2	-
Madison, Wis	28	18	2	_	Honolulu, Hawaii	44	17	1	2
Milwaukee Wis	113	85	1	2	Long Beach Calif	97	62	i	1 1
Peoria, 111	36	20	i	5	Los Apgalas Calif	474	277	1 10	27
Rockford	20	16		1 5	Los Angeles, Calli	4/4	417	1 10	l 41
South n. 111	29	10		1 1	Jakiand, Calif	0/	42		3
Toloda Ind	29		2	1 <u>4</u> 1	Pasadena, Calif	34	29	2	-
You, Ohio	107	70	2	4	Portland, Oreg	119	81	1 4	-
ungstown, Ohio	74	47	I –	ı – I	Sacramento, Calif	73	40	-	6
WECH	(a)				San Diego, Calif	94	58	1	1
NORTH CENTRAL:	772	469	25	39	San Francisco, Calif	181	90	2	4
Les Moines Towar	71	47	3	4	San Jose, Calif	40	20	-	1
Duluth Min-	25	10]	Sonttlo Wesh	125	1 60	1 5	ć
Kansas City	25	10			Cookers Wash.	120		3	0
Kansas City, Kans	40		4		opokane, wasn	42	31		
Lincol Lity, Mo	114	/5	2	1	Tacoma, Wash	31	18	1	1
Min-	25	17	1	-1					
Quality Minn	90	57	-	8	Total	11,891	6,583	407	562
waha, Nebr	87	52	-	5					
Louis. Mo	205	119	3	8	Expected Number	11,946	6,813	336	493
Paul, Minn	58	37	2	2			· · · · ·		
Wichita, Kane	52	29	6	<u>م</u>	Cumulative Total				
V I WILD,	~-	1 1	Ĭ	l I	(includes reported corrections	430,670	246,021	17,314	20,198
				┟────┥	tor previous weeks)				
Las Vegas	_		[*Mortality data are being collected	from Las Vega	s, Nev., for po	ssible inclusion	on in this
"gas, Nev.*	22	7	2	2	table, however, for statistical reaso	ms, these data	will be listed	only and not in	ncluded in
***			l		the total, expected number, or cumu	ative total, unt	il 5 years of da	ata are collecte	d.
7.80									

*Letimate - based on average percent of divisional total † Delayed report for week ended August 15, 1970 SALMONELLOSIS - (Continued from page 324)





tion and storage in the kitchen were found to be inadequate for a dinner of this magnitude as were the facilities at the individual's home where the food was stored before and after cooking. So far, S. enteritidis has been cultured from leftover cornish hen, candied sweet potatoes, and swabs taken from the handle of the refrigerator and the floor of the hall in which the dinner was served. A hen purchased by another customer at the same supermarket from the same batch as that used for the dinner, was also found to be positive for S. enteritidis.

Investigation is continuing, and further culture results as well as replies to questionnaires from guests are being awaited.

(Reported by Jack J. Goldman, M.D., Commissioner of Health, E. Franklin Hall, M.D., First Deputy Commissioner of Health, Judith Keller, M.D., Deputy Commissioner of Health, Daniel V. Winslow, Senior Sanitarian, and Gracie L. Edwards, Assistant Director of Public Health Nursing, Elizabeth Pulliam, and Joyce Fiore, Nurses, Westchester County Department of Health; Alan R. Hinman, M.D., Director, Bureau of Epidemiology, New York State Department of Health; Sylvan Fish, M.D., Consultant in Communicable Diseases, Philadelphia Health Department; Gilford Ashitey, M.D., Visiting Aid Participant at CDC; and two EIS Officers.)

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

CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL 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 CDC 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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