Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

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Provisional Information on Selected Notifiable Diseases in the United States and on Deaths in Selected Cities for Week Ended May 18, 1957

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL REPORTS

Diphtheria

Dr. E. R. Smith, City Health Officer, Jacksonville (Florida) City Health Department, has reported an outbreak of diphtheria infection in a day nursery, with an average daily attendance of approximately 40 children of preschool age. During the 10-day period ended March 18, 12 children had positive throat cultures with isolations of virulent mitis-like diphtheria organisms. There was no clinical diphtheria in any of the 12 children, although the index case and 2 others had mildly exudative tonsillitis and low grade fever. All but the first isolations were made as a result of contact investigation of essentially healthy children. Ten of the 12 children had had either no prior diphtheria immunization or the history was unreliable. Three of the children received Schick tests which were negative. Only 1 child, the index case, received antitoxin therapy. The others were given penicillin and erythromycin sufficient to accomplish eradication of their diphtheria organisms.

Due to the apparent discrepancy between presence of virulent organisms and the absence of clinical illness, an attempt was made to determine the immune status of the children in the nursery. Twenty-eight children were given Schick tests, and 20 of these were read as negative. Of the 20, 9 had received no prior immunization, 4 had received incomplete courses, and 7 were judged to have had adequate prior immunization. Thus, roughly half of the immune children must have acquired immunity naturally. Of the 8 Schick-positive children, only 1 had received adequate immunization. Although the immune status of the 12 children having positive isolations is unknown except in 3 cases (all negative), it is felt that there was a considerable amount of natural immunity within this population, thereby accounting for the absence of toxic symptoms.

Continued on page 2

Table I. Cases of Specified Notifiable Diseases: Continental United States

(Numbers after diseases are category numbers of the Sixth Revision of the International Lists, 1948)

DISEASE	20th WEEK			CUMULATIVE NUMBER						Approximate seasonal low point
				First 20 weeks			Since seasonal low week			
	Ended May 18, 1957[1]	Ended May 19, 1956	Median 1952-56	1957[1]	1956	Median 1952-56	1956-57[1]	1955-56	Median 1951-52 to 1955-56	
Anthrax-----062	-	-	1	10	25	15	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Botulism-----049.1	-	-	-	-	-	6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Brucellosis (undulant fever)-----044	17	32	32	363	372	561	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Diphtheria-----055	14	16	37	395	695	766	1,150	2,025	2,080	July 1
Encephalitis, infectious-----082	20	45	33	488	554	500	2,052	1,476	1,476	June 1
Hepatitis, infectious, and serum-----092,N998.5 pt.	313	328	741	7,365	9,689	13,336	12,564	17,192	---	Sept. 1
Malaria-----110-117	1	5	8	30	69	144	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Measles-----085	19,836	33,308	29,212	332,505	410,359	410,359	369,709	439,457	446,809	Sept. 1
Meningococcal infections-----057	53	63	99	1,123	1,380	2,191	1,854	2,303	3,420	Sept. 1
Meningitis, other-----340	43	31	---	666	588	---	---	---	---	---
Poliomyelitis-----080	58	85	151	840	1,631	2,046	313	564	703	Apr. 1
Paralytic-----080.0,080.1	30	40	---	412	881	---	138	298	---	Apr. 1
Nonparalytic-----080.2	25	36	---	306	466	---	143	181	---	Apr. 1
Unspecified-----080.3	3	9	---	122	284	---	32	85	---	Apr. 1
Psittacosis-----096.2	8	16	6	112	169	91	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Rabies in man-----094	-	-	-	2	5	3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Typhoid fever-----040	20	48	33	381	589	589	124	277	217	Apr. 1
Typhus fever, endemic-----101	6	3	3	39	32	52	14	13	17	Apr. 1
Rabies in animals-----	98	73	162	2,037	2,344	3,332	3,001	3,371	4,847	Oct. 1

[1] Data exclude reports from Pennsylvania and Montana for the current week.
[2] Data show no pronounced seasonal change in incidence.

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

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL REPORTS—Continued

Exanthematous disease

Dr. A. L. Marshall, Indiana State Board of Health, states that reports began to be received about the middle of April concerning an exanthematous disease in children. Histories revealed that the exanthemata were limited to the extremities for the most part. The children were acutely ill; there was only slight rise in temperature; a few had sore throat and there was no marked lymphadenopathy. Many of the children were sent home from school as cases of measles. Upon remaining home for 24 to 48 hours, the skin rash disappeared and the child was permitted to return to school. Following readmission and joining in playtime activities, the children would again break out with the skin rash. The disease was reported to have lasted from 7 to 10 days. Many pediatricians were consulted about the widespread reports. They were of the opinion that this outbreak was a disease formerly described in textbooks as erythema infectiosum or fifth disease.

Brucellosis

Dr. E. J. Witte, Pennsylvania Department of Health, has reported a case of brucellosis in a veterinarian. This man was first infected with Brucella abortus in 1938. The source of infection was apparently cattle that he had been handling. The titer at that time was 1:1280. He exhibited typical symptoms of brucellosis and it took about a year for him to recover from this episode.

In March of this year, he accidently stuck himself in the thumb with a hypodermic needle while immunizing calves with strain 19. The attending physician reported a local reaction in the thumb and arm. The patient complained of being tired, was stiff and sore, and manifested a low grade fever for a short time. An agglutination test yielded a titer of 1:640. Additional agglutination tests will be done. No tests were performed from 1938 to the present episode.

Anthrax

Dr. E. J. Witte has also reported a case of pulmonary anthrax in a 29-year-old man who lived in Pennsylvania. The patient was employed for 6½ years by a company engaged in the manufacture of wooden furniture frames. No wool, hair, cotton, nor other material was used in this factory. The patient's principal job was to glue wooden dowels into frames, but he also performed porter and janitorial services. Previous to this he had worked in an animal hide processing plant. On April 10 he had pronounced pains in his chest and remained in bed. His condition grew worse, and early the following day he was admitted to a hospital where he died 1 hour later.

Investigation of the factory revealed that the only material present of animal origin was a specially made glue originating from animal hides. This product came from New York. Samples have been collected for laboratory study. A large goatskin tannery is located about 100 yards opposite the place of employment of the deceased. Goat hides processed at this plant originated from West Africa. Two cases of anthrax have been reported at this plant, the last being in 1946. There was no evidence that the deceased had ever visited this neighboring plant.

In 1955 this patient had been hospitalized for 10 weeks with sarcoidosis. After discharge he was referred to a special chest hospital which he visited monthly. The source of his recent condition has not yet been determined.

Psittacosis

Dr. E. J. Witte, Pennsylvania Department of Health, has reported a case of psittacosis in a veterinarian who worked as an inspector in a poultry processing plant. He became ill early in January 1957. The patient presented typical symptoms of psittacosis and had a complement fixation titer of 1:32. Since a number of persons working in the plant were reported to have been ill at the same time, it was decided to conduct a serologic survey of workers in this establishment. Blood specimens were collected from 89 plant employees on April 3. These employees included persons handling the birds before and during evisceration, truck drivers, clean-up personnel, and office help.

There were reactions in 12 persons. Three had titers of 1:32 and the others had titers of 1:8. Two of the persons giving positive reactions were previously reported ill, at the same time the veterinarian was sick, but psittacosis was neither suspected nor diagnosed in these patients. The titer of the veterinarian on April 3 was negative. The 12 persons with reactions worked in various departments of the plant: 3 trimmed viscera; 1 worked on the night clean-up squad; 1 was an office clerk; 4 were concerned with defeathering operations; 1 worked in the packing room; 1 hauled feathers; and 1 sectioned poultry. These are in addition to the original case.

This poultry plant processes various types of fowl including chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, and pigeons. The veterinarian was of the opinion that some turkeys coming through before Christmas were not of high quality and condemnations ran above average. The turkeys originated from 11 different sources, both within and without the State. The exact source of the infection was not established.

Dr. E. J. Witte has also reported 3 other cases of psittacosis in Pennsylvania. One was in a local health department worker who became ill with high fever, aches and pains, and general malaise early in March. The complement fixation test on a convalescent phase specimen was positive for psittacosis in a titer of 1:64. For 2 to 3 weeks prior to onset of illness the patient was engaged in trapping and capturing pigeons which were habitating in great numbers around a meatpacking plant. Hundreds of pigeons were found roosting on the building and large quantities of fecal material were found deposited on various roofs and projecting surfaces. Following the patient's return to work, a complement fixation test was made and found positive for psittacosis in a titer of 1:64. A control test was run on another laborer who did exactly the same type of work as the patient but this test was completely negative. The patient gave no history of contact with psittacine birds or poultry in stores or processing plants. His wife became ill about 1 week after his recovery. She had "grippe-like" symptoms, but no serologic studies were done on her.

The other 2 cases were in a woman and her husband. The wife became ill with chills, fever, and generalized aching after having attempted to treat a sick parakeet. A chest X-ray revealed a patchy pneumonitis in the right lower lobe of the lung. The complement fixation titer rose from 1:5 to 1:320 on blood specimens collected 2 weeks apart. Her husband became ill 5 days later and X-ray studies revealed a localized consolidation in the right lower lobe. The bird was purchased in December of 1956 from a local department store and never was in good physical condition. This bird died and was sent to a laboratory where it was tested for psittacosis but the virus was not recovered.

The California State Department of Public Health has reported a case of psittacosis in a 59-year-old woman. She became ill with fever of undetermined origin, with night sweats, weakness, and malaise. A chest X-ray showed several infiltrations in lung fields. Complement fixation tests showed a greater than fourfold rise in titer on blood specimens collected 12 days apart. The patient is employed in a pet department of a store and also owned a parakeet purchased from her place of employment. All parakeets in the department originated from 2 local aviaries. Both of these are regarded as psittacosis free, having been under antibiotic medicated feeding for some time. All birds dying in either of these 2 aviaries have been routinely submitted for autopsy and examination. Psittacosis infection has not been identified in any of these birds since the initial treatment. Although these birds are free of the disease, it was noted that several species of untreated psittacine birds were kept on the premises for sale.

The California health department has also reported a case of psittacosis in a 28-year-old newspaper editor. The complement fixation titer rose from less than 1:8 to 1:256. The patient was exposed to pigeons and ate squab about a month prior to onset of illness.

Dr. A. L. Marshall, Indiana State Board of Health, has reported 2 cases of psittacosis in employees of a department store. Both cases showed a marked rise in complement fixation antibodies on the convalescent blood specimen. They were selling parakeets, and the manager stated that occasionally 1 of the birds died. The remaining 5 birds in stock were given to the local health officer. These birds were killed and sent to the CDC Virus and Rickettsial Laboratory in Montgomery, Ala-

Continued on page 8

Table 2. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, ALASKA, HAWAII, AND PUERTO RICO, FOR WEEKS ENDED MAY 19, 1956 AND MAY 18, 1957

(By place of occurrence. Numbers under diseases are category numbers of the Sixth Revision of the International Lists, 1948)

AREA	BRUCELLOSIS (UNDULANT FEVER) 044		DIPHTHERIA 055				ENCEPHALITIS, INFECTIOUS 082		HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS, AND SERUM 092, N998.5 pt.			
			20th week		Cumulative first 20 weeks				20th week		Cumulative first 20 weeks	
	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956
CONT. UNITED STATES[1]	17	32	14	16	395	695	20	45	313	328	7,365	9,689
NEW ENGLAND	-	5	1	-	13	5	-	-	13	10	387	622
Maine	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	2	115	146
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	7	24
Vermont	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	73	90
Massachusetts	-	1	1	-	11	4	-	-	7	4	107	141
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	33	72
Connecticut	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	149
MIDDLE ATLANTIC[1]	-	-	-	1	34	28	3	14	58	80	1,038	2,052
New York	-	-	-	-	20	10	3	13	50	48	596	1,056
New Jersey	-	-	-	-	6	8	-	-	8	10	159	176
Pennsylvania	---	-	---	1	[1]8	10	---	1	---	22	[1]283	820
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	2	6	2	-	29	137	4	4	47	51	1,389	1,512
Ohio	-	-	1	-	6	12	1	-	12	13	345	374
Indiana	-	-	-	-	8	71	1	1	9	7	207	241
Illinois	2	3	-	-	-	3	-	1	6	10	290	364
Michigan	-	1	1	-	14	50	1	2	15	17	397	372
Wisconsin	-	2	-	-	1	1	1	-	5	4	150	161
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	9	6	1	-	36	75	1	2	19	28	469	852
Minnesota	-	2	-	-	20	24	-	-	3	10	158	249
Iowa	5	-	-	-	4	16	-	-	13	9	115	215
Missouri	1	3	-	-	1	8	1	-	3	-	91	45
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	60	73
South Dakota	2	1	1	-	5	1	-	-	-	3	23	109
Nebraska	-	-	-	-	2	24	-	-	-	6	11	72
Kansas	1	-	-	-	3	2	-	2	-	-	11	89
SOUTH ATLANTIC	3	2	5	9	116	138	-	3	26	22	548	567
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	18
Maryland	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	1	65	53
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	9	8
Virginia	1	-	-	-	5	20	-	1	6	8	219	243
West Virginia	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	2	1	44	25
North Carolina	-	-	-	1	16	17	-	-	-	3	40	52
South Carolina	-	-	-	2	18	27	-	1	2	1	13	27
Georgia	2	2	1	1	24	25	-	-	5	2	64	73
Florida	-	-	4	5	50	44	-	1	6	2	89	68
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	1	5	4	2	59	95	-	1	53	27	1,060	845
Kentucky	-	1	-	1	11	5	-	1	25	10	463	256
Tennessee	-	2	1	-	6	17	-	-	23	10	411	392
Alabama	-	2	2	1	23	48	-	-	2	4	116	86
Mississippi	1	-	1	-	19	25	-	-	3	3	70	111
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	1	3	1	4	90	176	-	4	23	29	519	722
Arkansas	-	1	-	-	6	17	-	-	1	1	42	71
Louisiana	-	1	-	-	8	17	-	-	1	3	29	41
Oklahoma	-	1	-	1	14	51	-	-	3	2	75	48
Texas	1	-	1	3	62	91	-	4	18	23	373	562
MOUNTAIN[1]	-	1	-	-	12	14	2	-	24	17	683	985
Montana	---	-	---	-	[1]2	-	---	-	---	2	[1]89	263
Idaho	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	3	43	128
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	2	25	56
Colorado	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	4	4	99	204
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	6	1	2	-	9	2	258	87
Arizona	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	9	4	122	201
Utah	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	26	44
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	2
PACIFIC	1	4	-	-	6	27	10	17	50	64	1,272	1,532
Washington	-	4	-	-	-	3	-	-	9	11	195	335
Oregon	-	-	-	-	2	8	-	-	9	6	271	286
California	1	-	-	-	4	16	10	17	32	47	806	911
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	36	55
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	19	20
Puerto Rico	-	-	12	2	27	22	-	-	4	6	51	104

[1]Data exclude reports from Pennsylvania and Montana for the current week.

Table 2. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, ALASKA, HAWAII, AND PUERTO RICO, FOR WEEKS ENDED MAY 19, 1956 AND MAY 18, 1957—Continued

(By place of occurrence. Numbers under diseases are category numbers of the Sixth Revision of the International Lists, 1948)

AREA	POLIOMYELITIS 080								MALARIA		MEASLES	
	Total[2]				Paralytic		Nonparalytic					
	20th week		Cumulative first 20 weeks		080.0,080.1		080.2		110-117		085	
	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956
CONT. UNITED STATES[1]	58	85	840	1,631	30	40	25	36	1	5	19,836	33,308
NEW ENGLAND	-	4	8	45	-	1	-	3	-	-	1,457	315
Maine	-	-	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	182	9
New Hampshire	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	40
Vermont	-	1	1	8	-	-	-	1	-	-	45	14
Massachusetts	-	1	2	20	-	-	-	1	-	-	615	106
Rhode Island	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	5
Connecticut	-	2	4	5	-	1	-	1	-	-	562	141
MIDDLE ATLANTIC[1]	-	5	26	105	-	3	-	1	-	-	2,958	6,717
New York	-	4	17	76	-	2	-	1	-	-	1,581	2,614
New Jersey	-	1	2	10	-	1	-	-	-	-	1,377	1,088
Pennsylvania	---	-	[1]7	19	---	-	---	-	---	-	---	3,015
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	6	8	86	129	3	3	2	3	-	-	3,737	9,794
Ohio	1	2	16	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	333	2,955
Indiana	-	-	21	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	323	1,227
Illinois	1	3	10	28	1	2	-	1	-	-	289	2,130
Michigan	4	3	27	39	2	1	2	2	-	-	1,077	1,953
Wisconsin	-	-	12	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,715	1,529
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	1	6	67	81	-	4	1	2	-	-	1,404	977
Minnesota	-	1	3	14	-	1	-	-	-	-	337	67
Iowa	1	2	5	21	-	1	1	1	-	-	300	298
Missouri	-	1	18	20	-	1	-	-	-	-	617	235
North Dakota	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	78
South Dakota	-	-	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	111
Nebraska	-	2	24	8	-	1	-	1	-	-	5	131
Kansas	-	-	14	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57
SOUTH ATLANTIC	4	6	115	134	1	3	2	3	-	1	1,496	4,013
Delaware	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	63
Maryland	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	214
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	55
Virginia	-	1	13	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	173	1,379
West Virginia	-	2	4	10	-	1	-	1	-	-	133	622
North Carolina	1	-	15	27	-	-	1	-	-	-	128	356
South Carolina	-	-	23	11	-	-	-	-	-	1	341	581
Georgia	1	-	18	13	1	-	-	-	-	-	371	299
Florida	2	3	41	62	-	2	1	1	-	-	251	444
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	2	3	53	72	1	2	1	1	-	-	1,622	3,196
Kentucky	-	1	5	25	-	1	-	-	-	-	522	1,072
Tennessee	1	2	15	14	-	1	1	1	-	-	489	1,230
Alabama	-	-	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	583	727
Mississippi	1	-	21	30	1	-	-	-	-	-	28	167
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	29	32	220	393	19	15	10	11	-	4	2,039	4,319
Arkansas	5	1	15	13	3	-	2	1	-	-	3	461
Louisiana	1	5	40	71	-	5	1	-	-	1	82	31
Oklahoma	-	1	7	17	-	1	-	-	-	-	56	425
Texas	23	25	158	292	16	9	7	10	-	3	1,898	3,402
MOUNTAIN[1]	2	2	65	94	1	1	-	1	-	-	1,208	1,555
Montana	---	-	[1]3	6	---	-	---	-	---	-	---	353
Idaho	-	-	3	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	215	118
Wyoming	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Colorado	1	1	10	9	1	-	-	1	-	-	84	653
New Mexico	1	1	7	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	190	202
Arizona	-	-	21	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	355	183
Utah	-	-	15	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	253	34
Nevada	-	-	2	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	111	1
PACIFIC	14	19	200	578	5	8	9	11	1	-	3,915	2,422
Washington	-	1	2	24	-	1	-	-	-	-	1,006	533
Oregon	-	-	17	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	987	141
California	14	18	181	516	5	7	9	11	1	-	1,922	1,748
Alaska	-	2	2	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	63	157
Hawaii	-	2	2	47	-	2	-	-	-	-	18	32
Puerto Rico	-	1	4	15	-	1	-	-	-	-	86	27

[1]Data exclude reports from Pennsylvania and Montana for the current week.
[2]Includes cases not specified by type, category number 080.3.

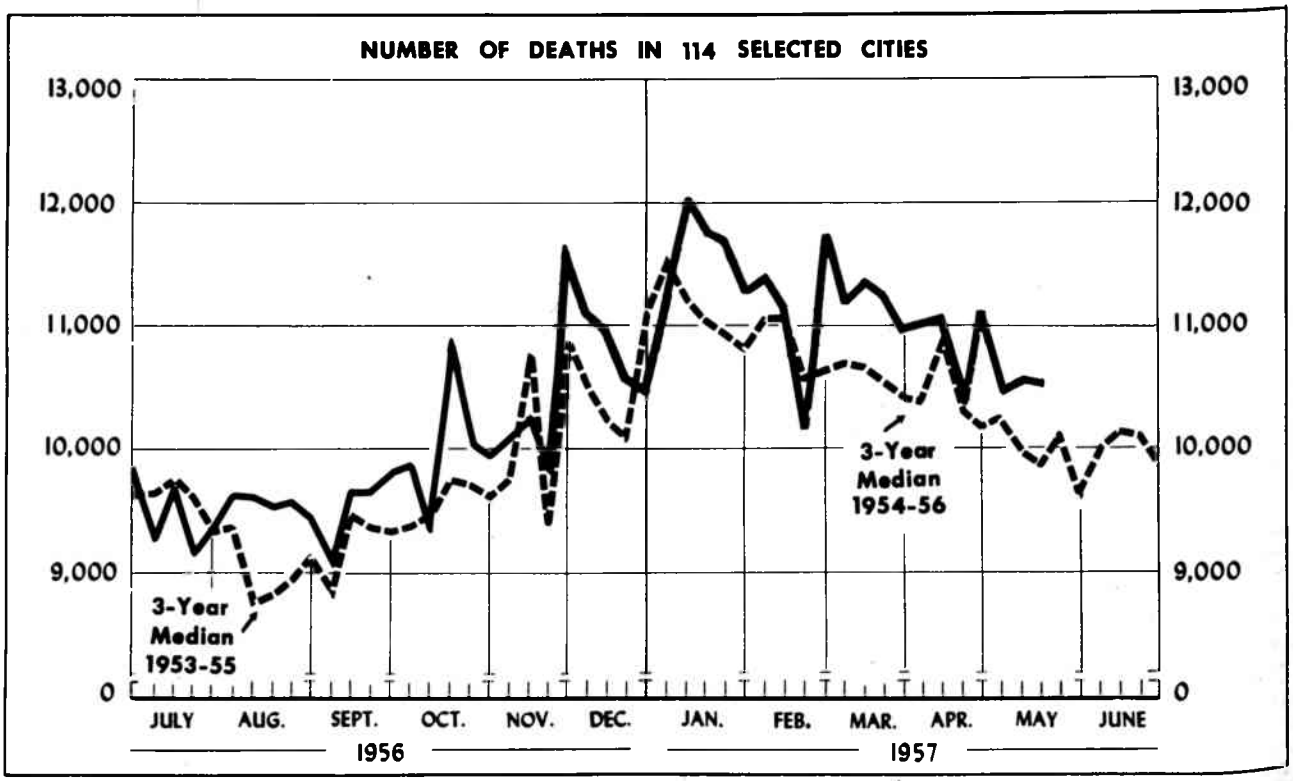
Table 2. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES, EACH DIVISION AND STATE, ALASKA, HAWAII, AND PUERTO RICO, FOR WEEKS ENDED MAY 19, 1956 AND MAY 18, 1957—Continued

(By place of occurrence. Numbers under diseases are category numbers of the Sixth Revision of the International Lists, 1948)

AREA	MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS 057		MENINGITIS, OTHER 340	PSITTACOSIS 096.2		TYPHOID FEVER 040				TYPHUS FEVER, ENDEMIC 101	RABIES IN ANIMALS	
						20th week		Cumulative first 20 weeks				
	1957	1956	1957	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1957	1956
CONT. UNITED STATES[1]	53	63	43	8	16	20	48	381	589	6	98	73
NEW ENGLAND	1	2	5	-	-	-	2	11	23	-	-	-
Maine	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	10	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Massachusetts	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	3	6	-	-	-
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-
Connecticut	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	5	-	-	-
MIDDLE ATLANTIC[1]	11	5	-	-	2	1	7	40	74	-	3	5
New York	7	2	-	-	1	1	2	17	23	-	3	2
New Jersey	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	13	3	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	---	1	---	---	1	---	5	[1]10	48	---	---	3
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	10	11	15	2	1	5	7	45	88	-	15	11
Ohio	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	20	21	-	9	3
Indiana	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	4	6
Illinois	3	5	7	1	1	1	1	5	11	-	-	1
Michigan	4	2	1	-	-	-	3	6	18	-	-	-
Wisconsin	2	2	-	1	-	2	2	4	28	-	2	1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	2	3	3	-	6	1	6	31	91	-	19	4
Minnesota	-	1	-	-	5	1	-	4	30	-	9	1
Iowa	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	7	28	-	6	-
Missouri	-	1	2	-	1	-	1	12	19	-	3	3
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-
South Dakota	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-
Nebraska	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	1	-
Kansas	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
SOUTH ATLANTIC	9	14	6	5	-	4	7	80	91	3	19	17
Delaware	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Maryland	-	2	1	4	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-
District of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	9	-	-	-
Virginia	-	4	1	-	-	-	1	13	10	-	7	4
West Virginia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	10	-	-	4
North Carolina	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	16	-	3	2
South Carolina	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	9	2	5	2
Georgia	5	1	3	1	-	2	-	14	18	1	2	2
Florida	1	7	-	-	-	2	3	21	14	-	2	1
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	7	6	5	-	6	4	9	62	64	1	15	14
Kentucky	2	-	2	-	-	1	1	20	13	-	8	1
Tennessee	1	-	3	-	6	2	5	25	35	-	1	-
Alabama	3	6	-	-	-	1	1	4	4	1	6	12
Mississippi	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	13	12	-	-	1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	1	16	9	-	-	3	6	70	99	2	20	15
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	18	-	2	-
Louisiana	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	13	19	-	5	2
Oklahoma	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	9	17	-	2	-
Texas	-	12	6	-	-	1	4	36	45	2	11	13
MOUNTAIN[1]	4	3	-	-	1	1	1	19	16	-	-	1
Montana	---	-	---	---	-	---	-	[1]1	-	---	---	-
Idaho	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	-
Colorado	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	4	4	-	-	-
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	-	-	-
Arizona	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	1
Utah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
PACIFIC	8	3	-	1	-	1	3	23	43	-	7	6
Washington	4	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	-	-
California	4	3	-	-	-	1	2	20	37	-	7	6
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	20	-	2	1

[1]Data exclude reports from Pennsylvania and Montana for the current week.

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



The chart shows the number of deaths reported for 114 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 DIVISIONS

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

AREA	20th week ended May 18, 1957	19th week ended May 11, 1957	20th week median 1954-56	Percent change, median to current week	CUMULATIVE NUMBER FIRST 20 WEEKS		
					1957	1956	Percent change
TOTAL: 110 REPORTING CITIES	10,249	10,258	9,618	+6.6	216,425	213,298	+1.5
New England (13 cities)	466	436	453	+2.9	9,697	9,393	+3.2
Middle Atlantic (20 cities)	3,043	3,167	2,944	+3.4	64,792	64,811	-0.0
East North Central (18 cities)	2,332	2,215	2,123	+9.8	47,194	46,972	+0.5
West North Central (9 cities)	697	793	738	-5.6	15,682	15,385	+1.9
South Atlantic (11 cities)	898	863	795	+13.0	18,839	18,326	+2.8
East South Central (8 cities)	474	487	463	+2.4	9,917	9,861	+0.6
West South Central (12 cities)	792	805	727	+8.9	17,931	16,819	+6.6
Mountain (7 cities)	254	216	226	+11.4	5,258	4,829	+8.9
Pacific (12 cities)	1,293	1,278	1,266	+2.1	27,115	26,902	+0.8

Table 4. DEATHS IN SELECTED CITIES

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

AREA	20th week ended May 18, 1957	19th week ended May 11, 1957	CUMULATIVE NUMBER FIRST 20 WEEKS	
			1957	1956
NEW ENGLAND				
Boston, Mass.	---	(275)	---	(4,939)
Bridgeport, Conn.	32	29	761	749
Cambridge, Mass.	35	25	640	634
Fall River, Mass.	24	25	562	593
Hartford, Conn.	46	47	1,036	977
Lowell, Mass.	34	25	567	512
Lynn, Mass.	19	21	442	434
New Bedford, Mass.	24	29	543	485
New Haven, Conn.	36	48	960	977
Providence, R. I.	60	66	1,303	1,279
Somerville, Mass.	18	19	292	341
Springfield, Mass.	57	28	895	866
Waterbury, Conn.	25	22	511	530
Worcester, Mass.	56	52	1,185	1,016
MIDDLE ATLANTIC				
Albany, N. Y.	46	50	1,031	1,033
Allentown, Pa.	40	29	781	772
Buffalo, N. Y.	135	190	2,986	2,889
Camden, N. J.	43	47	807	804
Elizabeth, N. J.	24	35	583	603
Erie, Pa.	33	36	706	694
Jersey City, N. J.	47	56	1,399	1,508
Newark, N. J.	95	110	2,195	2,025
New York City, N. Y.	1,575	1,573	32,682	32,605
Paterson, N. J.	42	43	821	747
Philadelphia, Pa.	460	506	10,051	10,189
Pittsburgh, Pa.	181	178	3,693	3,853
Reading, Pa.	27	18	474	471
Rochester, N. Y.	93	86	1,931	1,961
Schenectady, N. Y.	19	22	455	469
Scranton, Pa.	34	25	780	712
Syracuse, N. Y.	58	65	1,183	1,235
Trenton, N. J.	48	30	924	940
Utica, N. Y.	20	35	680	654
Yonkers, N. Y.	23	33	630	647
EAST NORTH CENTRAL				
Akron, Ohio	62	46	1,092	1,087
Canton, Ohio	35	31	642	591
Chicago, Ill.	745	762	15,367	15,365
Cincinnati, Ohio	133	141	3,164	3,226
Cleveland, Ohio	183	209	4,281	4,257
Columbus, Ohio	125	122	2,309	2,252
Dayton, Ohio	74	72	1,518	1,352
Detroit, Mich.	341	237	6,559	6,620
Evansville, Ind.	32	28	651	727
Flint, Mich.	44	42	770	780
Fort Wayne, Ind.	30	50	723	742
Gary, Ind.	---	(42)	---	(586)
Grand Rapids, Mich.	46	53	837	878
Indianapolis, Ind.	138	97	2,462	2,410
Milwaukee, Wis.	138	124	2,654	2,520
Peoria, Ill.	30	30	593	568
South Bend, Ind.	32	22	499	498
Toledo, Ohio	82	101	1,904	1,956
Youngstown, Ohio	62	48	1,169	1,143
WEST NORTH CENTRAL				
Des Moines, Iowa	42	49	1,058	1,041
Duluth, Minn.	18	32	519	543
Kansas City, Kans.	21	27	620	625
Kansas City, Mo.	97	94	2,367	2,211
Minneapolis, Minn.	126	128	2,525	2,492
Omaha, Nebr.	63	75	1,424	1,325
WEST NORTH CENTRAL—Con.				
St. Louis, Mo.	204	265	4,851	4,979
St. Paul, Minn.	76	83	1,405	1,340
Wichita, Kans.	50	40	913	829
SOUTH ATLANTIC				
Atlanta, Ga.	111	90	2,274	2,271
Baltimore, Md.	256	217	4,952	4,729
Charlotte, N. C.	23	26	698	642
Jacksonville, Fla.	61	43	1,118	1,088
Miami, Fla.	43	59	1,010	1,071
Norfolk, Va.	23	56	748	672
Richmond, Va.	78	71	1,542	1,441
Savannah, Ga.	32	18	592	590
Tampa, Fla.	54	64	1,351	1,259
Washington, D. C.	173	177	3,807	3,837
Wilmington, Del.	44	42	747	726
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL				
Birmingham, Ala.	72	90	1,579	1,589
Chattanooga, Tenn.	42	45	967	863
Knoxville, Tenn.	20	25	613	735
Louisville, Ky.	119	122	2,212	2,234
Memphis, Tenn.	85	102	2,172	2,064
Mobile, Ala.	41	27	704	674
Montgomery, Ala.	33	19	451	594
Nashville, Tenn.	62	57	1,219	1,108
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL				
Austin, Tex.	25	22	610	602
Baton Rouge, La.	28	28	553	452
Corpus Christi, Tex.	---	(33)	---	(377)
Dallas, Tex.	105	113	2,255	2,111
El Paso, Tex.	24	23	586	547
Fort Worth, Tex.	58	68	1,243	1,184
Houston, Tex.	134	152	3,028	2,726
Little Rock, Ark.	35	38	1,064	968
New Orleans, La.	153	125	3,439	3,361
Oklahoma City, Okla.	45	61	1,234	1,281
San Antonio, Tex.	90	79	1,924	1,737
Shreveport, La.	55	58	992	933
Tulsa, Okla.	40	38	1,003	917
MOUNTAIN				
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	28	28	521	459
Colorado Springs, Colo.	11	9	281	274
Denver, Colo.	109	80	2,297	2,234
Ogden, Utah	---	(5)	---	(260)
Phoenix, Ariz.	23	23	595	554
Pueblo, Colo.	13	12	257	246
Salt Lake City, Utah	49	44	887	949
Tucson, Ariz.	21	20	420	113
PACIFIC				
Berkeley, Calif.	32	19	401	374
Long Beach, Calif.	49	36	1,120	1,082
Los Angeles, Calif.	436	443	9,808	9,955
Oakland, Calif.	125	90	1,986	1,916
Pasadena, Calif.	35	36	736	741
Portland, Oreg.	87	99	1,934	1,954
Sacramento, Calif.	55	51	1,050	1,005
San Diego, Calif.	59	88	1,659	1,535
San Francisco, Calif.	188	163	3,936	4,055
Seattle, Wash.	138	149	2,724	2,573
Spokane, Wash.	44	60	953	956
Tacoma, Wash.	45	42	808	756
Honolulu, Hawaii	(38)	(44)	(794)	(724)

Symbols.—parentheses [( )] : data not included in table 3; 3 dashes [---] : data not available.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL REPORTS—Continued

bama, where psittacosis virus was isolated from 3 of the birds. The source of the birds was an aviary in Illinois.

Salmonellosis

The Los Angeles County Health Department has given additional information on 4 outbreaks of salmonellosis following banquets held in a club. Two were in December 1956 and 2 were in February 1957. Previous accounts of 3 of these outbreaks were reported in the Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report for the weeks ended February 23 and March 30, 1957. Salmonella typhimurium was isolated from stool specimens from 38 of 114 known cases, and also from 4 food handlers. Most of the food handlers were volunteers from families of club members. There were 3 full-time and 2 part-time paid employees of the club. Although all 3 full-time employees had positive stools, only 2 worked at all 4 banquets. Another food handler, a volunteer worker, also had a positive stool but did not work at all banquets. In addition to the 4 workers having positive stools, 5 of the volunteer food handlers gave a history of enteric illness but stool and urine samples collected from each in January and February were negative. The 2 workers with positive stools who did not work at all banquets were believed to be victims of a previous banquet. It was assumed that the 2 who were associated with all 4 episodes were convalescent carriers following asymptomatic cases from an unidentified source. Infected food handlers were removed from the kitchen until they were clear of organisms and no cases are known to have occurred after their removal.

Salmonellosis in dogs

Dr. C. T. Caraway, Louisiana State Department of Health, has reported on an investigation of an outbreak of salmonellosis among sentry dogs at a military installation. Stool specimens from 18 of 24 dogs kept at this station were positive. The 6 with negative cultures were recently acquired. Twelve different serotypes of salmonella organisms were isolated including: montevideo, paratyphi B, newington, anatum, derby, give, minnesota, tennessee, infantis, bareilly, oranienburg, and meleagridis. The outbreak began in December 1956, but most of the animals became ill with bloody diarrhea in January. Specimens were not obtained until February and March. The dogs were kept in individual runs and were fed and watered in individual pans by their handlers. Stool specimens from handlers were negative. It was assumed that infection was introduced in the dog food because of the multiplicity of types of salmonella found in the dogs.

Gastro-enteritis

Dr. W. M. Talbert, Regional Health Officer, Illinois Department of Public Health, has given additional information on the outbreak of gastro-enteritis following a church sponsored food sale. The original report given in the Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report for the week ended May 11, stated that 7 persons became ill after eating ham sandwiches. Thirty-two persons are known to have become ill after eating lunch at the sale. There may have been more cases in persons who patronized the sale. Seven persons were hospitalized and stool specimens collected from 3 of these were negative for pathogens.

The Illinois Department of Public Health has reported 5 cases (1 death) of gastro-enteritis in a private family. An investigation was made after a local physician reported a death from food poisoning. It revealed that a 4-pound canned ham had been purchased from a local market one Friday. Although the label stated "keep refrigerated" it was left at room temperature until Sunday when it was opened, sliced, and some of the meat eaten. It was not refrigerated for several more hours, and the person who died ate again of the ham. No stool specimens were submitted for laboratory tests and bacteriologic examination of the empty can and of a soiled (with ham) dish were found to be negative for pathogens.

QUARANTINE MEASURES

Immunization Information for International Travel

No changes reported.

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, and rabies in man are not shown in table 2, but a footnote to table 1 shows the States reporting on these diseases. In addition, when diseases of rare occurrence (cholera, dengue, plague, louse-borne relapsing fever, smallpox, louse-borne epidemic typhus, and yellow fever) are reported, this will be noted at the end of table 1.