CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL

Morbidity and Mortality

Vol. 24, No. 17

WEEKLY REPORT

For Week Ending April 26, 1975

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

DATE OF RELEASE: MAY 2, 1975 – ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30333

CURRENT TRENDS

MEASLES – United States, 1975

A total of 8,866 cases of measles were reported nationwide in the first 16 weeks of 1975, a 10.8% decrease from the 9,938 cases reported for the comparable period in 1974 (Figure 1). Several states and territories have reported major decreases or small numbers of cases this year. Alaska, Arkansas, District of Columbia, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Montana, North Carolina, Utah, and Wyoming have reported no cases of measles. In addition, Alabama, Delaware, Georgia, Guam, Idaho, Maine, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, and the Virgin Islands have reported fewer than 10 cases this year. The Middle Atlantic Region (New York State, New York City, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania) reported a decrease of 87.7% from the same period in 1974.

Large numbers of cases have been reported this year from 3 regions: East North Central (2,846), West North Central (2,589), and Pacific (1,934). In the West North Central

CONTENTS

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

DISEASE	17th WEEK ENDING		MEDIAN 1970-1974	CUMULATIVE, FIRST 17 WEEKS		MEDIAN 1970-1974
	April 26, 1975	April 27, 1974		1975	1974	
Aseptic meningitis	37	45	34	605	570	570
Brucellosis	1	8	6	49	45	42
Chickenpox	5,306	3,405	– – –	70,998	63,275	– – –
Diphtheria	9	14	2	156	89	67
Encephalitis, Primary	15	20	23	218	283	325
Encephalitis, Post-Infectious	9	7	7	88	69	91
Hepatitis, Viral, Type B	198	173	173	3,571	2,945	2,814
Hepatitis, Viral, Type A	659	898	1,083	11,779	14,493	18,500
Hepatitis, Viral, Type unspecified	153	212		2,556	2,842	
Malaria	1	4	14	85	51	448
Measles (rubeola)	1,132	880	1,229	10,002	10,818	15,345
Meningococcal infections, total	25	28	34	573	574	582
Civilian	25	24	34	557	557	567
Military	–	4	1	16	17	26
Mumps	1,891	1,368	2,341	27,182	27,843	36,320
Pertussis	32	15	– – –	378	418	– – –
Rubella (German measles)	683	436	1,582	7,298	5,375	16,038
Tetanus	1	–	1	21	15	24
Tuberculosis	638	774	– – –	10,078	9,634	– – –
Tularemia	3	3	–	20	31	31
Typhoid fever	2	7	7	76	104	82
Typhus, tick-borne (Rky. Mt. spotted fever)	4	7	3	21	27	16
Venereal Diseases:						
Gonorrhea, Civilian	19,554	16,756	– – –	303,126	275,768	– – –
Gonorrhea, Military	439	573	– – –	9,416	9,052	– – –
Syphilis, primary and secondary, Civilian	501	487	– – –	8,578	8,002	– – –
Syphilis, primary and secondary, Military	3	9	– – –	112	148	– – –
Rabies in animals	67	72	94	690	965	1,180

TABLE II. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OF LOW FREQUENCY

	Cum.		Cum.
Anthrax:	–	Poliomyelitis, total:	2
Botulism:	9	Paralytic:	1
Congenital rubella syndrome: Utah 1	7	Psittacosis:	12
Leprosy: Calif. 2, Tex. 2	74	Rabies in man:	1
Leptospirosis:	12	Trichinosis: N.Y. Ups. 1	36
Plague:	1	Typhus, murine:	6

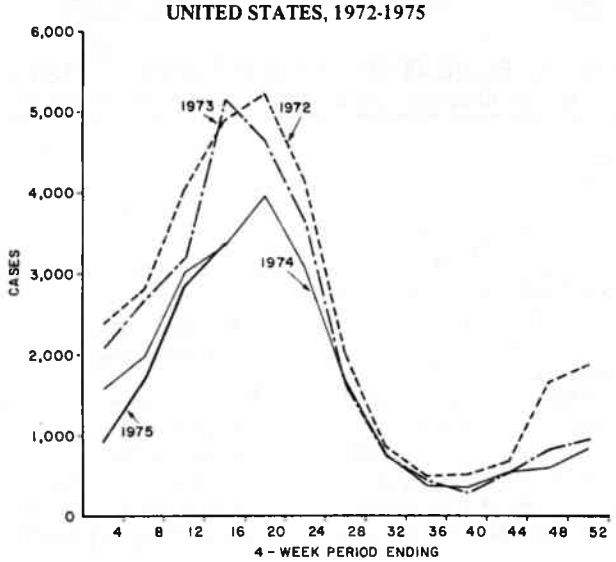
MEASLES – Continued

Region, measles increased by 750% compared with the same time period in 1974, while in the Pacific Region, reported measles increased by 386% in the same period. These 3 regions have reported 83.1% of all measles cases this year, with 32.1% of all measles cases being reported from the East North Central Region.

These data emphasize the yearly variability in measles reported from states and regions.

(Reported by Immunization Division, Bureau of State Services, CDC.)

Figure 1
REPORTED CASES OF MEASLES, BY 4-WEEK PERIODS, UNITED STATES, 1972-1975



EPIDEMIOLOGIC NOTES AND REPORTS

LEAD POISONING – Virginia

In November 1974, a 49-year-old man was admitted to a Norfolk hospital with abdominal cramps, nausea, constipation, muscle weakness, and weight loss. Blood was submitted to the Norfolk Health Department Laboratory, and a diagnosis of acute lead poisoning was made.

Investigation revealed that the man was one of several workers employed by a steel contractor as burners. Working at a local naval installation, these men used gas torches to dismantle the steel framework of building ways (permanent scaffolds) that were covered with several layers of paint, mostly predating World War II.

Blood samples were obtained from 14 currently employed burners, and interviews were completed with 12 of the 14. Interview and blood samples were also obtained from 3 non-burner employees and 9 employees of the Norfolk Health Department. Attempts were made to contact former employees, and blood specimens were obtained from 8. The cases (burners) had a much higher mean blood lead level (89.8 μg/100 ml blood) than both the controls [23.5 μg/100 ml ($p<.0005$)] and the previous employees [47.5 μg/100 ml ($p<.005$)]and had a 4-fold greater number of symptoms noted than controls ($p<.0005$). The frequency of symptoms noted by the burners is shown in Table 1. No significant correlation between blood lead levels and number of symptoms could be demonstrated. Burners with more than 5 weeks of exposure had greater blood lead levels than those burners with less than 5 weeks of exposure. This relationship, however, is not statistically significant.

Table 1
Frequency of Symptoms Noted by Burners, Norfolk, Virginia, 1974

Symptom	Number Reporting	Percent Reporting
Muscle Weakness	9	75
Abdominal Cramps	8	67
Nausea	8	67
Headache	7	58
Constipation	5	42
Dizziness	5	42
Weight Loss	5	42
Insomnia	2	17
Vomiting	1	8

Paint samples, which were taken from 2 different areas at the demolition site, showed elemental lead contents of 3.2% and 8.2% by weight. Filter elements from respirator masks used by the burners were also tested for lead content. The exterior layer of used triple-layer filters showed an average lead content of 0.782% by weight. The interior layer contained 0.674%. This compares to a content of 0.001%-0.002% for both interior and exterior layers in an unused filter. The laboratory was not able to test the charcoal center for lead content.

Continued on page 155

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES FOR WEEKS ENDING APRIL 26, 1975 AND APRIL 27, 1974 (17th WEEK)

AREA	ASEPTIC MENINGITIS	BRUCELLOSIS	CHICKENPOX	DIPHTHERIA		ENCEPHALITIS			HEPATITIS, VIRAL			MALARIA	
						Primary: Arthropod-borne and Unspecified		Post Infectious	Type B	Type A	Type Unspecified		
	1975	1975	1975	1975	Cum. 1975	1975	1974	1975	1975	1975	1975	1975	Cum. 1975
UNITED STATES	37	1	5,306	9	156	15	20	9	198	659	153	1	85
NEW ENGLAND	1	–	471	–	–	–	–	–	2	21	11	–	4
Maine *	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
New Hampshire	–	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–
Vermont	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Massachusetts	–	–	147	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	11	–	2
Rhode Island	1	–	139	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Connecticut	–	–	139	–	–	–	–	–	1	6	–	–	1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	5	–	407	–	–	3	4	–	40	78	35	–	11
Upstate New York	2	–	205	–	–	–	–	–	4	22	–	–	3
New York City	1	–	200	–	–	1	3	–	22	26	–	–	4
New Jersey	–	–	NN	–	–	–	–	–	5	15	33	–	3
Pennsylvania	2	–	2	–	–	2	1	–	9	15	2	–	1
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	3	–	1,880	–	2	3	5	1	29	113	6	–	1
Ohio	–	–	308	–	–	1	1	1	4	22	–	–	–
Indiana	–	–	158	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	–
Illinois	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	9	37	2	–	1
Michigan	2	–	762	–	1	2	2	–	11	30	4	–	–
Wisconsin	–	–	652	–	–	–	1	–	5	13	–	–	–
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	–	–	945	–	–	–	4	–	21	39	8	–	3
Minnesota	–	–	31	–	–	–	–	–	15	22	–	–	1
Iowa	–	–	305	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Missouri *	–	–	263	–	–	–	–	–	4	5	7	–	2
North Dakota	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
South Dakota	–	–	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nebraska	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kansas	–	–	300	–	–	–	–	–	2	12	–	–	–
SOUTH ATLANTIC	10	–	643	–	–	2	1	1	30	119	20	–	11
Delaware	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–
Maryland	1	–	102	–	–	–	–	–	3	12	1	–	1
District of Columbia	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	4	3	1	–	–
Virginia	–	–	46	–	–	1	–	–	5	6	4	–	4
West Virginia	–	–	221	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
North Carolina *	2	–	NN	–	–	–	–	–	4	13	–	–	3
South Carolina	2	–	8	–	–	–	1	–	–	5	4	–	–
Georgia	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	–	–	–
Florida	5	–	241	–	–	1	–	1	13	56	10	–	2
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	2	–	177	–	–	–	–	3	13	57	1	–	8
Kentucky *	–	–	76	–	–	–	–	1	2	9	–	–	4
Tennessee	1	–	NN	–	–	–	–	2	9	25	–	–	–
Alabama *	1	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	1	–	3
Mississippi	–	–	83	–	–	–	–	–	2	8	–	–	1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	8	1	365	–	1	1	2	2	8	73	18	–	9
Arkansas	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	1
Louisiana *	6	–	NN	–	–	1	2	1	6	6	1	–	–
Oklahoma	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	–	1
Texas *	1	1	347	–	1	–	–	1	2	52	15	–	7
MOUNTAIN	–	–	101	–	14	1	1	–	14	45	18	–	10
Montana	–	–	15	–	–	–	1	–	2	3	–	–	–
Idaho	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	–
Wyoming	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Colorado	–	–	51	–	–	–	–	–	4	8	5	–	8
New Mexico	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	1	9	4	–	–
Arizona	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	2	9	–	–	2
Utah	–	–	27	–	–	–	–	–	5	8	8	–	–
Nevada	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
PACIFIC	8	–	317	9	139	5	3	2	41	114	36	1	28
Washington	1	–	217	9	136	–	–	–	3	9	7	–	2
Oregon	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	7	16	3	–	–
California *	7	–	–	–	2	5	3	2	30	84	26	–	24
Alaska	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hawaii	–	–	97	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	–	1	2
Guam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Puerto Rico	–	–	44	–	–	2	–	–	–	11	–	–	1
Virgin Islands	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

*Delayed reports: Chickenpox: Me. 37, Mo. 420, Ala. 63, Texas 355, Calif. 53
Encephalitis, primary: Texas 1
Hepatitis B: Ky. 1, La. delete 1, Texas 18
Hepatitis A: N.C. delete 1, Ky. delete 1, Texas 43
Hepatitis unspecified: Texas 2
Malaria: Texas 2

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES FOR WEEKS ENDING APRIL 26, 1975 AND APRIL 27, 1974 (17th WEEK) – Continued

AREA	MEASLES (Rubeola)			MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS, TOTAL			MUMPS		PERTUSSIS	RUBELLA		TETANUS
	1975	Cumulative		1975	Cumulative		1975	Cum. 1975	1975	1975	Cum. 1975	Cum. 1975
		1975	1974		1975	1974						
UNITED STATES	1,132	10,002	10,818	25	573	574	1,891	27,182	32	683	7,298	21
NEW ENGLAND	21	97	531	–	32	34	21	959	–	115	1,207	–
Maine *	–	5	25	–	4	1	–	51	–	–	18	–
New Hampshire	1	19	205	–	1	7	1	58	–	4	244	–
Vermont	10	11	37	–	–	1	–	5	–	–	24	–
Massachusetts *	5	31	157	–	9	9	2	120	–	80	662	–
Rhode Island	–	1	57	–	3	6	10	396	–	–	13	–
Connecticut	5	30	50	–	15	10	8	329	–	31	246	–
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	88	553	4,213	8	48	71	81	1,273	2	46	802	2
Upstate New York	18	152	81	5	18	31	27	549	1	2	70	–
New York City	3	67	229	1	9	12	36	279	1	5	77	1
New Jersey	34	193	3,462	–	4	23	10	213	–	29	513	1
Pennsylvania	33	141	441	2	17	5	8	232	–	10	142	–
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	207	3,054	4,221	2	89	66	911	11,774	10	178	1,668	–
Ohio	4	58	1,842	1	17	20	146	1,105	1	61	135	–
Indiana	38	238	127	–	4	7	110	1,345	–	44	258	–
Illinois	70	650	808	–	17	9	88	1,213	4	–	145	–
Michigan	74	1,601	1,203	1	42	19	327	5,469	3	38	802	–
Wisconsin *	21	507	241	–	9	11	240	2,642	2	35	328	–
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	366	2,955	354	–	32	42	138	2,153	1	99	738	1
Minnesota	–	–	76	–	6	15	–	29	–	2	18	–
Iowa	–	272	8	–	5	8	52	593	–	–	9	–
Missouri *	5	133	115	–	17	10	38	636	1	14	330	1
North Dakota	95	589	24	–	–	1	6	315	–	2	47	–
South Dakota	50	261	23	–	–	2	–	4	–	1	3	–
Nebraska	11	241	2	–	1	1	4	18	–	–	6	–
Kansas	205	1,459	106	–	3	5	38	558	–	80	325	–
SOUTH ATLANTIC	15	126	324	8	116	112	119	1,770	6	71	461	8
Delaware	2	4	5	1	4	3	–	5	–	1	9	–
Maryland	–	–	21	3	10	13	7	51	–	–	1	–
District of Columbia	–	–	2	–	4	–	1	38	–	–	–	–
Virginia	1	12	12	1	12	17	29	394	1	2	25	–
West Virginia	12	89	86	–	4	4	27	724	–	53	133	–
North Carolina	–	–	2	1	23	25	3	47	1	5	11	3
South Carolina	–	1	31	–	13	11	2	27	–	–	232	2
Georgia	–	1	1	–	8	5	–	2	–	–	–	–
Florida	–	19	164	2	38	34	50	482	4	10	50	3
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	44	160	67	5	84	60	211	2,330	5	56	612	1
Kentucky	6	66	52	2	35	27	27	895	–	8	149	1
Tennessee	36	87	1	2	30	28	126	1,092	–	47	444	–
Alabama	2	3	2	1	11	5	3	218	3	1	13	–
Mississippi	–	4	12	–	8	–	55	125	2	–	6	–
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	2	111	106	–	91	111	112	2,384	2	28	445	5
Arkansas	–	–	4	–	5	8	1	22	–	–	–	–
Louisiana *	–	–	1	–	18	20	8	245	–	4	174	2
Oklahoma	–	18	13	–	8	12	–	80	1	1	66	1
Texas *	2	93	82	–	60	71	103	2,037	1	23	205	2
MOUNTAIN	97	720	448	1	18	13	92	393	–	35	319	–
Montana	6	6	214	–	3	1	1	5	–	2	206	–
Idaho	–	4	47	–	2	1	–	5	–	15	23	–
Wyoming	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colorado	80	679	25	1	7	2	75	255	–	16	67	–
New Mexico	–	2	40	–	3	2	1	16	–	–	9	–
Arizona	2	14	10	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	2	–
Utah	2	2	–	–	2	1	13	59	–	2	9	–
Nevada	7	13	12	–	–	1	2	53	–	–	3	–
PACIFIC	292	2,226	554	1	63	65	206	4,146	6	55	1,046	4
Washington	14	70	39	–	10	7	61	2,228	–	4	170	–
Oregon	1	91	–	–	–	8	25	285	–	17	88	–
California	273	2,022	468	1	52	45	118	1,588	6	33	781	4
Alaska	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	34	–	–	–	–
Hawaii	4	43	47	–	1	3	–	11	–	1	7	–
Guam	–	5	5	–	1	1	–	14	–	–	1	–
Puerto Rico	49	308	297	–	1	1	28	371	–	–	14	9
Virgin Islands	–	4	16	–	–	–	3	98	–	–	2	–

*Delayed reports: Measles: Mass. delete 3, Wisc. 1, Texas 6
Meningococcal infections: Mo. 1, Texas 1
Mumps: Me. 1, Mo. 60, La. delete 1, Texas 108
Pertussis: Mo. delete 2, Texas 1
Rubella: Me. 1, Mo. 8, Texas 20

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES FOR WEEKS ENDING APRIL 26, 1975 AND APRIL 27, 1974 (17th WEEK) – Continued

AREA	TUBERCULOSIS		TULAREMIA	TYPHOID FEVER		TYPHUS-FEVER TICK-BORNE (Rky. Mt. spotted fever)		VENEREAL DISEASES (Civilian Cases Only)						RABIES IN ANIMALS
								GONORRHEA			SYPHILIS (Pri. & Sec.)			
	1975	Cum. 1975	Cum. 1975	1975	Cum. 1975	1975	Cum. 1975	1975	Cumulative 1975	Cumulative 1974	1975	Cumulative 1975	Cumulative 1974	Cum. 1975
UNITED STATES	638	10,078	20	2	76	4	21	19,554	303,126	275,768	501	8,578	8,002	690
NEW ENGLAND	17	362	–	–	8	–	–	411	8,313	6,968	19	312	297	16
Maine	–	24	–	–	–	–	–	26	513	518	–	6	11	15
New Hampshire	1	15	–	–	–	–	–	13	256	201	–	10	5	–
Vermont	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	10	178	198	–	4	1	–
Massachusetts	8	191	–	–	4	–	–	135	3,918	3,283	11	203	213	–
Rhode Island	4	46	–	–	–	–	–	49	625	566	–	4	5	–
Connecticut	3	80	–	–	4	–	–	178	2,823	2,202	8	85	62	1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	127	1,786	2	–	14	1	1	2,172	36,472	33,992	76	1,542	1,732	16
Upstate New York	20	254	1	–	3	1	1	549	6,531	6,363	3	148	174	14
New York City	56	768	–	–	5	–	–	711	16,434	14,423	45	910	988	–
New Jersey	12	326	1	–	2	–	–	232	4,534	4,977	19	251	285	–
Pennsylvania	39	438	–	–	4	–	–	680	8,973	8,229	9	233	285	2
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	67	1,452	–	–	8	–	1	3,064	49,387	43,803	31	690	667	22
Ohio *	24	437	–	–	1	–	1	893	12,830	11,939	12	148	88	4
Indiana	1	190	–	–	–	–	–	55	4,153	3,973	–	43	61	–
Illinois	14	373	–	–	6	–	–	1,458	17,476	13,772	9	343	347	4
Michigan	28	422	–	–	1	–	–	438	9,972	10,299	7	118	137	1
Wisconsin	–	30	–	–	–	–	–	220	4,956	3,820	3	38	34	13
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	31	372	6	1	4	–	–	1,145	14,824	14,083	16	194	188	150
Minnesota	2	49	–	–	1	–	–	193	3,136	3,065	6	27	21	47
Iowa	10	39	1	–	–	–	–	480	2,017	1,990	–	9	14	29
Missouri	13	196	3	1	3	–	–	219	5,290	4,552	5	114	124	14
North Dakota	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	14	223	230	–	3	2	41
South Dakota	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	46	605	625	–	3	1	–
Nebraska	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	55	1,239	1,142	–	4	3	2
Kansas	4	56	2	–	–	–	–	138	2,314	2,479	5	34	23	17
SOUTH ATLANTIC	129	2,300	5	–	5	1	11	4,695	74,825	69,142	179	2,714	2,522	113
Delaware	3	51	–	–	–	–	–	54	1,068	1,001	–	28	25	–
Maryland	25	375	–	–	–	–	–	446	8,349	6,438	15	210	265	–
District of Columbia	6	123	–	–	–	–	–	262	4,577	6,631	13	210	217	–
Virginia	11	267	2	–	2	1	3	531	7,628	6,256	8	212	290	64
West Virginia	10	92	–	–	–	–	–	66	941	797	–	9	8	2
North Carolina *	15	354	–	–	2	–	8	675	10,88	9,326	7	344	284	1
South Carolina	9	132	2	–	1	–	–	520	7,023	7,219	15	200	215	3
Georgia	18	327	1	–	–	–	–	611	13,306	12,607	19	379	392	35
Florida	32	579	–	–	–	–	–	1,530	21,052	18,867	102	1,122	826	8
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	62	862	3	–	5	–	2	1,923	25,032	23,574	34	401	409	78
Kentucky *	8	150	1	–	4	–	1	157	3,141	2,906	1	59	93	59
Tennessee	29	335	2	–	–	–	–	726	9,988	9,235	8	141	159	9
Alabama	22	265	–	–	–	–	1	726	6,897	6,607	22	115	78	10
Mississippi	3	112	–	–	1	–	–	314	5,006	4,826	3	86	79	–
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	67	1,150	3	–	2	2	6	2,317	38,363	36,436	44	762	725	189
Arkansas	8	159	3	–	–	–	2	208	4,102	3,926	–	22	38	19
Louisiana *	10	169	–	–	–	–	–	434	7,243	7,842	12	183	214	3
Oklahoma	9	110	–	–	–	2	4	255	3,528	2,867	2	35	49	47
Texas *	40	712	–	–	2	–	–	1,420	23,490	21,801	30	522	424	120
MOUNTAIN	58	273	1	–	3	–	–	868	11,860	10,014	5	210	188	42
Montana	3	9	–	–	–	–	–	33	663	582	–	3	–	24
Idaho	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	39	626	605	1	5	1	–
Wyoming	1	7	1	–	1	–	–	32	293	234	–	2	2	4
Colorado	48	48	–	–	–	–	–	193	3,102	2,810	–	45	42	–
New Mexico	1	42	–	–	1	–	–	160	2,069	1,382	–	54	33	10
Arizona	5	127	–	–	1	–	–	269	3,176	2,761	4	76	78	4
Utah	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	46	707	510	–	4	5	–
Nevada	–	25	–	–	–	–	–	96	1,224	1,130	–	21	27	–
PACIFIC	80	1,521	–	1	27	–	–	2,959	44,050	37,756	97	1,753	1,274	64
Washington	9	117	–	–	3	–	–	276	4,081	3,656	–	69	43	–
Oregon	1	59	–	–	–	–	–	226	3,513	3,286	3	38	28	–
California	57	1,173	–	1	24	–	–	2,346	34,578	29,288	94	1,629	1,189	61
Alaska	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	95	1,162	801	–	1	–	3
Hawaii	13	161	–	–	–	–	–	16	716	725	–	16	14	–
Guam	–	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	128	---	–	2	---	–
Puerto Rico	9	172	–	–	–	–	–	63	1,017	1,052	12	247	307	22
Virgin Islands	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	52	247	–	11	21	–

*Delayed reports: Tuberculosis: Ohio delete 4, N.C. delete 3, Ky. delete 3, Texas 72; (1974) Ohio delete 1
Gonorrhea: La. delete 7, Texas 1242 civil., 107 Mil.
Syphilis: Texas 24 civil, 3 Mil.
Rabies: Ky. 2, Texas 16

Week No. 17

TABLE IV. DEATHS IN 121 UNITED STATES CITIES FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 26, 1975

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

Area	All Causes					Pneumonia and Influenza All Ages
	All Ages	65 years and over	45-64 years	25-44 years	Under 1 year	
NEW ENGLAND	628	415	148	23	22	35
Boston, Mass.	193	121	42	11	10	11
Bridgeport, Conn.	33	22	8	–	2	3
Cambridge, Mass.	19	14	4	–	1	4
Fall River, Mass.	18	15	3	–	–	1
Hartford, Conn.	45	29	11	3	1	2
Lowell, Mass.	32	23	7	1	–	1
Lynn, Mass.	18	15	3	–	–	–
New Bedford, Mass.	20	10	7	1	2	2
New Haven, Conn.	46	30	12	2	1	1
Providence, R. I.	55	35	18	1	1	5
Somerville, Mass.	8	7	–	–	–	–
Springfield, Mass.	55	32	16	2	2	2
Waterbury, Conn.	34	31	2	–	–	2
Worcester, Mass.	52	31	15	2	2	1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	2,777	1,693	717	170	116	136
Albany, N. Y.	44	25	12	2	4	1
Allentown, Pa.	19	14	2	1	1	–
Buffalo, N. Y.	135	86	35	6	6	8
Camden, N. J.	35	17	11	4	3	3
Elizabeth, N. J.	27	15	9	1	1	–
Erie, Pa.	25	15	7	2	–	4
Jersey City, N. J.	43	29	7	2	3	2
Newark, N. J.	74	31	19	11	8	5
New York City, N. Y. †	1,353	824	332	103	59	72
Paterson, N. J.	35	24	6	2	1	–
Philadelphia, Pa.	398	226	125	24	12	6
Pittsburgh, Pa.	204	122	59	7	9	15
Reading, Pa.	31	22	9	–	–	1
Rochester, N. Y.	117	77	29	4	4	7
Schenectady, N. Y.	19	14	1	1	–	1
Scranton, Pa.	39	27	11	–	1	2
Syracuse, N. Y.	76	50	19	–	3	4
Trenton, N. J.	39	26	11	–	1	1
Utica, N. Y.	26	18	8	–	–	1
Yonkers, N. Y.	38	31	5	–	–	3
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	2,308	1,332	616	149	112	69
Akron, Ohio	61	43	12	4	1	–
Canton, Ohio	46	29	11	3	1	–
Chicago, Ill.	570	323	151	39	30	11
Cincinnati, Ohio	158	89	49	10	5	3
Cleveland, Ohio	167	89	47	14	13	5
Columbus, Ohio	134	58	51	10	10	6
Dayton, Ohio	108	60	37	3	2	3
Detroit, Mich.	285	146	68	29	22	7
Evansville, Ind.	35	24	7	2	2	1
Fort Wayne, Ind.	61	42	8	3	4	3
Gary, Ind.	22	14	3	1	2	3
Grand Rapids, Mich.	66	41	15	2	4	5
Indianapolis, Ind.	145	85	42	8	3	6
Madison, Wis.	24	14	5	1	2	4
Milwaukee, Wis.	138	89	35	4	4	5
Peoria, Ill.	31	21	8	1	1	–
Rockford, Ill.	45	31	10	1	2	6
South Bend, Ind.	30	20	6	2	2	1
Toledo, Ohio	117	76	30	9	1	–
Youngstown, Ohio	65	38	21	3	1	–
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	753	482	175	40	16	41
Des Moines, Iowa	64	45	12	3	1	5
Duluth, Minn.	29	23	4	–	1	5
Kansas City, Kans.	38	19	15	1	–	2
Kansas City, Mo.	116	75	24	7	1	5
Lincoln, Nebr.	34	26	5	–	1	2
Minneapolis, Minn.	83	46	21	5	4	8
Omaha, Nebr.	73	41	17	7	4	4
St. Louis, Mo.	181	109	48	15	1	4
St. Paul, Minn.	70	51	14	2	2	–
Wichita, Kans.	65	47	15	–	1	6
SOUTH ATLANTIC	1,167	623	342	104	49	48
Atlanta, Ga.	106	47	36	12	6	4
Baltimore, Md.	216	117	61	21	7	3
Charlotte, N. C.	72	34	20	8	5	1
Jacksonville, Fla.	74	39	19	12	1	2
Miami, Fla.	107	57	34	7	5	3
Norfolk, Va.	51	28	14	4	2	4
Richmond, Va.	88	46	32	4	1	11
Savannah, Ga.	48	27	15	4	2	3
St. Petersburg, Fla.	70	57	8	2	1	2
Tampa, Fla.	64	29	21	9	4	2
Washington, D. C.	226	115	70	21	13	12
Wilmington, Del.	45	27	12	–	2	1
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	709	388	202	49	43	51
Birmingham, Ala.	109	65	31	8	1	–
Chattanooga, Tenn.	62	39	15	2	2	12
Knoxville, Tenn.	33	19	12	2	–	–
Louisville, Ky.	125	67	37	6	12	8
Memphis, Tenn.	183	96	56	9	15	16
Mobile, Ala.	55	24	12	8	5	3
Montgomery, Ala.	41	20	12	3	5	3
Nashville, Tenn.	101	58	27	11	3	9
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	1,140	640	328	79	37	36
Austin, Tex.	45	29	12	3	–	1
Baton Rouge, La.	42	25	10	3	1	2
Corpus Christi, Tex.	34	24	7	1	2	–
Dallas, Tex.	166	94	41	15	5	3
El Paso, Tex.	54	34	11	4	2	7
Fort Worth, Tex.	87	43	33	5	2	4
Houston, Tex.	267	129	84	24	14	7
Little Rock, Ark.	62	38	18	1	3	1
New Orleans, La.	161	92	58	5	1	1
San Antonio, Tex.	110	60	29	10	4	1
Shreveport, La.	34	25	6	1	2	2
Tulsa, Okla.	78	47	19	7	1	7
MOUNTAIN	533	311	125	41	30	16
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	67	44	15	2	2	3
Colorado Springs, Colo.	33	15	9	5	3	1
Denver, Colo.	122	75	27	10	6	7
Las Vegas, Nev.	22	12	5	4	–	–
Ogden, Utah	20	16	4	–	–	2
Phoenix, Ariz.	126	64	35	8	10	1
Pueblo, Colo.	25	20	2	2	–	1
Salt Lake City, Utah	49	23	10	4	8	1
Tucson, Ariz.	69	42	18	6	1	–
PACIFIC	1,772	1,138	427	103	48	56
Berkeley, Calif.	14	11	3	–	–	–
Fresno, Calif.	56	33	14	4	1	–
Glendale, Calif.	36	28	5	3	–	3
Honolulu, Hawaii	52	25	18	6	2	4
Long Beach, Calif.	98	53	36	7	1	1
Los Angeles, Calif.	623	405	150	37	13	19
Oakland, Calif.	66	37	14	5	3	1
Pasadena, Calif.	29	22	5	1	1	–
Portland, Oreg.	145	92	35	7	6	8
Sacramento, Calif.	73	51	17	1	3	2
San Diego, Calif.	124	87	28	3	5	2
San Francisco, Calif.	168	105	39	13	4	1
San Jose, Calif.	55	33	10	7	3	1
Seattle, Wash.	143	89	37	8	3	7
Spokane, Wash.	53	39	10	–	3	7
Tacoma, Wash.	37	28	6	1	–	–
Total	11,787	7,022	3,080	758	473	488
Expected Number	12,284	7,334	3,291	802	370	425

†Delayed report for week ending April 19, 1975

LEAD POISONING – Continued

The local office of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration was contacted, and after an investigation, a citation was issued against the corporation. The company has appealed, and the case is expected to go to court in the near future.

(Reported by John Crosby, MD, private physician; Nancy Shelhorse, Analytical Chemist, Anne Crowling, Lead Control Technician, Jane Ellis, RN, Ruby Evans, RN, Barbara Robinson, RN, Public Health Nurses, C Douglas Hollman, Manager, Lead Control Program, David Cowan, MPH, Director of Epidemiology, Harry Snyder, MPH, Director of Laboratories, Harry S Wise, MD, Director, Norfolk Health Department; James Whitson, Occupational Safety and Health Administration; Robert S Jackson, MD, State Epidemiologist, Virginia State Department of Health.)

INTERNATIONAL NOTES
TYPHOID FEVER FOLLOW-UP – MEXICO, 1974

Data from 7 major hospitals in Mexico City under surveillance since early 1972 indicate that the epidemic caused by the chloramphenicol-resistant strain of *Salmonella typhi* has abated. Only 204 cases of typhoid fever were reported by these hospitals in 1974, markedly fewer than the 814 cases in 1973 and the 3,577 cases in 1972 (MMWR, Vol. 21, Nos. 21, 29; Vol. 22, Nos. 18, 42). Weekly typhoid admissions for this 3-year period are shown in Figure 1.

Epidemiologic investigation revealed that in 1974 71% of typhoid patients were 5 to 25 years old with equal distribution between the 5 to 14 and 15 to 24 age groups. This age distribution is consistent with that of the previous 2 years when 60% (1973) and 69% (1972) of all cases occurred among persons 5 to 24 years old. An increasing predominance in cases in males was again noted in 1974 with a male-female ratio of 1.6 to 1, compared to 1.4 to 1 in 1973 and 1.2 to 1 in 1972. Attack rates by health district were uniformly low in 1974 with no apparent geographic clustering of cases. Although the origin of the epidemic is still unknown, waterborne transmission was documented in 1 later community outbreak (*1*).

The factors that contributed to the epidemic's decline could not be determined. In the spring and summer of 1972, an intensive public health campaign was initiated that included the administration of more than 5 million doses of typhoid vaccine. Other measures more difficult to quantitate, such as public health education, regulation of food vendors on the street, and changes in antibiotic usage, may also have played a role.

The La Raza Infectious Disease Hospital, the source of the majority of bacteriologically confirmed cases, reported 191 cases of typhoid fever in 1974. This was comparable to the number of cases during the pre-epidemic years of 1970 and 1971 when 179 and 197 patients respectively were hospitalized. The fact that no persons with typhoid died at the La Raza Hospital in 1974 contrasted sharply with earlier years when case fatality rates of 1.9% in 1973 and 3.6% in 1972 were recorded (Table 1).

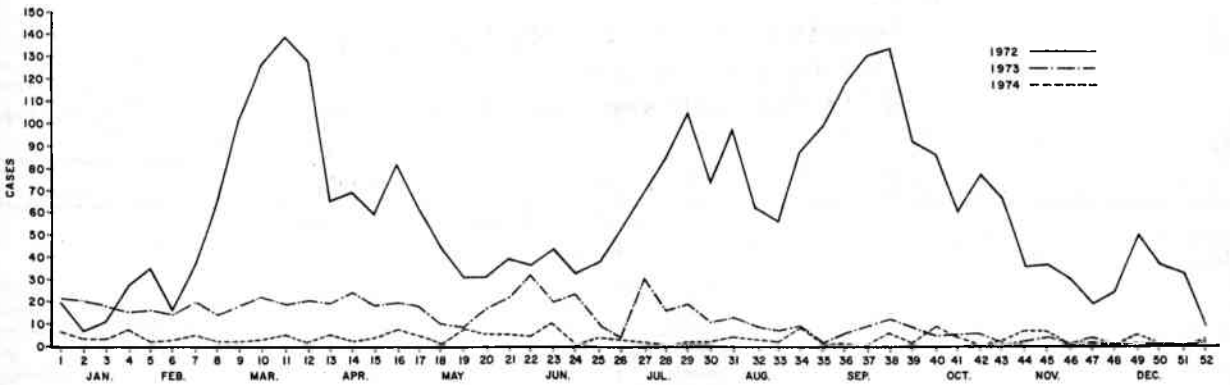
Table 1
Case Fatality Rates for Typhoid Fever, La Raza Hospital, Mexico City, Mexico, 1972-1974

Year	Cases	Deaths	Case Fatality Rate (%)
1972	1,676	60	3.6
1973	681	13	1.9
1974	191	0	0

At the onset of the epidemic the case-fatality rate was greatly elevated, averaging 13.5% for March and April of 1972. Ninety-six percent of all *S. typhi* strains isolated at that time were later determined to be resistant to chloramphenicol. The fact that this drug was then still considered the treatment of choice for typhoid fever probably accounted for the initially high fatality rate. However, when antibiotic resistance to the epidemic strain (phage type degraded Vi approaching A) was recognized, the change to ampicillin as standard chemotherapy resulted in a rapid decrease in mortality.

During the latter half of the epidemic and the post-epidemic period, the proportion of chloramphenicol-resistant *S. typhi* isolates gradually diminished. From about 80% in January 1973 the percentage of resistant strains steadily

Figure 2
REPORTED CASES OF TYPHOID FEVER, BY DATE OF HOSPITAL ADMISSION, MEXICO CITY, 1972-1974



TYPHOID FEVER – Continued

decreased to less than 10% in January 1974. This low frequency of chloramphenicol resistance among *S. typhi* persisted through 1974. The reason for the decline in chloramphenicol resistance remains unclear. Studies are currently in progress, however, to determine whether this change in antibiotic susceptibility represents loss by the epidemic strain of the episome governing multiple antibiotic resistance, actual disappearance of the strain itself, or a combination of both factors.

(Reported by Abel Gonzalez-Cortes, MD, Jesus Guzman Bahena, MD, Carlos Calderon de la Barca, Epidemiology Unit, and David Bessudo M, Msc, Enterobacteriology Laboratory, National Diagnosis and Reference Center, Institute of Health and Tropical Diseases, Directorate General of Investigation in Public Health, SSA, Mexico; Enrique Verduzco G, MD, Department of Preventive Medicine, Pablo Mendoza H, MD, and Miguel Terminel V, MD, Hospital of Infectious Diseases, La Raza Medical Center; Luis Landa, MD, General Hospital of the National Medical Center, Mexican Institute of Social Security, Mexico.)

Reference

1. Gonzalez-Cortes A, Bessudo D, Sanchez-Leyva R, et al: Waterborne transmission of chloramphenicol-resistant *Salmonella typhi* in Mexico. Lancet ii, 605-607, 1973

The Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, circulation 45,000, is published by the Center for Disease Control, Atlanta, Ga.

Director, Center for Disease Control — David J. Sencer, M.D.
Director, Bureau of Epidemiology, CDC — Philip S. Brachman, M.D.
Editor, MMWR — Michael B. Gregg, M.D.

The data in this report are provisional, based on weekly telegraphs to CDC by 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.

In addition to the established procedures for reporting morbidity and mortality, the editor welcomes accounts of interesting cases, outbreaks, environmental hazards, or other public health problems of current interest to health officials.

Send reports to:
Center for Disease Control
Attn: Editor, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report
Atlanta, Georgia 30333

Send mailing list additions, deletions, and address changes to:
Center for Disease Control
Attn: Distribution Services, GSO, B-SB-2
Atlanta, Georgia 30333

When requesting changes, be sure to give your former address, including zip code and mailing list code number, or send an old address label.

DHEW Publication No. (CDC) 75-8017