

# PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS

STATE OF

## OKLAHOMA

1946



PART I

## COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

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Oklahoma State Health Department  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

G. F. MATHEWS, M. D., Commissioner

FOREWORD

In the State's program for the prevention and control of communicable diseases, the Division of Communicable Disease Control attempts to aid in the administration of the State's public health laws, rules and regulations; warns of existing or impending outbreaks of disease; assists local health officers and superintendents in locating sources of infection and establishing control measures; investigates unusual diseases; and stimulates immunization campaigns.

The effectiveness of this program depends directly upon prompt and complete reporting of morbidity. It is only through these reports from physicians, hospitals, and institutions that public health authorities can learn when, where, how, and among whom infectious diseases are occurring.

The State Department of Health is making every effort to secure complete and accurate information concerning communicable disease cases occurring in Oklahoma. The cooperation and interest of all those responsible for the reporting of diseases is appreciated.

*G. F. Mathews*  
G. F. Mathews, M.D.,  
Commissioner of Health

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This is the third annual edition of Part I, Communicable Diseases, of Public Health Statistics for the State of Oklahoma. It contains statistical data pertaining to cases of communicable diseases reported during the year 1946. The information has been compiled from weekly reports received from practicing physicians, hospitals, clinics, and health departments. Although weekly and monthly tabulations are prepared routinely for the recognition of communicable disease problems at the time they are occurring, analyses of the annual statistics are essential for research work and for program planning in prevention and control of disease.

In order to accurately determine when, where, and among whom the diseases most frequently occur, statistics are compiled according to months in which cases occurred, counties and cities where cases originated, and according to age, sex, and race of the individuals infected. Unless the data reported are complete and accurate, the resultant statistics could give a distorted picture. Many incomplete reports are queried for data considered pertinent to the analysis of the statistics. The degree of under-reporting, of course, varies for the different diseases and can not be accurately determined. The accumulated figures for reported cases over a period of years can be safely used, however, to indicate the trend of disease incidence. Judgment must be used in studying the figures, however, some increases in disease may be due to better diagnostic procedures and more complete reporting rather than to actual increases in incidence. Comparing the number of reported cases with the number of deaths from the specific communicable diseases also indicates the extent of the problem. For this report, provisional figures for resident deaths have been used for comparison and for computing case fatality rates. Final mortality figures will be published in Part II of Public Health Statistics.

Insofar as possible the procedures used in preparing the data were directed toward determining the source of problems in relation to the needed control procedures. Cases have been allocated to the place where the disease was contracted, usually the county of residence. Diseases reported by military installations have been included in State totals, since they would be a potential source of infection for the resident population, but have not been allocated to individual counties because the military officials would be responsible for the control of diseases within the installations instead of local health authorities. Duplicate reports have been eliminated to avoid any possible exaggeration of a problem; tuberculosis and veneral disease cases were checked by cumulative case registries to clear out previously reported cases. Death certificates have been used as a source of determining the extent of under-reporting; deaths not otherwise reported as cases were included in

the annual tabulations. These cases reported by death certificates only for selected communicable diseases are shown in Table 1. Early reporting of communicable diseases is essential for effectively preventing spread of infections.

Table 1  
Cases of Selected Communicable Diseases Reported by Death Certificates Only

Disease	Total Number Reported	Cases Reported by Death Certificates	Per Cent Reported by Death Certificates
Diphtheria	222	15	6.8
Dysentery	80	19	23.8
Encephalitis, infectious	24	9	37.5
Influenza	6,585	36	0.5
Meningitis, meningococcus	77	11	14.3
Pneumonia, all forms	1,709	775	45.3
Poliovmyelitis, acute	434	6	1.4
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	30	3	10.0
Scarlet fever	546	5	0.9
Septic sore throat	180	18	10.0
Tuberculosis, all forms	2,664	337	12.7
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	58	5	8.6
Typhus fever	6	1	16.7
Whooping cough	479	25	5.2

For comparison of disease experiences in one year with another or in the State with other states, rates are computed, based on the number of reported cases and the estimated resident populations. During the years 1940-1946, the population shifts brought on by war activities and the readjustment period made the computation of logical estimates exceedingly difficult. The population estimates for the years 1940-1944 were based on the 1940 Census enumeration and ration book No. IV count. The latter excluded military personnel and was believed to be somewhat less than the actual population due to under-registration. The 1945 and 1946 estimates include military personnel, since many were returning to civilian status. Population trends between the 1930 and 1940 census enumerations in comparison with ration book registration were used in computing the estimates for those two years.

Diphtheria

The morbidity rate for diphtheria continued downward, reaching a new low in 1946. Only 222 cases were reported, giving a rate of 9.3 per 100,000 estimated population as compared with 12.6 in the preceding year. Although the death rate from this disease had increased during the years 1944 and 1945, provisional figures for 1946 indicate that the death rate dropped back to a low level of 1.1 per 100,000 estimated population. As shown by the data in Table 2, the case fatality rate for 1946 was 11.7, which also showed a corresponding drop from 17.0 in 1945.

Table 2

Age Group	Reported Cases	Deaths	Case Fatality Rate
Total	222	26	11.7
Under 1 year	5	-	-
1-4 years	83	13	15.7
5-9 years	49	9	18.4
10 years and over	74	4	5.4
Unknown	11	-	-

Approximately 65 per cent of the cases were in children under ten years of age and 16 per cent were ten to fifteen years of age. The case fatality rate was highest in the 5-9 age group, with 18.4 per cent of the cases in that group dying. Of the total cases under ten years of age 16.1 per cent died.

Malaria

The 1946 figures for reported cases of malaria showed a tremendous reduction, 72.0 per cent from the 1945 figure. The majority of the 308 cases that were reported apparently contracted the disease in Southeast Oklahoma, with 56 cases in Choctaw County, 48 in McCurtain County, 53 in McIntosh County, and 44 in Okmulgee County. Adoka County, which had shown a high incidence of malaria in the previous five-year period, reported no cases in 1946. Choctaw County had not shown an unusual number of cases for the preceding five years; however, the 56 cases in 1946 was a 60 per cent increase over the five-year average. The decrease of malaria cases in 1946 from the previous five-year period is shown in Table 3 for each of those counties which had reported a high incidence.

**Table 3**

Decrease in Reported Cases of Malaria for Counties Having a High Incidence

County	Number Cases	Five-Year	Number Cases	Per Cent Decrease
	1941-1945	Average	1946	
Entire State	7,474	1,495	308	79.4
Atoka	1,333	267	-	100.0
Johnston	252	50	10	80.0
McCurtain	1,120	224	48	78.6
McIntosh	2,668	534	53	90.1
Okmulgee	321	64	44	31.3

Only nine of the cases, which apparently acquired the infection in Oklahoma, were in the military population. In addition to the cases of malaria contracted in the State, reports were received for 187 cases among veterans who had contracted the disease outside the United States.

Table 4 lists the counties with the highest death rates from malaria during the last five-year period, 1942-1946. The rates, which are based on the number of deaths per 100,000 estimated population in each county, also indicate the location and extent of the malaria problem in Oklahoma. Nearly all of the counties are in the Southeast section of the State.

**Table 4**

Counties Having Highest Malaria Death Rates, 1942-1946

County	Rate	County	Rate
Entire State	0.9	Atoka	4.5
McCurtain	7.4	Latimer	3.8
McIntosh	6.6	Bryan	3.3
Choctaw	5.7	Pittsburg	3.2
Pushmataha	5.0	Wagoner	3.1
Jefferson	4.7	Sequoyah	2.8
		Muskogee	2.2

**Measles**

The State experienced an epidemic of measles during the Spring of 1946, with 3,338 cases reported during the months March, April, and May. This was 76.1 per cent of the total 4,387 reported cases for the year. Of those cases with ages specified, 1,904 or 79.7 per cent were under ten years of age. The death rate of 1.3 and the case fatality rate of 0.7 were both higher than for the preceding year, when the rates were 0.2 and 0.5, respectively. Table 5 shows the measles cases and deaths by age groups. In addition there were 225 cases of German measles reported during the year.

**Table 5**

Reported Cases and Deaths from Measles by Age Group

Age Group	Reported Cases	Deaths	Case Fatality
			Rate
Total	4,387	31	0.7
Under 1 year	58	5	8.6
1-4 years	758	13	1.7
5-9 years	1,088	3	0.3
10 years and over	1,485	10	2.1
Unknown	1,998	-	-

Since many additional cases of measles were not attended by physicians and were unreported, queries were sent to local health authorities in each county requesting that the schools be contacted and estimates made of the number of children absent because of measles during the months March and April. Replies indicated that there were over 16,000 unreported cases of measles among the school children, 12,000 in March and 4,000 in April. Although these cases could not be included in tabulations of reported cases, the figures do intimate that there were approximately 20,000 cases of measles during the year, mostly among school children.

**Meningococcus Meningitis**

Although the 77 reported cases of meningococcus meningitis in Oklahoma in 1946 were a reduction from the 84 cases in the previous year, the incidence of this disease was still higher than for the years 1938-1942. The attack rate was only 8.6 per cent less than in 1945, but the case fatality rate of 18.2 was 38.9 per cent less than the rate of 29.8 in 1945.

**Table 6**  
Reported Cases and Deaths from Meningocococcus Meningitis  
by Age Groups

Age Group	Reported Cases	Deaths	Case Fatality Rate	
			Reported Cases	Deaths
Total	77	14	18.2	
Under 1 year	9	3	33.3	
1-4 years	25	2	8.0	
5-9 years	5	3	60.0	
10-19 years	13	4	30.8	
20-29 years	4	1	25.0	
30 years and over	14	1	7.1	
Unknown	7	-	-	

**Poliomyelitis**

The year 1946 was another peak year for poliomyelitis, with 434 cases reported, giving a rate of 18.2 per 100,000 estimated population. This epidemic still did not approach the 594 cases which occurred in 1943 when the rate was 28.7. The rate for the white population was 19.4 cases, four and a half times as high as the rate for the non-whites. Of the total cases reported, 370 or 85.6 per cent were under 15 years of age. The 34 deaths brought the case fatality rate up to 7.8 over the 6.5 in 1945. The fatality rate was highest in those children 5-14 years of age. Table 7 shows the distribution of the cases and deaths by age groups.

**Table 7**  
Reported Cases and Deaths from Poliomyelitis  
by Age Groups

Age Group	Reported Cases	Deaths	Case Fatality Rate	
			Reported Cases	Deaths
Total	434	34	7.8	
Under 1 year	13	-	-	
1-4 years	141	3	2.1	
5-9 years	129	15	11.6	
10-14 years	87	10	11.5	
15 years and over	62	6	9.7	
Unknown	2	-	-	

At least 65 per cent of the cases occurred during the hot months July, August, and September. Some delayed reports received in later months may have included other cases whose onset was in those months also. Ottawa County reported the highest incidence rate, with 30 cases and a rate of 83.7 cases per 100,000 estimated population. Only two deaths were reported for Ottawa County, Oklahoma and Tulsa Counties reported the largest number of cases, 67 and 61, respectively, but the rates for these counties, 23.8 and 26.5, were low in comparison with some of the counties with smaller populations. Grant, Noble, and Woods Counties had rates around 40, and eight counties had rates between 30 and 40. Six of the deaths were recorded for Oklahoma County and 4 for Tulsa County.

**Respiratory Streptococcal Infection**

Fewer cases of respiratory streptococcal infections, scarlet fever and septic sore throat, were reported than for any year for which records are available. Only 546 cases of scarlet fever and 180 cases of septic sore throat were reported; the combined total was 39.3 per cent less than for the previous year. The military population had only 55 cases of scarlet fever and one septic sore throat reported. More cases seemed to have occurred during the months January-April, with 55 per cent of the civilian cases reported during those four months. The distribution by age group of the cases for both diseases is shown in Table 8.

**Table 8**  
Reported Cases and Deaths from Respiratory Streptococcal Infections  
by Age Groups

Age Group	Scarlet Fever		Septic Sore Throat	
	Reported Cases	Deaths	Reported Cases	Deaths
Total	546	6	180	19
Under 1 year	14	-	3	3
1-4 years	118	2	32	5
5-9 years	202	2	15	1
10 years and over	165	2	118	10
Unknown	47	-	12	-

The fatality rate of 10.6 for septic sore throat was considerably higher than the rate of 1.1 for scarlet fever; this difference may be

due partly to greater under-reporting of septic sore throat. The case fatality rate for the children under five years of age having septic sore throat was around 22.9.

#### Pneumonia and Influenza

During the year, 1,709 cases of pneumonia and 6,585 cases of influenza were reported, with 88.6 per cent of the cases occurring in January, February, March, and November and December. The combined fatality rate for the two diseases was 11.5, which was probably too high since it is believed that the actual number of cases of the two diseases far exceeded the number diagnosed and reported by physicians. The very high percentage of these cases reported by death certificates indicated that the diseases were poorly reported.

The rates for these respiratory diseases were extremely high among the Indians, with a rate of 333.9 cases for influenza and 184.7 for pneumonia. The Negro rate of 69.2 for influenza was lower than the white rate, 107.8; the rates for pneumonia, on the other hand, were 92.0 for the Negroes and 65.0 for the whites.

#### Whooping Cough

Reports of whooping cough cases during 1946 totaled 479, with a rate of 20.1 per 100,000 estimated population. The Indian rate of 51.5 was high in comparison to 15.6 for the white population and 6.3 for the Negroes. About 20 per cent of the reported cases with ages specified were under one year of age. The case fatality for this group was also high, with 21.1 per cent of the cases dying; all of the deaths were of children under five years of age, with a fatality rate of 10.6. Table 9 shows the age distribution of the cases and deaths.

Table 9

Reported Cases and Deaths from Whooping Cough  
by Age Group

Age Group	Reported Cases	Deaths	Case Fatality Rate
Total	479	25	5.2
Under 1 year	76	16	21.1
1-4 years	160	9	5.6
5-9 years	119	-	-
10 years and over	21	-	-
Unknown	103	-	-

#### Other Acute Communicable Diseases

A new low record was made with only 58 cases of typhoid and paratyphoid fevers reported. This was 42 per cent lower than for the previous year. Seven deaths from the diseases occurred during the year, giving a fatality rate of 12.1.

Dysentery also showed a decrease in incidence, from 211 cases in 1945 to 80 in 1946. The case rate was reduced 61.8 per cent. There were 46 cases of amoebic dysentery, 16 of bacillary, and 18 unspecified.

During the months April through September, 30 cases of Rocky Mountain spotted fever were reported. Six of the cases were Indian, giving a rate of 10.7 cases in comparison to the rate of 1.0 for the whites. Most of the cases were in the younger age group; 67 per cent were under 20 years of age. Five deaths were recorded from this disease, making a fatality rate of 16.7.

A total of 16 cases of smallpox were reported, which was a slight increase over the figures for the two years immediately preceding. Bryan and Stephens Counties reported four cases each, but the remaining cases were somewhat scattered, only one in a county. No deaths were recorded.

More cases of tularemia, 86, were reported than for any previous year for which records are available. The rate of 3.6 was two and a half times higher than the average rate for the previous five years. This increase in the number of reported cases was probably due largely to the inclusion of cases who had positive laboratory tests made at the State Laboratory and were not otherwise reported. The case fatality rate was low, however, since only two deaths were recorded.

The six typhus fever cases reported also represented a larger number than recorded before. The previous ten years averaged only two cases per year.

Undulant fever cases totaled 36, giving a rate of 1.5, which was in line with the lowest rates in 1943 and 1945. No serious outbreaks were reported, but McCurain County reported 6 cases, Garfield 5, and Tulsa City 5. The other cases were distributed with only one, two, or three in a county.

Six cases of erysipelas were recorded during the year. These cases, which were not included in the tables, occurred in Adair, Grady, Kay, Marshall, Osage, and Tulsa Counties. Diphtheria, scarlet fever, another streptococcal infection, was reported on four death certificates.

Two fatal cases of rabies occurred during the year, one in Comanche County and one in Tulsa. One case of glandular fever, which has not been included in the tabulations, was reported from McCurain County.



Tuberculosis

The number of newly reported cases of tuberculosis was still on the increase during 1946; 2,664 cases were reported, which was 18.6 per cent more cases than were counted in 1945. Of the total number, 2,602 were respiratory and 62 were other forms of tuberculosis. Six of the cases were military personnel. The increasingly large number of reported cases each year has been brought about by the extension of diagnostic and case-finding programs and the cooperation of sanatoria and local health departments in the interchange of information with the State Department of Health. Five counties conducted mass x-ray surveys during 1946. Table 10 shows the reported cases according to stage and activity or type of disease, by race.

Table 10

Reported Cases of Tuberculosis by Type,  
Stage and Activity, and by Race

	Total	White	Negro	Indian	Unknown
Tuberculosis of					
Respiratory System:	2,602	1,950	237	253	162
Minimal, active	264	175	17	49	23
Mod. Adv., active	307	206	32	43	26
Far Adv., active	328	209	34	44	41
Arrested (any stage)	624	524	37	28	35
Ap. cured (any stage)	34	32	-	1	1
Unqualified	1,045	804	117	88	36
Tuberculosis of:					
Meninges	62	34	17	9	2
Intestines and peritoneum	17	9	5	2	1
Vertebral column	9	6	3	-	-
Bones and joints	10	8	1	-	1
Skin	12	4	3	5	-
Lymphatic system	-	-	-	-	-
Genito-urinary system	-	-	-	-	-
Other organs	1	-	1	-	-
Military	13	7	4	2	-

There were 111.8 new cases reported per 100,000 estimated population, which is the second highest rate on record; in 1944 the rate was 141.2. The Indian rate was very high with 465.4 cases reported per 100,000 estimated Indian population. The Negro rate was also high in comparison to the white, with 145.2 for the Negroes and 92.2 for the whites.

About 66 per cent of the cases reported were between the ages 20-54. A surprisingly large number were in the older age group; in fact, 62 per cent of the cases were over 35 years of age. Since 42.3 per cent of the cases reported for the first time, with stage and activity specified, were either arrested, or apparently cured and another 21.1 per cent were far advanced, it appears that many cases were not early diagnoses or that the initial reports were delayed. This may account partly for a large percentage of cases in the older age groups who were reported for the first time.

Although the reporting of tuberculosis has definitely improved, earlier reporting and complete information regarding stage and activity of cases are needed for further study of the problem in Oklahoma. The status of 40 per cent of the cases reported during the year was unknown at the time of report. The high percentage of cases reported by sanatoria, death certificates, and full-time public health organizations is an indication that many cases were not reported when first discovered. Early follow-up of cases and contacts is essential for treatment and control measures. Table 11 shows the number and per cent of civilian cases reported according to the source of the first report received.

Table 11

Reported Cases of Tuberculosis Among Civilians  
by Source of Report

Source of Report	Number	Per Cent
Total cases reported	2,658	100.0
Practising physicians	130	4.9
County health departments	745	28.0
Tuberculosis sanatoria	544	20.5
Mental hospitals	27	1.0
Other hospitals and institutions	147	5.5
Other public agencies	502	18.9
Death certificates	337	12.7
Sources out of state	177	6.7
Other and unknown	49	1.8

Veneral Diseases

Cases of gonorrhoea showed a 20 per cent increase over the previous year. The rate for the Negroes was the highest, with 2,296.8 cases per 100,000 Negro population. The Indian rate was 532.9, and the white, 295.0 cases. About 59 per cent of the cases were male.

An increase of 32.2 per cent in the number of syphilis cases was recorded. The Negro rate of 1,684.6 was eight times as high as the white rate, 200.0. Only 23 per cent of the cases were primary and secondary, while 40 per cent were late and late latent. Almost six per cent, 383 cases, were congenital syphilis. Table 12 shows the reported cases of veneral diseases by stage of disease and sex.

Table 12

Reported Cases of Veneral Diseases by Stage and Disease and Sex

	Total	Male	Female	Unknown
Gonorrhoea	11,050	6,458	4,576	16
Syphilis, all stages	7,903	3,819	4,038	46
Primary and secondary	1,598	918	679	1
Early latent	2,187	948	1,234	5
Late and late latent	2,779	1,384	1,385	10
Congenital	383	163	219	1
Not stated	956	406	521	29
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1	-	-	1
Other veneral diseases	116	93	23	-
Chancroid	100	80	20	-
Granuloma inguinale	6	4	2	-
Lymphogranuloma	10	9	1	-

Table 13 shows the distribution of the syphilis cases by age group. About 61 per cent of the primary and secondary cases were under 25 years of age; another 20 per cent were between 25 and 30. Of the early latent cases, 66 per cent were under 30, and 95 per cent were under 45. Of the late and late latent cases, however, 73 per cent were 35 years of age and over.

Table 13

Reported Cases of Syphilis by Specified Stages and Age Groups

Age Group	Primary and Secondary		Early Latent		Late and Late Latent	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total cases with age specified	1,534	99.9	2,096	100.0	2,478	99.9
Under 20 years	332	21.6	315	15.0	23	0.9
20-24 years	601	39.2	646	30.8	85	3.4
25-29 years	309	20.1	428	20.4	231	9.3
30-34 years	134	8.7	303	14.5	322	13.0
35-44 years	114	7.4	308	14.7	806	32.5
45 years and over	44	2.9	96	4.6	1,011	40.8

- Number or rate is zero  
 ... Item not applicable  
 0.0 Rate is more than 0 but less than 0.05

Symbols Used in Tables

TABLE I. REPORTED CASES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, NUMBER AND RATE (PER 100,000 ESTIMATED POPULATION), OMAHA, O., 1947-1946.

Disease	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Influenza in man	712	1,209	2	1,005	795
Diphtheria	642	665	458	19.6	915
Dysentery, infectious	248	8.9	379	16.1	649
Scarlet fever	11	184.5	6	0.3	11
Whooping cough	9,282	3,977	1,853	3,072	2,527
Measles	1,897	58.9	1,515	64.6	1,674
Mumps	1,203	51.1	2,432	120.2	444
Poliovirus, all forms	172	7.3	229	11.0	131
Poliovirus, nonparalytic	2,659	97.9	1,728	74.1	1,829
Poliovirus, paralytic	459	19.2	56	2.5	1
Body mumps-like spotted fever	1	0.0	1	0.0	10
Scarlet fever	1,642	1,440	1,246	33.2	899
Septic sore throat	474	20.1	683	23.6	716
Smallpox	116	4.9	659	25.8	198
Syphilis	5,489	226.4	8,614	364.6	5,897
Tuberculosis, all forms	1,094	46.5	1,300	54.4	1,661
Rheumatism	10	0.4	54	2.3	2.7
Typhoid fever	621	26.6	517	22.0	386
Typhoid paratyphoid fever	905	36.6	489	20.9	366
Undulant fever	1,085	46.1	1,772	79.5	1,112
Neurosyphilis, other					766
Other					117
Unknown					1,206

TABLE II. REPORTED CASES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, NUMBER AND RATE (PER 100,000 ESTIMATED POPULATION), BY RACE, OMAHA, 1946.

Disease	TOTAL	WHITE	NEGRO	INDIAN	UNKNOWN
Influenza in man	632	460	24	12	156
Diphtheria	222	192	1	1	29
Dysentery, amoebic	146	139	7	0	0
Dysentery, bacillary	18	18	0	0	0
Dysentery, unspecified	24	23	1	0	0
Whooping cough	2,527	2,527	0	0	0
Measles	1,897	1,897	0	0	0
Mumps	452	452	0	0	0
Poliovirus, all forms	2,659	2,659	0	0	0
Poliovirus, nonparalytic	862	862	0	0	0
Poliovirus, paralytic	172	172	0	0	0
Body mumps-like spotted fever	30	30	0	0	0
Scarlet fever	546	546	0	0	0
Septic sore throat	180	180	0	0	0
Smallpox	7,903	7,903	0	0	0
Syphilis	286	286	0	0	0
Tuberculosis, respiratory	2,682	2,682	0	0	0
Rheumatism, other forms	86	86	0	0	0
Poliovirus, other forms	54	54	0	0	0
Typhoid fever	4	4	0	0	0
Typhoid paratyphoid fever	4	4	0	0	0
Undulant fever	36	36	0	0	0
Neurosyphilis, other	116	116	0	0	0
Other	479	479	0	0	0

TABLE III. REPORTED CASES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, BY MONTHS, OMAHA, 1946.

Disease	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total cases	39,676	6,687	3,676	3,778	4,455	3,509	3,435	2,298	2,240	2,253	2,164	2,153	2,078
Influenza in man	632	34	97	72	80	65	23	4	4	5	14	24	106
Diphtheria	222	3	22	7	13	6	1	1	1	1	3	7	72
Dysentery, amoebic	146	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Dysentery, bacillary	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dysentery, unspecified	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Whooping cough	2,527	223	31	19	75	27	3	6	3	2	1	10	7
Measles	1,897	851	918	1,454	1,118	906	968	974	882	806	705	694	646
Mumps	452	23	97	144	72	45	2	22	2	2	2	30	12
Poliovirus, all forms	2,659	4,267	1,977	512	72	15	15	22	15	15	15	15	28
Poliovirus, nonparalytic	862	81	81	72	30	24	21	22	15	15	15	15	28
Poliovirus, paralytic	172	61	77	144	45	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	6
Body mumps-like spotted fever	30	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Scarlet fever	546	157	25	75	82	40	20	8	10	17	18	15	72
Septic sore throat	180	146	17	15	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	22
Smallpox	7,903	487	964	643	571	749	543	748	498	427	427	427	427
Syphilis	286	286	286	286	286	286	286	286	286	286	286	286	286
Tuberculosis, respiratory	2,682	235	198	263	209	235	147	204	212	212	176	176	176
Rheumatism, other forms	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
Poliovirus, other forms	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54
Typhoid fever	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Typhoid paratyphoid fever	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Undulant fever	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
Neurosyphilis, other	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116
Other	479	479	479	479	479	479	479	479	479	479	479	479	479

TABLE IV. REPORTED CASES OF SELECTED COMMUNICABLE DISEASES BY SEX AND RACE, OKLAHOMA, 1946

Disease	ALL CASES			WHITE			NEGRO			INDIAN			UNKNOWN		
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown
Anthrax in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chickenpox	270	237	-	237	204	19	15	9	-	5	7	-	13	17	106
Diphtheria	117	105	125	105	87	-	7	9	-	5	9	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	47	25	8	44	23	-	2	-	-	1	2	8	-	-	-
Encephalitis, infectious	16	8	-	16	7	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
German measles	98	84	43	87	67	-	-	1	-	11	16	-	-	-	43
Gonorrhoea	6,458	4,576	16	3,672	2,674	-	2,540	1,478	-	102	198	-	144	226	16
Hookworm	15	10	-	14	9	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Influenza	1,215	1,315	4,055	1,070	1,124	126	52	69	-	76	108	4	17	14	3,925
Malaria	122	86	100	97	58	21	7	11	2	14	16	27	4	1	50
Measles	1,292	1,224	1,870	1,189	1,134	7	36	14	13	41	56	1	27	20	1,849
Meningitis, meningococcus	42	35	-	38	30	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Mumps	218	142	92	207	134	2	4	-	1	4	7	-	3	1	89
Ophthalmia neonatorum	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Pellagra	7	9	7	7	7	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia, all forms	935	726	48	794	600	5	85	76	-	54	50	-	2	-	43
Polioyelitis, acute	230	204	-	224	194	-	1	6	-	1	2	-	4	2	-
Puerperal septicaemia	16	13	1	12	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	16	13	1	12	10	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	1	2	-
Scarlet fever	279	244	23	267	240	4	2	-	-	1	1	-	9	3	19
Septic sore throat	103	71	6	94	68	-	5	1	-	3	2	-	1	-	6
Smallpox	8	8	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilis	3,819	4,038	46	2,165	2,137	-	1,384	1,563	-	84	126	-	186	212	46
Tetanus	8	-	-	6	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trachoma	130	154	2	77	73	-	-	1	-	53	80	-	-	-	2
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1,430	1,159	13	1,135	813	2	125	111	1	85	168	-	85	67	10
Tuberculosis, other forms	32	30	-	17	17	-	10	7	-	5	4	-	-	2	-
Tularaemia	58	24	4	26	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	14	4
Typhoid, paratyphoid fevers	28	30	-	24	25	-	2	2	-	2	3	-	-	-	-
Typhus fever	5	1	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undulant fever	18	18	-	17	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Veneral diseases, other	93	23	-	41	7	-	50	15	-	2	-	-	1	1	-
Whooping cough	167	212	100	144	187	4	5	6	-	12	17	-	6	2	96

TABLE V. REPORTED CASES OF SELECTED COMMUNICABLE DISEASES BY AGE, OKLAHOMA, 1946

Disease	All Ages	Age in Years																Age Unknown
		Under 1 Year	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & Over	
Anthrax in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chickenpox	632	11	15	36	30	43	244	40	13	9	5	4	1	1	1	-	-	179
Diphtheria	222	5	16	31	18	18	49	34	16	9	5	1	4	1	-	-	-	11
Dysentery	80	9	3	-	1	2	5	3	-	8	8	6	12	4	2	-	4	13
Encephalitis, infectious	24	4	3	1	1	-	5	-	1	-	-	1	1	3	3	-	-	1
German measles	225	5	12	11	11	8	40	22	50	11	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	48
Gonorrhoea	11,050	15	8	7	16	9	52	98	2,296	4,529	1,975	841	705	195	60	10	8	226
Hookworm	25	-	-	1	-	-	1	6	5	3	3	1	1	-	1	-	-	3
Influenza	6,585	47	80	124	83	80	258	150	130	137	151	138	271	247	175	133	79	4,302
Malaria	308	1	5	6	4	8	33	14	17	27	23	12	15	17	10	9	5	102
Measles	4,387	58	138	192	203	225	1,088	255	100	31	24	28	8	4	3	1	1	1,998
Meningitis, meningococcus	77	9	7	4	7	7	5	5	8	2	2	1	5	6	1	1	-	7
Mumps	452	3	4	7	15	4	46	41	21	21	21	26	28	10	3	-	-	106
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1	1	-	-	-	20	101	46	41	21	21	26	28	10	3	-	-	9
Pellagra	23	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia, all forms	1,709	273	93	67	46	31	112	57	57	43	39	45	85	96	93	161	339	72
Polioyelitis, acute	434	13	27	43	38	33	129	87	30	18	3	3	6	1	1	-	-	2
Puerperal septicaemia	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	3
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	30	1	-	3	1	-	9	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	3
Scarlet fever	546	14	11	31	35	41	202	69	70	9	8	2	6	1	-	-	-	47
Septic sore throat	180	3	5	5	14	8	15	14	17	18	25	18	6	13	3	3	1	12
Smallpox	16	-	1	1	3	1	4	2	2	-	-	-	3	3	1	-	-	-
Syphilis	7,903	53	18	15	9	8	46	93	737	1,476	1,103	877	1,426	837	391	111	20	683
Tetanus	11	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	3	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Trachoma	286	-	1	6	3	4	97	96	30	10	5	5	12	7	5	2	-	30
Tuberculosis, respiratory	2,602	6	5	1	2	6	22	26	121	251	236	229	468	449	347	202	81	150
Tuberculosis, other forms	62	6	3	5	-	1	6	3	4	2	3	4	10	8	1	5	-	1
Tularaemia	86	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	2	2	3	4	5	4	3	-	-	55
Typhoid, paratyphoid fevers	58	-	-	-	1	3	5	6	5	3	7	9	7	6	3	2	-	1
Typhus fever	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-
Undulant fever	36	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	2	2	4	4	2	9	3	-	-	4
Veneral diseases, other	116	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	38	48	16	4	5	2	1	-	-	1
Whooping cough	479	76	40	43	48	29	119	13	-	-	3	-	2	1	-	2	-	103



TABLE VI. REPORTED CASES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES BY COUNTY, OKLAHOMA, 1946 (continued)

Disease	Leflore	Lincoln	Logan	Love	McFadden	McGurtain	McKurtain	McIntosh	Major	Marshall	Mayes
Achute in man	7	21	9	1	23	17	4	1	2	1	1
Cholera	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Diphtheria	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dysentery, amoebic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dysentery, bacillary	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dysentery, unspecified	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
German measles	2	1	4	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2
Gonorrhea	94	36	199	12	22	127	25	27	10	66	66
Hepatitis	131	401	37	1	340	699	30	13	10	98	98
Infantile	18	7	70	3	121	48	59	22	22	31	31
Measles	18	213	70	3	121	48	59	22	22	31	31
Meningitis, meningococcus	6	3	5	1	14	14	1	12	1	26	26
Opthalmia neonatorum	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pellagra	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pneumonia, bronchial	6	3	3	1	1	4	2	2	2	3	3
Pneumonia, lobar	6	3	3	1	1	12	7	7	4	8	8
Pneumonia, unspecified	28	12	8	1	3	65	6	2	2	7	7
Polioepidemic, acute	4	7	2	1	3	7	3	1	1	1	1
Postural epilepsia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rabies in man	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rabies in man spotted fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scarlet fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Septic sore throat	2	1	1	1	4	10	2	2	2	3	3
Smallpox	36	45	83	12	18	133	53	21	7	21	32
Typhus	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Typhoid fever	43	15	18	7	6	64	45	7	7	7	20
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis, other forms	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Typhoid fever	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Paratyphoid fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dysentery	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dysentery, amoebic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dysentery, bacillary	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dysentery, unspecified	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rheumatoid arthritis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
German measles	10	635	27	1	39	3637	68	168	5	1	2
Gonorrhea	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hookworm	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Infantile	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Measles	56	154	43	3	138	1107	288	97	1	1	1
Meningitis, meningococcus	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mumps	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Opthalmia neonatorum	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pellagra	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pneumonia, bronchial	3	1	1	1	3	102	7	13	11	17	17
Pneumonia, lobar	3	1	1	1	3	36	8	23	11	13	13
Pneumonia, unspecified	3	1	1	1	4	67	10	30	3	3	3
Polioepidemic, acute	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Postural epilepsia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rabies in man	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rabies in man spotted fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scarlet fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Septic sore throat	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Smallpox	27	301	37	4	69	2649	200	112	76	30	30
Syphilis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Typhus	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Typhoid fever	10	112	5	5	17	211	150	108	20	1	1
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis, other forms	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Typhoid fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Typhus fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Undulant fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Verruca	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
General diseases, other	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Whooping cough	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

TABLE VI. REPORTED CASES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES BY COUNTY, OKLAHOMA, 1946 (continued)

Disease	Payson	Pike	Pittsburg	Pondotola	Pottawatomie	Pushmataha	Purcell	Roger	Roswell	Sevier	Stephens
Achute in man	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cholera	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diphtheria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dysentery, amoebic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dysentery, bacillary	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dysentery, unspecified	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
German measles	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gonorrhea	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hepatitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Infantile	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Measles	174	2	40	28	290	101	1	42	131	81	61
Meningitis, meningococcus	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Opthalmia neonatorum	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pellagra	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pneumonia, bronchial	3	3	12	18	8	1	1	2	2	3	6
Pneumonia, lobar	3	3	27	46	44	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pneumonia, unspecified	26	26	13	6	45	1	1	1	1	1	1
Polioepidemic, acute	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Postural epilepsia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rabies in man	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rabies in man spotted fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scarlet fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Septic sore throat	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Smallpox	81	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Typhus	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Typhoid fever	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis, other forms	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Typhoid fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Paratyphoid fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dysentery	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dysentery, amoebic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dysentery, bacillary	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dysentery, unspecified	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rheumatoid arthritis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
German measles	97	13	129	90	30	23	11	14	809	3976	1198
Gonorrhea	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hookworm	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Infantile	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Measles	24	8	397	152	419	11	21	34	69	22	477
Meningitis, meningococcus	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mumps	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Opthalmia neonatorum	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pellagra	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pneumonia, bronchial	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pneumonia, lobar	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pneumonia, unspecified	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Polioepidemic, acute	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Postural epilepsia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rabies in man	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rabies in man spotted fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scarlet fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Septic sore throat	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Smallpox	60	1015	60	13	542	15	21	16	55	2273	880
Syphilis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Typhus	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Typhoid fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Typhus fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Undulant fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Verruca	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
General diseases, other	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Whooping cough	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

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