John Hole

PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS

STATE OF

OKLAHOMA

1948

PART I

REPORTABLE DISEASES

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Oklahoma State Health Department
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

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

FOREWORD

The first tool of the epidemiologist is the accumulated data relating to "the occurrence, the distribution and types of diseases of mankind in distinct epochs of time and at various points on the earth's surface." The collection of the essential basic information, about such factors as age, sex, race, geographic location, etc. as related to groups of cases, came only through the painstaking efforts of doctors in keeping complete and accurate records. During the past century, the reporting of cases for many diseases was so inaccurate and incomplete that sound conclusions were not always possible. In more recent years, however, physicians have begun to realize the importance of the reporting of cases, and the collection of data has been of more dependable value in the study of disease.

The earliest epidemiologists were able to learn many facts that contributed to the control of certain diseases even before the causative agents of the diseases were known. The information that physicians, osteopaths, chiropractors, hospitals, and clinics furnish on the weekly reportable disease cards makes a definite contribution to the accumulated knowledge about diseases - knowledge which may aid materially in finding the solution to some of our health problems of today.

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

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PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS OF OKLAHOMA

REPORTABLE DISEASES

1948

This is the fifth edition of Part I of Public Health Statistics. This edition, Reportable Diseases, includes statistical information concerning cases of diseases that were reported to the State Department of Health on cards received weekly from various sources throughout the State. In order that information on prevailing conditions may be available for those interested, weekly and monthly tabulations are made on these reported cases as they occur.

In an effort to make this information of the greatest possible benefit, all reports are edited routinely that they may be as complete and accurate as possible. The reports received are checked carefully to avoid duplication, and case reports received which lack information believed important to epidemiological study are queried for the missing data. The reported cases are allocated, as far as the available information allows, to the places where the diseases were contracted. The military cases received are tabulated separately; these cases are included in the State totals but are not allocated to the various counties, as they are the responsibility of the military officials and not of the local county health authorities.

Table III, page 21, shows cases by month of report for information as to seasonal variation of the diseases. The study of disease incidence over a period of time is enlightening, and figures for a ten-year period are given in Table I on page 20. In analyzing this table, it is important to consider the possibility that improved methods of reporting which have been instituted, may have caused certain diseases to increase out of proportion with the actual change. In Tables IV and V shown on pages 22 and 23, the information is broken down by age, race and sex which is valuable in determining in which population groups certain diseases are occurring, just as the county tables, pages 24 to 27, give a clear picture of the geographical location of cases.

The death rates and case fatality rates that appear are computed from provisional resident death figures pending the final figures that will be published in Part II of Public Health Statistics.

Rates per 100,000 estimated population are shown for the White, Negro, and Indian racial groups for each disease. The population estimates used were computed in a manner similar to that used for the 1947 estimates. The net increase over the 1947 population estimate for each county was determined by the excess of resident live births over resident deaths.

This gave the change in population disregarding migration. The adjustments for migration were made on the basis of the percentage change in the annual school census. The population estimates for the 77 counties were then added for the State total.

The methods used in preparing the statistics have been in view of discovering the extent and nature of the morbidity problems that exist in Oklahoma. Every effort has been made to encourage early reporting of diseases as they become known so that steps may be taken toward their control and prevention. It must be remembered that although this information is of value in determining the trends of certain diseases, it does not reveal the complete picture of disease incidence as it exists throughout the State. Allowances must be made for the undeterminable number of cases that are not reported. Deaths, listing reportable diseases as a cause of death on the certificate, are included as cases if they were not reported from other sources. This helps to compensate for the recognized under-reporting. Table 1 shows the reported cases of certain diseases and the number and per cent of each reported by death certificates. This table gives an indication of the extent of the under-reporting of cases.

Table 1

Cases of Selected Diseases Reported by Death Certificates Only

Disease	Total Number Reported Cases	Cases Reported by Death Certificates	Per Cent Reported by Death Certificates
Diarrhea of the newborn, infectious	16	9	56.3
Diphtheria	165	7	4.2
Dysentery	163	23	14.1
Encephalitis, infectious	8	6	75.0
Meningitis, meningococcal	65	3	4.6
Pellagra	53	36	67.9
Pneumonia, all forms	1648	579	35.1
Scarlet fever and septic sore throat	767	10	1.3
Tetanus	9	4	44.4
Tuberculosis, all forms	2348	167	7.1
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	79	1	1.3
Whooping cough	1084	31	2.9

Diphtheria

The downward trend in reported cases of diphtheria continued in 1948, with 165 cases reported giving a rate of 7.1 per 100,000 estimated population. This was the lowest number and rate on record. The deaths attributed to diphtheria, number and rate, also showed a noticeable decrease through the years for which the figures are available. In 1928 there were 324 deaths and a death rate of 13.9; in 1948 there were 15 deaths giving a death rate of only 0.6.

The greatest number of cases of diphtheria occurred in small children, and the case fatality rates were higher in the younger age groups. Approximately 47 per cent or 78 cases in 1948 were under five years of age and another 26 per cent, from five to nine years of age. In the 4 years, 1945-1948, about 41 per cent of the cases were under five years of age. Table 2 shows the reported cases and deaths by age groups with the case fatality rate for each group.

Table 2

Reported Cases and Deaths from Diphtheria by Age Groups

Age Group	Reported Cases	Deaths	Case Fatality Rate
Total	165	15	9.1
Under 1 year	11	2	18.2
1-4 years	67	8	11.9
5-9 years	43	4	9.3
10 years and over	44	1	2.3
Unknown	-	-	-

Intestinal Diseases

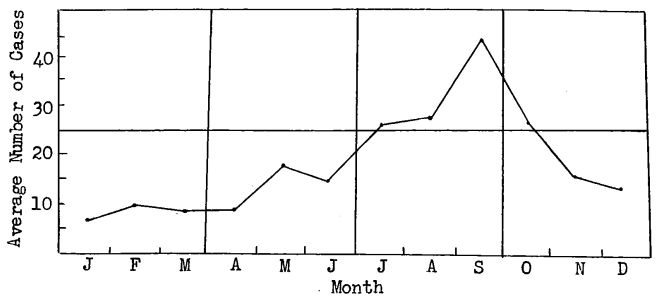
There were 74 cases of typhoid fever and 5 cases of paratyphoid fever reported during 1948. This was the lowest number on record with the exception of 1946 when only 58 cases of these diseases were reported. Only 5 deaths were reported to have occurred from typhoid and paratyphoid fevers during the year which gave the lowest death rate (0.2 per 100,000 estimated population) and case fatality rate (6.3 deaths per 100 cases) on record.

There were 163 cases of dysentery reported, 49 of which were amoebic dysentery, 19 bacillary, and 94 unspecified as to type. The rate for the Indian population, 63.4, was much higher than the rate for the White population, 5.3, and the Negro population, 7.5.

Chart 1 shows the three-year average incidence of the enteric diseases, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, and dysentery, according to the months in which they occurred.

Chart 1

Distribution of Reported Cases of Enteric Diseases
by Month
Oklahoma, 1946-1948



Most of the 111 cases of food poisoning that occurred in 1948 were the result of two serious outbreaks, one of which occurred in February in Tulsa and the other in June in Ottawa County. There were fifty cases reported from each area. The Tulsa outbreak was reported as food-borne salmonella infection. The Ottawa County cases were diagnosed as chemical food poisoning.

Infectious diarrhea of the newborn was reported in 16 infants, giving a rate of 0.7 per 100,000 estimated population. This was more cases than were reported the previous year.

Malaria

There were 401 cases of malaria reported in 1948, giving an occurrence rate of 17.2 per 100,000 estimated population. Only in 1946, when 308 cases were reported, were fewer cases known to have occurred in Oklahoma. Although the six malaria deaths and death rate of 0.3 were a decided increase over the 1947 figures when only one death was attributed to malaria, they were still low compared with the other years on record.

Eight military cases of malaria were reported, all of which were stated to have been contracted outside the United States and were, therefore, not included in the tabulations.

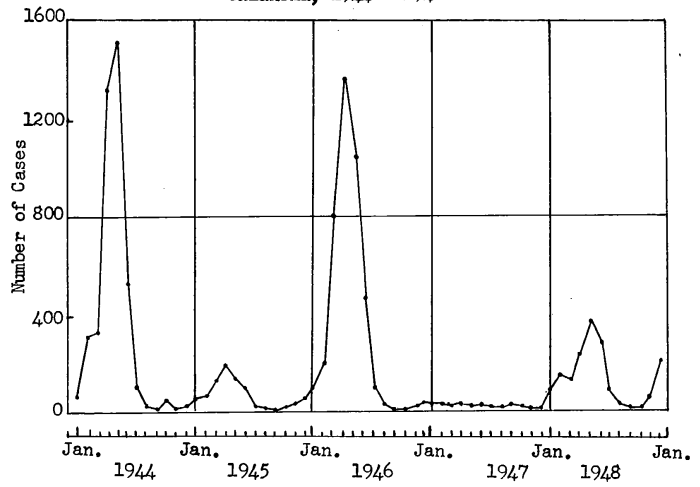
Most of the malaria cases were distributed through the east and central portions of the State, with only two cases reported from the western part, one in Roger Mills County and one in Woods County.

Measles

A total of 1,633 cases of measles were reported in 1948 and 7 deaths were attributed to this disease. The attack rate was 70.0 and the death rate 0.3. Reports of measles were received every month, but the greatest number occurred in the Spring; approximately 53 per cent of all the cases reported during the year occurred in April, May, and June. Chart 2 shows reported cases of measles by months for 1944 - 1948.

Chart 2

Reported Cases of Measles by Month
Oklahoma, 1944 - 1948



Measles was reported most often in small children; of the cases reported with information as to age, approximately 41 per cent were under five years of age and another 48 per cent were from 5 - 9 years of age. More deaths from measles occurred in the younger age groups also. The five-year average death rate for measles was 9.1 for infants under one year of age, as compared to a measles death rate of 0.7 per 100,000 estimated population for all age groups.

More cases of measles were reported from urban than from rural areas, approximately 66 per cent of all the cases reported were from cities of 2,500 or more population, 18 per cent of the cases were from Oklahoma City and Tulsa alone.

In addition to the 1,633 cases of measles reported, 172 cases of German measles occurred during the year, 102 of which were from Logan County.

Meningococcal Meningitis

The case fatality rate, 13.8, computed for the 9 deaths and 65 cases of meningitis reported in 1948, and the corresponding rate, 13.7, for 1944 were the lowest recorded fatality rates.

Thirty-three, or approximately 43 per cent, of the 77 counties reported at least one case of meningococcal meningitis. Oklahoma County reported 12 cases; Comanche, LeFlore, and Tulsa Counties 5 each. No other county reported more than 3 cases. More than half, or about 55 per cent, of the reported cases were from rural areas.

Table 3 shows the reported cases by age group with the number of deaths and case fatality rate for each group. Approximately 75 per cent of the cases, and 78 per cent of the deaths were under 20 years of age. The rate of attack was highest in the Indian racial group, with a rate of 6.3. The corresponding rates for the White and Negro groups were 2.7 and 1.9 respectively.

Table 3

Reported Cases and Deaths from Meningococcal Meningitis by Age Groups

Age Group	Reported Cases	Deaths	Case Fatality Rate
Total	65	9	13.8
Under 1 year	5	2	40.0
1-4 years	17	4	23.5
5-9 years	6	1	16.7
10-19 years	18	-	-
20-29 years	7	-	-
30 years and over	8	2	25.0
Unknown	4	-	-

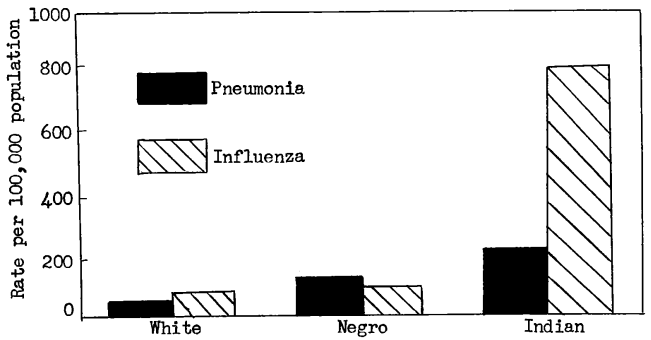
Pneumonia and Influenza

During the year 1,648 cases of pneumonia were reported in Oklahoma. The attack rate of 70.6 per 100,000 population was one of the lowest on record. Of the reported cases 504 were bronchopneumonia, 372 lobar pneumonia and the remaining 772 of other types or unspecified as to type. The rate of occurrence was highest for the Indian population. The rate for this group was 213.9 per 100,000 estimated population, as compared with 59.7 for the White population and 111.9 for the Negro group. Almost half of the reported cases, approximately 46 per cent, occurred in the first three months of the year.

The extremely high number of reported cases of influenza recorded in 1947 was followed in 1948 by a comparatively low number. There were 3,972 cases reported, giving a rate of 170.1 per 100,000 estimated population. Most of the cases occurred in January, February, March, and April. Approximately 79 per cent of all the cases were reported during those months. Again the occurrence rate was highest for the Indian racial group; the rate for this group was 804.8 and the corresponding rate for the White population was 75.2 and the rate for the Negro population 95.8. There were 119 deaths attributed to influenza during the year; as in the reported cases, the death rate was highest in the Indian group, 14.3, the rates for the White and Negro groups were 4.5 and 9.3, respectively. Chart 3 compares the death rates from pneumonia and influenza for the White, Negro, and Indian racial groups.

Chart 3

Death Rates for Pneumonia and Influenza by Race
Oklahoma, 1948



Poliomyelitis

Although 1948 was not an epidemic year for poliomyelitis, a larger number of cases than was expected was reported in Oklahoma. The 369 cases were a decided increase over the 59 cases reported in 1947 although the number did not reach the 434 peak of 1946 nor approach the record high of 594 cases reported in 1943. However, the case fatality rate, 9.2, computed from 34 deaths which occurred in the State was high compared with the corresponding figures for the 1943 and 1946 epidemics which were 5.6 and 7.8 respectively.

Approximately 70 per cent, 257, of the 369 reported cases of poliomyelitis were under 10 years of age. There were 22 deaths attributed to poliomyelitis in children in this age group, giving a case fatality rate of 8.6. Table 4 shows the reported cases of poliomyelitis for the year broken down by age group with the number of deaths and case fatality rate for each group.

Table 4

Reported Cases and Deaths from Poliomyelitis
by Age Group

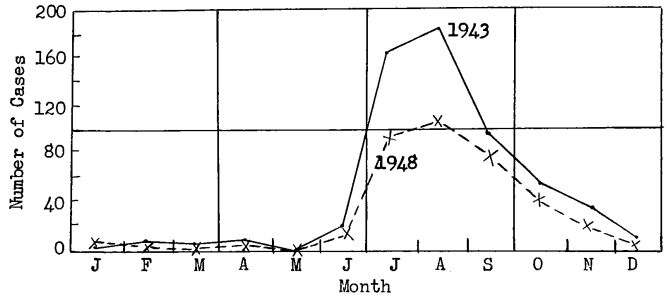
Age Group	Reported Cases	Deaths	Case Fatality Rate
Total	369	33	8.9
Under 1 year	20	3	15.0
1-4 years	113	5	4.4
5-9 years	124	14	11.3
10-14 years	59	5	8.5
15 years and over	53	6	11.3
Unknown	-	-	-

The rate of occurrence in the White population was more than twice as high as the corresponding rates in the Negro and Indian groups. The rate for the White population was 16.7 per 100,000 estimated population, for the Negro 6.8 and for the Indian 7.9.

Incidence of poliomyelitis was pretty well scattered over the State with approximately 86 per cent of the counties reporting cases. Custer County had the largest attack rate, 27 cases were reported from that County, with a rate of 118.0 per 100,000 estimated population. Three other counties, Beaver, Ellis, and Jackson Counties, had rates of more than 50.0. The largest incidence of poliomyelitis occurred in July, August, and September when 277, approximately 75 per cent, of the total cases were reported. The peak was reached in August, and although a large number of cases was reported in September, there was a decided decrease. No cases were reported in March and May, and only one each in February and April. In Chart 4 reported cases of poliomyelitis are shown by months for 1943 and 1948.

Chart 4

Distribution of Reported Cases of Poliomyelitis by Months
Oklahoma, 1943 and 1948



Respiratory Streptococcal Infections

The 591 cases of scarlet fever reported in 1948 and rate of 25.3 per 100,000 estimated population was a slight increase over the last two years when unusually low numbers were recorded, but lower than any number previous to that time. No deaths were attributed to scarlet fever during the year. Prior to 1947, when a similar absence of deaths was recorded, there was no year on record when fewer than 3 deaths were reported. Scarlet fever occurred more often in small children, approximately 82 per cent of the cases with the age known were less than 10 years of age and only 2 per cent over 20 years of age. The attack rate in the White population was much greater than in the non-white; the rate for the White group, 27.2, for the Negro, 2.5, and for the Indian, 6.3, per 100,000 estimated population.

Reported cases of septic sore throat were slightly less than last year and the year before. There were 176 cases of this disease reported with a rate of 7.5. Twelve deaths were assigned to septic sore throat, making a case fatality rate of 6.8. Unlike scarlet fever, septic sore throat occurred more often in the older age groups. Only 34 per cent of the cases with the age known were less than 10 years of age and 44 per cent were more than 20. Table 5 shows the reported cases and deaths by age group and the case fatality rate for each group for scarlet fever and septic sore throat for the years 1945 - 1948.

Table 5

Reported Cases and Deaths from Respiratory Streptococcal Infections by Age Groups 1945 - 1948

Age Group	Scarlet Fever			Septic Sore Throat		
	Reported Cases	Deaths	Fatality Rate	Reported Cases	Deaths	Fatality Rate
Total	2,493	13	0.5	748	63	8.4
Under 1 year	39	1	2.6	15	7	46.7
1-4 years	661	5	0.8	116	18	15.5
5-9 years	1,020	4	0.4	112	6	5.4
10 years and over	556	3	0.5	418	32	7.7
Unknown	217	-	-	87	-	-

Whooping Cough

The incidence of whooping cough, 1,084 reported cases, was the highest since 1941 with a correspondingly high rate of 46.4 per 100,000 estimated population. There were 46 deaths, giving a death rate of 2.0 and a case fatality rate of 4.2. There is a great deal of interest in whooping cough in infants. Approximately 26 per cent of the reported cases with information as to age available, were less than one year of age and almost 96 per cent under the age of 10. The deaths attributed to whooping cough were also concentrated in these younger age groups. Approximately 76 per cent of all the deaths were under one and there were no deaths from whooping cough in persons over 10 years of age. In Table 6 the reported cases and deaths are distributed according to age group and the case fatality rate is given for each group.

Table 6

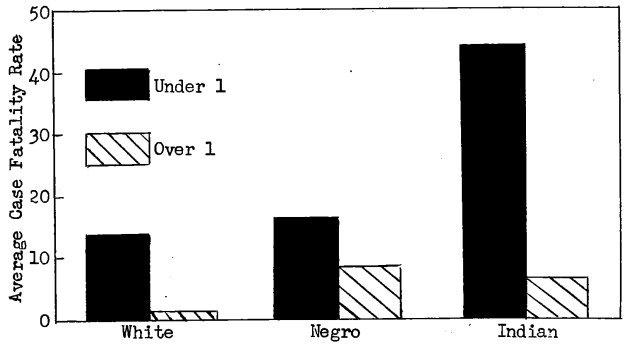
Reported Cases and Deaths from Whooping Cough by Age Group

Age Group	Reported Cases	Deaths	Case Fatality Rate
Total	1,084	46	4.2
Under 1 year	214	35	16.4
1-4 years	340	10	2.9
5-9 years	248	1	0.4
10 years and over	34	-	-
Unknown	248	-	-

The attack rate for the Indian racial group was extremely high compared with the rates for the other groups. The rate for the White population was 36.6, for the Negro 28.0, and for the Indian 136.0 per 100,000 estimated population. The case fatality rate was highest for the Indian group also. The case fatality rate for the different racial groups are shown in Chart 5 for the age group under one year and those one year of age and over. In all racial groups the case fatality rate for those under one was much higher than the fatality rate for those older. The greatest difference was observed in the Indian population with a fatality rate of 44.2 for those under one and only 6.3 for those one year of age and over.

Chart 5

Whooping Cough Case Fatality Rate for Cases Under One and Over One for Each Racial Group Oklahoma, 1946 - 1948



Other Acute Communicable Diseases

There were 30 cases of Rocky Mountain spotted fever reported and one death assigned to this disease during 1948 in the State. Oklahoma County reported nine cases, Caddo, LeFlore, Marshall, and Payne Counties each reported two cases.

The lowest number for smallpox ever recorded was reported in 1948 when only one case occurred. This case was reported in March from Haskell County.

Reported cases of tularemia were a little below the numbers recorded for the two preceding years, but the number, 84, and rate, 3.6 per 100,000 estimated population, were high compared with the earlier years on record;

this can, perhaps, be accounted for by the fact that, for the three years 1946, 1947, and 1948, cases reported only by positive laboratory reports from the State Department of Health Laboratory were included in the totals.

Typhus fever was rarely reported. Only one case was reported during the year, this case was from Comanche County and was reported in August.

Kiowa County reported almost a fourth, 21, of the 86 reported cases of undulant fever. The attack rate for this county was 96.3 compared with an attack rate of 3.7 for the State as a whole. The other cases were well scattered over the State; Kay County reported seven cases, Hughes and Jefferson Counties each reported four, and the remaining cases were distributed one, two, or three to a county.

In 1948 there were four cases of erysipelas reported, one each in Harper, Hughes, Oklahoma, and Roger Mills Counties. Two cases of mycosis occurred in the State, one in Carter and the other in Roger Mills County. A case of infectious hepatitis occurred in June and another in October. One case of dengue fever was reported in April from Creek County.

Cancer

There were 1,636 cases of cancer reported in 1948. This was the first time a complete year's data were available for tabulation. When the 1,636 cases were broken down according to the primary site, it was found the largest number, 355, or approximately 22 per cent of the total had the primary site on the skin. The next largest group, 343, had the uterus as the primary site; this was 21 per cent of the total. The buccal cavity and pharynx, with 136 cases, and the digestive organs and peritoneum, with 193 cases, together accounted for another 20 per cent. Leukemia was seldom reported, with only 10, and Hodgkin's disease least frequently, being reported in only 3 cases. Table 8 on Page 14 shows the reported cases broken down by primary site with the number and per cent for each site.

More than half, approximately 56 per cent of the reports, did not state whether metastasis had or had not occurred. On those reports that included this information, however, metastasis had occurred in 47 per cent of the cases. Malignancies of the respiratory system metastasized most often; 84 per cent of the reports that included this information stated that metastasis had occurred. Metastatic sites were reported in 76 per cent of the cases with the female genital organs as the primary site, and in 74 per cent of those with the male genital organs as the primary site. Metastasis of skin cancer was rare; in the group where information concerning metastasis was available, only 11 per cent metastasized.

More than one-fourth of all the cancer reports received did not include information on biopsy. Of those reports that stated whether or not a biopsy was performed, 76 per cent reported there had been a biopsy and 24 per cent reported no biopsy.

More than half, approximately 55 per cent of the reported cases of cancer, were in females. Of these 899 cases of cancer, 62 per cent had the primary site in the breast, uterus, or female genital organs. In every primary site common to both sexes there were more cases reported for males than females. In cases with the primary site in the respiratory system, approximately 88 per cent of the cases were male; 85 per cent of the cases of malignancy of the buccal cavity and pharynx were male, and 67 per cent of malignancies of the skin were male.

The rate of occurrence in the White population was highest, being 70.5 per 100,000 estimated population. The rate for the Negro population was almost as high, 68.4, but the Indian rate was quite low, only 12.7 per 100,000 estimated population.

Table 7

Reported Cases of Cancer by Race and Sex, and Rate per 100,000 Estimated Population by Race
1948

Race	Total		Sex	
	Number	Rate	Male	Female
Total	1,636	70.1	737	899
White	1,488	70.5	688	800
Non-white	118	52.7	39	79
Unknown	30	-	10	20

In the age group 55-64 there were 388 cases of cancer, this was the largest number in any age group. There were almost as many, 381, in the 65-74 age group. The number of reported cases of malignancy increased with each increasing age group to the 388 peak in the 55-64 year age group. Probably the smaller number in the 65-74 and still smaller in the 75 and over age group, however, were due to the smaller population in these groups.

Of the 1,636 reported cases of cancer, 45 gave an out-of-state residence, the other 1,591 were distributed throughout the State with every county represented. Oklahoma County was given as the residence in the greatest number of cases, 339, of which 285 were Oklahoma City residents. There were 141 reports that gave Tulsa County as the residence with 113 from Tulsa City. Creek and Okmulgee Counties were each given as the residence on 47 reports and Pittsburg and Seminole on 43.

Cancer Cases Reported by Death Certificates Only

Death certificates listing cancer as the cause of death were checked by an accumulative morbidity file which was supposed to include all cases known at the time cancer was made reportable on August 15, 1947. It was discovered that 2,293 of the deaths had not been previously reported as cases. These unreported cases could not be added to the reported cases to compute an incidence rate since the year of onset or first diagnosis for the cases reported by death certificates only was not known.

Approximately 40 per cent, 922 of the cases reported by death certificates gave malignancy of the digestive organs and peritoneum as the cause of death. Cancer of the uterus and other female genital organs comprised 12 per cent of the total and cancer of the male genital organs almost 9 per cent. Although cancer of the skin was reported most often in the case reports, only 79 or about 3 per cent of the death certificates for unreported cases gave skin malignancies as the cause of death. Table 8 shows the cases of cancer reported by death certificate only broken down by primary site with the number and per cent for each site, compared with the cases reported through the regular channels.

Table 8

Cases of Cancer Reported Through Regular Channels and by Death Certificate Only
Number and Per Cent by Primary Site of Lesion
1948

Primary Site	Cases Reported Through Regular Channels		Cases Reported by Death Certificate only	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	1,636	100.1	2,293	100.0
Hodgkin's disease	3	0.2	25	1.1
Buccal cavity and pharynx	136	8.3	63	2.7
Digestive organs and peritoneum	193	11.8	922	40.2
Respiratory system	74	4.5	163	7.1
Uterus	343	21.0	208	9.1
Other female genital organs	45	2.8	55	2.4
Breast	172	10.5	175	7.6
Male genital organs	74	4.5	201	8.8
Urinary organs	37	2.3	89	3.9
Skin (except vulva, scrotum, and anus)	355	21.7	79	3.4
Brain and other parts of central nervous system	11	0.7	36	1.6
Other and unspecified organs	183	11.2	169	7.4
Leukemia	10	0.6	108	4.7

The rate for cases reported by death certificates was highest in the White population, 98.9 per 100,000 estimated population as compared with 93.3 for the Negro and 79.2 for the Indian.

More than half, almost 56 per cent, of all the cases reported by death certificates were in persons 65 years of age or older. There were 35 cases in persons 14 years of age or younger.

Tuberculosis

During the year 2,348 cases of tuberculosis were reported, with a rate of 100.6 per 100,000 estimated population, and 622 deaths were attributed to this disease. Of the reported cases, 2,281 were tuberculosis of the respiratory system and 67 were other forms of tuberculosis.

When the 2,281 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were distributed according to stage and activity, it was found that 691 or approximately 30 per cent were inactive, arrested, or apparently cured, another 26 per cent were unqualified as to stage, and the remaining 44 per cent were in some stage of activity. Of the active cases, approximately 24 per cent were minimal active, 39 per cent moderately advanced active and the remaining 37 per cent far advanced active.

Approximately 24 per cent of the non-respiratory tuberculosis were of the meninges, another 22 per cent were miliary tuberculosis. No cases of tuberculosis of the skin were reported. Table 9 shows the reported cases of tuberculosis by type, stage and activity, and by race.

Table 9

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

Type Stage and Activity	Total	White	Negro	Indian	Unknown
Tuberculosis of respiratory system:	2,281	1,871	200	194	16
Minimal, active	240	201	12	26	1
Mod. Adv., active	389	314	37	34	4
Far Adv., active	364	278	47	37	2
Inactive (any stage)	5	4	-	1	-
Arrested (any stage)	670	609	21	38	2
Ap. cured (any stage)	16	15	-	1	-
Unqualified	597	450	83	57	7
Tuberculosis of other sites:	67	42	11	14	-
Meninges	16	9	3	4	-
Intestines and peritoneum	6	1	4	1	-
Vertebral column	11	8	1	2	-
Bones and joints	5	4	-	1	-
Skin	-	-	-	-	-
Lymphatic system	6	5	1	-	-
Genito-urinary system	8	6	-	2	-
Other organs	-	-	-	-	-
Miliary	15	9	2	4	-

The rate of occurrence was highest in the Indian population. The rate for this racial group was 329.5 per 100,000 estimated population. The rate for the Negro group, 131.2, was higher than that for the White group, 90.6. Almost half, approximately 49 per cent, of the Negro cases specified as active were far advanced, while only 38 per cent of the Indian and 35 per cent of the White active cases were far advanced.

The cases of tuberculosis reported for the Indian population were in younger age groups than for the Negro and White; 47 per cent of all the reported cases with the age known were under 35 years of age in the Indian group, while 33 per cent of the Negro and only 27 per cent of the White were in this age group.

The tuberculosis death rate, like the attack rate, was highest in the Indian population and lowest in the White. The rates were, for the Indian, 129.9; for the Negro, 64.7; and for the White, 20.4 per 100,000 estimated population.

Only seven per cent of the total number of reported cases were reported by death certificates; and another one per cent were reported by local health departments as being unknown cases until the death certificates were received. This was low compared with the corresponding figure for 1946 which was 13 per cent and for 1947 which was 12 per cent. This would indicate that the extensive case finding programs in progress are meeting with success. Table 10 shows the reported cases of tuberculosis, by source of report, with the per cent from each source.

Table 10

Reported Cases of Tuberculosis Among Civilians
by Source of Report

Source of Report	Number	Per Cent
Total cases reported	2,346	100.0
Practising physicians	222	9.5
County health departments	784	33.4
Tuberculosis sanatoria	329	14.0
Mental institutions	203	8.7
Other hospitals and institutions	263	11.2
Other public agencies	206	8.8
Death certificates	167	7.1
Positive laboratory reports	2	0.1
Sources out of state	34	1.4
Other	136	5.8

Venereal Diseases

Reported cases of gonorrhea totaled 7,082 in 1948 with an attack rate of 167.1 for the White population, 1,924.3 for the Negro, and 356.4 for the Indian. Approximately 61 per cent of the reported cases with the sex known were male, as shown in Table 11. Gonorrhea was reported more often in the younger age groups for the Negro population than for the other racial groups. Approximately 72 per cent of the reported cases in Negroes were under 25 years of age, while only 59 per cent of the Indian and 57 per cent of the White cases were in this age group.

Table 11

Reported Cases of Venereal Diseases by Stage and Disease, by Sex

Disease and Stage	Total	Male	Female	Unknown
Gonorrhea	7,082	4,281	2,789	12
Syphilis, all stages	5,727	2,756	2,969	2
Primary and secondary	1,152	651	501	-
Early latent	1,539	589	950	-
Late and late latent	2,489	1,267	1,220	2
Congenital	308	126	182	-
Not stated	239	123	116	-
Ophthalmia neonatorum	3	-	3	-
Other venereal diseases	91	73	18	-
Chancroid	70	58	12	-
Granuloma inguinale	5	3	2	-
Lymphogranuloma	16	12	4	-

The number of reported cases of syphilis, 5,727, and rate 245.3 were the lowest number and rate since 1938. Again the attack rate for the Negro population, 1,255.1 per 100,000 estimated population, was far higher than the rates 151.7 for the White and 296.2 for the Indian.

Only 21 per cent of the reported cases with stage specified were still in the primary and secondary stages, while 45 per cent were reported to be late and late latent. Approximately 5 per cent of the reported cases in the White population, 6 per cent of the Negro cases, and 8 per cent of the Indian cases were congenital syphilis.

The greatest number of cases in the primary, secondary, and early latent stages were found to be in the younger age groups. Approximately 72 per cent of the cases in the primary and secondary stages and 63 per cent of the early latent cases were under 30 years of age. Only 10 per cent of the late and late latent cases were in this younger age group. The reported cases of syphilis for specified stages, by age groups, with the number and per cent for each stage in each group are shown in Table 12.

Table 12

Reported Cases of Syphilis for Specified Stages, by Age Group

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	1,124	100.0	1,464	99.9	2,297	100.1
Under 20 years	225	20.0	209	14.3	29	1.3
20-24 years	390	34.7	416	28.4	69	3.0
25-29 years	198	17.6	292	19.9	134	5.8
30-34 years	109	9.7	185	12.6	238	10.4
35-44 years	136	12.1	245	16.7	725	31.6
45 years & over	66	5.9	117	8.0	1,102	48.0

Symbols Used in Tables

- \- Number or rate is zero
- ... Item not applicable
- 0.0 Rate is more than 0 but less than 0.5

TABLE I. REPORTED CASES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, NUMBER AND RATE (NUMBER PER 100,000 ESTIMATED POPULATION), OKLAHOMA, 1939-1948

Disease	1939		1940		1941		1942		1943	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Anthrax in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.0
Chickenpox	1,005	42.9	785	33.9	734	32.9	1,029	47.8	841	40.6
Dengue	-	-	-	-	1	0.0	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	458	19.6	535	23.1	473	21.2	399	18.5	239	11.5
Dysentery	379	16.1	649	28.0	308	13.8	328	15.3	139	6.7
Encephalitis, infectious	8	0.3	11	0.5	14	0.6	7	0.3	8	0.4
Gonorrhea	3,072	131.2	2,804	121.1	2,551	114.2	3,626	168.5	4,694	226.7
Influenza	5,918	252.8	11,088	478.8	14,327	641.2	3,701	171.9	6,841	330.4
Malaria	1,972	84.2	1,874	80.9	2,028	90.8	1,516	70.4	1,421	68.6
Measles	4,793	204.7	444	19.2	2,429	108.7	6,331	294.1	2,376	114.7
Meningitis, meningococcal	33	1.4	38	1.6	29	1.3	39	1.8	124	6.0
Mumps	230	9.8	413	17.8	1,083	48.5	1,490	69.2	651	31.4
Pellagra	191	8.2	149	6.4	97	4.3	75	3.5	55	2.7
Pneumonia, all forms	1,829	78.1	3,104	134.0	2,703	121.0	1,589	73.8	1,446	69.8
Poliomyelitis, acute	65	2.8	159	6.9	58	2.6	28	1.3	594	28.7
Rabies in man	1	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.1	-	-	1	0.0
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	2	0.1	10	0.4	12	0.5	22	1.0	16	0.8
Scarlet fever	1,246	53.2	926	40.0	859	38.4	772	35.9	1,030	49.7
Septic sore throat	623	26.6	596	25.7	716	32.0	342	15.9	222	10.7
Smallpox	873	37.4	198	8.5	43	1.9	20	0.9	19	0.9
Syphilis	8,614	368.0	5,897	254.6	8,132	363.4	8,914	414.1	9,511	459.3
Tuberculosis, all forms	1,362	58.2	1,661	71.8	1,538	68.8	1,461	67.9	1,751	84.6
Tularemia	54	2.3	62	2.7	51	2.3	40	1.9	33	1.6
Typhoid, paratyphoid fevers	489	20.9	386	16.7	227	10.2	200	9.3	168	8.1
Typhus fever	1	0.0	3	0.1	2	0.1	3	0.1	4	0.2
Undulant fever	378	16.1	112	4.8	117	5.2	69	3.2	30	1.4
Whooping cough	214	9.1	766	33.1	1,206	54.0	475	22.1	885	42.7

Disease	1944		1945		1946		1947		1948	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Anthrax in man	-	-	2	0.1	-	-	1	0.0	-	-
Chickenpox	821	40.4	682	28.6	632	26.5	966	41.8	1,417	60.7
Dengue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.0
Diphtheria	334	16.5	300	12.6	222	9.3	209	9.0	165	7.1
Dysentery	242	11.9	211	8.9	80	3.4	149	6.4	163	7.0
Encephalitis, infectious	22	1.1	8	0.3	24	1.0	13	0.6	8	0.3
Gonorrhea	6,596	325.0	9,216	386.6	11,050	463.8	9,335	403.7	7,082	303.4
Influenza	11,778	580.2	6,924	290.4	6,585	276.4	25,095	1,085.1	3,972	170.1
Malaria	1,408	69.4	1,101	46.2	308	12.9	536	23.2	401	17.2
Measles	4,316	212.6	841	35.3	4,387	184.1	168	7.3	1,633	70.0
Meningitis, meningococcal	117	5.8	84	3.5	77	3.2	67	2.9	65	2.8
Mumps	460	22.7	759	31.8	452	19.0	660	28.5	887	38.0
Pellagra	66	3.3	42	1.8	23	1.0	38	1.6	53	2.3
Pneumonia, all forms	2,346	115.6	1,958	82.1	1,709	71.7	2,002	86.6	1,648	70.6
Poliomyelitis, acute	54	2.7	200	8.4	434	18.2	59	2.6	369	15.8
Rabies in man	3	0.1	-	-	2	0.1	-	-	-	-
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	15	0.7	25	1.0	30	1.3	36	1.6	30	1.3
Scarlet fever	1,003	49.4	1,003	42.1	546	22.9	353	15.3	591	25.3
Septic sore throat	141	6.9	194	8.1	180	7.6	198	8.6	176	7.5
Smallpox	7	0.3	13	0.5	16	0.7	4	0.2	1	0.0
Syphilis	8,142	401.1	5,978	250.8	7,903	331.7	7,177	310.3	5,727	245.3
Tuberculosis, all forms	2,867	141.2	2,246	94.2	2,664	111.8	2,435	105.3	2,348	100.6
Tularemia	10	0.5	25	1.0	86	3.6	130	5.6	84	3.6
Typhoid, paratyphoid fevers	109	5.4	100	4.2	58	2.4	139	6.0	79	3.4
Typhus fever	1	0.0	3	0.1	6	0.3	4	0.2	1	0.0
Undulant fever	50	2.5	37	1.6	36	1.5	89	3.8	86	3.7
Whooping cough	426	21.0	713	29.9	479	20.1	1,055	45.6	1,084	46.4

TABLE II. REPORTED CASES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, NUMBER AND RATE (NUMBER PER 100,000 ESTIMATED POPULATION), BY RACE, OKLAHOMA, 1948

Disease	Total		White		Negro		Indian		Unknown
Estimated pop. July 1, 1948	2,334,455		2,110,543		160,787		63,125		
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number
Anthrax in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chickenpox	1,417	60.7	1,178	55.8	33	20.5	52	82.4	154
Diphtheria	165	7.1	155	7.3	2	1.2	8	12.7	-
Dysentery, amoebic	49	2.1	44	2.1	4	2.5	1	1.6	-
Dysentery, bacillary	19	0.8	15	0.7	-	-	4	6.3	-
Dysentery, unspecified	95	4.1	52	2.5	8	5.0	35	55.4	-
Encephalitis, infectious	8	0.3	7	0.3	-	-	1	1.6	-
German measles	172	7.4	119	5.6	-	-	1	1.6	52
Gonorrhea	7,082	303.4	3527	167.1	3,094	1,924.3	225	356.4	236
Hookworm	21	0.9	19	0.9	-	-	2	3.2	-
Influenza	3,972	170.1	1,587	75.2	154	95.8	508	804.8	1,723
Malaria	401	17.2	144	6.8	30	18.7	225	356.4	2
Measles	1,633	70.0	1,306	61.9	28	17.4	29	45.9	270
Meningitis, meningococcal	65	2.8	57	2.7	3	1.9	4	6.3	1
Mumps	887	38.0	620	29.4	11	6.8	4	6.3	252
Ophthalmia neonatorum	3	0.1	1	0.0	2	1.2	-	-	-
Pellagra	53	2.3	41	1.9	8	5.0	4	6.3	-
Pneumonia, bronchial	504	21.6	392	18.6	58	36.1	48	76.0	6
Pneumonia, lobar	372	15.9	278	13.2	55	34.2	38	60.2	1
Pneumonia, unspecified	772	33.1	589	27.9	67	41.7	49	77.6	67
Poliomyelitis, acute	369	15.8	353	16.7	11	6.8	5	7.9	-
Puerperal septicemia	1	0.0	1	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
Rabies in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	30	1.3	24	1.1	1	0.6	1	1.6	4
Scarlet fever	591	25.3	574	27.2	4	2.5	4	6.3	9
Septic sore throat	176	7.5	146	6.9	8	5.0	8	12.7	14
Smallpox	1	0.0	1	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilis	5,727	245.3	3,202	151.7	2,018	1,255.1	187	296.2	320
Tetanus	9	0.4	5	0.2	2	1.2	2	3.2	-
Trachoma	343	14.7	188	8.9	25	15.5	103	163.2	27
Tuberculosis, respiratory	2,281	97.7	1,871	88.7	200	124.4	194	307.3	16
Tuberculosis, other forms	67	2.9	42	2.0	11	6.8	14	22.2	-
Tularemia	84	3.6	43	2.0	1	0.6	7	11.1	33
Typhoid fever	74	3.2	67	3.2	7	4.4	-	-	-
Paratyphoid fever	5	0.2	5	0.2	-	-	-	-	-
Typhus fever	1	0.0	-	-	-	-	1	1.6	-
Undulant fever	86	3.7	75	3.6	-	-	1	1.6	10
Venereal diseases, other	91	3.9	36	1.7	47	29.2	5	7.9	3
Vincent's angina	11	0.5	2	0.1	-	-	9	14.3	-
Whooping cough	1,084	46.4	772	36.6	45	28.0	86	136.2	181

TABLE III. REPORTED CASES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, BY MONTHS, OKLAHOMA, 1948

Disease	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total Cases	28,871	3,686	2,969	3,051	2,856	2,483	2,236	1,969	1,910	1,771	1,610	1,957	2,373
Anthrax in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chickenpox	1,417	246	143	267	186	99	61	24	10	3	17	102	259
Diphtheria	165	31	21	14	13	6	7	6	9	1	16	23	18
Dysentery, amoebic	49	2	1	4	3	12	4	1	9	3	6	1	3
Dysentery, bacillary	19	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	4	3	5	-	4
Dysentery, unspecified	95	1	3	1	-	6	2	1	5	54	10	2	10
Encephalitis, infectious	8	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2
German measles	172	1	14	10	90	28	6	6	-	4	3	-	10
Gonorrhea	7,082	678	529	638	554	585	594	645	704	564	491	611	489
Hookworm	21	-	2	-	10	1	-	3	3	1	1	-	-
Influenza	3,972	1,179	834	688	440	108	54	17	46	66	125	165	250
Malaria	401	4	4	15	2	52	114	67	9	91	38	2	3
Measles	1,633	57	153	135	212	375	282	95	31	16	13	55	209
Meningitis, meningococcal	65	4	14	9	5	4	2	4	6	5	4	5	3
Mumps	887	32	32	81	225	68	55	39	38	22	17	77	201
Ophthalmia neonatorum	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Pellagra	53	7	4	8	4	3	3	6	4	2	5	6	1
Pneumonia, bronchial	504	98	64	60	44	36	22	28	12	18	23	40	59
Pneumonia, lobar	372	65	66	41	30	27	16	11	12	10	16	18	60
Pneumonia, unspecified	772	111	155	98	88	55	38	31	30	24	30	42	70
Poliomyelitis, acute	369	5	1	-	1	-	14	97	102	78	39	20	12
Puerperal septicemia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Rabies in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	30	1	-	-	4	3	5	4	8	2	2	-	-
Scarlet fever	591	104	50	60	34	35	20	26	12	24	39	88	99
Septic sore throat	176	22	9	14	12	20	14	14	6	14	23	19	9
Smallpox	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilis	5,727	523	462	559	448	505	507	454	564	501	392	443	369
Tetanus	9	-	2	2	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Trachoma	343	36	52	29	32	33	10	24	18	9	40	44	16
Tuberculosis, respiratory	2,281	177	149	146	198	252	211	234	198	192	199	160	165
Tuberculosis, other forms	67	6	4	3	5	8	1	7	12	5	6	6	4
Tularemia	84	3	10	1	7	8	19	7	9	3	9	2	6
Typhoid fever	74	3	7	3	6	6	8	11	10	7	6	3	4
Paratyphoid fever	5	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	-
Typhus fever	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Undulant fever	86	5	5	11	5	6	7	10	3	5	18	5	6
Venereal diseases, other	91	10	12	3	6	6	7	8	7	11	7	6	8
Vincent's angina	11	1	1	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping cough	1,084	254	115	146	188	121	98	86	27	20	6	4	19

TABLE IV. REPORTED CASES OF SELECTED COMMUNICABLE DISEASES BY SEX AND RACE, OKLAHOMA, 1948

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	639	576	202	581	549	48	23	10	-	32	14	6	3	3	148
Diphtheria	88	77	-	83	72	-	1	1	-	4	4	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	56	60	47	49	41	21	5	4	3	2	15	23	-	-	-
Encephalitis, infectious	6	2	-	5	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
German measles	37	29	106	35	29	55	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	51
Gonorrhea	4,281	2,789	12	2,114	1,413	-	2,004	1,090	-	78	146	1	85	140	11
Hookworm	8	13	-	7	12	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Influenza	821	786	2,365	653	593	341	54	54	46	80	81	347	34	58	1,631
Malaria	38	28	335	33	21	90	5	1	24	-	6	219	-	-	2
Measles	681	704	248	638	645	23	12	16	-	10	19	-	21	24	225
Meningitis, meningococcal	36	28	1	33	24	-	1	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	1
Mumps	377	274	236	362	257	1	3	8	-	2	2	-	10	7	235
Ophthalmia neonatorum	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pellagra	14	39	-	11	30	-	2	6	-	1	3	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia, all forms	848	739	61	664	591	4	95	85	-	82	53	-	7	10	57
Poliomyelitis, acute	217	152	-	207	146	-	8	3	-	2	3	-	-	-	-
Puerperal septicemia	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	14	16	-	11	13	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	-
Scarlet fever	303	278	10	298	269	7	-	4	-	2	2	-	3	3	3
Septic sore throat	84	78	14	75	71	-	3	5	-	6	2	-	-	-	14
Smallpox	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilis	2,756	2,969	2	1,659	1,543	-	891	1,127	-	70	116	1	136	183	1
Tetanus	6	3	-	3	2	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Trachoma	149	167	27	92	96	-	9	16	-	48	55	-	-	-	27
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1,295	986	-	1,058	813	-	127	73	-	100	94	-	10	6	-
Tuberculosis, other forms	38	29	-	27	15	-	5	6	-	6	8	-	-	-	-
Tularemia	60	23	1	32	11	-	-	1	-	3	4	-	25	7	1
Typhoid, paratyphoid fevers	38	41	-	33	39	-	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhus fever	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Undulant fever	52	33	1	48	27	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	5	1
Venereal diseases, other	73	18	-	30	6	-	36	11	-	4	1	-	3	-	-
Whooping cough	391	468	225	330	396	46	21	24	-	23	30	33	17	18	146

TABLE V. REPORTED CASES OF SELECTED COMMUNICABLE DISEASES BY AGE, OKLAHOMA, 1948

Disease	All Ages	Age in Years															
		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	Unknown
Anthrax in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chickenpox	1,417	42	47	61	67	95	683	99	24	16	7	7	6	1	2	1	1	258
Diphtheria	165	11	21	16	13	17	43	19	8	-	8	4	2	3	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	163	29	10	5	2	2	4	4	3	2	8	7	12	7	6	6	5	51
Encephalitis, infectious	8	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	-	-
German measles	172	3	8	6	5	4	20	4	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108
Gonorrhea	7,082	10	1	1	11	7	39	60	1,566	2,788	1,356	557	437	109	39	17	1	83
Hookworm	21	-	1	-	1	-	2	3	3	1	1	3	-	4	1	1	-	-
Influenza	3,972	48	81	76	48	35	132	75	82	111	78	84	160	184	115	113	74	2,476
Malaria	401	-	-	-	1	3	6	6	7	4	9	-	10	6	7	6	1	335
Measles	1,633	58	100	123	123	143	638	106	23	5	7	5	8	-	-	1	1	292
Meningitis, meningococcal	65	5	10	2	2	3	6	10	8	4	3	-	2	3	2	1	-	4
Mumps	887	1	6	13	25	27	205	81	57	37	20	29	38	8	2	1	1	336
Ophthalmia neonatorum	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pellagra	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	5	9	16	17	-
Pneumonia, all forms	1,648	304	103	68	40	36	85	25	27	27	32	35	72	76	109	165	349	95
Poliomyelitis, acute	369	20	29	38	20	26	124	59	23	13	9	3	5	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal septicemia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	30	-	-	1	4	1	5	4	1	-	3	-	6	-	1	-	-	4
Scarlet fever	591	9	18	38	46	80	271	77	12	6	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	27
Septic sore throat	176	3	5	9	5	3	27	12	23	14	17	11	11	9	3	2	1	21
Smallpox	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilis	5,727	38	9	5	7	3	40	90	516	950	657	568	1,156	761	365	183	32	347
Tetanus	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-
Trachoma	343	1	2	5	4	10	87	107	32	3	6	6	9	9	4	7	1	50
Tuberculosis, respiratory	2,281	1	4	1	2	2	16	17	74	167	200	170	388	417	387	267	128	40
Tuberculosis, other forms	67	3	2	3	1	1	3	3	5	2	4	5	9	10	9	3	4	-
Tularemia	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	4	5	2	6	4	11	4	-	39
Typhoid, paratyphoid fevers	79	-	7	1	2	4	13	11	4	4	3	2	12	3	4	4	-	5
Typhus fever	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undulant fever	86	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	7	8	10	29	8	6	2	2	11
Venereal diseases, other	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	18	33	18	10	9	1	1	-	-	-
Whooping cough	1,084	214	99	74	79	88	248	25	3	1	2	-	1	1	1	-	-	248

TABLE VI. REPORTED CASES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES BY COUNTY, OKLAHOMA, 1948

Disease	State	Adair	Alfalfa	Atoka	Beaver	Beckham	Blaine	Bryan	Caddo	Canadian
Anthrax in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chickenpox	1,417	6	-	-	6	4	3	36	35	17
Diphtheria	165	5	-	1	-	-	5	2	3	4
Dysentery, amoebic	49	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery, bacillary	19	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-
Dysentery, unspecified	95	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Encephalitis, infectious	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
German measles	172	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Gonorrhea	7,082	15	3	6	-	37	49	70	73	22
Hookworm	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Influenza	3,972	26	-	-	3	14	13	17	22	60
Malaria	401	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Measles	1,633	1	6	1	1	16	22	14	40	174
Meningitis, meningococcal	65	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1
Mumps	887	-	3	1	-	1	1	3	19	179
Ophthalmia neonatorum	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pellagra	53	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	-	-
Pneumonia, bronchial	504	7	3	-	2	-	12	12	11	4
Pneumonia, lobar	372	1	1	-	-	8	6	5	9	2
Pneumonia, unspecified	772	9	2	3	1	19	11	9	23	5
Poliomyelitis, acute	369	-	1	1	5	8	11	1	18	3
Puerperal septicemia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rabies in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	30	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
Scarlet fever	591	1	1	-	-	-	6	4	27	4
Septic sore throat	176	-	-	-	-	17	2	-	2	-
Smallpox	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilis	5,727	48	4	20	1	38	33	64	86	84
Tetanus	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
Trachoma	343	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	57	17
Tuberculosis, respiratory	2,281	40	5	35	2	8	12	85	28	20
Tuberculosis, other forms	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2
Tularemia	84	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1
Typhoid fever	74	3	1	-	-	4	-	3	-	-
Paratyphoid fever	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhus fever	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undulant fever	86	1	-	-	1	1	3	2	1	3
Venereal diseases, other	91	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
Vincent's angina	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
Whooping cough	1,084	4	12	1	1	-	5	2	28	11

Disease	Carter	Cherokee	Choctaw	Cimarron	Cleveland	Coal	Comanche	Cotton	Craig	Creek
Anthrax in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chickenpox	53	21	4	-	24	-	39	4	-	37
Diphtheria	-	2	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	9
Dysentery, amoebic	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Dysentery, bacillary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dysentery, unspecified	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis, infectious	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
German measles	-	-	-	-	6	-	1	-	-	-
Gonorrhea	83	58	64	-	46	2	144	6	4	75
Hookworm	-	-	12	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Influenza	404	21	119	-	103	-	1	8	-	29
Malaria	2	2	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	2
Measles	22	3	10	-	5	-	20	12	1	114
Meningitis, meningococcal	-	-	1	-	1	-	5	-	-	1
Mumps	6	-	1	-	24	-	7	-	2	29
Ophthalmia neonatorum	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pellagra	2	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia, bronchial	11	4	3	-	18	4	4	2	-	24
Pneumonia, lobar	9	10	2	-	6	-	3	1	5	9
Pneumonia, unspecified	15	4	4	-	10	2	11	1	2	19
Poliomyelitis, acute	6	-	1	1	5	3	5	-	-	8
Puerperal septicemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Rabies in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	5	4	3	-	3	-	17	7	-	3
Septic sore throat	7	3	9	-	9	-	-	1	10	5
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilis	90	36	71	3	46	23	95	16	117	123
Tetanus	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trachoma	-	-	79	-	33	-	4	1	-	4
Tuberculosis, respiratory	26	28	35	-	40	26	72	7	9	33
Tuberculosis, other forms	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	1
Tularemia	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Typhoid fever	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Paratyphoid fever	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhus fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Undulant fever	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Venereal diseases, other	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Vincent's angina	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Whooping cough	13	-	2	-	3	-	7	4	-	36

TABLE VI. REPORTED CASES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES BY COUNTY, OKLAHOMA, 1948 (Continued)

Disease	Custer	Delaware	Dewey	Ellis	Garfield	Garvin	Grady	Grant	Greer	Harmon
Anthrax in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chickenpox	3	1	3	1	20	10	10	11	-	6
Diphtheria	2	10	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	3
Dysentery, amoebic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dysentery, bacillary	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	4
Dysentery, unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis, infectious	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
German measles	1	-	1	-	4	1	1	11	-	-
Gonorrhea	114	11	7	-	35	17	72	2	5	-
Hookworm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Influenza	11	62	2	-	54	12	29	27	-	65
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	12	-	23	-	105	65	86	53	-	9
Meningitis, meningococcal	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Mumps	1	9	3	-	6	2	6	9	2	-
Ophthalmia neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pellagra	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	1	1
Pneumonia, bronchial	15	4	3	1	5	7	5	-	1	2
Pneumonia, lobar	3	2	2	-	7	3	5	1	-	7
Pneumonia, unspecified	4	6	6	1	16	5	8	-	1	13
Poliomyelitis, acute	27	1	4	4	5	5	10	2	2	2
Puerperal septicemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rabies in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	3	-	6	1	15	9	3	3	-	9
Septic sore throat	1	4	7	-	4	1	-	-	-	3
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilis	38	13	4	1	109	93	72	5	53	14
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trachoma	5	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, respiratory	19	14	5	2	86	17	24	10	3	8
Tuberculosis, other forms	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Tularemia	-	2	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
Typhoid fever	-	1	1	-	1	1	3	-	2	1
Paratyphoid fever	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Typhus fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undulant fever	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	1	-	-
Venereal diseases, other	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Vincent's angina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping cough	22	1	34	17	18	14	11	7	-	1

Disease	Harper	Haskell	Hughes	Jackson	Jefferson	Johnston	Kay	Kingfisher	Kiowa	Latimer
Anthrax in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chickenpox	9	24	14	31	14	7	119	9	18	-
Diphtheria	-	2	2	-	1	2	2	1	4	2
Dysentery, amoebic	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Dysentery, bacillary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery, unspecified	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis, infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
German measles	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-
Gonorrhea	-	2	37	8	11	1	25	25	11	5
Hookworm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Influenza	181	5	11	58	79	2	19	-	5	-
Malaria	-	-	11	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	12	35	2	50	61	7	3
Meningitis, meningococcal	-	-	1	3	-	1	2	-	1	-
Mumps	22	1	1	3	2	3	147	17	3	1
Ophthalmia neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pellagra	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia, bronchial	2	1	11	12	1	1	3	1	13	-
Pneumonia, lobar	-	1	4	3	11	-	1	-	6	-
Pneumonia, unspecified	3	2	14	13	6	2	19	2	5	2
Poliomyelitis, acute	1	3	-	13	1	1	11	5	10	-
Puerperal septicemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rabies in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	1	-	1	3	1	-	16	4	5	-
Septic sore throat	3	-	-	4	1	4	1	-	5	-
Smallpox	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilis	1	5	58	104	22	21	82	17	75	19
Tetanus	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trachoma	-	-	10	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	49	25	11	12	20	38	18	16	23
Tuberculosis, other forms	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Tularemia	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	9
Typhoid fever	-	-	8	-	-	1	2	-	1	-
Paratyphoid fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhus fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undulant fever	-	-	4	-	4	-	7	-	21	-
Venereal diseases, other	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Vincent's angina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping cough	23	2	126	5	13	8	13	10	4	1

TABLE VI. REPORTED CASES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES BY COUNTY, OKLAHOMA, 1948 (Continued)

Disease	LeFlore	Lincoln	Logan	Love	McClain	McCurtain	McIntosh	Major	Marshall	Mayes
Anthrax in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chickenpox	-	7	46	-	6	2	22	7	2	2
Diphtheria	3	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	3
Dysentery, amoebic	1	-	-	-	-	25	1	-	-	-
Dysentery, bacillary	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery, unspecified	1	1	-	-	1	3	51	1	-	-
Encephalitis, infectious	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
German measles	-	-	102	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Gonorrhea	48	30	96	3	18	18	27	1	1	28
Hookworm	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
Influenza	53	520	11	3	12	226	650	3	33	20
Malaria	-	1	-	-	-	2	336	-	-	4
Measles	2	4	26	1	4	2	4	15	-	3
Meningitis, meningococcal	5	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-
Mumps	2	3	10	-	1	-	5	1	4	-
Ophthalmia neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pellagra	1	-	-	-	-	5	4	1	-	5
Pneumonia, bronchial	1	5	5	1	2	3	5	-	1	5
Pneumonia, lobar	5	3	13	-	4	12	3	-	1	6
Pneumonia, unspecified	17	9	10	5	6	20	10	1	6	-
Poliomyelitis, acute	5	2	-	3	4	1	1	5	4	-
Puerperal septicemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rabies in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-
Scarlet fever	5	2	10	1	-	-	2	1	-	2
Septic sore throat	2	6	-	-	-	8	6	1	6	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilis	42	30	44	9	18	69	49	10	18	36
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trachoma	-	-	-	-	-	105	9	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, respiratory	102	21	18	10	17	99	22	6	20	20
Tuberculosis, other forms	2	2	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	3
Tularemia	7	-	1	1	-	12	-	-	-	4
Typhoid fever	1	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	1
Paratyphoid fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhus fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undulant fever	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Venereal diseases, other	1	2	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1
Vincent's angina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping cough	11	18	6	-	30	9	73	8	7	6

Disease	Murrey	Muskogee	Noble	Nowata	Okfuskee	Oklahoma	Okmulgee	Osage	Ottawa	Pawnee
Anthrax in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chickenpox	3	139	15	-	2	124	38	10	5	1
Diphtheria	-	4	7	-	1	5	4	1	3	-
Dysentery, amoebic	-	1	-	-	-	5	1	1	-	-
Dysentery, bacillary	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Dysentery, unspecified	-	1	-	-	2	5	9	1	-	-
Encephalitis, infectious	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
German measles	-	4	-	-	2	6	-	-	-	-
Gonorrhea	23	316	8	1	27	3021	289	23	60	2
Hookworm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Influenza	43	7	-	22	7	354	163	4	4	2
Malaria	-	-	-	1	-	5	4	-	-	-
Measles	2	51	12	-	-	163	6	11	7	-
Meningitis, meningococcal	-	2	-	-	1	12	1	1	1	-
Mumps	2	43	-	3	1	132	3	4	57	-
Ophthalmia neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pellagra	-	2	-	-	1	4	-	-	2	1
Pneumonia, bronchial	-	13	2	2	4	115	4	3	5	2
Pneumonia, lobar	1	12	1	5	1	78	10	1	10	4
Pneumonia, unspecified	15	8	3	3	3	105	46	3	8	5
Poliomyelitis, acute	1	3	3	1	1	78	-	3	2	3
Puerperal septicemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rabies in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	1	-
Scarlet fever	5	7	8	11	-	169	23	2	-	-
Septic sore throat	-	6	-	-	-	7	-	6	1	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilis	24	250	17	15	49	1176	131	58	90	32
Tetanus	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Trachoma	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, respiratory	13	56	8	12	19	285	39	24	78	9
Tuberculosis, other forms	1	5	-	-	-	10	2	1	-	-
Tularemia	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	1	5	5
Typhoid fever	-	2	-	1	4	4	-	-	-	1
Paratyphoid fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhus fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undulant fever	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	3	1
Venereal diseases, other	-	2	-	-	1	23	-	-	2	-
Vincent's angina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping cough	8	49	3	4	3	81	73	4	4	-

TABLE VI. REPORTED CASES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES BY COUNTY, OKLAHOMA, 1948 (Continued)

Disease	Payne	Pittsburg	Pontotoc	Pottawatomie	Pushmataha	Roger Mills	Rogers	Seminole	Sequoyah	Stephens
Anthrax in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chickenpox	39	3	26	41	-	1	-	-	1	9
Diphtheria	3	15	-	1	-	-	2	3	8	2
Dysentery, amoebic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dysentery, bacillary	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery, unspecified	-	-	3	-	1	-	1	2	1	-
Encephalitis, infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
German measles	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gonorrhea	35	178	57	90	3	-	6	119	25	30
Hookworm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Influenza	11	11	43	23	5	2	2	4	-	5
Malaria	-	-	-	4	4	1	-	-	-	-
Measles	38	3	4	3	-	-	-	1	-	1
Meningitis, meningococcal	2	1	2	-	-	1	-	1	1	1
Mumps	4	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Ophthalmia neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pellagra	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	-
Pneumonia, bronchial	1	12	17	6	2	3	4	4	6	3
Pneumonia, lobar	2	6	3	3	3	-	2	2	5	2
Pneumonia, unspecified	20	14	44	45	5	4	-	7	5	6
Poliomyelitis, acute	1	2	4	6	-	2	1	4	1	4
Puerperal septicemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rabies in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Scarlet fever	34	3	1	27	-	-	-	5	-	7
Septic sore throat	14	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilis	58	209	90	93	10	3	24	110	15	38
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trachoma	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	7	-	-
Tuberculosis, respiratory	25	45	24	33	27	1	13	40	26	19
Tuberculosis, other forms	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Tularemia	1	2	2	-	2	-	2	-	1	-
Typhoid fever	1	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	1
Paratyphoid fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhus fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undulant fever	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Venereal diseases, other	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	3	-	1
Vincent's angina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping cough	10	13	9	21	-	-	-	-	-	7

Disease	Texas	Tillman	Tulsa	Wagoner	Washington	Washita	Woods	Woodward	Military	Oklahoma City	Tulsa City
Anthrax in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chickenpox	-	6	162	22	14	10	42	11	-	103	146
Diphtheria	-	6	6	2	2	-	-	-	-	3	5
Dysentery, amoebic	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	5	2
Dysentery, bacillary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery, unspecified	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-
Encephalitis, infectious	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
German measles	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	12
Gonorrhea	1	8	1084	6	22	11	1	5	216	2651	931
Hookworm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Influenza	1	4	59	22	104	13	3	42	19	243	44
Malaria	-	-	9	2	-	-	1	-	8	4	2
Measles	3	4	188	15	6	7	59	3	-	141	150
Meningitis, meningococcal	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	5
Mumps	-	5	15	2	39	10	9	7	4	115	13
Ophthalmia neonatorum	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pellagra	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	4	1
Pneumonia, bronchial	-	5	26	1	19	7	-	1	-	78	23
Pneumonia, lobar	2	1	26	5	2	1	1	2	1	56	17
Pneumonia, unspecified	2	7	25	3	3	3	2	1	15	86	17
Poliomyelitis, acute	-	1	23	4	4	5	1	1	1	42	16
Puerperal septicemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rabies in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Scarlet fever	8	-	40	11	17	7	14	4	-	97	20
Septic sore throat	-	-	6	1	-	1	-	1	-	5	6
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilis	10	85	855	33	65	10	9	14	25	1014	744
Tetanus	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Trachoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, respiratory	6	6	191	9	7	7	4	7	1	221	143
Tuberculosis, other forms	-	1	8	-	1	-	-	-	1	9	6
Tularemia	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
Typhoid fever	1	2	3	-	2	2	1	-	-	2	1
Paratyphoid fever	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Typhus fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undulant fever	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Venereal diseases, other	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	5	19	31
Vincent's angina	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping cough	-	-	45	25	20	1	63	14	-	68	35