Mary E. Bean

PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS

STATE OF

OKLAHOMA

1949

PART I

REPORTABLE DISEASES

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Oklahoma State Health Department
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

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

FOREWORD

The control of the reportable disease is a continuing problem of physicians and public health authorities, as well as a matter of considerable moment to the possible victim. Although certain diseases have never been of importance in Oklahoma, and others which were once prevalent have been reduced to the vanishing point, work remains to be done on others which still take their annual toll in death and suffering.

The tables and graphs in this book afford some measure of the incidence of certain diseases in Oklahoma, thus indicating the nature and magnitude of the problem. It is hoped, also, that they may help to cast some light on diseases whose methods of attack still are not well understood.

In Oklahoma, the collection and publication of these statistics of disease is a province of the State Department of Health. However, it is obvious that no tables or graphs, and no conclusions drawn from them, can be more valid than the data on which they are based -- data which are supplied by the practicing physicians and hospitals of the State. It is only with their continued cooperation that trustworthy information about disease can be supplied to those who are engaged in the battle against it.

G. F. Mathews

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Commissioner of Health

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PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS OF OKLAHOMA

REPORTABLE DISEASES

1949

This sixth edition of Public Health Statistics, Part I, presents a summary of the incidence of reportable diseases in Oklahoma, 1949. In addition to tables showing tabulation of disease by county, there are state tables showing numbers of selected communicable diseases by race and sex, by age, and by month of report; others show disease, number and rate per 100,000 estimated population, by race and by year, 1940-1949.

Included in the discussion are tables and graphs giving additional information on certain specific diseases of current interest. Cancer, a reportable disease not recognized as a communicable disease, is also discussed.

The data were derived chiefly from report cards received routinely each week from doctors, local health departments, hospitals and clinics, and through interstate reciprocal notification of disease. Additional cases were picked up from death certificates when it was found that they had not been previously reported.

A careful check was made to eliminate duplicate reports of cases. Cumulative case register files have been set up for chronic diseases such as tuberculosis, venereal disease, cancer and undulant fever; all reported cases of these diseases were checked against the files to eliminate duplication. Certain diseases of special interest were queried for lacking information; likewise, positive agglutinations reported by the State Department of Health Laboratory were queried for positive clinical diagnoses and were not counted as cases unless confirmed by a physician.

Military cases were included in the tabulation for the state as a whole, but were not included in the county tables. Civilian cases were allocated to the county of residence, which has been considered the best index of the place where the disease was contracted.

Every effort was made to account for the occurrence of cases as completely as possible. With this in view, cases of reportable diseases reported by death certificates were checked to see if they had been reported through regular channels and, if not, were included in the tabulations. Table I, below, shows the per cent of some selected diseases which were reported by death certificate only. There is definitely a great deal of under-reporting, but the data presented herein are useful for comparison purposes even if they do not give the complete picture of disease incidence.

Table 1

Cases of Selected Diseases Reported by Death Certificates Only, 1949

Disease	Total Number Reported Cases	Cases Reported by Death Certificates	Per Cent Reported by Death Certificates
Diarrhea of the newborn, infectious	14	8	57.1
Diphtheria	132	3	2.3
Dysentery	273	26	9.5
Encephalitis, infectious	16	3	18.8
Meningitis, meningococcal	56	6	10.7
Pneumonia, all forms	1,851	592	32.0
Scarlet fever and septic sore throat	790	14	1.8
Tetanus	14	6	42.9
Tuberculosis, all forms	2,402	199	8.3
Typhoid fever	74	1	1.4
Paratyphoid fever	5	-	-
Whooping cough	228	7	3.1

The rates used in this bulletin were computed from the 1949 population estimate prepared by the statistical division. Case fatality rates, expressed as per cent of cases which resulted in death, were computed from final death figures for 1949.

Diphtheria

Diphtheria, in comparison with other diseases, is fairly well reported. It is primarily a disease of childhood, with almost three-fourths of the reported cases in 1949 occurring in children under ten years of age, and over one-third among children under five. The case fatality rate for the year was the lowest recorded - 5.3 per cent. The previous low of 7.2 per cent was in 1947. The rate of incidence also decreased during the year from 7.1 cases per 100,000 estimated population in 1948 to 5.9 cases in 1949.

Table 2

Reported Cases and Deaths from Diphtheria, by Age Group, 1949

Age Group	Reported Cases	Deaths	Case Fatality Rate
Total	132	7	5.3
Under 1 year	10	-	-
1-4 years	38	2	5.3
5-9 years	46	4	8.7
10 years and over	36	1	2.8
Unknown	2	-	-

Intestinal Diseases

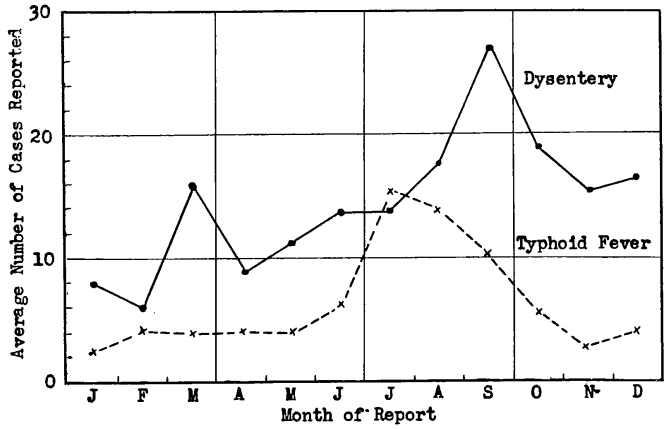
Of the 433 cases of enteric disease, 273 or 63 per cent were diagnosed as dysentery. This was the largest number of cases of this disease reported since 1942 when there were 328 cases. Although the number of cases has increased, the number of deaths, 28, has remained the same as last year, giving a case fatality rate of about ten per cent.

Amebic dysentery was the most common of the dysenteries, with 147 cases of amebic, 49 cases of bacillary, and 77 cases of unspecified dysentery reported. Garvin County reported 82 of the 147 cases of amebic dysentery and McCurtain County 37. A survey of the cerebral palsy institute in Garvin County was responsible for such a large number of cases of amebic dysentery for the year.

Chart 1 compares the monthly incidence of typhoid fever and dysentery for the five-year period, 1945-1949.

Chart 1

Cases of Typhoid Fever and Dysentery, by Month of Report, Oklahoma, 1945-1949



Typhoid fever has come to be a less frequently fatal disease than previously. Of the 74 cases reported, only three resulted in death. Paratyphoid fever was probably very much under-reported due to the large number of unrecognized infections. Only five cases were reported, two of which were fatal.

There were 75 cases of food poisoning reported in 1949. Staphylococcal toxin was responsible for 17; salmonellosis, 4; botulism, 1; and unspecified food intoxications, 53 cases. One-third of the 75 cases occurred in Jefferson and Carter Counties, with 12 cases reported for each county.

Only 14 cases of infectious diarrhea of the newborn were reported during the year, compared with 16 cases reported in 1948. Of these 14 cases, 10 were reported in August, September and October. The cases were reported for nine counties in the state - six southern and three northeastern.

Malaria

In 1949, 86 cases of malaria were reported as acquired in Oklahoma. This was the fewest number of cases ever to be reported in Oklahoma, with a rate of 3.8 cases per 100,000 estimated population. The six cases of malaria reported as acquired outside of the United States were not included in this total.

The rate of incidence was higher among the Indians than any other race, with a rate of 2.6 for the White, 1.3 for the Negro, and 42.8 cases per 100,000 estimated population for the Indian race.

June and July were the months of highest occurrence with 19 and 22 cases, respectively, reported.

Measles

The number of reported cases of measles this year was the highest in sixteen years. In 1934, 9,432 cases were reported; there were 7,538 cases in 1949.

Of the 4,580 cases with age known, 2,468 or 53.9 per cent were between the ages of five and nine; and 64.5 per cent were from five to fourteen years of age.

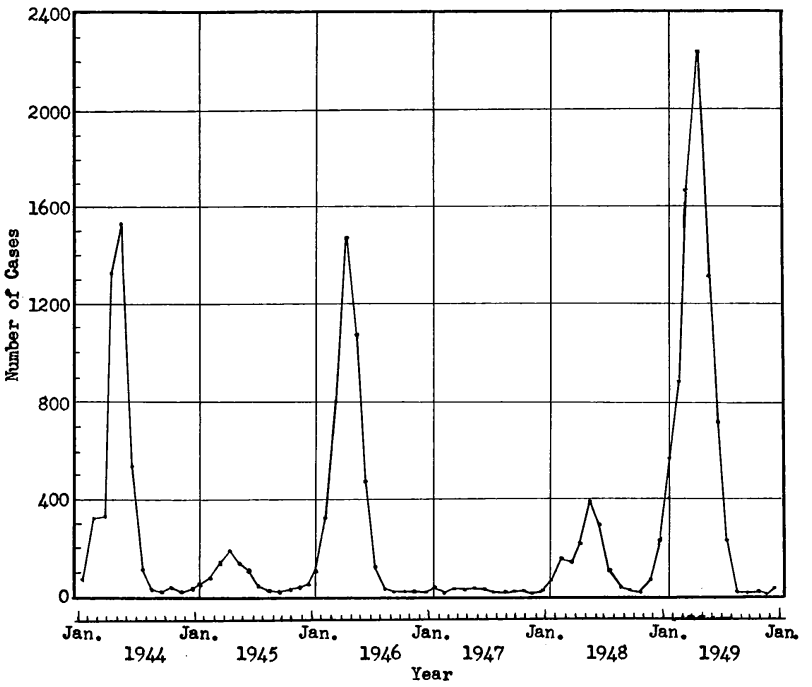
There were 30 deaths from this disease, giving a case fatality rate of 0.4 per cent. Although the majority of the cases of measles occurred in the age groups four to fourteen years, the case fatality in these groups was lower than in any other age group. The disease seemed to be more often fatal in very young children and in persons over fifteen years of age.

The incidence was highest among the Indians. The number of cases per 100,000 estimated population for the White racial group was 233.6, 101.6 for the Negro and 316.8 for the Indian.

Chart 2 shows the monthly incidence of measles over a six-year period from 1944 to 1949. The usual two-year cycle was broken in 1948 when the incidence was lower than was expected. This may account for the unusually high peak in 1949.

Chart 2

Reported Cases of Measles by Month
Oklahoma, 1944-1949



Meningococcal Meningitis

There were 56 cases of meningococcal meningitis this year, giving a a rate of 2.5 cases per 100,000 estimated population. This was a slight decrease over last year's report of 65 cases.

Table 3 shows the case fatality rates by age groups for 1949. Over one-half of the cases, 55 per cent, occurred in children under ten years of age, although cases were reported for every age group.

Table 3

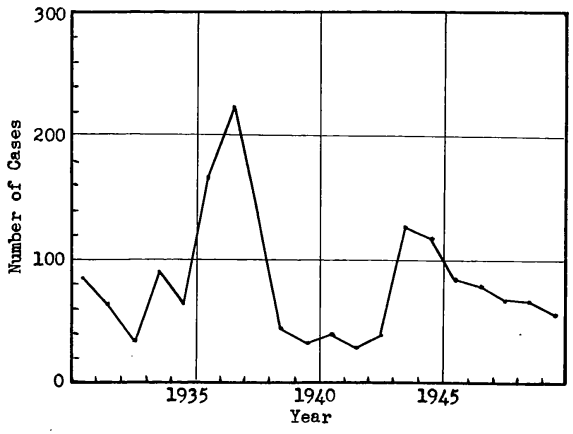
Reported Cases and Deaths from Meningococcal Meningitis, by Age Group, 1949

Age Group	Reported Cases	Deaths	Case Fatality Rate
Total	56	10	17.9
Under 1 year	7	1	14.3
1-4 years	15	4	26.7
5-9 years	9	1	11.1
10-19 years	11	1	9.1
20-29 years	3	1	33.3
30 years and over	9	2	22.2
Unknown	2	-	-

Chart 3 shows the annual incidence of meningococcal meningitis since 1930. The disease has exhibited high incidence at irregular intervals, the epidemic wave usually lasting two or three years.

Chart 3

Reported Cases of Meningococcal Meningitis, Oklahoma, 1930-1949



Although the incidence shows no definite decrease during the past twenty years, the case fatality rates have declined - from 58.7 per cent in 1928 to 17.9 per cent in 1949.

Pneumonia and Influenza

Pneumonia has been a disease which has shown little improvement in reduction of cases during the past twenty years. For the year, 1,851 cases were reported, 82.6 cases per 100,000 estimated population. The rate of occurrence was highest for the Indian population. The rate for this group was 278.8 per 100,000 estimated population, as compared with 71.4 for the White population and 94.4 for the Negro group.

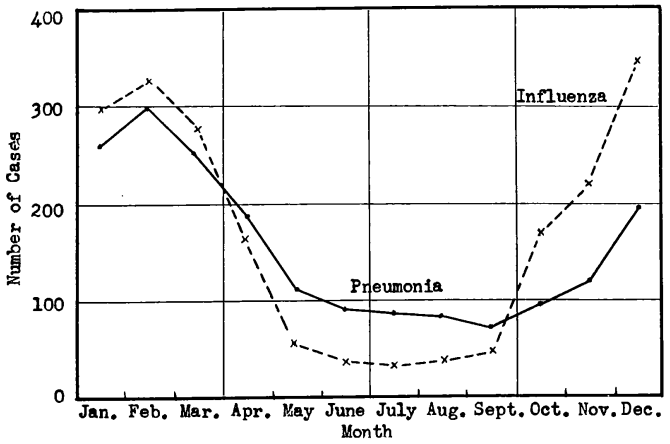
A relatively large proportion of the cases occurred in children under five years of age. In this age group, 33.5 per cent of the cases occurred, whereas approximately 10 per cent of the population were within these ages.

Of the 1,851 cases of pneumonia, 645 were reported as bronchopneumonia, 352 as lobar pneumonia, 168 as virus pneumonia and 686 were unspecified as to type.

Chart 4 shows the incidence of pneumonia and influenza, by month of report. The two diseases seemed to follow the same seasonal pattern, though influenza appeared to vary more between seasons.

Chart 4

Reported Cases of Pneumonia and Influenza, by Month of Report, Oklahoma, 1949



There were 2,037 cases of influenza reported in 1949, the smallest number ever reported. This disease, one of the most under-reported, had its highest reported incidence in the Indian race - 190.1 cases per 100,000 estimated population as compared with 55.1 for the White race and 44.6 for the Negro.

There seemed to be no age group predominantly affected by this disease.

Poliomyelitis

In 1949, the largest number of cases of poliomyelitis ever recorded in Oklahoma, 1,322 cases, was reported - an attack rate of 59.0 cases per 100,000 estimated population. The largest number which had been reported previously was 594 cases in 1943, an attack rate of 28.7. The case fatality rate, 8.2, computed from the 109 deaths was lower than in 1948 but higher than in the 1943 epidemic when the rate was 5.6. Although 54 cases were reported for the Negro population, none were fatal. Of the 12 cases in Indians, two were fatal.

The largest number of cases, 11 per cent of the number with age known, occurred in children two years of age, and 35 per cent of the cases occurred in children one to four years of age. (Chart 5).

Chart 5

Reported Cases of Poliomyelitis, by Age Group,
Oklahoma, 1949

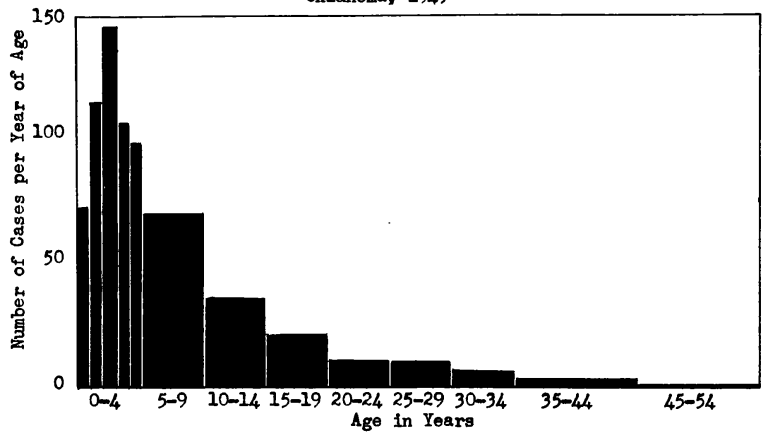


Table 4 shows the reported cases and deaths from poliomyelitis over the past five years by age group. It may be seen that the age group one to four years was most affected. Case fatality rates for the five-year period were lowest for this same age group, 3.7 per cent, and highest for children under one year of age and over ten years of age.

Table 4

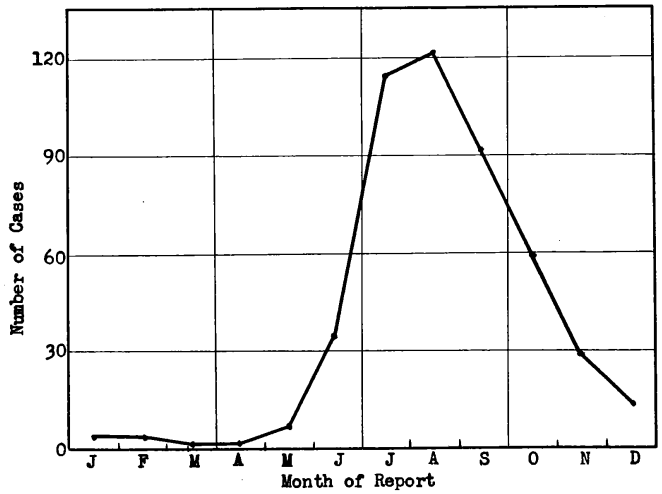
Reported Cases and Deaths from Poliomyelitis,
by Age Group
1944 - 1949

Age Group	Reported Cases	Deaths	Case Fatality Rate
Total	2,438	197	8.1
Under 1 year	113	11	9.7
1-4 years	802	30	3.7
5-9 years	705	61	8.7
10-14 years	385	44	11.4
15 years and over	413	51	12.3
Unknown	20	-	-

The week ending July 30 marked the peak of the epidemic, with 96 cases reported for that week. Over the five-year period, 1945-1949, August had the highest average annual number of cases reported as shown in Chart 6. The incidence did not reach its low until March and April.

Chart 6

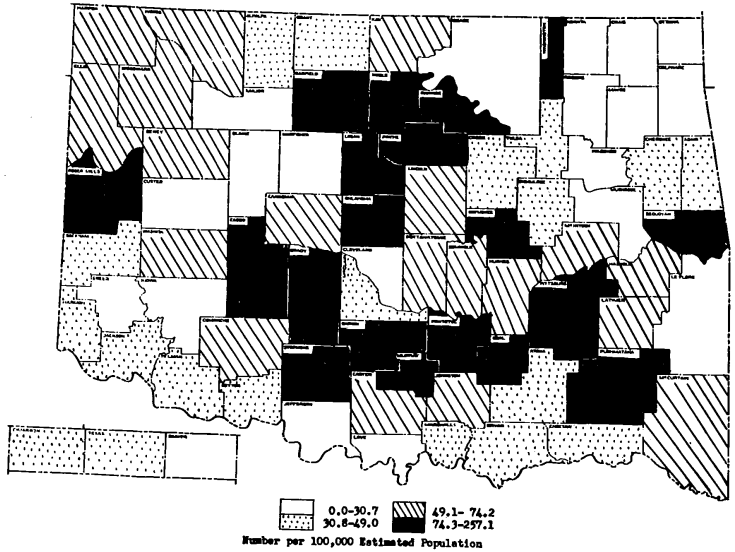
Average Annual Number of Cases of Poliomyelitis by Month of Report,
Oklahoma, 1945-1949



Noble County had the highest attack rate in the State, 257.1 cases per 100,000 estimated population, whereas Beaver and Rogers Counties had no reported cases in 1949. Chart 7, a map of Oklahoma, shows the attack rates by county. Much of the heaviest incidence seemed to be in the central counties.

Chart 7

Attack Rates of Poliomyelitis, by County, Oklahoma, 1949



Of the 1,320 cases of poliomyelitis with sex specified, 580 or 43.9 per cent were female and 740 or 56.1 per cent were male.

Respiratory Streptococcal Infections

Scarlet fever continued to be low in 1949, with 402 cases reported, a rate of 17.9. The only year which was lower was 1947, with a recorded number of 353 cases. The four-year period, 1946-1949, was the lowest on record for scarlet fever which has exhibited high and low incidence at irregular intervals.

The attack rate was highest for the White race, 18.6 per 100,000 estimated population, compared with 5.8 and 6.3 for the Negro and Indian populations, respectively.

The case fatality rate for scarlet fever remained low. In 1949, only one death was reported, the first in three years. Table 5 shows reported cases and deaths from scarlet fever and septic sore throat by age, 1945-1949. The age group most affected by scarlet fever was the one to four year age group, though the disease seemed to be most fatal to children under one year of age.

Table 5

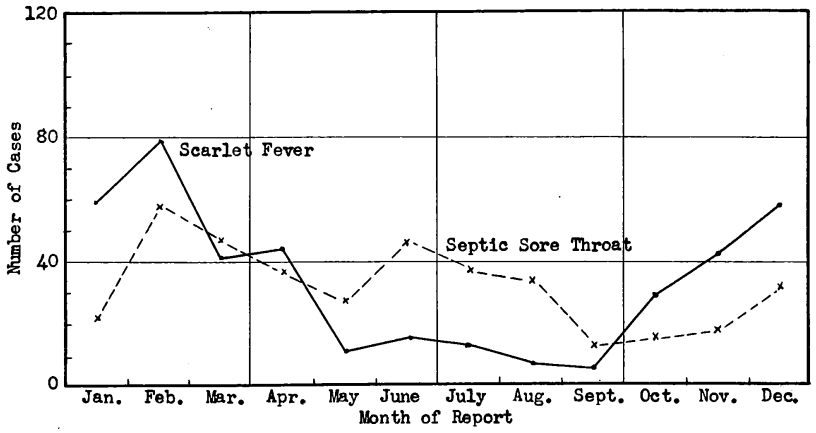
Reported Cases and Deaths from Respiratory Streptococcal Infections, by Age Group, 1945 - 1949

Age Group	Scarlet Fever			Septic Sore Throat		
	Reported Cases	Deaths	Case Fatality Rate	Reported Cases	Deaths	Case Fatality Rate
Total	2,895	14	0.5	1,136	77	6.8
Under 1 year	40	1	2.5	20	10	50.0
1-4 years	773	5	0.6	181	21	11.6
5-9 years	1,229	5	0.4	176	8	4.5
10 years & over	619	3	0.5	606	38	6.3
Unknown	234	-	-	153	-	-

The highest seasonal incidence for scarlet fever was late winter and early spring as shown in Chart 8. Septic sore throat did not show such a well-defined curve, though the months of lowest incidence were September through November.

Chart 8

Reported Cases of Scarlet Fever and Septic Sore Throat, by Month of Report, Oklahoma, 1949



The number of reported cases of septic sore throat this year, 388, was the highest since 1941 when 716 cases were reported. Unlike scarlet fever, the highest incidence was among the Indians with a rate of 33.3 compared with 15.4 for the White and 5.2 for the Negro. The total attack rate for septic sore throat and scarlet fever was very nearly the same, 17.3 and 17.9, respectively. The case fatality rate, however, was higher for septic sore throat - 3.6 per cent compared with 0.2 per cent for scarlet fever. As shown in the five-year table above, the case fatality rate was quite high for infants under one year of age, 50 per cent, though the incidence was low for that group.

Whooping Cough

Whooping cough was very low for the year with only 228 cases reported compared with 1,084 in 1948. This was the lowest incidence since 1939 when 214 cases were reported. The Indian race continued to have the highest attack rate, 22.2 cases per 100,000 estimated population compared with 9.3 for the White population and 3.2 for the Negro. There seemed to be no special seasonal pattern.

Table 6 shows cases and deaths from whooping cough by age groups. Almost one-fourth of the cases were under one year of age and approximately two-thirds under five years of age. The seven deaths were all in infants.

The case fatality rate, 3.1, was lower than that for 1948, 4.2.

Table 6

Reported Cases and Deaths from Whooping Cough, by Age Group, 1949

Age Group	Reported Cases	Deaths	Case Fatality Rate
Total	228	7	3.1
Under 1 year	53	7	13.2
1-4 years	87	-	-
5-9 years	55	-	-
10 years and over	16	-	-
Unknown	17	-	-

Other Acute Communicable Diseases

There were 25 cases of Rocky Mountain spotted fever reported in fifteen counties in the State, mostly southern with a few central counties. All the cases were reported during April through November, with December through March being free of cases. Almost half of the cases were under 15 years of age.

Tillman and LeFlore Counties each reported a case of smallpox, one in the 20-24 year age group and one in the 35-44 year age group.

Tularemia declined again in 1949, with 71 cases compared with 84 reported in 1948. The high month of report was July.

The report of three cases of typhus fever in Greer, Kiowa, and Muskogee Counties was higher than in 1948, though typhus fever has shown no particular change in the past ten years.

The 144 cases of undulant fever reported were higher than in any year since 1939. Last year, 86 cases were reported. All cases were over ten years of age, the majority occurring in the 30-44 year age group. Kiowa County again reported the largest number of cases, 28, compared with the next highest number, 6, reported by several of the counties.

Muskogee County reported one case of rat bite fever. There was one case of trichiniasis in the State reported for Tillman County. Caddo and Hughes Counties had one case each of coccidioidosis.

Cancer

1949 was the second complete year of report of cancer. This disease was made reportable August 15, 1947, on a special cancer report form. The number of cases reported for the year, 1,706, was only slightly more than the 1,636 cases reported for 1948.

The most common primary site reported was the skin (except vulva, scrotum, and anus) - 29.2 per cent of all cases. Other primary sites most often reported were the uterus, 14.8 per cent; the digestive organs and peritoneum, 11.7 per cent; and the breast (all female), 9.1 per cent. This is shown in Table 7 below.

Of the 1,706 reports, 300 or 17.6 per cent reported metastasis of the neoplasm to other parts of the body; 219 or 12.8 per cent reported no metastasis and 1,187 or 69.6 per cent either did not specify or stated that metastasis was unknown. A breakdown by primary site of the 300 cases which metastasized showed that of the number that indicated whether or not metastasis had occurred, the male genital organs showed the highest percentage of metastasis, 91.7 per cent. Female genital organs, other than the uterus, was next with 87.5 per cent, the breast, 85.1 per cent and the urinary organs 81.8 per cent. The smallest number of metastases was from the nose and accessory sinuses, etc., 20.0 per cent, and from the skin, 23.1 per cent of the number of neoplasms of each site for which metastasis or no metastasis was specified. Since the number of reports in which it was unstated whether metastasis had or had not occurred was so large, the above information is not acceptable for close interpretation.

Biopsy information was furnished on 1,308 of the 1,706 reports of malignant neoplasm. Of the number furnishing this information, 858 or 65.6 per cent specified that a biopsy was performed. If only the reports for which biopsy information was given are considered, then 90.0 per cent of the malignant neoplasms of the urinary organs were biopsied, 86.2 per cent of the neoplasms of the uterus and other female genital organs, and 85.7 per cent of the lymphosarcomas and reticulosarcomas.

For the White racial group, 1,557 cases were reported, a rate of 77.0 cases per 100,000 estimated population. The Negro and Indian incidence was considerably lower, with 88 cases (a rate of 56.9) and 16 cases (a rate of 25.3), respectively. The most frequent site reported for the Negro group was the genital organs, male and female, differing from that of the skin for the White group. Although there were more malignancies reported for the White male group than the female, this was reversed in the Negro and Indian groups. Over twice as many Negro females as males were afflicted and four times as many Indian females. See Table 7, below.

Table 7

Reported Cases of Cancer by Race and Sex, and Rate per 100,000 Estimated Population, by Race, 1949

Race	Total		Sex	
	Number	Rate	Male	Female
Total	1,706	76.2	872	834
White	1,557	77.0	823	734
Non-White	104	47.8	28	76
Unknown	45	-	21	24

When this disease was tabulated by age groups, it was found that the 65-74 year age group had the largest number of cases. Cancer of the breast and uterus occurred most often in the 45-54 year age group, whereas the other three leading primary sites (skin, digestive organs and peritoneum, and buccal cavity and pharynx) had their highest incidence in the 65-74 year age group. Chart 9 and Table 8, below, show the age distribution of cases for certain primary sites most often involved.

Chart 9

Malignant Neoplasms by Certain Primary Sites and Age Groups, Oklahoma, 1949

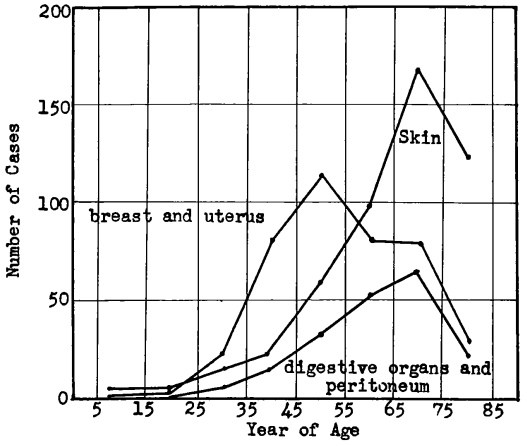


Table 8

Reported Cases of Malignancy by Certain Primary Sites, by Age Groups, Oklahoma, 1949

Age Group	Primary Site				
	Skin	Uterus	Digestive Organs and Peritoneum	Breast	Buccal Cavity and Pharynx
Total	499	252	200	155	141
Under 14	4	-	-	-	-
15-24	2	-	-	1	-
25-34	12	16	5	6	2
35-44	21	58	16	22	9
45-54	57	74	33	39	18
55-64	97	48	53	31	24
65-74	168	39	65	38	48
75 & over	126	11	25	17	37
Age Unknown	12	6	3	1	3

The total number of malignant neoplasms in males was slightly higher than that in females, 872 and 834 cases, respectively. For every site except the breast and the genital organs, the number of malignancies in men exceeded the number in women. The skin was the most common site in men, whereas the uterus and breast were the most often reported for women.

All cases with an out-of-state residence were excluded from the tabulations. Every county in the State had cases reported except Beaver and Grant Counties. Creek, Garvin, and Woods Counties had the lowest rates of incidence in the State - 4.8, 7.8 and 14.1 cases per 100,000 estimated population, respectively. The counties with the highest rates were Marshall, 233.3; Murray, 162.9; Hughes, 162.8; and LeFlore, 154.3. The city of Tulsa had a comparatively low rate, 36.3 and Oklahoma City had a rate of 107.2.

Cancer Cases Reported by Death Certificate Only

An accumulative file was set up August 15, 1947, when physicians, hospitals, clinics and local health departments were asked to list all known existing cases of cancer. All new cases since then have been added to this file so that duplicates might be eliminated. In 1949, there were 2,131 cases of cancer reported by death certificate, only. Since the date of onset of these cases was not known, they could not be included with the cancer morbidity for the year. It is expected that the number of these cases will diminish with time as the yet unreported cases of cancer expire and as reporting improves. Table 9, below, shows the number and per cent of cases reported through regular channels and by death certificate only, by the primary site of the malignancy. It may be seen that the primary site most often reported differs between the two groups of cases. Where the skin was the most common site of cases reported through regular channels, the digestive organs and peritoneum were reported most often by death certificate.

Table 9

Cases of Cancer Reported Through Regular Channels and by Death Certificate Only, Number and Per Cent, by Primary Site of Lesion
1949

Primary Site	Cases Reported Through Regular Channels		Cases Reported by Death Certificate Only	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	1,706	100.1	2,131	100.1
Hodgkin's Disease	6	0.4	17	0.8
Buccal cavity and pharynx	141	8.3	44	2.1
Digestive organs and peritoneum	200	11.7	719	33.7
Respiratory system	85	5.0	76	3.6
Uterus	252	14.8	190	8.9
Other female genital organs	34	2.0	46	2.2
Breast	155	9.1	158	7.4
Male genital organs	53	3.1	193	9.1
Urinary organs	45	2.6	72	3.4
Skin (except vulva, scrotum, and anus)	499	29.2	50	2.3
Brain and other parts of central nervous system	22	1.3	31	1.5
Other and unspecified organs	184	10.8	446	20.9
Leukemia	30	1.8	89	4.2

The most common primary site for males, other than the digestive organs and peritoneum, was the male genital organs and for the females, the uterus.

More cases were reported for the age group 75 years and over than for any other group with the number of cases progressing with the year of age up to that group.

Of the 2,131 cases, 1,980 were White, 98 were Negro, 49 were Indian and 4 were of unknown race. The rates per 100,000 estimated population were 97.9, 63.4 and 77.6, respectively.

Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis - reporting in the past few years has been stepped up by an active case-finding program. In 1949, portable x-ray units were operated in many counties which previously had shown particularly low rates. As a result, eight counties of the eleven covered by county-wide surveys headed the State in number of reported cases per 100,000 estimated population. The nine counties with the highest rates of incidence are shown in Table 10, below, with the attack rates and the number of new cases discovered by special county-wide surveys during the year. Some of these survey cases were allocated to other counties, however, according to the place of residence. The other three counties surveyed were Logan, Murray and Payne. In addition to the county-wide surveys, spot surveys were done in many places over the state such as state mental institutions, schools, cities, conventions, etc.

Table 10

Tuberculosis Attack Rates and Cases Found by Survey for the Nine Highest Counties, Oklahoma, 1949

County	Attack Rate (per 100,000 est. pop.)	New Cases Found by County-Wide Surveys*
Ottawa	479.0	112
Pawnee	331.0	45
Woodward	316.0	...
Nowata	292.0	36
Craig	291.5	37
Osage	268.7	84
Washington	266.2	89
Noble	257.1	21
Creek	250.5	78

* May include some residents of other counties.

In the State, 2,402 new cases of tuberculosis were reported - 107.2 per 100,000 estimated population. The disease occurred almost four times as frequently among Indians as it did among the White population, the rates being 96.8 for the White race, 121.7 for the Negro, and 366.0 for the Indian.

The year 1949 produced the lowest tuberculosis death rate on record, 23.6 deaths per 100,000 estimated population. Previously, 1948 had the lowest death rate of 26.6.

In the White racial group, more males than females were discovered to have tuberculosis, 1,091 to 866 cases, respectively; in the Negro racial group the number was the same for each sex, 94; however, in the Indian racial group the cases in females outnumbered those in males, 127 to 104. Chart 10, below, shows the percentage distribution of cases by sex and age group. The per cents of cases in females rose above those of the males only in the child-bearing ages, 15-45 years. The age group for the total population which had the highest incidence was the 55-64 year age group.

Chart 10

Per Cent of Reported Cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis by Age and Sex, Oklahoma, 1949

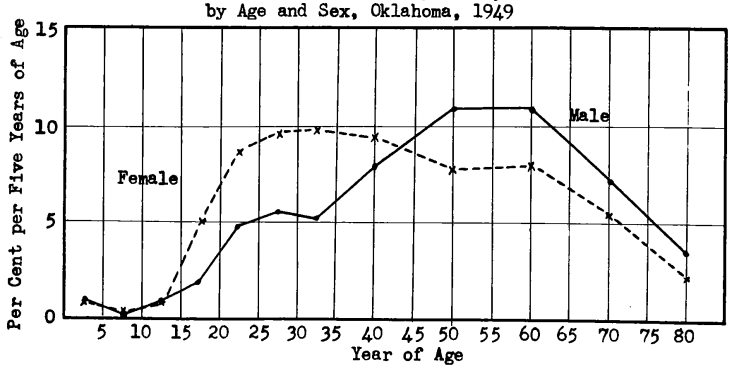


Table 11 gives the percentage distribution of tuberculosis cases by age, race and sex. Tuberculosis appeared to have occurred at younger ages among the non-white than among the White racial groups, assuming the age distribution of the population was the same for both groups.

Table 11

Per Cent of Reported Cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis, by Age Groups, Race and Sex, 1949

Age Group in Years	Total	Male	Female	White*	Non-White
Total with Age Specified	100.1	100.0	100.1	100.1	100.1
Under 15	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.5	4.8
15-19	3.4	2.0	5.2	2.5	8.1
20-24	6.6	4.9	8.6	5.9	10.1
25-34	14.7	10.7	19.5	14.3	16.6
35-44	17.1	15.8	18.7	17.4	15.9
45-54	18.6	21.4	15.2	18.8	17.6
55-64	19.0	21.8	15.7	19.9	14.9
65-74	12.8	14.4	10.8	13.6	8.6
75 and Over	5.8	6.9	4.4	6.2	3.5

* Race unknown - 25 cases - were included with White.

Reported cases of tuberculosis by type, stage and activity, appear in Table 12. The greatest proportion of cases in the White population were "arrested (including inactive)"; whereas, the most frequent diagnosis for the Negroes and Indians, alike, was "far advanced, active".

Table 12

Reported Cases of Tuberculosis, by Type, Stage and Activity, and by Race, 1949

Type, Stage and Activity	Total	White	Negro	Indian	Unknown
Tuberculosis of respiratory system:	2,349	1,925	182	217	25
Minimal, active	261	214	20	26	1
Mod. Adv., active	356	293	30	30	3
Far Adv., active	370	275	34	60	1
Arrested (including inactive)	856	774	32	45	5
Appar. cured (any stage)	17	16	-	1	-
Unqualified	489	353	66	55	15
Tuberculosis of other sites:	53	32	6	14	1
Meninges and central nervous system	16	8	2	6	-
Intestines, peritoneum, mesentery	2	1	1	-	-
Vertebral column	6	4	1	1	-
Other bones and joints	2	1	-	1	-
Skin	2	1	1	-	-
Lymphatic system	4	1	-	2	1
Genito-urinary system	1	1	-	-	-
Other organs	1	1	-	-	-
Miliary	19	14	1	4	-

Rheumatic Fever

Rheumatic Fever was added to the list of reportable diseases, January, 1949. In this first year of report, 104 cases were recorded for the State giving a rate of 4.6 cases per 100,000 estimated population. The rates for White, Negro and Indian were 4.6, 2.6 and 3.2, respectively.

The first four months of the year were the high months of report and the lowest number of cases were reported in June.

About half of the counties, geographically scattered throughout the State, reported cases. Beckham, Garvin, Adair and Pontotoc Counties had the highest rates of incidence, 34.2, 23,6, 20.2 and 19.0, respectively.

The age-distribution showed that more cases were reported in the 10-14 year age group than any other. Children three years of age also had a high incidence.

There were 22 deaths from this disease, giving a case fatality of 21.2 per cent.

Venereal Disease

The smallest number of cases of syphilis since 1936 was reported for the year, 3,657 cases, giving a rate of 163.3. The rates for Negroes and Indians were higher than that for the White racial group, 791.4, 255.0 and 103.9, respectively.

Venereal disease clinics are operated in 55 of Oklahoma's 77 counties. The counties with the highest report of cases of syphilis were Muskogee, Latimer, Logan, Oklahoma and Tulsa, all with over 245 cases per 100,000 estimated population. In these counties was a moderate to large number of Negroes or Indians which probably had some effect on the high incidence rates. Clinics were located in each of these counties.

There were more cases among Negro and Indian females than among the males, 55.0 and 63.4 per cent, as compared with approximately no difference between the sexes in the White population, in which 49.7 per cent of the cases were female.

There were 5,987 cases of gonorrhea in 1949, giving an attack rate of 267.3 cases per 100,000 estimated population. Although there were over 2,000 more cases of gonorrhea than syphilis, only 600 of the excess were White. The attack rate for Negroes was over ten times that for the White population, 1,891.4 and 133.9, respectively. The rate for Indians was 323.2.

Six of the eight highest counties of report of syphilis were also the highest for gonorrhea.

In the White and Negro racial groups there were more cases of gonorrhea among the males than the females; but among Indians, over twice as many females as males were reported to have the disease.

Like syphilis, gonorrhea had its highest incidence in the 20-24 year age group.

Table 13, below, shows the reported cases of syphilis by specified stages and age groups. Late and late latent syphilis, naturally, were higher in the older age groups, but primary and secondary and early latent syphilis occurred most often in the 20-24 year age group.

Table 13

Reported Cases of Syphilis, by Specified Stages and Age Groups, Oklahoma, 1949

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	691	100.0	800	100.1	1,647	100.1
Under 20 years	123	17.8	108	13.5	19	1.2
20-24 years	241	34.9	190	23.8	69	4.2
25-29 years	136	19.7	153	19.1	101	6.1
30-34 years	68	9.8	111	13.9	159	9.7
35-44 years	78	11.3	142	17.8	444	27.0
45 years and over	45	6.5	96	12.0	855	51.9

Although there were more reported cases of gonorrhea than syphilis, there were no deaths from gonorrhea in 1949 compared with 121 deaths from syphilis. Of the deaths from syphilis, 28 were due to general paralysis of the insane, 8 to congenital syphilis, 2 to tabes dorsalis and 83 to other forms.

Table 14, below, gives the number of cases of all venereal diseases by disease, stage and sex.

Table 14

Reported Cases of Venereal Diseases, by Disease, Stage and Sex, 1949

Disease and Stage	Total	Male	Female	Unknown
Total Venereal Diseases	9,747	5,548	4,195	4
Gonorrhea	5,987	3,709	2,276	2
Syphilis, all stages	3,657	1,756	1,899	2
Primary and Secondary	714	406	308	-
Early latent	853	299	554	-
Late and late latent	1,798	912	884	2
Congenital	163	59	104	-
Not stated	129	80	49	-
Ophthalmia neonatorum	4	2	2	-
Other venereal diseases	99	81	18	-
Chancroid	82	70	12	-
Granuloma inguinale	7	3	4	-
Lymphogranuloma	10	8	2	-

Symbols Used in Tables

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

TABLE I. REPORTED CASES OF SELECTED COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, NUMBER AND RATE, (NUMBER PER 100,000 ESTIMATED POPULATION), OKLAHOMA, 1940-1949

Disease	1940		1941		1942		1943		1944	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Anthrax in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.0	-	-
Chickenpox	785	33.9	734	32.9	1,029	47.8	841	40.6	821	40.4
Dengue	-	-	1	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	535	23.1	473	21.2	399	18.5	239	11.5	334	16.5
Dysentery	649	28.0	308	13.8	328	15.3	139	6.7	242	11.9
Encephalitis, infectious	11	0.5	14	0.6	7	0.3	8	0.4	22	1.1
Gonorrhea	2,804	121.1	X 2,551	114.2	3,626	168.5	4,694	226.7	6,596	325.0
Influenza	11,088	478.8	14,327	641.2	3,701	171.9	6,841	330.4	11,778	580.2
Malaria acquired in U. S.	1,874	80.9	2,028	90.8	1,516	70.4	1,421	68.6	1,408	69.4
Measles	444	19.2	2,429	108.7	6,331	294.1	2,376	114.7	4,316	212.6
Meningitis, meningococcal	38	1.6	29	1.3	39	1.8	124	6.0	117	5.8
Mumps	413	17.8	1,083	48.5	1,490	69.2	651	31.4	460	22.7
Pneumonia, all forms	3,104	134.0	2,703	121.0	1,589	73.8	1,446	69.8	2,346	115.6
Poliomyelitis, acute	159	6.9	58	2.6	28	1.3	594	28.7	54	2.7
Rabies in man	1	0.0	2	0.1	-	-	1	0.0	3	0.1
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	10	0.4	12	0.5	22	1.0	16	0.8	15	0.7
Scarlet fever	926	40.0	859	38.4	772	35.9	1,030	49.7	1,003	49.4
Septic sore throat	596	25.7	716	32.0	342	15.9	222	10.7	141	6.9
Smallpox	198	8.5	43	1.9	20	0.9	19	0.9	7	0.3
Syphilis	5,897	254.6	8,132	363.4	8,914	414.1	X 9,511	459.3	8,142	401.1
Tuberculosis, all forms	1,661	71.8	1,538	68.8	1,461	67.9	1,751	84.6	2,867	141.2
Tularemia	62	2.7	51	2.3	40	1.9	33	1.6	10	0.5
Typhoid, paratyphoid fevers	386	16.7	227	10.2	200	9.3	168	8.1	109	5.4
Typhus fever	3	0.1	2	0.1	3	0.1	4	0.2	1	0.0
Undulant fever	112	4.8	117	5.2	69	3.2	30	1.4	50	2.5
Whooping cough	766	33.1	1,206	54.0	475	22.1	885	42.7	426	21.0

Disease	1945		1946		1947		1948		1949	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Anthrax in man	2	0.1	-	-	1	0.0	-	-	-	-
Chickenpox	682	28.6	632	26.5	966	41.8	1,417	60.7	1,751	78.2
Dengue	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.0	-	-
Diphtheria	300	12.6	222	9.3	209	9.0	165	7.1	132	5.9
Dysentery	211	8.9	80	3.4	149	6.4	163	7.0	273	12.2
Encephalitis, infectious	8	0.3	24	1.0	13	0.6	8	0.3	16	0.7
Gonorrhea	9,216	386.6	X 11,050	463.8	9,335	403.7	7,082	303.4	5,987	267.3
Influenza	6,924	290.4	6,585	276.4	25,095	1,085.1	3,972	170.1	2,037	90.9
Malaria, acquired in U. S.	1,101	46.2	308	12.9	536	23.2	401	17.2	86	3.8
Malaria, acquired outside U.S.	42	1.8	187	7.8	71	3.1	8	0.3	6	0.3
Measles	841	35.3	4,387	184.1	168	7.3	1,633	70.0	7,538	336.6
Meningitis, meningococcal	84	3.5	77	3.2	67	2.9	65	2.8	56	2.5
Mumps	759	31.8	452	19.0	660	28.5	887	38.0	2,764	123.4
Paratyphoid fever	8	0.3	4	0.2	43	1.9	5	0.2	5	0.2
Pneumonia, all forms	1,958	82.1	1,709	71.7	2,002	86.6	1,648	70.6	1,851	82.6
Poliomyelitis, acute	200	8.4	434	18.2	59	2.6	369	15.8	1,322	59.0
Rabies in man	-	-	2	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	25	1.0	30	1.3	36	1.6	30	1.3	25	1.1
Scarlet fever	1,003	42.1	546	22.9	353	15.3	591	25.3	402	17.9
Septic sore throat	194	8.1	180	7.6	198	8.6	176	7.5	388	17.3
Smallpox	13	0.5	16	0.7	4	0.2	1	0.0	2	0.1
Syphilis	5,978	250.8	7,903	331.7	7,177	310.3	5,727	245.3	X 3,657	163.3
Tuberculosis, all forms	2,246	94.2	2,664	111.8	2,435	105.3	2,348	100.6	2,402	107.2
Tularemia	25	1.0	86	3.6	130	5.6	84	3.6	71	3.2
Typhoid fever	92	3.9	54	2.3	96	4.2	74	3.2	74	3.3
Typhus fever	3	0.1	6	0.3	4	0.2	1	0.0	3	0.1
Undulant fever	37	1.6	36	1.5	89	3.8	86	3.7	144	6.4
Whooping cough	713	29.9	479	20.1	1,055	45.6	1,084	46.4	228	10.2

X The largest number of cases
X Smallest number of cases

TABLE II. REPORTED CASES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, NUMBER AND RATE (NUMBER PER 100,000 ESTIMATED POPULATION), BY RACE, OKLAHOMA, 1949

Disease	Total		White		Negro		Indian		Unknown
Estimated pop. July 1, 1949	2,239,731		2,022,067		154,539		63,125		
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number
Anthrax in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chickenpox	1,751	78.2	1,281	63.4	50	32.4	39	61.8	381
Diphtheria	132	5.9	111	5.5	8	5.2	12	19.0	1
Dysentery, amebic	147	6.6	143	7.1	2	1.3	2	3.2	-
Dysentery, bacillary	49	2.2	17	0.8	1	0.6	1	1.6	30
Dysentery, unspecified	77	3.4	34	1.7	12	7.8	19	30.1	12
Encephalitis, infectious	16	0.7	15	0.7	1	0.6	-	-	-
German measles	503	22.5	376	18.6	1	0.6	7	11.1	119
Gonorrhea	5,987	267.3	2,707	133.9	X 2,923	1,891.4	204	323.2	153
Hookworm	24	1.1	21	1.0	-	-	2	3.2	1
Influenza	2,037	90.9	1,114	55.1	69	44.6	120	190.1	734
Malaria acquired in U. S.	86	3.8	53	2.6	2	1.3	27	42.8	4
Malaria acquired outside U.S.	6	0.3	6	0.3	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	7,538	336.6	4,724	233.6	157	101.6	200	316.8	2,457
Meningitis, meningococcal	56	2.5	50	2.5	5	3.2	1	1.6	-
Mumps	2,764	123.4	2,049	101.3	70	45.3	125	198.0	520
Ophthalmia neonatorum	4	0.2	-	-	4	2.6	-	-	-
Paratyphoid fever	5	0.2	3	0.1	-	-	2	3.2	-
Pneumonia, bronchial	645	28.8	516	25.5	36	23.3	66	104.6	27
Pneumonia, lobar	352	15.7	288	14.2	39	25.2	21	33.3	4
Pneumonia, primary atypical	168	7.5	152	7.5	8	5.2	2	3.2	6
Pneumonia, unspecified	686	30.6	489	24.2	63	40.8	87	137.8	47
Poliomyelitis, acute	1,322	59.0	1,254	62.0	54	34.9	12	19.0	2
Rabies in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	25	1.1	21	1.0	1	0.6	3	4.8	-
Scarlet fever	402	17.9	376	18.6	9	5.8	4	6.3	13
Septic sore throat	388	17.3	312	15.4	8	5.2	21	33.3	47
Smallpox	2	0.1	1	0.0	1	0.6	-	-	-
Syphilis	3,657	163.3	X 2,100	103.9	1,223	791.4	161	255.0	173
Tetanus	14	0.6	11	0.5	3	1.9	-	-	-
Trachoma	183	8.2	110	5.4	7	4.5	54	85.5	12
Tuberculosis, respiratory	2,349	104.9	1,925	95.2	182	117.8	217	343.8	25
Tuberculosis, other forms	53	2.4	32	1.6	6	3.9	14	22.2	1
Tularemia	71	3.2	33	1.6	-	-	1	1.6	37
Typhoid fever	74	3.3	71	3.5	1	0.6	1	1.6	1
Typhus fever	3	0.1	2	0.1	-	-	1	1.6	-
Undulant fever	144	6.4	124	6.1	-	-	1	1.6	19
Venereal diseases, other	99	4.4	35	1.7	58	37.5	3	4.8	3
Vincent's angina	275	12.3	156	7.7	1	0.6	1	1.6	117
Whooping cough	228	10.2	188	9.3	5	3.2	14	22.2	21

TABLE III. REPORTED CASES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, BY MONTHS, OKLAHOMA, 1949

Disease	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Anthrax in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chickenpox	1,751	280	274	285	332	106	52	21	2	4	40	122	233
Diphtheria	132	22	12	8	7	5	1	5	1	12	20	18	21
Dysentery, amebic	147	4	3	45	28	11	25	3	1	3	7	15	2
Dysentery, bacillary	49	-	-	-	-	5	6	1	3	-	3	31	
Dysentery, unspecified	77	-	7	1	3	3	7	15	8	3	16	7	7
Encephalitis, infectious	16	-	-	2	-	1	2	1	2	6	1	1	
German measles	503	22	23	90	188	104	46	7	7	4	2	3	7
Gonorrhea	5,987	500	480	458	452	494	488	560	X 649	493	513	481	419
Hookworm	24	6	2	1	4	1	2	-	-	-	5	2	1
Influenza	2,037	301	329	281	167	58	41	34	40	50	170	221	345
Malaria, acquired in U. S.	86	2	5	1	10	3	19	22	3	7	6	4	4
Malaria, acquired outside U.S.	6	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-
Measles	7,538	400	881	1,668	2,240	1,321	719	236	14	6	17	6	30
Meningitis, meningococcal	56	7	7	5	6	3	4	5	2	1	7	6	3
Mumps	2,764	226	353	478	729	220	231	126	26	22	27	129	197
Ophthalmia neonatorum	4	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
Paratyphoid fever	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	-
Pneumonia, bronchial	645	112	102	87	60	37	29	16	30	27	39	46	60
Pneumonia, lobar	352	54	58	51	31	22	22	13	9	17	15	20	40
Pneumonia, primary atypical	168	14	8	6	13	5	16	11	7	15	17	27	29
Pneumonia, unspecified	686	78	129	101	81	46	25	49	40	14	24	30	69
Poliomyelitis, acute	1,322	3	2	2	1	21	116	378	300	229	165	72	33
Rabies in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	25	-	-	-	1	1	4	7	4	3	3	2	-
Scarlet fever	402	59	78	41	44	11	15	13	7	5	29	42	58
Septic sore throat	388	22	58	47	37	27	46	38	34	13	16	18	32
Smallpox	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilis	3,657	312	300	X 397	346	323	289	262	318	242	339	269	260
Tetanus	14	2	-	-	-	1	2	2	2	3	1	1	-
Trachoma	183	12	18	21	32	18	14	30	15	6	13	-	4
Tuberculosis, respiratory	2,349	118	141	156	269	149	270	339	200	163	184	144	216
Tuberculosis, other	53	7	1	5	3	6	2	8	4	5	6	4	2
Tularemia	71	5	4	5	4	3	9	16	5	7	8	3	2
Typhoid fever	74	5	3	8	3	1	6	18	12	4	5	4	5
Typhus fever	3	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undulant fever	144	6	6	14	11	17	9	16	11	22	10	12	10
Venereal diseases, other	99	9	1	7	6	3	11	9	11	15	8	8	11
Vincent's angina	275	5	11	16	13	11	140	24	9	5	13	20	8
Whooping cough	228	8	22	10	14	11	13	36	22	17	19	21	35

X The largest number of cases

TABLE IV. REPORTED CASES OF SELECTED COMMUNICABLE DISEASES BY SEX AND RACE, OKLAHOMA, 1949

DISEASE	TOTAL			WHITE			NEGRO			INDIAN			UNKNOWN		
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown
Anthrax in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chickenpox	709	649	393	646	573	62	19	30	1	15	18	6	29	28	324
Diphtheria	71	60	1	59	52	-	5	3	-	7	5	-	-	-	1
Dysentery	109	113	51	94	92	8	6	9	-	9	12	1	-	-	42
Encephalitis, infectious	12	4	-	11	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
German measles	194	186	123	182	174	20	1	-	-	4	3	-	7	9	103
Gonorrhea	3,709	2,276	2	1,630	1,077	-	X1,949	974	-	67	137	-	63	88	2
Hookworm	13	11	-	13	8	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-
Influenza	684	599	754	574	487	53	31	34	4	57	63	-	22	15	697
Malaria, acquired in U. S.	49	34	3	36	17	-	-	2	-	13	14	-	-	1	3
Malaria, acquired outside U. S.	6	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	2,455	2,540	2,543	2,177	2,253	294	83	73	1	102	97	1	93	117	2,247
Meningitis, meningococcal	34	22	-	30	20	-	4	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Mumps	1,213	1,032	519	1,083	930	36	42	28	-	66	59	-	22	15	483
Ophthalmia neonatorum	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid fever	1	4	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia, all forms	959	809	83	785	657	3	70	76	-	103	73	-	1	3	80
Poliomyelitis, acute	740	580	2	704	550	-	31	23	-	5	7	-	-	-	2
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	13	12	-	10	11	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	198	200	4	187	188	1	4	5	-	1	3	-	6	4	3
Septic sore throat	172	170	46	160	152	-	5	3	-	6	15	-	1	-	46
Smallpox	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilis	1,756	1,899	2	X1,056	1,044	-	550	673	-	59	102	-	91	80	2
Tetanus	10	4	-	8	3	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trachoma	88	95	-	54	56	-	4	3	-	28	26	-	2	10	-
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1,281	1,067	1	1,072	853	-	93	89	-	99	118	-	17	7	1
Tuberculosis, other forms	26	27	-	19	13	-	1	5	-	5	9	-	1	-	-
Tularemia	48	18	5	20	13	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	27	5	5
Typhoid fever	39	35	-	37	34	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Typhus fever	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Undulant fever	82	62	-	71	53	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	11	8	-
Venereal diseases, other	81	18	-	30	5	-	46	12	-	3	-	-	2	1	-
Whooping cough	111	99	18	95	90	3	4	1	-	10	4	-	2	4	15

X The largest number of cases

TABLE V. REPORTED CASES OF SELECTED COMMUNICABLE DISEASES BY AGE, OKLAHOMA, 1949

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 and Over	Unknown
Anthrax in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chickenpox	1,751	38	60	96	84	83	743	101	30	16	5	5	12	1	2	-	-	475
Diphtheria	132	10	6	13	10	9	46	13	4	7	1	1	3	5	1	1	-	2
Dysentery	273	21	4	14	10	4	12	13	9	6	13	15	24	24	10	5	5	84
Encephalitis, infectious	16	1	-	-	1	1	3	1	2	-	-	2	-	3	1	1	-	-
German measles	503	17	22	22	16	14	111	64	54	13	4	6	4	2	-	-	-	154
Gonorrhea	5,987	-	2	9	4	5	30	53	1,296	X2,378	1,169	442	409	106	30	12	5	37
Hookworm	24	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	4	4	3	1	-	-	2	-	-	4
Influenza	2,037	25	40	56	26	30	114	64	90	105	101	65	131	110	116	81	50	833
Malaria, acquired in U. S.	86	-	4	-	1	-	15	6	3	3	8	9	18	5	7	1	1	5
Malaria, acquired outside U.S.	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
Measles	7,538	115	239	346	274	376	2,468	485	139	46	28	20	28	10	2	3	1	2,958
Meningitis, meningococcal	56	7	4	9	1	1	9	7	4	2	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	2
Mumps	2,764	6	27	52	34	51	967	443	167	63	62	66	86	29	4	4	-	703
Ophthalmia neonatorum	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid fever	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia, all forms	1,851	306	106	111	54	44	150	55	38	41	46	46	77	82	103	162	323	107
Poliomyelitis, acute	1,322	73	115	146	106	97	345	178	105	52	49	26	21	3	-	-	-	6
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	25	-	-	-	1	-	7	3	3	-	2	-	4	-	1	1	-	3
Scarlet fever	402	1	13	25	41	33	209	47	8	2	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	17
Septic sore throat	388	5	15	21	15	14	64	33	29	25	15	23	32	14	10	5	2	66
Smallpox	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilis	3,657	36	-	7	4	2	17	35	271	540	415	356	X697	537	345	120	37	238
Tetanus	14	5	-	1	-	1	1	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Trachoma	183	-	2	4	5	4	62	41	10	3	3	2	6	8	4	5	-	24
Tuberculosis, respiratory	2,349	7	6	3	1	3	8	19	79	151	168	169	392	425	435	292	132	59
Tuberculosis, other forms	53	3	6	6	3	2	1	6	1	5	2	3	7	2	3	1	2	-
Tularemia	71	2	-	1	1	-	2	2	2	2	1	2	7	4	5	1	1	38
Typhoid fever	74	-	1	2	4	2	17	4	7	4	6	7	6	5	1	2	-	6
Typhus fever	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Undulant fever	144	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	7	8	23	46	19	14	3	-	19
Venereal diseases, other	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	34	25	11	13	5	1	-	-	-
Whooping cough	228	53	22	25	17	23	55	10	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	1	-	17

X The largest number of cases

TABLE VI. REPORTED CASES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES BY COUNTY, OKLAHOMA, 1949

Disease	State	Adair	Alfalfa	Atoka	Beaver	Beckham	Blaine	Bryan	Caddo	Canadian
Anthrax in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chickenpox	1,751	5	3	4	7	42	10	1	21	33
Diphtheria	132	1	2	2	-	6	-	1	21	1
Dysentery, amebic	147	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Dysentery, bacillary	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery, unspecified	77	2	-	1	-	9	2	-	1	-
Encephalitis, infectious	16	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
German measles	503	1	2	-	2	33	-	-	6	-
Gonorrhea	5,987	11	2	6	-	47	34	42	50	5
Hookworm	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Influenza	2,037	11	4	1	-	60	7	35	35	27
Malaria, acquired in U. S.	86	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria, acquired outside U.S.	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Measles	7,538	21	11	4	35	181	14	8	199	43
Meningitis, meningococcal	56	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	2
Mumps	2,764	5	10	-	8	5	8	-	55	-
Ophthalmia neonatorum	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid fever	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Pneumonia, bronchial	645	3	5	-	-	12	17	18	23	4
Pneumonia, lobar	352	2	1	2	-	7	2	5	1	3
Pneumonia, primary atypical	168	-	3	-	-	3	1	-	1	1
Pneumonia, unspecified	686	9	3	3	6	25	11	13	35	1
Poliomyelitis, acute	1,322	5	4	6	-	7	2	14	33	14
Rabies in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Scarlet fever	402	1	3	-	-	12	7	4	15	10
Septic sore throat	388	-	-	-	2	54	1	2	-	62
Smallpox	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilis	3,657	22	1	9	5	23	29	13	49	34
Tetanus	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trachoma	183	-	-	1	-	-	11	-	9	-
Tuberculosis, respiratory	2,349	24	7	17	2	9	9	25	42	9
Tuberculosis, other	53	1	-	1	-	1	2	-	2	1
Tularemia	71	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Typhoid fever	74	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-
Typhus fever	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undulant fever	144	3	1	-	-	2	2	2	6	2
Venereal diseases, other	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vincent's angina	275	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Whooping cough	228	2	-	1	1	9	1	2	3	6

Disease	Carter	Cherokee	Choctaw	Cimarron	Cleveland	Coal	Comanche	Cotton	Craig	Creek
Anthrax in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chickenpox	10	11	4	-	56	1	11	1	14	47
Diphtheria	3	1	2	-	-	1	4	-	-	3
Dysentery, amebic	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1
Dysentery, bacillary	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dysentery, unspecified	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Encephalitis, infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
German measles	3	2	-	-	10	-	15	-	-	28
Gonorrhea	122	42	79	-	37	4	137	5	6	109
Hookworm	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Influenza	306	1	122	2	100	2	2	2	7	16
Malaria, acquired in U. S.	-	2	1	-	6	4	-	-	-	2
Malaria, acquired outside U.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	76	60	51	72	259	10	99	29	57	240
Meningitis, meningococcal	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Mumps	7	68	-	1	18	1	6	11	19	150
Ophthalmia neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Paratyphoid fever	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia, bronchial	11	3	5	3	8	3	4	2	3	32
Pneumonia, lobar	3	3	4	2	4	-	6	1	9	8
Pneumonia, primary atypical	3	-	-	-	16	-	1	-	-	8
Pneumonia, unspecified	18	7	5	6	14	1	39	3	1	8
Poliomyelitis, acute	23	7	8	2	9	7	38	5	2	16
Rabies in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	2	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	-	2	1	-	4	-	18	1	1	5
Septic sore throat	14	4	5	-	9	-	1	-	5	5
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilis	42	31	47	3	38	1	58	11	26	62
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Trachoma	-	1	33	-	21	-	4	-	-	1
Tuberculosis, respiratory	38	19	24	1	47	6	32	8	54	110
Tuberculosis, other	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1
Tularemia	-	-	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Typhoid fever	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	2	1
Typhus fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undulant fever	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-
Venereal diseases, other	-	-	2	-	2	-	3	1	-	2
Vincent's angina	-	-	-	-	254	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping cough	2	3	-	1	9	-	6	-	-	-

TABLE VI. REPORTED CASES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES BY COUNTY, OKLAHOMA, 1949 (Continued)

Disease	Custer	Delaware	Dewey	Ellis	Garfield	Garvin	Grady	Grant	Greer	Harmon
Anthrax in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chickenpox	12	3	2	1	20	79	47	3	21	7
Diphtheria	-	2	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-
Dysentery, amebic	1	-	-	-	-	82	-	-	-	-
Dysentery, bacillary	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1
Dysentery, unspecified	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Encephalitis, infectious	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
German measles	19	5	-	-	1	21	6	-	-	-
Gonorrhea	83	9	-	1	8	12	87	5	2	4
Hookworm	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Influenza	19	123	1	-	2	38	8	11	-	11
Malaria, acquired in U. S.	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Malaria, acquired outside U.S.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Measles	29	6	3	20	89	301	126	20	168	20
Meningitis, meningococcal	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	-	-	-
Mumps	10	34	3	12	323	11	14	42	6	4
Ophthalmia neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia, bronchial	16	28	3	-	1	15	7	-	4	-
Pneumonia, lobar	3	4	2	-	2	5	8	1	-	-
Pneumonia, primary atypical	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	2	-	1
Pneumonia, unspecified	13	14	2	1	2	13	6	1	3	-
Poliomyelitis, acute	6	1	6	5	58	22	30	4	3	3
Rabies in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Scarlet fever	5	-	-	3	11	4	11	11	1	5
Septic sore throat	6	-	2	-	5	6	-	-	1	38
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilis	32	20	2	1	98	42	52	3	13	13
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trachoma	10	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, respiratory	9	15	4	2	19	25	22	7	5	3
Tuberculosis, other	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Tularemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Typhoid fever	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-
Typhus fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Undulant fever	1	1	-	2	6	1	2	3	2	-
Venereal diseases, other	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vincent's angina	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping cough	2	1	-	-	8	4	14	-	7	3

Disease	Harper	Haskell	Hughes	Jackson	Jefferson	Johnston	Kay	Kingfisher	Kiowa	Latimer
Anthrax in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chickenpox	2	8	12	16	32	20	47	5	17	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
Dysentery, amebic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery, bacillary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery, unspecified	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-
Encephalitis, infectious	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
German measles	3	8	2	54	-	1	17	-	9	-
Gonorrhea	-	3	21	17	8	3	23	8	13	2
Hookworm	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Influenza	37	1	26	24	43	12	13	2	45	1
Malaria, acquired in U. S.	-	-	13	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria, acquired outside U.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	40	59	54	107	35	7	393	49	116	4
Meningitis, meningococcal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mumps	60	8	-	2	5	-	206	14	20	-
Ophthalmia neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid fever	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia, bronchial	-	4	16	7	18	2	8	1	3	-
Pneumonia, lobar	-	1	9	1	7	1	9	2	2	-
Pneumonia, primary atypical	-	1	4	6	-	-	2	1	2	1
Pneumonia, unspecified	1	4	9	4	9	2	-	2	10	3
Poliomyelitis, acute	3	8	11	7	2	7	34	3	2	5
Rabies in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Scarlet fever	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	-
Septic sore throat	9	-	5	6	10	6	2	-	3	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilis	2	9	49	30	9	6	56	15	33	26
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trachoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	5	17	14	6	10	96	25	20	9
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Tularemia	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	7
Typhoid fever	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	1
Typhus fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Undulant fever	-	-	-	2	1	-	6	2	28	-
Venereal diseases, other	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Vincent's angina	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
Whooping cough	-	19	-	11	7	-	1	-	-	3

TABLE VI. REPORTED CASES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES BY COUNTY, OKLAHOMA, 1949 (Continued)

Disease	LeFlore	Lincoln	Logan	Love	McClain	McCurtain	McIntosh	Major	Marshall	Mayes
Anthrax in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chickenpox	17	56	140	-	41	6	11	7	-	1
Diphtheria	1	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Dysentery, amebic	-	-	-	-	-	37	-	-	-	-
Dysentery, bacillary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery, unspecified	9	1	-	-	-	2	8	-	-	-
Encephalitis, infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
German measles	13	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Gonorrhea	60	18	127	3	6	34	27	-	6	11
Hookworm	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-
Influenza	55	65	-	1	-	84	39	1	58	3
Malaria, acquired in U. S.	1	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-
Malaria, acquired outside U.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	61	118	355	1	276	120	27	23	45	18
Meningitis, meningococcal	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Mumps	1	45	33	-	10	7	17	20	-	3
Ophthalmia neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia, bronchial	7	3	3	3	-	6	6	-	1	5
Pneumonia, lobar	1	3	3	3	3	10	3	-	4	4
Pneumonia, primary atypical	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia, unspecified	15	8	2	1	-	24	11	-	4	3
Poliomyelitis, acute	8	16	22	1	7	19	12	3	3	2
Rabies in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	3	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	1	3	19	1	2	3	3	-	-	-
Septic sore throat	-	19	-	-	-	-	15	1	12	6
Smallpox	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilis	27	27	55	5	12	61	16	2	7	20
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trachoma	-	-	-	-	-	13	7	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, respiratory	39	16	31	4	13	45	20	-	3	11
Tuberculosis, other	1	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	1	-
Tularemia	7	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	1	2
Typhoid fever	4	-	1	-	-	1	3	-	2	-
Typhus fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undulant fever	3	1	3	-	6	4	-	1	-	2
Venereal diseases, other	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vincent's angina	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping cough	-	3	-	3	12	5	2	2	-	-

Disease	Murray	Muskogee	Noble	Nowata	Okfuskee	Oklahoma	Okmulgee	Osage	Ottawa	Pawnee
Anthrax in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chickenpox	3	93	1	3	4	131	25	25	9	1
Diphtheria	2	1	-	5	-	3	1	-	-	-
Dysentery, amebic	-	1	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	-
Dysentery, bacillary	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	1
Dysentery, unspecified	-	8	-	-	3	2	6	-	-	1
Encephalitis, infectious	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
German measles	-	50	-	-	-	17	55	17	-	1
Gonorrhea	21	304	1	6	9	X2,467	223	13	68	3
Hookworm	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Influenza	60	4	1	-	16	130	71	-	6	1
Malaria, acquired in U. S.	-	2	-	-	-	1	9	-	2	-
Malaria, acquired outside U.S.	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Measles	10	438	3	108	35	623	184	224	142	1
Meningitis, meningococcal	-	3	-	-	1	10	7	-	2	-
Mumps	2	603	6	1	6	39	40	76	1	-
Ophthalmia neonatorum	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia, bronchial	2	11	1	1	4	146	3	9	8	1
Pneumonia, lobar	6	17	1	1	4	60	10	7	7	4
Pneumonia, primary atypical	2	-	1	-	2	40	-	2	1	1
Pneumonia, unspecified	26	11	1	1	5	89	16	6	6	-
Poliomyelitis, acute	10	20	32	4	15	247	20	9	7	12
Rabies in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	-	6	1	1	2	90	6	3	-	-
Septic sore throat	-	-	-	-	1	6	2	10	4	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilis	14	192	9	18	24	X 772	102	42	54	21
Tetanus	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-
Trachoma	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, respiratory	21	63	32	37	18	230	47	89	155	46
Tuberculosis, other	-	1	-	1	-	10	3	1	-	-
Tularemia	-	5	-	-	1	2	1	3	5	-
Typhoid fever	-	4	-	1	-	3	1	-	-	-
Typhus fever	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undulant fever	1	1	2	1	-	5	1	4	5	1
Venereal diseases, other	-	5	-	-	-	19	1	-	-	1
Vincent's angina	-	7	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	-
Whooping cough	-	5	-	-	1	21	6	7	1	-

X The largest number of cases.

TABLE VI. REPORTED CASES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES BY COUNTY, OKLAHOMA, 1949 (Continued)

Disease	Payne	Pittsburg	Pontotoc	Potta-watomie	Pushma-taha	Roger Mills	Rogers	Seminole	Sequoyah	Stephens
Anthrax in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chickenpox	28	35	11	17	-	2	-	2	-	17
Diphtheria	-	16	1	3	3	1	-	2	10	3
Dysentery, amebic	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
Dysentery, bacillary	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1
Dysentery, unspecified	1	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	1	-
Encephalitis, infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
German measles	21	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Gonorrhea	46	89	57	99	-	13	13	95	9	24
Hookworm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Influenza	18	14	1	7	28	4	-	2	-	4
Malaria, acquired in U. S.	5	6	-	2	1	1	-	-	2	-
Malaria, acquired outside U.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	163	17	49	94	4	22	22	3	11	49
Meningitis, meningococcal	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1
Mumps	76	11	5	31	1	1	2	1	3	4
Ophthalmia neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia, bronchial	12	16	16	4	1	9	4	6	9	4
Pneumonia, lobar	7	8	6	2	1	4	3	2	1	1
Pneumonia, primary atypical	6	1	24	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia, unspecified	20	15	21	8	3	5	7	5	4	7
Poliomyelitis, acute	38	50	33	22	15	7	-	31	20	33
Rabies in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Scarlet fever	6	8	6	19	-	-	-	14	-	9
Septic sore throat	10	-	1	2	2	2	1	-	1	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilis	32	67	44	73	3	8	29	71	22	49
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trachoma	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	1	-
Tuberculosis, respiratory	59	30	40	36	7	3	16	26	23	11
Tuberculosis, other	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1
Tularemia	1	2	4	-	2	-	1	1	2	1
Typhoid fever	-	1	-	1	11	-	1	1	6	1
Typhus fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undulant fever	3	1	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	2
Venereal diseases, other	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Vincent's angina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping cough	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-

Disease	Texas	Tillman	Tulsa	Wagoner	Wash-ington	Washita	Woods	Wood-ward	Mili-tary	Oklahoma City	Tulsa City
Anthrax in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chickenpox	-	32	280	4	56	16	41	1	-	112	261
Diphtheria	1	4	8	4	-	-	-	-	1	2	5
Dysentery, amebic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Dysentery, bacillary	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dysentery, unspecified	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3
Encephalitis, infectious	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
German measles	4	-	52	2	-	-	-	10	-	14	43
Gonorrhea	1	18	821	36	11	8	2	6	183	2,188	762
Hookworm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Influenza	2	9	29	2	84	30	-	48	3	79	22
Malaria, acquired in U. S.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria, acquired outside U.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Measles	26	117	411	51	263	148	133	28	-	506	366
Meningitis, meningococcal	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	1
Mumps	15	1	381	18	69	1	63	19	6	33	328
Ophthalmia neonatorum	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Paratyphoid fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia, bronchial	-	1	29	3	10	10	1	1	-	112	20
Pneumonia, lobar	2	6	31	4	1	2	-	-	-	48	20
Pneumonia, primary atypical	-	-	10	-	1	5	1	1	1	32	9
Pneumonia, unspecified	-	8	23	12	4	6	-	-	3	62	16
Poliomyelitis, acute	5	6	98	1	41	10	10	9	2	128	79
Rabies in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	-	2	33	3	11	3	4	2	-	51	22
Septic sore throat	4	-	7	5	8	5	1	-	-	2	6
Smallpox	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilis	7	36	608	22	33	15	9	8	26	628	494
Tetanus	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Trachoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, respiratory	4	10	212	12	87	9	1	46	1	173	166
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	5
Tularemia	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Typhoid fever	-	1	1	4	1	-	-	1	-	3	1
Typhus fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undulant fever	1	3	3	1	4	1	-	-	-	3	-
Venereal diseases, other	-	-	49	-	-	-	-	-	3	17	45
Vincent's angina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Whooping cough	-	-	19	2	6	-	1	-	-	17	17