

DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS -		- LOUISIANA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH																		
RELEASED MAY 8, 1970		ASEPTIC MENINGITIS	DIPHtherIA	ENCEPHALITIS	ENCEPHALITIS, POST INFECTIOUS	INFECTIOUS AND SERUM HEPATITIS	MEASLES	MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS	PERTUSSIS	POLIOMYELITIS, PARALYTIC	RABIES IN ANIMALS	RHEUMATIC FEVER	RUBELLA	SHIGELLOSIS	TYPHOID FEVER	OTHER SALMONELLOSIS	TETANUS	TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY	GONORRHEA	SYPHILIS, PRIMARY AND SECONDARY
JACKSON																		1		
JEFFERSON					6	2	2						2			2		7	90	2
JEFFERSON DAVIS																			4	1
LAFAYETTE			1	1														1	14	1
LAFORCHE	1					1							2					2	13	1
LASALLE																				
LINCOLN																		1	4	
LIVINGSTON																		1	1	
MADISON																		2		2
MOREHOUSE								1												
NATCHITOCHES													1						11	
ORLEANS			1	1	17	1	1				1	1	1		1			22	458	22
OUACHITA						4	1			1								3	56	3
PLAQUEMINES						2														
POINTE COUPEE																			1	
RAPIDES					2								1					7	35	2
RED RIVER										1									1	
RICHLAND						2												1	3	
SABINE																	1	1		
ST. BERNARD				1			1											1	2	1
ST. CHARLES																			4	
ST. HELENA																				
ST. JAMES																				1
ST. JOHN					1														1	
ST. LANDRY					2													5	13	3
ST. MARTIN								1										2	2	
ST. MARY					1		1											1	2	
ST. TAMMANY					1													2	12	
TANGIPAHOA																		1	28	
TENSAS																				
TERREBONNE								1								1		3	2	
UNION																			3	
VERMILION																		1		
VERNON					4		4					31						1	65	2
WASHINGTON					2													2	2	
WEBSTER										1								1	4	1
WEST BATON ROUGE																		1	5	
WEST CARROLL																				
WEST FELICIANA																			3	1
WINN																			2	
OUT OF STATE																				

From January 1 through April 30 of 1970, the following cases were also reported:
 1 Brucellosis, 1 Leprosy, 1 Leptospirosis, 14 Malaria (Contracted outside U.S.A.), and
 1 Trichinosis.

Each confirmed case should be reported to the Parish Health Unit so that physicians in the vicinity may be alerted to look for secondary cases. In 1968 four secondary cases developed in Alabama in teenagers exposed at a drive-in theatre and the same could happen here. Conditions in Louisiana remain suitable for re-establishment of endemic malaria, particularly in areas where mosquito control is not feasible.

The following article is reprinted from the March 21, 1970 "Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report" published by the National Communicable Disease Center:

"On February 4, 1970, a driver for an interstate trucking firm sought and received an examination at the Sacramento County (California) Health Department; a diagnosis of primary syphilis was made.

In the contact interview he named his wife, living in Nebraska, and a prostitute in another part of California. The wife has been examined and is free of syphilis.

The prostitute was quite difficult to locate. It was only after a restaurant manager furnished her auto license number, which was checked through the State registration files, that she was found.

On February 17 this contact was examined in the Riverside (California) Health Department Clinic. A diagnosis of secondary syphilis was made, based on clinical evidence and a reactive serologic test (VDRL 1:512). In the contact interview, this patient was able to produce from her diary the names of 310 sexual partners during the time when she could have acquired or spread the infection. Her contacts reside in 34 states, Canada, and Mexico."

Three untreated syphilis cases have been discovered among the contacts thus far.

In Louisiana about 16% of the contacts to infectious syphilis investigated are brought to treatment for syphilis. Over 70% of the contacts who are negative on first examination receive prophylactic treatment.

Prostitutes are seldom named by reported syphilis patients in Louisiana. Infectious syphilis patients supply sufficient locating information to examine over 85% of the contacts investigated. About one third of the 755 primary and secondary syphilis patients reported in Louisiana last year were brought to treatment through contact tracing.