1900.2

PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS

STATE OF

OKLAHOMA

1956

PART I

REPORTABLE DISEASES

PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS

STATE OF

OKLAHOMA

1956

PART I

REPORTABLE DISEASES

Oklahoma State Department of Health
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Discussion	1
Diphtheria	2
Intestinal Diseases	2
Infectious Hepatitis	3
Malaria	3
Measles	3
Meningococcal Infections	5
Poliomyelitis	5
Respiratory Streptococcal Infections	6
Whooping Cough	7
Other Acute Communicable Diseases	7
Rheumatic Fever	8
Tuberculosis	8
Venereal Diseases	9
Malignant Neoplasms	11

APPENDIX

Table I.	Reported Cases of Selected Communicable Diseases, Number and Rate (Number per 100,000 Estimated Population), Oklahoma, 1947-1956	15
Table II.	Reported Cases of Communicable Diseases, Number and Rate (Number per 100,000 Estimated Population), by Race, Oklahoma, 1956	16
Table III.	Reported Cases of Communicable Diseases, by Month, Oklahoma, 1956	16
Table IV.	Reported Civilian Cases of Communicable Diseases, Number and Rate (Number per 100,000 Estimated Population), and Number by Race, by Urban and Rural Residence, Oklahoma, 1956	17
Table V.	Reported Cases of Malignant Neoplasms, by Primary Site of Lesion, Race and Sex, Oklahoma, 1956	17
Table VI.	Reported Cases of Selected Communicable Diseases by Sex and Race, Oklahoma, 1956	18
Table VII.	Reported Cases of Selected Communicable Diseases by Age, Oklahoma, 1956	19
Table VIII.	Reported Cases of Communicable Diseases by County of Residence, Oklahoma City, Tulsa City, and Military, 1956	20

PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS OF OKLAHOMA

REPORTABLE DISEASES

1956

This thirteenth edition of Part I of Public Health Statistics of Oklahoma summarizes information about cases of diseases that were reported to the State Department of Health during 1956. Each week, approximately 2,300 physicians and hospitals in the State were sent a report card to use for listing cases of communicable diseases which had occurred in their practice during the week. Special forms for reporting venereal diseases and cancer were provided as needed. These reports were the principal source of the data published in this bulletin. In addition, however, cases of certain diseases occurring among Oklahoma residents who were under medical care in other states were reported through interstate reciprocal notifications. Positive laboratory reports from the State Laboratory were queried routinely and were counted as reported cases only when the attending physician's clinical diagnosis confirmed the laboratory findings. Medical certifications on death certificates were accepted as reports of cases of certain diseases, provided they had not already been reported through the regular channels.

These various reports informed local and state health authorities of cases as they occurred in their areas, which was essential for the immediate control of disease. In addition, they provided information for statistical tabulations which are useful in research work aimed at the eradication and control of specific diseases. Eight such tables are published in the Appendix (pages 15-23) of this booklet, giving detailed information about cases of diseases that are reportable in this State. Breakdowns of the cases by age, sex, race, month of report, county of occurrence, and the like are shown. Civilian cases were allocated to the county of occurrence; military cases were tabulated separately (Table VIII) though they were included in State totals. Attack rates per 100,000 estimated population for the State as a whole are shown in Tables I and II.

The following pages of narrative, including summary tables and charts, deal briefly with some of the more important observations. Provisional figures for deaths occurring in 1956 have been used for computing fatality rates (the number of deaths per 100 cases) referred to in the discussions; final data relating to deaths will be published in Part II of Public Health Statistics of Oklahoma.

It is recognized that the reporting of diseases has been incomplete, the degree of incompleteness varying according to the seriousness of the disease and interest shown by the medical profession and general public. The number of cases reported by death certificate alone is one criterion for estimating the extent of under-reporting. Table 1 on the next page gives this information for some of the diseases. Similar data for cancer are shown in Table 4 on page 13.

Table 1

Cases of Diseases Reported by Death Certificate Only
Oklahoma, 1956

Disease	Total Number Reported Cases	Cases Reported by Death Certificate	Per Cent Reported by Death Certificate
Diphtheria	66	1	1.5
Dysentery	111	5	4.5
Encephalitis, infectious	16	3	18.8
Hepatitis, infectious	123	9	7.3
Meningococcal infections	39	6	15.4
Poliomyelitis, acute	220	1	0.5
Rheumatic fever	46	2	4.3
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	1	-	-
Tetanus	8	1	12.5
Tuberculosis, all forms	1,106	31	2.8
Whooping cough	480	2	0.4

DIPHTHERIA

The 66 cases of diphtheria reported during the year, for an attack rate of 2.8 per 100,000 estimated population, more than doubled the low record of 29 cases for 1955. This number was still in line with the previous five-year average of 63 cases per year. Most of the cases occurred in the spring of the year, with 14 reported in February and 17 in March. Seven cases were in infants under one year of age, two of whom died. The third death for the year was of a three-year-old child, out of four cases reported for that age group. The fatality rate for the year was 4.5, as compared to the 3.8 average rate for 1951-55.

In all, there were 21 cases in children under five years of age. Twenty-two of the cases were ages 5-19, and a third, 21, were 20 years of age or older. In 1945-47 only about 10 per cent of the cases reported were in persons 20 years of age or older; for the 1954-56 period, 27.8 per cent were in these older age groups, though reported in much smaller numbers.

INTESTINAL DISEASES

A total of 111 cases of dysentery were reported during the year; 77 were specified as bacillary, 21 as amebic, and the other 13 were unspecified as to type. This was the lowest number recorded for any one year, except for 1946 when only 80 cases were reported. In 1955, 307 cases were reported for a rate of 13.6

per 100,000 population as compared to the 1956 rate of 4.7. Half of the cases were under 15 years of age, 24 of these were under two years of age. Five 1956 deaths were attributed to dysentery, all in children under two years of age.

There were 49 cases of typhoid fever reported for the year, 18 less than the number recorded for the previous year. The cases were scattered throughout the State with the highest incidence reported in Oklahoma County, 8; Tulsa County, 7; Logan County, 4; and in Craig, Pittsburg, Pottawatomie, and Pushmataha counties, 3 each. No more than one or two cases occurred in any other county. No deaths were attributed to this disease in 1956.

Other Salmonellosis (including paratyphoid fever) cases totaled 49, also, with no large outbreaks in any county. Thirteen cases were reported in Tulsa County, 7 in Custer, and 5 each in Beaver and Oklahoma counties. No deaths occurred among the reported cases.

Two fatal cases of botulism occurred during the year, one in McCurtain County and one in Bryan County.

Brucellosis was reported in small numbers, only 19 for the year. This was the lowest record since 1935 when only 10 cases were reported. Brucellosis was not generally reported until about 1936, however, when 96 cases were reported. Large numbers of cases were reported during the next three years: 505 in 1937, 1,589 in 1938, and 378 in 1939. Since that time, the number of cases reported annually has been considerably less - not exceeding the 144 reported in 1949. Five of the 1956 cases occurred in Adair County, but no other county reported more than two.

INFECTIOUS HEPATITIS

The attack rate of 5.2 for infectious hepatitis continued the downward trend from 15.5 in 1954 and 8.9 in 1955. The 1956 rates for the racial groups were: white, 4.9; Negro, 3.0; and Indian, 22.3.

MALARIA

The incidence of malaria was low, though the 16 cases reported during the year were 6 more than were reported in 1955. Two other cases of malaria were reported as having been acquired outside the United States. The only counties reporting more than one case were Cherokee, 4, and Pottawatomie, 2.

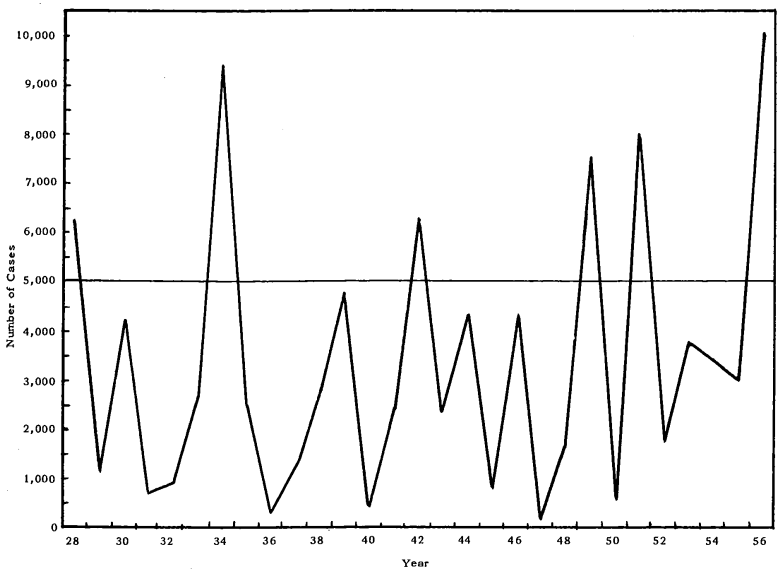
MEASLES

It was expected that cases of measles would occur in large numbers during 1956, since the numbers reported in the previous three years were low, but the total number reported for the year was the highest on record as shown in Chart 1. Some of the increase in reported cases, however, may have been due to a change in reporting procedures. The revised report card form used in 1956 requested that measles be reported by a total number of cases rather than by individual

listings. This not only simplified the reporting of cases but also made it impossible for duplicate reports to be eliminated. The total number of cases reported was 10,027 for an attack rate of 424.8 per 100,000 estimated population. Deaths, too, showed an increase over the previous two years: 5 occurred in 1954, 4 in 1955, and 16 in 1956. The 1956 fatality rate of 0.2, however, was still very low, as higher rates have been recorded in all but six years since 1928. Although more deaths (382) occurred in 1934 than in any other year, the recorded fatality rate for that year, 4.1, was slightly lower than in 1931 and 1936, when rates of 4.2 were recorded but based on much smaller numbers of deaths and reported cases.

Chart 1

Reported Cases of Measles
Oklahoma, 1928-1956



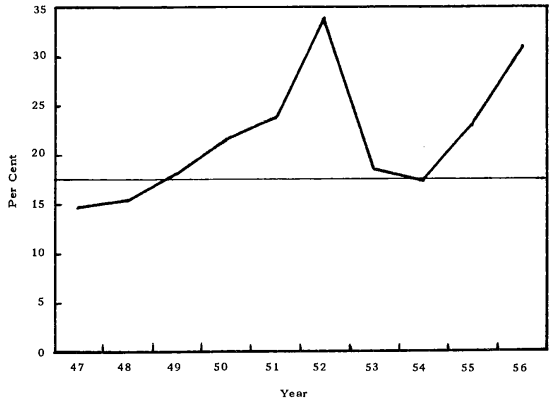
The disease was widespread throughout the State, with Love the only county not reporting cases. For several other counties the numbers were small, but in general most of the counties reported in much larger numbers than in the preceding year. About 84 per cent of the 1956 cases were reported during the months of February, March, April, and May.

MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS

The attack rate of 1.7 for meningococcal infections based on 39 reported cases was low. The fatality rate of 30.8, from 12 deaths, was high, however, in comparison to the experience for the last decade, with the record for only one year (33.9 in 1952) exceeding the 1956 rate. See Chart 2.

Chart 2

Fatality Rates for Meningococcal Meningitis
Oklahoma, 1947-1956



Most of the cases occurred in young people, with 71.8 per cent of the cases under 15 years of age. Seven cases were in infants under one year of age.

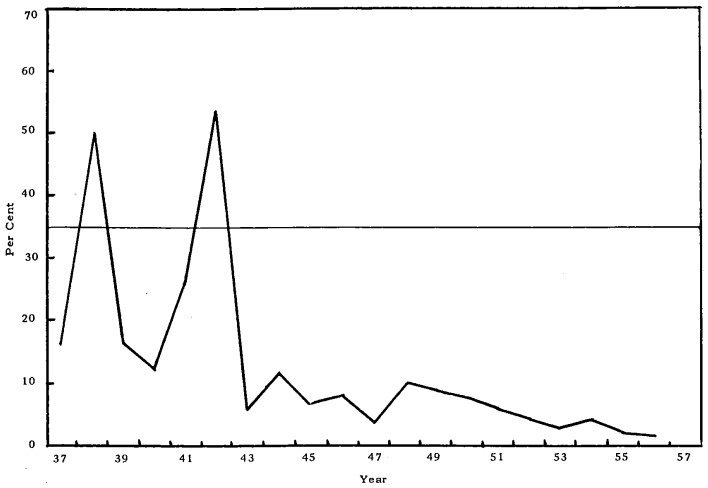
POLIOMYELITIS

A total of 220 cases of poliomyelitis was reported during the year as compared to 299 in the previous year. The average incidence for the years 1950-54 was 683. The 1956 attack rate for the white population was 9.0 as compared to 10.0 for the Negro and 5.6 for the Indian. Three of the 1956 reported cases died, for a low fatality rate of 1.4. This was the lowest fatality rate in the last 20 years, as seen in Chart 3. It is believed that the reporting of cases prior to 1943 was proportionately less complete than it has been in the years since, which would tend to make the fatality rates in the early years abnormally high.

Approximately 72 per cent of the cases occurred during the period June-September, with the peak in August.

Chart 3

Fatality Rates for Poliomyelitis
Oklahoma, 1937-57



Two-thirds (66.4 per cent) of the cases reported were under 15 years of age. Cases occurred in each of the five-year age groups up to 35; 2 cases were between 35 and 44 and 2 were between 45 and 54.

The paralytic status was not reported on 15 per cent of the cases. For those with the paralytic status specified, however, half of them were non-paralytic; in 1954 and 1955 about 48 per cent were specified as non-paralytic. Figures for earlier years are not comparable since this information was so infrequently reported.

RESPIRATORY STREPTOCOCCAL INFECTIONS

Cases of streptococcal sore throat, including scarlet fever, totaled 4,009, which was considerably more than had ever been reported in any one year. At least part of this inflation may have been due to a change in reporting procedures which specified only the reporting of "strep. sore throat, including scarlet fever" as a total number rather than as individual listings. This, of course, made the elimination of duplicate reports and separate tabulation of streptococcal sore throat and scarlet fever impossible. The next highest year was in 1937 when 2,138 cases were reported. The 1955 figure was 1,205.

Only 2 deaths were assigned to this cause in 1956, which was the lowest number on record. There were only 2 deaths in 1952, also, but the number of reported cases for that year was only 659.

May and December were the months in which the largest number of cases were reported: 516 in May and 559 in December. Cases were reported from nearly all of the counties. Race, sex, and age data are no longer available for these cases.

WHOOPING COUGH

Cases of whooping cough totaled 480 for the year, which was only about half of the number reported in the previous year. Proportionately more cases occurred among the Indian than among the white or Negro populations. The rates were: Indian, 44.6; white, 16.2; Negro, 21.3. Most of the cases were under ten years of age; 312 (90.7 per cent) of the 344 cases with the age specified were in that age group.

Mortality among cases in infants under one year of age was high. Five deaths occurred out of the 65 cases reported in infants for a fatality rate of 7.7 per cent. Only one other death occurred - in a child one year of age.

June was the peak month for cases, but 3 of the 6 deaths occurred in January.

OTHER ACUTE COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

The list of diseases that are reportable in Oklahoma was reduced beginning with 1956. Chickenpox, diarrhea of the newborn, German measles, hookworm, mumps, ringworm of the scalp, and trachoma were no longer included on the reportable disease card. Information about cases of these diseases, therefore, will no longer be available for publication in this bulletin since cases will not be reported generally.

Sixteen cases of infectious encephalitis were reported. Two of the cases died - a nine-months old baby and a 74-year old woman.

Nonmeningococcal meningitis was new to the list in 1956. Fifty-one cases were reported, mostly in younger age groups, with 40 cases (78 per cent) under 10 years of age. All meningitis not specified as meningococcal was included in this title.

No cases of rabies in man were reported, but 7 cases of rabies in animals were diagnosed by the State Laboratory. Three of the animals were dogs, two were cats, and two bats.

Other diseases reported were: glanders, 1; Rocky Mountain spotted fever, 1; tetanus, 8; and tularemia, 15.

No cases of the following diseases were reported: anthrax, leptospirosis, psittacosis, smallpox, trichinosis, typhus fever.

RHEUMATIC FEVER

The number of rheumatic fever cases reported, 46, was the same as in the preceding year. Thirty-nine of these cases were white, 3 Negro, 3 Indian, and one report did not specify the race. The Indian attack rate, 5.6, exceeded both the white, 1.8, and the Negro, 1.9. Forty-one of the 46 cases were in persons under 20 years of age.

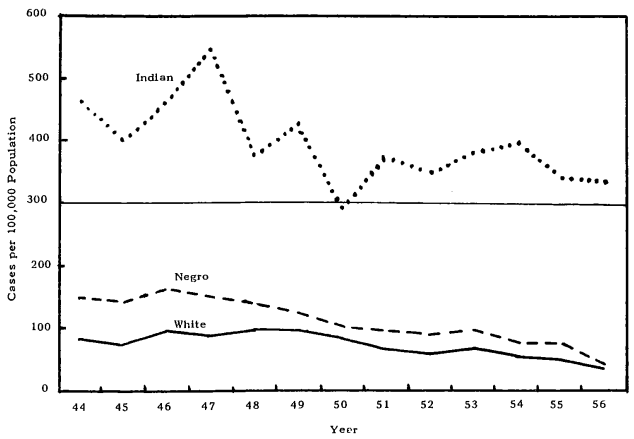
TUBERCULOSIS

Reported cases of tuberculosis again dropped in number from the previous year, with 1,106 cases reported for the first time in 1956. The attack rate of 46.9 per 100,000 population was the lowest recorded since 1937.

The Indian rate of 334.8 was very high in comparison to the white rate of 39.3 and Negro rate of 46.9. The attack rate among Indians was eight and a half times as high as the rate for the white population in 1956, and the Indian rate had decreased only 27.5 per cent since 1944 as compared to a 52.4 per cent decrease in the white attack rate. Chart 4 compares the rates for each racial group during the last thirteen-year period.

Chart 4

Attack Rates for Tuberculosis, by Race
Oklahoma, 1944-1956



Only 94, or 20.7 per cent, of the newly reported cases with stage and activity specified were still in the minimal stage of the disease; 38.5 per cent were already far advanced at the time of the first report. A total of 312 or 29.2 per

cent of all the cases were arrested at the time of the first report; whether these were arrested at the time of the first diagnosis or were previously known but not reported earlier can not be determined from the reports. Table 2 shows the reported cases by type, stage, and activity.

Table 2

Reported Cases of Tuberculosis, by Type, Stage and Activity, by Race, Oklahoma, 1956

Type, Stage and Activity	Total	Race			
		White	Negro	Indian	Unknown
Tuberculosis of respiratory system:	1,067	827	71	162	7
Minimal, active	94	68	5	21	-
Moderately advanced, active	185	151	12	22	-
Far advanced, active	175	129	15	30	1
Active, unspecified stage	130	90	8	32	-
Arrested (including inactive)	312	264	13	30	5
Activity questionable	70	52	7	10	1
Activity unspecified	101	73	11	17	-
Tuberculosis of other sites:	39	17	4	18	-
Meninges and central nervous system	3	1	-	2	-
Intestines, peritoneum, mesentery	-	-	-	-	-
Vertebral column	3	3	-	-	-
Other bones and joints	2	-	-	2	-
Skin and subcutaneous tissue	-	-	-	-	-
Lymphatic system	16	8	1	7	-
Genito-urinary system	4	1	2	1	-
Adrenal glands	-	-	-	-	-
Other organs	2	-	1	1	-
Disseminated (miliary)	9	4	-	5	-

VENEREAL DISEASES

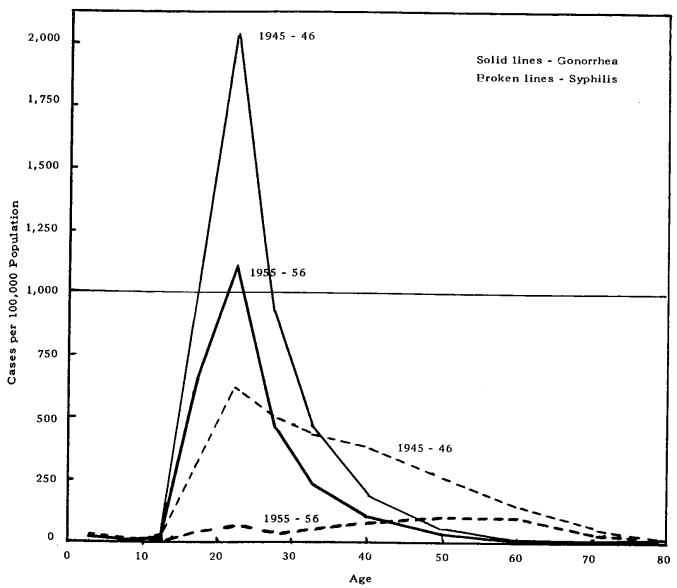
The number of reported cases of syphilis for the year continued the downward trend with the 1,254 new cases considerably less than the 9,511 reported in 1943, the largest number on record. The 5,155 cases of gonorrhea, too, was a much lower number than that reported in 1946, when 11,050 cases occurred.

The attack rate from gonorrhea was very high among Negroes, 1922.2 per 100,000 population, as compared to the rate for the white population, 72.6. The Indian rate for gonorrhea was 771.9. Two-year average rates show that the rate for gonorrhea cases among the white population has decreased 74.5 per cent since 1945-46, as compared to a 8.8 per cent decrease in the rates among Negroes and a 45.0 per cent increase among Indians. Syphilis attack rates were also higher among the Negro and Indian populations in 1956, 251.4 and 226.9, respectively, than among the white, 31.8. A comparision of 1955-56 rates with 1945-46 rates shows that the case rates have decreased 82.0 per cent among the white population, 84.1 per cent among the Negro, and 13.1 per cent among the Indian.

A reduction in case rates occurred in all age groups as shown in Chart 5. The population aged 20-24 experienced the highest attack rates from both syphilis and gonorrhea in the 1945-46 period. The 20-24 age group showed the highest rate for gonorrhea in 1955-56, also, but higher rates from syphilis occurred in older age groups.

Chart 5

Case Rates for Gonorrhea and Syphilis
Oklahoma, 1945-46 and 1955-56



The attack rates for syphilis and gonorrhea were both higher among the urban population, 63.7 and 268.6, respectively, than among the rural population, 37.9 and 66.8. These comparisons are shown in Table IV in the Appendix. More cases of venereal diseases occurred among the male population than among the female, as shown in Table 3. The syphilis case rate among males was 55.5 per 100,000 population as compared to 50.4 for females. A greater difference was noticed in the case rates for gonorrhea, with 257.2 for males and 178.1 for females.

No cases of gonococcal ophthalmia, either in infants under four weeks of age or in persons over four weeks of age, were reported during the year.

Table 3

Reported Cases of Venereal Diseases, by Sex
Oklahoma, 1956

Disease and Stage	Total	Male	Female	Unknown
Total venereal diseases	6,441	3,715	2,704	22
Gonorrhea	5,155	3,033	2,104	18
Gonococcal ophthalmia, neonatorum	-	-	-	-
Gonococcal ophthalmia, other	-	-	-	-
Syphilis, all stages	1,254	655	595	4
Primary and secondary	46	25	21	-
Early latent	175	94	81	-
Late and late latent	947	511	433	3
Congenital	86	25	60	1
Not stated	-	-	-	-
Other venereal diseases	32	27	5	-
Chancroid	27	24	3	-
Granuloma inguinale	-	-	-	-
Lymphogranuloma	5	3	2	-

MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS

The number of cases of cancer reported for 1956 totaled 1,686, representing a decided increase from the 1,436 reported in 1955. The year 1955 had also shown an increase over 1954, which was in turn higher than 1953. However in 1949, 1,706 cases were reported. The variation from year to year is probably due largely to differences in completeness of reporting. Some incompleteness is implied by the fact that all but 322 of the cases were reported by tumor clinics and general hospitals, leaving only this small proportion for reports from private physicians. Another indication is the number reported by death certificate only, which will be discussed in the following section of this bulletin.

The number by site group is included in Table V in the Appendix. This table also supplies a breakdown by sex and by race. The site classification of this table is used in the remainder of this discussion.

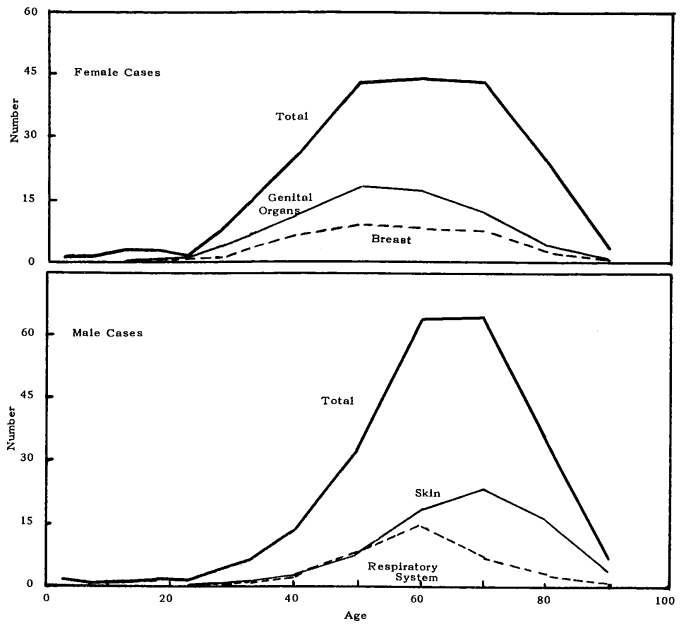
Characteristics of the individuals suffering from cancer were much the same as in previous years. As in 1955, about 53 per cent of the persons were males. The age at the time of report tended to be a little lower for females than for males, the median age for the former being about 59 years, whereas for the latter it was about 64 years.

Chart 6 indicates the way in which the cases were distributed by age for each sex over the three-year period 1954-1956. This chart shows that the range of age during which the preponderance of cases was reported was greater among the females than among the males. Thus, in the age group 55-74 years, about 57 per cent of the male cases were found, but only about 44 per cent of the female. The way in which the number fell off at the higher ages was quite similar for both sexes, but there were more cases at younger ages among the females. This fact

may reflect the observation that more cases of cancer of the skin than of any other site were diagnosed among the men. This site reached a peak in the later ages for both sexes. Genital organs and breast were the most important sites among women, and for these sites, cancer showed a small peak at about 50 years of age.

Chart 6

Reported Cases of Malignant Neoplasms per Year of Age
Each Sex, Total and Most Important Sites
Oklahoma, Three-Year Average, 1954-1956



A statement as to whether or not metastasis occurred was given in 57.7 per cent of the cases. This figure represented a lower level of reporting than for the previous year, when 66.4 per cent of the case reports included this information. Of the cases on which a statement was made, 53.9 per cent reported metastasis (or extension). The highest percentage of metastasis was from the sites in the category, "other lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues," from which metastasis had occurred in all 6 of the cases for which this information was supplied. From brain and central nervous system, metastasis had occurred in 87.5 per cent of the reported cases (7 out of 8, with no statement about 2 cases). Cancers of the respiratory system had metastasized in 81.9 per cent of the reported cases. For the entire group, the most frequently reported secondary sites were lymphatic tissues, 149; digestive organs and peritoneum, 61; and respiratory system, 33.

A biopsy was stated to have been performed in 1,183 of the cases, or 70.2 per cent of the total number. That no biopsy was made was specified in 134 cases, and no statement was supplied for 369. Considering only those cases for which a yes or no answer was given to the question, "Biopsy?" the percentage of biopsy was quite high for most sites. For "other lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues" it was lowest, with 50.0 per cent biopsied, based on 6 cases only. For the leukemias, biopsy was done in 57.9 per cent (11 out of 19, with 15 not reported). Male genital organs was next lowest, with 78.7 per cent. All other site groups were confirmed by biopsies in at least 85 per cent of the specified cases.

Cancer Cases Reported by Death Certificate Only

An accumulative file of reported cases of cancer has been maintained since cancer was made reportable in August of 1947. A total of 14,189 cases have been reported since that time. The 3,231 deaths from cancer that occurred during 1956 were checked against this accumulative file; 2,664, almost 83 per cent, of the deaths had not been previously reported as cases. Distribution of these cases according to primary site of lesion is shown in Table 4, compared to the distribution of cases reported through regular channels.

Table 4

Cases of Cancer Reported Through Regular Channels and by Death Certificate Only, Number and Per Cent, by Primary Site of Lesion
Oklahoma, 1956

Primary Site	Cases Reported Through Regular Channels		Cases Reported by Death Certificate Only	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Total	1,686	100.1	2,664	100.0
Buccal cavity and pharynx	111	6.6	49	1.8
Digestive organs and peritoneum	239	14.2	812	30.5
Respiratory system	180	10.7	124	4.7
Breast	138	8.2	213	8.0
Uterus	234	13.9	182	6.8
Other female genital organs	41	2.4	74	2.8
Male genital organs	80	4.7	230	8.6
Urinary organs	72	4.3	95	3.6
Skin, except of breast, genital organs, or anus	408	24.2	55	2.1
Brain and other parts of central nervous system	10	0.6	73	2.7
Bone	15	0.9	22	0.8
Lymphosarcoma and reticulosarcoma	27	1.6	49	1.8
Hodgkin's disease	13	0.8	26	1.0
Leukemia and aleukemia	34	2.0	143	5.4
Other lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues	8	0.5	40	1.5
Other and unspecified sites	76	4.5	477	17.9

The digestive organs and peritoneum were the primary site for about thirty per cent of the cases reported by death certificates. Among cases reported through regular channels, however, the skin was the primary site most frequently reported, with 24.2 per cent of the reported cases assigned to this category.

Symbols Used in Tables

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

TABLE I. REPORTED CASES OF SELECTED COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, NUMBER AND RATE (NUMBER PER 100,000 ESTIMATED POPULATION), OKLAHOMA, 1947-1956

Disease	1947		1948		1949		1950		1951	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Anthrax in man	1	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brucellosis	89	3.9	86	3.8	144	6.4	95	4.3	71	3.2
Chickenpox	966	42.7	1,417	62.7	1,751	78.1	2,512	112.5	1,910	85.5
Diphtheria	209	9.2	165	7.3	132	5.9	131	5.9	103	4.6
Dysentery	149	6.6	163	7.2	273	12.2	152	6.8	344	15.4
Encephalitis, infectious	13	0.6	8	0.4	16	0.7	26	1.2	21	0.9
Gonorrhea	9,335	412.7	7,082	314.6	5,987	267.1	5,309	237.7	5,573	249.4
Hepatitis, infectious	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	73	3.3
Malaria, acquired in U. S.	536	23.7	401	17.8	86	3.8	91	4.1	44	2.0
Malaria, acquired outside U. S.	71	3.1	8	0.4	6	0.3	2	0.1	376	16.8
Measles	168	7.4	1,633	72.5	7,538	336.4	648	29.0	8,000	358.0
Meningococcal infections	67	3.0	65	2.9	56	2.5	56	2.5	72	3.2
Mumps	660	29.2	887	39.4	2,764	123.3	2,937	131.5	1,659	74.2
Paratyphoid fever	43	1.9	5	0.2	5	0.2	14	0.6	8	0.4
Poliomyelitis, acute	59	2.6	369	16.4	1,322	59.0	533	23.9	677	30.3
Rabies in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rheumatic fever	----	----	----	----	104	4.6	73	3.3	82	3.7
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	36	1.6	30	1.3	25	1.1	10	0.4	7	0.3
Scarlet fever	353	15.6	591	26.3	402	17.9	532	23.8	496	22.2
Septic sore throat	198	8.8	176	7.8	388	17.3	387	17.3	532	23.8
Smallpox	4	0.2	1	0.0	2	0.1	5	0.2	-	-
Syphilis	7,177	317.3	5,727	254.4	3,657	163.2	3,169	141.9	2,906	130.0
Tuberculosis, all forms	2,435	107.7	2,348	104.3	2,402	107.2	2,030	90.9	1,762	78.8
Tularemia	130	5.7	84	3.7	71	3.2	61	2.7	52	2.3
Typhoid fever	96	4.2	74	3.3	74	3.3	84	3.8	53	2.4
Typhus fever	4	0.2	1	0.0	3	0.1	1	0.0	-	-
Whooping cough	1,055	46.6	1,084	48.1	228	10.2	933	41.8	1,115	49.9

Disease	1952		1953		1954		1955		1956	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Anthrax in man	-	-	1	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brucellosis	68	3.0	38	1.7	40	1.8	31	1.4	19	0.8
Chickenpox	1,215	54.3	1,355	60.6	1,415	63.2	1,581	70.0	----	----
Diphtheria	74	3.3	69	3.1	42	1.9	29	1.3	66	2.8
Dysentery	189	8.5	225	10.1	207	9.2	307	13.6	111	4.7
Encephalitis, infectious	10	0.4	12	0.5	24	1.1	16	0.7	16	0.7
Gonorrhea	4,823	215.7	4,553	203.5	4,973	222.2	5,072	224.4	5,155	218.4
Hepatitis, infectious	70	3.1	175	7.8	347	15.5	201	8.9	123	5.2
Malaria, acquired in U. S.	12	0.5	11	0.5	19	0.8	10	0.4	16	0.7
Malaria, acquired outside U. S.	242	10.8	15	0.7	7	0.3	3	0.1	2	0.1
Measles	1,719	76.9	3,798	169.8	3,403	152.1	3,055	135.2	10,027	424.8
Meningococcal infections	56	2.5	54	2.4	58	2.6	48	2.1	39	1.7
Mumps	856	38.3	899	40.2	1,804	80.6	1,929	85.3	----	----
Paratyphoid fever	39	1.7	68	3.0	38	1.7	30	1.3	35	1.5
Poliomyelitis, acute	1,111	49.7	536	24.0	559	25.0	299	13.2	220	9.3
Rabies in man	2	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rheumatic fever	58	2.6	57	2.5	52	2.3	46	2.0	46	1.9
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	4	0.2	10	0.4	6	0.3	1	0.0	1	0.0
Scarlet fever	382	17.1	684	30.6	736	32.9	662	29.3	4,009	169.8
Septic sore throat	277	12.4	262	11.7	566	25.3	543	24.0		
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilis	2,351	105.2	1,989	88.9	1,638	73.2	1,342	59.4	1,254	53.1
Tuberculosis, all forms	1,574	70.3	1,754	78.4	1,642	73.4	1,492	66.0	1,106	46.9
Tularemia	38	1.7	28	1.3	35	1.6	15	0.7	15	0.6
Typhoid fever	61	2.7	46	2.1	63	2.8	67	3.0	49	2.1
Typhus fever	-	-	2	0.1	-	-	1	0.0	-	-
Whooping cough	372	16.6	256	11.4	219	9.8	869	38.4	480	20.3

TABLE II. REPORTED CASES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, NUMBER AND RATE (NUMBER PER 100,000 ESTIMATED POPULATION), BY RACE, OKLAHOMA, 1956

Disease	Total		White		Negro		Indian		Unknown
Estimated population	2,360,554		2,146,851		159,934		53,769		
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number
Anthrax in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botulism	2	0.1	2	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
Brucellosis	19	0.8	19	0.9	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	66	2.8	50	2.3	1	0.6	14	26.0	1
Dysentery, amebic	21	0.9	20	0.9	1	0.6	-	-	-
Dysentery, bacillary	77	3.3	32	1.5	4	2.5	28	52.1	13
Dysentery, unspecified	13	0.6	7	0.3	-	-	6	11.2	-
Encephalitis, infectious	16	0.7	15	0.7	1	0.6	-	-	-
Glanders	1	0.0	1	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
Gonococcal ophthalmia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gonorrhea	5,155	218.4	1,558	72.6	3,074	1922.2	415	771.9	108
Hepatitis, infectious	123	5.2	106	4.9	5	3.0	12	22.3	-
Leptospirosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria, acquired in U. S.	16	0.7	10	0.5	1	0.6	5	9.3	-
Malaria, acquired outside U. S.	2	0.1	2	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	39	1.7	34	1.6	4	2.5	1	1.9	-
Nonmeningococcal meningitis	51	2.2	40	1.9	4	2.5	7	13.0	-
Poliomyelitis, acute	220	9.3	193	9.0	16	10.0	3	5.6	8
Psittacosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rabies in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rheumatic fever	46	1.9	39	1.8	3	1.9	3	5.6	1
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	1	0.0	1	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
Salmonellosis, exc. typhoid fever	49	2.1	42	2.0	1	0.6	6	11.2	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilis	1,254	53.1	683	31.8	402	251.4	122	226.9	47
Tetanus	8	0.3	6	0.3	2	1.3	-	-	-
Trichinosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1,067	45.2	827	38.5	71	44.4	162	301.3	7
Tuberculosis, other	39	1.7	17	0.8	4	2.5	18	33.5	-
Tularemia	15	0.6	14	0.7	1	0.6	-	-	-
Typhoid fever	49	2.1	43	2.0	2	1.3	1	1.9	3
Typhus fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venereal diseases, other	32	1.4	9	0.4	19	11.9	4	7.4	-
Whooping cough	480	20.3	348	16.2	34	21.3	24	44.6	74

TABLE III. REPORTED CASES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, BY MONTH OKLAHOMA, 1956

Disease	Total	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Anthrax in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botulism	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Brucellosis	19	1	-	1	-	4	4	2	-	4	1	1	1
Diphtheria	66	7	14	17	9	10	3	3	-	1	1	1	-
Dysentery, amebic	21	-	1	1	1	1	3	-	2	1	4	4	3
Dysentery, bacillary	77	11	7	6	1	5	-	8	2	15	9	10	3
Dysentery, unspecified	13	-	3	-	1	4	-	1	1	-	-	2	1
Encephalitis, infectious	16	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	1	2	2	4	2
Glanders	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Gonococcal ophthalmia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gonorrhea	5,155	565	407	415	410	370	458	381	430	541	469	349	360
Hepatitis, infectious	123	8	12	9	13	11	11	11	13	6	7	8	14
Leptospirosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria, acquired in U. S.	16	3	-	-	2	3	1	-	2	4	1	-	-
Malaria, acquired outside U. S.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Measles	10,027	623	1,610	2,654	2,357	1,769	779	103	46	13	7	33	33
Meningococcal infections	39	3	8	6	5	3	3	1	2	-	-	4	4
Nonmeningococcal meningitis	51	8	2	2	7	6	6	2	3	2	4	5	4
Poliomyelitis, acute	220	3	3	4	3	4	23	43	60	33	20	19	5
Psittacosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rabies in animals	7	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Rabies in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rheumatic fever	46	1	4	4	2	9	13	3	1	1	1	2	5
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Salmonellosis, exc. typhoid fever	49	-	1	2	-	4	1	10	7	7	8	5	4
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Streptococcal sore throat including scarlet fever	4,009	157	205	243	397	516	460	253	387	252	225	355	559
Syphilis	1,254	85	110	111	116	132	103	106	124	97	103	79	88
Tetanus	8	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	-	-	-	1	1
Trichinosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1,067	108	83	94	82	95	111	91	91	87	77	80	68
Tuberculosis, other	39	2	-	7	8	5	5	3	1	3	3	2	-
Tularemia	15	2	2	-	1	4	2	-	-	1	2	-	1
Typhoid fever	49	3	-	1	8	1	3	2	7	10	6	4	4
Typhus fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venereal diseases, other	32	2	2	1	-	2	4	2	5	4	4	3	3
Whooping cough	480	41	30	43	37	49	114	37	30	13	7	73	6

TABLE IV. REPORTED CIVILIAN CASES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, NUMBER AND RATE (NUMBER PER 100,000 ESTIMATED POPULATION), AND NUMBER BY RACE, BY URBAN* AND RURAL RESIDENCE, OKLAHOMA, 1956

Diseases	Total Civilian	Urban						Rural					
		Total		Race				Total		Race			
Estimated population		1,321,724		White	Negro	Indian	Unk.	1,038,830		White	Negro	Indian	Unk.
	Number	No.	Rate	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rate	No.	No.	No.	No.
Anthrax in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botulism	2	1	0.1	1	-	-	-	1	0.1	1	-	-	-
Brucellosis	19	6	0.5	6	-	-	-	13	1.3	13	-	-	-
Diphtheria	66	36	2.7	28	-	7	1	30	2.9	22	1	7	-
Dysentery, amebic	21	14	1.1	13	1	-	-	7	0.7	7	-	-	-
Dysentery, bacillary	77	55	4.2	24	4	16	11	22	2.1	8	-	12	2
Dysentery, unspecified	13	12	0.9	7	-	5	-	1	0.1	-	-	1	-
Encephalitis, infectious	16	8	0.6	7	1	-	-	8	0.8	8	-	-	-
Glanders	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.1	1	-	-	-
Gonococcal ophthalmia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gonorrhea	4,244	3,556	268.6	981	2,198	283	88	694	66.8	203	340	131	20
Hepatitis, infectious	120	60	4.5	56	2	2	-	60	5.8	48	2	IO	-
Leptospirosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria, acquired in U. S.	16	9	0.7	5	1	3	-	7	0.7	5	-	2	-
Malaria, acquired outside U. S.	2	2	0.2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	9,992	7,448	563.5	2,739	35	65	609	2,544	244.9	1,336	39	63	1,106
Meningococcal infections	39	24	1.8	19	4	1	-	15	1.4	15	-	-	-
Nonmeningococcal meningitis	51	32	2.4	26	2	4	-	19	1.8	14	2	3	-
Poliomyelitis, acute	219	156	11.8	133	15	1	7	63	6.1	59	1	2	1
Psittacosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rabies in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rheumatic fever	43	28	2.1	23	2	3	-	15	1.4	13	1	-	1
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	1	1	0.1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmonellosis, exc. typhoid fever	49	31	2.3	25	1	5	-	18	1.7	17	-	1	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Streptococcal sore throat including scarlet fever	3,972	2,791	211.2	453	8	6	324	1,181	113.7	284	13	4	880
Syphilis	1,236	842	63.7	467	289	49	37	394	37.9	213	98	73	10
Tetanus	8	3	0.2	2	1	-	-	5	0.5	4	1	-	-
Trichinosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1,067	651	49.3	532	54	60	5	416	40.0	295	17	102	2
Tuberculosis, other forms	39	25	1.9	12	4	9	-	14	1.3	5	-	9	-
Tularemia	15	6	0.5	5	1	-	-	9	0.9	9	-	-	-
Typhoid fever	49	30	2.3	25	2	1	2	19	1.8	18	-	-	1
Typhus fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venereal diseases, other	27	24	1.8	4	16	4	-	3	0.3	-	3	-	-
Whooping cough	480	288	21.8	183	31	9	65	192	18.5	165	3	15	9

*Sum of incorporated places in the State having a population of 2,500 or more in the 1950 Census.

TABLE V. REPORTED CASES OF MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS, BY PRIMARY SITE OF LESION, RACE AND SEX OKLAHOMA, 1956

Primary Site	Total	Sex		Race			
		Male	Female	White	Negro	Indian	Unknown
Total, all sites	1,686	901	785	1,495	110	54	27
Buccal cavity and pharynx	111	96	15	101	6	-	4
Digestive organs and peritoneum	239	156	83	207	21	7	4
Respiratory system	180	152	28	166	8	3	3
Breast	138	1	137	122	12	3	1
Uterus	234	-	234	191	19	20	4
Other female genital organs	41	-	41	38	2	1	-
Male genital organs	80	80	-	60	13	6	1
Urinary organs	72	45	27	65	5	2	-
Skin, except of breast, genital organs, or anus	408	270	138	394	6	2	6
Brain and central nervous system	10	7	3	10	-	-	-
Bone	15	8	7	13	-	2	-
Lymphosarcoma and reticulosarcoma	27	13	14	22	2	3	-
Hodgkin's disease	13	10	3	8	3	1	1
Leukemia and aleukemia	34	19	15	33	1	-	-
Other lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues	8	7	1	6	2	-	-
Other and unspecified sites	76	37	39	59	10	4	3

TABLE VI. REPORTED CASES OF SELECTED COMMUNICABLE DISEASES BY SEX AND RACE
OKLAHOMA, 1956

Disease	Total			White			Negro			Indian			Unknown		
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown
Anthrax in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botulism	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brucellosis	15	4	-	15	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	31	34	1	21	29	-	1	-	-	9	5	-	-	-	1
Dysentery, amebic	13	8	-	13	7	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery, bacillary	50	27	-	19	13	-	2	2	-	21	7	-	8	5	-
Dysentery, unspecified	8	5	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis, infectious	10	6	-	10	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glanders	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gonococcal ophthalmia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gonorrhea	3,033	2,104	18	912	646	-	1,960	1,113	1	111	303	1	50	42	16
Hepatitis, infectious	51	72	-	44	62	-	3	2	-	4	8	-	-	-	-
Leptospirosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria, acquired in U. S.	8	8	-	5	5	-	-	1	-	3	2	-	-	-	-
Malaria, acquired outside U.S.	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	22	17	-	19	15	-	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Nonmeningococcal meningitis	26	25	-	21	19	-	4	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis, acute	147	73	-	131	62	-	8	8	-	3	-	-	5	3	-
Psittacosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rabies in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rheumatic fever	25	21	-	22	17	-	1	2	-	1	2	-	1	-	-
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmonellosis, exc. typhoid fever	24	25	-	20	22	-	-	1	-	4	2	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilis	655	595	4	365	318	-	214	187	1	54	68	-	22	22	3
Tetanus	5	3	-	3	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trichinosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, respiratory	626	440	1	486	341	-	47	24	-	89	73	-	4	2	1
Tuberculosis, other forms	20	19	-	11	6	-	2	2	-	7	11	-	-	-	-
Tularemia	11	4	-	10	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid fever	22	26	1	20	23	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	1
Typhus fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venereal diseases, other	27	5	-	8	1	-	16	3	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
Whooping cough	170	183	127	138	156	54	20	14	-	12	12	-	-	1	73

TABLE VII. REPORTED CASES OF SELECTED COMMUNICABLE DISEASES BY AGE
OKLAHOMA, 1956

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	75-84	85 and Over	Unk.
Anthrax in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botulism	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Brucellosis	19	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	3	5	1	-	-	1	-	4
Diphtheria	66	7	3	4	4	3	8	6	8	4	5	7	1	3	1	-	-	-	2
Dysentery, amebic	21	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	3	-	3	3	2	2	1	-	3
Dysentery, bacillary	77	10	7	8	2	1	8	6	3	2	-	1	3	1	2	5	2	-	16
Dysentery, unspecified	13	5	2	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis, infectious	16	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	3	1	2	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	2
Glanders	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gonococcal ophthalmia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gonorrhea	5,155	3	-	5	6	7	30	46	1,278	1,919	795	413	324	97	28	7	-	-	197
Hepatitis, infectious	123	3	1	1	2	1	20	23	17	7	5	5	16	9	1	5	2	1	4
Leptospirosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria, acquired in U. S.	16	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	1	-	1	-	2	2	-	1	1	-
Malaria, acquired outside U. S.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	39	7	3	1	2	1	10	4	3	2	1	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	-
Nonmeningococcal meningitis	51	14	9	4	2	3	8	2	1	-	2	1	-	-	3	2	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis, acute	220	11	11	22	13	11	48	30	29	22	14	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	2
Psittacosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rabies in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rheumatic fever	46	-	-	-	2	3	15	11	10	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmonellosis, exc. typhoid fever	49	2	7	2	1	3	2	6	2	4	3	1	4	-	4	4	1	1	2
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilis	1,254	3	1	-	-	-	-	4	59	84	88	98	236	241	223	55	12	1	149
Tetanus	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	1
Trichinosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1,067	1	5	7	7	4	16	15	38	57	63	76	154	186	180	147	63	17	31
Tuberculosis, other forms	39	3	4	4	-	-	1	1	1	3	3	3	4	4	2	5	1	-	-
Tularemia	15	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	3	6	1	-	-	-	1
Typhoid fever	49	-	2	1	2	1	6	6	7	5	1	3	5	2	3	2	1	-	2
Typhus fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venereal diseases, other	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	11	2	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	1
Whooping cough	480	65	39	46	31	31	100	25	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	136

TABLE VIII. REPORTED CASES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE
OKLAHOMA CITY, TULSA CITY AND MILITARY, 1956

Disease	State	Adair	Alfalfa	Atoka	Beaver	Beckham	Blaine	Bryan	Caddo	Canadian
Anthrax in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botulism	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Brucellosis	19	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Diphtheria	66	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	3	6
Dysentery, amebic	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery, bacillary	77	-	-	1	-	2	5	-	2	-
Dysentery, unspecified	13	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Encephalitis, infectious	16	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Glanders	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gonococcal ophthalmia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gonorrhea	5,155	5	-	10	-	7	37	7	54	21
Hepatitis, infectious	123	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	8	1
Leptospirosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria, acquired in U. S.	16	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria, acquired outside U. S.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	10,027	5	90	2	24	8	61	68	119	194
Meningococcal infections	39	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Nonmeningococcal meningitis	51	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
Poliomyelitis, acute	220	3	1	1	-	7	-	1	-	1
Psittacosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rabies in animals	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Rabies in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rheumatic fever	46	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmonellosis, exc. typhoid fever	49	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Streptococcal sore throat including scarlet fever	4,009	3	1	-	2	25	-	3	73	92
Syphilis	1,254	15	-	6	-	4	3	13	19	9
Tetanus	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Trichinosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1,067	26	1	4	-	3	15	15	24	11
Tuberculosis, other	39	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-
Tularemia	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid fever	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Typhus fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venereal diseases, other	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Whooping cough	480	1	-	-	5	3	4	-	6	-

Disease	Carter	Cherokee	Choctaw	Cimarron	Cleveland	Coal	Comanche	Cotton	Craig	Creek
Anthrax in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botulism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brucellosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	5
Dysentery, amebic	-	2	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
Dysentery, bacillary	1	-	-	-	9	-	4	-	-	1
Dysentery, unspecified	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Encephalitis, infectious	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gonococcal ophthalmia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gonorrhea	88	5	43	-	15	2	282	8	3	98
Hepatitis, infectious	-	4	1	11	4	2	-	-	1	1
Leptospirosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria, acquired in U. S.	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria, acquired outside U. S.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	64	23	12	67	134	13	272	39	33	29
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
Nonmeningococcal meningitis	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis, acute	3	4	-	1	5	-	3	1	-	3
Psittacosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rabies in animals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rabies in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rheumatic fever	-	1	-	-	1	-	10	1	1	-
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmonellosis, exc. typhoid fever	2	3	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Streptococcal sore throat including scarlet fever	204	4	10	1	39	6	33	8	14	3
Syphilis	22	13	14	1	7	3	24	2	23	22
Tetanus	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Trichinosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, respiratory	18	28	8	-	24	-	31	1	15	24
Tuberculosis, other	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
Tularemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid fever	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	1	3	1
Typhus fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venereal diseases, other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping cough	8	3	-	8	-	-	2	1	1	2

TABLE VIII. REPORTED CASES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE
OKLAHOMA CITY, TULSA CITY AND MILITARY, 1956
(Continued)

Disease	Custer	Delaware	Dewey	Ellis	Garfield	Garvin	Grady	Grant	Greer	Harmon
Anthrax in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botulism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brucellosis	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
Diphtheria	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery, amebic	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Dysentery, bacillary	11	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1
Dysentery, unspecified	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis, infectious	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gonococcal ophthalmia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gonorrhea	56	1	2	-	21	13	56	3	9	2
Hepatitis, infectious	-	-	-	4	2	4	1	-	-	-
Leptospirosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria, acquired in U. S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria, acquired outside U. S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	46	24	18	82	280	326	157	24	4	4
Meningococcal infections	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
Nonmeningococcal meningitis	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis, acute	-	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	3
Psittacosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rabies in animals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rabies in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rheumatic fever	2	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmonellosis, exc. typhoid fever	7	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Streptococcal sore throat including scarlet fever	4	3	9	54	56	113	134	6	1	4
Syphilis	6	2	2	-	20	8	19	-	3	-
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Trichinosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, respiratory	17	13	2	-	16	6	9	4	6	2
Tuberculosis, other	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Tularemia	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
Typhoid fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhus fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venereal diseases, other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Whooping cough	2	2	1	4	5	9	6	-	-	6

Disease	Harper	Haskell	Hughes	Jackson	Jefferson	Johnston	Kay	Kingfisher	Kiowa	Latimer
Anthrax in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botulism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brucellosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Dysentery, amebic	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Dysentery, bacillary	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Dysentery, unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis, infectious	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Gonococcal ophthalmia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gonorrhea	1	-	24	26	2	5	43	11	19	1
Hepatitis, infectious	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Leptospirosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria, acquired in U. S.	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Malaria, acquired outside U. S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	64	35	79	19	10	29	374	145	15	4
Meningococcal infections	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmeningococcal meningitis	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Poliomyelitis, acute	-	2	-	6	1	-	6	-	1	-
Psittacosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rabies in animals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rabies in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rheumatic fever	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmonellosis, exc. typhoid fever	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Streptococcal sore throat including scarlet fever	29	1	37	14	-	53	88	18	5	-
Syphilis	1	2	15	8	-	6	23	5	13	4
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Trichinosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	15	13	4	3	1	25	4	3	16
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-
Tularemia	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid fever	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Typhus fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venereal diseases, other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Whooping cough	5	-	2	1	1	-	-	28	5	-

TABLE VIII. REPORTED CASES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE
OKLAHOMA CITY, TULSA CITY AND MILITARY, 1956
(Continued)

Disease	LeFlore	Lincoln	Logan	Love	McClain	McCurtain	McIntosh	Major	Marshall	Mayes
Anthrax in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botulism	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Brucellosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery, amebic	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Dysentery, bacillary	2	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Dysentery, unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis, infectious	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gonococcal ophthalmia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gonorrhea	15	24	94	-	3	29	19	-	5	13
Hepatitis, infectious	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leptospirosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria, acquired in U. S.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Malaria, acquired outside U. S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	57	146	173	-	39	131	25	28	45	220
Meningococcal infections	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmeningococcal meningitis	-	2	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis, acute	1	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Psittacosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rabies in animals	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Rabies in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rheumatic fever	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmonellosis, exc. typhoid fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Streptococcal sore throat including scarlet fever	48	1	25	-	-	34	-	21	4	23
Syphilis	16	8	10	1	2	13	10	1	1	12
Tetanus	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trichinosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, respiratory	24	3	5	2	1	26	16	1	2	13
Tuberculosis, other	1	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-
Tularemia	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Typhoid fever	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Typhus fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venereal diseases, other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping cough	-	31	3	-	49	4	-	-	-	3

Disease	Murray	Muskogee	Noble	Nowata	Okfuskee	Oklahoma	Okmulgee	Osage	Ottawa	Pawnee
Anthrax in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botulism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brucellosis	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery, amebic	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Dysentery, bacillary	-	1	-	-	1	9	2	-	-	-
Dysentery, unspecified	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis, infectious	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gonococcal ophthalmia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gonorrhea	19	201	6	1	13	2,028	159	6	10	5
Hepatitis, infectious	-	2	1	2	-	19	2	-	2	-
Leptospirosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria, acquired in U. S.	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
Malaria, acquired outside U. S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	8	163	60	44	121	1,015	251	335	83	147
Meningococcal infections	-	1	-	-	-	7	-	1	-	-
Nonmeningococcal meningitis	-	2	-	-	1	17	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis, acute	1	2	-	1	-	43	4	1	3	-
Psittacosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rabies in animals	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Rabies in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rheumatic fever	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmonellosis, exc. typhoid fever	-	2	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Streptococcal sore throat including scarlet fever	24	25	5	39	12	659	46	152	33	144
Syphilis	5	117	11	9	7	215	30	14	19	3
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trichinosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, respiratory	3	54	3	2	6	146	12	8	37	7
Tuberculosis, other	-	4	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	-
Tularemia	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid fever	-	1	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	2
Typhus fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venereal diseases, other	-	-	-	-	1	19	-	-	-	-
Whooping cough	1	25	8	-	-	27	13	8	-	3

TABLE VIII. REPORTED CASES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE
OKLAHOMA CITY, TULSA CITY AND MILITARY, 1956
(Continued)

Disease	Payne	Pitts-burg	Pontotoc	Potta-watomie	Push-mataha	Roger Mills	Rogers	Seminole	Sequoyah	Stephens
Anthrax in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botulism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brucellosis	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	2	13	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Dysentery, amebic	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery, bacillary	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	-
Dysentery, unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis, infectious	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gonococcal ophthalmia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gonorrhea	44	30	27	47	-	4	7	9	19	39
Hepatitis, infectious	-	1	2	2	3	2	-	-	1	2
Leptospirosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria, acquired in U. S.	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria, acquired outside U. S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	51	372	141	311	12	6	13	65	4	221
Meningococcal infections	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2
Nonmeningococcal meningitis	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Poliomyelitis, acute	7	5	9	-	-	-	2	3	2	1
Psittacosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rabies in animals	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rabies in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rheumatic fever	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	1
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmonellosis, exc. typhoid fever	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Streptococcal sore throat including scarlet fever	13	52	30	56	10	4	14	34	-	166
Syphilis	10	53	5	28	4	3	13	18	7	15
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Trichinosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, respiratory	11	15	14	18	5	6	13	22	10	10
Tuberculosis, other	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
Tularemia	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid fever	1	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
Typhus fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venereal diseases, other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Whooping cough	1	10	2	4	1	1	1	-	1	24

Disease	Texas	Tillman	Tulsa	Wagoner	Wash-ington	Washita	Woods	Wood-ward	Mili-tary	Okla. City	Tulsa City
Anthrax in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botulism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brucellosis	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Diphtheria	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Dysentery, amebic	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Dysentery, bacillary	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	7
Dysentery, unspecified	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Encephalitis, infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	-
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gonococcal ophthalmia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gonorrhea	-	6	348	15	2	3	4	10	911	1,904	335
Hepatitis, infectious	1	1	12	3	5	2	-	1	3	15	11
Leptospirosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria, acquired in U. S.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Malaria, acquired outside U. S.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Measles	55	4	2,197	84	102	16	229	22	35	804	1,970
Meningococcal infections	-	1	9	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	8
Nonmeningococcal meningitis	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	12	2
Poliomyelitis, acute	1	2	57	1	4	-	3	-	1	29	52
Psittacosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rabies in animals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rabies in man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rheumatic fever	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	3	2	-
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Salmonellosis, exc. typhoid fever	-	-	13	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	10
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Streptococcal sore throat including scarlet fever	21	4	389	22	13	30	651	18	37	540	301
Syphilis	3	16	182	4	18	3	3	10	18	189	159
Tetanus	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Trichinosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, respiratory	4	3	140	3	8	2	1	4	-	123	127
Tuberculosis, other forms	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Tularemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid fever	-	-	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	7	5
Typhus fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venereal diseases, other	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	17	2
Whooping cough	-	1	103	12	7	-	15	1	-	22	98