



EPIDEMIOLOGY BULLETIN

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Update on AIDS

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

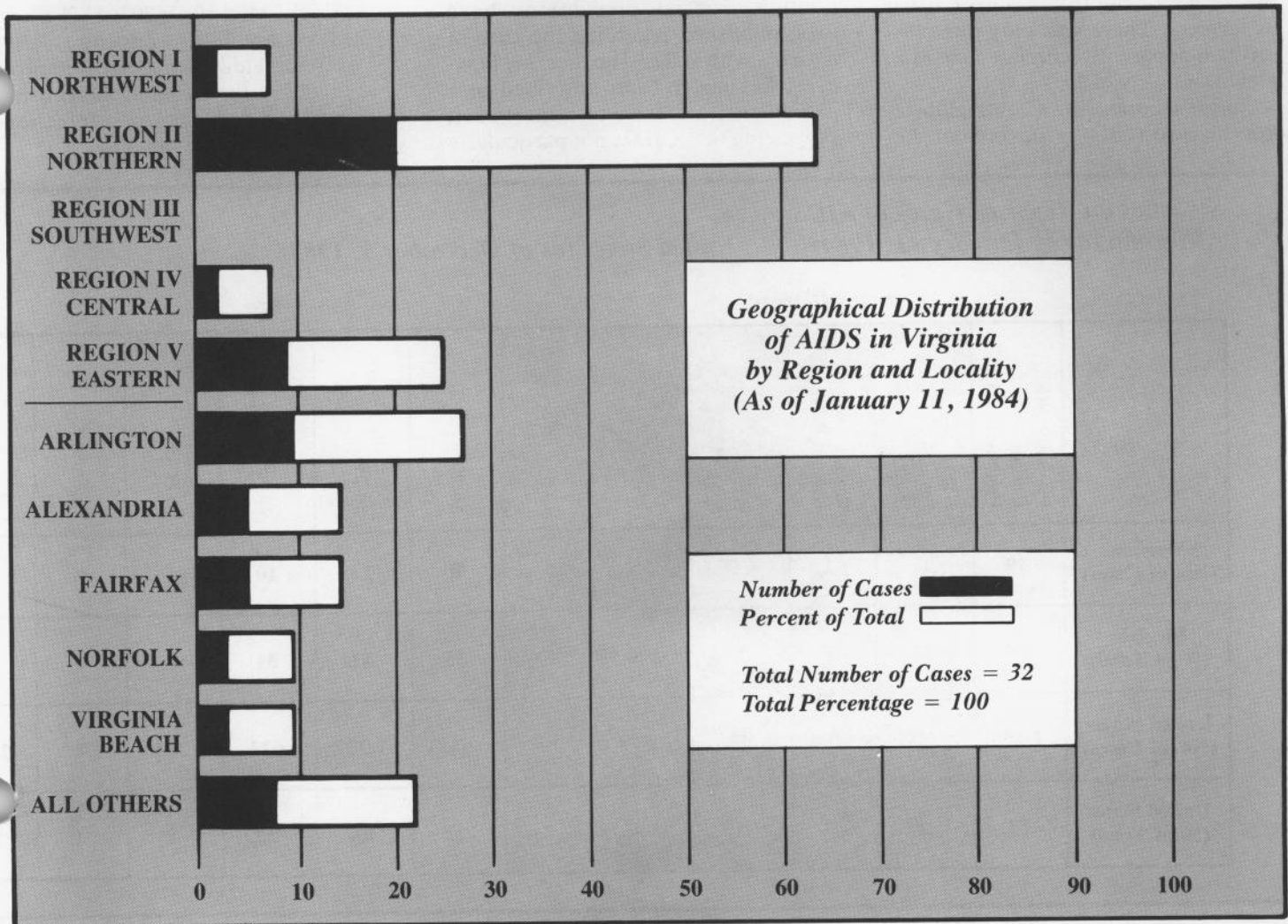
As of January 11, 1984 the Virginia Department of Health (VDH) has received 32 reports of AIDS conforming to the case definition established by the Centers for Disease Control. Six of these cases were reported in 1982, twenty-five in 1983 and one in 1984.

Fifteen of these patients have died.

Included among the most recent cases is the first case reported to the VDH of AIDS in a female. She is a 33 year old black intravenous drug user with a history of having had sexual relations with homosexual and bisex-

ual men. A diagnosis of Kaposi's sarcoma was established by biopsy in December, 1983.

Tabulated inside is a breakdown of the statistics on reported cases of AIDS for Virginia and the United States.



Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease In Virginia

Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD) is a progressive dementia which is usually associated with cerebellar or visual abnormalities, and which is caused by a transmissible "unconventional virus."

Death certificates listing CJD as a cause, or contributing cause, of death were reviewed for the 15-year period 1969 through 1983. A total of 24 cases were found with a range of zero to four deaths per year (mean 1.6).

The age at death ranged from 44 to 79 years, with a mean and standard deviation of 62 ± 8 years. The majority were white (75%) and males slightly outnumbered females (14 vs. 10). Most cases had been residents of the central or eastern regions of the state: central = 9 cases (38%), eastern = 8 cases (33%), northern = 3 cases (13%), southwestern = 3 cases (13%), northwestern = 1 case (4%).

The duration of illness prior to death ranged from two months to eight years (median 9 months). The most commonly listed occupation was that of housewife (6); two were listed as farmers. There was only one cluster: two apparently unrelated cases in Halifax County in 1974.

Editor's comment: Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD) is uncommon be-

fore the age of 40, affects males and females equally, and has no clear-cut geographic distribution. Since CJD is a fatal illness, case ascertainment through a death certificate search should be relatively complete. One might expect, however, that some cases died undiagnosed or had the diagnosis made but omitted from the death certificate, leading to an underestimation of the true incidence. The maximum incidence of this rare disease has been estimated at one to two cases per million population (higher than found in Virginia).¹

Although a number of geographic/temporal clusters of J-C have been noted and investigated, no evidence for person-to-person transmission has surfaced except by surgical transplantation.² No particular occupations or exposures to animals are thought to be risk factors for CJD (scrapie in sheep and mink encephalopathy are animal diseases similar to CJD).³

Given the unusual resistance of the CJD virus to the usual means of inactivation, special precautions have been published regarding the care of patients with CJD.⁴ The disease, however, has never been described in a pathologist, a diener, or a mortician, suggesting that CJD is not particularly

infectious. How most patients acquire this disease is still a mystery, in part because there is no useful marker such as antibody, for determining prior exposure to the virus.

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3. Bobowick AR, Brody JA, Matthews MR, Roos R, Gajdusek DC. Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease: a case control study. *Am J Epidemiol* 1973; 98: 381-94.
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Statistics on Reported Cases of AIDS
Virginia (as of January 11, 1984)

United States (as of December 5, 1983)

| | Primary Disease | | | | | | Age | | | | | Total |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-------|----------|-------|-------|-------|---------|---------|-------|
| | Pneumocystis Carinii Pneumonia (PCP) | Kaposi's Sarcoma (KS) | Both KS and PCP | Infection Without KS or PCP | Total | Under 20 | 20-29 | 30-39 | 40-49 | Over 49 | Unknown | |
| Virginia (No. of Cases) | 19 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 32 | 0 | 8 | 13 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 32 |
| Virginia (% of Total) | 59 | 19 | 6 | 16 | 100 | 0 | 25 | 41 | 31 | 3 | 0 | 100 |
| United States (No. of Cases) | 1,465 | 754 | 199 | 450 | 2,868 | 14 | 632 | 1,327 | 623 | 264 | 8 | 2,868 |
| United States (% of Total) | 51 | 26 | 7 | 16 | 100 | 1 | 22 | 46 | 22 | 8 | 1 | 100 |

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*Two of the four IV drug users are/were also homosexuals and/or bisexuals.

Race

Patient Characteristics

Sex

| White | Black | Other | Unknown | Total | Homosexual-Bisexual | Intravenous (IV) Drug User | Haitian | Hemophilic | None Apparent-Unknown | Total | Male | Female | Total |
|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|---------------------|----------------------------|---------|------------|-----------------------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| 24 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 32 | 30 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32* | 31 | 1 | 32 |
| 75 | 19 | 6 | 0 | 100 | 81 | 7 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 100 | 97 | 3 | 100 |
| 1,658 | 739 | 418 | 53 | 2,868 | 2,052 | 490 | 131 | 19 | 176 | 2,868 | 2,679 | 189 | 2,868 |
| 58 | 26 | 14 | 2 | 100 | 71 | 17 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 100 | 93 | 7 | 100 |

Month: December, 1983

| Disease | State | | | | | Regions | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------|------------|---------------|--------|---------------------|------------|----|------|----|----|
| | This Month | Last Month | Total to Date | | Mean 5 Year To Date | This Month | | | | |
| | | | 1982 | 1983 | | N.W. | N. | S.W. | C. | E. |
| Measles | 0 | 0 | 14 | 23 | 699 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mumps | 2 | 3 | 44 | 37 | 113 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Pertussis | 1 | 0 | 29 | 50 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Rubella | 1 | 0 | 12 | 3 | 104 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Meningitis—Aseptic | 25 | 50 | 262 | 338 | 237 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 9 | 2 |
| Other Bacterial | 18 | 18 | 211 | 236 | 183 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 6 |
| Hepatitis A (Infectious) | 9 | 6 | 189 | 127 | 248 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| B (Serum) | 35 | 31 | 507 | 528 | 469 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 15 |
| Non-A, Non-B | 9 | 5 | 87 | 83 | *55 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| Salmonellosis | 104 | 99 | 1,469 | 1,468 | 1,297 | 20 | 13 | 22 | 24 | 25 |
| Shigellosis | 77 | 39 | 159 | 285 | 397 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 70 |
| Campylobacter Infections | 78 | 41 | 440 | 588 | *237 | 22 | 20 | 4 | 18 | 15 |
| Tuberculosis | 57 | 39 | 674 | 515 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Syphilis (Primary & Secondary) | 38 | 35 | 640 | 564 | 578 | 2 | 7 | 8 | 11 | 10 |
| Gonorrhea | 1,706 | 1,676 | 21,639 | 21,119 | 22,613 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever | 0 | 0 | 74 | 60 | 95 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rabies in Animals | 35 | 26 | 745 | 625 | 196 | 2 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Meningococcal Infections | 4 | 7 | 73 | 81 | 80 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Influenza | 9 | 1 | 398 | 911 | 2,397 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Toxic Shock Syndrome | 2 | 1 | 9 | 9 | *8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Reyes Syndrome | 0 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Legionellosis | 1 | 4 | 29 | 25 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Kawasaki's Disease | 3 | 1 | 15 | 39 | 20 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Other: | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

Counties Reporting Animal Rabies: Alexandria 15 raccoons; Arlington 5 raccoons; Fairfax 1 cat, 8 raccoons; Loudoun 2 raccoons; Prince William 2 raccoons; Spotsylvania 1 skunk; Stafford 1 raccoon

Occupational Illnesses: Occupational hearing loss 7; Occupational pneumoconiosis 9; Asbestosis 6; Occupational dermatosis 1; Carpal tunnel syndrome 8.

*3 year means

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