

"See 4th September 1977. The 1976 skin test survey for Schistosomiasis in Puerto Rico by Henry Negrin Aponte and Cruz Maria Nazario from the Center for Energy and Environment Research.

The 1976 skin test survey for Schistosomiasis in Puerto Rico. Contribution of the Center for Energy and Environment Research of the University of Puerto Rico, operated under Contract # EY-76-C-05-1833 for the U.S. Energy Research and Development Administration.

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**ABSTRACT:** Periodic evaluations of the geographic distribution of *Schistosoma mansoni* infections have been made in Puerto Rico in 1963, 1969, and recently in 1976, using adult worm antigen for skin testing of children in a randomized sample of fifth graders. For the survey of 1976 reported herein, the island-wide rate of positive reactors was 6%, half of what it had been in 1969. In addition to the overall drop in reactor rates, there was a marked geographic shift of the area of highest rates to northeastern Puerto Rico, just east of San Juan on the coastal plain between Carolina and Luquillo. Also, a new focus of transmission was discovered in the Castañer-Yauco area.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS:** For their assistance in completing this study, the authors are indebted to Mr. Sergio Vélez and his personnel in the Bilharzia Control Unit of the Department of Health; to the nurses who assisted in the injection program: Mrs. Rosa E. Dávila, Mrs. María Rosario Gora, Mrs. Laura E. Díaz de Cruz, Mrs. María P. Camufas Ortiz, Mrs. María Luisa Rivera de Fuentes, and Mrs. María H. Walker de Oc; to Mrs. Nyda Loyola of the Department of Education; to Ms. Lydia Urbina, Ms. María de Lourdes."

## INTRODUCTION

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

Antigen for the skin test was prepared from

The adult *Schistosoma mansoni* was standardized at a nitrogen concentration of 35-40 micrograms per liter, in the same manner as in previous surveys. Two batches of antigen were used; one batch was prepared for the 1969 survey at the University Hospital of the Puerto Rico School of Medicine, and the second batch was prepared at the Puerto Rico Nuclear Center (now known as the Center for Energy and Environment Research) in 1976. A comparison was made between the two batches by injecting both antigens at slightly separated sites on the volar aspect of the forearms of 381 children. This was done to determine the required adjustment to the size of the reaction wheal from the 1976 batch of antigen, so that the adjusted wheal sizes would be equivalent to the wheal sizes

from the 1969 antigen.

The geographic sampling system was based on the fifth-grade classrooms in public schools throughout Puerto Rico, identical to the system used in 1963 and 1969. Approximately one out of every four classrooms was sampled, testing all children in the classroom. For sampling purposes, the classrooms were grouped into 31 watersheds, which were stratified into urban and rural zones and into sub-watershed areas when geographical differences indicated a non-homogeneous valley. The randomized selection of classrooms was conducted in 1963, and the same classrooms were repeated in 1969 and 1976 to preserve the comparability of the results.

The methods of injecting, recording, and measuring the wheal size of the reaction were identical to the methods used in 1969. No control injections were used and the criteria for positivity were the same as in 1969. For males under 14 years of age and for all females, a wheal area of 1.0 square centimeters or greater indicated a positive reaction. For males aged 14 and over, a wheal 1.2 square centimeters or greater in area was considered positive. This was a change from the 1963 criteria for positivity. The change was made after a careful statistical analysis of reaction wheal sizes from the previous surveys.

Uncorrected wheal size of 1.0 square centimeters or greater was observed. Thus, after adjustment for antigen batch, the determination of positivity was uniform for all children tested in 1976, and equal to the determination of positivity in 1969.

The estimate of positive reactors to the skin test among fifth-graders was  $6\% \pm 1\%$  for the entire island, calculated from the data on 10,224 children tested in the sample and adjusted for population and varying sample ratios in each watershed. Only two of the 31 watersheds had reactor rates markedly greater than 10%, which is herein used as the definition of an endemic watershed (Table 3). These two watersheds (2 and 4) were contiguous in northeastern Puerto Rico and included the municipalities of Luquillo, Rio Grande, Trujillo Alto, Carolina, and Loiza. Watershed 4 had the highest reactor rate on the island, 21%. The lowest rate was 1%, obtained in watershed 18 near Naranjito (Table 3). If the endemic zone is defined as those watersheds where the mean prevalence of positive reactors was 10% or greater, the population involved was almost half a million people with a mean rate of reactors about 16% (Table 4). Fourteen watersheds in the central and western portions of the island had a reactor rate less than 5%, indicating virtually no infections (Figure 1). Watersheds 24 and 25 in the Yauco area were a small anomaly of high rates with values of 13% and 10% respectively, compared to surrounding watersheds where the rates were 6% or less. The rates among urban children were not significantly different from those in rural children.

TABLE 1 DISTRIBUTION OF COMPARATIVE REACTION SIZES TO TWO ANTIGEN BATCHES IN 381 CHILDREN FROM LUQUILLO AND PONCE, PUERTO RICO, 1976

WHEAL SIZE (in square centimeters) - NUMBER OF POSITIVE REACTORS

AGE 10 | AGE 11 | AGE 12 & 13

Less than 1.0: 108/86 | 131/119 | 86/73

1.0: 5/12 | 6/7 | 1/3

1.1: 3/4 | 6/3 | 2/6

1.3: 2/3 | 1/4 | 1/0

1.5 and greater: 5/9 | 2/6 | -

Total  $\geq$  1.0: 18/39 | 22/36 | 16/29

Total Tested: 126 | 153 | 102

Prevalence: 142/312 (14%), 22% (16%/29%) - Results from 1969 batch/results from 1976 batch.

Page Break

Table 2: Effect of Adjustment of Wheal Size for 1976 Antigen on Rate of Positive Reactors among 381 Children from Luquillo and Ponce, Puerto Rico, in comparison with Prevalence from 1969 Antigen 1976 Antigen- Age = 1969 Antigen

Before Adjustment:

- Age > 7 Years: Number: 10, Per Cent: 18
- Age: 4, Number: 39, Per Cent: 18
- Age: 14, Number: 22, Per Cent: 4
- Age: 34, Number: 20, Per Cent: 13
- Age: 12413, Number: 16, Per Cent: 16
- Age: 29, Number: 4, Per Cent: 4
- Total: Number: 56, Per Cent: 14.7%

After Adjustment:

- Number: 102, Per Cent: 52
- Total: 13.7%

Page Break

Table 3: Reactor Rates to the Schistosomiasis Skin Test by Watersheds in Puerto Rico, 1976

Page Break

Table 4: Remaining Endemic Area in Puerto Rico (Watersheds with reactor rates of 10% or above in 1976)

1. Fajardo, Ceiba: Number of classrooms: 10, Reactor rate: 10.3%, Population 1976: 3,300
2. Rio Grande, Luquillo: Number of classrooms: 26, Reactor rate: 16.4%, Population 1976: 32,422

3. Naguabo: Number of classrooms: 15, Reactor rate: 10.4%, Population 1976: 17,996
4. Trujillo Alto, Carolina, Loiza: Number of classrooms: 70, Reactor rate: 20.7%, Population 1976: 177,374
5. Gurabo, Juncos, Las Piedras: Number of classrooms: 43, Reactor rate: 11.6%, Population 1976: 58,215
6. Humacao: Number of classrooms: 26, Reactor rate: 10.1%, Population 1976: 36,023
24. Guayanilla, Yauco, Penuelas: Number of classrooms: 2, Reactor rate: 13.2%, Population 1976: 69,220
25. Upper Yauco, Castañer: Number of classrooms: 12, Reactor rate: 10.2%, Population 1976: 10,000

Total classrooms: 202

Total population: 434,550

Weighted Mean Prevalence = 15.6%

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Discussion: The similar natures of the 1976 survey and the 1969 survey made it possible to compare geographic changes in reactor rates. The rate for the island as a whole decreased to 6%  $\pm$  1%, less than half of what it had been in 1969. This decrease was general throughout the island, occurring in 28 of 31 watersheds. The occurrence of highest rates in northeastern Puerto Rico indicated a marked change in the geographic distribution of schistosomiasis. The high-rate areas were previously concentrated in the south (Figure 2). In addition to the northward shift of the area of highest reactor rates, there was an extension of the non-endemic area with virtually no infected persons, namely watersheds which had fewer than 5% positive reactors (Figure 1). This covered 15 watersheds in 1976, compared to only three watersheds in 1969 (Figure 2). The exact correlation between reactivity to the adult worm antigen and schistosome infection has not been established, but it is clear that periodic testing with the same methodology gives an indication of trends in infection rates, especially in terms of relative geographical changes. This information, while not corresponding quantitatively to transmission rates, is useful for establishing priorities for control programs and for assessing trends in transmission.

The ultimate use of the three similar island-wide surveys is to quantitatively evaluate the effectiveness of the schistosomiasis control program, and to define the current distribution of the infection throughout Puerto Rico. This is a complicated matter requiring the calibration of skin test reactivity from each survey with prevalence data by fecal examinations, and adjustment of the results from the 1963 survey to conform to the methodologies of the 1969 and 1976 surveys. When these various calibrations and adjustments are accomplished, the final evaluation will be...

(Note: The text after the second page break appears to be a random string of characters and is not included in the correction as it does not seem to form a coherent sentence or paragraph.)

Made®,

## REFERENCES

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## APPENDIX

The following appendix contains the maps and tables for the skin test reactor rates by school for the 25% of schools in the 1976 sample. There is one map and one table for each of the 31 watersheds. Additional tables and information from the 1963 and 1969 surveys can be found in the draft publication of CEER entitled "Schistosomiasis Prevalence in Puerto Rico, 1976" by Negrón and Nazario, May 1977.

### ITEMS LIST:

Table A  
Table B  
Maps 1-31 and  
Tables 1-31 Data Summary

PAGE Summary of 1976 Reactor Rates 20  
Chronology of Schistosomiasis Control 21  
By Watersheds 22-83  
1963, 1969 and 1976 Surveys 84-98

TABLE A

REACTOR RATES BY WATERSHEDS FROM SKIN TEST FOR SCHISTOSOMIASIS IN FIFTH GRADERS OF PUERTO RICO, 1976

Urban Schools

Rural Schools

Urban and Rural Combined

Prevalence Rate

Standard Watershed Tested (Percentage)

I'm sorry but the text you provided seems to have a lot of random characters, numbers, and inconsistencies. It is difficult to understand or make any corrections without proper context. Could you please provide more information?

GKAWW= Total:  $310 * 0.8 = 50$ . Note: Total not calculated because of unequal sampling ratios, or because the numbers were too small.

-25-

Naguabo Map 3, Area. School Type: Unclear if rural or not sampled.

Table: Distribution of Positive Skin Test Reactors by Individual Sample Classrooms, Watershed Stratum.

School-Code Number | Number Tested | Positive USA 2

135 | Lower 2 | 2

Asraddivene | 26 | Total Rural

1 | Istevztus-1 | 13

1 | 432102304 | -1

16 | 2 | 13310~~0~~109-1

27 | 2 | 133.0zto9-2

19 | 2 | eswrrvesst

16 | 2 | 15210~~0~~402-1

6 | Total | 103

Grand Total: 156

Note: Total not calculated because of unequal sampling ratios, or because the numbers were too small.

-27-

15 | 3 | Care Peo

19 | 8 | 3008

1D | NT aie a7

5i3 | 520 | oro Seu Average Antigen

Trujillo Alto, Carolina, Loiza Map 4, Area No.4 School Type: Unclear if rural or not sampled.

Table 4, Distribution of Positive Skin Test Reactors by Individual Sample Classrooms, Watershed Stratum.

School-Code Number | Number Tested | Positive

Ukgan 1 | Detoullol=1 | 38

7 | 2 | Leisgatos-1

29 | 5 | delsutivi=e

29 | R | 3

A5eo9klad | 27 | ?

Furan 1a | 26 | Una

1 | ee fouziie-d | 26

1 | 1 | 12

7uvesoe=1 | 23 | °

2 | seu ovetva=1 | 4

24 | 2 | boi suzi2o-1

28 | 6 | 3

134302,03-1 | 25 | 5

3 | iBesvetus-1 | 32

5 | 3 | bosokeiso-1

x0 | ° | Total

210 | Grand Total | 333,

07 | Note: Total not calculated because of unequal sampling ratios, or because the numbers were too small.

-29-

4 | Kare Per | 190

Lees ane | 2a | 2509

aie | 3.8 | 020

bere alee | 2020 | 1526

eo | Average Antigen Area |

Gurabo, Juncos, Las Piedras Map 5, Area. School Type: Unclear if rural or not sampled.

Table 5, Distribution of Positive Skin Test Reactors by Individual Sample Classrooms, Watershed Stratum.

School-Code Urban | 433601ivi-1 | 133804401 -2

Ussevileim1 | s39e01121-2 | sesioi.da-1

Total Rural | 133802145-1 | 1o3evesul-1

43 | s80ccue=1 | a342022u2-1

Lesiozios=1 | 1631021032 | 12s1v2iv0-1

Total Grand Total:

Note: Total not calculated because of unequal sampling ratios, or because the numbers were too small.

Number

The text appears to be a mixture of numbers, codes, and sentences that are difficult to understand. It seems like it could be related to data from a statistical report or a technical document. However,



without additional context or information, it's challenging to provide a meaningful correction or translation. Could you provide more details or context?

The text appears to be a collection of data, possibly from a study or report, that has been corrupted or misformatted. It is highly difficult to correct it without understanding the context or having a correct version to compare it to. It would be best to refer back to the original source of the data.

Bayamon Map I, Area No.1, School Number K= Type of School: Urban, Rural, Rural Not Sampled, Urban Not Sampled

Table 11: Distribution of Positive Skin Test Reactors by Individual Sample Classrooms, Watershed Area

Stratum - School Number, Number Tested, Number Positive per 100

Rural 1: 106920491, 26

Urban 1: 1edeuaiaae, 920, 1

Urban 1: 1e0syes0i, 26, 020

Urban 1: seeougior, 35, 3

Urban 1: 12evu2suL, 29, 1

Urban 1: 34, Toran, 127, 4

Total: 127, 4

\*Total not calculated because of unequal sampling ratios or because numbers are too small.

Average Antigen aRes: 6, 0.5

Comerio, Barranquitas, Aibonito Cidra, Cayey Map 12, Area No. 12

Type of School: Urban, Rural, Rural Not Sampled, Urban Not Sampled

Table 1: Distribution of Positive Skin Test Reactors by Individual Sample Classrooms, Watershed Total

School Number, Number Tested, Number Positive

Urban 1: 121, 70

Rural 1: beatuitus, 32, 2

Rural 1: sees9kioo, 2%, 3

Rural 1: 1euddiewt, 57, 4

Rural 1: sedvoiiga, 2a, 4

Urban 1: 178, 1

Urban 1: fctie-t, 26

Urban 1: 42d ie2su5, 32, 1

Urban 1: 4229023 03, 22, 2

Urban 1: 42090ç302, ve, 2

Urban 1: teeuveiua, 27, 2

Urban 1: teezogt.a, a, 3

Urban 1: 1eu92be7, 19, 3

Urban 1: 120 sub oe, 20, 3

Urban 1: 1o2i0et 13, 23

Urban 1: Leeevesueni, 12

Total: 208, Urban Total: 386

\*Total not calculated because of unequal sampling ratios or because numbers were too small.

Area Number Positive: 7, 15.8

Average Antigens: 0.7, 0.5

Patillas, Arroyo Map 13, Area No.13

Type of School: Urban, Rural, Rural Not Sampled, Urban Not Sampled

Table 19: Distribution of Positive Skin Test Reactors by Individual Sample Classrooms, Watershed Area

School Number, Number Tested, Number Positive

Urban 1: Todeutiue, 32, 0

Rural 1: AB>yliul, 25, 0

Rural 1: tbugdt 109, ar, 1

Rural 1: doavttuy, 29, 1

Urban 1: 107, 2

Urban 1: Lsavveevo, 29, 1

Total: 100

The text you provided appears to contain a mixture of correct and scrambled information, making it difficult to fully correct. However, I've made an attempt to edit it below, based on some of the identifiable phrases.

Bee 15°, 60°, 23°, 2°, a7°, 15°, 1°, eT 28°, oro 33°, 9020°, 23°, 1°, 43°, loo 5°, 3.0°, 21°, 7°. Because numbers were too small for -47- sampling ratios, average antigen areas of 0.7 were observed.

GUAYAMA, SALINAS MAP 14, AREA NO. 14 TYPE OF SCHOOL: rural. Runs were observed.

TABLE 11, DISTRIBUTION OF POSITIVE SKIN TEST REACTORS BY INDIVIDUAL SAMPLE CLASSROOMS, WATERSHED: Stearum urban.

VILLALBA, JUANA DIAZ, COAMO, SANTA ISABEL: Five of senior Bunsen rural runs were observed.

TABLE 1 DISTRIBUTION OF POSITIVE SKIN TEST REACTORS BY INDIVIDUAL SAMPLE CLASSROOMS, WATERSHED:

OROCOVIS MAP 16, AREA NO. 16: Type of school - urban, rural, rural not sampled, urban not sampled.

TABLE 16, DISTRIBUTION OF POSITIVE SKIN TEST REACTORS BY INDIVIDUAL

Keep in mind that due to the scrambled nature of the original text, some parts may still not make sense or may not be as accurate as they could be.

Sample Classrooms, Watershed Area or Area Stratum School Code: So ie miner were per tested

— Positive 100 Unit 2 subsituation 3h 1 3.2 > Absolute 2 no Total 4 1 ey Ausat 1 Level-based 1 = 1  
 82 t 3a 1 swesseave=1 2 0 220 2 Lavdsdeate=t ar 2 ne ? Ls ov2eue=1 26 1 318 2 Aiasvesuent 2s 2  
 sir 2 442502900 -2 2 1 ae > Freseyeyas " ° 19 Total tye ' aon oaanu= TTA 249 6 . "Total not  
 calculated because of unequal sampling ratios, or because numbers were too small, 0.6, 6  
 Ciales Map 17, Area No.17 200-School Number He = Type of School '00 % Infection Type of  
 School Urban we Rural @ Rural Not Sampled O Urban Not Sampled

Table 17, Distribution of Positive Skin Test Reactors by Individual Sample Classrooms, Watershed  
 Roe a 47 mare Stratum School-Code — Number Hye Pel aaThies Testro— Positive toy agg Uswas  
 1 Abad bey-t 1y @ co cer talyausesne 20 5 Ay or Tarae "4 3 bee ow? numa 1 Aad syciur- 22 1 45  
 ne 1 dadvvetayal so ° oo Onn 1 bbasaetesat 12 ° eo O06 1 1135ues0e-1 3 1 a0 os, 1 tisdZsvo-1 55  
 a vo ono 2 Prirayiires 16 ° o9 ots 2 siasd2sui-1 22 1 "5 mn Total 160, 2 1.8 0 vnaw=Total 219 ° .

"Total not calculated because of unequal sampling ratio or because numbers were too small, a552  
 Toa Alta, Naranjito Map 18, Area No. 18 —S 00-School Number = Type of School '00~% Infection  
 Type of School @® Urban Rural \* @ Rural Not Sampled © Urban Not Sampled

Table 18. Distribution of Positive Skin Test Reactors by Individual Sample Classrooms, Watershed  
 Sara OM Rate Stratum School-Code Number Ume Per Tested Positive 100 Urban 2 dedeviavi-1 aa  
 e oo 2 kes2uiioi~2 24 ° C20 4 Loodyis01-1 32 ° 00 5 loosvtivi-e 82 1 an Total 16 1 mukaL 1  
 leeeverus-1 ' ° 1 wolleesos-1 20 ° ? Ledeveiuo-1 +9 1 2 Aesedeude-1 2a 9 3 132502ø40-1 32 ° 3  
 hocoveedenl 20 1 5 lowsuceue-2 27 2 3 aeosveoul = 15 ° total lar 2 vawWw-Total 301 3 . 'Total not  
 calculated because of unequal sampling ratios, or because numbers were too small. 57 Average  
 Antigen Array 58

Dorado, Toa Baja, Vega Baja, Vega Alta Corozal, Morovis

#### TABLE 19, DISTRIBUTION OF POSITIVE SKIN TEST REACTORS BY INDIVIDUAL SAMPLE CLASSROOMS, WATERSHED STRATUM

School 1, Urban Location 1, School ID 1, Tested Number 209, Result 1  
 School 2, Urban Location 2, School ID 2, Tested Number 40, Result 1  
 School 3, Urban Location 3, School ID 3, Tested Number 1, Result 1  
 School 4, Urban Location 4, School ID 4, Tested Number 1, Result 1  
 Total Number Tested: 434

Area Number: 4953

\*Total not calculated because of unequal sampling ratios or because numbers were too small.

#### BARCELONETA, MANATI MAP 20, AREA No. 20

Type of School: 00- % Infection: i FLonion  
 Type of School: Rural, Not Sampled  
 Type of School: Urban, Not Sampled

#### TABLE 20, DISTRIBUTION OF POSITIVE SKIN TEST REACTORS BY INDIVIDUAL SAMPLE CLASSROOMS, STRATUS

School 1, Urban Location 1, School ID 1, Tested Number 19, Result 1

School 2, Urban Location 2, School ID 2, Tested Number 28, Result 1  
School 3, Urban Location 3, School ID 3, Tested Number 23, Result 1  
School 4, Urban Location 4, School ID 4, Tested Number 22, Result 1  
Total Number Tested: 306

Area Number: 1645

\*Total not calculated because of unequal sampling ratios or because numbers were too small.

## ARECIBO

Type of School: Rural, Not Sampled  
Type of School: Urban, Not Sampled

### TABLE 21, DISTRIBUTION OF POSITIVE SKIN TEST REACTORS BY INDIVIDUAL SAMPLE CLASSROOMS, WATERSHED

School 1, Urban Location 1, School ID 1, Tested Number 100, Result 1  
School 2, Urban Location 2, School ID 2, Tested Number 20, Result 1  
School 3, Urban Location 3, School ID 3, Tested Number 32, Result 1  
School 4, Urban Location 4, School ID 4, Tested Number 1, Result 1  
Total Number Tested: 272

\*Total not calculated because of unequal sampling ratios or because numbers were too small.

Sampling ratios were not calculated because numbers were too small.

UTUADO, JAYUYA, ADJUNTAS MAP 22, AREA No.2  
RURAL NOT SAMPLED

TABLE 22, DISTRIBUTION OF POSITIVE SKIN TEST REACTORS BY INDIVIDUAL SAMPLE CLASSROOMS. WATERSHED NUMBER 22 is available. STRATUM sample-VODE —NUMBER NUMBER PER ANTIOS TESTED POSITIVE was not clear.

Total was not calculated because of unequal sampling ratios, or because numbers were too small.

PONCE  
Type or send  
RURAL

STRATEGY TABLE 23, DISTRIBUTION OF POSITIVE SKIN TEST REACTORS study 2 was not clear.

Total was not calculated because of unequal sampling ratios, or because numbers were too small.

YAUCO, GUAYANILLA, PENUELAS

Send or receive

MAP 26, AREA No. 26

Type of school: Urban or rural

TABLE 24, DISTRIBUTION OF POSITIVE SKIN TEST REACTORS BY INDIVIDUAL SAMPLE CLASSROOMS, water STRATUM number was not clear.

Note: The text provided contains several unclear elements that could not be fixed due to lack of context or clarity. Providing a clearer text could lead to a more accurate correction.

I'm sorry, but the text you've provided seems to contain random characters, numbers, and fragments of sentences, which makes it very difficult to understand and correct. If you could provide more context or a clearer version of the text, I'd be happy to help.

To prepare an RANU-TOTAL of 745, 51.2. Total not calculated because of unequal numbers or because numbers were too small.

ARASCO, LAS MARIAS

TABLE 27, DISTRIBUTION OF POSITIVE SKIN TEST REACTORS BY INDIVIDUAL SAMPLE CLASSROOMS. WATER SHED AREA OF DATA AVERAGE STRATUM SCHOOL-CODE NUMBER NUMBER PER ANTIGEN TESTED POSITIVE 100 and a. asad 2 Leytudioi-1 34 2 59 D5 3 tevoultus-1 40 0 0 3 sevudiiua-2 30 1 323 1 (tucoti0s-3 29 0 0 Total iss 3 es 265 muna, 1 Aseluziue-1 4 0 640 1 Issovesva-1 30 0 0.0 2 isslverita1 n 0 029 2 Assovesui-1 2 1 400 2 fereryrrver) 25 0 0 3 Levoo2iuy=1 3 0 0.9 3 trusseiea-d 30 0 0.0 3 ereryrevar 23 0 0 3 legodeboe=2 22 0 0 3 Issovesvinl 34 0 0.9 forae 22a 1 0.5 RANU-TOTAL 354 0. Total not calculated because of unequal sampling ratios, or because numbers were too small.

MAYAGUEZ SCHOOL NUMBER TYPE OF SCHOOL, MAP 28, AREA NO.28 URBAN RURAL NOT SAMPLED RURAL URBAN NOT SAMPLED

TABLE 28, DISTRIBUTION OF POSITIVE SKIN TEST REACTORS BY INDIVIDUAL SAMPLE CLASSROOMS, WATER SHED AREA 28 STRATUM SCHOOL-CODE NUMBER TESTED POSITIVE 100 1 Tesoutai-1 29 0 0.0 1 peerryrenrens 28 2 0.5, 1 leas01403-1 31 0 0 1 ASsodlbul=1 27 1 0.6, 1 tevovitie-1 29 3 0.1 1 epenrvent 28 1 0.1 IsS50ttga-1 29 1 0.6 Total 29 0 0 RANU-TOTAL 260 8 0.5, Total not calculated because of unequal sampling ratios, or because numbers were too small.

HORMIGUEROS, CABO ROJO, SAN GERMAN, MARICAO. SABANA GRANDE

TABLE 29. DISTRIBUTION OF POSITIVE SKIN TEST REACTORS BY INDIVIDUAL SAMPLE CLASSROOMS, WATERSHED AREA STRATUM SCHOOL-CODE NUMBER TESTED POSITIVE  
100 1 pescyreresy 20 0 9.9 1 pren r er an 6 0 0 1 Aeo301 109-1 29 1 3.6 2 Aekeoloi=i 30 2 0.1 3  
lessulivi-l 30 0 0.09 4 Avgodiiui-1 24

I'm sorry, but the text you've provided seems to be a mixture of random words, phrases, and numerical values. It's difficult to make sense of it or provide a correction. Could you please provide a text which is more coherent and contextually clear?

I'm sorry, but the text you've provided is too scrambled and nonsensical for me to understand and correct. Could you please provide a clearer context or a more understandable text?

I'm sorry, but the text you've provided is too garbled and incoherent. Could you provide more context or a clearer version of the text so I could assist better?

I'm sorry, but the text provided is too garbled and lacks sufficient context for me to offer a meaningful revision. Could you please provide a clearer text or more information?

I'm sorry, but the given text is too garbled and lacks context to make a coherent correction. If you could provide a clearer version or more context, I could help you better.

I'm sorry, but the provided text appears to be too garbled with unclear context or structure. Could you please provide more details or a more coherent piece of text to be corrected?

I'm sorry, but the provided text is too garbled for me to understand and correct. Could you please provide more context or a clearer version of the text?