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Progress Toward Global Eradication of Dracunculiasis, January 2005–May 2007

The World Health Assembly first adopted a resolution calling for the eradication of dracunculiasis (Guinea worm disease) in 1986, when an estimated 3.5 million cases were reported in 20 countries, and 120 million persons were at risk for the disease (*1,2*). This report describes the continued progress of the dracunculiasis eradication program worldwide during July 2005–May 2007 (*3,4*). As of May 2007, dracunculiasis was still endemic in nine* of the 20 countries cited in 1986; in 2006, approximately 98% of dracunculiasis cases worldwide were reported from Ghana and Sudan, and five other countries reported fewer than 30 cases each (Table 1). The number of dracunculiasis cases increased from 10,674 in 2005 to 25,217 cases in 2006, with nearly all of the increase reported in Sudan, before decreasing from 9,510 during January–May 2006 to 4,460 cases during January–May 2007. Continued intensification of interventions against transmission of dracunculiasis will be necessary to eradicate dracunculiasis in the nine countries where the disease remains endemic.

The number of villages worldwide with endemic dracunculiasis decreased from 23,165 in 1993 to 3,583 in 2006 (Table 2). All of the remaining areas where dracunculiasis is endemic are in Africa. Outside of Sudan and Ghana, where the number of dracunculiasis cases increased 159%, from a total of 9,546 in 2005 to 24,714 in 2006, the number of cases reported from the other seven countries where dracunculiasis remains endemic decreased 56%, from 1,083 in 2005 to 481 in 2006. Worldwide, the number of dracunculiasis cases exported from one country to another declined from 114 in 2004, to 45 in 2005, to 22 in 2006. However, a 180% increase was reported from Nigeria during January–May 2007, when the number of cases increased to 42 from 15 during the same period in 2006.

Country Reports

Sudan. In 2006, the Southern Sudan Guinea Worm Eradication Program was created after political settlement of Sudan's civil war in January 2005. The settlement shifted responsibility for dracunculiasis eradication in remaining areas where the disease was endemic to the ministry of health of the new government of Southern Sudan, composed of 10 southern states. The new eradication program, with the aid of 10,745 trained village volunteers and access to Southern Sudan areas that had been inaccessible during the civil war, provided improved surveillance. The result was a 270% increase in reported cases of dracunculiasis in Sudan, from 5,569 cases in 1,293 villages in 2005 to 20,582 cases in 3,345 villages in 2006, with all but two villages located in Southern Sudan. The last indigenous case of dracunculiasis in northern Sudan occurred in 2001. Three of the 10 southern states reported 92% of all cases in Sudan in 2006; three other southern states reported no indigenous cases. Two

* Dracunculiasis remains endemic in Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Sudan, and Togo. Four of these countries (Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, and Togo) reported no indigenous cases during January–May 2007; however, countries must report no indigenous cases for 3 years and meet other requirements to be certified as free from transmission by the International Commission for the Certification of Dracunculiasis Eradication.

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cases were imported into Southern Sudan from Ethiopia in 2006, and two in January 2007. During 2006, one case was exported from Southern Sudan to northern Sudan. In addition, Sudan exported two cases of dracunculiasis to Uganda during January–May 2007.

In 2006, a total of 63% of 3,137 Sudanese villages with endemic disease filed monthly surveillance reports, compared with 50% of 1,085 villages in 2005. Of the 20,582 cases reported in 2006, 49% were contained,† compared with 4% of 5,565 cases in 2005. The percentage of villages with endemic dracunculiasis receiving health education was 71% in 2006 (compared with 76% in 2005); 47% of the villages had cloth water filters in all households (compared with 30% in 2005), 16% had at least one source of safe drinking water (27% in 2005), and the larvicide Abate® (temephos) (BASF, Ludwigshafen, Germany) was used by 6% (2% in 2005) (Table 2).§ Provisional data from Southern Sudan for January–May 2007 indicated a total of 1,611 reported cases of dracunculiasis, a reduction of 77% from the 7,070 cases reported during the same period in 2006.

Ghana. The eradication program in Ghana, which reported an increase of 4% to 4,136 cases (in 606 villages) in 2006 from 3,977 cases in 2005, had a setback resulting from the 2006 breakdown of the municipal water supply in the northern region's capital city of Tamale, which also interrupted the water supply to the nearby city of Savelugu. Commercial vendors in both cities sold contaminated water to residents, who also obtained water from nearby contaminated reservoirs. As a consequence, the number of dracunculiasis cases in Savelugu more than tripled, from 411 cases in 2006 to 1,349 cases during January–May 2007, which accounted for 45% of the cases reported for all of Ghana and resulted in a 17% increase to 2,804 cases nationwide, from 2,400 cases during January–May 2006.

The number of villages with endemic dracunculiasis has decreased in Ghana from 673 in 2004, to 422 in 2005, to 346 in 2006. In 2006, the eradication program retrained village volunteers in patient management, increasing the

† A case of dracunculiasis is contained if all of the following conditions are met: 1) the disease is detected before or within 24 hours of worm emergence; 2) the patient has not entered any water source since the worm emerged; 3) a volunteer has managed the patient properly, by cleaning and bandaging the lesion until the worm is fully removed manually and by providing health education to discourage the patient from contaminating any water source (if two or more emerging worms are present, the case is not contained until the last worm is pulled out); and 4) the containment process, including verification of dracunculiasis, is validated by a supervisor within 7 days of emergence of the worm.

§ Dracunculiasis can be prevented by 1) filtering drinking water through a finely woven cloth, 2) treating contaminated water with Abate, 3) providing clean water from borehole or hand-dug wells, and 4) directing persons to avoid entering water sources when Guinea worms are emerging from their bodies, to prevent contamination of sources of drinking water (5).

TABLE 1. Number of reported indigenous* dracunculiasis cases, by country — worldwide, 2005 versus 2006 and January–May 2006 versus January–May 2007†

Country	2005	2006	% change	January–May 2006	January–May 2007	% change
Sudan	5,569	20,580	270	7,070	1,609	-77
Ghana	3,977	4,134	4	2,400	2,804	17
Mali	656	323	-51	8	1	-88
Niger	175	108	-38	9	4	-56
Nigeria	120	16	-87	15	42	180
Togo	70	25	-64	6	0	-100
Ethiopia	29	1	-97	0	0	0
Burkina Faso	24	3	-88	0	0	0
Côte d'Ivoire	9	5	-44	2	0	-100
Total	**10,629**	**25,195**	**137**	**9,510**	**4,460**	**-53**

* Excludes 45 cases exported from one country to another during 2005, 22 cases in 2006, three cases during January–May 2006, and 10 cases during January–May 2007.
† Provisional case counts.

TABLE 2. Number of reported dracunculiasis cases, by country and local intervention — worldwide, 2006*

Country	No. of reported cases in 2006		% of cases reported that were contained† during 2006	Villages/Localities and interventions§							
	Indigenous	Imported		No. reporting one or more cases	No. reporting only cases imported into village¶	No. reporting only cases indigenous to village¶	% reporting monthly	% with cloth water filters in all households	% using Abate®	% with one or more sources of safe water	% provided health education
Sudan**	20,580	2	49	3,345	208	3,137	63	47	6	16	71
Ghana	4,134	2	75	606	260	346	100	95	66	47	98
Mali	323	6	82	88	21	67	100	100	92	24	100
Niger	108	2	83	34	16	18	100	100	100	11	100
Togo	25	4	79	10	6	4	100	100	67	50	100
Nigeria	16	0	69	10	3	7	100	100	49	69	100
Côte d'Ivoire	5	0	100	1	0	1	100	100	100	100	100
Burkina Faso	3	2	60	4	2	2	100	100	100	50	100
Ethiopia	1	2	100	3	2	1	66	33	66	33	100
Total	**25,195**	**20**	**54**	**4,101**	**518**	**3,583**	**72**	**59**	**22**	**23**	**77**

* Provisional case counts.
† A case of dracunculiasis is contained if all of the following conditions are met: 1) the disease is detected before or within 24 hours of worm emergence; 2) the patient has not entered any water source since the worm emerged; 3) a volunteer has properly managed the patient, by cleaning and bandaging the lesion until the worm is fully removed manually and by providing health education to discourage the patient from contaminating any water source (if two or more emerging worms are present, the case is not contained until the last worm is pulled out); and 4) the containment process, including verification of dracunculiasis, is validated by a supervisor within 7 days of emergence of the worm.
§ Interventions include distribution of filters, use of Abate®, provision of one or more sources of safe water, and provision of health education.
¶ Definitions of imported and indigenous cases as they relate to villages/localities are available at http://www.cartercenter.org/health/guinea_worm/program_definition.html.
** Two cases were reported by Uganda as imported from Sudan.

case-containment rate to 90% during January–February 2007, compared with 60% in 2005 and 75% in 2006. Among villages with endemic dracunculiasis, 95% had cloth water filters in all households in 2006 (compared with 89% in 2005), 47% had at least one source of safe drinking water (39% in 2005), and Abate was used in 27% (56% in 2005) (Table 2). In September 2006, the government of Ghana declared dracunculiasis a national emergency in the country's Northern Region, increased funding for the eradication program by approximately 200%, and began an intensive campaign (e.g., via radio, press, television, and billboard messages) to help mobilize villagers to protect themselves and publicize availability of free medical treatment for all persons with the disease. In 2007, program staff members have increased the frequency of supervisory visits to villages with endemic dracunculiasis and have been conducting daily, house-to-house surveillance for cases.

Nigeria. In January 2007, 41 cases of dracunculiasis were caused by infected farmers from a tribal group who had migrated in 2005 from a village where dracunculiasis was known to be endemic to a village where the disease had not been endemic previously. Because the affected community is a remote farming village, the outbreak continued

undetected for months until one patient sought medical attention at a public health clinic. Staff members from the Nigerian Guinea Worm Eradication Program canvassed the community and others in the area for active cases of dracunculiasis, initiated measures to contain transmission from every person with an open infection, educated the community and its leaders regarding preventive measures, distributed cloth water filters to all households, applied Abate to all stagnant sources of drinking water, and targeted the community for provision of a borehole well. The community is being monitored daily for additional cases, which are seasonal and most likely to appear during October 2007–February 2008.

Certification Update

In March 2007, the International Commission for the Certification of Dracunculiasis Eradication met for the sixth time in Geneva, Switzerland, and recommended certifying 12 countries (Afghanistan, Algeria, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Djibouti, Gabon, Liberia, Mozambique, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Tanzania, and Zambia) as free from transmission of dracunculiasis, bringing the total number of certified countries and territories to 180. Five countries where dracunculiasis was previously endemic are in the precertification stage, and six other countries are awaiting certification.

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Editorial Note: Dracunculiasis is a parasitic infection caused by *Dracunculus medinensis*. Persons become infected by drinking water from stagnant sources (e.g., ponds, open wells, or pools) contaminated by copepods (water fleas) that contain immature forms of the parasite. After 1 year of development within the host's body, adult worms approximately 1 meter (39.4 inches) long emerge through skin lesions, usually on the lower limbs, which frequently develop severe secondary bacterial infections. No effective antiparasitic drug or vaccine for dracunculiasis exists, and infected persons do not become immune to future infections by the parasite. The emergent Guinea worm is removed manually by rolling it on a stick or roll of gauze a few centimeters each day.

Disabilities caused by dracunculiasis during the emergence of the worm are related to the invasion of pyogenic organisms that invade the skin lesion and aggravate the pain, swelling, and cellulitis along the worm tract, including abscess formation (*6*). The average period of incapacitation is 8.5 weeks. Inflammation of the joints can lead to arthritis, synovitis, and muscle and tendon contraction with resultant ankylosis of the limbs (*7*). The duration of disability often can be reduced through proper care of the patient's wounds. Keeping patients under supervised care while their Guinea worms are extracted manually can prevent further contamination of drinking water.

Global eradication of dracunculiasis will mark the first worldwide elimination of a parasitic disease and the first time a disease has been eradicated without benefit of a vaccine. The first target year for eradicating dracunculiasis was 1995, set by African ministers of health in 1988 and confirmed by the World Health Assembly in 1991. That target was not met because of slower than expected mobilization of the 20 countries with endemic disease (*8*). In 2007, however, all nine remaining countries with endemic dracunculiasis are mobilized, and the global program has received support from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and other donors in recent years. In 2004, ministers of health and the World Health Assembly established a new eradication target date of 2009 (*9*).

The current global eradication strategy, when effectively applied, has demonstrated the ability to stop transmission of dracunculiasis, reducing the number of cases worldwide from an estimated 3.5 million in 1986 (*1*) to 4,460 in the first 5 months of 2007 (Table 1). The parasite cannot survive more than 2–3 weeks outside a human body (*10*). When all transmission is interrupted, *D. medinensis* will be eliminated, and no further control measures will be needed. In 2007, the most important factors to ensure global eradication are strong political will, a sense of urgency among political leaders to stop transmission in the remaining countries with endemic dracunculiasis, and continued support from eradication partners.

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Scombroid Fish Poisoning Associated with Tuna Steaks — Louisiana and Tennessee, 2006

Scombroid fish poisoning is an acute illness that occurs after eating fish containing high levels of histamine or other biogenic amines. Symptoms typically include facial flushing, sweating, rash, a burning or peppery taste in the mouth, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps and usually resolve within several hours without medical intervention. More severe symptoms (e.g., respiratory distress, swelling of the tongue and throat, and blurred vision) can occur and require medical treatment with antihistamines. In late 2006, two outbreaks of scombroid fish poisoning occurred, one in Louisiana and one in Tennessee. To determine the source of the outbreaks and to implement control measures, CDC and the state health departments in Louisiana and Tennessee conducted epidemiologic investigations, and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) conducted traceback investigations of the product. This report describes the results of those investigations, which indicated that the outbreaks in Louisiana and Tennessee were associated with tuna steaks from Indonesia and Vietnam, respectively. The majority of seafood eaten in the United States is imported. FDA programs to identify and prevent seafood hazards such as scombroid fish poisoning have made substantial progress but are able to inspect only a small proportion of seafood entering the United States. The only effective method for prevention of scombroid fish poisoning is consistent temperature control of fish at ≤40°F (≤4.4°C) at all times between catching and consumption.

Louisiana. On December 14, 2006, six employees of an oil refinery ate at the company cafeteria and became ill with symptoms resembling an allergic reaction within 2 hours of eating tuna steaks. The refinery nurse notified the Louisiana Office of Public Health, and an epidemiologic investigation was initiated to identify the source of the outbreak and implement control measures. Four refinery employees went to the infirmary with facial flushing and pruritic rashes on the face, neck, and trunk and reported heart palpitations and diarrhea after eating tuna steak in the cafeteria. Median time from eating to onset of symptoms was 1 hour (range: 15 minutes–2 hours). On the basis of clinical symptoms and seafood exposure, scombroid fish poisoning was suspected, and the remaining tuna steaks were immediately removed from the cafeteria line. A facilitywide announcement resulted in identification of two additional cases. Five of the patients were treated with diphenhydramine and loperamide at the refinery infirmary, and one patient was treated with diphenhydramine at a local hospital emergency department.

The epidemiologic investigation indicated that six (26%) of 23 persons served tuna steaks became ill. Symptoms included diarrhea (six persons), facial flushing (five), rapid heartbeat (five), headache (four), rash (three), and shortness of breath (three). Other symptoms included nausea, vomiting, sweating, burning throat, pharyngeal constriction, peppery taste, and abdominal cramps. All symptoms resolved within 24 hours of onset.

Parish sanitarians inspected the cafeteria and found no critical violations. Laboratory testing of tuna steaks from the cafeteria did not detect elevated histamine levels (i.e., >50 mg/100 g) (*1*). The fish had been imported from Indonesia through Boston and shipped frozen to the Louisiana distributor. During the traceback investigation by FDA, histamine levels >50 mg/100 g were detected in tuna steaks from a shipment that a local distributor had used to supply the refinery cafeteria. Fish in the implicated shipment had not been distributed to any other facilities, and all remaining product was destroyed voluntarily. FDA's traceback investigation of the tuna shipment did not detect any breaches in temperature control, indicating that any temperature breaches likely occurred between the time the fish was caught and the time it arrived in Boston. Additional preventive measures included a product recall by the distributor in Boston and an FDA import alert regarding the Indonesian firm that supplied the tuna steaks.

Tennessee. On November 25, 2006, five persons became ill after eating tuna steaks at one restaurant. Symptoms included skin rash (two persons), headache (two), diarrhea (three), and abdominal cramping (three), with onset occurring 35–150 minutes after tuna consumption. The index patient experienced skin rash and headache 35 minutes after eating tuna. This patient was treated at a local emergency department with antihistamine intravenously, which led to rapid resolution of symptoms. Illness in the other five persons resolved without medical intervention. The physician treating the index patient notified public health officials and the restaurant, and the restaurant immediately stopped serving the implicated fish.

County and state health officials and an FDA investigator inspected the restaurant and determined that appropriate procedures were in place for safe handling of fish. Credit card receipts and reservation histories enabled identification of 14 restaurant patrons who had ordered tuna, including the index patient. Four additional cases of scombroid poisoning were reported among these persons. During an FDA traceback investigation, none of the tuna samples from the restaurant, the restaurant distributor in Tennessee, or the wholesale distributor in Florida contained elevated histamine levels. No additional cases were identified by the managers of the 15 other Tennessee restaurants that received fish with the same lot number from the same regional distributor. The tuna implicated in this outbreak had been part of a 23,448-pound shipment from two processors in Vietnam, but the traceback investigation did not detect any breaches in temperature control for these shipments, and no alerts were issued.

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Editorial Note: Scombroid fish poisoning occurs after eating fish with high levels of accumulated histamine or other biogenic amines. Histamine is produced and can accumulate when bacterial enzymes metabolize naturally occurring histidine in fish. This most often occurs when fish is held at ambient or high temperatures (e.g., 70°F–90°F [21.1°C–32.2°C]) for several hours but can occur at more moderate temperatures (e.g., ≥45°F [≥7.2°C]) (*2*). Rapid chilling of fish immediately after catch is the most effective measure to prevent scombroid fish poisoning. Fish from the family Scombridae (e.g., tuna and mackerel) contain high levels of free histidine in muscle tissue and are the most common sources of scombroid fish poisoning; however, other fish (e.g., mahi mahi, amberjack, bluefish, abalone, and sardines) also have been implicated.

Scombroid fish poisoning accounts for less than 0.5% of foodborne illnesses reported in the United States. During 1998–2002, a total of 118 scombroid fish poisoning outbreaks involving 463 persons were reported to CDC from state health departments (*3*). More cases likely are unreported because symptoms can be short in duration, mild, and difficult to distinguish from symptoms of other illnesses; additionally, reporting of individual cases is not mandatory under state or federal law. Although elevated histamine levels have been identified in the urine of patients in hospital settings (*4*), routine diagnosis is based on clinical signs and a history of fish consumption.

The most effective prevention for scombroid fish poisoning is proper refrigeration of fish at ≤40°F (≤4.4°C) at all times between catching and consumption. Sensory examination (i.e., by smell and taste) is not sufficient to detect the absence or presence of histamine; chemical testing is required (*2*). Unlike many bacterial pathogens, histamine is not destroyed when fish are frozen or cooked, making adherence to temperature requirements along all stages of the food supply chain essential. In these two investigations and in previously reported outbreaks (*5–8*), the precise breach in refrigeration along the fish supply chain was not identified. However, one investigation identified a potential risk for lengthy exposure to high temperatures when using long-line fishing methods in which caught fish might be held in the water for up to 20 hours before being removed from the line (*8*).

The majority of seafood eaten in the United States is imported. In 1995, FDA established the Seafood Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) program to identify and prevent seafood-processing hazards that can lead to foodborne illness (*9*). HACCP regulations extend to importers and foreign suppliers, and FDA reports substantial progress in implementing HACCP standards for imported seafood in the United States (*9*). However, of approximately 8,500 firms importing seafood into the United States during 2002 and 2003, only 5%–7% were inspected by regulators, and FDA reports that firms handling fish that can cause scombroid fish poisoning have particularly low rates of compliance with HACCP regulations (*9*). Finally, most fishing boats, both foreign and domestic, are not expressly covered by HACCP regulations; instead, processors are expected to ensure that proper procedures for handling of catch are followed onboard fishing vessels.

These two investigations highlight the importance of timely communication among health-care providers, state and local health departments, and FDA in preventing or limiting scombroid fish poisoning outbreaks. In both of these outbreaks, health-care personnel considered scombroid fish poisoning in their initial differential diagnoses on the basis of symptoms and exposure to seafood. The restaurants in which the implicated seafood was served were notified and responded by removing the implicated seafood from the menu to prevent additional exposure and potential illness. FDA testing detected elevated histamine levels in the Louisiana outbreak and facilitated additional food-safety preventive measures in their traceback responses to both outbreaks. These investigations underscore the importance of proper temperature regulation (≤40°F

[≤4.4°C]) at all points of the fish supply chain to reduce the incidence of scombroid fish poisoning.

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Vaccination Coverage Among Children in Kindergarten — United States, 2006–07 School Year

Healthy People 2010 objectives include increasing vaccination coverage among children in kindergarten and first grade (objective 14-23). For these children, the target is ≥95% vaccination coverage for the following: hepatitis B vaccine; diphtheria and tetanus toxoids and pertussis vaccine, diphtheria and tetanus toxoids and acellular pertussis vaccine, or diphtheria and tetanus toxoids vaccine (DTP/DTaP/DT); poliovirus vaccine; measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccine; and varicella vaccine (*1*). To assess progress toward national goals and determine vaccination coverage among children in kindergarten, data were analyzed from reports submitted to CDC by 49 states and the District of Columbia (DC) for the 2006–07 school year (*2*).* This report summarizes findings from that analysis, which indicated that approximately 75% of states have reached the 2010 objective of at least 95% coverage for all of the vaccines recommended by the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) for children in kindergarten. These results underscore the effectiveness of school-entry requirements in increasing vaccination coverage but highlight a need for more standardized vaccination reporting among states.

To determine vaccination coverage, up-to-date status was defined by the vaccines and doses required for school entry in each state rather than by the number of doses recommended by ACIP; the number of doses required to be up to date varies by state depending on timing of vaccinations, state and local area requirements regarding number of doses, and vaccine brands used. National estimates of coverage were calculated by weighting each state's coverage estimate according to the size of its kindergarten enrollment.

For the 2006–07 school year, all states except Nevada submitted reports of vaccination coverage levels for children entering kindergarten. All 49 reporting states and DC assessed vaccination rates in public schools; 44 states also assessed rates in private schools, and six states also assessed rates in home schools. Thirty-five states reported coverage based on ≥95% of children enrolled in kindergarten, and seven states reported coverage based on a random sample of schools and students within schools; the remaining states attempted to gather data on all enrolled kindergarteners but obtained data on <95%. Health departments reviewed vaccination records to assess coverage in seven states, relied on data reported directly from schools in 29 states, and used some other method (e.g., combination of health department and school personnel or registry data) in 14 states.

Among the reporting states, coverage ranged from 32 (74%) states with ≥95% coverage for varicella vaccine to 35 (83%) states with ≥95% coverage for hepatitis B vaccine (Tables 1 and 2). Although four states do not require or monitor mumps vaccination and one state does not

TABLE 1. Number and percentage of states* reporting ≥90% and ≥95% vaccination coverage among children enrolled in kindergarten, by vaccine — United States, 2006–07 school year

Vaccine	No. of states reporting	States reporting ≥90% coverage		States reporting ≥95%† coverage	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Polio	50	47	(94)	40	(80)
DTP/DTaP/DT§	50	47	(94)	38	(76)
MMR¶	50	46	(92)	35	(70)
Hepatitis B	42	40	(95)	35	(83)
Varicella	43	40	(93)	32	(74)

* Includes District of Columbia.
† *Healthy People 2010* vaccination coverage objective is ≥95% for children in kindergarten.
§ Diphtheria and tetanus toxoids and pertussis vaccine, diphtheria and tetanus toxoids and acellular pertussis vaccine, or diphtheria and tetanus toxoids vaccine.
¶ Measles, mumps, and rubella.

* State vaccination reports for kindergarten children are required as part of federal immunization grant funding. Information on survey methods and reporting requirements is available at http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vac-gen/policies/ipom/default.htm.

TABLE 2. Estimated vaccination coverage among children enrolled in kindergarten, by vaccine — United States, 2006–07 school year

State/Area	No. surveyed	% surveyed*	Polio (%)	DTP/ DTaP/DT† (%)	MMR§ (%)	Hepatitis B (%)	Varicella (%)
United States	**—**	**—**	**96.3**	**96.0**	**95.6**	**96.8**	**96.5**
Alabama	74,620	100.0	94.9	94.9	94.9	—¶	96.1
Alaska	8,931	94.5	99.3	98.7	98.6	99.2	—
Arizona	89,915	99.1	97.6	96.2	93.6	96.2	97.1
Arkansas	36,790	100.0	96.3	95.9	95.9	98.0	97.8
California	503,160	100.0	96.6	96.3	96.5	98.4	98.8
Colorado	956	1.5	88.3	93.0	83.2	92.8	91.7
Connecticut	44,382	100.0	98.8	98.8	98.9	98.9	99.0
Delaware	10,312	100.0	99.1	98.8	97.4	98.7	98.9
District of Columbia	6,396	100.0	97.5	96.9	95.1	97.1	97.5
Florida	226,536	100.0	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.6
Georgia	132,191	100.0	93.7	93.7	93.7	93.7	93.7
Hawaii	16,905	100.0	99.8	99.6	100.0	99.8	99.6
Idaho	21,663	100.0	94.0	88.1	88.5	94.2	—
Illinois	167,123	100.0	96.8	96.7	96.7	—	94.8
Indiana	97,073	100.0	97.7	97.3	97.4	98.9	99.2
Iowa	38,203	93.8	86.4	78.2	80.9	86.4	—
Kansas	9,804	30.0	98.9	95.8	99.4	95.5	81.2
Kentucky	50,815	100.0	95.7	96.2	95.5	94.9	95.6
Louisiana	148,538	100.0	95.4	95.3	95.2	96.7	90.0
Maine	13,826	93.7	93.6	94.5	93.2	—	90.5
Maryland	21,491	31.0	99.7	99.5	99.1	99.4	99.8
Massachusetts	78,503	99.0	95.7	95.1	95.7	98.5	98.6
Michigan	134,898	100.0	97.6	96.9	96.6	97.8	97.6
Minnesota	67,337	100.0	97.5	97.1	97.4	98.4	98.8
Mississippi	43,416	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7
Missouri	2,655	3.5	97.9	97.0	96.6	96.6	97.6
Montana	11,420	99.0	98.5	98.5	98.4	—	—
Nebraska	25,249	99.7	98.6	98.7	96.8	97.7	98.3
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	127	1.1	95.3	98.4	96.9	97.6	98.4
New Jersey	119,956	100.0	97.7	97.7	97.7	97.7	97.7
New Mexico	27,845	99.2	98.9	98.7	98.5	—	99.6
New York State	225,873	100.0	97.9	97.7	94.9	97.6	97.7
North Carolina	120,517	93.9	98.5	98.3	98.4	99.0	99.4
North Dakota	7,092	92.8	94.3	93.7	93.2	97.3	94.4
Ohio	150,212	98.6	97.2	96.7	96.9	98.7	99.1
Oklahoma	48,220	97.7	95.5	95.1	95.3	98.2	98.3
Oregon	45,612	100.0	95.4	94.9	95.4	95.9	96.3
Pennsylvania	148,405	98.9	87.6	87.6	87.6	87.6	87.6
Rhode Island	1,345	11.4	99.3	98.5	93.0	97.7	98.7
South Carolina	6,032	10.6	99.8	99.5	98.3	99.7	89.1
South Dakota	10,541	99.8	99.3	99.3	98.6	—	99.5
Tennessee	82,578	100.0	97.2	97.2	97.2	97.2	97.2
Texas	344,176	97.5	98.2	97.7	97.9	98.2	98.6
Utah	46,062	97.0	97.8	97.1	97.5	98.0	98.9
Vermont	6,838	100.0	95.6	96.7	92.7	—	—
Virginia	82,196	91.8	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.6
Washington	75,288	97.5	93.6	93.7	94.9	95.5	92.8
West Virginia	17,682	78.0	96.3	94.3	96.0	—	—
Wisconsin	1,560	2.2	97.6	97.6	93.1	96.7	96.1
Wyoming	501	7.9	98.8	97.8	98.6	98.4	—

* The proportion of eligible children for whom vaccination data were collected.
† Diphtheria and tetanus toxoids and pertussis vaccine, diphtheria and tetanus toxoids and acellular pertussis vaccine, or diphtheria and tetanus toxoids vaccine.
§ Measles, mumps, and rubella.
¶ Did not report coverage to CDC during 2006–07 school year.

require or monitor rubella vaccination, MMR usually is the vaccine of choice for protection against measles; therefore, children who receive this vaccine are protected against all three diseases. Thirty-five (70%) states reported ≥95% coverage for MMR. Thirteen of the reporting states did not meet the 95% coverage target for one or more of the vaccines.

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Editorial Note: State laws requiring proof of vaccination at early school entry are key to the U.S. vaccination program and help ensure that no child is unvaccinated (*3,4*). The effectiveness of these laws depends on school nurses, teachers, health department staff members, and others identifying children whose vaccinations are not up to date. The findings from this analysis indicate that approximately 75% of states have reached the 2010 objective of at least 95% coverage for all vaccines recommended for children in kindergarten. The high nationwide coverage indicated in this analysis and other surveys in recent years underscore the success of school-entry requirements in boosting vaccination coverage. Childhood vaccination coverage also is measured nationally among children aged 19–35 months (*5*). Higher percentages of children are up to date at kindergarten entry than at younger ages, suggesting that early school-entry laws help maintain high coverage and ensure completion of the vaccine doses recommended for children by ages 4–6 years (*5*).

The findings in this report are subject to at least four limitations. First, the vaccinations required and the methods for surveying kindergarten children vary substantially among states, which limits comparability of data. Second, results from states that assessed a small, random sample of students might be less precise than results from states that assessed all students; however, state sampling methods were reviewed and approved by CDC to increase the accuracy of estimates. Third, private schools and home schools were not surveyed by all states. Finally, incomplete reporting by certain states limits interpretation of these data.

CDC is continuing to work with state immunization programs to improve certain state survey methods and standardize reporting of data. For example, CDC provided a standardized, online reporting system during the 2002–03 school year (*2*). CDC also has encouraged greater standardization of reporting by requesting that all states report coverage based on ACIP vaccination recommendations (*6*). In addition, CDC has reviewed state survey methods and developed preliminary recommendations for standardizing data collection and reporting. These preliminary recommendations will be revised as needed after consultation with state immunization programs. Additional information regarding assessing and reporting vaccination coverage among children entering school is available at http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/stats-surv/schoolsurv/default.htm (*2*).

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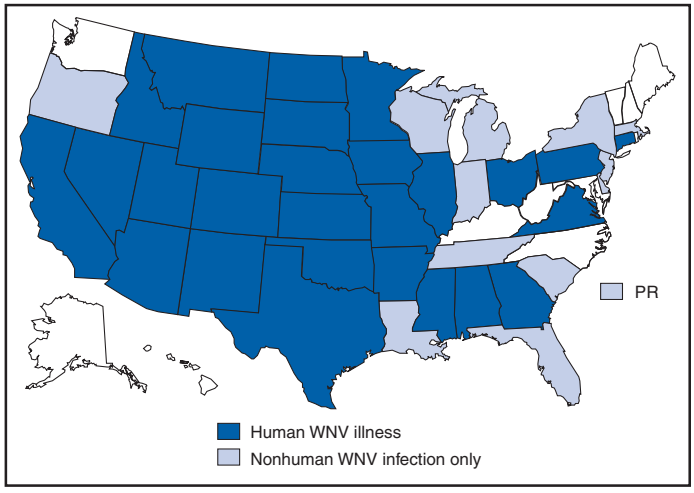
West Nile Virus Update — United States, January 1–August 14, 2007

This report summarizes 2007 West Nile virus (WNV) surveillance data reported to CDC through ArboNET as of 3 a.m. Mountain Daylight Time, August 14, 2007. A total of 27 states have reported 444 cases of human WNV illness to CDC (Figure, Table). A total of 241 (54%) cases for which such data were available occurred in males; median age of patients was 48 years (range: 2–96 years).

FIGURE. Areas reporting West Nile virus (WNV) activity — United States, 2007*



* As of August 14, 2007.

TABLE. Number of human cases of West Nile virus (WNV) illness, by state — United States, 2007*

State	Neuroinvasive disease†	West Nile fever§	Other clinical/ unspecified¶	Total reported to CDC**	Deaths
Alabama	5	2	0	**7**	1
Arizona	10	4	2	**16**	0
Arkansas	3	0	0	**3**	1
California	32	51	3	**86**	5
Colorado	10	62	0	**72**	1
Connecticut	2	0	0	**2**	0
Georgia	1	1	1	**3**	0
Idaho	1	12	0	**13**	0
Illinois	6	1	1	**8**	1
Iowa	1	1	0	**2**	0
Kansas	2	3	0	**5**	0
Minnesota	8	7	0	**15**	0
Mississippi	6	8	0	**14**	1
Missouri	1	3	0	**4**	0
Montana	1	5	0	**6**	0
Nebraska	0	16	0	**16**	0
Nevada	0	2	0	**2**	0
New Mexico	5	3	0	**8**	0
North Dakota	8	44	0	**52**	1
Ohio	1	0	0	**1**	0
Oklahoma	2	0	0	**2**	1
Pennsylvania	1	0	0	**1**	0
South Dakota	19	43	0	**62**	2
Texas	4	3	0	**7**	0
Utah	1	1	0	**2**	0
Virginia	1	0	0	**1**	0
Wyoming	5	27	2	**34**	1
Total	**136**	**299**	**9**	**444**	**15**

* As of August 14, 2007.
† Cases with neurologic manifestations (i.e., West Nile meningitis, West Nile encephalitis, and West Nile myelitis).
§ Cases with no evidence of neuroinvasion.
¶ Illnesses for which sufficient clinical information was not provided.
** Total number of human cases of WNV illness reported to ArboNET by state and local health departments.

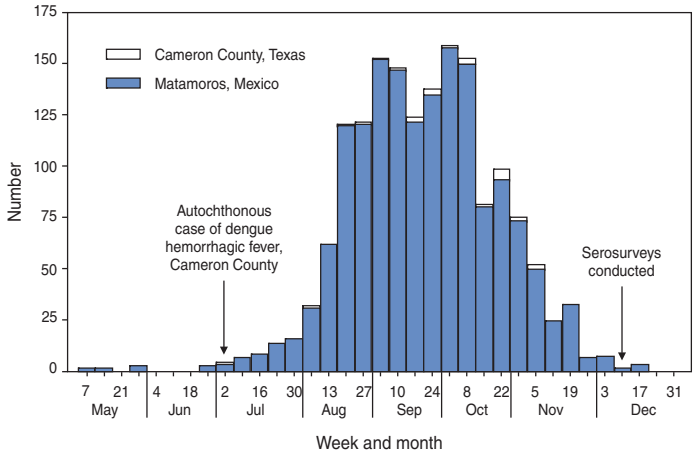
Dates of illness onset ranged from March 25 to August 5; 15 cases were fatal.

A total of 49 presumptive West Nile viremic blood donors (PVDs) have been reported to ArboNET during 2007. Of these, 19 were reported from California; seven from Texas; five each from Colorado and North Dakota; three each from Kentucky and South Dakota; two from Minnesota; and one each from Arizona, Iowa, New Mexico, North Carolina, and South Carolina. Of the 49 PVDs, 15 persons (median age: 49 years [range: 18–79 years]) subsequently had West Nile fever.

In addition, 539 dead corvids and 165 other dead birds with WNV infection have been reported in 24 states during 2007. WNV infections have been reported in horses in 17 states, in seven squirrels in California, and in two unidentified animal species in Idaho and Montana. WNV seroconversions have been reported in 189 sentinel chicken flocks in six states (Arizona, California, Florida, Iowa, North Dakota, and Utah) and Puerto Rico. A total of 1,845 WNV-positive mosquito pools have been reported from 31 states. Additional information about national WNV activity is available from CDC at http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dvbid/westnile/index.htm and at http://westnilemaps.usgs.gov.

Erratum: Vol. 56, No. 31

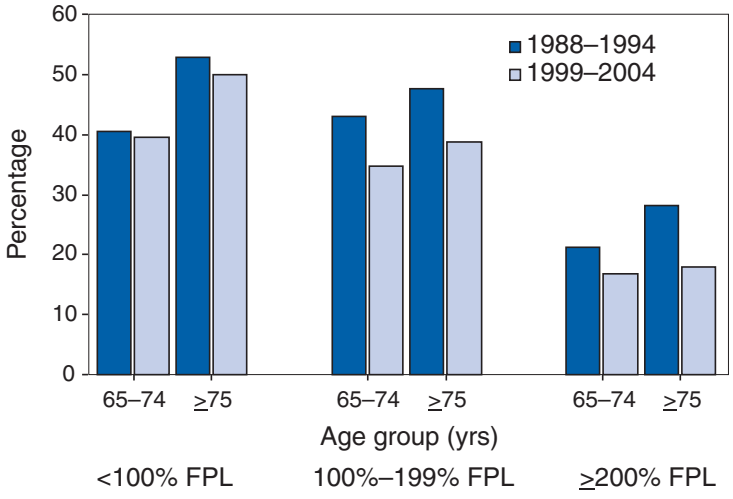
In the report, "Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever — U.S.-Mexico Border, 2005," on page 788, in Figure 2, the legend was incorrect. The corrected figure is as follows:



QuickStats

FROM THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

Prevalence of Complete Tooth Loss Among Older Adults,* By Age Group and Federal Poverty Level (FPL)† — National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 1988–1994 and 1999–2004



* As determined by the dental component of the standardized physical examination of the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey.
† Based on family size and income.

The prevalence of complete tooth loss (edentulism) was significantly lower ($p<0.05$, by *t* test) for adults with a family income of ≥200% FPL compared with those in lower income groups. The prevalence of edentulism decreased between 1988–1994 and 1999–2004 for those in the 100%–199% and ≥200% FPL groups but not for those in the <100% FPL group.

SOURCE: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 1988–1994 and 1999–2004. Available at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhanes.htm.

TABLE I. Provisional cases of infrequently reported notifiable diseases (<1,000 cases reported during the preceding year) — United States, week ending August 11, 2007 (32nd Week)*

Disease	Current week	Cum 2007	5-year weekly average†	Total cases reported for previous years 2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	States reporting cases during current week (No.)
Anthrax	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	
Botulism:									
foodborne	—	3	1	20	19	16	20	28	
infant	—	52	2	97	85	87	76	69	
other (wound & unspecified)	2	14	1	48	31	30	33	21	CA (2)
Brucellosis	4	73	3	121	120	114	104	125	MI (1), TN (1), AZ (1), NV (1)
Chancroid	—	18	1	33	17	30	54	67	
Cholera	—	1	0	9	8	5	2	2	
Cyclosporiasis§	2	62	5	136	543	171	75	156	NC (1), FL (1)
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Domestic arboviral diseases§,¶:									
California serogroup	—	6	6	67	80	112	108	164	
eastern equine	—	—	1	8	21	6	14	10	
Powassan	—	—	0	1	1	1	—	1	
St. Louis	—	2	2	10	13	12	41	28	
western equine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ehrlichiosis§:									
human granulocytic	29	177	18	646	786	537	362	511	ME (1), NY (13), MN (14), MO (1)
human monocytic	18	226	15	578	506	338	321	216	NY (3), MN (3), MO (2), NE (1), MD (1), NC (2), FL (1), AR (4), OK (1)
human (other & unspecified)	1	67	3	231	112	59	44	23	AR (1)
Haemophilus influenzae,** invasive disease (age <5 yrs):									
serotype b	—	8	1	29	9	19	32	34	
nonserotype b	1	55	2	175	135	135	117	144	UT (1)
unknown serotype	1	165	3	179	217	177	227	153	AZ (1)
Hansen disease§	—	31	2	66	87	105	95	96	
Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome§	—	17	0	40	26	24	26	19	
Hemolytic uremic syndrome, postdiarrheal§	5	104	7	288	221	200	178	216	CT (2), OH (2), FL (1)
Hepatitis C viral, acute	6	392	21	802	652	713	1,102	1,835	MO (1), OK (3), TX (2)
HIV infection, pediatric (age <13 yrs)††	—	—	5	52	380	436	504	420	
Influenza-associated pediatric mortality§,§§	—	71	0	43	45	—	N	N	
Listeriosis	7	345	22	875	896	753	696	665	PA (1), OH (1), FL (3), TX (1), CA (1)
Measles¶¶	—	21	1	55	66	37	56	44	
Meningococcal disease, invasive***:									
A, C, Y, & W-135	2	170	4	311	297	—	—	—	MN (1), TX (1)
serogroup B	3	81	2	190	156	—	—	—	IN (2), TX (1)
other serogroup	—	13	1	31	27	—	—	—	
unknown serogroup	9	409	8	648	765	—	—	—	PA (2), OH (1), FL (2), TX (1), CA (3)
Mumps	4	526	12	6,584	314	258	231	270	NY (1), MI (1), MD (1), FL (1)
Novel influenza A virus infections	—	—	—	N	N	N	N	N	
Plague	—	4	0	17	8	3	1	2	
Poliomyelitis, paralytic	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Poliovirus infection, nonparalytic§	—	—	—	N	N	N	N	N	
Psittacosis§	1	4	0	21	16	12	12	18	NY (1)
Q fever§	2	107	2	169	136	70	71	61	MO (1), CA (1)
Rabies, human	—	—	0	3	2	7	2	3	
Rubella†††	—	9	0	11	11	10	7	18	
Rubella, congenital syndrome	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	
SARS-CoV§,§§§	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	N	
Smallpox§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Streptococcal toxic-shock syndrome§	1	70	1	125	129	132	161	118	OH (1)
Syphilis, congenital (age <1 yr)	1	211	7	380	329	353	413	412	NY (1)
Tetanus	—	7	1	41	27	34	20	25	
Toxic-shock syndrome (staphylococcal)§	—	46	2	101	90	95	133	109	
Trichinellosis	—	5	0	15	16	5	6	14	
Tularemia	1	66	4	95	154	134	129	90	MO (1)
Typhoid fever	1	162	8	353	324	322	356	321	MD (1)
Vancomycin-intermediate *Staphylococcus aureus*§	—	6	0	6	2	—	N	N	
Vancomycin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*§	—	—	—	1	3	1	N	N	
Vibriosis (noncholera *Vibrio* species infections)§	13	144	7	N	N	N	N	N	NY (2), MD (2), GA (1), FL (2), AL (1), CA (5)
Yellow fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	

—: No reported cases. N: Not notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts.

* Incidence data for reporting years 2006 and 2007 are provisional, whereas data for 2002, 2003, 2004, and 2005 are finalized.

† Calculated by summing the incidence counts for the current week, the 2 weeks preceding the current week, and the 2 weeks following the current week, for a total of 5 preceding years. Additional information is available at http://www.cdc.gov/epo/dphsi/phs/files/5yearweeklyaverage.pdf.

§ Not notifiable in all states. Data from states where the condition is not notifiable are excluded from this table, except in 2007 for the domestic arboviral diseases and influenza-associated pediatric mortality, and in 2003 for SARS-CoV. Reporting exceptions are available at http://www.cdc.gov/epo/dphsi/phs/infdis.htm.

¶ Includes both neuroinvasive and nonneuroinvasive. Updated weekly from reports to the Division of Vector-Borne Infectious Diseases, National Center for Zoonotic, Vector-Borne, and Enteric Diseases (ArboNET Surveillance). Data for West Nile virus are available in Table II.

** Data for *H. influenzae* (all ages, all serotypes) are available in Table II.

†† Updated monthly from reports to the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention. Implementation of HIV reporting influences the number of cases reported. Updates of pediatric HIV data have been temporarily suspended until upgrading of the national HIV/AIDS surveillance data management system is completed. Data for HIV/AIDS, when available, are displayed in Table IV, which appears quarterly.

§§ Updated weekly from reports to the Influenza Division, National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases. A total of 68 cases were reported for the 2006–07 flu season.

¶¶ No measles cases were reported for the current week.

*** Data for meningococcal disease (all serogroups) are available in Table II.

††† No rubella cases were reported for the current week.

§§§ Updated weekly from reports to the Division of Viral and Rickettsial Diseases, National Center for Zoonotic, Vector-Borne, and Enteric Diseases.

TABLE II. Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending August 11, 2007, and August 12, 2006 (32nd Week)*

Reporting area	Chlamydia†					Coccidioidomycosis					Cryptosporidiosis				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2007	Cum 2006	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2007	Cum 2006	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2007	Cum 2006
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	13,635	20,604	25,327	618,323	616,547	77	125	658	3,928	5,300	163	73	319	2,263	2,134
New England	447	694	1,357	20,881	19,481	—	0	1	2	—	4	4	27	114	170
Connecticut	308	214	829	6,331	5,703	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	16	16	38
Maine§	61	48	74	1,525	1,344	—	0	0	—	—	1	1	6	19	18
Massachusetts	—	312	600	9,404	8,591	—	0	0	—	—	2	1	19	36	67
New Hampshire	37	39	70	1,244	1,131	—	0	1	2	—	1	1	4	24	20
Rhode Island§	39	64	108	1,902	1,973	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	5	6	3
Vermont§	2	19	45	475	739	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	4	13	24
Mid. Atlantic	1,713	2,671	4,284	86,457	75,241	—	0	0	—	—	23	10	48	331	317
New Jersey	157	406	541	12,044	11,975	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	5	9	22
New York (Upstate)	544	501	2,758	15,630	14,326	N	0	0	N	N	8	3	14	84	72
New York City	485	857	1,687	27,810	24,762	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	10	37	78
Pennsylvania	527	812	1,798	30,973	24,178	N	0	0	N	N	15	4	44	201	145
E.N. Central	1,515	3,199	6,304	101,643	103,263	—	0	3	17	31	20	16	110	446	546
Illinois	499	1,013	1,343	29,284	33,102	—	0	0	—	—	—	2	22	38	92
Indiana	391	388	644	12,603	12,397	—	0	0	—	—	2	1	18	42	35
Michigan	331	741	1,225	21,813	19,899	—	0	3	12	27	3	3	10	89	74
Ohio	54	635	3,653	26,315	25,162	—	0	2	5	4	14	5	33	137	148
Wisconsin	240	374	528	11,628	12,703	N	0	0	N	N	1	5	53	140	197
W.N. Central	515	1,205	1,448	35,884	37,464	—	0	54	3	—	16	11	77	357	335
Iowa	—	161	250	5,110	5,076	N	0	0	N	N	—	2	28	95	60
Kansas	158	149	294	5,007	4,940	N	0	0	N	N	1	1	8	42	38
Minnesota	1	238	314	6,301	7,826	—	0	54	—	—	7	2	25	73	97
Missouri	314	453	628	13,933	13,840	—	0	1	3	—	1	1	21	39	63
Nebraska§	—	106	183	3,122	3,086	N	0	0	N	N	6	1	16	40	33
North Dakota	—	30	69	883	1,080	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	11	3	6
South Dakota	42	49	84	1,528	1,616	N	0	0	N	N	1	2	7	65	38
S. Atlantic	5,010	3,923	6,760	121,448	118,160	—	0	1	2	2	25	21	70	472	411
Delaware	140	67	122	2,185	2,192	N	0	0	N	N	1	0	3	5	4
District of Columbia	102	95	167	3,506	1,861	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	3	10
Florida	1,770	1,059	1,651	34,338	29,784	N	0	0	N	N	17	10	32	232	165
Georgia	9	673	3,822	14,353	21,243	N	0	0	N	N	—	4	17	88	121
Maryland§	574	400	697	12,187	12,829	—	0	1	2	2	1	0	2	18	12
North Carolina	1,234	596	1,233	18,041	20,752	—	0	0	—	—	4	1	11	50	44
South Carolina§	736	453	3,030	20,175	13,166	N	0	0	N	N	2	1	14	38	29
Virginia§	445	495	685	14,943	14,533	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	5	34	22
West Virginia	—	54	86	1,720	1,800	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	3	4	4
E.S. Central	580	1,389	2,044	39,828	47,594	—	0	0	—	—	10	3	17	125	77
Alabama§	—	330	539	6,322	14,490	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	12	28	28
Kentucky	94	120	691	4,507	5,862	N	0	0	N	N	9	1	13	59	22
Mississippi	—	362	959	12,080	11,964	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	8	14	8
Tennessee§	486	521	695	16,919	15,278	N	0	0	N	N	1	1	5	24	19
W.S. Central	1,737	2,284	3,028	72,154	69,048	—	0	1	1	—	21	5	45	136	126
Arkansas§	173	164	337	4,976	4,768	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	3	5	11
Louisiana	366	358	855	12,145	11,060	—	0	1	1	—	—	1	9	30	35
Oklahoma	302	269	469	7,918	6,872	N	0	0	N	N	14	1	10	45	22
Texas§	896	1,482	1,911	47,115	46,348	N	0	0	N	N	7	3	36	56	58
Mountain	192	1,341	2,026	35,638	40,477	64	79	293	2,269	3,688	44	5	40	229	101
Arizona	48	481	993	12,173	12,635	64	74	293	2,179	3,591	—	0	6	23	16
Colorado	—	255	416	5,403	9,842	N	0	0	N	N	—	2	7	44	28
Idaho§	—	53	253	2,047	1,920	N	0	0	N	N	3	0	5	16	8
Montana§	—	50	82	1,488	1,561	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	26	23	18
Nevada§	144	185	397	5,778	4,596	—	1	5	38	42	1	0	3	6	5
New Mexico§	—	163	396	4,943	6,079	—	0	2	14	13	—	1	6	33	14
Utah	—	100	209	3,070	2,949	—	1	4	36	40	38	0	21	71	6
Wyoming§	—	25	45	736	895	—	0	1	2	2	2	0	11	13	6
Pacific	1,926	3,376	4,362	104,390	105,819	13	50	311	1,634	1,579	—	1	4	53	51
Alaska	86	87	157	2,731	2,672	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	2	3	3
California	1,512	2,684	3,627	83,085	82,869	13	50	311	1,634	1,579	—	0	0	—	—
Hawaii	—	102	129	2,994	3,562	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	3
Oregon§	141	172	394	5,592	5,734	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	4	50	45
Washington	187	339	621	9,988	10,982	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—
American Samoa	U	0	32	U	U	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U
C.N.M.I.	U	—	—	U	U	U	—	—	U	U	U	—	—	U	U
Guam	1	13	72	127	558	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	—	114	301	4,318	2,934	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
U.S. Virgin Islands	U	3	7	U	U	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.
U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.
* Incidence data for reporting years 2006 and 2007 are provisional. Data for HIV/AIDS, AIDS, and TB, when available, are displayed in Table IV, which appears quarterly.
† Chlamydia refers to genital infections caused by *Chlamydia trachomatis*.
§ Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).

TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending August 11, 2007, and August 12, 2006 (32nd Week)*

Reporting area	Giardiasis					Gonorrhea					*Haemophilus influenzae*, invasive All ages, all serotypes†				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2007	Cum 2006	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2007	Cum 2006	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2007	Cum 2006
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	220	296	1,513	8,521	9,661	4,373	6,862	8,941	199,532	213,386	23	45	184	1,430	1,472
New England	15	24	67	655	737	65	111	259	3,356	3,363	3	3	19	115	107
Connecticut	2	5	25	175	159	48	43	204	1,273	1,332	—	0	6	31	29
Maine§	8	3	12	93	73	4	2	8	76	74	—	0	2	7	13
Massachusetts	3	9	26	271	351	—	51	96	1,620	1,487	2	2	6	58	49
New Hampshire	—	0	3	10	19	5	2	8	96	129	—	0	2	10	7
Rhode Island§	—	0	17	31	50	7	9	18	256	298	1	0	10	7	2
Vermont§	2	3	12	75	85	1	1	5	35	43	—	0	1	2	7
Mid. Atlantic	32	56	127	1,539	1,946	483	713	1,537	22,584	19,899	8	10	27	315	302
New Jersey	—	7	17	142	291	63	115	159	3,474	3,218	—	1	5	44	55
New York (Upstate)	23	24	108	568	642	164	111	1,035	3,757	3,702	5	3	15	91	92
New York City	1	16	32	471	573	98	188	376	5,934	6,114	2	2	6	61	55
Pennsylvania	8	14	34	358	440	158	251	613	9,419	6,865	1	3	10	119	100
E.N. Central	20	44	100	1,184	1,528	618	1,244	2,612	40,352	42,084	3	5	15	163	249
Illinois	—	10	30	249	391	173	359	508	10,553	12,320	—	1	6	34	75
Indiana	N	0	0	N	N	197	159	306	5,300	5,358	1	0	10	33	50
Michigan	4	13	38	349	400	131	297	880	9,011	8,064	1	0	5	19	22
Ohio	15	15	32	424	430	27	265	1,569	11,459	12,134	1	2	5	69	53
Wisconsin	1	7	27	162	307	90	132	181	4,029	4,208	—	0	4	8	49
W.N. Central	20	19	553	494	1,099	204	386	512	11,605	11,638	1	3	24	83	84
Iowa	—	4	16	109	158	—	39	62	1,106	1,098	—	0	1	1	1
Kansas	2	3	11	83	110	66	44	86	1,432	1,371	—	0	2	8	14
Minnesota	—	0	514	12	414	—	61	87	1,678	1,948	—	1	17	35	39
Missouri	11	7	28	190	292	132	201	266	6,296	6,150	—	1	5	26	21
Nebraska§	5	2	9	54	62	—	29	57	885	772	1	0	2	12	5
North Dakota	—	0	16	11	10	—	2	7	54	67	—	0	2	1	4
South Dakota	2	1	6	35	53	6	6	15	154	232	—	0	0	—	—
S. Atlantic	62	57	106	1,561	1,446	1,533	1,636	3,209	47,017	52,472	5	11	34	370	373
Delaware	1	1	3	23	23	40	28	44	867	896	—	0	3	5	1
District of Columbia	—	1	7	34	42	34	44	72	1,423	1,068	—	0	2	3	2
Florida	35	24	44	716	594	651	472	717	14,297	14,695	3	3	8	110	118
Georgia	16	12	31	329	342	—	316	2,068	5,905	10,196	—	2	7	70	79
Maryland§	6	5	12	146	123	210	130	227	3,880	4,423	1	2	6	60	48
North Carolina	—	0	0	—	—	63	289	675	7,949	10,722	—	0	9	43	41
South Carolina§	3	2	8	50	64	313	197	1,361	8,574	6,110	1	1	4	35	26
Virginia§	—	10	28	243	244	222	123	236	3,618	3,865	—	1	6	28	43
West Virginia	1	0	21	20	14	—	18	44	504	497	—	0	6	16	15
E.S. Central	7	9	21	271	248	208	535	879	15,043	19,278	—	2	9	83	80
Alabama§	1	4	16	133	117	—	155	242	2,834	6,742	—	0	3	18	17
Kentucky	N	0	0	N	N	31	47	268	1,688	2,067	—	0	1	2	5
Mississippi	N	0	0	N	N	—	149	434	4,525	4,613	—	0	1	6	10
Tennessee§	6	5	15	138	131	177	194	239	5,996	5,856	—	1	6	57	48
W.S. Central	6	7	55	189	174	831	982	1,490	30,065	30,242	1	1	34	70	59
Arkansas§	—	3	13	67	58	74	79	142	2,368	2,569	—	0	2	5	8
Louisiana	—	1	6	45	52	219	220	384	7,078	6,597	—	0	3	5	13
Oklahoma	6	3	42	77	64	164	98	236	3,009	2,571	1	1	29	57	34
Texas§	N	0	0	N	N	374	574	938	17,610	18,505	—	0	3	3	4
Mountain	24	30	67	838	895	41	262	454	6,945	8,925	2	4	11	152	148
Arizona	—	3	11	95	91	12	107	220	2,576	3,059	1	2	6	52	61
Colorado	—	10	26	264	293	—	60	93	1,367	2,251	—	1	4	39	38
Idaho§	8	3	12	93	102	—	3	20	142	109	—	0	1	4	3
Montana§	—	2	10	53	40	—	2	8	50	127	—	0	0	—	—
Nevada§	3	2	8	72	74	29	49	135	1,420	1,642	—	0	2	9	10
New Mexico§	—	2	6	56	43	—	30	52	882	1,136	—	0	3	22	20
Utah	13	6	27	182	235	—	17	34	461	519	1	0	3	24	13
Wyoming§	—	1	4	23	17	—	2	5	47	82	—	0	1	2	3
Pacific	34	59	558	1,790	1,588	390	734	935	22,565	25,485	—	2	16	79	70
Alaska	1	2	17	38	30	10	10	27	284	351	—	0	2	7	9
California	20	43	93	1,230	1,283	337	617	804	19,347	20,970	—	0	10	20	22
Hawaii	—	1	4	42	34	—	13	23	358	624	—	0	2	6	12
Oregon§	5	8	14	228	241	24	24	46	651	900	—	1	6	44	27
Washington	8	3	449	252	—	19	69	142	1,925	2,640	—	0	5	2	—
American Samoa	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	2	U	U	U	0	0	U	U
C.N.M.I.	U	—	—	U	U	U	—	—	U	U	U	—	—	U	U
Guam	—	0	0	—	—	1	1	7	22	68	—	0	0	—	1
Puerto Rico	—	6	19	128	97	—	6	16	196	187	—	0	2	2	1
U.S. Virgin Islands	U	0	0	U	U	U	1	3	U	U	U	0	0	U	U

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U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.
* Incidence data for reporting years 2006 and 2007 are provisional.
† Data for *H. influenzae* (age <5 yrs for serotype b, nonserotype b, and unknown serotype) are available in Table I.
§ Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).

TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending August 11, 2007, and August 12, 2006 (32nd Week)*

Reporting area	Hepatitis (viral, acute), by type† A: Current week	A: Previous 52 weeks Med	A: Previous 52 weeks Max	A: Cum 2007	A: Cum 2006	B: Current week	B: Previous 52 weeks Med	B: Previous 52 weeks Max	B: Cum 2007	B: Cum 2006	Legionellosis: Current week	Legionellosis: Previous 52 weeks Med	Legionellosis: Previous 52 weeks Max	Legionellosis: Cum 2007	Legionellosis: Cum 2006
United States	24	54	201	1,552	2,117	47	77	405	2,286	2,622	48	38	109	1,052	1,324
New England	—	2	6	60	121	2	2	5	41	70	7	2	13	60	86
Connecticut	—	0	3	9	24	1	0	5	21	30	3	0	9	17	19
Maine§	—	0	1	2	7	—	0	2	2	15	—	0	2	2	4
Massachusetts	—	1	4	28	60	1	0	2	4	13	—	1	5	14	44
New Hampshire	—	0	3	10	18	—	0	1	4	7	—	0	2	1	7
Rhode Island§	—	0	2	8	6	—	0	4	9	4	4	0	6	22	9
Vermont§	—	0	1	3	6	—	0	1	1	1	—	0	2	4	3
Mid. Atlantic	2	7	20	222	226	3	9	21	268	334	23	12	55	320	444
New Jersey	—	2	5	49	71	—	2	7	53	105	—	1	10	27	58
New York (Upstate)	—	1	11	43	48	—	1	13	51	44	15	5	30	108	149
New York City	—	2	10	79	68	—	2	6	55	77	—	2	24	42	74
Pennsylvania	2	1	5	51	39	3	3	8	109	108	8	5	19	143	163
E.N. Central	3	6	17	158	186	4	9	23	253	308	4	8	31	188	287
Illinois	—	2	7	57	47	—	2	6	62	90	—	0	13	1	56
Indiana	1	0	7	7	15	—	0	21	27	34	—	1	6	17	23
Michigan	—	2	8	44	61	—	2	8	68	89	1	3	10	76	63
Ohio	2	1	4	43	39	3	2	10	84	71	3	3	14	86	118
Wisconsin	—	0	4	7	24	1	0	3	12	24	—	0	3	8	27
W.N. Central	1	2	18	98	87	—	2	15	71	91	—	1	16	44	36
Iowa	—	0	4	23	8	—	0	3	12	13	—	0	2	6	8
Kansas	—	0	1	2	22	—	0	1	5	8	—	0	3	2	1
Minnesota	—	0	17	46	9	—	0	13	13	12	—	0	11	14	—
Missouri	1	0	2	15	29	—	1	5	31	48	—	0	2	16	16
Nebraska§	—	0	2	7	11	—	0	3	8	7	—	0	1	3	7
North Dakota	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
South Dakota	—	0	1	5	8	—	0	1	2	3	—	0	1	3	4
S. Atlantic	11	11	27	302	307	12	21	56	603	732	4	7	25	201	246
Delaware	—	0	1	3	10	—	0	3	10	32	—	0	2	5	7
District of Columbia	—	0	5	14	3	—	0	2	1	5	—	0	5	1	14
Florida	4	3	11	86	118	8	7	14	225	255	—	2	9	81	94
Georgia	2	1	4	42	38	4	3	10	70	121	—	1	2	14	15
Maryland§	—	1	6	48	34	—	2	7	59	97	2	1	8	40	52
North Carolina	1	0	11	35	53	—	0	16	79	94	2	1	4	27	20
South Carolina§	4	0	3	12	14	—	2	5	41	55	—	0	2	9	3
Virginia§	—	1	5	57	33	—	2	8	87	33	—	1	4	21	34
West Virginia	—	0	1	5	4	—	0	23	31	40	—	0	4	3	7
E.S. Central	2	2	7	60	80	3	6	17	191	204	2	2	7	59	57
Alabama§	—	0	2	10	9	1	2	10	66	64	—	0	1	6	8
Kentucky	—	0	2	11	28	—	1	7	35	44	2	1	6	29	17
Mississippi	—	0	4	6	5	—	0	8	14	8	—	0	2	—	3
Tennessee§	2	1	5	33	38	2	3	8	76	88	—	1	4	24	29
W.S. Central	—	5	43	101	211	13	18	169	446	491	7	1	16	56	46
Arkansas§	—	0	2	6	38	—	1	7	25	41	—	0	2	3	3
Louisiana	—	1	4	18	12	—	1	4	41	40	—	0	2	2	10
Oklahoma	—	0	3	3	4	—	1	24	20	18	2	0	6	4	1
Texas§	—	3	39	74	157	13	14	135	360	392	5	1	13	47	32
Mountain	—	5	15	142	169	—	3	9	112	86	1	2	8	53	65
Arizona	—	3	11	98	94	—	0	3	39	—	1	0	4	13	22
Colorado	—	1	3	19	27	—	0	2	19	27	—	0	2	11	13
Idaho§	—	0	1	2	7	—	0	2	8	8	—	0	3	4	6
Montana§	—	0	3	6	6	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	1	3	3
Nevada§	—	0	2	7	9	—	1	5	26	20	—	0	2	6	4
New Mexico§	—	0	2	5	12	—	0	2	7	13	—	0	2	5	2
Utah	—	0	1	3	12	—	0	4	13	18	—	0	2	8	15
Wyoming§	—	0	1	2	2	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	3	—
Pacific	5	12	92	409	730	10	10	106	301	306	—	2	11	71	57
Alaska	—	0	1	2	1	—	0	3	4	3	—	0	1	—	—
California	4	11	40	362	692	10	7	31	224	250	—	1	11	53	57
Hawaii	—	0	1	3	9	—	0	1	1	5	—	0	1	1	—
Oregon§	—	1	3	17	28	—	1	5	41	48	—	0	1	5	—
Washington	1	0	52	25	—	—	0	74	31	—	—	0	2	12	—
American Samoa	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U
C.N.M.I.	U	—	—	U	U	U	—	—	U	U	U	—	—	U	U
Guam	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	—	1	10	38	34	—	1	9	41	37	—	0	2	3	1
U.S. Virgin Islands	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.
U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.
* Incidence data for reporting years 2006 and 2007 are provisional.
† Data for acute hepatitis C, viral are available in Table I.
§ Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).

TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending August 11, 2007, and August 12, 2006 (32nd Week)*

Reporting area	Lyme disease					Malaria					Meningococcal disease, invasive† All serogroups				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2007	Cum 2006	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2007	Cum 2006	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2007	Cum 2006
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	381	228	981	8,907	11,927	13	23	105	589	839	15	19	87	673	762
New England	101	39	266	1,620	2,849	—	1	5	28	39	—	1	3	32	27
Connecticut	91	12	214	1,030	1,104	—	0	3	1	10	—	0	1	6	9
Maine§	—	3	38	107	55	—	0	1	4	3	—	0	3	5	3
Massachusetts	—	1	52	21	1,160	—	0	3	16	18	—	0	2	17	12
New Hampshire	7	6	43	386	484	—	0	4	6	7	—	0	1	—	1
Rhode Island§	—	0	93	3	1	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	1	—
Vermont§	3	1	16	73	45	—	0	1	1	1	—	0	1	3	2
Mid. Atlantic	197	127	470	4,684	5,951	1	5	18	130	206	2	2	8	95	125
New Jersey	4	26	60	807	1,855	—	0	5	—	64	—	0	2	10	13
New York (Upstate)	162	50	426	1,650	1,803	1	1	7	35	19	—	1	3	25	28
New York City	—	1	20	37	201	—	3	8	77	99	—	0	4	24	48
Pennsylvania	31	44	220	2,190	2,092	—	1	4	18	24	2	1	5	36	36
E.N. Central	5	6	50	160	1,410	—	2	10	61	91	3	3	9	90	110
Illinois	—	0	6	33	91	—	1	6	25	44	—	0	3	24	30
Indiana	2	0	4	20	15	—	0	2	5	8	2	0	4	17	14
Michigan	3	1	6	29	31	—	0	2	9	13	—	0	3	17	19
Ohio	—	0	3	8	32	—	0	2	14	19	1	1	3	24	31
Wisconsin	—	3	40	70	1,241	—	0	3	8	7	—	0	3	8	16
W.N. Central	34	4	195	255	317	—	0	12	22	29	2	1	5	40	45
Iowa	—	1	9	48	80	—	0	1	2	1	—	0	3	10	11
Kansas	—	0	2	10	3	—	0	1	2	5	1	0	1	1	2
Minnesota	32	1	188	177	224	—	0	12	11	14	1	0	3	12	10
Missouri	—	0	4	14	2	—	0	1	2	5	—	0	3	10	13
Nebraska§	—	0	2	4	7	—	0	1	4	2	—	0	1	2	6
North Dakota	2	0	7	2	—	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	3	2	1
South Dakota	—	0	0	—	1	—	0	1	1	1	—	0	1	3	2
S. Atlantic	38	48	144	2,019	1,309	5	5	14	141	222	2	3	11	106	131
Delaware	11	9	33	445	341	—	0	1	3	5	—	0	1	1	4
District of Columbia	—	0	7	13	24	—	0	2	3	3	—	0	1	—	—
Florida	2	1	5	33	12	—	1	8	32	33	2	1	7	40	50
Georgia	—	0	1	1	7	5	0	5	19	67	—	0	3	10	10
Maryland§	19	26	108	1,048	764	—	1	4	32	51	—	0	2	18	9
North Carolina	4	0	6	30	18	—	0	4	16	16	—	0	6	14	23
South Carolina§	1	0	2	14	9	—	0	1	5	8	—	0	2	10	16
Virginia§	1	10	60	405	129	—	1	3	29	37	—	0	2	12	14
West Virginia	—	0	14	30	5	—	0	1	2	2	—	0	2	1	5
E.S. Central	1	1	4	32	18	—	0	3	22	17	—	1	4	34	28
Alabama§	—	0	3	8	6	—	0	2	4	8	—	0	2	6	4
Kentucky	—	0	2	3	2	—	0	1	4	3	—	0	2	7	7
Mississippi	—	0	0	—	3	—	0	1	1	3	—	0	4	9	2
Tennessee§	1	0	3	21	7	—	0	2	13	3	—	0	2	12	15
W.S. Central	—	1	5	37	12	3	2	29	59	57	3	2	15	74	74
Arkansas§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	—	2	—	0	2	8	8
Louisiana	—	0	1	2	—	—	0	2	13	4	—	0	4	24	29
Oklahoma	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	3	5	6	—	0	4	14	8
Texas§	—	1	5	35	12	3	1	25	41	45	3	0	11	28	29
Mountain	1	1	3	20	12	—	1	6	33	42	—	1	4	43	48
Arizona	—	0	1	—	4	—	0	3	5	14	—	0	2	8	13
Colorado	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	2	11	12	—	0	2	16	15
Idaho§	—	0	2	7	1	—	0	2	2	—	—	0	1	3	1
Montana§	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	1	3	1	—	0	1	1	3
Nevada§	1	0	2	6	1	—	0	1	2	2	—	0	1	3	4
New Mexico§	—	0	0	—	3	—	0	1	1	4	—	0	1	2	2
Utah	—	0	2	3	2	—	0	3	9	9	—	0	2	8	6
Wyoming§	—	0	1	2	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	2	4
Pacific	4	2	16	80	49	4	3	45	93	136	3	4	48	159	174
Alaska	—	0	1	3	2	—	0	1	2	21	—	0	1	1	3
California	4	2	10	76	43	2	2	6	61	100	3	3	10	115	137
Hawaii	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	2	8	—	0	1	3	5
Oregon§	—	0	1	1	4	—	0	3	12	7	—	0	3	24	29
Washington	—	0	8	—	—	2	0	43	16	—	—	0	43	16	—
American Samoa	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	—	—
C.N.M.I.	U	—	—	U	U	U	—	—	U	U	U	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	1	6	4
U.S. Virgin Islands	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	—	—

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U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.
* Incidence data for reporting years 2006 and 2007 are provisional.
† Data for meningococcal disease, invasive caused by serogroups A, C, Y, & W-135; serogroup B; other serogroup; and unknown serogroup are available in Table I.
§ Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).

TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending August 11, 2007, and August 12, 2006 (32nd Week)*

Reporting area	Pertussis					Rabies, animal					Rocky Mountain spotted fever				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2007	Cum 2006	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2007	Cum 2006	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2007	Cum 2006
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	66	183	1,479	4,984	8,451	90	91	171	2,750	3,245	38	31	211	924	1,138
New England	4	33	77	743	958	10	12	22	353	238	—	0	10	—	9
Connecticut	—	1	6	26	60	9	5	11	141	103	—	0	0	—	—
Maine†	—	2	15	38	49	—	2	8	46	59	—	0	0	—	—
Massachusetts	4	22	46	613	603	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	8
New Hampshire	—	2	9	36	139	—	1	4	31	22	—	0	0	—	1
Rhode Island†	—	0	31	4	25	—	0	3	25	17	—	0	9	—	—
Vermont†	—	1	9	26	82	1	2	13	110	37	—	0	0	—	—
Mid. Atlantic	18	28	155	697	1,045	—	13	44	420	295	1	1	6	32	57
New Jersey	—	2	16	66	190	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	3	1	28
New York (Upstate)	15	16	146	374	425	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	1	3	—
New York City	—	2	6	68	62	—	1	5	28	13	—	0	3	14	15
Pennsylvania	3	8	20	189	368	—	12	44	392	282	—	0	3	14	14
E.N. Central	16	36	80	936	1,235	16	2	19	154	86	—	1	9	26	39
Illinois	—	4	23	88	302	3	1	7	45	21	—	0	3	16	20
Indiana	—	1	45	39	138	1	0	1	7	7	—	0	1	3	3
Michigan	4	8	39	159	280	10	1	11	55	34	—	0	1	3	1
Ohio	12	15	54	451	369	2	0	12	47	24	—	0	4	4	14
Wisconsin	—	5	24	199	146	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	1
W.N. Central	1	14	151	363	791	4	6	17	170	193	2	3	12	115	118
Iowa	—	4	16	95	204	—	0	7	21	36	—	0	1	6	4
Kansas	1	3	14	92	162	2	2	8	87	51	—	0	1	2	—
Minnesota	—	0	119	59	111	—	0	5	17	28	—	0	2	1	1
Missouri	—	3	10	45	203	2	0	6	23	36	2	2	12	96	95
Nebraska†	—	1	4	28	74	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	7	18
North Dakota	—	0	18	4	20	—	0	6	12	14	—	0	0	—	—
South Dakota	—	0	6	40	17	—	0	2	10	28	—	0	1	3	—
S. Atlantic	10	19	163	571	685	49	40	65	1,252	1,472	22	12	67	505	650
Delaware	—	0	2	7	3	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	7	17
District of Columbia	—	0	2	2	3	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	1	1
Florida	8	4	18	149	133	—	0	28	79	176	—	0	4	12	8
Georgia	1	1	5	21	61	19	4	23	141	167	—	0	5	14	32
Maryland†	—	2	8	68	96	9	6	12	182	268	2	1	7	38	49
North Carolina	—	2	112	200	131	8	9	19	311	310	19	6	61	335	469
South Carolina†	1	2	11	52	106	—	2	11	46	97	1	1	7	35	23
Virginia†	—	2	17	60	129	13	13	31	451	387	—	2	12	61	48
West Virginia	—	0	19	12	23	—	1	8	42	67	—	0	2	2	3
E.S. Central	—	5	24	147	206	1	4	11	99	157	3	5	27	149	194
Alabama†	—	1	18	40	40	—	0	8	—	49	2	1	9	40	47
Kentucky	—	0	3	5	44	1	0	3	14	14	—	0	2	4	1
Mississippi	—	0	10	40	20	—	0	0	—	4	—	0	1	2	2
Tennessee†	—	2	7	62	102	—	2	7	85	90	1	3	22	103	144
W.S. Central	2	20	226	551	481	2	2	35	68	568	10	1	168	75	44
Arkansas†	—	2	17	103	51	2	0	5	23	24	10	0	53	27	29
Louisiana	—	0	2	11	19	—	0	1	—	3	—	0	1	1	—
Oklahoma	1	0	36	4	18	—	0	22	45	48	—	0	108	34	7
Texas†	1	17	174	433	393	—	0	34	—	493	—	0	7	13	8
Mountain	7	25	61	669	1,815	5	3	28	105	104	—	0	4	20	25
Arizona	2	6	13	147	371	4	2	10	73	80	—	0	2	1	7
Colorado	—	6	17	183	574	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	1	4
Idaho†	1	1	6	28	54	—	0	24	—	—	—	0	3	3	2
Montana†	—	1	7	31	84	—	0	2	9	9	—	0	1	1	2
Nevada†	2	0	5	5	56	—	0	2	2	2	—	0	0	—	—
New Mexico†	—	2	8	34	62	—	0	2	7	6	—	0	1	4	5
Utah	2	8	47	226	560	—	0	1	6	5	—	0	0	—	—
Wyoming†	—	1	5	15	54	1	0	2	8	2	—	0	2	10	5
Pacific	8	14	547	307	1,235	3	4	13	129	132	—	0	1	2	2
Alaska	1	1	8	33	50	—	0	6	34	14	N	0	0	N	N
California	—	7	225	99	1,028	3	3	12	89	108	—	0	0	—	—
Hawaii	—	0	2	13	77	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
Oregon†	—	1	11	62	80	—	0	3	6	10	—	0	1	2	2
Washington	7	1	377	100	—	—	0	0	—	—	N	0	0	N	N
American Samoa	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U
C.N.M.I.	U	—	—	U	U	U	—	—	U	U	U	—	—	U	U
Guam	—	0	7	—	36	—	0	0	—	—	N	0	0	N	N
Puerto Rico	—	0	1	—	1	—	1	5	34	57	N	0	0	N	N
U.S. Virgin Islands	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U

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* Incidence data for reporting years 2006 and 2007 are provisional.
† Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).

TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending August 11, 2007, and August 12, 2006 (32nd Week)*

Reporting area	Salmonellosis					Shiga toxin-producing *E. coli* (STEC)†					Shigellosis				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks Med	Previous 52 weeks Max	Cum 2007	Cum 2006	Current week	Previous 52 weeks Med	Previous 52 weeks Max	Cum 2007	Cum 2006	Current week	Previous 52 weeks Med	Previous 52 weeks Max	Cum 2007	Cum 2006
United States	679	834	2,338	22,246	23,291	85	77	336	2,061	1,980	203	338	1,287	8,564	6,903
New England	8	39	253	1,282	1,467	1	3	35	138	189	—	4	22	133	184
Connecticut	—	0	238	238	503	—	0	30	30	75	—	0	19	19	67
Maine§	—	2	14	63	70	—	0	8	17	18	—	0	5	13	3
Massachusetts	5	24	60	775	693	—	1	10	74	65	—	3	11	91	102
New Hampshire	—	3	15	98	119	—	0	3	8	18	—	0	2	4	4
Rhode Island§	3	2	20	58	46	1	0	2	3	2	—	0	3	4	5
Vermont§	—	2	6	50	36	—	0	4	6	11	—	0	2	2	3
Mid. Atlantic	69	96	187	2,831	2,982	9	8	63	202	263	5	12	47	369	592
New Jersey	—	12	41	219	662	—	1	20	11	81	—	1	5	31	241
New York (Upstate)	41	29	112	810	638	8	3	15	91	87	4	3	42	76	143
New York City	1	24	45	724	739	—	0	4	22	31	—	5	12	143	157
Pennsylvania	27	33	63	1,078	943	1	3	47	78	64	1	2	21	119	51
E.N. Central	88	105	180	3,169	3,276	13	9	63	249	301	71	32	83	1,107	713
Illinois	—	30	92	949	977	—	1	8	27	59	—	12	53	267	286
Indiana	36	15	55	431	437	3	1	8	35	38	9	2	17	49	84
Michigan	11	18	35	502	601	3	1	6	44	50	2	1	4	33	109
Ohio	40	25	67	813	702	7	3	18	78	79	59	6	68	620	94
Wisconsin	1	16	49	474	559	—	2	41	65	75	1	4	14	138	140
W.N. Central	41	49	103	1,496	1,490	21	11	45	348	359	19	44	156	1,208	919
Iowa	—	9	26	248	248	—	2	38	68	84	—	2	14	43	58
Kansas	10	7	20	238	210	1	0	4	31	18	—	1	10	18	73
Minnesota	16	13	44	398	380	16	4	26	131	91	4	5	24	151	64
Missouri	12	14	35	372	433	3	2	9	57	109	15	18	72	892	461
Nebraska§	3	4	11	126	116	1	1	11	42	34	—	1	14	12	64
North Dakota	—	0	23	19	14	—	0	12	1	2	—	0	127	4	21
South Dakota	—	3	11	95	89	—	0	5	18	21	—	3	30	88	178
S. Atlantic	270	213	401	5,717	5,696	20	15	38	389	296	61	85	173	2,887	1,620
Delaware	1	3	10	81	78	—	0	3	10	5	—	0	1	7	6
District of Columbia	—	0	4	16	36	—	0	1	1	1	—	0	5	4	6
Florida	138	85	176	2,295	2,402	6	2	8	93	51	44	46	76	1,551	753
Georgia	27	32	73	965	922	6	2	5	48	51	14	34	92	1,074	574
Maryland§	31	15	31	477	396	4	2	10	60	48	—	2	9	58	73
North Carolina	63	29	130	770	763	4	2	24	79	50	—	1	14	49	98
South Carolina§	10	18	51	491	530	—	0	2	9	8	3	1	6	67	70
Virginia§	—	20	58	518	512	—	3	11	80	78	—	2	9	70	38
West Virginia	—	1	31	104	57	—	0	5	9	4	—	0	6	7	2
E.S. Central	48	54	136	1,496	1,488	7	4	25	148	165	14	19	89	850	387
Alabama§	10	14	78	416	439	1	0	18	44	14	8	7	67	337	113
Kentucky	8	9	23	310	252	2	1	8	46	48	—	3	32	190	155
Mississippi	—	12	101	293	390	—	0	3	2	3	—	3	76	206	43
Tennessee§	30	18	31	477	407	4	2	8	56	100	6	3	14	117	76
W.S. Central	77	84	595	1,994	2,490	1	4	73	106	105	11	39	655	898	1,010
Arkansas§	1	15	45	340	447	—	1	7	19	18	1	2	10	63	54
Louisiana	—	18	48	353	558	—	0	2	4	11	—	8	25	262	92
Oklahoma	21	8	103	250	244	—	0	17	14	9	4	2	63	67	67
Texas§	55	44	470	1,051	1,241	1	2	68	69	67	6	22	580	506	797
Mountain	11	46	90	1,284	1,549	7	9	34	265	248	6	18	84	456	604
Arizona	8	13	44	356	451	2	2	9	68	46	4	10	37	242	323
Colorado	—	10	21	324	414	—	1	7	43	64	—	3	15	66	98
Idaho§	—	3	8	78	107	5	2	16	75	46	—	0	2	8	10
Montana§	—	2	6	53	86	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	13	14	5
Nevada§	2	4	10	122	131	—	0	5	16	17	2	1	20	22	60
New Mexico§	—	4	15	131	151	—	1	4	21	25	—	3	15	61	74
Utah	1	4	14	174	174	—	1	14	42	43	—	1	4	16	31
Wyoming§	—	1	4	46	35	—	0	3	—	7	—	1	19	27	3
Pacific	67	109	890	2,977	2,853	6	5	164	216	54	16	27	256	656	874
Alaska	3	1	5	50	45	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	2	7	5
California	40	88	260	2,217	2,425	2	1	15	124	N	12	22	84	523	759
Hawaii	—	5	16	140	133	—	0	3	12	9	—	0	3	16	27
Oregon§	—	7	17	191	248	—	1	9	32	45	—	1	6	43	83
Washington	24	2	625	379	2	4	0	162	48	—	4	1	170	67	—
American Samoa	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U
C.N.M.I.	U	—	—	U	U	U	—	—	U	U	U	—	—	U	U
Guam	—	0	0	—	—	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	1	14	66	367	290	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	4	17	27
U.S. Virgin Islands	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U

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* Incidence data for reporting years 2006 and 2007 are provisional.
† Includes *E. coli* O157:H7; Shiga toxin-positive, serogroup non-O157; and Shiga toxin-positive, not serogrouped.
§ Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).

TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending August 11, 2007, and August 12, 2006 (32nd Week)*

Reporting area	Streptococcal disease, invasive, group A					*Streptococcus pneumoniae*, invasive disease, nondrug resistant† Age <5 years				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2007	Cum 2006	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2007	Cum 2006
		Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	36	93	261	3,411	3,740	9	29	108	980	848
New England	—	6	27	284	246	—	3	11	76	72
Connecticut	—	0	23	91	66	—	0	6	—	23
Maine§	—	0	3	20	15	—	0	1	1	—
Massachusetts	—	3	12	131	125	—	2	6	58	42
New Hampshire	—	0	4	27	27	—	0	2	7	6
Rhode Island§	—	0	12	—	4	—	0	3	8	1
Vermont§	—	0	2	15	9	—	0	1	2	—
Mid. Atlantic	6	16	41	657	700	1	4	20	118	124
New Jersey	—	2	9	88	119	—	1	4	19	46
New York (Upstate)	5	5	27	222	225	1	2	15	76	65
New York City	—	4	12	154	127	—	1	3	23	13
Pennsylvania	1	5	11	193	229	N	0	0	N	N
E.N. Central	2	16	32	594	742	2	5	14	159	222
Illinois	—	4	13	148	226	—	1	6	38	61
Indiana	1	2	17	95	88	—	0	10	14	32
Michigan	1	4	10	151	156	—	1	4	55	53
Ohio	—	3	14	174	188	2	1	7	44	46
Wisconsin	—	1	6	26	84	—	0	2	8	30
W.N. Central	3	5	32	232	241	—	2	8	72	68
Iowa	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Kansas	—	0	3	28	45	—	0	1	1	11
Minnesota	—	0	29	116	111	—	1	6	51	38
Missouri	2	2	6	53	47	—	0	2	13	11
Nebraska§	1	0	3	18	22	—	0	2	6	5
North Dakota	—	0	2	10	8	—	0	2	1	3
South Dakota	—	0	2	7	8	—	0	0	—	—
S. Atlantic	15	21	52	847	823	2	3	14	190	55
Delaware	—	0	2	7	7	—	0	0	—	—
District of Columbia	—	0	3	8	9	—	0	1	—	—
Florida	4	6	16	201	187	1	0	5	42	—
Georgia	4	5	12	160	173	—	0	5	44	—
Maryland§	3	4	10	154	157	—	1	6	46	46
North Carolina	1	0	22	120	125	—	0	0	—	—
South Carolina§	2	1	7	74	53	—	0	3	25	—
Virginia§	1	2	11	103	92	—	0	3	27	—
West Virginia	—	0	3	20	20	1	0	4	6	9
E.S. Central	4	4	13	153	154	—	1	6	60	15
Alabama§	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
Kentucky	—	1	3	31	36	—	0	0	—	—
Mississippi	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	2	3	15
Tennessee§	4	3	13	122	118	—	0	6	57	—
W.S. Central	4	6	90	218	274	2	4	43	148	141
Arkansas§	1	0	2	17	21	—	0	2	7	17
Louisiana	—	0	4	16	13	—	0	4	23	16
Oklahoma	—	2	23	53	73	—	1	13	36	28
Texas§	3	3	64	132	167	2	1	27	82	80
Mountain	1	10	20	338	493	—	4	12	132	136
Arizona	—	4	11	102	255	—	2	7	76	77
Colorado	—	3	9	115	86	—	1	4	32	34
Idaho§	—	0	2	9	7	—	0	1	2	1
Montana§	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
Nevada§	—	0	1	2	—	—	0	1	1	2
New Mexico§	—	1	5	36	94	—	0	4	17	22
Utah	1	2	7	69	48	—	0	2	4	—
Wyoming§	—	0	1	5	3	—	0	0	—	—
Pacific	1	3	9	88	67	2	1	4	25	15
Alaska	1	0	3	23	N	2	0	2	23	—
California	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
Hawaii	—	2	9	65	67	—	0	2	2	15
Oregon§	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
Washington	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
American Samoa	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U
C.N.M.I.	U	—	—	U	U	U	—	—	U	U
Guam	—	0	0	—	—	N	0	0	N	N
Puerto Rico	—	0	0	—	—	N	0	0	N	N
U.S. Virgin Islands	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U

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U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.
* Incidence data for reporting years 2006 and 2007 are provisional.
† Includes cases of invasive pneumococcal disease, in children aged <5 years, caused by *S. pneumoniae*, which is susceptible or for which susceptibility testing is not available (NNDSS event code 11717).
§ Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).

TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending August 11, 2007, and August 12, 2006 (32nd Week)*

Reporting area	*Streptococcus pneumoniae*, invasive disease, drug resistant†										Syphilis, primary and secondary				
	All ages					Age <5 years									
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2007	Cum 2006	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2007	Cum 2006	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2007	Cum 2006
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	18	47	256	1,536	1,652	2	8	35	272	254	114	200	310	6,025	5,674
New England	—	1	12	34	93	—	0	3	6	2	1	4	13	143	135
Connecticut	—	0	5	—	70	—	0	0	—	—	1	0	10	21	28
Maine§	—	0	2	9	6	—	0	2	1	1	—	0	1	3	7
Massachusetts	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	2	8	86	82
New Hampshire	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	3	19	9
Rhode Island§	—	0	4	14	8	—	0	1	3	—	—	0	5	13	7
Vermont§	—	0	2	11	9	—	0	1	2	1	—	0	1	1	2
Mid. Atlantic	1	2	9	89	104	—	0	5	22	14	16	27	45	967	698
New Jersey	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	6	3	8	109	102
New York (Upstate)	1	1	5	30	33	—	0	4	8	7	1	3	14	82	90
New York City	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	7	16	35	611	336
Pennsylvania	—	2	6	59	71	—	0	2	14	7	2	5	10	165	170
E.N. Central	3	9	40	381	362	1	1	7	49	56	22	15	27	481	551
Illinois	—	0	4	13	19	—	0	1	2	5	10	7	13	223	278
Indiana	1	2	31	98	95	1	0	5	13	15	1	1	6	34	49
Michigan	—	0	1	2	15	—	0	1	1	2	3	2	8	74	69
Ohio	2	6	38	268	233	—	1	5	33	34	5	3	9	111	118
Wisconsin	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—	3	1	4	39	37
W.N. Central	—	2	124	107	30	—	0	15	7	1	7	6	14	205	179
Iowa	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	3	8	13
Kansas	—	0	10	59	—	—	0	2	3	—	2	0	3	12	13
Minnesota	—	0	123	—	—	—	0	15	—	—	—	1	5	50	34
Missouri	—	1	5	40	29	—	0	1	—	1	5	3	12	129	111
Nebraska§	—	0	1	2	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	2	2
North Dakota	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	1
South Dakota	—	0	3	6	1	—	0	1	4	—	—	0	3	4	5
S. Atlantic	13	21	59	692	792	1	4	15	138	121	37	46	180	1,384	1,249
Delaware	—	0	1	5	—	—	0	1	2	—	—	0	3	7	15
District of Columbia	—	0	2	5	19	—	0	0	—	2	1	2	12	105	69
Florida	13	11	29	403	415	1	2	8	79	79	23	15	25	491	457
Georgia	—	7	17	231	269	—	1	10	49	40	—	7	153	200	196
Maryland§	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	0	—	—	2	6	15	185	186
North Carolina	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	5	5	23	206	189
South Carolina§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	1	1	10	60	43
Virginia§	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—	5	4	17	125	91
West Virginia	—	1	17	47	89	—	0	1	8	—	—	0	2	5	3
E.S. Central	1	3	9	104	138	—	0	3	21	24	11	16	29	495	399
Alabama§	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—	—	7	15	188	173
Kentucky	—	0	2	17	26	—	0	1	2	6	1	1	7	40	39
Mississippi	—	0	2	—	17	—	0	0	—	—	—	1	9	58	38
Tennessee§	1	2	8	87	95	—	0	3	19	18	10	6	14	209	149
W.S. Central	—	1	10	90	63	—	0	3	15	6	15	32	55	1,037	893
Arkansas§	—	0	1	1	9	—	0	0	—	2	2	1	8	70	40
Louisiana	—	1	3	45	54	—	0	2	6	4	4	7	29	246	150
Oklahoma	—	0	8	44	—	—	0	2	9	—	—	1	5	42	41
Texas§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	9	21	38	679	662
Mountain	—	1	5	39	70	—	0	3	14	30	1	7	27	191	307
Arizona	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	2	16	73	123
Colorado	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	1	5	19	49
Idaho§	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	1	2
Montana§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	1	1
Nevada§	—	0	3	16	15	—	0	2	5	1	1	2	12	61	79
New Mexico§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	1	7	31	43
Utah	—	0	5	13	28	—	0	3	8	21	—	0	2	4	10
Wyoming§	—	0	2	10	27	—	0	1	1	8	—	0	1	1	—
Pacific	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	4	38	57	1,122	1,263
Alaska	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	4	6
California	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—	2	36	54	1,027	1,111
Hawaii	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	5	14
Oregon§	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—	2	0	6	11	11
Washington	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—	—	2	11	75	121
American Samoa	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	1	U	U	U	0	0	U	U
C.N.M.I.	U	—	—	U	U	U	—	—	U	U	U	—	—	U	U
Guam	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	3	—
Puerto Rico	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—	—	2	11	85	86
U.S. Virgin Islands	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.
U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.
* Incidence data for reporting years 2006 and 2007 are provisional.
† Includes cases of invasive pneumococcal disease caused by drug-resistant *S. pneumoniae* (DRSP) (NNDSS event code 11720).
§ Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).

TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending August 11, 2007, and August 12, 2006 (32nd Week)*

Reporting area	Varicella (chickenpox)					West Nile virus disease†									
						Neuroinvasive					Nonneuroinvasive§				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2007	Cum 2006	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2007	Cum 2006	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2007	Cum 2006
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	77	795	2,813	24,611	31,283	1	1	178	136	672	—	2	383	308	1,266
New England	—	20	124	473	3,139	—	0	3	2	1	—	0	2	—	1
Connecticut	—	0	76	1	1,100	—	0	3	2	1	—	0	1	—	1
Maine¶	—	0	7	—	170	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Massachusetts	—	0	9	—	1,138	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
New Hampshire	—	7	17	207	240	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Rhode Island¶	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Vermont¶	—	9	66	265	491	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Mid. Atlantic	12	110	195	3,041	3,317	—	0	11	1	7	—	0	2	—	5
New Jersey	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	1
New York (Upstate)	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	5	—	1	—	0	1	—	1
New York City	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	4	—	2	—	0	1	—	2
Pennsylvania	12	110	195	3,041	3,317	—	0	2	1	4	—	0	0	—	1
E.N. Central	19	229	568	7,049	10,314	—	0	42	7	49	—	0	33	2	36
Illinois	—	2	11	93	89	—	0	24	6	33	—	0	22	2	23
Indiana	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	5	—	6	—	0	12	—	5
Michigan	11	97	258	2,861	3,060	—	0	10	—	3	—	0	4	—	2
Ohio	8	107	449	3,310	6,418	—	0	11	1	3	—	0	3	—	2
Wisconsin	—	19	80	785	747	—	0	2	—	4	—	0	2	—	4
W.N. Central	4	32	136	1,209	1,245	—	0	37	39	110	—	0	78	117	245
Iowa	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	3	1	8	—	0	4	1	7
Kansas	3	9	52	430	236	—	0	3	2	12	—	0	2	3	7
Minnesota	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	7	8	17	—	0	5	7	21
Missouri	1	16	78	635	944	—	0	14	1	21	—	0	2	3	2
Nebraska¶	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	9	—	22	—	0	38	16	83
North Dakota	—	0	60	84	31	—	0	5	8	9	—	0	24	44	74
South Dakota	—	2	15	60	34	—	0	8	19	21	—	0	22	43	51
S. Atlantic	13	96	239	3,233	3,054	—	0	2	2	8	—	0	7	2	1
Delaware	—	1	6	23	45	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
District of Columbia	—	0	8	14	24	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	1
Florida	6	16	81	807	N	—	0	0	—	3	—	0	0	—	—
Georgia	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	1	2	—	0	4	2	—
Maryland¶	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	2	—	2	—	0	1	—	—
North Carolina	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
South Carolina¶	1	18	72	694	804	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Virginia¶	—	26	190	959	1,153	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	2	—	—
West Virginia	6	23	50	736	1,028	—	0	0	—	1	—	0	0	—	—
E.S. Central	2	3	571	333	27	—	0	15	11	52	—	0	17	10	38
Alabama¶	2	3	571	331	26	—	0	2	5	5	—	0	1	2	—
Kentucky	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Mississippi	—	0	2	2	1	—	0	10	6	44	—	0	16	8	38
Tennessee¶	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	5	—	3	—	0	2	—	—
W.S. Central	26	181	1,640	7,415	8,324	—	0	36	9	223	—	0	26	3	102
Arkansas¶	—	13	105	480	593	—	0	5	3	13	—	0	2	—	4
Louisiana	—	1	11	90	181	—	0	12	—	41	—	0	10	—	34
Oklahoma	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	3	2	15	—	0	4	—	5
Texas¶	26	163	1,534	6,845	7,550	—	0	20	4	154	—	0	16	3	59
Mountain	1	56	131	1,833	1,863	1	0	63	33	180	—	1	220	120	696
Arizona	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	10	10	6	—	0	14	6	5
Colorado	—	22	62	699	981	—	0	11	10	22	—	0	51	62	109
Idaho¶	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	32	1	91	—	0	144	12	469
Montana¶	—	5	40	285	N	—	0	2	1	5	—	0	8	5	8
Nevada¶	—	0	1	1	9	—	0	5	—	25	—	0	17	2	50
New Mexico¶	—	6	37	287	301	—	0	3	5	1	—	0	2	3	1
Utah	1	15	73	543	539	—	0	8	1	26	—	0	17	1	40
Wyoming¶	—	0	11	18	33	1	0	7	5	4	—	0	11	29	14
Pacific	—	0	9	25	—	—	0	12	32	42	—	0	32	54	142
Alaska	—	0	9	25	N	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
California	—	0	0	—	N	—	0	12	32	41	—	0	22	54	107
Hawaii	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Oregon¶	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	2	—	1	—	0	10	—	33
Washington	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	2
American Samoa	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U
C.N.M.I.	U	—	—	U	U	U	—	—	U	U	U	—	—	U	U
Guam	3	6	30	130	157	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	2	13	31	458	371	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
U.S. Virgin Islands	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.
U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.
* Incidence data for reporting years 2006 and 2007 are provisional.
† Updated weekly from reports to the Division of Vector-Borne Infectious Diseases, National Center for Zoonotic, Vector-Borne, and Enteric Diseases (ArboNET Surveillance). Data for California serogroup, eastern equine, Powassan, St. Louis, and western equine diseases are available in Table I.
§ Not notifiable in all states. Data from states where the condition is not notifiable are excluded from this table, except in 2007 for the domestic arboviral diseases and influenza-associated pediatric mortality, and in 2003 for SARS-CoV. Reporting exceptions are available at http://www.cdc.gov/epo/dphsi/phs/infdis.htm.
¶ Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).

TABLE III. Deaths in 122 U.S. cities,* week ending August 11, 2007 (32nd Week)

Reporting Area	All causes, by age (years)						P&I† Total
	All Ages	≥65	45-64	25-44	1-24	<1	
New England	483	318	104	41	9	11	30
Boston, MA	148	91	32	17	2	6	16
Bridgeport, CT	28	21	5	1	—	1	4
Cambridge, MA	10	6	3	1	—	—	1
Fall River, MA	26	16	7	3	—	—	1
Hartford, CT	43	28	13	1	—	1	2
Lowell, MA	17	10	3	4	—	—	3
Lynn, MA	3	2	1	—	—	—	—
New Bedford, MA	19	16	2	1	—	—	—
New Haven, CT	18	13	3	—	2	—	—
Providence, RI	46	33	10	2	—	1	—
Somerville, MA	4	1	3	—	—	—	—
Springfield, MA	44	29	6	4	3	2	2
Waterbury, CT	23	14	7	1	1	—	1
Worcester, MA	54	38	9	6	1	—	—
Mid. Atlantic	1,858	1,303	376	119	32	26	100
Albany, NY	46	35	7	—	1	3	3
Allentown, PA	24	20	3	—	1	—	—
Buffalo, NY	59	36	17	4	1	1	5
Camden, NJ	27	13	10	3	1	—	—
Elizabeth, NJ	13	10	3	—	—	—	—
Erie, PA	43	32	8	2	1	—	2
Jersey City, NJ	23	13	8	2	—	—	3
New York City, NY	1,021	718	212	68	11	10	46
Newark, NJ	59	31	12	8	4	4	4
Paterson, NJ	27	15	9	3	—	—	3
Philadelphia, PA	197	132	38	15	6	6	6
Pittsburgh, PA§	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Reading, PA	23	18	2	3	—	—	2
Rochester, NY	130	97	26	5	1	1	9
Schenectady, NY	27	22	2	2	1	—	2
Scranton, PA	32	29	2	—	1	—	4
Syracuse, NY	62	50	6	2	3	1	11
Trenton, NJ	20	13	6	1	—	—	—
Utica, NY	13	9	4	—	—	—	—
Yonkers, NY	12	10	1	1	—	—	—
E.N. Central	1,879	1,199	456	132	50	40	125
Akron, OH	70	51	10	6	1	2	3
Canton, OH	33	23	7	2	1	—	6
Chicago, IL	347	206	90	30	14	6	29
Cincinnati, OH	76	43	15	10	4	4	13
Cleveland, OH	200	141	45	8	4	2	9
Columbus, OH	172	98	51	11	8	4	11
Dayton, OH	132	90	29	9	2	2	7
Detroit, MI	156	83	54	12	3	4	2
Evansville, IN	46	33	10	3	—	—	4
Fort Wayne, IN	38	30	4	2	—	2	2
Gary, IN	10	5	—	2	—	2	—
Grand Rapids, MI	56	39	15	1	—	1	9
Indianapolis, IN	181	107	44	15	9	6	15
Lansing, MI	36	28	7	1	—	—	1
Milwaukee, WI	102	67	24	10	1	—	5
Peoria, IL	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Rockford, IL	35	22	10	2	—	1	—
South Bend, IN	51	39	9	2	1	—	3
Toledo, OH	75	47	19	6	1	2	3
Youngstown, OH	63	47	13	—	1	2	3
W.N. Central	550	337	139	35	17	22	28
Des Moines, IA	90	51	26	5	6	2	5
Duluth, MN	27	18	8	—	1	—	2
Kansas City, KS	23	13	4	2	3	1	—
Kansas City, MO	71	45	18	2	1	5	1
Lincoln, NE	34	26	6	1	1	—	3
Minneapolis, MN	53	40	6	5	—	2	3
Omaha, NE	94	57	23	6	1	7	5
St. Louis, MO	76	39	22	9	1	5	7
St. Paul, MN	44	24	13	4	3	—	—
Wichita, KS	38	24	13	1	—	—	2
S. Atlantic	1,143	686	295	101	33	28	55
Atlanta, GA	103	54	37	8	3	1	2
Baltimore, MD	146	73	45	21	5	2	13
Charlotte, NC	122	82	23	10	5	2	9
Jacksonville, FL	195	120	47	15	6	7	12
Miami, FL	88	54	23	7	4	—	5
Norfolk, VA	52	35	10	2	2	3	1
Richmond, VA	62	37	17	5	1	2	4
Savannah, GA	68	44	15	2	5	2	4
St. Petersburg, FL	44	31	6	4	—	3	1
Tampa, FL	159	98	41	16	1	3	1
Washington, D.C.	81	43	26	8	1	3	2
Wilmington, DE	23	15	5	3	—	—	1
E.S. Central	840	540	196	54	26	24	45
Birmingham, AL	184	108	52	14	4	6	13
Chattanooga, TN	87	60	20	2	3	2	9
Knoxville, TN	68	45	14	2	6	1	5
Lexington, KY	63	38	16	6	1	2	4
Memphis, TN	143	82	37	13	6	5	6
Mobile, AL	105	86	14	2	—	3	4
Montgomery, AL	78	45	23	3	3	4	—
Nashville, TN	112	76	20	12	3	1	4
W.S. Central	1,498	914	370	124	42	41	74
Austin, TX	111	67	28	9	2	5	8
Baton Rouge, LA	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Corpus Christi, TX	43	24	10	5	4	—	3
Dallas, TX	211	116	55	26	11	3	12
El Paso, TX	74	51	15	2	1	5	—
Fort Worth, TX	106	72	29	3	1	1	5
Houston, TX	398	233	101	38	12	14	29
Little Rock, AR	70	42	15	4	4	5	—
New Orleans, LA¶	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
San Antonio, TX	315	201	72	24	5	6	12
Shreveport, LA	31	21	9	1	—	—	4
Tulsa, OK	139	87	36	12	2	2	1
Mountain	992	602	240	86	44	19	49
Albuquerque, NM	125	82	28	10	2	3	3
Boise, ID	39	23	8	2	5	1	—
Colorado Springs, CO	66	44	10	10	1	1	1
Denver, CO	81	46	22	7	4	1	10
Las Vegas, NV	234	131	65	27	10	1	10
Ogden, UT	27	16	4	5	2	—	2
Phoenix, AZ	186	99	54	15	12	6	9
Pueblo, CO	29	19	8	—	2	—	1
Salt Lake City, UT	128	86	24	7	5	6	9
Tucson, AZ	77	56	17	3	1	—	4
Pacific	1,225	791	295	77	40	22	91
Berkeley, CA	12	7	3	1	—	1	1
Fresno, CA	109	64	28	8	8	1	10
Glendale, CA	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Honolulu, HI	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Long Beach, CA	64	41	16	3	4	—	12
Los Angeles, CA	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Pasadena, CA	35	26	7	1	—	1	6
Portland, OR	94	57	28	5	1	3	4
Sacramento, CA	182	116	42	12	7	5	14
San Diego, CA	150	105	29	8	5	3	10
San Francisco, CA	115	70	29	13	3	—	11
San Jose, CA	174	128	36	6	2	2	10
Santa Cruz, CA	18	13	3	2	—	—	2
Seattle, WA	119	64	37	7	6	5	7
Spokane, WA	55	37	16	2	—	—	1
Tacoma, WA	98	63	21	9	4	1	3
Total	10,468**	6,690	2,471	769	293	233	597

U: Unavailable. —:No reported cases.

* Mortality data in this table are voluntarily reported from 122 cities in the United States, most of which have populations of ≥100,000. A death is reported by the place of its occurrence and by the week that the death certificate was filed. Fetal deaths are not included.

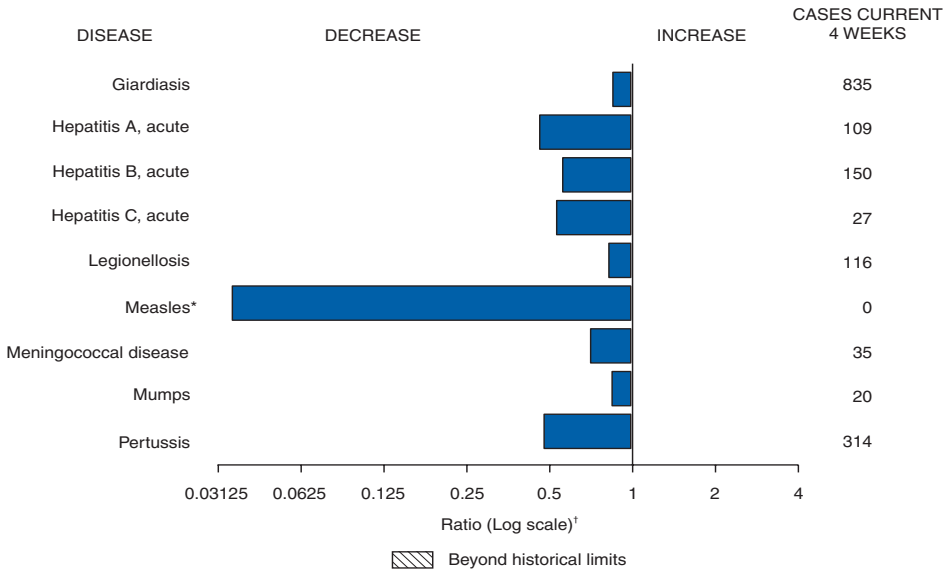
† Pneumonia and influenza.

§ Because of changes in reporting methods in this Pennsylvania city, these numbers are partial counts for the current week. Complete counts will be available in 4 to 6 weeks.

¶ Because of Hurricane Katrina, weekly reporting of deaths has been temporarily disrupted.

** Total includes unknown ages.

FIGURE I. Selected notifiable disease reports, United States, comparison of provisional 4-week totals August 11, 2007, with historical data



* No measles cases were reported for the current 4-week period yielding a ratio for week 32 of zero (0).
† Ratio of current 4-week total to mean of 15 4-week totals (from previous, comparable, and subsequent 4-week periods for the past 5 years). The point where the hatched area begins is based on the mean and two standard deviations of these 4-week totals.

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