Weekly / Vol. 60 / No. 38

Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

September 30, 2011

Clusters of Acute Respiratory Illness Associated with Human Enterovirus 68 — Asia, Europe, and United States, 2008–2010

In the past 2 years, CDC has learned of several clusters of respiratory illness associated with human enterovirus 68 (HEV68), including severe disease. HEV68 is a unique enterovirus that shares epidemiologic and biologic features with human rhinoviruses (HRV) (1). First isolated in California in 1962 from four children with bronchiolitis and pneumonia (2), HEV68 has been reported rarely since that time and the full spectrum of illness that it can cause is unknown. The six clusters of respiratory illness associated with HEV68 described in this report occurred in Asia, Europe, and the United States during 2008-2010. HEV68 infection was associated with respiratory illness ranging from relatively mild illness that did not require hospitalization to severe illness requiring intensive care and mechanical ventilation. Three cases, two in the Philippines and one in Japan, were fatal. In these six clusters, HEV68 disproportionately occurred among children. CDC learned of clusters of HEV68 from public health agencies requesting consultation or diagnostic assistance and from reports presented at scientific conferences. In each cluster, HEV68 was diagnosed by reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) testing targeting the 5'-nontranslated region, followed by partial sequencing of the structural protein genes, VP4-VP2, VP1, or both, to give definitive, enterovirus type-specific information. This report highlights HEV68 as an increasingly recognized cause of respiratory illness. Clinicians should be aware of HEV68 as one of many causes of viral respiratory disease and should report clusters of unexplained respiratory illness to the appropriate public health agency.

Philippines

During October 2008–March 2009, an outbreak of HEV68 was detected in the Eastern Visayas region of the Philippines among pediatric patients hospitalized with pneumonia (3). As part of a study of the etiology of pediatric viral respiratory illness, clinical samples from 816 patients hospitalized with pneumonia during May 2008–May 2009 were screened

retrospectively for HEV68 by molecular methods (RT-PCR and partial sequencing); 21 (2.6%) were found to be positive. The virus was first detected in late October 2008, and cases peaked in early December. No cases of HEV68-related illness were found after March 2009. Among the 21 patients with HEV68 infection, 17 (81%) were aged 0–4 years (Table). Common signs and symptoms included cough, difficulty breathing, wheezing, and retractions. Two cases were fatal.

Japan

Japan's Infectious Agent Surveillance Report (IASR) system, which receives reports from local public health laboratories,* first received sporadic reports of HEV68 in 2005, with ≤10 cases identified each year until 2010. During 2010, an increase in HEV68 cases was observed, with more than 120 cases. Most HEV68 infections occurred during July–October 2010, with detections throughout Japan during this time. Clinical and demographic information was only available on a subset of 11 pediatric patients who were positive for HEV68. Of these 11 HEV68 cases, 10 were in patients diagnosed with acute respiratory illnesses, such as asthmatic bronchitis or pneumonia, and one in a patient with febrile convulsions

INSIDE

- 1305 Current Cigarette Smoking Prevalence Among Working Adults United States, 2004–2010
- 1310 Severe Illness from 2009 Pandemic Influenza A (H1N1) Utah, 2009–10 Influenza Season
- 1315 Progress in Implementing Measles Mortality Reduction Strategies India, 2010–2011
- 1320 Announcements
- 1321 Notice to Readers



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

^{*} Reports, published in Japanese and some in English, are available at http://idsc.nih.go.jp/iasr/virus/virus-e.html.

TABLE. Human enterovirus 68 cases, by cluster location and age group — Asia, Europe, and United States, 2008–2010

| | No. | | Age gro | oup (yrs) | |
|----------------------|---------|-----|---------|-----------|-----|
| Location | overall | 0-4 | 5–9 | 10–19 | ≥20 |
| Total | 95 | 54 | 11 | 12 | 18 |
| Japan | 11 | 10 | 1 | 0 | * |
| Netherlands | 24 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 12 |
| Philippines | 21 | 17 | 2 | 2 | * |
| United States | 39 | 16 | 7 | 10 | 6 |
| Georgia | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Pennsylvania | 28 | 15 | 5 | 8 | * |
| Arizona | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | * |

^{*} Surveillance studies in this area did not include patients aged ≥20 years.

(4). Of the 11 patients, 10 were aged 0–4 years (Table). One fatal case occurred, involving a boy aged 4 years in whom HEV68 was detected by nucleic acid amplification from a pharyngeal swab. The boy, who had been healthy with no underlying disease, arrived at the emergency department in cardiopulmonary arrest and could not be resuscitated (5).

Netherlands

During August–November 2010, HEV68 was detected within a prospective, hospital-based study of respiratory infections in the northern part of the Netherlands. All rhinovirus-positive samples obtained during September 2009–January 2011 were sequenced as part of a validation study. Specimens from 24 patients with acute respiratory illness, including pneumonia, asthma exacerbation, and wheezing,

were positive for HEV68. Among the 24 patients, 23 were hospitalized during their illness, and five required intensive care. Three of the infections were acquired while in the hospital. Half of the 24 patients with HEV68 infection were aged ≥20 years (Table). Chronic underlying illness was present in approximately 80% of patients; no deaths were reported.

The National Institute for Public Health and the Environment also observed an increase in HEV68 infections among patients sampled in 2010 by the Netherlands sentinel general practice network for surveillance of acute respiratory infections among 42 practices. Samples have been collected in this network since 1994 and analyzed by RT-PCR for enteroviruses, allowing for a retrospective characterization of trends. As of the fall of 2010, a substantially greater number of HEV68 infections had occurred throughout the Netherlands that year than in previous years.

United States

Georgia. In September 2009, a hospital in Atlanta started using a new, multipathogen testing system (Luminex xTAG Respiratory Viral Panel [RVP], Luminex Corporation, Austin, Texas) for respiratory viral testing in its laboratory. The system can detect several respiratory viruses, including HRVs and enteroviruses, which are identified by the system only as "entero-rhinovirus." During the next respiratory illness season, September 2009–April 2010, adult patients at the Atlanta hospital facility who were diagnosed with "entero-rhinovirus" appeared to be more ill than those diagnosed with HRV in

The MMWR series of publications is published by the Office of Surveillance, Epidemiology, and Laboratory Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Atlanta, GA 30333.

Suggested citation: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. [Article title]. MMWR 2011;60:[inclusive page numbers].

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Thomas R. Frieden, MD, MPH, Director
Harold W. Jaffe, MD, MA, Associate Director for Science
James W. Stephens, PhD, Director, Office of Science Quality
Stephen B. Thacker, MD, MSc, Deputy Director for Surveillance, Epidemiology, and Laboratory Services
Stephanie Zaza, MD, MPH, Director, Epidemiology and Analysis Program Office

MMWR Editorial and Production Staff

Ronald L. Moolenaar, MD, MPH, Editor, MMWR Series

John S. Moran, MD, MPH, Deputy Editor, MMWR Series Robert A. Gunn, MD, MPH, Associate Editor, MMWR Series Teresa F. Rutledge, Managing Editor, MMWR Series Douglas W. Weatherwax, Lead Technical Writer-Editor Donald G. Meadows, MA, Jude C. Rutledge, Writer-Editors Martha F. Boyd, Lead Visual Information Specialist
Maureen A. Leahy, Julia C. Martinroe,
Stephen R. Spriggs, Terraye M. Starr
Visual Information Specialists
Quang M. Doan, MBA, Phyllis H. King
Information Technology Specialists

MMWR Editorial Board

William L. Roper, MD, MPH, Chapel Hill, NC, Chairman

Virginia A. Caine, MD, Indianapolis, IN
Jonathan E. Fielding, MD, MPH, MBA, Los Angeles, CA
David W. Fleming, MD, Seattle, WA
William E. Halperin, MD, DrPH, MPH, Newark, NJ
King K. Holmes, MD, PhD, Seattle, WA
Deborah Holtzman, PhD, Atlanta, GA
John K. Iglehart, Bethesda, MD
Dennis G. Maki, MD, Madison, WI

Chairman
Patricia Quinlisk, MD, MPH, Des Moines, IA
Patrick L. Remington, MD, MPH, Madison, WI
Barbara K. Rimer, DrPH, Chapel Hill, NC
John V. Rullan, MD, MPH, San Juan, PR
William Schaffner, MD, Nashville, TN
Anne Schuchat, MD, Atlanta, GA
Dixie E. Snider, MD, MPH, Atlanta, GA
John W. Ward, MD, Atlanta, GA

previous seasons. Nucleic acid sequencing of 68 specimens from the 2009–2010 season revealed that 62 (91.2%) contained HRV and six (8.8%) contained HEV68. Among the six patients with HEV68 (Table), three were aged >50 years and two were immunocompromised. Five patients had fever and four had cough. One patient had abnormal findings on chest radiography that were attributed to cryptococcosis. No other cases were associated with coinfections. Three patients were hospitalized for a median of 4 days. None of the patients required admission to an intensive-care unit (ICU), and none died.

Pennsylvania. In mid-September 2009, a pediatric hospital in Philadelphia noted more than twice the proportion of respiratory specimens testing positive for HRV by RT-PCR compared with those seen during previous fall HRV seasons. An investigation identified 390 children treated at the hospital during August–October 2009 from whom at least one respiratory specimen was positive for HRV. Respiratory specimens from 66 of these children were sent to CDC for further molecular characterization. HEV68 was identified in 28 (42%) of the specimens. Among the 28 patients with HEV68 infection, 15 (54%) were aged 0–4 years (Table), and 15 were admitted to the ICU. The median duration of hospitalization was 5 days, and none of the patients died.

Arizona. During August–September 2010, hospital officials at an isolated community hospital in rural Arizona noted an increase in pediatric admissions for lower respiratory tract illness. During this time, 43% of pediatric admissions were for respiratory illness, compared with a mean of 17% during the same period in the 3 previous years, a statistically significant difference. Similar illness, characterized by cough and tachypnea or hypoxemia, occurred in 18 patients. Abnormal lung examination result and wheezing, particularly new-onset wheezing, were noted. At least half of children with available chest radiographs had infiltrates. Hospitalization lasted a median of 1.5 days, and no deaths were reported. Despite viral testing and blood cultures performed at the Arizona Department of Health Services on patients with specimens available, no pathogen was detected. Nasopharyngeal specimens of seven patients were sent to CDC for further testing, and HEV68 was identified in five of the patients, one of whom also was positive by RT-PCR testing for Streptococcus pneumonia.

Reported by

Tadatsugu Imamura, Akira Suzuki, MD, PhD, Dept of Virology, Tohoku Univ Graduate School of Medicine, Japan. Adam Meijer, PhD, National Institute for Public Health and the Environment; Hubert G.M. Niesters, PhD, Janette C. Rahamat-Langendoen, MD, Univ Medical Center Groningen, Netherlands. Jose Lojo, MPH, Philadelphia Dept of Health; Richard L. Hodinka, PhD, Susan Coffin, MD, Children's Hospital of Philadelphia;

What is already known on this topic?

Human enterovirus 68 (HEV68) is a unique enterovirus that shares epidemiologic and biologic features with human rhinoviruses.

What is added by this report?

Although isolated cases of HEV68 have been reported since the virus was described in 1962, clusters of cases have been recognized only recently. The clusters described in this report occurred late in the typical enterovirus season and included severe cases, three of which were fatal.

What are the implications for public health practice?

Clinicians should be aware of HEV68 as one of many possible causes of viral respiratory disease. Some diagnostic tests might not detect HEV68 or might misidentify it as a human rhinovirus.

Stephen M. Ostroff, MD, Pennsylvania Dept of Health. Colleen S. Kraft, MD, Emory Univ Hospital, Atlanta, Georgia. John T. Redd, MD, Indian Health Svc. Dean D. Erdman, DrPH, Xiaoyan Lu, Mark S. Oberste, PhD, Lauren J. Stockman, MPH, Gregory L. Armstrong, MD, Div of Viral Diseases, National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases; Lara M. Jacobson, MD, Catherine Y. Yen, MD, EIS officers, CDC. Corresponding contributor: Lauren J. Stockman, lstockman@cdc.gov, 404-639-2553.

Editorial Note

Enteroviruses and HRV are common, closely related human pathogens in the *Picornaviridae* family. Most enterovirus infections are asymptomatic. When an enterovirus does cause disease, clinical manifestations vary widely and can include mild upper respiratory illness, febrile rash illness, and neurologic illness, such as aseptic meningitis and encephalitis. In contrast, HEV68 has been associated almost exclusively with respiratory disease (1,6). Since the early 1960s, only sporadic cases of infection with HEV68 have been reported (6,7). Identification of a large number of patients with HEV68 respiratory disease detected during a single season, such as described in this report, is a recent phenomenon.

Whether this increase in recognized cases is attributable to improved diagnostics or whether the clusters themselves represent an emergence of the pathogen is unknown. The technology for isolation of enteroviruses is not new. Viral culture has been available since the 1950s, although antisera for identifying an isolate as HEV68 were not widely available initially. The National Enterovirus Surveillance System, which has collected information on enterovirus isolates in the United States since 1961, recorded 26 isolates during 1987–2005; the highest number in a single year was 11 in 2003 (7).

During the past decade, improvements in nucleic acid amplification methods have increased the sensitivity of

enterovirus detection and typing. In the clusters reported during 2008–2010, HEV68 was detected by real-time RT-PCR. Some sites used commercial, multipathogen detection systems that can detect enteroviruses. Two such systems, Luminex xTAG RVP and Idaho Technologies (Salt Lake City, Utah) FilmArray Respiratory Panel, are approved by the Food and Drug Administration for use in clinical settings in the United States. Both systems use broadly reactive primers that amplify RNA from either HRVs or enteroviruses (results are reported as "entero-rhinovirus" or "human rhinovirus/enterovirus").

Classic enteroviruses have prominent summer-fall seasonality in temperate climates (7,8), and outbreaks of enteroviruses tend to occur in several-year cycles. In the United States, echovirus 9 typically peaks every 3 to 5 years; echovirus 30 occurs irregularly and can remain active for several years (7). In France, HEV68 was associated with an autumnal peak of respiratory tract infections in 2008 (6). The seasonality of the HEV68 clusters described in this report typically fall within or later than the typical enterovirus season in the areas from which cases were reported (Figure) (7).

These recent clusters confirm that HEV68 is associated with outbreaks of respiratory illness severe enough to require hospitalization, and in some cases, might contribute to patient death. New-onset wheezing or asthma exacerbation were notable symptoms. However, in each cluster, respiratory specimens typically were collected from persons who had sought medical care or were hospitalized, which would have biased these reports toward more severe disease.

The spectrum of illness caused by HEV68 remains unclear. HEV68, like other enteroviruses, has been associated with central nervous system disease (9). Further investigation could help clarify the epidemiology and spectrum of disease caused by HEV68. Some diagnostic tests might not detect HEV68 or might misidentify it as an HRV. The gold standard test for HEV68 detection is partial sequencing of the structural protein genes, VP4-VP2 or VP1. Cases in this report were confirmed with this method. However, the sensitivity of multipathogen detection systems for HEV68 detection is unknown. Laboratories using the CDC rhinovirus real-time RT-PCR assay (10) as originally described and as recently modified (forward primer 5'-CPA_{LNA}GCCT_{LNA}GCGTGGY-3') should be aware that it might misidentify HEV68 as an HRV and lacks the sensitivity to detect all HEV68 cases.

Clinicians should be aware of HEV68 as one of many causes of viral respiratory disease. Clusters of unexplained respiratory illness should be reported to the appropriate public health agency. Local or state health departments may contact the CDC for assistance with laboratory diagnostics or consultation through the Unexplained Respiratory Disease Outbreak network (http://emergency.cdc.gov/urdo).

References

- 1. Oberste MS, Maher K, Schnurr D, et al. Enterovirus 68 is associated with respiratory illness and shares biological features with both the enteroviruses and the rhinoviruses. J Gen Virol 2004;85:2577-84.
- 2. Schieble JH, Fox VL, Lennette EH. A probable new human picornavirus associated with respiratory disease. Am J Epidemiology 1967; 85:297-310.
- 3. Imamura T, Fuji N, Suzuki A, et al. Enterovirus 68 among children with severe acute respiratory infection, Philippines. Emerg Infect Dis 2011;7:1430-5.
- 4. Kaida A, Kubo H, Sekiguchi J, et al. Detection of enterovirus 68 from infants with respiratory infection and febrile convulsion [Japanese]. Infect Agents Surveil Rep 2010;31:300.
- 5. Ryu H, Yukie S, Yoshinori K, et al. Detection of enterovirus 68 from the throat swab of a patient who died of cardiopulmonary arrest of unknown origin [Japanese]. Infect Agents Surveil Rep 2010;31:361.
- 6. Petitjean-Lecherbonnier J, Dina J, Nguyen E, et al. Molecular diagnosis of respiratory enterovirus infections: use of PCR and molecular identification for a best approach of the main circulating strains during 2008. Pathol Biol (Paris) 2011;59:113-21.
- 7. CDC. Enterovirus surveillance—United States, 1970-2005. MMWR 2006;55(No. SS-8).
- 8. Wang Y, Cheng H, Chen H, et al. Circulating viruses associated with severe complicated enterovirus infection in Taiwan. Pediatr Infect Dis J 2010;29:334-9.
- 9. Kreuter JD, Barnes A, McCarthy JE, et al. A fatal central nervous system enterovirus 68 infection. Arch Pathol Lab Med 2011;135:793-6.
- 10. Lu X, Holloway B, Dare RK, et al. Real-time reverse transcription-PCR assay for comprehensive detection of human rhinoviruses. J Clin Microbiol 2008;46:533-9.

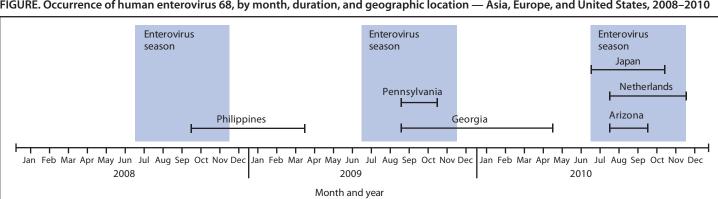


FIGURE. Occurrence of human enterovirus 68, by month, duration, and geographic location — Asia, Europe, and United States, 2008–2010

Current Cigarette Smoking Prevalence Among Working Adults — United States, 2004–2010

Cigarette smoking is among the most important modifiable risk factors for adverse health outcomes and a major cause of morbidity and mortality (1). Current cigarette smoking prevalence among all adults aged ≥18 years has decreased 42.4% since 1965, but declines in current smoking prevalence have slowed during the past 5 years (declining from 20.9% in 2005 to 19.3% in 2010) and did not meet the Healthy People 2010 (HP2010) objective to reduce cigarette smoking among adults to ≤12% (1-3). Targeted workplace tobacco control interventions have been effective in reducing smoking prevalence and exposure to secondhand smoke (4,5); therefore, CDC analyzed National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) data for 2004-2010 to describe current cigarette smoking prevalence among currently working U.S. adults by industry and occupation. This report describes the results of that analysis, which found that, overall, age-adjusted cigarette smoking prevalence among working adults was 19.6% and was highest among those with less than a high school education (28.4%), those with no health insurance (28.6%), those living below the federal poverty level (27.7%), and those aged 18–24 years (23.8%). Substantial differences in smoking prevalence were observed across industry and occupation groups. By industry, age-adjusted cigarette smoking prevalence among working adults ranged from 9.7% in education services to 30.0% in mining; by occupation group, prevalence ranged from 8.7% in education, training, and library to 31.4% in construction and extraction. Although some progress has been made in reducing smoking prevalence among working adults, additional effective employer interventions need to be implemented, including health insurance coverage for cessation treatments, easily accessible help for those who want to quit, and smoke-free workplace policies.

NHIS data are collected annually from a nationally representative sample of the noninstitutionalized U.S. population aged ≥18 years through a personal interview. One adult per family is selected randomly and asked to participate in the survey. The survey response rates ranged from 60.8% in 2010 to 72.5% in 2004. For this analysis, current cigarette smokers were defined as adults (aged ≥18 years) who reported having smoked ≥100 cigarettes during their lifetime and who currently smoke every day or some days. Survey participants were considered currently working if, when asked about their employment status during the week before their interview, they responded, "working at a job or business," "with a job or

business but not at work," or "working, but not for pay, at a family-owned job or business."* Information on participants' current industry and occupation was coded by trained coders and grouped into 21 industry groups and 23 occupation groups.†

To improve the precision and reliability of the estimates, CDC combined 7 years of NHIS data collected during 2004–2010. Sample weights were used to account for the complex sample design. Estimates were age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population consistent with HP2010 methodology.

During 2004–2010, of the estimated 223 million adults aged ≥18 years, 141 million (63.3%) were employed during the week before the interview. Current cigarette smoking prevalence among currently working adults decreased with increasing age (p<0.05), with 23.8% among those aged 18–24 years and 10.2% among those aged ≥65 years. Age-adjusted prevalence was 19.6% for all currently working adults and was highest among males (21.5%), non-Hispanic whites (21.5%), those whose level of education was less than a high school diploma (28.4%), those living below the federal poverty level (27.7%), and those with no health insurance coverage (28.6%) (Table 1).

Age-adjusted prevalence of current smoking in 18 of 21 industry groups and 17 of 23 occupation groups was higher than the HP2010 target of ≤12% for smoking prevalence among all adults. Age-adjusted prevalence of current cigarette smoking was >29% among workers in mining (30.0%), accommodation and food services (30.0%), and construction (29.7%) industry groups and among workers in construction and extraction (31.4%) and food preparation and serving-related (30.0%) occupation groups. The age-adjusted prevalence of current smoking was lowest among workers in the education services industry (9.7%) and among workers in the education, training, and library occupation (8.7%) (Table 2).

^{*}Additional information about the NHIS questionnaire is available at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis/quest_data_related_1997_forward.htm.

[†]Additional information about industry and occupation groups and codes are available at ftp://ftp.cdc.gov/pub/health_statistics/nchs/dataset_documentation/nhis/2009/samadult_layout.pdf and ftp://ftp.cdc.gov/pub/health_statistics/nchs/dataset_documentation/nhis/2008/naics_sectors_and_subsectors08.pdf.

[§] Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. In NHIS, "poor" persons are defined as having incomes below the poverty threshold, "near poor" are defined as having incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold, and "not poor" are defined as having incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Additional information available at ftp://ftp.cdc.gov/pub/health statistics/nchs/dataset documentation/nhis/2008/srvydesc.pdf.

TABLE 1. Current cigarette smoking* prevalence among currently working[†] adults aged ≥18 years, by selected characteristics — National Health Interview Survey, 2004–2010

| | Currentl | y working adults | Cigarette sı | moking prevalence [§] |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|
| Characteristic | Unweighted no. | Estimated no. (in millions) | % | (95% CI) |
| Age group (yrs) | | | | |
| 18–24 | 12,045 | 18.1 | 23.8 | (22.8-24.9) |
| 25–34 | 26,015 | 31.1 | 23.5 | (22.8-24.2) |
| 35–44 | 27,757 | 33.4 | 21.0 | (20.3-21.6) |
| 45-64 | 42,367 | 53.0 | 19.8 | (19.2–20.3) |
| ≥65 | 5,082 | 5.3 | 10.2 | (9.2-11.1) |
| Sex | | | | |
| Male | 56,070 | 75.5 | 21.5 | (21.0-22.0) |
| Female | 57,196 | 65.4 | 17.4 | (17.0-17.8) |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 69,035 | 98.3 | 21.5 | (21.1-22.0) |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 16,645 | 15.8 | 17.9 | (17.0–18.8) |
| Hispanic | 21,017 | 19.3 | 14.2 | (13.4–15.0) |
| Other | 6,569 | 7.5 | 14.2 | (13.0–15.4) |
| Education | | | | |
| Less than high school diploma | 13,868 | 15.1 | 28.4 | (27.3–29.5) |
| High school/GED | 29,164 | 37.3 | 27.1 | (26.4–27.8) |
| Some college | 34,807 | 43.5 | 21.0 | (20.3–21.6) |
| Bachelor, masters, or higher degree | 34,586 | 44.1 | 9.1 | (8.7-9.6) |
| Unknown | 841 | 1.0 | 20.4 | (16.1-24.8) |
| Poverty status¶ | | | | |
| Poor | 8,628 | 8.1 | 27.7 | (26.2-29.1) |
| Near poor | 15,411 | 16.5 | 26.3 | (25.3–27.3) |
| Not poor | 73,404 | 97.4 | 18.1 | (17.7–18.5) |
| Unknown | 15,823 | 19.0 | 19.1 | (18.3–19.9) |
| Health insurance status | | | | |
| Insured | 91,240 | 115.7 | 17.5 | (17.2–17.9) |
| Uninsured | 21,673 | 24.7 | 28.6 | (27.4–29.9) |
| Unknown | 353 | 0.5 | 17.6 | (12.2–22.9) |
| U.S. census region** | | | | |
| Northeast | 18,719 | 25.1 | 18.7 | (17.7–19.6) |
| Midwest | 26,151 | 34.8 | 21.7 | (21.0–22.4) |
| South | 41,422 | 50.3 | 20.8 | (20.2–21.4) |
| West | 26,974 | 30.7 | 15.9 | (15.2–16.6) |
| Total | 113,266 | | 19.6 | (19.2–20.0) |

Abbreviations: CI = confidence interval; GED = General Educational Development certificate or diploma.

Reported by

Girija Syamlal, MPH, Jacek M. Mazurek, MD, Div of Respiratory Disease Studies, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health; Ann M. Malarcher, PhD, Office on Smoking and Health, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, CDC. Corresponding contributor: Girija Syamlal, gsyamlal@cdc.gov, 304-285-5827.

Editorial Note

Current smoking prevalence (unadjusted) among currently working adults aged ≥18 years declined from 27.8% during 1987–1994 to 24.5% during 1997–2004 (6). This report indicates that although slight declines in smoking prevalence have occurred since 1997–2004 among currently working adults, the prevalence of smoking remains higher (21.0%)

^{*} Reported having smoked ≥100 cigarettes during their lifetime and currently smoking every day or some days. Current smoking prevalence in all adults (working and nonworking) was 19.3%.

[†] Estimated average annual number of adults who were employed during the week before interview.

[§] Estimates were age-adjusted using the 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and five age groups: 18–24, 25–34, 35–44, 45–64, and ≥65 years. Estimates by education status were adjusted using four age groups: 18–24, 25–44, 45–64, and ≥65 years.

Poverty status is based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have family incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have family incomes that is 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Additional information available at ftp://ftp.cdc.gov/pub/health_statistics/nchs/dataset_documentation/nhis/2008/srvydesc.pdf.

^{**} Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

TABLE 2. Current cigarette smoking* prevalence among currently working † adults aged \geq 18 years, by industry and occupation group — National Health Interview Survey, 2004–2010

| | Currently wo | rking adults | | ted [§] current king prevalence |
|---|----------------|--------------------------------|------|---|
| Industry/Occupation group | Unweighted no. | Estimated no. (in millions) | % | (95% CI) |
| Industry group | | | | |
| Mining | 455 | 0.6 | 30.0 | (24.6 - 35.4) |
| Accommodation and food services | 6,906 | 8.4 | 30.0 | (28.3–31.6) |
| Construction | 7,883 | 10.5 | 29.7 | (28.3–31.1) |
| Administrative and support and waste management and | 4,905 | 5.8 | 24.5 | (22.9–26.1) |
| remediation services | | | | |
| Transportation and warehousing | 4,636 | 5.8 | 24.3 | (22.5-26.1) |
| Real estate and rental and leasing | 2,369 | 2.9 | 23.4 | (21.0-25.7) |
| Manufacturing | 11,538 | 14.9 | 23.2 | (21.8-24.5) |
| Retail trade | 11,192 | 14.6 | 23.1 | (22.0-24.2) |
| Wholesale trade | 3,026 | 3.9 | 22.0 | (19.8–24.2) |
| Arts, entertainment, and recreation | 2,168 | 2.7 | 19.8 | (17.8–21.8) |
| Utilities | 915 | 1.2 | 19.4 | (15.7–23.0) |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting | 1,623 | 2.0 | 18.5 | (16.1–20.9) |
| Other services (except public administration) | 5,720 | 6.9 | 18.2 | (17.0–19.5) |
| Information | 2,684 | 3.4 | 16.5 | (14.8–18.2) |
| Health care and social assistance | 14,940 | 17.3 | 15.9 | (15.1–16.7) |
| Public administration | 5,701 | 6.9 | 14.9 | (13.4–16.4) |
| Professional, scientific, and technical services | 6,878 | 8.9 | 14.0 | (12.8–15.2) |
| Finance and insurance | 5,154 | 6.4 | 13.9 | (12.6–15.1) |
| Management of companies and enterprises | 70 | 0.1 | 10.9 | (3.3–18.4) |
| Education services | 10,591 | 13.2 | 9.7 | (9.0–10.4) |
| Armed forces | 92 | 0.1 | ¶ | |
| Unknown** | 3,820 | 4.3 | 13.2 | (11.5–14.9) |
| | 3,020 | 1.5 | 13.2 | (11.5 11.5) |
| Occupation group Construction and extraction | 6 370 | 8.4 | 31.4 | (20.7.22.1) |
| | 6,370 | | | (29.7–33.1) |
| Food preparation and serving related | 5,728 | 7.0 | 30.0 | (28.4–31.7) |
| Transportation and material moving | 6,339 | 8.1 | 28.7 | (27.2–30.2) |
| Installation, maintenance, and repair | 3,652 | 5.0 | 27.2 | (25.3–29.2) |
| Production | 7,317 | 9.0 | 26.1 | (24.6–27.7) |
| Health-care support | 2,868 | 3.1 | 23.7 | (21.6–25.9) |
| Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance | 4,912 | 5.5 | 22.9 | (21.2–24.5) |
| Sales and related | 11,308 | 14.6 | 20.7 | (19.7–21.7) |
| Farming, fishing, and forestry | 858 | 1.0 | 20.1 | (16.4–23.7) |
| Personal care and service | 3,781 | 4.3 | 19.7 | (18.3–21.2) |
| Office and administrative support | 15,286 | 18.5 | 19.0 | (18.2–19.8) |
| Protective service | 2,241 | 2.8 | 16.4 | (14.4–18.4) |
| Management | 9,873 | 13.2 | 16.3 | (15.2–17.4) |
| Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media | 2,156 | 2.7 | 14.9 | (12.9–17.0) |
| Business and financial operations | 4,818 | 5.9 | 14.1 | (12.7–15.5) |
| Architecture and engineering | 1,974 | 2.7 | 13.6 | (11.5–15.6) |
| Computer and mathematical | 2,847 | 3.6 | 12.8 | (10.1–15.6) |
| Health-care practitioners and technical | 5,720 | 7.0 | 11.8 | (10.7–12.9) |
| Community and social services | 1,972 | 2.3 | 10.9 | (9.0–12.7) |
| Legal | 1,231 | 1.6 | 9.4 | (7.4–11.5) |
| Life, physical, and social science | 1,117 | 1.4 | 9.2 | (7.1–11.2) |
| Education, training, and library | 6,965 | 8.9 | 8.7 | (7.9–9.5) |
| Military | 97 | 0.1 | ¶ | 1 |
| Unknown** | 3,836 | 4.4 | 13.0 | (11.3-14.7) |

Abbreviations: CI = confidence interval; GED = General Educational Development certificate or diploma.

[crude rate] and 19.6% [age-adjusted rate]) than the HP2010 target of ≤12% for all U.S. adults. In the majority of the occupation and industry groups examined in this report, the

age-adjusted prevalence of current smoking among currently working adults also exceeded the HP2010 target of \leq 12%. Workers in construction and extraction trades and food service

^{*} Reported having smoked ≥100 cigarettes during their lifetime and currently smoking every day or some days.

[†] Estimated average annual number of adults who were employed during the week before interview.

[§] Adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 18–24, 25–34, 35–44, 45–64, and ≥65 years.

[¶] Estimates suppressed because relative standard error for estimate was >30%.

 $[\]fint {\begin{tabular}{ll} **} Don't know, refused, and not ascertained responses. \end{tabular}$

What is already known on this topic?

Smoking prevalence varies by occupation among U.S. working adults. Targeted workplace tobacco control interventions have been effective in reducing smoking prevalence and exposure to secondhand smoke.

What is added by this report?

This report provides information on age-adjusted cigarette smoking prevalence among currently working adults aged ≥18 years for 2004–2010. Age-adjusted current smoking prevalence varied by industry and occupation group. The highest prevalence of smoking was observed among workers in mining, accommodation and food services, and construction industries, and among workers in construction and extraction occupation groups. The age-adjusted prevalences among specific occupations and industries were nearly two and a half times higher than the target of the *Healthy People 2010* objective to reduce cigarette smoking among adults to ≤12%.

What are the implications for public health practice?

Employers, businesses, trade associations, and worker representatives need to work in partnership with their state and local health departments in implementing evidence-based policies and programs to reduce the prevalence of smoking among the working population.

occupations continue to have the highest smoking prevalence (6). Higher levels of smoking were observed among workers aged 18–24 years, male workers, those with high school or less education, those with no health insurance coverage, and those living below the federal poverty level. Similar findings of higher cigarette smoking prevalences in these specific groups have been reported among the overall U.S. adult population (2).

During 2000-2004, cigarette smoking and exposure to tobacco smoke resulted in approximately 443,000 premature deaths, \$97 billion in productivity losses, and \$96 billion in health-care costs annually (7). Smoking increases the adverse health risks of occupational exposure; for example, a 50-fold increase in lung cancer incidence was reported among smokers who were exposed to asbestos (6). Smoking in the workplace not only affects the individual's health but also exposes coworkers to secondhand smoke. Homes and workplaces are the predominant locations for exposure to secondhand smoke (7). Exposure to secondhand smoke causes lung cancer, heart disease, and respiratory illnesses (7,8). Although workplace policies or exposures to secondhand smoke were not assessed in this study, national surveys have shown that the proportion of smoke-free worksites was lower in agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, and construction and higher in professional and related services (7).

Several intervention and prevention measures have been shown to be effective in reducing smoking prevalence and exposure to secondhand smoke (1,4,8). Such measures

include smoke-free workplace policies; individual, group, and telephone-based smoking cessation counseling; cessation medications; tailored print or web-based cessation materials; and comprehensive insurance coverage for effective cessation treatments (1,4,8,9). These proven effective interventions should be strengthened, specifically in workplaces with higher smoking prevalences. To reduce smoking among their workers, employers should ensure that effective tobacco dependence treatments (counseling and medication) are a part of the basic benefits package for all health insurance plans that cover their employees (9). The benefits should include all seven of the cessation medications approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) as well as group, individual, and telephone counseling, with no copayments or other utilization restrictions (9). The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010 requires new private health insurance plans to offer their members evidence-based smoking cessation services without cost-sharing and should result in increased cessation among working adults. Employers should educate all employees about the availability of these treatments and encourage their use. In addition, employers, businesses, trade associations, and worker representatives should work together with their state and local health departments in implementing policies and programs to reduce smoking prevalence among the working population.

Providing coverage for tobacco dependence treatment will increase access to services, which will improve the health of employees and result in lower rates of absenteeism and lower utilization of health care resources (9). Workplace interventions also can be tailored to the interests, challenges, and needs of particular industry or occupation groups, and these can be combined with incentives to reduce tobacco use among workers (e.g., by offering rewards to individual workers and to teams as a motivation to participate in a cessation program) (1,4,8). Results from this report help identify industry and occupation groups with high smoking prevalence that are in need of targeted smoking cessation programs, especially among those industry and occupation groups with a relatively large population of workers that otherwise might not be reached (e.g., younger men, who generally are less likely to visit a physician or participate in health promotion activities available at primary-care centers) (4).

The findings in this report are subject to at least three limitations. First, the collected employment information applied only to the week before the interview. Some workers might have changed jobs and thus might have been in a different occupation or industry before the time of the survey. However, CDC conducted additional analyses examining longest held

[¶] Additional information available at http://www.dol.gov/ebsa/healthreform.

job and found similar results (i.e., higher smoking prevalences in mining and construction industries and in construction and extraction occupations). Second, the data in this report represent major industry/occupation groups, which limits identification of specific industries and occupations associated with cigarette smoking. Finally, the extent of underreporting or overreporting of cigarette smoking could not be determined because smoking information was self-reported and was not validated by biochemical tests. However, comparison of self-reported smoking status with results of measured serum cotinine levels suggests generally high levels of validity and results in similar population estimates (10).

To maximize the health of employees, employers need to integrate comprehensive and effective smoking cessation programs with other worksite programs including health promotion programs in their workplace (8). Smoke-free workplace policies also increase cessation among employees who smoke (8). Comprehensive smoking cessation program benefits should be offered and promoted to increase awareness and program utilization by employees and other enrollees, and the benefits of use of such programs should be monitored and evaluated. CDC's A Practical Guide to Working with Health-Care Systems on Tobacco-Use Treatment** provides key information and practical advice to help public health professionals and employers improve their understanding of health-care systems, improve availability and use of evidence-based tobacco dependence treatments by employees, and increase smoking cessation. In January 2011, the Federal Employees Health Benefits (FEHB) Program began offering expanded tobacco cessation interventions to nearly 8 million federal employees, retirees, dependents, and spouses. †† The program includes all seven FDA-approved cessation medications as well as individual, group, and telephone counseling, with no copayments, coinsurance, or deductibles. It will cover at least two quit attempts per year, with a minimum of four counseling sessions of at least 30 minutes for each attempt. The FEHB coverage requirements can be used as a model for other public and private insurance plans for implementation of comprehensive cessation coverage.

Acknowledgments

Robert M. Castellan, Div of Respiratory Disease Studies, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health; Martha Engstrom, Lauren K. Shaw, Office on Smoking and Health, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, CDC.

References

- 1. CDC. How tobacco smoke causes disease: the biology and behavioral basis smoking-attributable disease: a report of the Surgeon General. Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC; 2010:647–54. Available at http://www.surgeongeneral.gov/library/tobaccosmoke/report/full_report.pdf. Accessed August 16, 2011.
- 2. CDC. Vital Signs: current cigarette smoking among adults aged ≥18 years—United States, 2009. MMWR 2010;60:1207–12.
- US Department of Health and Human Services. Objective 27-1a: reduce smoking rates among adults. Healthy People 2010. Washington DC: US Department of Health and Human Services; 2000. Available at ftp:// ftp.cdc.gov/pub/health_statistics/nchs/datasets/data2010/focusarea27/ o2701a.pdf. Accessed August 16, 2011.
- Cahill K, Moher M, Lancaster T. Workplace interventions for smoking cessation. Cochrane Database Syst Rev 2008;(4):CD003440.
- 5. Task Force on Community Preventive Services. The guide to community preventive services: what works to promote health: part 1: changing risk behaviors and addressing environmental challenges. Tobacco [Chapter 1]. New York, NY: Oxford University Press; 2005. Available at http://www.thecommunityguide.org/tobacco/tobacco.pdf. Accessed August 16, 2011.
- Lee DJ, Fleming LE, Arheart KL, et al. Smoking rate trends in U.S. occupational groups: the 1987 to 2004 National Health Interview Survey. J Occup Environ Med 2007;49:75–81.
- CDC. Smoking-attributable mortality, years of potential life lost, and productivity losses—United States, 2000–2004. MMWR 2008; 57:1226–8.
- 8. CDC. The health consequences of involuntary exposure to tobacco smoke: a report of the Surgeon General. Atlanta, Georgia: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC; 2006:141–58. Available at http://www.surgeongeneral.gov/library/secondhandsmoke/index.html. Accessed August 16, 2011.
- Fiore MC, Jaen CR, Baker TB, et al. Treating tobacco use and dependence: 2008 update. Clinical practice guideline. Rockville, MD: US Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service; 2008. Available at http://www.surgeongeneral.gov/tobacco/treating_ tobacco_use08.pdf. Accessed November 1, 2010.
- Caraballo RS, Giovino GA, Pechacek TF, Mowery PD. Factors associated with discrepancies between self-reports on cigarette smoking and measured serum cotinine levels among person aged 17 years or older: third National Health and Nutrition Survey, 1988–1994. Am J Epidemiol 2001;153:807–14.

^{**} Available at http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/quit_smoking/cessation/practical_guide/index.htm.

^{††} Additional information available at http://www.opm.gov/carrier/carrier_letters/2010/2010-06.pdf.

Severe Illness from 2009 Pandemic Influenza A (H1N1) — Utah, 2009–10 Influenza Season

Influenza-associated hospitalizations have been a reportable condition in Utah since 2005, and surveillance for influenza hospitalizations has been a valuable tool for identifying and tracking the population impact of serious influenza illness. During the 2009 influenza A (H1N1) pandemic, Utah public health officials used comparisons with hospitalization data from three previous influenza seasons to rapidly assess the impact of 2009 H1N1 and enable public health authorities to target persons at greatest risk for severe illness. This report summarizes the results of that assessment, which determined that 1,327 2009 H1N1 hospitalizations were reported, compared with an average of 435 seasonal influenza hospitalizations during three previous influenza seasons, and 25.5% of 2009 H1N1 hospitalizations resulted in severe illness (intensive-care unit [ICU] admission or death), compared with 14.0% of seasonal influenza hospitalizations. In addition, 2009 H1N1 disproportionately affected racial/ethnic minorities, pregnant women, and residents of Salt Lake County (the state's most densely populated county). During the 4-month "spring wave" of the H1N1 pandemic, a greater percentage of hospitalizations (30.9%) resulted in severe illness than during the 9-month "fall wave" (23.0%). Surveillance for influenza hospitalizations can provide essential data to public health authorities that will help them identify those populations at greatest risk for severe illness.

All confirmed and probable influenza-associated hospitalizations* reported by infection-prevention programs and laboratories in the state from April 27, 2009, to May 21, 2010, were analyzed by the Utah Department of Health. Because subtyping data from the Unified State Laboratory: Public Health indicated that 99% of all circulating influenza viruses were 2009 H1N1, all influenza hospitalizations during this period were considered to have resulted from pandemic influenza. Pandemic hospitalizations were compared with confirmed and probable seasonal influenza-associated hospitalizations reported during three previous influenza seasons (2005-06, 2006-07, and 2007-08). Data from the 2008-09 influenza season were not used because of overlap with the 2009 H1N1 spring wave. Additionally, cases occurring during the 4-month 2009 H1N1 spring wave (April 27, 2009-August 29, 2009) were compared with cases during the 9-month "fall wave"

(August 30, 2009–May 21, 2010). Data collected by medical chart reviews and investigations by local health department personnel included demographic information, illness onset dates, laboratory results, comorbid conditions, and number of severe illnesses (defined as ICU admission or death) among persons hospitalized. In this analysis, racial/ethnic minorities were defined as all persons who were not non-Hispanic whites.

Rates were calculated using the total state population as a denominator. Chi-square tests were used to assess the significance of differences between 2009 H1N1 and seasonal hospitalizations by illness severity, race/ethnicity, county of residence, age group, and comorbid conditions and to assess the differences between spring and fall waves of 2009 H1N1 hospitalizations by illness severity, race/ethnicity, county of residence, and age group.

During the 2009 H1N1 pandemic, 1,327 influenza hospitalizations were reported; 423 (15.6 cases per 100,000 persons) were reported during the 4-month spring wave, and 904 (32.8 cases per 100,000) during the 9-month fall wave (Table 1). By comparison, an average of 435 influenza hospitalizations (range: 281-511) (15.8 cases per 100,000) were reported during three previous influenza seasons (Figure). During the 2009 H1N1 pandemic period (April 27, 2009 to May 21, 2010), hospitalization rates, by age group, were as follows: 105.4 cases per 100,000 among persons aged 0-4 years, 40.5 among those aged 5-24 years, 38.0 among those aged 25-49 years, 55.3 among those aged 50-64 years, and 45.3 among those aged ≥65 years. By comparison, average hospitalization rates for the three previous seasons for these age groups were, 57.2, 5.7, 5.6, 12.1, and 55.5 cases per 100,000 population, respectively.

Pandemic H1N1 influenza resulted in more severe illness than seasonal influenza, with 25.5% of pandemic hospitalizations resulting in death or ICU admission, compared with 14.0% of seasonal hospitalizations during the 2007–08 influenza season (p<0.01) (Table 2). Severity increased with age. The percentage of 2009 H1N1 hospitalizations resulting in severe illness ranged from 12.2% among children aged 0–4 years to 42.2% among adults aged ≥65 years. The percentage of 2009 H1N1 hospitalizations resulting in death was zero among persons aged 0–4 years, 2.4% among those aged 5–24 years, 5.2% among those aged 25–49 years, 5.7% among those aged 50–64 years, and 8.1% among those aged ≥65 years. Additionally, hospitalized adults aged ≥65 years were more likely to experience severe disease from 2009 H1N1 (42.2%)

^{*}A confirmed influenza-associated hospitalization was defined as hospitalization for ≥24 hours with a positive result for influenza infection by viral culture, viral nucleic acid test, or direct fluorescent antibody microscopy. A probable influenza-associated hospitalization was defined as hospitalization for ≥24 hours with a positive result for influenza infection from a rapid influenza test.

TABLE 1. Number and percentage of seasonal influenza hospitalizations and 2009 pandemic influenza A (H1N1) hospitalizations, by selected patient characteristics and 2009 H1N1 wave — Utah, 2005–2008 and 2009–2010

| | Seasonal influenza hospitalizations | | | 2009 H1N1 hospitalizations | | sprin | 9 H1N1 g wave [†] alizations | fall | 9 H1N1 wave [§] alizations | |
|--|--|---------|-------|-------------------------------|---------|-------|---|------|---|---------|
| Characteristic | No.* | (%) | No. | (%) | p value | No. | (%) | No. | (%) | p value |
| Age group (yrs) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–4 | 151 | (34.7) | 280 | (21.0) | < 0.01 | 94 | (22.2) | 186 | (20.5) | 0.49 |
| 5–24 | 52 | (12.0) | 364 | (27.4) | < 0.01 | 118 | (27.9) | 246 | (27.2) | 0.79 |
| 25-49 | 52 | (12.0) | 362 | (27.3) | < 0.01 | 120 | (28.4) | 242 | (26.8) | 0.54 |
| 50-64 | 46 | (10.6) | 210 | (15.8) | < 0.01 | 58 | (13.7) | 152 | (16.8) | 0.15 |
| ≥65 | 134 | (30.8) | 111 | (8.4) | < 0.01 | 33 | (7.8) | 78 | (8.6) | 0.61 |
| County of residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salt Lake County | 154 | (35.4) | 580 | (43.7) | < 0.01 | 272 | (64.3) | 308 | (34.1) | < 0.01 |
| Other Utah counties | 281 | (64.6) | 747 | (56.3) | | 151 | (35.7) | 596 | (65.9) | |
| Race/Ethnicity Salt Lake County | | | | | | | | | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 98 | (71.0) | 346 | (63.5) | 0.01 | 130 | (53.5) | 216 | (71.5) | < 0.01 |
| Minorities [¶] | 40 | (29.0) | 199 | (36.5) | | 113 | (46.5) | 86 | (28.5) | |
| Total | 138 | (100.0) | 545 | (100.0) | | 243 | (100.0) | 302 | (100.0) | |
| Other Utah counties | | | | | | | | | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 241 | (81.1) | 475 | (76.7) | < 0.01 | 80 | (72.1) | 395 | (77.8) | 0.20 |
| Minorities | 56 | (18.9) | 144 | (23.3) | | 31 | (27.9) | 113 | (22.2) | |
| Total | 297 | (100.0) | 619 | (100.0) | | 111 | (100.0) | 508 | (100.0) | |
| All Utah counties | | | | | | | | | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 339 | (78.0) | 821 | (70.5) | < 0.01 | 210 | (59.3) | 611 | (75.4) | < 0.01 |
| Minorities | 96 | (22.0) | 343 | (29.5) | | 144 | (40.7) | 199 | (24.6) | |
| Total | 435 | (100.0) | 1,327 | (100.0) | | 423 | (100.0) | 904 | (100.0) | |
| High-risk categories** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aged <5 or ≥65 yrs | 276 | (63.4) | 391 | (29.5) | < 0.01 | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ |
| Pregnant | 12 | (2.5) | 81 | (6.3) | < 0.01 | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ |
| Respiratory disorder | 94 | (21.6) | 477 | (36.9) | < 0.01 | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ |
| Heart/Kidney/ Metabolic disorder | 139 | (32.0) | 367 | (28.3) | 0.08 | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ |
| Immunosuppressed | 56 | (12.9) | 216 | (16.8) | 0.02 | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ |
| Any comorbidity | 218 | (50.1) | 791 | (61.6) | < 0.01 | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ |
| Aged <5 or ≥65 yrs and/or comorbidity | 371 | (85.3) | 1002 | (77.1) | <0.01 | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ |

^{*} Annual average for 2005–06, 2006–07, and 2007–08 influenza seasons, with the exception of high-risk categories.

than from seasonal influenza in 2007–08 (21.0%) (p<0.01). Overall, the percentage of 2009 H1N1 hospitalizations resulting in severe illness was significantly greater during the spring wave (30.9%) than the fall wave (23.0%) (p<0.01) (Table 2).

Of 2009 H1N1 hospitalizations with race/ethnicity reported, 29.5% of cases occurred among minorities, who make up 18.6% of the state population, compared with an average of 22.0% of cases during the three previous influenza seasons (p<0.01) (Table 1). Of spring wave H1N1 hospitalizations with known race/ethnicity, 40.7% occurred in minorities, compared with 24.6% of fall wave hospitalizations (p<0.01). Race/ethnicity data were missing for 12.3% of 2009 H1N1 hospitalizations and for an average of 12.6% of influenza hospitalizations during the three previous seasons.

A significantly greater percentage of all Utah 2009 H1N1 hospitalizations were among residents of Salt Lake County (43.7%), compared with hospitalizations for seasonal influenza during 2005–2008 (35.4%) (p<0.01) (Table 1). The largest county in the state, Salt Lake County includes 37% of the state population (1). However, the excess of 2009 H1N1 hospitalizations in Salt Lake County occurred only during the spring wave (64.3% versus 35.7% in other counties); the opposite was observed during the fall wave (34.1% versus 65.9% in other counties). By race/ethnicity, 36.5% of 2009 H1N1 hospitalizations in Salt Lake County occurred among minorities, who represent 24.8% of the county population (1), compared with 29.0% of seasonal hospitalizations (Table 1). This disparity also was limited to the H1N1 spring wave. When

[†] April 27–August 29, 2009.

[§] August 30, 2009–May 21, 2010.

[¶] All persons not non-Hispanic white.

^{**} Seasonal data are from 2006–07 and 2007–08 influenza seasons combined. Categories are not mutually exclusive.

 $FIGURE. \, Number of influenza \, hospitalizations, by \, surveillance \, week \, and \, pandemic \, influenza \, A \, (H1N1) \, wave \, -- \, Utah, 2005-2010 \, influenza \, seasons \, and \, between the pandemic influenza and a pande$

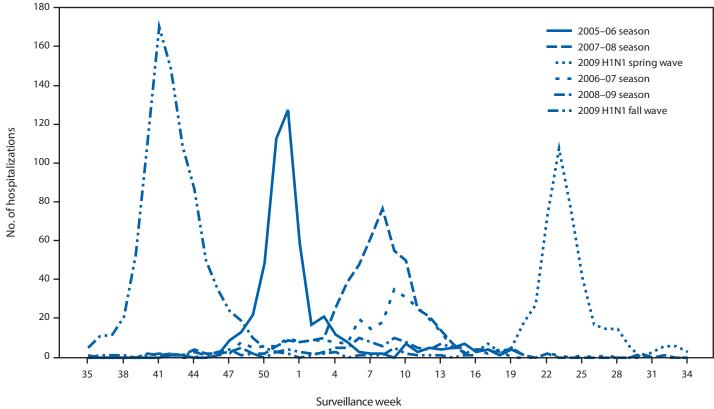


TABLE 2. Number and percentage of seasonal influenza hospitalizations* and 2009 pandemic influenza A (H1N1) hospitalizations resulting in severe illness (intensive-care unit [ICU] admission or death),† by patient age group and 2009 H1N1 wave — Utah, 2007–08 and 2009–10 influenza seasons

| | | | nfluenza zations | _ | 009 H1N pitalizati | - | | 20 spring wav | 009 H1N1 e [§] hospita | lizations | fall wa | 2009 H1 ve [¶] hospi | N1 talizations | |
|-----------------|-------|------|---------------------|-------|-----------------------|---------|---------|------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|---------|----------------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| | | Seve | re illness | | Severe | illness | | | Severe | eillness | | Seve | re illness | |
| | Total | No. | (%) | Total | No. (%) | | p value | Total | No. | (%) | Total | No. | (%) | p value |
| Age group (yrs) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–4 | 151 | 12 | (7.9) | 278 | 34 | (12.2) | 0.16 | 93 | 13 | (14.0) | 185 | 21 | (11.4) | 0.53 |
| 5-24 | 52 | 3 | (5.8) | 361 | 68 | (18.8) | 0.02 | 115 | 31 | (27.0) | 246 | 37 | (15.0) | 0.01 |
| 25-49 | 53 | 7 | (13.5) | 355 | 112 | (31.5) | 0.01 | 113 | 43 | (38.1) | 242 | 69 | (28.5) | 0.07 |
| 50-64 | 46 | 11 | (23.9) | 208 | 74 | (35.6) | 0.15 | 56 | 26 | (46.4) | 152 | 48 | (31.6) | 0.05 |
| ≥65 | 136 | 28 | (21.0) | 109 | 46 | (42.2) | < 0.01 | 31 | 13 | (41.9) | 78 | 33 | (42.3) | 0.97 |
| Total | 439 | 61 | (14.0) | 1,311 | 334 | (25.5) | < 0.01 | 408 | 126 | (30.9) | 903 | 208 | (23.0) | < 0.01 |

^{*} Seasonal data from 2007-08 influenza season.

analyzed by census tract, 70% of spring wave 2009 H1N1 hospitalizations were among residents of census tracts with at least a 25% minority population, including one census tract with an 83% minority population. In contrast, only 36% of fall wave H1N1 hospitalizations were among residents of census tracts with at least a 25% minority population.

Among patients hospitalized with seasonal influenza during the combined 2006–07 and 2007–08 influenza seasons, 63.4% were at high risk for complications because of age (i.e., <5 years or \geq 65 years), compared with 29.5% of patients hospitalized with 2009 H1N1 (Table 1). Among all hospitalized 2009 H1N1 patients, 6.3% were pregnant women, compared with

[†] Excludes hospitalizations for which information about ICU admission was not available.

[§] April 27-August 29, 2009.

[¶] August 30, 2009–May 21, 2010.

What is already known on this topic?

2009 pandemic influenza A (H1N1) produced substantial morbidity and mortality throughout the United States and the world.

What is added by this report?

In Utah, compared with seasonal influenza, 2009 H1N1 caused more severe illness, a geographically concentrated outbreak, and disproportionate hospitalization among minorities, particularly during the 2009 H1N1 "spring wave."

What are the implications for public health practice?

Hospital surveillance for influenza, both seasonal and pandemic, provides valuable information on populations severely affected by influenza. States that make influenza-associated hospitalizations a reportable condition can gain information useful for targeting influenza control activities.

2.5% of those hospitalized with seasonal influenza (Table 1). When comorbidity[†] was considered, 61.6% of hospitalized 2009 H1N1 patients were at high risk for complications because of comorbidities, compared with 50.1% of patients hospitalized with seasonal influenza (Table 1).

Reported by

Rachelle Boulton, MSPH, Rachel Herlihy, MD, Robert Rolfs, MD, Valoree Vernon, MPH, Utah Dept of Health. Mary Hill, MPH, Andrea Price, Ilene Risk, MPA, Diana Thurston, PhD, Salt Lake Valley Health Dept. Carolyn Rose, MPH, Summit County Health Dept. Joy Holbrook, MPH, Utah County Health Dept. Corresponding contributor: Rachelle Boulton, rboulton@utah.gov, 801-538-6191.

Editorial Note

Influenza-associated hospitalizations have been reportable in Utah since 2005, and these reports have been beneficial for tracking seasonal influenza. When 2009 H1N1 pandemic influenza was first identified, a reporting system was already in place in Utah, and partners throughout the state were familiar with data collection and reporting procedures. Data on 2009 H1N1 became rapidly available to public health officials and provided valuable insights into disparities among those populations at greatest risk for severe disease. For example, during the spring wave of the pandemic, public health authorities were able to respond with messages in Spanish to persons in the Hispanic population, who make up the largest proportion of the state's minorities and who were experiencing a disproportionate number of hospitalizations from 2009 H1N1. Additionally, Utah health officials were

able to use state-specific hospitalization data to support recommendations regarding vaccination. Surveillance data also allowed officials to communicate the importance of early initiation of antiviral therapy among hospitalized patients, persons in populations at high risk, and health-care providers.

Utah's surveillance data underscored the wide differences between the 2009 H1N1 pandemic and three recent influenza seasons. Whereas the number of patients hospitalized in Utah during the 2009 H1N1 spring wave was about the same as the number hospitalized for the entire 2007–08 influenza season, the fall wave more than doubled the number hospitalized during the spring wave. Early in the spring wave, public health professionals observed that persons in age groups not typically considered at increased risk for severe disease were being hospitalized in greater numbers than those historically at increased risk (i.e., children aged <5 years and adults aged \geq 65 years) in Utah and elsewhere in the United States (2–5). However, although adults aged ≥65 years represented a lower percentage of hospitalizations during pandemic influenza than they did for seasonal influenza in 2007-08, those hospitalized for 2009 H1N1 were significantly more likely to have severe disease than those hospitalized with seasonal influenza.

Although severe illness was more common among patients hospitalized with 2009 H1N1 than seasonal influenza, the percentage of persons hospitalized in Utah with severe illness from 2009 H1N1 was similar to findings reported in published studies that found 20%–31% of spring pandemic hospitalizations required ICU admission (2–5). A decrease in the percentage of hospitalizations with severe illness was seen between the two 2009 H1N1 waves, although both spring and fall waves had greater percentages of severe illness than the 2007–08 influenza season.

The findings in this report are subject to at least two limitations. First, incomplete information in medical charts might have led to the underreporting of some underlying illnesses. Second, data on hospitalized patients only reflects events recorded in the medical record as of the time of data abstraction. Indicators of severe illness (death or ICU admission) that occurred after investigations were completed are not represented in the data. However, unrecognized illness severity was unlikely to have a significant effect on the data, because most case investigations were completed after patients were discharged.

Although Utah data showed minorities had disproportionately greater percentages of hospitalizations from 2009 H1N1 influenza, a trend also noted nationally (6,7), this finding was confined to the spring wave in Utah, when the majority of cases were in Salt Lake County, where 50.0% of the minority population in Utah lives (1). Health authorities could not determine whether the greater percentages of hospitalizations

[†]Comorbid conditions include pregnancy, immunosuppression, and chronic cardiovascular, renal, metabolic, or respiratory conditions.

resulted from greater influenza transmission in areas with high minority population or from more severe disease in members of minority populations.

Acknowledgments

Utah's local health departments and Unified State Laboratory: Public Health.

References

1. Perlich P. Population by race and Hispanic origin: Utah counties (2008). Salt Lake City, UT: University of Utah, Bureau of Economic and Business Research; 2009. Available at http://bebr.utah.edu/Documents/studies/2008_County_Race_Ethnicity_Estimates.pdf.

- Jain S, Kamimoto L, Bramley AM, et al. Hospitalized patients with 2009 H1N1 influenza in the United States, April–June 2009. N Engl J Med 2009;361:1935–44.
- CDC. Patients hospitalized with 2009 pandemic influenza A (H1N1)— New York City, May 2009. MMWR 2010;58:1436–40.
- Louie JK, Acosta M, Winter K, et al. Factors associated with death or hospitalization due to pandemic 2009 influenza A(H1N1) infection in California. JAMA 2009;302:1896–902.
- CDC. 2009 pandemic influenza A (H1N1) virus infections—Chicago, Illinois, April–July 2009. MMWR 2009;58:913–8.
- Zarychanski R, Stuart TL, Kumar A, et al. Correlates of severe disease in patients with 2009 pandemic influenza (H1N1) virus infection. CMAJ 2010;182:257–64.
- CDC. Deaths related to 2009 pandemic influenza A (H1N1) among American Indian/Alaska Natives—12 states, 2009. MMWR 2009; 58:1341–4.

Progress in Implementing Measles Mortality Reduction Strategies — India, 2010–2011

In 2005, an estimated 92,000 deaths occurred in India from measles among children aged <5 years (1). Estimates from 2008 indicate that 77% of global measles mortality was attributable to measles deaths in the World Health Organization (WHO) South-East Asia Region, the majority of which occurred in India (2,3). These figures highlight the importance of India in attaining regional and global measles mortality reduction targets. In 2008, the Indian National Technical Advisory Group on Immunization (NTAGI) recommended introduction of a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV2), delivered through routine vaccination in states with ≥80% coverage with the first dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV1), or through mass vaccination campaigns in states with <80% MCV1 coverage. Based on these recommendations, the government of India initiated MCV2 introduction in late 2010. This report provides an update on MCV1 coverage, progress in implementing MCV2, and measles outbreak surveillance activities conducted in eight states during 2006–2010. India has initiated implementation of a measles mortality reduction strategy, but the pace of implementation is variable across states. Strong national and state leadership and commitment to rapid reduction of measles mortality are essential to achieve the full benefits of this strategy.

Routine MCV1 coverage

In 1985, MCV1 was introduced in the India Expanded Program on Immunization, with a recommended age for vaccination of 9–12 months. Estimated national routine MCV1 coverage was 74% among children aged 12–23 months based on the UNICEF-sponsored national Coverage Evaluation Survey (CES) of 2009 (4); state-level MCV1 coverage ranged from 48% to 96%.* District level data from the District Level Household and Facility Survey conducted during 2007–2008 (DLHS-3) indicated that MCV1 coverage was ≥90% in 26% of the evaluated districts (Figure 1).

MCV2 introduction

Based on NTAGI recommendations, 17 states[†] with MCV1 coverage ≥80% (according to DLHS-3 data) had introduced single antigen measles vaccine as MCV2 through routine vaccination services during May 2010–August 2011. Four

*India is comprised of 29 states and six Union Territories.

states[§] with MCV1 coverage ≥80% had introduced measles, mumps, and rubella vaccine as MCV2 before 2008.

Fourteen states with <80% MCV1 coverage have started introducing MCV2 through mass vaccination campaigns using single antigen measles vaccine and targeting children aged 9 months-10 years (Figure 2). The target age group for campaigns was based on age distribution of cases reported through the measles outbreak surveillance system and investigation of several outbreaks in other states. An estimated 134 million children are targeted to receive MCV2 in these states in phases during 2010-2012. The first phase was conducted during September 2010-July 2011. By selecting a limited number of districts, the first phase was intended to establish best practices and document lessons learned for conducting subsequent larger phases of measles vaccination campaigns in India. The second phase will target 144 districts during September-December 2011. In 2012, a total of 172 districts are expected to be covered. In addition, campaign districts will introduce MCV2 through routine vaccination 6 months after completion of campaign activities.

Results of Phase 1 MCV2 campaigns

During the first phase of MCV2 campaigns, 12,076,836 children were vaccinated in 45 districts of 13 states (all targeted states except Uttar Pradesh). Overall reported administrative coverage** was 86% and exceeded 90% in 18 (40%) of 45 districts. Rapid convenience assessments were conducted by independent monitors during and after the campaign to validate vaccination coverage and assess campaign quality.†† In total, 10,926 areas were assessed, and the campaign vaccination status of 217,512 target-aged children was verified in 43 of 45 districts. Of the assessed areas, 3,946 (36%) had ≥90% children vaccinated, and 3,358 (31%) areas had <80% campaign targeted children vaccinated. In total, 183,965 (85%) of all the assessed children were vaccinated. The most common reasons for nonvaccination,

[†]Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal.

[§] Delhi, Goa, Sikkim, and the Union Territory of Pondicherry.

[¶] Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Tripura, and Uttar Pradesh.

^{**} Administrative coverage is calculated by dividing the number of doses administered by the number of persons in the target population.

^{††} Rapid convenience assessments target identified high-risk populations and areas. In selected areas, 20 households with target-aged children are visited, the campaign vaccination status of children is verified, and reasons for nonvaccination are elicited for unvaccinated children. Unvaccinated children are referred to the nearest vaccination sites. If two or more unvaccinated children are reported from a given area, supervisors are informed, and remedial action is taken.

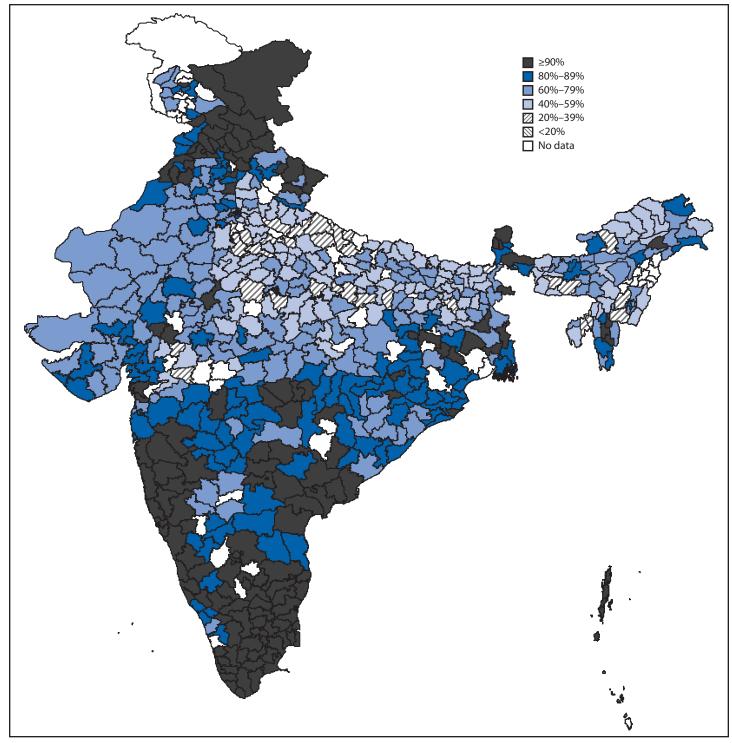


FIGURE 1. Coverage with 1 dose of measles-containing vaccine among children aged 12–23 months, by district — India, 2007–2008*

cited by nearly half (48%) of caretakers, were lack of knowledge about 1) the campaign, 2) the location of vaccination sites, or 3) the perceived importance of the activity. No deaths related to adverse events after vaccination were reported.

Measles outbreak surveillance

Laboratory-supported measles outbreak surveillance was initiated in 2006 and, by 2010, was operational in eight states (Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh,

^{*} Data are from the District Level Household and Facility Survey 2007–2008.

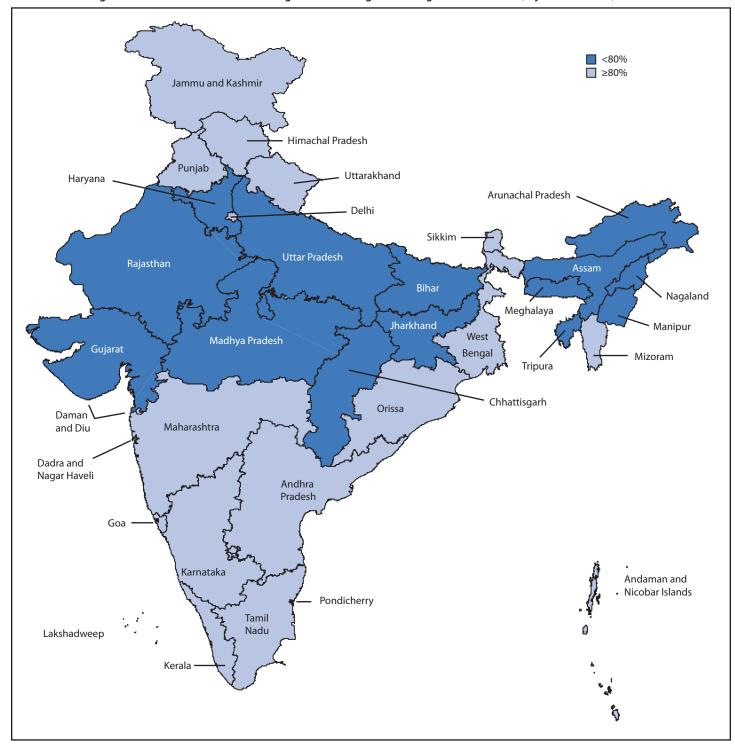


FIGURE 2. Coverage with 1 dose of measles-containing vaccine among children aged 12–23 months, by state — India, 2007–2008*

Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, and West Bengal). An outbreak is considered confirmed if measles immunoglobulin M (IgM) is detected in serum from at least two suspected cases. Sera are tested by a network of eight laboratories accredited by the

World Health Organization. All samples testing negative for measles IgM are tested for rubella IgM.

During 2010, a total of 242 suspected outbreaks were investigated, and 198 (82%) were laboratory-confirmed

^{*} Data are from the District Level Household and Facility Survey 2007–2008 for all states except Nagaland, for which data are from the UNICEF 2006 Coverage Evaluation Survey.

Measles outbreaks Rubella outbreaks Mixed outbreaks Rajasthan Gujarat West Bengal Andhra Pradesh Karnataka amil Nadu

FIGURE 3. Laboratory-confirmed measles and rubella outbreaks in states conducting measles outbreak surveillance — India, 2010*

as measles (Figure 3). Among 8,984 measles patients from laboratory-confirmed outbreaks, 7% were aged <1 year, 41% were aged 1–4 years, 37% were aged 5–9 years, and 15% were aged \geq 10 years.

Reported by

India Ministry of Health and Family Welfare; Stephen Sosler, PhD, Anindya Sekhar Bose, MD, Hamid Jafari, MD, National Polio Surveillance Project, World Health Organization,

^{*} Data are from the National Polio Surveillance Project measles surveillance database, 2010.

New Delhi, India. Abhijeet Anand, MBBS, MPH, Eric Wiesen, MA, Global Immunization Div, National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases, CDC. **Corresponding contributor:** Abhijeet Anand, aanand@cdc.gov, 404-639-1970.

Editorial Note

Overall, 77% of global measles mortality in 2008 was attributable to measles deaths in the WHO South-East Asia Region, the majority of which occurred in India. Therefore, MCV2 introduction in India as part of a comprehensive measles mortality reduction strategy is an important step towards achieving the global target of a 95% reduction in global measles deaths in 2015 from the 733,000 measles deaths estimated in 2000. The government of India is demonstrating strong commitment to this effort and is providing full financial support for the purchase of all vaccines and all logistic and operational costs of MCV2 introduction activities.

Routine vaccination is a critical strategy for achieving high coverage with MCV1 and MCV2. The government of India is implementing measures to strengthen routine vaccination, especially in districts with low coverage. Nevertheless, substantial challenges exist, including the need for 1) increasing the number of trained staff at all levels, 2) increasing public demand for and confidence in vaccines, 3) improving vaccine stock and cold chain management, and 4) developing a strong reporting and management system for adverse events after vaccination. In addition, administration of MCV2 through routine vaccination services targets children aged 16-24 months, the same age that a diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis (DTP) booster is recommended by the national immunization program. National DTP booster coverage (according to CES 2009) was 41%, indicating the need to rapidly increase coverage of vaccines scheduled beyond the first year of life (4). The first phase of the measles vaccination campaigns highlighted important challenges in planning and implementation, including obtaining strong state-level leadership and coordination, timely determination of campaign dates, reaching populations with the campaign messages, and reaching children in urban areas. Success in overcoming these challenges in the subsequent phases will be critical to reducing measles mortality in India.

Past experience with MCV2 introduction through mass campaigns in other countries has demonstrated that a substantial proportion of the susceptible population needs to be vaccinated during a short period to achieve maximum reduction of measles virus transmission (5). Phased subnational campaigns over a longer period might leave pockets of susceptible children, especially among highly mobile populations. In a country as large and mobile as India, the benefits of conducting large-scale campaigns during a short period need to be balanced with the need to ensure safety and high coverage with injectable vaccines.

What is already known on this topic?

An estimated 77% of global measles mortality in 2008 was attributable to measles deaths in the World Health Organization South-East Asia Region, the majority of which occurred in India. Progress in reducing measles mortality in India is critical in achieving the global goal of 95% reduction in measles mortality by 2015 from the estimated 733,000 measles deaths in 2000. Providing 2 doses of measles-containing vaccine to all children is an important step in reducing measles deaths; until recently, India was the only country not to have implemented this measles mortality reduction strategy.

What is added by this report?

In 2010, the government of India initiated introduction of a second dose of measles-containing vaccine (MCV2) delivered through routine vaccination or mass vaccination campaigns. The first phase of the campaign, initiated in September 2010, vaccinated approximately 12 million children of the 134 million in 14 states targeted to receive measles vaccine from campaigns by 2012. MCV2 is now being provided through routine vaccination to all remaining 21 states. The government of India is demonstrating strong commitment to accelerated measles mortality reduction activities.

What are the implications for public health practice?

Introduction of MCV2 in India is an important step in reducing global measles mortality. The first phase of measles campaigns in India have demonstrated substantial challenges in planning and implementing campaigns, such as obtaining strong state-level leadership, having trained staff at all levels, and increasing public demand and confidence in vaccines.

Therefore, a well-considered approach is needed that covers large areas as quickly as possible without jeopardizing quality or safety. The age distribution and vaccination status of measles patients in the eight states currently implementing measles outbreak surveillance demonstrates gaps in immunity, especially among children aged <10 years. Expanding surveillance to obtain information on measles epidemiology in all Indian states will be important. Such information will allow India to quickly identify and respond to outbreaks and will help guide measles control in India. In particular, it will reveal any possible need for campaigns in states with reported routine MCV1 coverage ≥80%.

References

- 1. Kumar R, Awasthi S, Bassani DG, et al. Causes of neonatal and child mortality in India: a nationally representative mortality survey. Lancet 2010;376:1853–60.
- World Health Organization. Global reductions in measles mortality 2000–2008 and the risk of measles resurgence. Wkly Epidemiol Rec 2009;84:509–16.
- 3. CDC. Global measles mortality, 2000-2008. MMWR 2009;58:1321-6.
- 4. United Nations Children's Fund. 2009 Coverage Evaluation Survey. New Delhi, India: United Nations Children's Fund; 2009.
- 5. Ma C, An Z, Hao L, et al. Progress toward measles elimination in the People's Republic of China, 2000–2009. J Infect Dis 2011; 204(Suppl 1):S447–54.

Announcements

CDC Symposium on Hepatitis C Laboratory Testing and Surveillance — December 1–2, 2011

The Food and Drug Administration recently approved several highly efficacious drugs for treating persons infected with hepatitis C, serving as an additional impetus for improving efforts to screen for hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection. On December 1–2, 2011, CDC's Division of Viral Hepatitis will host a symposium titled, Identification, Screening, and Surveillance of HCV Infections in the Era of Improved Therapy for Hepatitis C, where international experts will present their latest perspectives and findings regarding HCV screening and surveillance, and roundtable discussions will be held to promote an exchange of ideas. The symposium will take place at CDC's Tom Harkin Global Communication Center, 1600 Clifton Road, Atlanta, GA 30333.

Registration is free. Those interested in attending should register online at http://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/hcvsymposium2011/registration.htm. Program information, including a schedule of events and list of presenters, is available at http://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/hcvsymposium2011/program.htm.

The Community Preventive Services Task Force: Celebrating 15 Years of Scientific Excellence

The Community Preventive Services Task Force will celebrate 15 years of scientific excellence during its October 3–4, 2011, meeting in Atlanta, Georgia. The Task Force was first convened in 1996 by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to assess the effectiveness of community, environmental, population, and health-care system interventions in public health and health promotion. The Task Force is a nonfederal independent body of nationally recognized leaders in public health practice, policy, and research, whose members are appointed by the CDC Director.

The Task Force assembles three times per year. To date, the Task Force has issued 218 findings and recommendations in 20 different public health topic areas. The Community Guide Branch provides the ongoing administrative, research, and technical support for the operations of the Task Force, under CDC's Epidemiology and Analysis Program Office in the Office of Surveillance, Epidemiology, and Laboratory Services. Task Force findings and recommendations, along with the systematic reviews of the scientific evidence on which they are based, have been used to inform laws and policies, and to support the development of effective public health programs. Additional information about the *Guide to Community Preventive Services* is available at http://www.thecommunityguide.org/index.html.

Guests are welcome to attend all or any part of the 15th anniversary meeting with Task Force members, liaisons, partners, and CDC staff members. This meeting is open to the public, limited only by space availability. Persons who would like to attend should e-mail tfcpsmeetings@cdc.gov.

Notice to Readers

Revised Estimates of the Public Health Impact of 2009 Pandemic Influenza A (H1N1) Vaccination

In the May 20, 2011, report, "Ten Great Public Health Achievements — United States, 2001–2010," on page 621, preliminary estimates of the impact of public health interventions during the 2009 H1N1 pandemic were presented as follows: "These public health interventions prevented an estimated 5-10 million cases, 30,000 hospitalizations, and 1,500 deaths (1)." These estimates were derived using combined data from two sources: 1) an unpublished CDC model for estimating the impact of the 2009 H1N1 pandemic influenza vaccine on averting cases, hospitalizations, and deaths during the 2009-10 influenza season and 2) a model for estimating the impact of antiviral treatment in averting hospitalizations and deaths during the 2009–10 season (2). As a result of a programming error, the model used to estimate the impact of vaccination did not adequately adjust for the decreasing risk for disease as the pandemic progressed, and thus the impact of vaccination was overestimated.

The corrected estimates for the combined impact from vaccine and antiviral treatment are as follows: 713,000 to 1.5 million cases, 12,300 to 23,000 hospitalizations, and 620 to 1,160 deaths averted. Of these, 713,000 to 1.5 million cases, 3,900 to 10,400 hospitalizations, and 200 to 520 deaths were averted as a result of the vaccination campaign (CDC, unpublished data, 2011), whereas the use of influenza antiviral medications is estimated to have prevented another 8,400 to 12,600 hospitalizations and another 420 to 640 deaths (2).

It is important to note that the error does not involve nor pertain to the effectiveness of the 2009 H1N1 vaccine, nor to estimates of the burden of the 2009 H1N1 pandemic, which resulted in approximately 43 million to 89 million cases, 195,000 to 403,000 hospitalizations, and 8,900 to 18,300 deaths, including 910 to 1,880 deaths among children aged <18 years, during April 2009—April 2010 (3). CDC-supported evaluations have shown that the vaccine was effective in preventing influenza medical visits during the pandemic (4). However, because there was early widespread circulation of the 2009 H1N1 virus, many persons in the United States became ill before vaccine was available.

CDC continues to work on developing and evaluating statistical models for estimating the impact of influenza vaccination in order to develop better programs and ways to monitor the impact of those programs. CDC expects this work might lead to future publications that provide additional impact estimates.

References

- CDC. Ten great public health achievements—United States, 2001–2010, MMWR 2011;60:619–23.
- 2. Atkins CY, Patel A, Taylor TH Jr, et al. Estimating effect of antiviral drug use during pandemic (H1N1) 2009 outbreak, United States. Emerg Infect Dis 2011;17:1591–8.
- Shrestha SS, Swerdlow DL, Borse RH, et al. Estimating the burden of 2009 pandemic influenza A (H1N1) in the United States (April 2009— April, 2010). Clin Infect Dis 2011;52:S75–82.
- Griffin MR, Monto AS, Belongia EA, et al. Effectiveness of nonadjuvanted pandemic influenza A vaccines for preventing pandemic influenza acute respiratory illness visits in 4 U.S. communities. PLoS One 2011;6:e23085.

Notifiable Diseases and Mortality Tables

TABLE I. Provisional cases of infrequently reported notifiable diseases (<1,000 cases reported during the preceding year) — United States, week ending September 24, 2011 (38th week)*

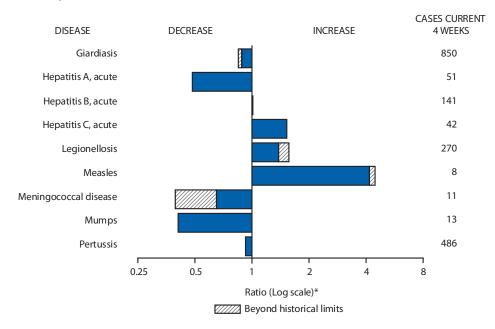
| | | | 5-year | Total | cases repo | orted for | previous | years | States were authorized |
|--|-----------------|-------------|--------------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---|
| Disease | Current week | Cum 2011 | weekly average [†] | 2010 | 2009 | 2008 | 2007 | 2006 | States reporting cases during current week (No.) |
| Anthrax | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | |
| Arboviral diseases ^{§,¶} : | | | | | • | | | • | |
| California serogroup virus disease | _ | 62 | 3 | 75 | 55 | 62 | 55 | 67 | |
| Eastern equine encephalitis virus disease | _ | 3 | 0 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 8 | |
| Powassan virus disease | _ | 12 | _ | 8 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 1 | |
| St. Louis encephalitis virus disease | | 1 | 0 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 9 | 10 | |
| Western equine encephalitis virus disease | _ | | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | |
| | 8 | | | | | | | | NIV (7) DA (1) |
| Babesiosis | ° | 412 | 1 | NN 112 | NN 110 | NN 145 | NN 144 | NN 165 | NY (7), PA (1) |
| Botulism, total | _ | 66 | 2 | 112 | 118 | 145 | 144 | 165 | |
| foodborne | _ | 8 | 0 | 7 | 10 | 17 | 32 | 20 | |
| infant | _ | 50 | 2 | 80 | 83 | 109 | 85 | 97 | |
| other (wound and unspecified) | _ | 8 | 0 | 25 | 25 | 19 | 27 | 48 | DA (4) |
| Brucellosis | 1 | 60 | 2 | 115 | 115 | 80 | 131 | 121 | PA (1) |
| Chancroid | _ | 11 | 0 | 24 | 28 | 25 | 23 | 33 | |
| Cholera | _ | 27 | 0 | 13 | 10 | 5 | 7 | 9 | |
| Cyclosporiasis [§] | _ | 128 | 2 | 179 | 141 | 139 | 93 | 137 | |
| Diphtheria ** | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | |
| Haemophilus influenzae,** invasive disease (age $<$ 5 yrs): | | | | | | | | | |
| serotype b | _ | 5 | 1 | 23 | 35 | 30 | 22 | 29 | |
| nonserotype b | _ | 82 | 2 | 200 | 236 | 244 | 199 | 175 | |
| unknown serotype | 2 | 176 | 2 | 223 | 178 | 163 | 180 | 179 | SC (1), FL (1) |
| Hansen disease [§] | _ | 33 | 2 | 98 | 103 | 80 | 101 | 66 | |
| Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome [§] | _ | 18 | 1 | 20 | 20 | 18 | 32 | 40 | |
| Hemolytic uremic syndrome, postdiarrheal ⁹ | 1 | 109 | 8 | 266 | 242 | 330 | 292 | 288 | OK (1) |
| nfluenza-associated pediatric mortality ^{§ ,††} | _ | 112 | 2 | 61 | 358 | 90 | 77 | 43 | |
| isteriosis | 18 | 460 | 21 | 821 | 851 | 759 | 808 | 884 | NY (1), OH (1), NE (1), MD (1), NC (2), OK |
| cc | | | | | | | | | CO (6) |
| Neasles ^{§§} | 5 | 196 | 1 | 63 | 71 | 140 | 43 | 55 | CA (5) |
| Meningococcal disease, invasive ^{¶¶} : | | | | | | | | | |
| A, C, Y, and W-135 | 2 | 134 | 4 | 280 | 301 | 330 | 325 | 318 | NY (1), GA (1) |
| serogroup B | _ | 68 | 2 | 135 | 174 | 188 | 167 | 193 | |
| other serogroup | _ | 11 | 0 | 12 | 23 | 38 | 35 | 32 | |
| unknown serogroup | 3 | 301 | 7 | 406 | 482 | 616 | 550 | 651 | MO (1), NE (1), FL (1) |
| Novel influenza A virus infections*** | _ | 6 | 0 | 4 | 43,774 | 2 | 4 | NN | |
| Plague | _ | 2 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 7 | 17 | |
| Poliomyelitis, paralytic | _ | _ | _ | _ | 1 | _ | _ | _ | |
| Polio virus Infection, nonparalytic § | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | NN | |
| Psittacosis [§] | _ | 2 | 0 | 4 | 9 | 8 | 12 | 21 | |
| Q fever, total [§] | 1 | 78 | 3 | 131 | 113 | 120 | 171 | 169 | |
| acute | 1 | 59 | 2 | 106 | 93 | 106 | _ | _ | MO (1) |
| chronic | | 19 | 0 | 25 | 20 | 14 | _ | _ | me (i) |
| Rabies, human | _ | _ | 0 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | |
| Rubella + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + | _ | 3 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 16 | 12 | 11 | |
| Rubella, congenital syndrome | | _ | _ | _ | 2 | - 10 | 12 | 1 | |
| SARS-CoV [§] | | | _ | | 2 | | _ | i | |
| Smallpox [§] | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | |
| Streptococcal toxic-shock syndrome [§] | _ | 94 | | 142 | | | 122 | | |
| | _ | 120 | 1 | 142 | 161 | 157 | 132 | 125 | |
| oyphilis, congenital (age <1 yr) ^{\$\$\$} | _ | 139 | 8 | 377 | 423 | 431 | 430 | 349 | |
| etanus | _ | 6 | 1 | 26 | 18 | 19 | 28 | 41 | |
| oxic-shock syndrome (staphylococcal) ⁸ | _ | 60 | 1 | 82 | 74 | 71 | 92 | 101 | |
| richinellosis | _ | 8 | 0 | 7 | 13 | 39 | 5 | 15 | |
| Tularemia Tularemia | 1 | 97 | 2 | 124 | 93 | 123 | 137 | 95 | MO (1) |
| yphoid fever | 1 | 264 | 12 | 467 | 397 | 449 | 434 | 353 | VA (1) |
| /ancomycin-intermediate <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> § | 3 | 49 | 1 | 91 | 78 | 63 | 37 | 6 | SC (2), FL (1) |
| /ancomycin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus ⁹ | _ | _ | _ | 2 | 1 | _ | 2 | 1 | |
| /ibriosis (noncholera <i>Vibrio</i> species infections) [§] | 11 | 496 | 18 | 846 | 789 | 588 | 549 | NN | OH (1), MD (2), VA (1), NC (1), FL (5), OK (|
| /iral hemorrhagic fever ^{¶¶¶} | _ | _ | _ | 1 | NN | NN | NN | NN | |
| 'ellow fever | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | |

See Table 1 footnotes on next page.

TABLE I. (Continued) Provisional cases of infrequently reported notifiable diseases (<1,000 cases reported during the preceding year) — United States, week ending September 24, 2011 (38th week)*

- —: No reported cases. N: Not reportable. NN: Not Nationally Notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts.
- * Case counts for reporting years 2010 and 2011 are provisional and subject to change. For further information on interpretation of these data, see http://www.cdc.gov/osels/ph_surveillance/nndss/phs/files/ProvisionalNationa%20NotifiableDiseasesSurveillanceData20100927.pdf.
- † 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/osels/ph_surveillance/nndss/phs/files/5yearweeklyaverage.pdf.
- Not reportable in all states. Data from states where the condition is not reportable are excluded from this table except starting in 2007 for the arboviral diseases, STD data, TB data, and influenza-associated pediatric mortality, and in 2003 for SARS-CoV. Reporting exceptions are available at http://www.cdc.gov/osels/ph_surveillance/nndss/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 weekly from reports to the Influenza Division, National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases. Since October 3, 2010, 116 influenza-associated pediatric deaths occurring during the 2010-11 influenza season have been reported.
- §§ The five measles cases reported for the current week were imported.
- ^{¶¶} Data for meningococcal disease (all serogroups) are available in Table II.
- *** CDC discontinued reporting of individual confirmed and probable cases of 2009 pandemic influenza A (H1N1) virus infections on July 24, 2009. During 2009, four cases of human infection with novel influenza A viruses, different from the 2009 pandemic influenza A (H1N1) strain, were reported to CDC. The four cases of novel influenza A virus infection reported to CDC during 2010, and the six cases reported during 2011, were identified as swine influenza A (H3N2) virus and are unrelated to the 2009 pandemic influenza A (H1N1) virus. Total case counts for 2009 were provided by the Influenza Division, National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases (NCIRD).
- ††† No rubella cases were reported for the current week.
- 555 Updated weekly from reports to the Division of STD Prevention, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention.
- find There was one case of viral hemorrhagic fever reported during week 12 of 2010. The one case report was confirmed as lassa fever. See Table II for dengue hemorrhagic fever.

FIGURE I. Selected notifiable disease reports, United States, comparison of provisional 4-week totals September 24, 2011, with historical data



^{*} 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.

Notifiable Disease Data Team and 122 Cities Mortality Data Team

Jennifer Ward

Deborah A. Adams
Willie J. Anderson
Lenee Blanton

Rosaline Dhara
Pearl C. Sharp
Michael S. Wodajo

TABLE II. Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending September 24, 2011, and September 25, 2010 (38th week)*

| | | Chlamydia | trachomat | is infection | | | Cocci | dioidomy | /cosis | | | Cryp | tosporidio | osis | |
|---|--------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|---------|------------|----------|---------|----------|---------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Current | Previous | 52 weeks | Cum | Cum | Current | Previous 5 | 52 weeks | Cum | Cum | Current | Previous ! | 52 weeks | Cum | Cum |
| Reporting area | week | Med | Max | 2011 | 2010 | week | Med | Max | 2011 | 2010 | week | Med | Max | 2011 | 2010 |
| United States | 13,595 | 26,074 | 31,142 | 951,330 | 942,353 | 68 | 345 | 568 | 13,050 | NN | 176 | 134 | 327 | 6,105 | 6,972 |
| New England | 337 | 865 | 2,043 | 31,611 | 30,042 | _ | 0 | 1 | 1 | NN | _ | 5 | 55 | 257 | 413 |
| Connecticut | _ | 219 | 1,557 | 7,106 | 7,804 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | NN | _ | 0 | 49 | 49 | 77 |
| Maine [†] Massachusetts | — 321 | 59 424 | 100 860 | 2,213 16,318 | 1,872 15,174 | _ | 0 | 0 0 | _ | NN NN | _ | 1 2 | 4 7 | 37 89 | 83 133 |
| New Hampshire | 1 | 54 | 82 | 2,000 | 1,730 | _ | 0 | 1 | 1 | NN | _ | 1 | 5 | 47 | 49 |
| Rhode Island† | _ | 76 | 154 | 2,929 | 2,549 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | NN | _ | 0 | 1 | 1 | 15 |
| Vermont [†] | 15 | 26 | 84 | 1,045 | 913 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | NN | _ | 1 | 4 | 34 | 56 |
| Mid. Atlantic | 1,884 | 3,409 | 5,069 | 123,824 | 123,314 | _ | 0 | 1 | 3 | NN | 11 | 17 | 37 | 680 | 656 |
| New Jersey New York (Upstate) | 150 730 | 536 715 | 935 2,099 | 20,494 26,019 | 19,184 24,503 | _ | 0 | 0 0 | _ | NN NN | 7 | 0 4 | 4 15 | 21 165 | 36 166 |
| New York City | 253 | 1,144 | 2,612 | 39,987 | 45,240 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | NN | _ | 1 | 6 | 54 | 70 |
| Pennsylvania | 751 | 966 | 1,240 | 37,324 | 34,387 | _ | 0 | 1 | 3 | NN | 4 | 9 | 26 | 440 | 384 |
| E.N. Central | 1,159 | 3,972 | 7,039 | 142,658 | 149,394 | _ | 0 | 5 | 37 | NN | 81 | 32 | 130 | 1,837 | 1,970 |
| Illinois | 29 | 1,079 | 1,320 | 35,989 | 44,065 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | NN | _ | 3 | 23 | 129 | 278 |
| Indiana Michigan | 236 587 | 476 926 | 3,376 1,412 | 19,345 34,726 | 14,631 36,145 | _ | 0 | 0 3 | 22 | NN NN | | 5 6 | 14 13 | 180 229 | 226 262 |
| Ohio | 172 | 1,002 | 1,412 | 36,253 | 37,547 | _ | 0 | 3 | 15 | NN | 75 | 9 | 95 | 842 | 363 |
| Wisconsin | 135 | 458 | 559 | 16,345 | 17,006 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | NN | 4 | 8 | 54 | 457 | 841 |
| W.N. Central | 440 | 1,449 | 1,667 | 52,294 | 52,842 | _ | 0 | 2 | 6 | NN | 35 | 19 | 80 | 1,036 | 1,545 |
| lowa | 19 | 211 | 254 | 7,683 | 7,719 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | NN | _ | 6 | 18 | 283 | 323 |
| Kansas | 24 | 195 | 288 | 7,433 | 7,153 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | NN | _ | 0 | 7 | 24 | 89 |
| Minnesota Missouri | 325 | 275 544 | 368 759 | 8,610 20,377 | 11,350 18,941 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | NN NN | 17 | 0 4 | 12 63 | — 424 | 343 462 |
| Nebraska [†] | 72 | 109 | 218 | 4,441 | 3,633 | _ | 0 | 2 | 6 | NN | 6 | 4 | 16 | 161 | 215 |
| North Dakota | _ | 43 | 77 | 1,407 | 1,734 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | NN | 12 | 0 | 9 | 28 | 19 |
| South Dakota | _ | 63 | 93 | 2,343 | 2,312 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | NN | _ | 1 | 13 | 116 | 94 |
| S. Atlantic | 3,984 | 5,237 | 6,685 | 200,138 | 189,658 | _ | 0 | 2 | 3 | NN | 18 | 21 | 37 | 868 | 803 |
| Delaware District of Columbia | 64 | 85 108 | 128 180 | 3,105 3,911 | 3,209 3,961 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | NN NN | _ | 0 | 1 1 | 7 5 | 7 4 |
| Florida | 901 | 1,492 | 1,698 | 55,695 | 55,512 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | NN | 12 | 8 | 17 | 339 | 299 |
| Georgia | 531 | 981 | 2,384 | 37,196 | 32,462 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | NN | 5 | 5 | 11 | 213 | 207 |
| Maryland [†] | 473 | 463 | 1,125 | 16,946 | 17,437 | _ | 0 | 2 | 3 | NN | _ | 1 | 6 | 50 | 31 |
| North Carolina South Carolina [†] | 1,108 520 | 837 515 | 1,688 946 | 35,909 20,521 | 32,300 19,203 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | NN NN | _ | 0 | 13 8 | 36 105 | 66 90 |
| Virginia [†] | 294 | 655 | 965 | 23,805 | 22,816 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | NN | 1 | 2 | 8 | 97 | 83 |
| West Virginia | 93 | 78 | 121 | 3,050 | 2,758 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | NN | _ | 0 | 5 | 16 | 16 |
| E.S. Central | 925 | 1,804 | 3,314 | 68,369 | 67,490 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | NN | 1 | 7 | 17 | 233 | 248 |
| Alabama† | _ | 523 | 1,566 | 19,732 | 19,512 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | NN | _ | 3 | 13 | 102 | 125 |
| Kentucky | 247 390 | 268 398 | 2,352 696 | 11,332 15,258 | 11,288 16,011 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | NN NN | _ | 1 0 | 4 3 | 28 31 | 61 15 |
| Mississippi Tennessee [†] | 288 | 595 | 795 | 22,047 | 20,679 | _ | 0 | 0 | | NN | 1 | 1 | 6 | 72 | 47 |
| W.S. Central | 2,615 | 3,394 | 4,338 | 128,726 | 129,596 | _ | 0 | 1 | 1 | NN | 15 | 7 | 62 | 350 | 366 |
| Arkansas† | 308 | 315 | 440 | 11,969 | 11,423 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | NN | _ | 0 | 3 | 16 | 26 |
| Louisiana | 246 | 482 | 1,052 | 16,372 | 19,514 | _ | 0 | 1 | 1 | NN | _ | 0 | 9 | 35 | 60 |
| Oklahoma Texas [†] | 2.061 | 224 2,403 | 850 3,107 | 7,557 92,828 | 10,593 88,066 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | NN NN | 2 13 | 2 4 | 34 34 | 65 234 | 67 213 |
| | 2,061 569 | 1,652 | 2,155 | 61,256 | 60,972 | 57 | 272 | 456 | 10,372 | NN | 7 | 11 | 30 | 455 | 471 |
| Mountain Arizona | 181 | 510 | 698 | 17,840 | 19,992 | 57 | 269 | 454 | 10,372 | NN | _ | 1 | 4 | 30 | 30 |
| Colorado | _ | 404 | 848 | 16,370 | 14,186 | _ | 0 | 0 | | NN | 4 | 3 | 12 | 128 | 106 |
| Idaho [†] | - | 80 | 235 | 2,895 | 2,921 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | NN | _ | 2 | 9 | 86 | 78 |
| Montana [†] Nevada [†] | 60 199 | 61 199 | 89 380 | 2,425 7,902 | 2,228 7,421 | _ | 0 1 | 2 5 | 3 68 | NN NN | 3 | 1 0 | 6 2 | 58 5 | 39 35 |
| New Mexico [†] | 199 | 199 | 1,183 | 7,902 7,730 | 7,421 7,898 | _ | 0 | 5 4 | 36 | NN | _ | 2 | 7 | 95 | 105 |
| Utah | _ | 126 | 175 | 4,662 | 4,830 | _ | 0 | 2 | 10 | NN | _ | 1 | 5 | 33 | 58 |
| Wyoming [†] | 26 | 38 | 90 | 1,432 | 1,496 | _ | 0 | 2 | 3 | NN | _ | 0 | 5 | 20 | 20 |
| Pacific | 1,682 | 3,919 | 6,559 | 142,454 | 139,045 | 11 | 59 | 143 | 2,627 | NN | 8 | 11 | 29 | 389 | 500 |
| Alaska | 1 020 | 109 | 157 | 4,048 | 4,520 | | 0 | 0 | 2 622 | NN | _ | 0 7 | 3 | 10 | 3 |
| California Hawaii | 1,030 | 2,959 108 | 5,763 135 | 110,575 3,577 | 106,344 4,500 | 11 | 59 0 | 143 0 | 2,622 | NN NN | 5 | 0 | 19 0 | 234 | 264 1 |
| Oregon | 305 | 269 | 524 | 10,048 | 8,197 | _ | 0 | 1 | 5 | NN | 3 | 2 | 11 | 91 | 166 |
| Washington | 347 | 417 | 522 | 14,206 | 15,484 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | NN | _ | 1 | 9 | 54 | 66 |
| Territories | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| American Samoa | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | NN | N | 0 | 0 | N | N |
| C.N.M.I. Guam | _ | <u> </u> | — 81 | 189 | — 691 | _ | | | _ | NN NN | _ | | 0 | _ | _ |
| Puerto Rico | 66 | 104 | 349 | 3,883 | 4,545 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | NN | N | 0 | 0 | N | N |
| U.S. Virgin Islands | | 16 | 27 | 539 | 430 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | NN | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ |

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.

U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not reportable. NN: Not Nationally Notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.

* Case counts for reporting year 2010 and 2011 are provisional and subject to change. For further information on interpretation of these data, see http://www.cdc.gov/osels/ph_surveillance/ nndss/phs/files/ProvisionalNationa%20NotifiableDiseasesSurveillanceData20100927.pdf. Data for TB are displayed in Table IV, which appears quarterly.

[†] Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).

TABLE II. (Continued) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending September 24, 2011, and September 25, 2010 (38th week)*

| | | | | | Dengue Vir | us Infection† | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------|--------|---------------------------|-------------|------------|---------------|----------|---------------|-------------------|--------|
| | | | Dengue Fever [§] | i | | | Dengue H | lemorrhagic F | ever [¶] | |
| | Current | | 52 weeks | Cum | Cum | Current | | 52 weeks | Cum | Cum |
| Reporting area | week | Med | Max | 2011 | 2010 | week | Med | Max | 2011 | 2010 |
| United States | _ | 3 | 22 | 92 | 583 | _ | 0 | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| New England | _ | 0 | 3 | 1 | 6 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ |
| Connecticut | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ |
| Maine** | _ | 0 | 2 | _ | 3 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ |
| Massachusetts New Hampshire | _ | 0 0 | 0 | _ | _ | _ | 0 | 0 0 | _ | _ |
| Rhode Island** | _ | 0 | 1 | _ | <u> </u> | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ |
| Vermont** | _ | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ |
| Mid. Atlantic | _ | 1 | 4 | 22 | 198 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | 5 |
| New Jersey | _ | Ö | 3 | | 25 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ |
| New York (Upstate) | _ | 0 | 1 | _ | 28 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | 2 |
| New York City | _ | 0 | 4 | 10 | 127 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | 3 |
| Pennsylvania | _ | 0 | 2 | 12 | 18 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ |
| E.N. Central | _ | 0 | 4 | 7 | 56 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | 1 |
| Illinois | _ | 0 | 2 | 1 | 16 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ |
| Indiana | _ | 0 | 1 | 1 | 12 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ |
| Michigan | _ | 0 | 1 | 2 | 8 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ |
| Ohio Wisconsin | _ | 0 0 | 1 2 | 1 2 | 14 6 | _ | 0 | 0 0 | _ | _ 1 |
| | _ | | | | | _ | | | _ | |
| W.N. Central | _ | 0 | 6 | 4 | 24 | _ | 0 | 1 | _ | _ |
| Iowa Kansas | _ | 0 0 | 1 1 | 3 1 | 2 4 | _ | 0 | 0 0 | _ | _ |
| Minnesota | _ | 0 | i | | 13 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ |
| Missouri | _ | Ö | 1 | _ | 4 | _ | Ö | Ö | _ | _ |
| Nebraska** | _ | 0 | 6 | _ | _ | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ |
| North Dakota | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | 1 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ |
| South Dakota | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ | _ | 0 | 1 | _ | _ |
| S. Atlantic | _ | 1 | 10 | 35 | 206 | _ | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Delaware | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ |
| District of Columbia | _ | 0 | 0 | | | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | |
| Florida Georgia | _ | 1 0 | 8 2 | 27 3 | 160 11 | _ | 0 | 0 0 | _ | _ |
| Maryland** | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ |
| North Carolina | _ | 0 | 1 | 1 | 6 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ |
| South Carolina** | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | 13 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ |
| Virginia** | _ | 0 | 1 | 4 | 14 | _ | 0 | 1 | 1 | _ |
| West Virginia | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | 2 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ |
| E.S. Central | _ | 0 | 1 | _ | 5 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ |
| Alabama** | _ | 0 | 1 | _ | 2 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ |
| Kentucky Mississippi | _ | 0 0 | 0 | _ | 2 | _ | 0 | 0 0 | _ | _ |
| Tennessee** | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | 1 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ |
| W.S. Central | | 0 | 2 | 5 | 25 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | 1 |
| Arkansas** | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | i |
| Louisiana | _ | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ |
| Oklahoma | _ | 0 | 1 | _ | 4 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ |
| Texas** | _ | 0 | 1 | 3 | 17 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ |
| Mountain | _ | 0 | 2 | 3 | 17 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ |
| Arizona | _ | 0 | 2 | 2 | 7 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ |
| Colorado | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ |
| Idaho** Montana** | _ | 0 0 | 1 1 | _ | 2 3 | _ | 0 | 0 0 | _ | _ |
| Nevada** | _ | 0 | Ö | _ | 4 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ |
| New Mexico** | _ | ő | Ö | _ | 1 | _ | Ö | Ö | _ | _ |
| Utah | _ | 0 | 1 | 1 | _ | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ |
| Wyoming** | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ |
| Pacific | _ | 0 | 4 | 15 | 46 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ |
| Alaska | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | 1 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ |
| California Hawaii | _ | 0 0 | 2 4 | 5 5 | 32 | _ | 0 | 0 0 | _ | _ |
| Oregon | _ | 0 | 0 | 5 | _ | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ |
| Washington | _ | 0 | 1 | <u> </u> | 13 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ |
| Territories | | | • | | | | | | | |
| American Samoa | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ |
| C.N.M.I. | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ |
| Guam | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ |
| Puerto Rico | _ | 29 | 346 | 719 | 8,909 | _ | 0 | 10 | 9 | 207 |
| U.S. Virgin Islands | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ | _ | 0 | 0 | | _ |

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.
U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not reportable. NN: Not Nationally Notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.

* Case counts for reporting year 2010 and 2011 are provisional and subject to change. For further information on interpretation of these data, see http://www.cdc.gov/osels/ph_surveillance/nndss/phs/files/ProvisionalNationa%20NotifiableDiseasesSurveillanceData20100927.pdf. Data for TB are displayed in Table IV, which appears quarterly.

† Updated weekly from reports to the Division of Vector-Borne Infectious Diseases, National Center for Zoonotic, Vector-Borne, and Enteric Diseases (ArboNET Surveillance).

[§] Dengue Fever includes cases that meet criteria for Dengue Fever with hemorrhage, other clinical and unknown case classifications.

[¶]DHF includes cases that meet criteria for dengue shock syndrome (DSS), a more severe form of DHF.

^{**} Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).

TABLE II. (Continued) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending September 24, 2011, and September 25, 2010 (38th week)*

| Penaltrigates | | Ehrlichiosis/Anaplasmosis† | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------|-------------|-------|-----|---------|------------|-----------|----------|-------|---------|------------|------------|----------|--------|
| Deposition Dep | | | Ehrli | chia chaffe | ensis | | | Anaplasm | a phagocy | tophilum | | | Und | determined | <u> </u> | |
| Reporting area Week Med Max 2011 2010 Week Max 2011 Week Max 20 | | Current | Previous | 52 weeks | Cum | Cum | Current | Previous 5 | 52 weeks | Cum | Cum | Current | Previous 5 | 52 weeks | Cum | Cum |
| New foreign | Reporting area | | | Max | | | | Med | Max | | | | | Max | | |
| Compecificate — 0 0 0 — — — 0 5 5 — 3 31 — 0 0 0 — — — — Marine* Marin | United States | 13 | 7 | 109 | 577 | 554 | 23 | 16 | 42 | 442 | 1,436 | 2 | 1 | 13 | 85 | 75 |
| Makasefuetts | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New Hampshife | Maine [§] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bhode Islands | | _ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mideling | Rhode Island [§] | _ | 0 | 1 | | | | 0 | 10 | 30 | 18 | | 0 | 0 | | _ |
| New York (Upstate) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New York Cirly | | | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pennsylvania | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Illinois | | _ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indiana | | _ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Michigan — 0 2 4 4 2 — 0 1 1 — 3 — 0 2 4 — 1 — 1 — 1 — 1 — 1 — 1 — 1 — 1 — 1 — | | _ | | | | | | | | | | | - | | | |
| Miscorish | | _ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | _ |
| No | | | | | | | | | | | | | | - | | |
| Sansas | | | - | | | | | - | | | | | | | | |
| Minscotat | | | | | | | | | | | | | - | | | |
| Nebraskas | Minnesota | _ | 0 | 12 | _ | _ | _ | 0 | 20 | 1 | 622 | | 0 | 11 | | _ |
| North Dakota | | | | | | | | | | | | | - | | | |
| S.Atlantic | | | | 0 | | N | | | | | | | | | N | |
| Delaware | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Florida | Delaware | _ | 0 | 2 | 15 | 16 | _ | | 1 | 1 | 4 | _ | - | | _ | _ |
| Georgia — 0 3 1 16 19 — 0 2 2 7 1 — 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 Maryland ⁶ 1 0 3 3 23 19 — 0 2 2 7 1 — 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 Maryland ⁶ 1 0 3 3 23 19 — 0 2 2 7 1 2 — 0 0 0 — 2 North Carolina — 0 17 55 78 — 0 6 6 17 21 — 0 0 0 — — Wirginia — 0 1 1 4 78 68 3 0 0 2 10 11 1 0 0 1 7 1 1 — Wirginia — 0 1 1 4 78 68 3 0 0 2 10 11 1 1 0 0 1 7 1 1 — E.S. Central — 0 8 68 63 82 — 0 0 2 10 11 1 1 0 0 1 7 1 1 — E.S. Central — 0 2 3 10 1 4 — 0 1 3 7 N 0 0 N N N N N N N 0 0 N N N N N N N | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Carolina | Georgia | | | 3 | 16 | 19 | | | 2 | 7 | 1 | | | | | |
| Virginia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mest Virginia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alabama ⁵ — 0 2 3 3 10 — 0 1 3 7 N 0 0 0 N N N Kentucky — 0 3 10 14 — 0 0 0 — — 0 0 0 — 1 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kentucky — 0 3 10 14 — 0 0 — — 0 0 — 1 Mississippi — 0 6 47 55 — 0 1 7 9 — 0 3 9 6 W.S. Central 10 0 87 94 22 1 0 9 3 2 — 0 0 — 1 Arkansas ⁵ — 0 12 38 4 — 0 0 — — 0 0 — — 0 0 — — — 0 0 — — — 0 0 — — — 0 0 — — — 0 0 — — — 0 0 — — — 0 0 — — — 0 0 — — <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tennessee | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| W.S. Central 10 0 87 94 22 1 0 9 3 2 — 0 0 — 1 Arkansas ⁶ — 0 12 38 4 — 0 2 2 — — 0 0 — — 0 0 — — 0 0 — — 0 0 — — 0 0 — — 0 0 — — 0 0 — — 0 0 — — 0 0 — — 0 0 — — 0 0 — — 0 0 — — 0 0 — — — 0 0 0 — — — 0 0 N N 0 0 N N N 0 0 N N N N N N N | | _ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arkansas\$ | | 10 | | | | | | | - | | | | | | _ | |
| Oklahoma | Arkansas [§] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | _ | _ |
| Mountain - 0 0 - - - 0 0 - - 0 1 3 - Arizona - 0 0 - - - - 0 1 3 - Colorado N 0 0 N N 0 0 N N 0 0 N N 0 0 N N 0 0 N N 0 0 N N 0 0 N N 0 0 N N 0 0 N N N 0 0 N N N 0 0 N N N 0 0 N N N 0 0 N N N 0 0 N N N 0 0 N N N 0 0 N N N 0 0 N | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | _ |
| Arizona — 0 0 0 — — — 0 0 0 — — — 0 0 1 3 — Colorado N 0 0 0 N N N N N 0 0 0 N N N N N 0 0 0 N N N N N N 0 0 0 N N N N N N 0 0 0 N N N N N N 0 0 0 N N N N N N 0 0 0 N N N N N N 0 0 0 N N N N N N 0 0 0 N N N N N N 0 0 0 N N N N N N 0 0 0 N N N N N N 0 0 0 N N N N N N 0 0 0 N N N N N N N 0 0 0 N | | _ | | | 1 | 3 | _ | | | _ | _ | | | | | 1 |
| Colorado N 0 0 N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N | | _ | | | _ | _ | _ | | | _ | _ | | | • | | _ |
| Montana§ N 0 0 N N N 0 0 N | Colorado | | 0 | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 | N | |
| Nevada | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Utah — 0 0 — <td>Nevada[§]</td> <td></td> | Nevada [§] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pacific — 0 1 — 1 1 0 1 2 — — 0 1 1 2 Alaska N 0 0 N N N 0 0 N N N 0 0 N <t< td=""><td></td><td>N</td><td></td><td></td><td>N</td><td></td><td>N</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>N</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<> | | N | | | N | | N | | | | | N | | | | |
| Alaska N 0 0 N N N 0 0 N N N N 0 0 N N N 0 0 N N N N N 0 0 N N N N N 0 0 N <td>, ,</td> <td>_</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>_</td> <td>_</td> <td>_</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>_</td> <td>_</td> <td>_</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>_</td> <td>_</td> | , , | _ | | | _ | _ | _ | | | _ | _ | _ | | | _ | _ |
| California — 0 1 — 1 — 0 0 — — — 0 1 1 2 Hawaii N 0 0 N N N N 0 0 N N N 0 0 N N N N 0 0 N N N 0 0 N N N 0 0 N | | N | | - | N | | | | - | | N | N | | - | | |
| Oregon — 0 0 — — 1 0 1 2 — — 0 0 — — Washington — 0 0 — — — — — 0 0 — — Territories American Samoa N 0 0 N N N 0 0 N N C.N.M.I. — — — — — — N | California | _ | 0 | 1 | _ | 1 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ | _ | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Washington - 0 0 - - 0 0 - - 0 0 - - - 0 0 - - - 0 0 - - - 0 0 - - - 0 0 N | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | N | N — |
| American Samoa N 0 0 N N N 0 0 N | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | _ | |
| C.N.M.I. — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — | | NI | 0 | 0 | N | N | N | 0 | 0 | N | N | N | 0 | 0 | N | NI |
| Puerto Rico N 0 0 N N N 0 0 N N N N N N 0 0 N N N 0 0 N N N 0 0 N N N 0 0 N N N 0 0 N N N 0 0 N N N 0 0 N N N 0 0 N N N 0 0 N N N 0 0 N N N 0 0 N N N 0 0 N N N 0 0 N N N 0 0 N N N 0 0 N N N 0 0 N N 0 0 0 - - - - - - - - - <th< td=""><td>C.N.M.I.</td><td>_</td><td>_</td><td>_</td><td>_</td><td>_</td><td>_</td><td>_</td><td>_</td><td>_</td><td>_</td><td>_</td><td>_</td><td>_</td><td>_</td><td>_</td></th<> | C.N.M.I. | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ |
| U.S. Virgin Islands — 0 0 — — — 0 0 — — — 0 0 — — — | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | U.S. Virgin Islands | | | | | | | | | | | | | | <u> </u> | |

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.
U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not reportable. NN: Not Nationally Notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.

* Case counts for reporting year 2010 and 2011 are provisional and subject to change. For further information on interpretation of these data, see http://www.cdc.gov/osels/ph_surveillance/nndss/phs/files/ProvisionalNationa%20NotifiableDiseasesSurveillanceData20110927.pdf. Data for TB are displayed in Table IV, which appears quarterly.

[†] Cumulative total E. ewingii cases reported for year 2010 = 10, and 11 cases reported for 2011. § Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).

TABLE II. (Continued) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending September 24, 2011, and September 25, 2010 (38th week)*

| | | | Giardiasis | i | | | | Gonorrhe | a | | Ha | emophilus i All ages, | nfluenzae, all seroty | | t |
|---|-----------------|-----------|------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Reporting area | Current week | | 52 weeks | Cum | Cum | Current | | | Cum | Cum | Current | Previous 5 | | Cum | Cum |
| | | Med | Max | 2011 | 2010 | week | Med | Max 7,484 | 2011 | 2010 | week | Med 64 | Max | 2011 | 2010 |
| United States New England | 245 5 | 293 22 | 497 42 | 10,423 851 | 14,500 1,244 | 3,476 32 | 5,896 101 | 206 | 215,798 3,801 | 222,315 4,080 | 12 | 4 | 141 12 | 2,316 140 | 2,236 131 |
| Connecticut | _ | 4 | 11 | 131 | 229 | | 43 | 150 | 1,592 | 1,855 | _ | 1 | 6 | 37 | 25 |
| Maine [§] | 3 | 3 | 10 21 | 123 343 | 155 534 | — 31 | 3 48 | 17 80 | 166 | 128 1,739 | _ | 0 | 2 6 | 16 | 10 70 |
| Massachusetts New Hampshire | _ | 11 2 | 6 | 343 81 | 130 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 1,668 99 | 1,739 | _ | 2 0 | 2 | 62 11 | 9 |
| Rhode Island [§] | _ | 1 | 10 | 50 | 50 | _ | 7 | 16 | 239 | 202 | _ | 0 | 2 | 9 | 11 |
| Vermont [§] | 2 | 2 | 11 | 123 | 146 | 410 | 0 | 8 | 37 | 47 | _ | 0 | 3 | 5 | 6 |
| Mid. Atlantic New Jersey | 73 | 58 5 | 103 20 | 2,100 134 | 2,427 359 | 418 31 | 764 136 | 1,121 224 | 28,191 5,410 | 25,688 4,085 | 4 | 13 2 | 32 7 | 527 79 | 415 78 |
| New York (Upstate) | 47 | 22 | 72 | 788 | 817 | 114 | 114 | 271 | 4,160 | 4,021 | 3 | 3 | 18 | 141 | 108 |
| New York City | 3 | 17 | 29 | 618 | 682 | 58 | 246 | 497 | 8,883 | 8,683 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 120 | 68 |
| Pennsylvania | 23 28 | 16 47 | 27 78 | 560 1,644 | 569 2,481 | 215 315 | 262 1,023 | 364 2,091 | 9,738 37,255 | 8,899 40,968 | _ 1 | 4 11 | 11 22 | 187 404 | 161 363 |
| E.N. Central Illinois | _ | 9 | 14 | 261 | 560 | 10 | 264 | 369 | 9,045 | 11,285 | | 3 | 10 | 119 | 123 |
| Indiana | _ | 6 | 14 | 188 | 303 | 57 | 115 | 1,018 | 4,679 | 4,141 | _ | 2 | 7 | 73 | 75 |
| Michigan Ohio | 2 23 | 10 17 | 25 29 | 335 594 | 523 608 | 177 37 | 235 315 | 491 392 | 8,863 11,397 | 9,956 12,017 | _ 1 | 1 2 | 4 7 | 47 113 | 25 90 |
| Wisconsin | 3 | 8 | 17 | 266 | 487 | 34 | 94 | 127 | 3,271 | 3,569 | | 1 | 5 | 52 | 50 |
| W.N. Central | 31 | 24 | 61 | 823 | 1,599 | 128 | 300 | 363 | 10,943 | 10,660 | 1 | 4 | 10 | 114 | 165 |
| lowa | 1 | 5 | 15 | 206 | 218 | 2 | 36 | 53 | 1,379 | 1,280 | _ | 0 | 0 | | 1 |
| Kansas Minnesota | _ | 2 | 7 30 | 70 — | 174 634 | 7 | 39 36 | 57 53 | 1,475 1,184 | 1,516 1,596 | _ | 0 | 2 5 | 16 | 16 59 |
| Missouri | 15 | 8 | 23 | 313 | 309 | 109 | 150 | 182 | 5,527 | 4,987 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 61 | 63 |
| Nebraska [§] North Dakota | 3 12 | 4 0 | 11 12 | 143 34 | 169 18 | 10 | 24 4 | 49 8 | 876 128 | 830 149 | _ | 1 0 | 3 6 | 25 11 | 16 10 |
| South Dakota | _ | 1 | 6 | 57 | 77 | _ | 11 | 20 | 374 | 302 | _ | 0 | 1 | 1 | _ |
| S. Atlantic | 41 | 55 | 104 | 1,981 | 2,899 | 1,193 | 1,459 | 1,862 | 53,826 | 56,466 | 6 | 15 | 31 | 556 | 582 |
| Delaware | _ | 0 | 2 | 23 | 25 | 11 | 17 | 31 | 597 | 733 | _ | 0 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| District of Columbia Florida | 25 | 1 24 | 3 56 | 28 884 | 44 1,561 | 232 | 40 379 | 69 465 | 1,422 14,338 | 1,540 15,018 | 3 | 0 5 | 1 12 | 181 | 3 134 |
| Georgia | 8 | 13 | 51 | 555 | 576 | 169 | 313 | 874 | 11,251 | 11,254 | _ | 3 | 7 | 104 | 127 |
| Maryland [§] North Carolina | 4 N | 4 | 13 0 | 197 N | 206 N | 125 374 | 117 278 | 246 535 | 4,078 11,608 | 5,084 10,875 | 2 | 2 | 5 8 | 66 55 | 52 107 |
| South Carolina [§] | 1 | 2 | 7 | 82 | 110 | 181 | 145 | 257 | 5,844 | 5,928 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 59 | 69 |
| Virginia [§] | 3 | 7 | 32 | 190 | 347 | 91 | 111 | 185 | 4,095 | 5,657 | _ | 1 | 8 | 74 | 66 |
| West Virginia | _ | 0 4 | 8 11 | 22 129 | 30 156 | 10 265 | 16 495 | 29 1,007 | 593 | 377 | _ | 0 3 | 9 11 | 14 145 | 19 133 |
| E.S. Central Alabama [§] | 2 | 4 | 11 | 129 | 156 | 203 | 159 | 410 | 18,605 5,979 | 18,282 5,660 | _ | 3 1 | 4 | 43 | 22 |
| Kentucky | N | 0 | 0 | N | N | 65 | 69 | 712 | 3,102 | 2,943 | _ | 0 | 4 | 20 | 26 |
| Mississippi Tennessee [§] | N N | 0 | 0 | N N | N N | 122 78 | 117 143 | 197 219 | 4,174 | 4,490 5.190 | _ | 0 | 3 5 | 12 70 | 10 75 |
| W.S. Central | 3 | 5 | 17 | 178 | 300 | 670 | 919 | 1,319 | 5,350 33,187 | 5,189 35,739 | _ | 2 | 26 | 101 | 103 |
| Arkansas§ | 3 | 2 | 9 | 88 | 88 | 84 | 94 | 138 | 3,569 | 3,471 | _ | 0 | 3 | 26 | 15 |
| Louisiana | _ | 3 | 12 | 90 | 150 | 108 | 136 | 372 | 4,677 | 5,995 | _ | 1 | 4 | 36 | 20 |
| Oklahoma Texas [§] | N | 0 | 0 | N | 62 N | 478 | 60 595 | 254 867 | 2,169 22,772 | 3,167 23,106 | _ | 1 0 | 19 4 | 38 1 | 61 7 |
| Mountain | 30 | 26 | 51 | 928 | 1,314 | 135 | 191 | 253 | 7,321 | 6,996 | _ | 5 | 12 | 197 | 239 |
| Arizona | _ | 3 | 8 | 91 | 118 | 92 | 68 | 110 | 2,733 | 2,349 | _ | 2 | 6 | 74 | 88 |
| Colorado Idaho [§] | 25 1 | 12 3 | 24 9 | 455 107 | 520 159 | _ | 43 2 | 87 14 | 1,533 90 | 2,001 81 | _ | 1 0 | 5 2 | 47 15 | 67 13 |
| Montana [§] | 3 | 2 | 5 | 56 | 81 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 59 | 85 | _ | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Nevada [§] | _ | 1 | 6 | 36 | 79 | 36 | 36 | 103 | 1,511 | 1,341 | _ | 0 | 2 | 13 | 6 |
| New Mexico [§] Utah | 1 | 2 | 6 9 | 64 101 | 78 238 | 3 | 28 4 | 98 10 | 1,191 174 | 860 254 | _ | 1 | 4 3 | 31 14 | 31 26 |
| Wyoming§ | _ | 0 | 5 | 18 | 41 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 30 | 25 | _ | 0 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| Pacific | 32 | 49 | 128 | 1,789 | 2,080 | 320 | 615 | 791 | 22,669 | 23,436 | _ | 4 | 10 | 132 | 105 |
| Alaska California | 25 | 2 33 | 7 67 | 66 1,214 | 76 1,262 | 251 | 20 503 | 34 695 | 705 18,773 | 979 19,141 | _ | 0 | 3 6 | 19 33 | 19 16 |
| Hawaii | | 0 | 4 | 24 | 47 | 251 | 13 | 26 | 464 | 536 | _ | 0 | 3 | 33 19 | 18 |
| Oregon | 7 | 7 | 20 | 238 | 379 | 22 | 25 | 40 | 978 | 747 | _ | 2 | 6 | 58 | 47 |
| Washington | | 8 | 57 | 247 | 316 | 47 | 50 | 86 | 1,749 | 2,033 | | 0 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Territories American Samoa | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ |
| C.N.M.I. | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ |
| Guam Puerto Rico | _ | 0 1 | 0 7 | 29 | 3 67 | 5 | 0 6 | 10 14 | 6 237 | 72 218 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ 1 |
| | | - 1 | , | | | | | 17 | 231 | | | U | 0 | | |

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.
U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not reportable. NN: Not Nationally Notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.

* Case counts for reporting year 2010 and 2011 are provisional and subject to change. For further information on interpretation of these data, see http://www.cdc.gov/osels/ph_surveillance/nndss/phs/files/ProvisionalNationa%20NotifiableDiseasesSurveillanceData20100927.pdf. Data for TB are displayed in Table IV, which appears quarterly.

[†] 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 September 24, 2011, and September 25, 2010 (38th week)*

| | | | | | | | Hepatitis (| viral, acute | e), by type | 2 | | | | | |
|--|---------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|---------|-------------|--------------|-------------|------------|---------|------------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | Α | | | | | В | | | | | С | | |
| | Current | Previous | 52 weeks | Cum | Cum | Current | Previous ! | 2 weeks | Cum | Cum | Current | Previous 5 | 2 weeks | Cum | Cum |
| Reporting area | week | Med | Max | 2011 | 2010 | week | Med | Max | 2011 | 2010 | week | Med | Max | 2011 | 2010 |
| United States | 14 | 22 | 74 | 802 | 1,179 | 73 | 48 | 167 | 1,728 | 2,401 | 10 | 18 | 39 | 701 | 608 |
| New England Connecticut | _ | 1 0 | 4 3 | 38 9 | 81 22 | _ | 1 0 | 8 4 | 46 10 | 44 18 | _ | 1 0 | 4 | 40 25 | 42 28 |
| Maine [†] | _ | 0 | 2 | 5 | 7 | _ | 0 | 2 | 6 | 11 | _ | 0 | 2 | 6 | 2 |
| Massachusetts New Hampshire | _ | 0 | 2 1 | 16 | 43 | _ | 0 | 6 1 | 29 1 | 8 5 | N | 0 | 2 0 | 5 N | 12 N |
| Rhode Island [†] | _ | 0 | 1 | 3 | 9 | U | 0 | 0 | U | U | U | 0 | 0 | U | U |
| Vermont [†] | _ 3 | 0 4 | 2 12 | 5 147 | — 192 | 4 | 0 5 | 0 12 | — 193 | 2 222 | 1 | 0 1 | 1 6 | 4 60 | — 79 |
| Mid. Atlantic New Jersey | _ | 1 | 4 | 20 | 57 | _ | 1 | 4 | 32 | 60 | _ | 0 | 4 | 1 | 17 |
| New York (Upstate) New York City | 2 | 1 1 | 4 | 37 49 | 41 53 | 2 | 1 1 | 9 5 | 36 58 | 36 69 | 1 | 0 | 4 0 | 35 | 39 3 |
| Pennsylvania | 1 | 1 | 6 3 | 49 | 41 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 67 | 57 | _ | 0 | 4 | 24 | 20 |
| E.N. Central | 2 | 4 | 9 | 137 | 153 | 1 | 5 | 38 | 244 | 375 | 1 | 3 | 12 | 132 | 69 |
| Illinois Indiana | _ | 1 0 | 3 3 | 33 12 | 42 11 | _ | 1 1 | 6 3 | 51 35 | 96 58 | _ | 0 | 1 5 | 5 47 | 24 |
| Michigan | _ | 1 | 6 | 56 | 51 | _ | 1 | 6 | 63 | 99 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 75 | 30 |
| Ohio Wisconsin | 2 | 1 0 | 5 2 | 31 5 | 35 14 | 1 | 1 0 | 30 3 | 75 20 | 83 39 | _ | 0 | 1 1 | 4 1 | 8 7 |
| W.N. Central | _ | 1 | 25 | 32 | 63 | _ | 2 | 16 | 97 | 86 | _ | 0 | 6 | 6 | 13 |
| lowa | _ | 0 | 1 | 4 | 9 | _ | 0 | 1 | 7 9 | 12 | _ | 0 | 0 1 | _ | _ |
| Kansas Minnesota | _ | 0 | 2 22 | 3 9 | 10 13 | _ | 0 | 2 15 | 9 | 6 6 | _ | 0 0 | 6 | 2 2 | 1 6 |
| Missouri Nebraska [†] | _ | 0 | 1 3 | 10 4 | 16 14 | _ | 2 | 5 3 | 60 11 | 51 10 | _ | 0 | 1 1 | _ | 4 2 |
| North Dakota | _ | 0 | 3 | _ | _ | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ |
| South Dakota | _ | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | _ | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | _ | 0 | 0 | | |
| S. Atlantic Delaware | 5 — | 5 0 | 13 1 | 169 2 | 260 6 | 53 | 12 0 | 33 1 | 479 — | 661 21 | 5 U | 4 0 | 11 0 | 172 U | 137 U |
| District of Columbia | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | 1 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | 3 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | 2 |
| Florida Georgia | 3 1 | 1 1 | 6 4 | 58 33 | 104 29 | 6 3 | 4 2 | 11 8 | 151 68 | 218 132 | 3 | 1 | 4 3 | 45 26 | 43 18 |
| Maryland [†] | _ | 0 | 4 | 21 | 17 | _ | 1 | 4 | 41 | 47 | _ | 0 | 2 | 27 | 18 |
| North Carolina South Carolina [†] | 1 | 0 | 3 2 | 20 9 | 41 22 | 1 | 2 1 | 12 4 | 83 25 | 80 46 | _ | 1 0 | 7 1 | 40 1 | 32 1 |
| Virginia [†] | _ | 1 | 4 | 18 | 38 | | 1 0 | 7 | 48 | 67 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 14 | 9 |
| West Virginia E.S. Central | _ | 0 | 5 6 | 8 35 | 2 32 | 43 4 | 9 | 18 14 | 63 306 | 47 264 | | 0 3 | 6 7 | 19 124 | 14 117 |
| Alabama [†] | _ | 0 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 77 | 50 | _ | 0 | 2 | 10 | 5 |
| Kentucky Mississippi | _ | 0 | 6 1 | 7 6 | 13 2 | _ | 2 1 | 6 3 | 76 31 | 93 25 | 1 U | 1 0 | 6 0 | 51 U | 81 U |
| Tennessee† | _ | 0 | 5 | 18 | 12 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 122 | 96 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 63 | 31 |
| W.S. Central Arkansas [†] | 4 | 2 | 15 1 | 87 | 97 1 | 9 | 7 1 | 67 4 | 216 37 | 424 48 | 1 | 2 0 | 11 0 | 67 | 53 1 |
| Louisiana | _ | 0 | 1 | | 8 | _ | 1 | 4 | 23 | 43 | _ | 0 | 2 | 5 | 2 |
| Oklahoma Texas [†] | _ 4 | 0 2 | 4 11 | 3 82 | 1 87 | 4 5 | 1 3 | 16 45 | 52 104 | 74 259 | _ 1 | 1 0 | 10 3 | 34 28 | 19 31 |
| Mountain | _ | 1 | 5 | 51 | 121 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 56 | 106 | _ | 1 | 4 | 42 | 49 |
| Arizona | _ | 0 | 2 | 14 | 52 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 13 | 18 | U | 0 | 0 | U | U |
| Colorado Idaho [†] | _ | 0 | 2 1 | 17 6 | 32 6 | _ | 0 | 3 1 | 15 2 | 36 6 | _ | 0 0 | 3 2 | 14 8 | 11 9 |
| Montana [†] | _ | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ | _ | 0 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Nevada [†] New Mexico [†] | _ | 0 0 | 3 1 | 5 4 | 12 3 | _ | 0 | 3 2 | 16 5 | 34 4 | _ | 0 0 | 1 1 | 5 9 | 4 13 |
| Utah | _ | 0 | 2 1 | 1 2 | 9 | _ | 0 | 1 1 | 5 | 7 1 | _ | 0 | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| Wyoming [†] Pacific | _ | 3 | 15 | 106 | 180 | 1 | 3 | 25 | — 91 | 219 | _ | 1 | 1 12 | 2 58 | — 49 |
| Alaska | _ | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | 0 | 1 | 4 | 2 | U | 0 | 0 | U | U |
| California Hawaii | _ | 2 0 | 15 2 | 77 7 | 143 6 | _ | 2 0 | 22 1 | 38 5 | 147 5 | U | 1 0 | 4 0 | 23 U | 20 U |
| Oregon | _ | 0 | 2 | 5 | 15 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 27 | 33 | _ | 0 | 3 | 11 | 11 |
| Washington | | 0 | 4 | 15 | 15 | | 0 | 4 | 17 | 32 | | 0 | 5 | 24 | 18 |
| Territories American Samoa | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ |
| C.N.M.I. | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | | |
| Guam Puerto Rico | _ | 0 0 | 5 2 | 8 6 | 4 11 | _ | 0 0 | 8 3 | 28 7 | 64 17 | N | 0 0 | 4 0 | 10 N | 52 N |
| U.S. Virgin Islands | | 0 | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 | | |

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.

U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not reportable. NN: Not Nationally Notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.

* Case counts for reporting year 2010 and 2011 are provisional and subject to change. For further information on interpretation of these data, see http://www.cdc.gov/osels/ph_surveillance/nndss/phs/files/ProvisionalNationa%20NotifiableDiseasesSurveillanceData20100927.pdf. Data for TB are displayed in Table IV, which appears quarterly.

† Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).

TABLE II. (Continued) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending September 24, 2011, and September 25, 2010 (38th week)*

| | | L | egionellos. | is | | | Ly | me disease | 9 | | | N | 1alaria | | |
|--|---------|----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|------------|----------------|----------------|---------|------------|---------|---------|----------|
| | Current | Previous | 52 weeks | Cum | Cum | Current | Previous | 52 weeks | Cum | Cum | Current | Previous 5 | 2 weeks | Cum | Cum |
| Reporting area | week | Med | Max | 2011 | 2010 | week | Med | Max | 2011 | 2010 | week | Med | Max | 2011 | 2010 |
| United States | 86 | 53 | 128 | 2,190 | 2,358 | 372 | 352 | 1,630 | 21,084 | 24,938 | 19 | 27 | 114 | 950 | 1,257 |
| New England | 1 | 4 | 15 | 122 | 190 | 1 | 72 | 293 | 3,481 | 7,575 | _ | 1 | 20 | 52 | 83 |
| Connecticut | _ | 0 | 6 | 25 9 | 31 | _ | 29 | 173 | 1,438 | 2,565 | _ | 0 | 20 | 6 | 2 |
| Maine [†] Massachusetts | 1 | 0 1 | 2 9 | 58 | 10 96 | _ | 9 16 | 49 50 | 380 494 | 544 2,924 | _ | 0 1 | 1 5 | 3 33 | 5 64 |
| New Hampshire | _ | 0 | 3 | 12 | 16 | _ | 11 | 60 | 594 | 1,102 | _ | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Rhode Island [†] | _ | 0 | 4 | 9 | 28 | _ | 1 | 35 | 110 | 152 | _ | 0 | 4 | 2 | 7 |
| Vermont [†] | _ | 0 | 2 | 9 | 9 | 1 | 5 | 62 | 465 | 288 | _ | 0 | 1 | 6 | 3 |
| Mid. Atlantic | 42 | 15 | 53 | 708 | 621 97 | 323 | 151 | 1,157 | 13,745 | 8,845 | 3 | 7 | 18 | 204 | 386 |
| New Jersey New York (Upstate) | 21 | 2 5 | 18 24 | 88 245 | 184 | 84 138 | 51 35 | 540 214 | 5,536 2,720 | 3,080 2,005 | 3 | 0 1 | 6 4 | 8 34 | 83 61 |
| New York City | _ | 3 | 17 | 107 | 117 | _ | 1 | 18 | 58 | 581 | _ | 3 | 12 | 116 | 199 |
| Pennsylvania | 21 | 5 | 28 | 268 | 223 | 101 | 62 | 491 | 5,431 | 3,179 | _ | 1 | 4 | 46 | 43 |
| E.N. Central | 12 | 10 | 50 | 492 | 522 | 2 | 20 | 93 | 1,006 | 3,393 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 109 | 130 |
| Illinois | _ | 1 | 6 | 61 | 130 | _ | 1 | 19 | 124 | 122 | _ | 1 | 4 | 42 | 51 |
| Indiana Michigan | _ | 1 2 | 5 14 | 65 108 | 46 132 | | 0 1 | 15 10 | 78 84 | 75 83 | _ 1 | 0 | 2 4 | 8 23 | 11 26 |
| Ohio | 12 | 4 | 34 | 257 | 163 | _ | 1 | 9 | 39 | 22 | | 1 | 4 | 30 | 33 |
| Wisconsin | _ | 0 | 4 | 1 | 51 | _ | 16 | 63 | 681 | 3,091 | _ | 0 | 2 | 6 | 9 |
| W.N. Central | _ | 2 | 9 | 61 | 86 | _ | 2 | 32 | 91 | 1,911 | 1 | 1 | 45 | 25 | 56 |
| Iowa | _ | 0 | 2 | 8 | 14 | _ | 0 | 11 | 66 | 81 | _ | 0 | 3 | 15 | 10 |
| Kansas | _ | 0 | 2 | 5 | 8 | _ | 0 | 2 | 10 | 10 | _ | 0 | 2 | 6 | 9 |
| Minnesota Missouri | _ | 0 1 | 8 5 | — 41 | 23 25 | _ | 0 | 31 0 | _ | 1,794 4 | _ | 0 | 45 1 | _ | 3 16 |
| Nebraska [†] | _ | 0 | 1 | 4 | 8 | _ | 0 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 15 |
| North Dakota | _ | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | _ | 0 | 10 | 4 | 13 | | 0 | 1 | _ | _ |
| South Dakota | _ | 0 | 2 | 2 | 5 | _ | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | _ | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| S. Atlantic | 22 | 8 | 22 | 338 | 392 | 42 | 52 | 164 | 2,512 | 2,925 | 10 | 8 | 23 | 331 | 329 |
| Delaware | _ | 0 | 2 | 9 | 13 | 8 | 11 | 46 | 640 | 540 | _ | 0 | 3 | 6 | 2 |
| District of Columbia Florida | 6 | 0 | 3 9 | 9 115 | 14 124 | 6 | 0 1 | 2 8 | 11 91 | 32 65 | _ | 0 2 | 1 7 | 5 78 | 11 98 |
| Georgia | _ | 3 1 | 4 | 27 | 43 | _ | 0 | 3 | 15 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 63 | 57 |
| Maryland [†] | 12 | 1 | 6 | 64 | 88 | 12 | 18 | 104 | 896 | 1,211 | 4 | 2 | 13 | 85 | 72 |
| North Carolina | _ | 1 | 7 | 49 | 43 | _ | 0 | 8 | 51 | 64 | _ | 0 | 6 | 34 | 34 |
| South Carolina [†] | _ | 0 | 4 | 13 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 24 | 27 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| Virginia [†] West Virginia | 4 | 1 0 | 9 2 | 46 6 | 46 11 | 9 6 | 17 0 | 76 14 | 729 55 | 889 88 | 2 | 1 0 | 8 1 | 56 — | 50 2 |
| - | 1 | 2 | 10 | 116 | 104 | _ | 1 | 5 | 45 | 39 | _ | 1 | 3 | 25 | 24 |
| E.S. Central Alabama [†] | | 0 | 2 | 18 | 15 | _ | 0 | 2 | 13 | 2 | _ | 0 | 2 | 5 | 6 |
| Kentucky | _ | 0 | 3 | 23 | 22 | _ | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 | _ | 0 | 1 | 6 | 6 |
| Mississippi | _ | 0 | 3 | 10 | 12 | _ | 0 | 1 | 3 | | _ | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Tennessee† | 1 | 1 | 8 | 65 | 55 | _ | 0 | 3 | 28 | 32 | _ | 0 | 3 | 13 | 10 |
| W.S. Central | 4 | 3 | 13 | 92 | 122 | _ | 1 | 29 | 32 | 85 | _ | 1 | 18 | 26 | 75 |
| Arkansas [†] Louisiana | _ | 0 | 2 | 9 13 | 14 9 | _ | 0 | 0 1 | _ 1 | _ 3 | _ | 0 | 1 1 | 4 1 | 4 2 |
| Oklahoma | | 0 | 3 | 9 | 11 | _ | 0 | 0 | | _ | _ | 0 | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Texas [†] | 2 | 2 | 11 | 61 | 88 | _ | 1 | 29 | 31 | 82 | _ | 0 | 17 | 17 | 64 |
| Mountain | 1 | 2 | 5 | 64 | 134 | _ | 0 | 4 | 30 | 24 | _ | 1 | 4 | 50 | 48 |
| Arizona | _ | 1 | 3 | 21 | 47 | _ | 0 | 2 | 7 | 2 | _ | 0 | 4 | 20 | 22 |
| Colorado | _ | 0 | 2 | 4 | 24 | _ | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | _ | 0 | 3 | 18 | 15 |
| Idaho [†] Montana [†] | 1 | 0 | 1 1 | 5 1 | 5 4 | _ | 0 | 2 2 | 3 8 | 8 4 | _ | 0 0 | 1 | 2 1 | 1 2 |
| Nevada [†] | _ | 0 | 2 | 11 | 18 | _ | 0 | 1 | 3 | _ | _ | 0 | 2 | 6 | 4 |
| New Mexico† | _ | 0 | 2 | 7 | 7 | _ | 0 | 2 | 6 | 5 | _ | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Utah . + | _ | 0 | 2 | 13 | 22 | _ | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | _ | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Wyoming [†] | _ | 0 | 1 | 2 | 7 | _ | 0 | 1 | 1 | _ | | 0 | 0 | | _ |
| Pacific | 3 | 5 | 21 | 197 | 187 | 4 | 3 | 11 | 142 | 141 | 4 | 4 | 10 | 128 | 126 |
| Alaska California | | 0 4 | 0 15 | 168 | 2 159 | 4 | 0 2 | 2 9 | 6 117 | 6 90 | 4 | 0 2 | 2 8 | 4 91 | 3 84 |
| Hawaii | _ | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | N | 0 | 0 | N | N | _ | 0 | 1 | 5 | 2 |
| Oregon | _ | 0 | 3 | 12 | 10 | _ | 0 | 2 | 13 | 38 | _ | 0 | 4 | 12 | 9 |
| Washington | _ | 0 | 6 | 16 | 15 | _ | 0 | 4 | 6 | 7 | _ | 0 | 3 | 16 | 28 |
| Territories | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| American Samoa | N | 0 | 0 | N | N | N | 0 | 0 | N | N | _ | 0 | 1 | 1 | _ |
| C.N.M.I. | _ | | | _ | _ | _ | _ | | _ | _ | _ | | | _ | _ |
| Guam Puerto Rico | _ | 0 | 1 1 | _ | _ 1 | N | 0 | 0 | N | N | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | |
| U.S. Virgin Islands | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ |

 $\hbox{C.N.M.I.:}\ Commonwealth\ of\ Northern\ Mariana\ Islands.$

U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not reportable. NN: Not Nationally Notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.

* Case counts for reporting year 2010 and 2011 are provisional and subject to change. For further information on interpretation of these data, see http://www.cdc.gov/osels/ph_surveillance/nndss/phs/files/ProvisionalNationa%20NotifiableDiseasesSurveillanceData20100927.pdf. Data for TB are displayed in Table IV, which appears quarterly.

[†] Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).

TABLE II. (Continued) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending September 24, 2011, and September 25, 2010 (38th week)*

| | ı | eningoco/ Al | ccal disea: I serogrou | | <u>₽</u> Ť | | | Mumps | | | Pertussis | | | | | |
|---|---------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|------------|----------|----------|----------|---------|--------------|-----------|----------|------------|--------------|----------------|--|
| | Current | Current Previous 52 weeks | | | Cum | Current | Previous | 52 weeks | Cum | Cum | Current | Previous | 52 weeks | Cum | Cum | |
| Reporting area | week | Med | Max | Cum 2011 | 2010 | week | Med | Max | 2011 | 2010 | week | Med | Max | 2011 | 2010 | |
| United States | 5 | 15 | 53 | 514 | 583 | 6 | 7 | 47 | 209 | 2,389 | 77 | 291 | 2,925 | 9,840 | 15,747 | |
| New England | _ | 0 | 3 1 | 24 3 | 14 2 | _ | 0 | 1 0 | 5 | 24 11 | 1 | 8 1 | 18 6 | 312 30 | 391 89 | |
| Connecticut Maine [§] | _ | 0 | 1 | 4 | 3 | _ | 0 | 1 | _ | 1 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 103 | 38 | |
| Massachusetts | _ | 0 | 2 | 11 | 4 | _ | 0 | 1 | 3 | 9 | _ | 3 | 10 | 99 | 207 | |
| New Hampshire Rhode Island [§] | _ | 0 | 1 1 | 1 | _ | _ | 0 | 0 1 | _ 1 | 3 | _ | 1 0 | 7 3 | 51 17 | 13 33 | |
| Vermont [§] | _ | 0 | 3 | 5 | 5 | _ | 0 | 1 | 1 | _ | _ | 0 | 3 | 12 | 11 | |
| Mid. Atlantic New Jersey | 1 | 1 0 | 6 1 | 59 5 | 60 19 | 2 | 1 0 | 23 2 | 27 9 | 2,053 340 | 26 — | 34 3 | 125 7 | 1,127 102 | 1,023 | |
| New York (Upstate) | 1 | 0 | 4 | 19 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 658 | 21 | 13 | 81 | 497 | 126 350 | |
| New York City | _ | 0 | 3 | 22 | 15 | _ | 0 | 22 | 9 | 1,032 | _ | 0 | 19 | 38 | 62 | |
| Pennsylvania E.N. Central | _ | 0 2 | 2 7 | 13 69 | 17 99 | _ 1 | 0 1 | 16 7 | 1 54 | 23 47 | 5 12 | 14 58 | 70 198 | 490 2,024 | 485 3,562 | |
| Illinois | _ | 0 | 3 | 21 | 19 | | 1 | 3 | 31 | 17 | _ | 15 | 50 | 515 | 621 | |
| Indiana | _ | 0 | 2 | 11 | 22 | _ | 0 | 1 | _ 9 | 3 | _ | 4 | 26 | 140 | 501 | |
| Michigan Ohio | _ | 0 1 | 4 2 | 8 20 | 16 24 | 1 | 0 | 1 5 | 11 | 17 9 | 4 8 | 17 17 | 57 80 | 509 553 | 1,019 1,093 | |
| Wisconsin | _ | 0 | 2 | 9 | 18 | _ | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | _ | 10 | 25 | 307 | 328 | |
| W.N. Central | 2 | 1 | 4 | 37 | 41 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 31 | 79 | 8 | 24 | 501 | 866 | 1,476 | |
| lowa Kansas | _ | 0 | 1 1 | 9 2 | 9 6 | _ | 0 | 1 1 | 5 4 | 37 4 | _ | 5 2 | 36 10 | 139 71 | 402 137 | |
| Minnesota | _ | 0 | 2 | _ | 3 | _ | 0 | 4 | 1 | 4 | _ | 0 | 469 | 326 | 444 | |
| Missouri Nebraska [§] | 1 1 | 0 | 2 2 | 13 10 | 16 5 | _ 1 | 0 | 3 1 | 12 5 | 9 23 | 8 | 7 1 | 43 11 | 226 43 | 288 140 | |
| North Dakota | | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | <u>.</u> | 0 | 3 | 4 | _ | _ | 0 | 10 | 37 | 38 | |
| South Dakota | _ | 0 | 1 | 2 | | _ | 0 | 0 | | 2 | _ | 0 | 6 | 24 | 27 | |
| S. Atlantic Delaware | 2 | 2 | 8 1 | 106 1 | 107 | 2 | 0 | 3 0 | 21 | 47 | 10 | 31 0 | 106 5 | 991 21 | 1,271 9 | |
| District of Columbia | _ | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | 3 | _ | 0 | 2 | 3 | 7 | |
| Florida Georgia | 1 1 | 1 0 | 5 1 | 41 12 | 49 8 | 2 | 0 | 2 2 | 7 4 | 8 2 | 5 1 | 6 3 | 17 13 | 247 125 | 237 184 | |
| Maryland [§] | | 0 | 1 | 11 | 7 | _ | 0 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 60 | 97 | |
| North Carolina South Carolina [§] | _ | 0 | 3 1 | 13 9 | 12 11 | _ | 0 | 2 0 | 7 | 8 4 | _ | 3 | 35 25 | 133 104 | 234 289 | |
| Virginia [§] | _ | 0 | 2 | 11 | 17 | | 0 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 7 | 41 | 246 | 165 | |
| West Virginia | _ | 0 | 3 | 7 | 2 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | 2 | _ | 0 | 41 | 52 | 49 | |
| E.S. Central Alabama [§] | _ | 0 | 3 2 | 20 9 | 29 5 | _ | 0 | 1 1 | 4 1 | 9 6 | 4 | 9 | 28 11 | 269 107 | 577 156 | |
| Kentucky | _ | 0 | 2 | 2 | 13 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 16 | 55 | 197 | |
| Mississippi Tennessee [§] | _ | 0 | 1 2 | 2 7 | 3 8 | _ | 0 | 1 1 | 3 | | 3 | 1 2 | 10 10 | 24 83 | 58 166 | |
| W.S. Central | _ | 1 | 12 | 41 | 64 | _ | 1 | 15 | 49 | 77 | 7 | 23 | 297 | 668 | 2,229 | |
| Arkansas [§] | _ | 0 | 1 | 8 | 5 | _ | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 | _ | 1 | 16 | 43 | 167 | |
| Louisiana Oklahoma | _ | 0 | 2 2 | 8 7 | 12 14 | _ | 0 | 2 1 | _ 1 | 5 | _ | 0 | 3 92 | 15 29 | 33 49 | |
| Texas [§] | _ | 0 | 10 | 18 | 33 | _ | 1 | 14 | 47 | 67 | 7 | 19 | 187 | 581 | 1,980 | |
| Mountain | _ | 1 | 4 | 35 | 45 | _ | 0 | 2 | 6 | 18 | 7 | 43 | 100 | 1,324 | 1,098 | |
| Arizona Colorado | _ | 0 | 1 1 | 10 8 | 11 16 | _ | 0 | 0 1 | | 5 7 | 5 | 15 9 | 29 63 | 552 297 | 329 163 | |
| Idaho [§] | _ | 0 | 1 | 5 | 5 | _ | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 13 | 103 | 155 | |
| Montana [§] Nevada [§] | _ | 0 | 2 1 | 3 1 | 1 8 | _ | 0 | 0 0 | _ | _ 1 | _ | 2 0 | 16 5 | 70 19 | 60 27 | |
| New Mexico§ | _ | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | _ | 0 | 2 | | | _ | 2 | 10 | 93 | 27 97 | |
| Utah | _ | 0 | 2 | 7 | 1 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | 3 | _ | 5 0 | 16 | 182 | 255 | |
| Wyoming [§] Pacific | _ | 4 | 1 26 | — 123 | 124 | _ | 0 | 3 | 12 | 1 35 | | 72 | 1 1,710 | 8 2,259 | 12 4,120 | |
| Alaska | _ | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | _ | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | _ | 0 | 6 | 21 | 34 | |
| California Hawaii | _ | 2 | 17 | 89 4 | 81 | _ | 0 | 3 1 | 5 2 | 23 3 | 1 | 59 | 1,569 9 | 1,613 71 | 3,526 58 | |
| Oregon | _ | 0 | 1 3 | 16 | 1 24 | _ | 0 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 5 | 11 | 204 | 230 | |
| Washington | _ | 0 | 8 | 12 | 17 | _ | 0 | 1 | | 6 | | 9 | 131 | 350 | 272 | |
| Territories American Samoa | | 0 | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 | | | |
| C.N.M.I. | _ | 0 | 0 | = | _ | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ | _ | | 0 | _ | _ | |
| Guam Puerto Rico | _ | 0 | 0 1 | _ | | _ | 2 | 9 | 12 | 448 | _ | 0 | 14 | 31 | 2 | |
| | | U | 1 | _ | 1 | _ | U | 1 | 1 | 1 | _ | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | |

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.
U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not reportable. NN: Not Nationally Notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.

* Case counts for reporting year 2010 and 2011 are provisional and subject to change. For further information on interpretation of these data, see http://www.cdc.gov/osels/ph_surveillance/nndss/phs/files/ProvisionalNationa%20NotifiableDiseasesSurveillanceData20100927.pdf. Data for TB are displayed in Table IV, which appears quarterly.

[†] Data for meningococcal disease, invasive caused by serogroups A, C, Y, and 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 September 24, 2011, and September 25, 2010 (38th week)*

| | | Ra | bies, anin | nal | | | Sa | lmonellosi | s | | Shiga toxin-producing <i>E. coli</i> (STEC) [†] | | | | | |
|---|---------|------------|------------|-----------|-------------|----------|----------|------------|--------------|----------------|--|------------|----------|------------|------------|--|
| | Current | Previous ! | 52 weeks | Cum | Cum | Current | Previous | 52 weeks | Cum | Cum | Current | Previous 5 | 2 weeks | Cum | Cum | |
| Reporting area | week | Med | Max | 2011 | 2010 | week | Med | Max | 2011 | 2010 | week | Med | Max | 2011 | 2010 | |
| United States | 27 | 53 | 119 | 1,905 | 3,401 | 961 | 952 | 1,740 | 32,854 | 38,268 | 57 | 92 | 264 | 3,435 | 3,797 | |
| New England | _ | 3 | 13 | 130 | 242 | 3 | 25 | 351 | 1,297 | 1,933 | 1 | 2 | 36 | 141 | 174 | |
| Connecticut Maine [§] | _ | 0 1 | 9 6 | 28 52 | 109 48 | _ | 0 | 330 8 | 330 98 | 491 95 | _ | 0 | 36 3 | 36 23 | 60 15 | |
| Massachusetts | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | | _ | 17 | 38 | 554 | 1,010 | _ | 0 | 10 | 44 | 66 | |
| New Hampshire | _ | 0 | 3 | 17 | 15 | _ | 3 | 8 | 130 | 142 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 22 | 18 | |
| Rhode Island [§] Vermont [§] | _ | 0 | 4 2 | 15 18 | 27 43 | 3 | 1 1 | 62 5 | 135 50 | 141 54 | _ | 0 | 2 | 4 12 | 2 13 | |
| Mid. Atlantic | 12 | 13 | 25 | 461 | 840 | 70 | 100 | 205 | 4,105 | 4,505 | 4 | 10 | 31 | 428 | 429 | |
| New Jersey | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ | _ | 21 | 48 | 786 | 918 | _ | 2 | 6 | 67 | 97 | |
| New York (Upstate) | 12 | 7 | 20 | 283 | 396 | 50 | 25 | 66 | 1,050 | 1,078 | 2 | 4 | 12 | 154 | 142 | |
| New York City Pennsylvania | _ | 0 6 | 3 17 | 9 169 | 138 306 | 2 18 | 21 32 | 41 111 | 846 1,423 | 1,023 1,486 | | 1 3 | 6 18 | 62 145 | 55 135 | |
| E.N. Central | 1 | 2 | 16 | 145 | 212 | 50 | 87 | 148 | 3,251 | 4,638 | 10 | 11 | 39 | 579 | 658 | |
| Illinois | _ | 1 | 6 | 46 | 109 | _ | 28 | 56 | 1,066 | 1,567 | _ | 2 | 10 | 118 | 125 | |
| Indiana | _ | 0 | 6 | 20 | _ | _ | 10 | 23 | 349 | 604 | _ | 2 | 8 | 85 | 106 | |
| Michigan Ohio | _ 1 | 1 0 | 6 5 | 45 34 | 59 44 | 7 43 | 14 21 | 30 47 | 583 938 | 750 1,019 | 1 9 | 2 2 | 16 10 | 116 139 | 131 113 | |
| Wisconsin | N | 0 | 0 | N | N | _ | 9 | 44 | 315 | 698 | _ | 2 | 13 | 121 | 183 | |
| W.N. Central | 1 | 2 | 40 | 65 | 213 | 53 | 47 | 95 | 1,767 | 2,284 | 5 | 12 | 39 | 532 | 696 | |
| lowa | _ | 0 | 1 | _ | 24 | 3 | 9 | 20 | 345 | 411 | _ | 2 | 15 | 137 | 137 | |
| Kansas Minnesota | 1 | 0 | 4 34 | 25 | 52 25 | 8 | 7 0 | 20 16 | 315 | 336 586 | 2 | 1 0 | 8 8 | 76 — | 53 232 | |
| Missouri | _ | 0 | 2 | _ | 59 | 27 | 16 | 45 | — 754 | 622 | 1 | 4 | 14 | 191 | 185 | |
| Nebraska [§] | _ | 0 | 3 | 29 | 43 | 13 | 4 | 13 | 192 | 182 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 79 | 59 | |
| North Dakota South Dakota | _ | 0 0 | 6 0 | 11 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 15 17 | 32 129 | 30 | 1 | 0 | 10 4 | 11 | 5 25 | |
| | 7 | 18 | 90 | 805 | 888 | 511 | 279 | 716 | 9,884 | 117 10,367 | 21 | 1 14 | 29 | 38 487 | 499 | |
| S. Atlantic Delaware | _ | 0 | 0 | | _ | _ | 3 | 9 | 118 | 135 | _ | 0 | 2 | 12 | 4 | |
| District of Columbia | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ | _ | 1 | 5 | 43 | 78 | _ | 0 | 1 | 3 | 8 | |
| Florida | _ | 0 | 81 | 81 | 121 | 200 | 107 | 226 | 3,891 | 4,214 | 9 | 3 | 15 | 109 | 158 | |
| Georgia Maryland [§] | _ | 0 6 | 0 14 | 204 | 289 | 60 17 | 42 18 | 123 38 | 1,754 684 | 2,082 815 | 4 | 2 1 | 8 8 | 89 35 | 78 69 | |
| North Carolina | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ | 170 | 34 | 251 | 1,491 | 1,001 | 5 | 2 | 11 | 89 | 45 | |
| South Carolina§ | N 7 | 0 11 | 0 | N 451 | N 421 | 34 | 30 | 99 | 1,044 | 1,095 | _ | 0 3 | 4 | 15 | 18 | |
| Virginia [§] West Virginia | | 0 | 27 30 | 451 69 | 421 57 | 30 | 21 0 | 68 14 | 817 42 | 802 145 | 3 | 0 | 9 4 | 132 3 | 103 16 | |
| E.S. Central | 1 | 2 | 7 | 93 | 144 | 61 | 60 | 187 | 2,778 | 2,821 | 4 | 4 | 22 | 202 | 192 | |
| Alabama§ | 1 | 1 | 7 | 67 | 60 | 31 | 18 | 70 | 833 | 729 | _ | 1 | 15 | 68 | 38 | |
| Kentucky | _ | 0 | 2 | 12 | 16 | 13 | 9 | 32 | 329 | 433 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 32 | 49 | |
| Mississippi Tennessee [§] | _ | 0 | 1 4 | 1 13 | — 68 | 1 16 | 20 17 | 66 50 | 900 716 | 881 778 | 3 | 0 2 | 12 11 | 17 85 | 14 91 | |
| W.S. Central | _ | 1 | 31 | 53 | 651 | 152 | 134 | 515 | 4,255 | 4,787 | 6 | 6 | 151 | 225 | 228 | |
| Arkansas [§] | _ | 0 | 10 | 41 | 23 | 51 | 14 | 47 | 614 | 545 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 35 | 43 | |
| Louisiana | _ | 0 | 0 | | _ | _ | 14 | 52 | 537 | 987 | _ | 0 | 2 | 6 | 15 | |
| Oklahoma Texas [§] | _ | 0 | 20 30 | 12 | 40 588 | 28 73 | 11 86 | 95 381 | 486 2,618 | 470 2,785 | 1 | 1 5 | 55 95 | 42 142 | 19 151 | |
| Mountain | 1 | 0 | 4 | 25 | 59 | 8 | 47 | 91 | 1,766 | 2,189 | 5 | 11 | 30 | 404 | 473 | |
| Arizona | N | 0 | 0 | N | N | _ | 14 | 34 | 532 | 739 | 1 | 2 | 14 | 66 | 47 | |
| Colorado | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ | 3 | 10 | 24 | 417 | 437 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 87 | 175 | |
| Idaho [§] Montana [§] | 1 N | 0 | 1 0 | 4 N | 11 N | 2 | 3 2 | 8 10 | 114 101 | 124 76 | 3 | 3 1 | 6 5 | 83 34 | 65 34 | |
| Nevada [§] | _ | 0 | 2 | 4 | 5 | _ | 3 | 8 | 101 | 245 | _ | 0 | 7 | 26 | 28 | |
| New Mexico§ | _ | 0 | 2 | 10 | 10 | _ | 6 | 22 | 231 | 244 | _ | 1 | 6 | 32 | 34 | |
| Utah Wyoming [§] | _ | 0 | 2 1 | 7 | 9 24 | _ | 6 1 | 15 9 | 224 46 | 277 47 | _ | 1 0 | 7 3 | 62 14 | 71 19 | |
| Pacific | 4 | 3 | 15 | 128 | 152 | 53 | 110 | 288 | 3,751 | 4,744 | 1 | 13 | 46 | 437 | 448 | |
| Alaska | | 0 | 2 | 9 | 12 | _ | 1 | 6 | 44 | 65 | _ | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | |
| California | 4 | 3 | 10 | 109 | 127 | 42 | 75 | 232 | 2,893 | 3,473 | 1 | 8 | 36 | 281 | 199 | |
| Hawaii Oregon | _ | 0 | 0 2 | 10 | 13 | 9 2 | 7 5 | 14 14 | 258 175 | 257 418 | _ | 0 1 | 1 11 | 6 56 | 27 72 | |
| Washington | _ | 0 | 14 | — | — — | _ | 12 | 42 | 381 | 531 | _ | 2 | 16 | 92 | 148 | |
| Territories | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| American Samoa | N | 0 | 0 | N | N | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | 2 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ | |
| C.N.M.I. Guam | _ | | | _ | _ | _ | 0 | 3 | 6 | 8 | _ | | | _ | _ | |
| Puerto Rico | 1 | 0 | 6 | 25 | 35 | _ | 5 | 25 | 135 | 436 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ | |
| U.S. Virgin Islands | | 0 | 0 | _ | _ | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ | _ | 0 | Ö | _ | _ | |

C.N.M.l.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.
U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not reportable. NN: Not Nationally Notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.

* Case counts for reporting year 2010 and 2011 are provisional and subject to change. For further information on interpretation of these data, see http://www.cdc.gov/osels/ph_surveillance/ $nndss/phs/files/Provision al Nationa\% 20 Notifiable Diseases Surveillance Data 2010 0927. pdf.\ Data for TB\ are\ displayed in Table IV, which appears\ quarterly.$

[†] 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 September 24, 2011, and September 25, 2010 (38th week)*

| | | | | | | | | | otteu rev | ei nickettsio | osis (including RMSF) [†] | | | | | |
|---|----------|----------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|----------|--------|-----------|---------------|------------------------------------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|--|
| | | | Shigellosis | | | Confirmed | | | | | Probable | | | | | |
| Dan autiu u ausa | Current | | 52 weeks | Cum | Cum | Current | Previous | | Cum | Cum | Current | Previous 5 | | Cum | Cum | |
| Reporting area | week | Med | Max | 2011 | 2010 | week | Med | Max | 2011 | 2010 | week | Med | Max | 2011 | 2010 | |
| United States | 179 | 229 | 742 | 7,689 | 10,268 | 1 | 2 | 16 | 138 | 116 | 36 | 23 | 245 | 1,348 | 1,238 | |
| New England Connecticut | _ | 2 | 29 28 | 134 28 | 288 69 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ | _ | 0 | 1 0 | 3 | 3 | |
| Maine [§] | | 0 | 4 | 19 | 5 | | 0 | 0 | _ | _ | | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Massachusetts | _ | 2 | 6 | 76 | 191 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ | _ | 0 | 1 | 1 | _ | |
| New Hampshire | _ | 0 | 2 | 2 | 11 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ | _ | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Rhode Island§ | _ | 0 | 4 | 6 | 11 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ | _ | 0 | 1 | 1 | _ | |
| Vermont [§] | | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 2 4 2 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ | |
| Mid. Atlantic New Jersey | 19 | 15 3 | 74 8 | 551 89 | 1,343 311 | _ | 0 | 2 0 | 11 | 2 1 | 1 | 1 0 | 5 3 | 33 | 81 47 | |
| New York (Upstate) | 12 | 3 | 18 | 183 | 173 | _ | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | _ | 0 | 2 | 6 | 11 | |
| New York City | 3 | 4 | 12 | 190 | 241 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | | _ | 0 | 2 | 14 | 11 | |
| Pennsylvania | 4 | 3 | 56 | 89 | 618 | _ | 0 | 2 | 8 | _ | 1 | 0 | 3 | 13 | 12 | |
| E.N. Central | 5 | 15 | 40 | 521 | 1,291 | _ | 0 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 75 | 74 | |
| Illinois | _ | 4 | 10 | 115 | 738 | _ | 0 | 1 | _ | 2 | _ | 0 | 3 | 26 | 33 | |
| Indiana [§] Michigan | _ | 1 3 | 4 10 | 43 122 | 49 199 | _ | 0 | 0 1 | _ 1 | 1 | _ | 0 | 4 1 | 36 1 | 20 1 | |
| Ohio | 5 | 5 | 27 | 241 | 244 | | 0 | 2 | 3 | _ | 1 | 0 | 2 | 12 | 14 | |
| Wisconsin | _ | 0 | 4 | | 61 | | 0 | 0 | _ | _ | | 0 | 1 | _ | 6 | |
| W.N. Central | 3 | 8 | 38 | 229 | 1,762 | _ | 0 | 7 | 24 | 12 | 1 | 4 | 30 | 282 | 235 | |
| lowa | _ | 0 | 4 | 13 | 42 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ | _ | 0 | 2 | 5 | 5 | |
| Kansas [§] | _ | 2 | 12 | 41 | 209 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ | |
| Minnesota | _ | 0 | 4 | 160 | 45 | _ | 0 | 0 | 17 | _ | _ | 0 | 2 | 272 | 227 | |
| Missouri Nebraska [§] | 3 | 5 0 | 18 10 | 160 11 | 1,430 29 | _ | 0 | 4 3 | 17 5 | 9 3 | 1 | 4 0 | 30 1 | 273 3 | 227 2 | |
| North Dakota | | 0 | 0 | - '' | | | 0 | 3 1 | 2 | _ | | 0 | 0 | _ | 1 | |
| South Dakota | _ | 0 | 2 | 4 | 7 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ | _ | 0 | 1 | 1 | | |
| S. Atlantic | 67 | 68 | 133 | 2,705 | 1,778 | _ | 1 | 8 | 73 | 72 | 6 | 6 | 55 | 376 | 381 | |
| Delaware [§] | _ | 0 | 1 | 3 | 36 | _ | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | _ | 0 | 4 | 16 | 17 | |
| District of Columbia | _ | 0 | 2 | 12 | 27 | _ | 0 | 1 | 1 | _ | _ | 0 | 1 | 1 | _ | |
| Florida [§] Georgia | 38 15 | 42 11 | 98 26 | 1,928 407 | 748 571 | _ | 0 | 1 5 | 3 41 | 3 52 | _ | 0 | 2 0 | 8 | 8 | |
| Maryland [§] | 15 | 2 | 7 | 72 | 100 | _ | 0 | 1 | 2 | - 52 | _ | 0 | 3 | 21 | 38 | |
| North Carolina | 9 | 4 | 36 | 164 | 124 | _ | 0 | 4 | 12 | 12 | _ | 1 | 49 | 201 | 194 | |
| South Carolina [§] | _ | 1 | 4 | 37 | 55 | _ | 0 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 17 | 12 | |
| Virginia [§] | 4 | 2 | 8 | 78 | 102 | _ | 0 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 9 | 109 | 112 | |
| West Virginia | _ | 0 | 66 | 4 | 15 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ | _ | 0 | 1 | 3 | _ | |
| E.S. Central Alabama [§] | 9 9 | 14 4 | 29 15 | 432 154 | 533 124 | _ | 0 | 3 1 | 7 3 | 17 4 | 9 1 | 5 1 | 27 8 | 303 55 | 345 68 | |
| Kentucky | _ | 1 | 6 | 36 | 193 | _ | 0 | 1 | 1 | 6 | | 0 | 0 | | - 00 | |
| Mississippi | _ | 2 | 9 | 117 | 40 | _ | 0 | Ö | | 1 | _ | 0 | 4 | 12 | 17 | |
| Tennessee§ | _ | 4 | 14 | 125 | 176 | _ | 0 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 21 | 236 | 260 | |
| W.S. Central | 44 | 59 | 503 | 1,811 | 1,872 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 18 | 1 | 235 | 248 | 106 | |
| Arkansas [§] | 5 | 2 | 7 | 56 | 47 | _ | 0 | 2 | 3 | _ | _ | 0 | 39 | 202 | 65 | |
| Louisiana | | 5 | 20 | 166 | 203 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ | | 0 | 2 | 4 | 2 | |
| Oklahoma Texas [§] | 12 27 | 2 48 | 161 338 | 82 1,507 | 216 1,406 | 1 | 0 | 5 1 | 2 | 3 1 | 17 1 | 0 | 202 5 | 38 4 | 21 18 | |
| Mountain | 7 | 16 | 35 | 561 | 584 | _ | 0 | 5 | 13 | 2 | | 0 | 6 | 28 | 12 | |
| Arizona | 2 | 6 | 19 | 208 | 312 | _ | 0 | 4 | 12 | _ | _ | 0 | 6 | 15 | 1 | |
| Colorado [§] | 4 | 1 | 8 | 75 | 73 | _ | 0 | 1 | _ | _ | _ | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | |
| Idaho [§] | _ | 0 | 3 | 15 | 20 | _ | 0 | 1 | 1 | _ | _ | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 | |
| Montana [§] Nevada [§] | 1 | 1 | 15 | 117 | 7 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | 2 | _ | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| New Mexico§ | _ | 0 | 6 9 | 23 84 | 34 101 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ | _ | 0 | 0 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Utah | _ | 3 1 | 4 | 37 | 37 | | 0 | 0 | _ | _ | _ | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | |
| Wyoming [§] | _ | 0 | 1 | 2 | _ | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ | _ | 0 | 2 | 7 | _ | |
| Pacific | 25 | 22 | 63 | 745 | 817 | _ | 0 | 2 | 1 | 4 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | 1 | |
| Alaska | _ | 0 | 2 | 5 | 1 | N | 0 | 0 | N | N | N | 0 | 0 | N | N | |
| California | 25 | 19 | 59 | 609 | 650 | _ | 0 | 2 | 1 | 4 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ | |
| Hawaii | _ | 1 | 3 | 41 | 38 | N | 0 | 0 | N | N | N | 0 | 0 | N | N | |
| Oregon Washington | _ | 1 1 | 4 7 | 31 59 | 45 83 | _ | 0 | 0 1 | _ | _ | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | 1 | |
| | | | | 29 | 03 | | - 0 | - 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Territories | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | NI. | 0 | ^ | N | NI | NI. | 0 | 0 | N.I | N1 | |
| American Samoa C.N.M.I. | _ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | N | 0 | 0 | N | N — | N — | 0 | 0 | N | _ N | |
| Guam | _ | | 1 | 1 | | N | 0 | 0 | N | N | N | 0 | 0 | N | N | |
| Puerto Rico | _ | 0 | 1 | | 4 | N | 0 | 0 | N | N | N | 0 | 0 | N | N | |
| | | 0 | 0 | | | | 0 | Ö | | | | 0 | Ö | | . • | |

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.

U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not reportable. NN: Not Nationally Notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.

* Case counts for reporting year 2010 and 2011 are provisional and subject to change. For further information on interpretation of these data, see http://www.cdc.gov/osels/ph_surveillance/nndss/phs/files/ProvisionalNationa%20NotifiableDiseasesSurveillanceData20100927.pdf. Data for TB are displayed in Table IV, which appears quarterly.

† Illnesses with similar clinical presentation that result from Spotted fever group rickettsia infections are reported as Spotted fever rickettsioses. Rocky Mountain spotted fever (RMSF) caused

by Rickettsia rickettsii, is the most common and well-known spotted fever.

[§] Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).

TABLE II. (Continued) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending September 24, 2011, and September 25, 2010 (38th week)*

| | | | | Streptococ | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|----------|-----------|--------------|--------------|---------|----------|----------|-----------|---------------------------------|---------|------------|----------|--------------|--------------|
| | | | All ages | | | | | Age <5 | | Syphilis, primary and secondary | | | | | |
| | Current | Previous | 52 weeks | Cum | Cum | Current | Previous | 52 weeks | Cum | Cum | Current | Previous 5 | 2 weeks | Cum | Cum |
| Reporting area | week | Med | Max | 2011 | 2010 | week | Med | Max | 2011 | 2010 | week | Med | Max | 2011 | 2010 |
| United States | 115 | 298 | 937 | 10,106 | 11,146 | 6 | 23 | 101 | 731 | 1,366 | 112 | 256 | 363 | 9,040 | 9,999 |
| New England | 2 | 17 | 79 | 552 | 611 | _ | 1 | 5 | 29 | 79 | 5 | 7 | 16 | 263 | 355 |
| Connecticut Maine [§] | _ 1 | 6 2 | 49 13 | 235 98 | 246 88 | _ | 0 | 3 1 | 6 3 | 22 7 | _ | 1 0 | 8 3 | 39 11 | 71 21 |
| Massachusetts | | 0 | 3 | 21 | 53 | _ | 0 | 3 | 8 | 37 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 160 | 222 |
| New Hampshire | _ | 2 | 8 | 73 | 83 | _ | 0 | 1 | 5 | 4 | _ | 0 | 3 | 14 | 14 |
| Rhode Island [§] Vermont [§] | _ 1 | 2 1 | 8 6 | 73 52 | 80 61 | _ | 0 | 1 2 | 2 5 | 5 4 | | 0 | 7 2 | 32 7 | 25 2 |
| Mid. Atlantic | 4 | 33 | 81 | 1,007 | 1,142 | _ | 3 | 27 | 84 | 168 | 15 | 30 | 50 | 1,077 | 1,252 |
| New Jersey | _ | 13 | 35 | 472 | 509 | _ | 1 | 4 | 28 | 41 | _ | 4 | 13 | 144 | 180 |
| New York (Upstate) New York City | 4 | 1 | 10 | 60 475 | 112 | _ | 1 0 | 9 14 | 34 22 | 83 44 | 8 | 3 | 20 | 136 543 | 99 704 |
| Pennsylvania | N N | 13 0 | 42 0 | 475 N | 521 N | N | 0 | 0 | N N | 44 N | 1 6 | 15 6 | 30 13 | 254 | 269 |
| E.N. Central | 11 | 67 | 113 | 2,184 | 2,258 | _ | 4 | 10 | 119 | 205 | 10 | 30 | 48 | 1,099 | 1,456 |
| Illinois | N | 0 | 0 | N | N | N | 0 | 0 | N | N | 10 | 13 | 22 | 449 | 693 |
| Indiana Michigan | _ 1 | 16 15 | 32 29 | 490 484 | 524 516 | _ | 0 1 | 4 4 | 21 25 | 42 65 | _ | 3 5 | 8 12 | 113 180 | 138 187 |
| Ohio | 8 | 26 | 45 | 893 | 862 | _ | 2 | 7 | 61 | 70 | _ | 9 | 21 | 317 | 403 |
| Wisconsin | 2 | 9 | 24 | 317 | 356 | _ | 0 | 3 | 12 | 28 | _ | 1 | 5 | 40 | 35 |
| W.N. Central | 1 N | 4 0 | 35 0 | 128 | 598 | N | 0 | 5 0 | 9 N | 86 N | _ | 6 0 | 17 | 211 | 256 |
| Iowa Kansas | N N | 0 | 0 | N N | N N | N N | 0 | 0 | N N | N N | _ | 0 | 2 | 12 19 | 16 17 |
| Minnesota | _ | 0 | 24 | _ | 450 | | 0 | 5 | _ | 70 | _ | 3 | 10 | 87 | 98 |
| Missouri | N | 0 | 0 | N | N | N | 0 | 0 | N | N | _ | 2 | 6 | 87 | 115 |
| Nebraska [§] North Dakota | 1 | 2 0 | 9 25 | 85 43 | 98 50 | _ | 0 | 2 1 | 8 1 | 14 2 | _ | 0 | 2 1 | 5 1 | 6 |
| South Dakota | N | 0 | 0 | N | N | N | 0 | 0 | N | N | _ | 0 | 0 | | 4 |
| S. Atlantic | 48 | 72 | 170 | 2,828 | 3,030 | 3 | 7 | 22 | 210 | 378 | 39 | 64 | 178 | 2,350 | 2,289 |
| Delaware District of Columbia | _ | 1 1 | 6 3 | 37 28 | 28 55 | _ | 0 | 1 1 | 4 | | 1 | 0 3 | 4 8 | 16 119 | 4 105 |
| Florida | 25 | 23 | 68 | 1,020 | 1,115 | 1 | 3 | 13 | 91 | 151 | | 23 | 36 | 813 | 828 |
| Georgia | 11 | 22 | 54 | 756 | 974 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 54 | 118 | 4 | 13 | 130 | 472 | 492 |
| Maryland [§] North Carolina | 7 N | 10 0 | 32 0 | 407 N | 385 N | 1 N | 1 0 | 4 0 | 28 N | 43 N | 2 21 | 9 8 | 19 19 | 329 290 | 226 317 |
| South Carolina [§] | 5 | 8 | 25 | 339 | 383 | | 0 | 3 | 20 | 43 | 3 | 4 | 19 | 154 | 101 |
| Virginia [§] | N | 0 | 0 | N | N | N | 0 | 0 | N | N | 6 | 4 | 16 | 155 | 210 |
| West Virginia | _ | 1 | 48 | 241 | 90 | _ | 0 | 6 | 13 | 16 | _ | 0 | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| E.S. Central Alabama [§] | 9 N | 19 0 | 36 0 | 665 N | 758 N | 1 N | 1 0 | 4 0 | 43 N | 71 N | 1 | 15 4 | 34 11 | 519 138 | 650 185 |
| Kentucky | N | 0 | Ö | N | N | N | Ö | Ö | N | N | _ | 2 | 16 | 79 | 97 |
| Mississippi | N | 0 | 0 | N | N | N | 0 | 0 | N | N | 1 | 3 | 16 | 129 | 160 |
| Tennessee [§] W.S. Central | 9 25 | 19 31 | 36 368 | 665 1,343 | 758 1,367 | 1 1 | 1 4 | 4 30 | 43 127 | 71 185 | 29 | 5 35 | 11 59 | 173 1,285 | 208 1,543 |
| Arkansas§ | 3 | 3 | 26 | 1,343 | 1,307 | | 0 | 3 | 13 | 14 | 5 | 4 | 10 | 1,263 | 1,343 |
| Louisiana | _ | 3 | 11 | 119 | 82 | _ | 0 | 2 | 10 | 20 | 2 | 7 | 24 | 274 | 413 |
| Oklahoma Texas [§] | N 22 | 0 25 | 0 333 | N 1,059 | N 1,157 | N 1 | 0 | 0 27 | N 104 | N 151 | 22 | 1 23 | 6 33 | 42 820 | 69 903 |
| Mountain | 15 | 32 | 72 | 1,280 | 1,137 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 104 | 178 | 1 | 12 | 23 | 390 | 436 |
| Arizona | 6 | 12 | 45 | 611 | 622 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 49 | 80 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 151 | 167 |
| Colorado | 8 | 11 | 23 | 399 | 394 | | 0 | 4 | 28 | 54 | _ | 2 | 8 | 77 | 95 |
| ldaho [§] Montana [§] | N N | 0 | 0 | N N | N N | N N | 0 | 0 0 | N N | N N | _ | 0 | 4 1 | 11 4 | 2 |
| Nevada [§] | N | 0 | 0 | N | N | N | 0 | Ö | N | N | _ | 2 | 9 | 92 | 78 |
| New Mexico [§] | 1 | 3 | 13 | 177 | 119 | _ | 0 | 2 | 11 | 15 | _ | 1 | 4 | 47 | 37 |
| Utah Wyoming [§] | _ | 2 | 8 15 | 74 19 | 154 11 | _ | 0 | 3 1 | 12 | 26 3 | _ | 0 | 4 0 | 8 | 54 — |
| Pacific | _ | 3 | 11 | 119 | 82 | _ | 0 | 1 | 10 | 16 | 12 | 51 | 66 | 1,846 | 1,762 |
| Alaska | | 3 | 11 | 115 | 82 | - | 0 | 1 | 8 | 16 | _ | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| California Hawaii | N — | 0 | 0 3 | N 4 | N | N | 0 | 0 1 | N 2 | N — | 9 | 42 0 | 57 5 | 1,521 10 | 1,494 28 |
| Oregon | N | 0 | 0 | N N | N | N | 0 | 0 | N N | N | | 3 | 10 | 119 | 52 |
| Washington | N | 0 | 0 | N | N | N | 0 | 0 | N | N | 1 | 5 | 13 | 195 | 185 |
| Territories | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| American Samoa C.N.M.I. | N | 0 | 0 | N | N | N | 0 | 0 | N | N | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ |
| Guam | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ |
| Puerto Rico | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ | 7 | 4 | 13 | 166 | 171 |
| U.S. Virgin Islands | | 0 | 0 | _ | | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | | | 0 | 0 | | |

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.

U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not reportable. NN: Not Nationally Notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.

*Case counts for reporting year 2010 and 2011 are provisional and subject to change. For further information on interpretation of these data, see http://www.cdc.gov/osels/ph_surveillance/nndss/phs/files/ProvisionalNationa%20NotifiableDiseasesSurveillanceData20100927.pdf. Data for TB are displayed in Table IV, which appears quarterly.

† Includes drug resistant and susceptible cases of invasive Streptococcus pneumoniae disease among children <5 years and among all ages. Case definition: Isolation of S. pneumoniae from a normally sterile body site (e.g., blood or cerebrospinal fluid).

§ Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).

TABLE II. (Continued) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending September 24, 2011, and September 25, 2010 (38th week)*

| | | | | | | | | | V | Vest Nile viru | us disease† | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------|------------|------------|---------|----------------|-------------------------------|------------|---------|---------|----------|--|
| | | Varice | ella (chicke | npox) | | | Ne | uroinvasiv | e | | Nonneuroinvasive [§] | | | | | |
| | Current | Previous | 52 weeks | Cum | Cum | Current | Previous : | 52 weeks | Cum | Cum | Current | Previous 5 | 2 weeks | Cum | Cum | |
| Reporting area | week | Med | Max | 2011 | 2010 | week | Med | Max | 2011 | 2010 | week | Med | Max | 2011 | 2010 | |
| United States | 130 | 274 | 367 | 8,808 | 11,247 | 1 | 1 | 48 | 244 | 557 | _ | 0 | 18 | 118 | 371 | |
| New England | _ | 21 | 46 | 682 | 825 | _ | 0 | 3 | 10 | 12 | _ | 0 | 1 | 2 | 5 | |
| Connecticut Maine [¶] | _ | 4 5 | 16 16 | 169 147 | 257 155 | _ | 0 | 2 0 | 7 | 7 | _ | 0 | 1 0 | 1 | 4 | |
| Massachusetts | _ | 6 | 18 | 260 | 208 | _ | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | _ | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| New Hampshire | _ | 0 | 9 | 9 | 102 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | 1 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ | |
| Rhode Island¶ | _ | 0 | 6 | 29 | 29 | _ | 0 | 1 | 1 | _ | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ | |
| Vermont [¶] Mid. Atlantic | 26 | 2 37 | 10 71 | 68 1,632 | 74 1,250 | _ | 0 | 1 10 | 1 22 | 120 | _ | 0 | 0 6 | 12 | — 60 | |
| New Jersey | 12 | 14 | 62 | 968 | 436 | _ | 0 | 10 | 1 | 14 | _ | 0 | 1 | 3 | 13 | |
| New York (Upstate) | N | 0 | 0 | N | N | _ | 0 | 4 | 11 | 55 | _ | 0 | 4 | 7 | 30 | |
| New York City | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ | _ | 0 | 4 | 7 | 33 | _ | 0 | 1 | 1 | 9 | |
| Pennsylvania | 14 | 19 | 41 | 664 | 814 | _ | 0 | 2 | 3 | 18 | _ | 0 | 1 | 1 | 8 | |
| E.N. Central Illinois | 36 8 | 67 16 | 118 31 | 2,018 523 | 3,601 941 | 1 | 0 | 11 6 | 37 8 | 70 40 | _ | 0 | 4 2 | 15 4 | 28 14 | |
| Indiana [¶] | 5 | 4 | 18 | 176 | 281 | _ | 0 | 2 | 4 | 4 | | 0 | 1 | 3 | 7 | |
| Michigan | 3 | 20 | 38 | 639 | 1,050 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 18 | 23 | _ | 0 | 1 | _ | 4 | |
| Ohio | 20 | 21 | 58 | 679 | 941 | _ | 0 | 2 | 7 | 3 | _ | 0 | 3 | 8 | 1 | |
| Wisconsin | _ | 0 | 22 | 1 | 388 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ | _ | 0 | 0 | | 2 | |
| W.N. Central lowa | 3 N | 8 | 42 0 | 249 N | 666 N | _ | 0 | 6 2 | 20 4 | 29 3 | _ | 0 | 3 1 | 17 1 | 73 4 | |
| Kansas¶ | 3 | 2 | 15 | 81 | 273 | _ | 0 | 1 | _ | 3 | | 0 | 2 | | 13 | |
| Minnesota | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | | _ | 0 | 1 | _ | 4 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | 4 | |
| Missouri | _ | 3 | 24 | 111 | 322 | _ | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | _ | 0 | 1 | 3 | _ | |
| Nebraska [¶] | _ | 0 | 5 | 3 | 11 | _ | 0 | 4 | 12 | 10 | _ | 0 | 3 | 10 | 29 | |
| North Dakota South Dakota | _ | 0 1 | 10 7 | 31 23 | 33 27 | _ | 0 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 2 4 | _ | 0 | 1 0 | 3 | 7 16 | |
| S. Atlantic | 17 | 36 | 64 | 1,275 | 1,657 | _ | 0 | 7 | 32 | 30 | _ | 0 | 3 | 11 | 21 | |
| Delaware¶ | _ | 0 | 3 | 6 | 26 | _ | 0 | 1 | 1 | _ | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ | |
| District of Columbia | _ | 0 | 2 | 12 | 17 | _ | 0 | 1 | _ | 2 | _ | 0 | 1 | _ | 3 | |
| Florida [¶] | 17 | 15 | 38 | 644 | 798 | _ | 0 | 5 | 15 | 7 | _ | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| Georgia Maryland [¶] | N N | 0 | 0 0 | N N | N N | _ | 0 | 1 2 | 2 6 | 4 14 | _ | 0 | 1 2 | 2 7 | 9 6 | |
| North Carolina | N | 0 | 0 | N | N | _ | 0 | 1 | 2 | | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ | |
| South Carolina [¶] | _ | 0 | 9 | 12 | 75 | _ | 0 | 1 | _ | _ | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ | |
| Virginia [¶] | _ | 8 | 25 | 305 | 401 | _ | 0 | 2 | 5 | 3 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | 1 | |
| West Virginia E.S. Central | _ | 7 5 | 32 15 | 296 192 | 340 232 | _ | 0 | 1 6 | 1 31 | | _ | 0 | 0 3 | 18 | 8 | |
| Alabama [¶] | _ | 4 | 14 | 180 | 232 | _ | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | _ | 0 | 0 | | 2 | |
| Kentucky | N | 0 | 0 | N | N | _ | 0 | 0 | | 2 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | 1 | |
| Mississippi_ | _ | 0 | 3 | 12 | 7 | _ | 0 | 4 | 23 | 2 | _ | 0 | 3 | 17 | 3 | |
| Tennessee [¶] | N | 0 | 0 | N | N | _ | 0 | 2 | 7 | 2 | _ | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | |
| W.S. Central Arkansas [¶] | 33 4 | 43 4 | 258 17 | 1,836 173 | 2,126 153 | _ | 0 | 7 0 | 10 | 92 6 | _ | 0 | 1 0 | 6 | 18 1 | |
| Louisiana | 1 | 1 | 6 | 59 | 59 | _ | 0 | 2 | 4 | 17 | _ | 0 | 1 | 3 | 6 | |
| Oklahoma | N | 0 | 0 | N | N | _ | 0 | 1 | | | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ | |
| Texas [¶] | 28 | 39 | 247 | 1,604 | 1,914 | _ | 0 | 5 | 6 | 69 | _ | 0 | 1 | 3 | 11 | |
| Mountain | 15 | 19 | 65 | 842 | 802 | _ | 0 | 11 | 36 | 137 | _ | 0 | 3 | 16 | 120 | |
| Arizona Colorado [¶] | 1 14 | 3 4 | 50 31 | 382 174 | 301 | _ | 0 | 7 1 | 21 | 88 26 | _ | 0 | 2 1 | 9 2 | 55 53 | |
| Idaho [¶] | N | 0 | 0 | N | N | _ | 0 | 1 | 1 | _ | | 0 | 0 | _ | 1 | |
| Montana [¶] | _ | 2 | 28 | 111 | 160 | _ | 0 | 1 | 1 | _ | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ | |
| Nevada [¶] | N | 0 | 0 | N | N | _ | 0 | 3 | 10 | _ | _ | 0 | 1 | 3 | 2 | |
| New Mexico [¶] | _ | 1 | 2 | 30 | 86 | _ | 0 | 2 | 2 | 20 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | 4 | |
| Utah Wyoming [¶] | _ | 4 0 | 26 3 | 137 8 | 241 14 | _ | 0 | 0 1 | _ 1 | 1 2 | _ | 0 | 1 1 | 2 | 1 4 | |
| Pacific | _ | 2 | 6 | 82 | 88 | _ | 0 | 12 | 46 | 60 | _ | 0 | 6 | 21 | 38 | |
| Alaska | _ | 1 | 4 | 40 | 32 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ | |
| California | _ | 0 | 3 | 8 | 29 | _ | 0 | 12 | 46 | 60 | _ | 0 | 6 | 21 | 37 | |
| Hawaii | | 1 | 4 | 34 | 27 N | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ | |
| Oregon Washington | N N | 0 | 0 | N N | N N | _ | 0 | 0 1 | _ | _ | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | 1 | |
| | .,, | | | | ., | | | • | | | | | | | | |
| Territories American Samoa | N | 0 | 0 | N | N | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ | |
| C.N.M.I. | | _ | _ | | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | _ | |
| Guam | _ | 0 | 4 | 16 | 23 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ | |
| Puerto Rico | 1 | 4 | 21 | 113 | 472 | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | _ | |
| U.S. Virgin Islands | _ | 0 | 0 | | _ | _ | 0 | 0 | _ | | | 0 | 0 | _ | | |

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.

U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not reportable. NN: Not Nationally Notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.

^{*} Case counts for reporting year 2010 and 2011 are provisional and subject to change. For further information on interpretation of these data, see http://www.cdc.gov/osels/ph_surveillance/nndss/phs/files/ProvisionalNationa%20NotifiableDiseasesSurveillanceData20100927.pdf. Data for TB are displayed in Table IV, which appears quarterly.

† 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 reportable in all states. Data from states where the condition is not reportable are excluded from this table, except starting in 2007 for the domestic arboviral diseases and influenzaassociated pediatric mortality, and in 2003 for SARS-CoV. Reporting exceptions are available at http://www.cdc.gov/osels/ph_surveillance/nndss/phs/infdis.htm.

[©] Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).

TABLE III. Deaths in 122 U.S. cities,* week ending September 24, 2011 (38th week)

| | | All ca | uses, by a | ige (years |) | | | | | All cau | ses, by ag | e (years) | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------|------------|------------|--------|----|---------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|------------|-----------|--------|-----|---------------------------|
| Reporting area | All Ages | ≥65 | 45-64 | 25-44 | 1–24 | <1 | P&I [†] Total | Reporting area (Continued) | All Ages | ≥65 | 45-64 | 25-44 | 1-24 | <1 | P&I [†] Total |
| New England | 496 | 346 | 105 | 28 | 10 | 7 | 49 | S. Atlantic | 1,125 | 675 | 299 | 90 | 25 | 36 | 75 |
| Boston, MA | 124 | 75 | 36 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 11 | Atlanta, GA | 163 | 99 | 47 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 9 |
| Bridgeport, CT | 18 | 17 | 1 | _ | _ | _ | 3 | Baltimore, MD | 141 | 70 | 52 | 13 | 6 | _ | 15 |
| Cambridge, MA | 17 | 15 | _ | 1 | 1 | _ | 2 | Charlotte, NC | 115 | 81 | 21 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 11 |
| Fall River, MA | 24 | 18 | 4 | 2 | _ | _ | 1 | Jacksonville, FL | 112 | 65 | 33 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| Hartford, CT | 41 | 26 | 12 | 3 | _ | _ | 6 | Miami, FL | 94 | 58 | 22 | 9 | 5 | _ | 4 |
| Lowell, MA | 16 | 16 | _ | _ | _ | _ | 2 | Norfolk, VA | 45 | 28 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 |
| Lynn, MA | 6 | 5 | 1 | 3 | _ | _ | 1 | Richmond, VA | 41 | 23 | 12 | 6 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| New Bedford, MA New Haven, CT | 18 34 | 14 21 | | 5 | 1 | 1 | | Savannah, GA St. Petersburg, FL | 39 57 | 26 34 | 5 14 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Providence, RI | 3 4 77 | 57 | 17 | 2 | 1 | | 5 | Tampa, FL | 202 | 131 | 48 | 11 | 3 | 9 | 13 |
| Somerville, MA | 3 | 2 | 1 | _ | | _ | _ | Washington, D.C. | 97 | 44 | 33 | 13 | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Springfield, MA | 31 | 21 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | | Washington, D.C. Wilmington, DE | 19 | 16 | 3 | | _ | _ | 1 |
| Waterbury, CT | 36 | 26 | 8 | 2 | | _ | 5 | E.S. Central | 931 | 572 | 247 | 75 | 19 | 18 | 72 |
| Worcester, MA | 51 | 33 | 13 | 3 | 2 | _ | 9 | Birmingham, AL | 172 | 96 | 52 | 14 | 4 | 6 | 13 |
| Mid. Atlantic | 1,663 | 1,146 | 367 | 99 | 22 | 28 | 86 | Chattanooga, TN | 101 | 62 | 31 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 8 |
| Albany, NY | 47 | 35 | 7 | 2 | _ | 3 | 4 | Knoxville, TN | 91 | 63 | 22 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| Allentown, PA | 25 | 19 | 4 | 2 | _ | _ | 1 | Lexington, KY | 48 | 34 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Buffalo, NY | 89 | 67 | 18 | _ | 2 | 2 | 7 | Memphis, TN | 146 | 95 | 39 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 18 |
| Camden, NJ | 24 | 12 | 8 | 2 | _ | 2 | 2 | Mobile, AL | 190 | 104 | 51 | 26 | 6 | 3 | 10 |
| Elizabeth, NJ | 17 | 9 | 5 | 3 | _ | _ | 5 | Montgomery, AL | 33 | 22 | 8 | 2 | _ | 1 | 5 |
| Erie, PA | 35 | 26 | 9 | _ | _ | _ | 2 | Nashville, TN | 150 | 96 | 38 | 14 | _ | 2 | 10 |
| Jersey City, NJ | 13 | 7 | 4 | 2 | _ | _ | _ | W.S. Central | 1,078 | 684 | 283 | 58 | 36 | 17 | 45 |
| New York City, NY | 934 | 670 | 192 | 50 | 10 | 11 | 42 | Austin, TX | 74 | 41 | 25 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Newark, NJ | 21 | 8 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Baton Rouge, LA | 57 | 35 | 13 | 9 | _ | _ | _ |
| Paterson, NJ | 18 | 13 | 1 | 3 | _ | 1 | _ | Corpus Christi, TX | 52 | 33 | 15 | 3 | _ | 1 | 4 |
| Philadelphia, PA | 135 | 68 | 43 | 17 | 5 | 2 | 4 | Dallas, TX | 187 | 109 | 53 | 9 | 10 | 6 | 11 |
| Pittsburgh, PA§ | 33 | 21 | 6 | 5 | 1 | _ | 2 | El Paso, TX | 105 | 80 | 22 | _ | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| Reading, PA | 29 | 21 | 4 | 3 | _ | 1 | 3 | Fort Worth, TX | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| Rochester, NY | 69 | 38 | 24 | 5 | _ | 2 | 2 | Houston, TX | 111 | 70 | 30 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 2 |
| Schenectady, NY | 18 | 15 | 3 | _ | _ | _ | 2 | Little Rock, AR | 75 | 46 | 20 | 5 | 4 | _ | _ |
| Scranton, PA | 33 | 29 | 4 | _ | _ | _ | 3 | New Orleans, LA | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| Syracuse, NY | 68 | 51 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | San Antonio, TX | 253 | 156 | 70 | 18 | 7 | 2 | 10 |
| Trenton, NJ | 22 | 12 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | _ | Shreveport, LA | 27 | 16 | 7 | 3 | 1 | _ | 1 |
| Utica, NY | 9 | 6 | 3 | _ | _ | _ | _ | Tulsa, OK | 137 | 98 | 28 | 6 | 5 | _ | 11 |
| Yonkers, NY | 24 | 19 | 4 | 1 | _ | _ | 2 | Mountain | 1,041 | 692 | 259 | 52 | 17 | 19 | 67 |
| E.N. Central | 1,950 | 1,319 | 450 | 108 | 35 | 38 | 117 | Albuquerque, NM | 106 | 65 | 29 | 8 | _ | 4 | 13 |
| Akron, OH | 40 | 27 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | Boise, ID | 59 | 46 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Canton, OH | 33 | 23 | 10 | _ | _ | _ | 4 | Colorado Springs, CO | 67 | 43 | 20 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Chicago, IL | 248 | 165 | 62 | 13 | 5 | 3 | 14 | Denver, CO | 88 | 56 | 26 | 5 | _ | 1 | 6 |
| Cincinnati, OH | 89 | 53 | 19 | 9 | 1 | 7 | 5 | Las Vegas, NV | 260 | 175 | 59 | 16 | 7 | 3 | 15 |
| Cleveland, OH | 216 | 144 | 56 | 10 | 1 | 5 | 15 | Ogden, UT | 42 | 32 | 9 | _ | _ | 1 | 2 |
| Columbus, OH | 218 | 143 | 53 | 14 | 4 | 4 | 14 | Phoenix, AZ | 149 | 89 | 44 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 9 |
| Dayton, OH | 129 | 91 | 23 | 12 | 3 | _ | 10 | Pueblo, CO | 25 | 18 | 6 | 1 | _ | _ | _ |
| Detroit, MI | 161 | 98 | 40 | 16 | 4 | 3 | 4 | Salt Lake City, UT | 113 | 76 | 29 | 5 | _ | 3 | 6 |
| Evansville, IN | 50 | 41 | 8 | 1 | _ | _ | 5 | Tucson, AZ | 132 | 92 | 29 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 7 |
| Fort Wayne, IN | 85 | 68 | 12 | 5 | _ | _ | 3 | Pacific | 1,664 | 1,141 | 377 | 97 | 25 | 23 | 135 |
| Gary, IN | 5 | 3 | 2 | _ | _ | _ | _ | Berkeley, CA | 8 | 6 | 2 | _ | _ | _ | 1 |
| Grand Rapids, MI | 58 | 42 | 11 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | Fresno, CA | 127 | 85 | 31 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 12 |
| Indianapolis, IN | 176 | 102 | 55 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 14 | Glendale, CA | 29 | 22 | 6 | 1 | _ | _ | 6 |
| Lansing, MI | 48 | 32 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | Honolulu, HI | 66 | 47 | 13 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| Milwaukee, WI | 99 | 64 | 28 | 6 | _ | 1 | 3 | Long Beach, CA | 56 | 34 | 17 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Peoria, IL | 43 | 30 | 10 | 1 | _ | 2 | 7 | Los Angeles, CA | 256 | 162 | 71 | 13 | 3 | 7 | 31 |
| Rockford, IL | 53 | 41 | 9 | 2 | 1 | _ | 2 | Pasadena, CA | 21 | 14 | 6 | _ | 1 | _ | 1 |
| South Bend, IN | 57 | 45 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Portland, OR | 132 | 81 | 42 | 6 11 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| Toledo, OH | 79 | 53 54 | 16 | 7 | 3 | _ | 7 | Sacramento, CA | 186 | 134 | 39 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 13 |
| Youngstown, OH | 63 507 | 54 226 | 7 110 | — 26 | 2 | _ | 2 35 | San Diego, CA | 141 | 101 | 28 | 9 8 | 2 | 1 | 11 9 |
| W.N. Central | 507 | 326 | 118 | 36 | 19 | 8 | | San Francisco, CA | 110 | 77 124 | 19 21 | | 2 | 3 | |
| Des Moines, IA Duluth, MN | 30 | 25 | 4 | _ | _ 1 | _ | | San Jose, CA Santa Cruz, CA | 169 35 | 124 24 | 31 8 | 9 2 | 2 1 | 3 | 13 2 |
| Kansas City, KS | 15 | 25 7 | 6 | | | _ | _ | Seattle, WA | 35 137 | 92 | | 9 | 3 | 1 | 7 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 32 | | | | |
| Kansas City, MO Lincoln, NE | 95 47 | 55 38 | 23 5 | 12 2 | 4 2 | 1 | 6 3 | Spokane, WA Tacoma, WA | 55 136 | 40 98 | 8 24 | 5 10 | 1 4 | 1 | 4 8 |
| , | 47 74 | 38 41 | 18 | 7 | 6 | _ | 3 | 1 | | | | | | _ | |
| Minneapolis, MN | 74 91 | 41 67 | | <i>/</i> 5 | | | 3 8 | Total [¶] | 10,455 | 6,901 | 2,505 | 643 | 208 | 194 | 681 |
| Omaha, NE | | | 16 | | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Louis, MO St. Paul, MN | 23 58 | 12 37 | 9 16 | 2 | | 2 | 2 7 | | | | | | | | |
| | 58 74 | 37 44 | | 3 | 4 | | 4 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Wichita, KS | /4 | 44 | 21 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 1 | | | | | | | |

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. ¶ Total includes unknown ages.

Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

The Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR) Series is prepared by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and is available free of charge in electronic format. To receive an electronic copy each week, visit MMWR's free subscription page at http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/mmwrsubscribe. html. Paper copy subscriptions are available through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402; telephone 202-512-1800.

Data presented by the Notifiable Disease Data Team and 122 Cities Mortality Data Team in the weekly *MMWR* are provisional, based on weekly reports to CDC by state health departments. Address all inquiries about the *MMWR* Series, including material to be considered for publication, to Editor, *MMWR* Series, Mailstop E-90, CDC, 1600 Clifton Rd., N.E., Atlanta, GA 30333 or to *mmwrq@cdc.gov*.

All material in the MMWR Series is in the public domain and may be used and reprinted without permission; citation as to source, however, is appreciated.

Use of trade names and commercial sources is for identification only and does not imply endorsement by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

References to non-CDC sites on the Internet are provided as a service to MMWR readers and do not constitute or imply endorsement of these organizations or their programs by CDC or the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. CDC is not responsible for the content of these sites. URL addresses listed in MMWR were current as of the date of publication.

U.S. Government Printing Office: 2011-723-011/21074 Region IV ISSN: 0149-2195