



# **Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report**

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# Malaria in Refugees from Tanzania — King County, Washington, 2007

Recent immigrants and refugees constitute a substantial proportion of malaria cases in the United States, accounting for nearly one in 10 imported malaria cases involving persons with known resident status in 2006 (1). This report describes three cases of *Plasmodium falciparum* malaria and two cases of Plasmodium ovale malaria that occurred during June 27-October 15, 2007 in King County, Washington. The infections were diagnosed in Burundian refugees who had recently arrived in the United States from two refugee camps in Tanzania. Since 2005, CDC has recommended presumptive malaria treatment with artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT) (e.g., artemether-lumefantrine) for refugees from sub-Saharan Africa before their departure for the United States (2). Rising levels of resistance to the previous mainstays of treatment, chloroquine and sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine, prompted CDC to make this recommendation. Implementation has been delayed in some countries, including Tanzania, where predeparture administration of presumptive ACT for refugees started in July 2007. The cases in this report highlight the need for health-care providers who care for recently arrived Burundian and other refugee populations to be vigilant for malaria, even among refugees previously treated for the disease.

Washington state law requires health-care providers, hospitals, and laboratories to report malaria and certain other conditions to the local health department.\* This report summarizes the findings from five cases reported to the local health department by health-care providers and laboratories (Table). After these cases were reported, the patients' medical records were obtained from two local hospitals and reviewed to assist in case investigations. Initial investigations were limited to case investigation forms completed by public health officials based on available medical records.

Case 1. A female aged 3 years was diagnosed with P. falciparum malaria in May 2007 while in Tanzania. At that time, she was placed on a quinine-based regimen (formulation, date of administration, and method of administration unknown) and clinically recovered. During an overseas predeparture exam, a requirement for entry into the United States, she received presumptive malaria treatment, with a course of sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine. She arrived in the United States on June 12, 2007, and became ill on June 25, 2007, with fevers, chills, and cough. On June 27, 2007, she was admitted to the local children's hospital. A blood smear revealed 7% hyperparasitemia (>5% = hyperparasitemia) with P. falciparum. Other laboratory findings included anemia, thrombocytopenia, and elevated aspartate aminotransferase. She received oral atovaquone-proguanil, clinically improved, and was discharged July 2, 2007 after 5 days in the hospital.

Case 2. A female aged 9 years arrived in the United States on July 23, 2007. Before leaving Tanzania, she received presumptive 3-day treatment of twice daily artemether-lumefantrine; the last doses were administered on July 19, 2007. She became ill on August 11, 2007, with fever, head-ache, malaise, and cough. She was evaluated in the local county hospital emergency department on August 14, 2007. Blood smear (percent parasitemia unknown) and polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test results were positive for *P. ovale*. Other

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<sup>\*</sup>Notifiable conditions. Ch. 246-101, Washington Administrative Code. Available at http://apps.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=246-101.

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laboratory findings included anemia, elevated alanine and aspartate aminotransferase, and hypoalbuminemia. The patient recovered after outpatient treatment with mefloquine and primaquine.

Case 3. A male aged 6 years arrived in the United States on July 23, 2007. Before leaving Tanzania, he received presumptive 3-day treatment of twice daily artemether-lumefantrine, with last doses given on July 19, 2007. He became ill on August 13, 2007, with fever, headache, and malaise. He was evaluated in the local county hospital emergency department on August 15, 2007. Laboratory evaluation revealed anemia and *P. ovale* on blood smear (percent parasitemia unknown) and by PCR. He was treated with chloroquine and primaquine as an outpatient and recovered.

Case 4. A male aged 6 years arrived in the United States on September 28, 2007. He received presumptive treatment of artemether-lumefantrine before departure from Tanzania. The last doses were administered on September 24, 2007. He became ill on October 1, 2007, with fever, cough, and decreased energy. He was admitted to a local children's hospital on October 15, 2007. A blood smear revealed *P. falciparum* with 6.3% hyperparasitemia. Anemia was the other notable laboratory finding. The patient received quinidine and clindamycin, recovered, and was transitioned to atovaquone-proguanil before discharge. He was discharged on October 19, 2007 after spending 4 days in the hospital.

Case 5. A female aged 2 years arrived in the United States on September 28, 2007. She received artemether-lumefantrine as presumptive treatment before departure from Tanzania, with the last doses administered on September 24, 2007. She became ill on October 8, 2007, with fever, vomiting, and nonbloody diarrhea. She worsened clinically over the following week, eventually developing respiratory distress and lethargy. She was admitted to the intensive care unit of a local children's hospital on October 15, 2007. Her blood smear revealed 7.4% hyperparasitemia with *P. falciparum*. Other laboratory findings included anemia, thrombocytopenia, and elevated alanine and aspartate aminotransferase. The patient was treated with quinidine and clindamycin, recovered, and was transitioned to atovaquone-proguanil before discharge on October 19, 2007. She spent a total of 4 days in the hospital.

Blood smears from cases 2 through 5 were sent to CDC for confirmation of test results. In cases 2 and 3, blood smears were positive for *Plasmodium spp.* (without percent parasitemia noted), and PCR was positive for *P. ovale*. In case 4, the blood smear was notable for a 10% *P. falciparum* hyperparasitemia. In case 5, the blood smear was negative, but PCR was positive for *P. falciparum*.

**Reported by:** JS Duchin, MD, TS Kwan-Gett, MD, MPH, S McKeirnan, MPH, M Grandjean, M Ohrt, MPH, S Randels, Public

TABLE. Clinical findings, laboratory results, and treatment of malaria in Burundian refugees from Tanzania — King County, Washington, June 27, 2007–October 15, 2007

Characteristic	Case 1	Case 2	Case 3	Case 4	Case 5
Patient age (yrs)	3	9	6	6	2
Sex	Female	Female	Male	Male	Female
Arrival in United States	June 12, 2007	July 23, 2007	July 23, 2007	September 28, 2007	September 28, 2007
Symptom onset	June 25, 2007	August 11, 2007	August 13, 2007	October 1, 2007	October 8, 2007
Signs/Symptoms	Fever, chills, cough	Fever, headache, malaise, cough	Fever, headache, malaise	Fever, cough	Fever, vomiting, diarrhea, respiratory distress, lethargy
<b>Laboratory findings</b> Blood smear	Plasmodium falciparum	Plasmodium spp.	Plasmodium spp.	P. falciparum	P. falciparum
% Parasitemia	7%	_	_	6.3%*	7.4%†
Polymerase chain reaction (PCR)	N/A	Plasmodium ovale	P. ovale	N/A	P. falciparum
Hematocrit	29%	30%	34%	32%	18%
Platelets	59,000	210,000	160,000	202,000	29,000
Aspartate aminotransferase	68	118	31	_	122
Alanine aminotransferase	43	150	18	_	61
P <sub>a</sub> O <sub>2</sub> §	49	_	_	_	24
Treatment					
Predeparture	sulfadoxine pyrimethamine	artemether-lumefantrine	artemether-lumefantrine	artemether-lumefantrine	artemether-lumefantrine
In the United States	atovaquone-proguanil	mefloquine and primaquine	chloroquine and primaquine	quinidine and clindamycin, followed by atovaquone- proguanil	quinidine and clindamycin, followed by atovaquone proguanil

<sup>\*</sup> Confirmation at CDC revealed 10% hyperparasitemia.

Health–Seattle and King County, Communicable Disease Epidemiology and Immunization Section, Washington. PM Arguin, MD, Malaria Branch, Div of Parasitic Diseases, National Center for Zoonotic, Vector-Borne, and Enteric Diseases; CR Phares, PhD, Immigrant, Refugee, and Migrant Health Branch, Div of Global Migration and Quarantine, National Center for Preparedness, Detection, and Control of Infectious Diseases; MP Hanson, MD, EIS Officer, CDC.

Editorial Note: CDC recommends presumptive treatment of P. falciparum malaria in United States-bound refugees at high risk for infection rather than waiting for development of symptoms and risking severe complications or death after arrival in the United States (2). To be considered adequate presumptive therapy, the regimen must be completed no sooner than 3 days before departure (2). This approach reduces the risk for malaria-related morbidity and mortality among these refugees. Refugees are typically a medically underserved population with difficulty accessing care, which can lead to delays in diagnosis and treatment. Even if refugees are able to obtain care, health-care providers in the United States might not be familiar with recommended malaria treatment regimens. For example, the patient in case 1 did not receive adequate treatment for severe infection with *P. falciparum.* Instead, she received oral atovaquone-proguanil, which would have been appropriate for uncomplicated malaria. The recommended regimens for severe infection with *P. falciparum* include either intravenous quinidine or artesunate (3). The latter is available from CDC via an investigational new drug protocol. Presumptive predeparture treatment for malaria in a geographically clustered population of refugees, as in a refugee camp, is easier logistically and less costly than treatment of symptomatic cases dispersed throughout the United States after arrival. Presumptive treatment also can reduce the risk for reintroduction of malaria into the United States. Reintroduction is a concern given that the malaria vector, the female *Anopheles* mosquito, is widespread in the United States. A recent malaria outbreak in the Caribbean resulting from reintroduction is an example of this possibility (4).

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) is an intergovernmental agency that screens and treats most refugees bound for the United States. This is done at the request of the United States in an effort to reduce the incidence of infectious disease among refugees after they reach the United States. IOM administers presumptive treatment against *P. falciparum* malaria (and intestinal parasites) to refugees resettling from Tanzania before departure for the United States. In 2005, CDC

Smear negative, but PCR test positive at CDC.

<sup>§</sup> Partial pressure of oxygen in arterial blood.

recommended ACT as presumptive *P. falciparum* treatment for refugees resettling in the United States from sub-Saharan Africa. However, presumptive *P. falciparum* malaria treatment using sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine was used for Tanzanian refugees until July 7, 2007.

CDC surveillance data indicate that among 1,805 Burundian refugees from Tanzania who resettled to 34 U.S. states during May 4-July 7, 2007, 29 symptomatic cases of malaria were identified in 12 states, including Washington. Twenty-six of these refugees (including the patient in case 1) were infected with P. falciparum alone, and two had mixed infections (P. falciparum and P. ovale or Plasmodium malariae). Speciation was not performed for the remaining case. Twenty-four of the 29 (82%) patients were hospitalized; none died (CDC, unpublished data). These 29 refugees departed for the United States before July 7, 2007, the date when IOM implemented the CDC recommendations that refugees from Tanzania receive presumptive treatment with 6-dose artemether-lumefantrine within 3 days before departure for the United States. Instead, they all received sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine before departure; high rates of resistance to sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine have been reported (5), but the artemether-lumefantrine regimen has been effective in field settings in Africa (6).

Two of the patients in this report who were infected with P. falciparum, the patients in cases 4 and 5, were resettled to the United States after July 7, 2007, the date when IOM instituted the change to artemether-lumefantrine treatment. These two patients received a complete artemetherlumefantrine presumptive treatment course before departure from Tanzania, yet both were diagnosed with P. falciparum after arrival in the United States. Possible explanations include incomplete treatment or nonadherence to the medication regimen (only 3 of 6 doses were directly observed in these two patients, and in the patients in cases 2 and 3), poor medication absorption, reinfection after treatment, or treatment during a time in the parasite's lifecycle when it would be unaffected by this regimen. In response to such continuing cases, IOM now directly observes all 6 doses of artemether-lumefantrine treatment and provides milk with each dose to improve absorption.

Current IOM policy targets infection with *P. falciparum* only. However, cases 2 and 3 in this series involved relapses of *P. ovale* after arrival in the United States. Infection with *P. ovale* (or *Plasmodium vivax*) generally results in less severe disease than infection with *P. falciparum*. Hypnozoites of *P. ovale* or *P. vivax* can remain dormant in the liver for months or years before causing relapse, and primaquine is the only agent available that can eliminate malaria parasites at this stage of their life cycle (7,8). However, predeparture presumptive

treatment with primaquine to prevent relapse of *P. ovale* or *P. vivax* currently is not recommended because the cost, logistics of implementing a 14-day medication course, and risk for severe hemolytic anemia in glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD)–deficient patients outweigh the potential benefit of avoiding a small number of non-*P. falciparum* malaria cases.

Up to 10,000 Burundian refugees from Tanzania will have been resettled in the United States during 2007–2008 (9). Health-care providers in the United States caring for refugee populations resettling from malarial regions should remain aware of the possibility of malaria in these groups, regardless of prior treatment.

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# Syphilis Testing Algorithms Using Treponemal Tests for Initial Screening — Four Laboratories, New York City, 2005–2006

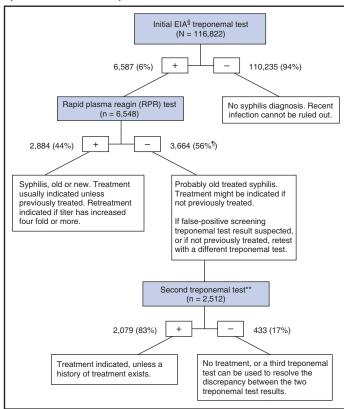
In the United States, testing for syphilis traditionally has consisted of initial screening with an inexpensive nontreponemal test, then retesting reactive specimens with a more specific, and more expensive, treponemal test. When both test results are reactive, they indicate present or past infection. However, for economic reasons, some high-volume

clinical laboratories have begun using automated treponemal tests, such as automated enzyme immunoassays (EIAs) or immunochemoluminescence tests, and have reversed the testing sequence: first screening with a treponemal test and then retesting reactive results with a nontreponemal test. This approach has introduced complexities in test interpretation that did not exist with the traditional sequence. Specifically, screening with a treponemal test sometimes identifies persons who are reactive to the treponemal test but nonreactive to the nontreponemal test. No formal recommendations exist regarding how such results derived from this new testing sequence should be interpreted, or how patients with such results should be managed. To begin an assessment of how clinical laboratories are addressing this concern, CDC reviewed the testing algorithms used and the test interpretations provided in four laboratories in New York City. Substantial variation was found in the testing strategies used, which might lead to confusion about appropriate patient management. A total of 3,664 (3%) of 116,822 specimens had test results (i.e., reactive treponemal test result and nonreactive nontreponemal test result) that would not have been identified by the traditional testing algorithms, which end testing if the nontreponemal test result is nonreactive. If they have not been previously treated, patients with reactive results from treponemal tests and nonreactive results from nontreponemal tests should be treated for late latent syphilis.

Four New York City laboratories that routinely conduct syphilis testing using EIA treponemal screening tests were able to provide their testing algorithms, test volume, and test results for a convenience sample of specimens. Each laboratory used a slightly different testing algorithm and tested approximately 26,000–130,000 specimens for syphilis per year. CDC reviewed test results from a convenience sample of 116,822 specimens tested at these four laboratories during October 1, 2005–December 1, 2006.

In all four laboratories, no further testing was done on specimens that were nonreactive with the treponemal screening EIA. In all four laboratories, specimens considered reactive by EIA test were next tested with a rapid plasma reagin (RPR) test. However, the approach to follow-up testing then differed. At two laboratories, specimens that were reactive with EIA and nonreactive with RPR were retested using a different treponemal test: *Treponema pallidum* particle agglutination (TP-PA) or fluorescent treponemal antibody (FTA-ABS). At a third laboratory, specimens that were reactive to both the EIA test and the RPR test were retested using a different treponemal test (i.e., FTA-ABS or TP-PA). At the fourth laboratory, no further testing was done after the EIA and RPR tests.

FIGURE. Composite results of syphilis testing algorithms using treponemal tests for initial screening and likely interpretations\* — four laboratories, New York City, October 1, 2005–December 1, 2006<sup>†</sup>



- \* One laboratory provided limited interpretation of the test results; the other three summarized the results without interpretation. No formal recommendations exist regarding the interpretation of results derived from testing algorithms using treponemal tests as the initial test.
- <sup>†</sup> Using a convenience sample of 116,822 specimens. The four laboratories used different testing algorithms. Data shown are a composite of results from all four laboratories.
- § Enzyme immunoassay.
- ¶ Reactive with EIA treponemal test but nonreactive with RPR test.
- \*\* Using *Treponema pallidum* particle agglutination or fluorescent treponemal antibody tests.

Of the 116,822 specimens included in the convenience sample, 6,587 (6%) were initially reactive to the EIA test (Figure). When 6,548 of the EIA-reactive specimens were tested with an RPR test, 2,884 (44%) were reactive and 3,664 (56%) were nonreactive to the RPR test. Further testing with FTA-ABS or TP-PA tests on 2,512 of the specimens reactive to the EIA test but nonreactive to the RPR test found 2,079 (83%) specimens reactive to the second treponemal tests (i.e., FTA-ABS or TP-PA). In addition, the one laboratory that performed TP-PA testing on specimens that were reactive to both the EIA and RPR tests found 78 of 80 (98%) specimens were reactive to the TP-PA test.

One laboratory provided limited interpretation of the various permutations of syphilis test results. The other three laboratories gave providers an objective summary of the test results (e.g., EIA reactive, RPR reactive, or EIA reactive and RPR nonreactive) with no interpretation. No additional information was available from the four laboratories regarding patient treatment.

**Reported by:** T Peterman, MD, J Schillinger, MD, S Blank, MD, S Berman, MD, R Ballard, PhD, D Cox, PhD, R Johnson, MD, S Hariri, PhD, N Selvam, PhD, Div of STD Prevention, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, CDC.

Editorial Note: In the four New York City laboratories studied, reversing the traditional order of screening and confirmatory tests for syphilis resulted in 3,664 (3%) of 116,822 specimens with test results (i.e., reactive treponemal test result and nonreactive nontreponemal test result) that would not have been identified by the traditional testing algorithm. The importance of these test results is unclear because no specific prognostic information exists to guide patient evaluation and treatment.

Treponemal tests detect antibodies specific to *T. pallidum*. In addition to *T. pallidum pallidum*, which causes syphilis, other treponemal subspecies (e.g., *pertenue*, which causes yaws, and *carateum*, which causes pinta) also can produce reactive results to treponemal tests, but these subspecies are rare in the United States (1). A reactive treponemal test result indicates that treponemal infection has occurred at some point in the past but cannot distinguish between treated and untreated infections. As such, treponemal tests, such as the *T. pallidum* EIA test, TP-PA test, and FTA-ABS test, can produce reactive results for life, even after adequate treatment for syphilis.

Nontreponemal tests, such as the RPR test and venereal disease research laboratory (VDRL) test, detect antibodies to cardiolipin and are not specific for treponemal infection. Nontreponemal tests are more likely than treponemal tests to produce nonreactive results after treatment; therefore, reactive results from nontreponemal tests are more reliable indicators of untreated infection. Quantitative nontreponemal tests also are used to monitor responses to treatment or to indicate new infections. False-positive nontreponemal tests occur in 1%–2% of the U.S. population, and have been associated with multiple conditions, including pregnancy, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection, intravenous drug use, tuberculosis, rickettsial infection, spirochetal infection other than syphilis, bacterial endocarditis, and disorders of immunoglobulin production (2,3). Nontreponemal test results might be falsely negative in longstanding latent infection (4). Both treponemal and nontreponemal tests can produce nonreactive results when the infection has been acquired recently; approximately 20% of test results are negative when patients have primary syphilis (4).

The four New York City laboratories in this report used various algorithms to evaluate specimens that were reactive to treponemal tests and nonreactive to nontreponemal tests. The different algorithms might lead to confusion in the interpretation of test results and, in turn, in the management and treatment of patients. Test results that would not have been identified by the traditional algorithm were obtained for 3% of the specimens tested for syphilis; thus, such results might be expected to occur several thousand times per year in New York City alone.

When results are reactive to both treponemal and RPR tests, persons should be considered to have untreated syphilis unless it is ruled out by treatment history. Persons who were treated in the past are considered to have a new syphilis infection if quantitative testing on an RPR test or another nontreponemal test reveals a four fold or greater increase in titer (health departments maintain registries of past positive tests). When results are reactive to the treponemal test but nonreactive to the RPR test, persons with a history of previous treatment will require no further management. For persons without a history of treatment, a second, different treponemal test should be performed (5). If the second treponemal test is nonreactive, the clinician may decide that no further evaluation or treatment is indicated, or may choose to perform a third treponemal test to help resolve the discrepancy.

If the second treponemal test is reactive, clinicians should discuss the possibility of infection and offer treatment to patients who have not been previously treated. Unless history or results of a physical examination suggest a recent infection, such patients are unlikely to be infectious and should be treated for late latent infections, even though they do not meet the surveillance case definition (7). Treatment can prevent severe (i.e., tertiary) complications that can result from untreated syphilis, although the probability of such complications occurring without treatment, while unknown, likely is small (6) Treatment also allows patients to report that they have been treated for syphilis if they ever receive similar results from future treponemal screening tests. Public health departments determine their own priorities for partner notification and other prevention activities; however, because late infections are unlikely to be infectious, they would likely be considered low priority for health department intervention activities.

Reversal of the traditional syphilis screening sequence has been driven by economics. For high-volume laboratories, an automated treponemal test can be less expensive than using an RPR test for the initial screening. An important consequence of this reversal is the identification of a combination of reactive and nonreactive test results that would not otherwise have been identified. The clinical interpretation of these results is complicated by the lack of standardized follow-up testing algorithms among the four laboratories, and by the lack of an evidence base with which to judge the merits of each algorithm. Consequently, use of a reversed sequence of syphilis testing might result in overdiagnosis and overtreatment of syphilis in some clinical settings.

The recommendations in this report might not be appropriate in countries with different patterns of seroreactivity, systems of health care, and epidemiology of disease. Furthermore, additional analyses are needed that further elucidate the use and total costs of these alternative screening approaches for syphilis, given the anticipated increase in use of treponemal tests for screening in the United States.

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# Infection Control Requirements for Dialysis Facilities and Clarification Regarding Guidance on Parenteral Medication Vials

In April 2008, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) published in the Federal Register its final rule on Conditions for Coverage for End-Stage Renal Disease (ESRD) Facilities (1). The rule establishes new conditions dialysis facilities must meet to be certified under the Medicare program and is intended to update CMS standards for delivery of quality care to dialysis patients. CDC's 2001 Recommendations for Preventing Transmission of Infections among Chronic Hemodialysis Patients (2) have been incorporated by reference into the new CMS conditions for coverage. Thus, effective October 14, 2008, all ESRD facilities are expected to follow

the CDC recommendations as a condition for receiving Medicare payment for outpatient dialysis services.

In recent years, outbreak investigations in dialysis and other health-care settings have demonstrated that mishandling of parenteral medication vials can contribute to the risk for hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection and bacterial and other infections (3-7). In 2002, a CDC communication to CMS suggested that reentry into single-use parenteral medication vials (i.e., to administer medication to more than one patient), when performed on a limited basis and under strict conditions in hemodialysis settings, likely would result in low risk for bacterial infection (8). However, the 2002 communication did not address risks for bloodborne viral infections (e.g., HCV and hepatitis B virus infection). This report is intended to clarify and restate CDC's recommendation on parenteral medication to include bloodborne viral infections. The recommendations in this report supersede the 2002 CDC communication to CMS.

To prevent transmission of both bacteria and bloodborne viruses in hemodialysis settings, CDC recommends that all single-use injectable medications and solutions be dedicated for use on a single patient and be entered one time only. Medications packaged as multidose should be assigned to a single patient whenever possible. All parenteral medications should be prepared in a clean area separate from potentially contaminated items and surfaces. In hemodialysis settings where environmental surfaces and medical supplies are subjected to frequent blood contamination, medication preparation should occur in a clean area removed from the patient treatment area. Proper infection control practices must be followed during the preparation and administration of injected medications (9). This is consistent with official CDC recommendations for infection control precautions in hemodialysis (2) and other health-care settings (9).

Health departments and other public health partners should be aware of the new CMS conditions for ESRD facilities. All dialysis providers are advised to follow official CDC recommendations regarding Standard Precautions and infection control in dialysis settings (2,9). Specifically, CDC has recommended the following: "Intravenous medication vials labeled for single use, including erythropoietin, should not be punctured more than once. Once a needle has entered a vial labeled for single use, the sterility of the product can no longer be guaranteed" (2). Additional guidance on safe injection practices can be found in the *Guideline for Isolation Precautions: Preventing Transmission of Infectious Agents in Healthcare Settings* 2007 (9).

Dialysis providers also should be aware of their responsibility to report clusters of infections or other adverse events to

the appropriate local or state public health authority. Failure to report illness clusters to public health authorities can result in delays in recognition of disease outbreaks (10) and implementation of control measures. Additional information regarding the new CMS Conditions for Coverage for End-Stage Renal Disease Facilities is available at http://www.cms.hhs.gov/cfcsandcops/13\_esrd.asp.

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### Notice to Readers

# Preventive Medicine Residency Application Deadline — October 1, 2008

CDC's Preventive Medicine Residency (PMR) program is accepting applications from physicians with public health and applied epidemiology experience. Application materials must be postmarked by October 1, 2008 for the 12-month program that begins in mid-June 2009.

The PMR prepares physicians for leadership roles in public health at federal, state, and local levels through instruction and supervised practical experiences focused on translating epidemiology to public health practice, management, and policy and program development. Residents spend the practicum year at CDC or in a state or local health department.

PMR alumni occupy leadership positions at CDC, at state and local health departments, in academia, and in private-sector agencies. Completion of the residency, which is accredited by the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education for 12 months of practicum training, qualifies graduates to apply for certification by the American Board of Preventive Medicine in Public Health and General Preventive Medicine.

Additional information regarding the residency, eligibility criteria, and application process is available at http://www.cdc.gov/epo/dapht/pmr/pmr.htm or by calling 404-498-6140.

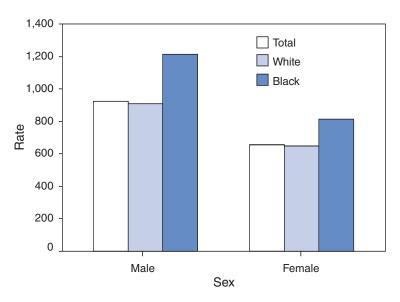
## Erratum: Vol. 57, No. SS-6

In the MMWR Surveillance Summary (Vol. 57, No. SS-6), "Epilepsy Surveillance Among Adults — 19 States, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System," 2005, an error occurred on page 1 in the fourth sentence of the second paragraph of the Results/Interpretation. The sentence should read, "Among adults with active epilepsy with recent seizures, 16.1% reported not currently taking their epilepsy medication, and 65.1% reported having had more than one seizure in the past 3 months."

# **QuickStats**

### FROM THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

### Age-Adjusted Death Rates\* by Race and Sex — United States, 2006†



<sup>\*</sup> Per 100,000 standard population.

In 2006, age-adjusted death rates were higher for males (924.6 per 100,000 population) than females (657.8 per 100,000 population) overall and within black and white populations. By race, death rates were higher for blacks than for whites.

**SOURCE:** Heron MP, Hoyert DL, Xu JQ, Scott C, Tejada-Vera B. Deaths: preliminary data for 2006. Natl Vital Stat Rep 2008;56(16). Available at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr56/nvsr56\_16.pdf and http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/statab/hist001r.pdf.

<sup>†</sup> Preliminary data.

TABLE I. Provisional cases of infrequently reported notifiable diseases (<1,000 cases reported during the preceding year) — United States, week ending August 9, 2008 (32nd Week)\*

	Current	Cum	5-year weekly	Total	cases rep	orted for	previou	s years	
Disease	week	2008	average <sup>†</sup>	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	States reporting cases during current week (No.
Anthrax	_	_		1	1	_	_	_	·
Botulism:									
foodborne	_	6	1	32	20	19	16	20	
infant	1	48	2	85	97	85	87	76	FL (1)
other (wound & unspecified)	_	9	1	27	48	31	30	33	. ,
Brucellosis	1	46	3	131	121	120	114	104	CA (1)
Chancroid	_	24	0	23	33	17	30	54	
Cholera	_	_	0	7	9	8	6	2	
Cyclosporiasis§	6	87	4	92	137	543	160	75	MD (1), FL (5)
Diphtheria	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	1	
Domestic arboviral diseases <sup>§,¶</sup> :									
California serogroup	_	10	6	55	67	80	112	108	
eastern equine	_	1	1	4	8	21	6	14	
Powassan	_	_	0	7	1	1	1	_	
St. Louis	_	5	1	9	10	13	12	41	
western equine	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	
Ehrlichiosis/Anaplasmosis§,**:									
Ehrlichia chaffeensis	25	312	20	828	578	506	338	321	OH (3), MN (4), MO (2), MD (2), VA (2), GA (1), TN (11)
Ehrlichia ewingii	_	3	_	_	_	_	_	_	
Anaplasma phagocytophilum	9	134	20	834	646	786	537	362	MN (9)
undetermined	4	33	5	337	231	112	59	44	MO (1), TN (3)
Haemophilus influenzae,††									
invasive disease (age <5 yrs):									
serotype b	_	16	0	22	29	9	19	32	
nonserotype b	_	103	2	199	175	135	135	117	
unknown serotype	3	136	4	180	179	217	177	227	NY (1), PA (1), TN (1)
Hansen disease§	_	39	2	101	66	87	105	95	
Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome§	_	7	0	32	40	26	24	26	
Hemolytic uremic syndrome, postdiarrheal§	4	89	7	292	288	221	200	178	TN (2), CA (2)
Hepatitis C viral, acute	4	474	16	849	766	652	720	1,102	OH (1), CO (1), WA (1), CA (1)
HIV infection, pediatric (age <13 yrs) <sup>§§</sup>	_	_	4	_	_	380	436	504	
Influenza-associated pediatric mortality <sup>§,¶¶</sup>	_	87	0	77	43	45	_	N	
Listeriosis	5	322	22	808	884	896	753	696	NY (1), MD (1), VA (1), FL (1), CA (1)
Measles***	_	123	1	43	55	66	37	56	
Meningococcal disease, invasive†††:									
A, C, Y, & W-135	2	182	4	325	318	297	_	_	IN (2)
serogroup B	2	109	2	167	193	156	_	_	IN (2)
other serogroup	_	22	0	35	32	27	_	_	
unknown serogroup	3	415	8	550	651	765	_	_	NY (1), MO (1), NC (1)
Mumps	1	259	14	800	6,584	314	258	231	CA (1)
Novel influenza A virus infections	_	_	0	1	N	N	N	N	
Plague	_	1	0	7	17	8	3	1	
Poliomyelitis, paralytic	_	_	_	_	_	1	_	_	
Poliovirus infection, nonparalytic§	_	_	_	_	N	N	N	N	
Psittacosis§	_	6	0	12	21	16	12	12	
Q fever <sup>§,§§§</sup> total:	_	63	3	171	169	136	70	71	
acute	_	58	_	_	_	_	_	_	
chronic	_	5	_	_	_	_	_	_	
Rabies, human	_	_	0	1	3	2	7	2	
Rubella	1	9	0	12	11	11	10	7	AZ (1)
Rubella, congenital syndrome	_	_	_	_	1	1	_	1	
SARS-CoV <sup>§,****</sup>	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	8	

- —: No reported cases. N: Not notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts.
  - Incidence data for reporting years 2007 and 2008 are provisional, whereas data for 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006 are finalized.
- † Calculated by summing the incidence counts for the current week, the 2 weeks preceding the current week, and the 2 weeks following the current week, for a total of 5
- preceding years. Additional information is available at http://www.cdc.gov/epo/dphs//phs/files/5yearweeklyaverage.pdf.

  § Not notifiable in all states. Data from states where the condition is not notifiable are excluded from this table, except in 2007 and 2008 for the domestic arboviral diseases and influenza-associated pediatric mortality, and in 2003 for SARS-CoV. Reporting exceptions are available at http://www.cdc.gov/epo/dphsi/phs/infdis.htm.
- 1 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.

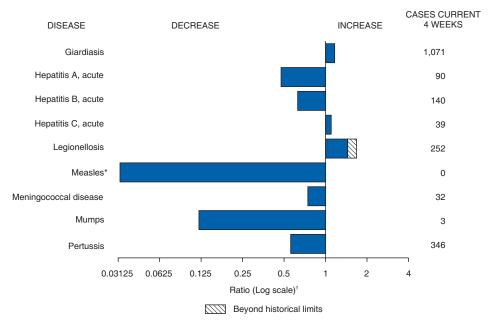
  The names of the reporting categories changed in 2008 as a result of revisions to the case definitions. Cases reported prior to 2008 were reported in the categories:
- Ehrlichiosis, human monocytic (analogous to E. chaffeensis); Ehrlichiosis, human granulocytic (analogous to Anaplasma phagocytophilum), and Ehrlichiosis, unspecified, or other agent (which included cases unable to be clearly placed in other categories, as well as possible cases of E. ewingii). †† Data for *H. influenzae* (all ages, all serotypes) are available in Table II.
- 💱 Updated monthly from reports to the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention. Implementation of HIV reporting influences the number of cases reported. Updates of pediatric HIV data have been temporarily suspended until upgrading of the national HIV/AIDS surveillance data management system is completed. Data for HIV/AIDS, when available, are displayed in Table IV, which appears quarterly.
- 🏴 Updated weekly from reports to the Influenza Division, National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases. Eighty-five cases occurring during the 2007–08 influenza season have been reported.
- No measles cases were reported for the current week.
- ††† Data for meningococcal disease (all serogroups) are available in Table II.
- §§§ In 2008, Q fever acute and chronic reporting categories were recognized as a result of revisions to the Q fever case definition. Prior to that time, case counts were not differentiated with respect to acute and chronic Q fever cases.
- 1999 The one rubella case reported for the current week was unknown.
- \*\*\*\* Updated weekly from reports to the Division of Viral and Rickettsial Diseases, National Center for Zoonotic, Vector-Borne, and Enteric Diseases.

TABLE I. (Continued) Provisional cases of infrequently reported notifiable diseases (<1,000 cases reported during the preceding year) — United States, week ending August 9, 2008 (32nd Week)\*

, , , ,		,							
	Current	Cum	5-year weekly		cases rep		•	•	
Disease	week	2008	average <sup>†</sup>	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	States reporting cases during current week (No.)
Smallpox§	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	
Streptococcal toxic-shock syndrome§	_	94	1	132	125	129	132	161	
Syphilis, congenital (age <1 yr)	_	113	7	430	349	329	353	413	
Tetanus	1	6	1	28	41	27	34	20	FL (1)
Toxic-shock syndrome (staphylococcal)§	1	40	2	92	101	90	95	133	PA (1)
Trichinellosis	_	5	0	5	15	16	5	6	. ,
Tularemia	2	55	4	137	95	154	134	129	ND (1), AR (1)
Typhoid fever	_	208	9	434	353	324	322	356	
Vancomycin-intermediate Staphylococcus au	reus§ —	6	0	28	6	2	_	N	
Vancomycin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus	S <sup>§</sup> —	_	_	2	1	3	1	N	
Vibriosis (noncholera Vibrio species infections	s)§ 14	174	10	447	N	N	N	N	MD (1), VA (1), FL (4), TN (1), CA (7)
Yellow fever	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	

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

FIGURE I. Selected notifiable disease reports, United States, comparison of provisional 4-week totals August 9, 2008, with historical data



## Notifiable Disease Data Team and 122 Cities Mortality Data Team Patsy A. Hall

Deborah A. Adams Rosaline Dhara Willie J. Anderson Michael S. Wodajo Lenee Blanton Pearl C. Sharp

Incidence data for reporting years 2007 and 2008 are provisional, whereas data for 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006 are finalized.

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

<sup>§</sup> Not notifiable in all states. Data from states where the condition is not notifiable are excluded from this table, except in 2007 and 2008 for the domestic arboviral diseases and influenza-associated pediatric mortality, and in 2003 for SARS-CoV. Reporting exceptions are available at http://www.cdc.gov/epo/dphsi/phs/infdis.htm.

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

TABLE II. Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending August 9, 2008, and August 11, 2007 (32nd Week)\*

(32nd Week)*			Chlamyd	ia <sup>†</sup>			Coccid	ioidomy	cosis			Cryp	otosporid	liosis	
	Current		vious veeks	Cum	Cum	Current		vious veeks	Cum	Cum	Current		vious veeks	Cum	Cum
Reporting area	week	Med	Max	2008	2007	week	Med	Max	Cum 2008	2007	week	Med	Max	Cum 2008	2007
United States	9,944	21,171	28,892	633,996	665,187	99	125	341	3,988	4,610	90	93	975	2,541	3,001
New England Connecticut Maine <sup>§</sup> Massachusetts New Hampshire Rhode Island <sup>§</sup> Vermont <sup>§</sup>	704 274 — 295 32 64 39	673 198 49 320 39 55 16	1,516 1,093 67 660 73 98 44	21,343 5,989 1,465 10,587 1,222 1,699 381	21,261 6,296 1,571 9,623 1,250 1,903 618	N N N — —	0 0 0 0 0	1 0 0 0 1 0	1 N N N 1 —	2 N N 2 — N	2 2 — — —	5 0 0 2 1 0	20 18 5 11 4 3 4	151 18 16 48 37 4 28	171 42 23 55 29 5 17
Mid. Atlantic New Jersey New York (Upstate) New York City Pennsylvania	2,015 228 467 769 551	2,768 408 564 1,012 805	5,066 523 2,177 3,134 1,048	89,291 11,591 16,621 35,146 25,933	86,145 13,077 15,611 30,862 26,595	N N N N	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	N N N N	N N N N	20  9  11	13 0 5 2 6	120 8 20 8 95	362 10 121 51 180	520 20 81 45 374
E.N. Central Illinois Indiana Michigan Ohio Wisconsin	1,177 6 236 538 113 284	3,531 1,014 385 775 843 369	4,453 1,711 656 1,225 1,530 615	104,435 28,456 12,285 27,051 25,853 10,790	109,263 31,750 12,851 23,196 29,426 12,040	1 N N - 1 N	1 0 0 0 0	3 0 0 2 1 0	30 N N 22 8 N	20 N N 15 5 N	24  4 1 17 2	23 2 3 5 6 8	134 13 41 11 60 60	681 53 99 132 181 216	642 78 37 96 137 294
W.N. Central lowa Kansas Minnesota Missouri Nebraska <sup>§</sup> North Dakota South Dakota	495 — 1 353 94 — 47	1,225 159 163 263 470 94 34 54	1,700 238 529 373 572 250 65 81	38,602 5,057 5,504 7,514 14,726 3,083 1,028 1,690	38,248 5,306 4,958 8,145 14,054 3,244 1,029 1,512	N N — — N N	0 0 0 0 0 0	77 0 0 77 1 0 0	N N N N N N	6 N N   6 N N N	15 1  5 6 3 	18 4 1 5 3 2 0	125 61 15 34 14 24 51	435 105 32 108 94 61 3	487 178 41 71 63 46 2 86
S. Atlantic Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Maryland <sup>§</sup> North Carolina South Carolina <sup>§</sup> Virginia <sup>§</sup> West Virginia	2,524 40 117 1,271 1 398 — 43 639 15	3,884 65 131 1,311 612 466 183 463 524 58	7,609 150 216 1,556 1,338 683 4,783 3,057 1,062 96	112,640 2,244 4,458 42,146 7,530 13,668 5,901 16,007 18,813 1,873	130,948 2,185 3,624 33,632 26,173 12,867 18,044 17,096 15,401 1,926	   N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	0 0 0 0 0 0	1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0	   N   N   N   N   N	3 1 N N 2 N N N N	12 — 11 — — — — 1	17 0 0 8 4 0 0 1 1	65 4 2 35 14 4 18 15 6 5	432 9 3 206 122 8 16 24 34	512 5 1 233 117 17 50 45 39 5
E.S. Central Alabama <sup>§</sup> Kentucky Mississippi Tennessee <sup>§</sup>	714 — 172 — 542	1,528 472 231 358 510	2,394 605 361 1,048 782	47,599 12,750 6,885 11,422 16,542	50,322 15,528 4,507 13,474 16,813	N N N N	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	N N N N	N N N N	5 4 1 —	4 1 1 0 1	64 14 40 11 18	81 35 17 7 22	151 33 67 27 24
W.S. Central Arkansas <sup>§</sup> Louisiana Oklahoma Texas <sup>§</sup>	382 290 92 —	2,728 258 391 222 1,829	4,426 455 729 416 3,923	86,821 8,729 12,443 6,348 59,301	73,992 5,436 12,101 7,889 48,566	N N N	0 0 0 0	1 0 1 0 0	1 N 1 N N	1 N 1 N N	1 1 — —	5 1 0 1 3	37 8 4 11 28	113 15 11 26 61	151 18 33 41 59
Mountain Arizona Colorado Idaho <sup>§</sup> Montana <sup>§</sup> Nevada <sup>§</sup> New Mexico <sup>§</sup> Utah Wyoming <sup>§</sup>	264 138 60 16 36 14 —	1,365 449 278 60 50 183 143 122 0	1,836 679 488 259 363 416 561 209 34	33,830 11,249 5,429 2,263 1,842 5,603 3,967 3,466 11	45,208 15,061 10,729 2,258 1,702 5,892 5,624 3,187 755	78 77 N N 1 —	89 85 0 0 1 0 0	170 168 0 0 7 3 7	2,681 2,623 N N N 37 16 4	2,944 2,852 N N N 38 16 36	11 6 2 2 — — 1 —	10 1 2 2 1 0 2 1	567 8 26 71 7 6 8 484 8	241 42 52 37 29 8 46 19	291 26 54 16 30 8 66 70 21
Pacific Alaska California Hawaii Oregon <sup>§</sup> Washington	1,669 75 1,594 — —	3,334 94 2,849 109 180 0	4,676 129 4,115 151 402 498	99,435 2,810 87,694 3,273 5,545 113	109,800 3,043 85,691 3,528 5,836 11,702	20 N 20 N N N	31 0 31 0 0	217 0 217 0 0 0	1,275 N 1,275 N N N	1,634 N 1,634 N N	_ _ _ _	2 0 0 0 2 0	20 1 0 4 16 0	45 2 — 1 42 —	76 3 - 4 69 -
American Samoa C.N.M.I. Guam Puerto Rico U.S. Virgin Islands	  272 	0  9 117 19	22 — 26 612 42	73 — 103 4,400 678	73 — 522 4,340 117	N — N	0  0 0 0	0  0 0 0	N — N —	N — N	N — N	0 0 0 0	0  0 0 0	N — N —	N — N —

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

\* Incidence data for reporting years 2007 and 2008 are provisional. Data for HIV/AIDS, AIDS, and TB, when available, are displayed in Table IV, which appears quarterly. Chlamydia refers to genital infections caused by Chlamydia trachomatis.

Soundaries of the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).

TABLE II. (Continued) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending August 9, 2008, and August 11, 2007 (32nd Week)\*

			Giardiasi	s				onorrhe	а		Hae 	All age	es, all ser	<i>zae</i> , invas otypes <sup>†</sup>	sive
	Current		rious eeks	Cum	Cum	Current		evious weeks	Cum	Cum	Current		vious veeks_	Cum	Cum
Reporting area	week	Med	Max	2008	2007	week	Med	Max	2008	2007	week	Med	Max	2008	2007
United States	316	301	1,158	8,958	9,585	2,837	6,171	8,913	,	,	17	48	173	1,635	1,602
New England Connecticut	5 —	24 6	58 18	697 178	755 192	100 68	96 46	227 199	2,998 1,333	3,373 1,271	_	3 0	12 9	105 23	119 29
Maine§ Massachusetts	4	4 10	10 26	86 254	93 336	 21	2 41	7 127	54 1,316	77 1,635	_	0 2	3 5	9 49	8 59
New Hampshire	1	2	4	63	14	1	2	6	68	95	_	0	1	8	14
Rhode Island§ Vermont§	_	1 3	15 9	46 70	31 89	9 1	7 1	13 5	209 18	256 39	_	0 0	2	9 7	7 2
Mid. Atlantic	53	58	131	1,632	1,679	516	631	1,028	20,086	22,087	5	10	31	328	315
New Jersey New York (Upstate)	36	6 23	15 111	132 630	234 571	80 107	111 130	174 545	3,213 3,735	3,700 3,749	1	1 3	7 22	46 95	48 88
New York City Pennsylvania	2 15	16 15	29 29	448 422	502 372	165 164	170 231	522 394	6,158 6,980	6,621 8,017		2 4	6 9	57 130	62 117
E.N. Central	79	46	96	1,396	1,574	391	1,309	1,626	36,590	44,338	_	8	28	257	241
Illinois Indiana	N	12 0	34 0	308 N	511 N	2 74	358 155	589 296	9,264 4,986	11,761 5,397	_	2 1	7 20	74 52	79 33
Michigan	6	11	21	302	372	207	299	657	10,027	9,537	_	0	3	14	21
Ohio Wisconsin	30 43	16 10	36 26	499 287	423 268	33 75	322 116	685 214	9,320 2,993	13,536 4,107	_	2 1	6 4	96 21	69 39
W.N. Central	25 2	29 6	621 24	1,062 172	618 135	138	325 30	435 53	9,832 841	12,199 1,210	1	3 0	24 1	127 2	89 1
Iowa Kansas	2	3	11	71	80	_	41	130	1,334	1,415	_	0	4	14	9
Minnesota Missouri	 16	0 9	575 23	343 284	6 264	— 97	61 159	92 216	1,722 4,844	2,074 6,348	_ 1	0 1	21 6	34 51	35 31
Nebraska§ North Dakota	5	4	8 36	117 14	73 10	32	26 2	47 7	854 57	929 68	_	0	3	18	12
South Dakota	_	2	8	61	50	9	5	11	180	155	_	0	2 0	8 —	1
<b>S. Atlantic</b> Delaware	65 —	53 1	102 6	1,379 25	1,658 24	915 14	1,318 21	3,072 44	38,347 695	49,446 867	7	11 0	29 2	369 6	408 5
District of Columbia	_	1	5	24	40	44	48	104	1,647	1,444	_	0	1	5	2
Florida Georgia	34 21	24 11	47 29	699 321	713 361	402 1	472 216	564 561	14,274 2,808	13,930 10,591	2 1	3 3	10 9	120 93	110 77
Maryland <sup>§</sup> North Carolina	5 N	1 0	18 0	28 N	148 N	119	121 98	237 1,949	3,711 2,638	3,975 7,950		1 1	3 9	7 49	62 43
South Carolina§	_	3	7	67	53	28	188	833	5,862	6,418	_	i	7	34	36
Virginia <sup>§</sup> West Virginia	5	8 0	39 8	187 28	299 20	302 5	150 15	486 34	6,275 437	3,700 571	_	1 0	6 3	41 14	57 16
E.S. Central	11	9	23	251	293	265	556	945	17,248	19,456 6,732	2	2	8	85	92
Alabama <sup>§</sup> Kentucky	5 N	5 0	11 0	144 N	148 N	— 73	190 89	287 161	5,069 2,698	1,688	_	0 0	2 1	15 2	21 6
Mississippi Tennessee§	N 6	0 4	0 16	N 107	N 145	 192	131 166	401 294	4,216 5,265	5,069 5,967		0 2	2 6	11 57	7 58
W.S. Central	3	7	41	160	206	125	1,010	1,355	29,873	30,793	_	2	29	77	70
Arkansas <sup>§</sup> Louisiana	3	3 1	11 14	73 23	76 60	87 38	84 189	167 297	2,860 5,510	2,537 7,072	_	0 0	3 2	6 5	7 4
Oklahoma Texas <sup>§</sup>	N	3	35 0	64 N	70 N		85 646	171 1,102	2,397 19,106	3,007 18,177	_	1	21 3	60 6	53 6
Mountain	19	31	68	772	891	76	230	330	6,014	8,436	2	5	14	203	173
Arizona Colorado	3 12	3 11	11 26	69 305	107 279	26 44	74 58	130 91	1,696 1,747	3,146 2,083	2	2 1	11 4	90 38	65 44
Idaho <sup>§</sup>	3	3	19	94	93	_	4	19	99	163	_	0	4	12	4
Montana <sup>§</sup> Nevada <sup>§</sup>	1	2	9 6	45 66	56 86	2 4	1 43	48 130	60 1,389	50 1,435	_	0	1 1	2 11	9
New Mexico <sup>§</sup> Utah	_	2 6	5 32	47 132	71 174	_	26 11	104 36	725 298	1,018 496	_	1 1	4 6	23 27	28 20
Wyoming <sup>§</sup>	_	1	3	14	25	_	0	4	_	45	_	Ö	1	_	3
Pacific Alaska	56 2	56 2	185 5	1,609 46	1,911 39	311 10	605 10	809 24	17,023 308	23,276 326	_	2	7 4	84 13	95 7
California	37	36	91	1,075	1,327	301	542	683	15,662	19,529	_	0	3	20	37
Hawaii Oregon§	1	1 9	5 19	22 261	49 250	_	11 23	22 63	344 692	406 697	_	0	2 4	12 36	6 43
Washington	13	9	87	205	246	_	0	97	17	2,318	_	0	3	3	2
American Samoa C.N.M.I.	_	0	0	_	_	_	0	1	3	3	_	0	0	_	_
Guam Puerto Rico	_	0 2	0 31	— 58	2 185	 16	1 5	12 24	45 183	76 188	_	0 0	1 0	_	_
U.S. Virgin Islands	_	0	0	_	_	_	3	12	128	28	N	Ő	ő	N	N

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

\* Incidence data for reporting years 2007 and 2008 are provisional.

\* Data for H. influenzae (age <5 yrs for serotype b, nonserotype b, and unknown serotype) are available in Table I.

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

TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending August 9, 2008, and August 11, 2007 (32nd Week)\*

			Α	Hepat	itis (viral,	acute), by ty	pe <sup>†</sup>	В.				1.	egionello	eie	
		Previ	A ous				Prev	B ious					vious	515	
Reporting area	Current week	52 we	eks Max	Cum 2008	Cum 2007	Current week	52 w Med	eeks Max	Cum 2008	Cum 2007	Current week	52 v Med	veeks Max	Cum 2008	Cum 2007
United States	19	52	171	1,526	1,701	21	74	259	2,020	2,612	61	55	117	1,452	1,293
New England	_	2	7	64	72	_	1	7	39	77	_	3	14	65	82
Connecticut Maine§	_	0 0	3 1	14 4	9 2	_	0	7 2	14 9	26 3	_	0	4 2	15 3	18 3
Massachusetts	_	1	5	27	37	_	0	3	8	32	_	0	3	11	25
New Hampshire Rhode Island <sup>§</sup>	_	0 0	2 2	6 11	10 9	_	0	1 2	4	4 11	_	0	3 5	13 18	4 26
Vermont <sup>§</sup>	_	Ö	1	2	5	_	0	1	1	1	_	ő	2	5	6
Mid. Atlantic	2	6	18	168	267	4	10	18	276	333	28	15	44	450	404
New Jersey New York (Upstate)	_	1 1	6 6	34 39	79 43	_ 1	3 2	7 7	82 43	97 49	 17	1 4	13 16	35 145	52 108
New York City	_	2	7	55	92	_	2	6	50	73	_	2	10	42	93
Pennsylvania  E.N. Central	2 1	1 6	6 16	40 198	53 199	3 2	3 7	7 18	101 216	114 289	11 14	6 12	30 35	228	151 271
Illinois	_	2	10	59	79	_	1	6	49	95	_	1	16	352 19	60
Indiana Michigan	_ 1	0 2	4 7	12 79	5 51	_ 2	0 2	8 6	23 72	27 71	1 1	1 3	7 13	27 99	27 88
Ohio	_	1	4	27	42	_	2	7	66	79	12	5	18	178	85
Wisconsin	_	0	3	21	22	_	0	1	6	17	_	1	7	29	11
W.N. Central lowa	_	5 1	29 7	189 82	107 30	_	2	9 2	61 8	74 15	_	2	8 2	66 8	64 9
Kansas	_	0	3	9	4	_	0	2	5	6	_	0	1	1	6
Minnesota Missouri	_	0 0	23 3	26 31	46 13	_	0 1	5 4	4 38	13 26	_	0 1	4 4	8 32	14 27
Nebraska§	_	1	5	39	9	_	0	1	5	9	_	Ö	4	16	5
North Dakota South Dakota	_	0 0	2 1		<u> </u>	_	0	1 1	1 —	<u> </u>	_	0	2 1	1	3
S. Atlantic	8	8	15	200	293	7	16	60	484	634	16	7	28	217	220
Delaware District of Columbia	_	0	1 0	6	3	_	0	3	7	11	_	0	2 1	6 6	6 8
Florida	_	3	8	86	84	3	6	12	202	219	5	3	10	88	80
Georgia Maryland <sup>§</sup>	_	1 0	3 3	25 7	48 49	2 1	3 0	8 6	79 10	91 66	9	0 1	3 6	14 41	23 40
North Carolina	7	0	9	42	35		0	17	52	79	2	0	7	14	27
South Carolina <sup>§</sup> Virginia <sup>§</sup>	_ 1	0 1	4 5	7 24	13 56		1 2	6 16	39 66	44 93	_	0 1	2 6	7 31	10 23
West Virginia		Ö	2	3	5	<u>.</u>	0	30	29	31	_	Ö	3	10	3
E.S. Central	1	1	9	49	66	_	7	13	204	223	_	2	10	76	60
Alabama <sup>§</sup> Kentucky	1	0 0	4 3	8 17	15 11	_	2 2	5 5	56 55	76 42	_	0 1	2 4	10 38	7 29
Mississippi	_	0	2 6	4	7 33	_	0	3 8	20 73	22 83	_	0	1	1 27	_
Tennessee§ W.S. Central	_	1 5	55	20 156	33 128	_ 3	2 15	131	73 404	536	_	1 2	5 23	39	24 65
Arkansas <sup>§</sup>	_	0	1	4	8	_	1	3	23	47	_	0	23	7	6
Louisiana Oklahoma	_	0 0	3 7	4 7	18 3	_	1 2	4 37	27 63	66 27	_	0	1 3	1 3	4
Texas§	_	5	53	141	99	3	10	107	291	396	_	1	18	28	51
Mountain	1	4	9	127	153	1	3	10	118	141	1	2	5	46	56
Arizona Colorado	1	2 0	8	65 24	107 19	_	1 0	4 3	31 19	61 22	1	1 0	5 2	16 3	15 13
Idaho§	_	0	3	15	2	_	0	2	5	8	_	0	1	2	4
Montana <sup>§</sup> Nevada <sup>§</sup>	_	0 0	1 2	<u> </u>	6 8	1	0 1	1 3	 29	32	_	0	1 2	3 6	3 6
New Mexico <sup>§</sup> Utah	_	0	3 2	14 2	5 4	_	0	2 5	8 23	9 5	_	0	1 3	3	7
Wyoming <sup>§</sup>	_	0	1	2	2	_	0	1	23 3	4	_	0	0	13 —	5 3
Pacific	6	12	51	375	416	4	9	30	218	305	2	4	18	141	71
Alaska California	<u> </u>	0 9	1 42	2 308	2 367	_ 1	0 6	2 19	8 150	4 225		0 3	1 14	1 110	— 54
Hawaii	_	0	1	6	5	<u>.</u>	0	2	4	8	_	0	1	4	1
Oregon <sup>§</sup> Washington	_	1 1	3 7	24 35	17 25	3	1 1	3 9	27 29	37 31	_	0	2	11 15	6 10
American Samoa	_	0	0	_	_	_	0	0	_	14	N	0	0	N	N
C.N.M.I.	_	_ 0	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Guam Puerto Rico	_	0	0 4	 12	— 48		0 1	1 5	 24	2 46	_	0 0	0 1	1	4
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 notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.

\* Incidence data for reporting years 2007 and 2008 are provisional.

\* Data for acute hepatitis C, viral are available in Table I.

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

TABLE II. (Continued) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending August 9, 2008, and August 11, 2007 (32nd Week)\*

		Ly	yme disea	ase			N	/lalaria			Men		cal disea serogrοι	se, invasi ıps	ve <sup>T</sup>
•	0	Prev		0	0	0		rious eeks	0		0		/ious	0	
Reporting area	Current week	Med Med	Max	Cum 2008	Cum 2007	Current week	Med	Max	Cum 2008	Cum 2007	Current week	Med	eeks Max	Cum 2008	Cum 2007
United States	574	362	1,375	11,075	17,106	9	21	136	509	725	7	19	53	728	726
New England Connecticut	59 —	55 0	246 87	1,452	5,677 2,440	_	1 0	35 27	29 8	35 1	_	0	3 1	18 1	35 6
Maine <sup>§</sup>	42	2	66	197	110	_	0	2	_	4	_	0	1	4	5
Massachusetts New Hampshire	<u> </u>	16 11	113 79	486 626	2,349 685	_	0	2 1	14 3	21 7	_	0	3 0	13	17 3
Rhode Island§	_	0	77	_	2	_	0	8	_	_	_	Ö	1	_	1
Vermont§	13	2	26	143 7,406	91	_	0 5	1	4	2	_	0 2	1	_	3
<b>Mid. Atlantic</b> New Jersey	357	170 37	755 131	1,329	6,697 2,260	3	0	18 7	111	204 40	1	0	6 2	85 10	88 12
New York (Upstate) New York City	285	61 1	453 27	2,561 14	1,620 263	3	1 3	8 9	18 72	35 110	1	0	3 2	23 19	25 18
Pennsylvania	72	56	353	3,502	2,554	_	1	4	21	19	_	1	5	33	33
E.N. Central Illinois	10	8	78 8	223 30	1,648 122	_	2 1	7 6	80 35	87 43	4	3 1	10 4	127 37	110 45
ndiana	_	0	7	15	29	_	0	2	4	7	4	Ó	4	21	17
Michigan Ohio	7 2	1 0	5 4	42 18	31 17	_	0	2	10 21	10 16	_	0 1	2 4	20 32	17 25
Wisconsin	1	5	57	118	1,449	_	ő	3	10	11	_	Ö	4	17	6
<b>W.N. Central</b> owa	80	3 1	740 5	447 24	297 100	2	1 0	9 1	36 2	23 2	1	2	8 3	66 13	45 10
Kansas	_	0	1	1	8	1	0	1	4	2	_	0	1	1	3
Minnesota Missouri	79 —	0	731 3	399 15	175 7	1	0	8 4	18 6	11 3	_ 1	0	7 3	19 22	12 13
Nebraska§	1	0	1	5	5	_	0	2	6	4	_	0	2	9	2
North Dakota South Dakota	_	0 0	9 1	1 2		_	0 0	2 0	_	_ 1	_	0 0	1 1	1 1	2
S. Atlantic	59	54	172	1,291	2,639	1	4	13	113	158	1	3	7	106	115
Delaware District of Columbia	4 3	12 2	37 8	507 94	478 84	_	0	1 1	1 1	3 2	_	0	1 0	1	1
Florida	5	1 0	4	37	11	_	1	5	28	31	_	1	3	40 14	42
Georgia Maryland <sup>§</sup>	20	19	136	8 273	8 1,494	_	0 1	3 4	26 9	28 41	_	0	3 2	4	14 18
North Carolina South Carolina§	_	0	8 4	7 12	30 16	1	0	7 1	18 6	16 5	1	0	4 3	11 17	14 11
/irginia§	27	12	68	333	479	_	1	7	24	31	_	Ö	2	16	14
Vest Virginia E.S. Central	_	0 1	9 5	20 30	39 34	_	0	0 3	— 11	1 21	_	0 1	1 6	3 37	1 36
Alabama§	_	0	3	9	9	_	Ō	1	3	3	_	Ó	2	5	7
Kentucky Mississippi	_	0	1 1	2 1	3	_	0	1 1	3 1	4 1	_	0	2 2	7 9	7 10
Γennessee <sup>§</sup>	_	0	3	18	22	_	0	2	4	13	_	0	3	16	12
<b>W.S. Central</b> Arkansas§	1	1 0	11 1	46 1	45	_	1 0	64 1	28	60	_	2	13 1	67 6	76 8
_ouisiana	_	0	1	i	2	_	0	1	_	13	_	0	3	14	23
Oklahoma Texas§	<u> </u>	0 1	1 10	<u> </u>	43	_	0 1	4 60	2 26	5 42	_	0 1	5 7	10 37	14 31
Mountain	1	0	3	22	25	_	1	5	15	40	_	1	4	38	49
Arizona Colorado	_	0 0	1 1	2 3	1	_	0	1 2	5 3	8 14	_	0 0	2 2	5 9	11 18
daho§	_	0	2	6	7	_	0	1	_	2	_	0	2	3	4
Montana§ Nevada§	1	0 0	2 2	3 4	1 7	_	0	0 3	4	3 2	_	0 0	1 2	4 6	1
New Mexico <sup>§</sup> Jtah	_	0	2	3	5 2	_	0	1 1	1 2	2 9	_	0	1 2	6 3	2
Nyoming§	_	0	i	1	2	_	0	0	_	_	_	0	1	2	2
Pacific	7	4	9	158	44	3	3	10	86	97	_	4	17	184	172
Alaska California	7	0 3	2 7	3 129	3 37	1	0 2	2 8	3 64	2 65	_	0 3	2 17	3 132	1 126
Hawaii Oregon <sup>§</sup>	N	0	0 4	N 22	N 4	_	0	1 2	2 4	2 12	_	0 1	2	3 25	5 24
Washington	_	0	7	4	_	2	0	3	13	16	_	0	5	21	16
American Samoa	N	0	0	N	N	_	0	0	_	_	_	0	0	_	_
C.N.M.I. Guam	_	0	0	_	_	_	0	1	1	1	_	0	0	_	
Puerto Rico	N	0	0	N	N	_	0	1	1	3		0	1	2	6

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\* Incidence data for reporting years 2007 and 2008 are provisional.

\* Data for meningococcal disease, invasive caused by serogroups A, C, Y, & W-135; serogroup B; other serogroup; and unknown serogroup are available in Table I.

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

TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending August 9, 2008, and August 11, 2007 (32nd Week)\*

			Pertussi	s				ies, anim	al		Ro			otted feve	er
	Current		rious eeks	Cum	Cum	Current		/ious /eeks	Cum	Cum	Current		vious veeks	Cum	Cum
Reporting area	week	Med	Max	2008	2007	week	Med	Max	2008	2007	week	Med	Max	2008	2007
United States	93	147	849	4,314	5,828	50	80	187	2,339	3,669	38	29	195	924	1,167
New England	_	20	49	379	915	2	7	20	207	336	_	0	1	2	7
Connecticut Maine <sup>†</sup>	_	0 0	5 5	 14	55 48	_	3 1	17 5	107 31	141 51	N	0 0	0 0	N	N
Massachusetts New Hampshire	_	16 1	33 5	315 22	736 43	N	0 1	0 3	N 24	N 34	_	0	1 1	1 1	7
Rhode Island†	_	0	25	21	6	N	0	0	N	N	_	0	0	_	_
Vermont <sup>†</sup> Mid. Atlantic	 24	0 20	6 43	7 498	27 767	2 18	2 19	6 32	45 611	110 627	_	0 1	0 5	— 37	— 53
New Jersey	_	0	9	4	133	_	0	0	_	_	_	0	2	2	18
New York (Upstate) New York City	17	6 2	24 7	224 41	369 80	18	9	20 2	297 11	311 32	_	0	3 2	13 11	6 20
Pennsylvania	7	8	23	229	185	_	9	23	303	284	_	Ō	2	11	9
E.N. Central Illinois	7	19 3	190 8	753 84	1,040 117	10 5	5 1	53 15	114 42	170 51	_	1 0	7 6	48 30	36 22
Indiana	_	0	12	28	40	_	0	1	3	7	_	0	1	3	4
Michigan Ohio	2 5	4 7	16 176	113 488	176 450	5 —	1 1	32 11	44 25	76 36	_	0	1 4	2 13	3 6
Wisconsin	_	2	9	40	257	N	0	0	N	N	_	0	1	_	1
W.N. Central lowa	9	11 1	142 5	387 35	386 116	3	4 0	12 3	96 13	176 20	4	4 0	27 2	230 1	237 13
Kansas	1	1	5	28	68	_	0	7	_	86	_	0	2	_	9
Minnesota Missouri	3 1	1 3	131 18	129 136	59 58		0	7 5	34 25	17 27	4	0 3	4 25	 214	1 201
Nebraska† North Dakota	4	1 0	12 5	50 1	30 3	_ 1	0	0 8	_ 17	 12	_	0	3 0	12	9
South Dakota	_	0	2	8	52		0	2	7	14	_	0	1	3	4
S. Atlantic	10	14	50	407	602	9	35	94	1,015	1,397	14	8	109	297	547
Delaware District of Columbia	1	0 0	2 1	7 3	7 8	_	0 0	0 0	_	_	_	0 0	3 2	16 6	10 2
Florida Georgia	9	3 0	17 3	147 21	149 29	_	0 6	77 37	85 214	128 171	3 2	0	4 6	11 30	7 50
Maryland <sup>†</sup>	_	1	6	20	71	9	0	18	42	249	4	0	6	21	38
North Carolina South Carolina <sup>†</sup>	_	0 2	38 22	77 63	200 52	_	9 0	16 0	292 —	310 46	2	0 0	96 4	127 17	335 38
Virginia <sup>†</sup> West Virginia	_	2	8 12	65 4	74 12	_	11 1	27 11	321 61	451 42	3	1 0	9 3	66 3	65 2
E.S. Central	3	6	31	152	270	2	2	7	77	103	4	4	19	151	175
Alabama <sup>†</sup>	_	1	6	21 31	56 14		0	0	27	14	_	1	10	39	50 4
Kentucky Mississippi	_	1 2	25	60	137	_	0	1	2	_	_	Ö	1 3	1 4	11
Tennessee <sup>†</sup>	3	1	4	40	63	_	1	6	48	89	4	2	17	107	110
W.S. Central Arkansas <sup>†</sup>	7	19 1	198 11	629 40	669 133	1 1	6 1	40 6	68 42	674 23	15 14	2	153 15	138 30	84 27
Louisiana Oklahoma	_	0	3 26	9 19	14 4	_	0	2 32	 25	4 45	_	0	1 132	2 86	4 34
Texas <sup>†</sup>	7	17	179	561	518	_	0	34	1	602	1	1	8	20	19
Mountain	11	19	37	512	685	_	1	8	38	42	1	0	2	17	25
Arizona Colorado	3 5	3 4	10 13	127 95	155 186	N —	0 0	0 0	N	<u>N</u>	1 —	0 0	2 2	7 1	5 1
Idaho <sup>†</sup> Montana <sup>†</sup>		0 1	4 11	20 64	31 34	_	0	4 3	<u> </u>	 13	_	0	1 1	1 3	3 1
Nevada <sup>†</sup>	_	0	7	21	29	_	0	2	3	7	_	0	0	_	_
New Mexico <sup>†</sup> Utah	_	1 6	5 27	28 150	53 180	_	0	3 2	21 2	8 6	_	0 0	1 0	2	4
Wyoming <sup>†</sup>	_	0	2	7	17	_	0	4	8	8	_	0	2	3	11
Pacific Alaska	22 6	21 1	303 29	597 75	494 36	5	4 0	12 4	113 12	144 36	N	0	1 0	4 N	3 N
California	_	8	129	233	282	3	3	12	96	102	_	Ō	1	2	1
Hawaii Oregon†	3	0 3	2 14	5 100	17 59	2	0 0	0 1	5	6	N	0 0	0 1	N 2	N 2
Washington	13	5	169	184	100	_	0	0	_	_	N	0	0	N	N
American Samoa C.N.M.I.	_	0	0	_	_	N —	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N —	N
Guam Puerto Rico	_	0	0	_	_	_ 2	0	0 5	<u> </u>	— 34	N N	0	0	N N	N
U.S. Virgin Islands	_	0	0	_	_	N N	0	0	40 N	34 N	N N	0	0	N N	N N

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

\* Incidence data for reporting years 2007 and 2008 are provisional.

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

TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending August 9, 2008, and August 11, 2007 (32nd Week)\*

(32nd Week)*		S	almonello	osis		Shiga t	oxin-pro	ducina F	. coli (ST	EC)†			Shigellos	is	
		Prev	vious					ious/	(01			Pre	vious		
Reporting area	Current week	52 w Med	eeks Max	Cum 2008	Cum 2007	Current week	52 w	reeks Max	Cum 2008	Cum 2007	Current week	Med 1	weeks Max	Cum 2008	Cum 2007
United States	713	870	2,110	22,874	25,026	78	84	247	2,482	2,451	254	403	1,227	10,896	9,614
New England Connecticut Maine <sup>§</sup> Massachusetts New Hampshire Rhode Island <sup>§</sup> Vermont <sup>§</sup>	2 - 2 - - -	22 0 2 15 3 1	305 276 14 58 7 13	1,039 276 92 494 74 52 51	1,612 431 69 888 111 59 54	2 1 - - 1	3 0 0 2 1 0	25 22 4 7 5 3	111 22 8 46 19 7 9	195 71 19 82 11 5	_ _ _ _	3 0 0 2 0 0	25 23 4 7 1 9	106 23 11 61 1 8	171 44 13 102 4 6 2
Mid. Atlantic New Jersey New York (Upstate) New York City Pennsylvania	55 — 31 3 21	97 15 25 23 32	212 48 73 48 83	2,764 400 765 676 923	3,471 765 815 763 1,128	11 - 8 - 3	8 1 4 1 2	192 6 188 5 9	440 15 322 33 70	272 68 90 28 86	14  13  1	29 6 7 9 2	83 34 35 35 65	1,319 370 408 454 87	424 86 75 144 119
E.N. Central Illinois Indiana Michigan Ohio Wisconsin	58 — 18 12 27 1	90 24 8 17 26 14	172 62 52 43 65 37	2,680 649 341 523 792 375	3,677 1,347 383 554 799 594	9	11 1 1 2 2 3	38 11 12 15 17	354 38 37 92 108 79	341 64 42 52 77 106	86 — 15 — 68 3	74 20 10 2 21 11	145 37 83 7 104 44	2,155 485 466 59 786 359	1,483 345 48 48 618 424
W.N. Central lowa Kansas Minnesota Missouri Nebraska <sup>§</sup> North Dakota South Dakota	32 4 7 18 3 —	51 9 7 13 14 5 1	137 15 31 73 29 13 35	1,569 241 228 450 394 147 28 81	1,607 295 239 390 422 139 18 104	15 2 — 2 — 11 —	13 2 0 2 3 2 0 1	48 16 3 22 12 8 20 5	435 106 19 111 97 71 2 29	385 86 32 120 72 48 6 21	2 — — 2 — —	21 3 0 4 8 0 0	39 11 2 25 33 3 15	541 89 11 173 156 2 34 76	1,297 52 18 151 953 14 3 106
S. Atlantic Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Maryland <sup>§</sup> North Carolina South Carolina <sup>§</sup> Virginia <sup>§</sup> West Virginia	245 1 133 56 17 23 5 10	258 3 1 109 37 10 18 21 18	442 9 4 181 86 44 228 52 49 25	5,579 85 31 2,612 966 325 525 479 463 93	5,935 89 34 2,290 974 484 773 532 655 104	18 — 2 1 9 — 6	12 0 0 3 1 1 1 0 3	32 2 1 18 7 6 14 3 10 3	397 8 7 103 49 47 47 21 95 20	384 10 — 84 52 49 79 7 94 9	26 — 16 1 4 1 3	71 0 0 21 26 1 0 8 4	149 2 3 75 49 6 12 32 14 61	1,922 8 8 573 733 34 64 391 103 8	2,853 7 11 1,550 1,003 63 49 70 93 7
E.S. Central Alabama <sup>§</sup> Kentucky Mississippi Tennessee <sup>§</sup>	60 12 11 25 12	63 16 10 18 16	144 50 21 57 34	1,657 444 264 536 413	1,759 477 319 478 485	5 -4 - 1	6 1 1 0 2	21 17 12 2 12	159 41 46 5 67	155 50 48 4 53	20 3 1 2 14	48 12 7 14 14	178 43 35 112 32	1,221 281 201 255 484	1,000 374 215 293 118
W.S. Central Arkansas <sup>§</sup> Louisiana Oklahoma Texas <sup>§</sup>	93 33 — — 60	122 13 9 14 64	894 50 44 72 794	2,868 411 175 378 1,904	2,233 358 466 243 1,166	_ _ _ _	4 1 0 0 3	25 4 1 14 11	117 26 — 18 73	156 26 8 14 108	32 18 — — 14	60 4 5 3 47	748 27 17 32 702	2,338 332 149 68 1,789	1,156 58 337 65 696
Mountain Arizona Colorado Idaho <sup>§</sup> Montana <sup>§</sup> Nevada <sup>§</sup> New Mexico <sup>§</sup> Utah Wyoming <sup>§</sup>	50 24 14 2 4 5 1	59 20 11 3 2 4 7 4	107 41 43 13 10 14 31 17	1,825 572 454 100 62 138 325 152 22	1,522 509 343 78 58 158 162 166 48	6 4 1 1 —	9 1 2 2 0 0 1 1	34 8 12 8 3 3 6 9 2	255 43 77 51 21 16 26 17 4	330 67 88 75 — 18 27 43 12	23 12 5 1 — 5 —	18 9 2 0 0 3 1 1	40 30 6 1 1 13 6 5	488 229 64 7 4 131 38 12 3	484 252 70 9 15 23 71 16 28
Pacific Alaska California Hawaii Oregon <sup>§</sup> Washington	118 3 100 — 2 13	109 1 76 5 6	399 5 286 15 17	2,893 31 2,116 154 241 351	3,210 55 2,406 167 206 376	12  5  7	9 0 5 0 1 2	40 1 34 5 11	214 5 119 10 26 54	233 1 127 24 33 48	51 49 — — 2	30 0 26 1 1 2	72 0 61 3 5 20	806 — 699 25 37 45	746 8 565 61 45
American Samoa C.N.M.I. Guam Puerto Rico U.S. Virgin Islands	_ _ _ 2 _	0  0 10 0	1 2 44 0	1 8 229 —	 11 531 	_ _ _ _	0 0 0 0	0 - 0 1 0	_ _ _ 2 _	_ _ _ _		0 0 0 0	1 - 3 2 0	1 14 11 —	3  10 19 

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

\* Incidence data for reporting years 2007 and 2008 are provisional.
Includes *E. coli* O157:H7; Shiga toxin-positive, serogroup non-O157; and Shiga toxin-positive, not serogrouped.

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

TABLE II. (Continued) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending August 9, 2008, and August 11, 2007 (32nd Week)\*

	Stre	<u> </u>		invasive, gr	oup A	Streptococcus <sub> </sub>		Age <5 ye		nondrug resistant <sup>†</sup>
Danautinu avaa	Current	52 w	rious	Cum	Cum	Current		vious veeks	Cum	Cum
Reporting area	week	Med	Max	2008	2007	week		Max	2008	2007
Jnited States	44	90	259	3,616	3,748	6	36	166	1,013	1,139
New England Connecticut	_	6 0	31 26	270 83	292 90	_	2	14 11	48 —	91 12
Maine§	_	0	3	20	21	_	0	1	1	1
Massachusetts New Hampshire	_	3 0	8 2	125 18	142 22	_	1 0	5 1	37 7	60 8
Rhode Island§	_	0	8	14	2	_	0	i	2	8
/ermont <sup>§</sup>	_	0	2	10	15	_	0	1	1	2
/lid. Atlantic	12	17	43	762	720	_	4	19	131	207
New Jersey New York (Upstate)	<u> </u>	3 6	11 17	128 254	132 221	_	1 2	6 14	27 68	41 75
New York City	_	3	10	133	179	_	1	12	36	91
Pennsylvania	7	5	16	247	188	N	0	0	N	N
.N. Central	6	19	63	789	748	1	6	23	216	202
llinois ndiana	3	5 2	16 11	196 102	230 86		1 0	6 14	46 25	48 12
ndiana Nichigan	1	3	10	124	156		1	5	51	56
Ohio	1	5	14	208	174	_	1	5	36	44
Visconsin	1	2	42	159	102	_	1	9	58	42
V.N. Central	2	5 0	39 0	285	245	1	2	16 0	87 —	58 —
owa Kansas	_	0	6	38	<u> </u>	_	0	3	13	_
/linnesota	_	0	35	130	116	_	0	13	33	35
∕lissouri Nebraska§		2 0	10 3	64 27	65 20	<u>1</u>	1 0	2 3	26 6	15 7
lorth Dakota	_	0	5	10	11	_	0	2	4	1
South Dakota	_	0	2	16	7	_	0	1	5	_
S. Atlantic	17	19	34	622	875	1	5	13	128	196
Delaware District of Columbia	_	0 0	2 2	6 15	8 16	_	0 0	0 1		
Florida	6	6	11	177	199	1	1	4	40	40
Georgia	4	5	12	158	169	_	1	5	21	43
∕Iaryland <sup>§</sup> North Carolina	4 2	0 2	6 10	13 98	153 119	N	0 0	4 0	2 N	48 N
South Carolina <sup>§</sup>	_	1	5	40	80	_	1	4	35	25
/irginia <sup>§</sup>	1	3	12	92	111	_	0	6	24	32
Vest Virginia	_	0	3	23	20	_	0	1	5	6
E.S. Central	1 N	4	9 0	117 N	156 N		2	11	65 N	62 N
Alabama§ Kentucky	N —	0 1	3	N 26	N 32	N N	0 0	0 0	N N	N N
Mississippi	Ŋ	0	0	N	N	_	0	3	16	5
ennessee§	1	3	7	91	124	_	2	9	49	57
W.S. Central	5	8	85	300	217	1	5 0	66	162	159
Arkansas§ ₋ouisiana	_	0 0	2 1	4 3	17 14	_	0	2 2	4 2	9 28
Oklahoma	_	2	19	76	51	<del>_</del>	1	7	48	34
Γexas <sup>§</sup>	5	6	65	217	135	1	3	58	108	88
<b>Mountain</b> Arizona	1	10 4	22 9	371 140	401 150	2 1	5 2	12 8	166 83	153 73
Colorado	_	2	8	103	103	1	1	4	46	31
daho§	<del>_</del>	0	2	11	9	_	0	1	3	2
∕lontana§ Vevada§	N 1	0 0	0 2	N 7	N 2	N	0 0	1 0	4 N	1 N
New Mexico§		2	7	66	68	<u> </u>	0	3	14	27
Jtah Vuominas	_	1	5	39	64	_	0	3	15	19
Vyoming§	_	0	2	5	5	_	0	1	1	<del>-</del>
<b>Pacific</b> Naska	_	3 0	10 5	100 29	94 18		0	2 0	10 N	11 N
California	_	0	0		<del>-</del>	N N	0	0	N	N
ławaii		2	10	71	76	_	0	2	10	11
Oregon <sup>§</sup> Vashington	N N	0 0	0 0	N N	N N	N N	0	0 0	N N	N N
merican Samoa	14	0	12	30	4	N	0	0	N	N
.M.M.I.	_	_	_	<del>3</del> 0	_		_			- N
Guam	<del>_</del>	0	3	<del>-</del>	7	<del></del>	0	0		<del></del>
Puerto Rico	N	0 0	0	N	N	N	0	0 0	N N	N

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

\* Incidence data for reporting years 2007 and 2008 are provisional.

† Includes cases of invasive pneumococcal disease, in children aged <5 years, caused by *S. pneumoniae*, which is susceptible or for which susceptibility testing is not available (NNDSS event code 11717).

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

TABLE II. (Continued) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending August 9, 2008, and August 11, 2007 (32nd Week)\*

		Str			<i>oniae</i> , inva	sive diseas									
			All ages	<b>i</b>				e <5 year	s		Syp			d seconda	ary
		Prev		_	_			vious	_	_			vious	_	_
Reporting area	Current week	Med Med	eeks Max	Cum 2008	Cum 2007	Current week	Med	veeks Max	Cum 2008	Cum 2007	Current week	Med	veeks Max	Cum 2008	Cum 2007
United States	14	51	264	1,641	1,701	2	9	43	279	328	125	232	351	6,877	6,434
New England	_	1	41	30	86	_	0	8	5	12	6	6	14	189	156
Connecticut	_	0	37	_	51	_	0	7	_	4	1	0	6	17	21
Maine§ Massachusetts	_	0 0	2 0	13	9	_	0	1 0	1	1 2	4	0 4	2 11	8 138	4 88
New Hampshire	_	0	0	_	_	_	0	0	_	_	1	0	2	11	20
Rhode Island <sup>§</sup> Vermont <sup>§</sup>	_	0 0	3 2	7 10	15 11	_	0	1 1	2 2	3 2	_	0	5 5	13 2	21 2
Mid. Atlantic	1	3	10	148	96	_	0	2	17	22	27	32	45	1,036	953
New Jersey	_	0	0	_	_	_	0	0	_	_	7	5	10	128	123
New York (Upstate) New York City	_	1 0	4 5	39 48	31	_	0	2	6	8	1 16	3 17	13 30	88 646	83 582
Pennsylvania	1	1	8	61	65	_	0	2	11	14	3	5	12	174	165
E.N. Central	2	13	50	450	455	_	2	14	74 14	74 25	9	18 7	31	581	529 280
Illinois Indiana	1	2	15 28	57 140	88 99	_	0	6 11	17	15		2	19 6	162 81	290
Michigan	_	0	2	10	1	_	0	1	2	1	2	2	17	131	70
Ohio Wisconsin	1	7 0	15 0	243	267 —	_	1 0	4 0	41	33	3 2	5 1	13 4	175 32	109 41
W.N. Central	_	3	106	113	114	_	0	9	8	25	_	8	15	233	201
lowa	_	0	0	_	<u> </u>	_	0	0	_	_	_	0	2	11	12
Kansas Minnesota	_	1 0	5 105	51 —	61 1	_	0	1 9	3	4 17	_	0 1	5 5	19 57	12 42
Missouri	_	1	8	62	43	_	0	1	2	_	_	5	10	139	128
Nebraska <sup>§</sup> North Dakota	_	0	0	_	2	_	0	0	_	_	_	0	2 1	7	4
South Dakota	_	Ő	2	_	7	_	ő	1	3	4	_	ő	3	_	3
S. Atlantic	11	20	41	688	725	2	4	10	129	156	41	51	215	1,463	1,398
Delaware District of Columbia	_	0	1 3	3 12	5 12	_	0	0	_	2 1	3	0 2	4 11	10 73	7 115
Florida	11	11	26	386	407	2	2	6	82	81	13	19	34	556	459
Georgia Maryland <sup>§</sup>	_	7 0	19 0	223	253 1	_	1	6 0	41	64	<u> </u>	10 6	175 14	242 199	236 183
North Carolina	N	0	0	N	Ň	N	0	0	N	N	2	5	18	163	205
South Carolina§ Virginia§	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	3 14	1 5	5 17	54 165	59 128
West Virginia	_	1	7	64	47	_	0	2	6	8	_	0	1	1	6
E.S. Central		5	14	166	140	<del></del>	1	4	33	21	12	20	31	626	516
Alabama <sup>§</sup> Kentucky	N	0 1	0 4	N 47	N 17	N	0	0 2	N 9	N 2	_	8 1	15 7	245 50	219 37
Mississippi	_	0	5	1	36	_	0	0	_	_	_	3	15	91	66
Tennessee§	_	3	12	118	87	_	1	3	24	19	12	8	14	240	194
W.S. Central Arkansas§	_	1 0	5 2	26 9	54 1	_	0	2 1	8 3	7 2	16	41 2	62 19	1,260 97	1,050 70
Louisiana		0	5	17	53	_	0	2	5	5	16	11	22	300	280
Oklahoma Texas <sup>§</sup>	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	_	1 26	5 49	46 817	38 662
Mountain	_	1	6	20	31	_	0	2	4	9	1	8	29	227	263
Arizona	_	Ö	Ö	_	_	_	Ö	0	_	_	_	4	21	78	137
Colorado Idaho <sup>§</sup>	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	 N	1	2	7 1	72 2	28 1
Montana§		0	0				0	0			_	0	3	_	1
Nevada <sup>§</sup>	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	_	2	6	52	59 27
New Mexico§ Utah	_	0	6	1 18	19	_	0	2	4	8	_	1 0	3 2	23	9
Wyoming§	_	0	1	1	12	_	0	1	_	1	_	0	1	_	1
Pacific	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	1 0	1 N	2 N	13	41 0	70	1,262	1,368 6
Alaska California	N N	0	0	N N	N N	N N	0	0	N N	N N	6	38	1 59	1 1,128	1,266
Hawaii	_	0	0	_	_	_	0	1	1	2	_	0	2	11	5
Oregon§ Washington	N N	0 0	0 0	N N	N N	N N	0	0 0	N N	N N	7	0 3	2 13	9 113	11 80
American Samoa	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	_	0	0	_	4
C.N.M.I.	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Guam Puerto Rico	_	0	0	_	_	_	0	0	_	_	_	0 3	0 10	93	93
U.S. Virgin Islands	_	Ö	Ö	_	_	_	Ö	Õ	_	_	_	Ö	0	_	

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.
U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not noti U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum. 
† Incidence data for reporting years 2007 and 2008 are provisional. 
† Includes cases of invasive pneumococcal disease caused by drug-resistant *S. pneumoniae* (DRSP) (NNDSS event code 11720). 
§ Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).

TABLE II. (Continued) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending August 9, 2008, and August 11, 2007 (32nd Week)\*

		Vario	ella (chick	(ennov)			Non	oinvasiv		st Nile vir	us disease		neuroinva	acive§	
			ious	(enhox)				ious	vc				vious	asive,	
	Current		eeks	Cum	Cum	Current		eeks	Cum	Cum	Current		veeks	Cum	Cum
Reporting area	week	Med	Max	2008	2007	week	Med	Max	2008	2007	week	Med	Max	2008	2007
United States	85	657	1,660	18,163	26,760	_	1	143	73	400	_	2	307	95	1,039
New England	4	14 0	68	334	1,676	_	0	2	_	1	_	0	2	1	2
Connecticut Maine <sup>1</sup>	_	0	38 26	_	960 217	_	0	1 0	_	1	_	0 0	1 0	1	2
Massachusetts	_	0	0	_	_	_	0	2	_	_	_	0	2	_	_
New Hampshire Rhode Island <sup>1</sup>	_	6 0	18 0	150	232	_	0	0	_	_	_	0 0	0 1	_	_
Vermont <sup>¶</sup>	4	6	17	184	267	_	0	0				0	0		
Mid. Atlantic	26	58	117	1,524	3,252	_	0	3	1	3	_	0	3	_	2
New Jersey	N	0	0	N	N	_	0	1	_	_	_	0	0	_	_
New York (Upstate) New York City	N N	0	0	N N	N N	_	0	2	_	1 1	_	0 0	1 3	_	_
Pennsylvania	26	58	117	1,524	3,252	_	Ö	1	1	1	_	Ö	1	_	2
E.N. Central	20	164	378	4,351	7,650	_	0	19	1	15	_	0	12	1	11
Illinois Indiana	1	13 0	124 222	657	678	_	0	14 4	_	10 2	_	0 0	8 2	_	4
Michigan	7	62	154	1,877	2,881	_	0	5	_	1	_	Ö	1	_	_
Ohio	12	55	128	1,570	3,297	_	0	4	1	1	_	0	3	_	2
Wisconsin	_	7	32	247	794	_	0	2	_	1	_	0	2	1	1
W.N. Central lowa	7 N	23 0	145 0	764 N	1,129 N	_	0	41 4	7 1	102 6	_	0	118 2	27	359 6
Kansas	4	6	36	253	411	_	0	3	_	7	_	0	7	_	7
Minnesota Missouri		0 11	0 47	443	— 654	_	0	9 8	1 1	18 15	_	0 0	12 3	8 2	26 4
Nebraska <sup>¶</sup>	N	0	0	443 N	N	_	0	5	1	6	_	0	16	1	63
North Dakota	_	0	140	48		_	0	11	_	22	_	0	49	8	171
South Dakota	_	0	5	20	64	_	0	7	3	28	_	0	32	8	82
S. Atlantic Delaware	9	92 1	166 6	2,991 35	3,462 30	_	0	12 1	1	13	_	0 0	6 0	_	13
District of Columbia	_	0	3	18	22	_	0	Ö	_	_	_	Ö	ő	_	_
Florida	7	29	87	1,154	795	_	0	0	_	3	_	0	0	_	_
Georgia Maryland <sup>1</sup>	N N	0	0	N N	N N	_	0	8 2	_	6 1	_	0 0	5 2	_	6
North Carolina	N	0	0	N	N	_	0	1	_	1	_	0	1	_	2
South Carolina <sup>1</sup> Virginia <sup>1</sup>	1	16 21	66 80	557 747	703 1,150	_	0	2 1	_	_	_	0 0	0 1	_	2
West Virginia	1	15	66	480	762	_	0	i	1	_	_	Ö	Ö	_	_
E.S. Central	_	18	101	828	339	_	0	11	8	26	_	0	14	13	26
Alabama <sup>¶</sup>	N	18 0	101 0	819	338 N	_	0	2 1	_	8 1	_	0 0	1 0	1	1
Kentucky Mississippi		0	2	N 9	1	_	0	7	6	16	_	0	12	11	24
Tennessee <sup>1</sup>	N	0	0	N	N	_	0	1	2	1	_	0	2	1	1
W.S. Central	13	183	886	6,014	7,373	_	0	36	11	63	_	0	19	10	44
Arkansas <sup>1</sup> Louisiana	1	10 1	39 7	403 33	551 95	_	0	5 5	4	5 5	_	0 0	2	_	3
Oklahoma	N	0	0	N	N	_	0	11	2	12	_	0	7	3	14
Texas <sup>1</sup>	12	166	852	5,578	6,727	_	0	19	5	41	_	0	11	5	25
Mountain Arizona	6	40 0	105 0	1,305	1,833	_	0	36 8	8 5	103 16	_	0	148 10	24	453 7
Colorado	6	17	43	581	709	_	0	17	1	33	_	0	67	13	223
Idaho <sup>¶</sup>	N	0	0	N	N	_	0	3	1	.4	_	0	16	7	72
Montana <sup>1</sup> Nevada <sup>1</sup>	N	5 0	27 0	207 N	284 N	_	0	10 1	_ 1	17 1	_	0 0	30 3		45 4
New Mexico <sup>1</sup>	_	4	22	142	292	_	0	8		11	_	Ö	6	_	6
Utah	_	9	55	369	529	_	0	8	_	4	_	0	9	2	8
Wyoming <sup>1</sup> Pacific	_	0 1	9 7	6 52	19	_	0	3 18		17 74	_	0	34	1	88 129
Alaska	_	1	<i>7</i> 5	52 42	46 25	_	0	0	36	<del>/4</del>	_	0	20 0	19	129
California	_	0	0	_	_	_	0	18	36	72	_	0	20	19	117
Hawaii Oregon <sup>1</sup>	N	0	6 0	10 N	21 N	_	0	0 3	_		_	0 0	0 3	_	12
Washington	N	0	0	N	N	_	0	0	_	_	_	0	0	_	
American Samoa	N	0	0	N	N	_	0	0	_	_	_	0	0	_	_
C.N.M.I.	_	_		_		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Guam Puerto Rico	1	2 9	17 20	55 281	192 510	_	0	0	_	_	_	0	0	_	_
U.S. Virgin Islands		0	0		_	_	Ő	ő	_	_	_	ő	Ő	_	_

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

\* Incidence data for reporting years 2007 and 2008 are provisional.

\* Updated weekly from reports to the Division of Vector-Borne Infectious Diseases, National Center for Zoonotic, Vector-Borne, and Enteric Diseases (ArboNET Surveillance). Data for California serogroup, eastern equine, Powassan, St. Louis, and western equine diseases are available in Table I.

\* Not notifiable in all states. Data from states where the condition is not notifiable are excluded from this table, except in 2007 for the domestic arboviral diseases and influenzances and application model in the condition of the condition is not notifiable.

associated pediatric mortality, and in 2003 for SARS-CoV. Reporting exceptions are available at http://www.cdc.gov/epo/dphsi/phs/infdis.htm. Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).

TABLE III. Deaths	s in 122 U.S. cities,* week ending August 9, 200  All causes, by age (years)			08 (32n	d Week)	All causes, by age (years)									
Reporting Area	All Ages	<u>≥</u> 65	45-64	25-44	1-24	<1	P&I <sup>†</sup> Total	Reporting Area	All Ages	≥65	45-64	25-44	1-24	<1	P&I <sup>†</sup> Total
New England	440	298	91	32	11	8	35	S. Atlantic	950	571	246	66	32	34	53
Boston, MA	134	86	30	11	4	3	13	Atlanta, GA	73	45	20	2	5	1	_
Bridgeport, CT Cambridge, MA	15 10	9 7	5 3	1	_	_	_ 1	Baltimore, MD Charlotte, NC	153 117	80 80	47 21	11 10	11 5	4	13 7
Fall River, MA	23	16	4	3		_	1	Jacksonville, FL	Ü	U	Ü	Ü	U	ΰ	ΰ
Hartford, CT	43	31	9	1	1	1	6	Miami, FL	91	57	22	5	3	4	6
Lowell, MA	16	12	3	_	1	_	_	Norfolk, VA	44	33	3	3	2	3	1
Lynn, MA	12	7	3	1	1	_	_	Richmond, VA	63	37	17	5	2	2	2
New Bedford, MA New Haven, CT	18 U	14 U	3 U	1 U	U	_ U	2 U	Savannah, GA	54	34	15	3	_	2	_
Providence, RI	56	40	11	3	2	_	4	St. Petersburg, FL Tampa, FL	49 194	34 120	10 51	3 15	3	2 5	3 16
Somerville, MA	1	_		1	_	_		Washington, D.C.	104	44	39	9	1	10	4
Springfield, MA	32	23	4	5	_	_	3	Wilmington, DE	8	7	1	_	_	_	1
Waterbury, CT	26	14	9	1	_	2	3	E.S. Central	810	527	216	34	18	15	59
Worcester, MA	54	39	7	4	2	2	2	Birmingham, AL	176	117	44	8	4	3	10
Mid. Atlantic	1,986	1,340	448	141	23	33	92	Chattanooga, TN	85	54	26	3	1	1	5
Albany, NY	49	37	5	4	1	2	3	Knoxville, TN	80	51	22	_	2	5	6
Allentown, PA Buffalo, NY	15 70	14 49	1 15	<u> </u>	_ 1	_	2 4	Lexington, KY	63 134	45 89	13 34	3 5	1	1	5 14
Camden. NJ	38	21	7	4	3	3	_	Memphis, TN Mobile, AL	65	40	19	6	_	_	5
Elizabeth, NJ	17	13	3	1	_	_	_	Montgomery, AL	59	42	11	5	1	_	3
Erie, PA	39	30	8	1	_	_	3	Nashville, TN	148	89	47	4	6	2	11
Jersey City, NJ	28	14	3	7	3	1	2	W.S. Central	1,318	784	340	116	50	27	66
New York City, NY	994	691	221	61	7	13	43	Austin, TX	82	54	16	7	3	2	4
Newark, NJ Paterson, NJ	39 16	16 5	13 8	6	_	4 1	_	Baton Rouge, LA	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Philadelphia, PA	268	152	74	30	3	9	11	Corpus Christi, TX	38	28	9	_	_	1	4
Pittsburgh, PA§	33	19	13	1	_	_	2	Dallas, TX	187	109	44	18	11	5	9
Reading, PA	24	12	11	1	_	_	_	El Paso, TX Fort Worth, TX	83 170	61 93	17 52	3 16	2	_ 6	3 8
Rochester, NY	108	88	16	4	_	_	9	Houston, TX	349	175	105	45	17	6	13
Schenectady, NY	23	20	1	2	_	_	1	Little Rock, AR	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ŭ	Ü
Scranton, PA Syracuse, NY	24 143	19 98	2 36	8	1	_	1 7	New Orleans, LA <sup>1</sup>	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Trenton, NJ	19	14	4	_	i	_		San Antonio, TX	202	130	51	10	5	6	11
Utica, NY	20	16	2	2	_	_	1	Shreveport, LA Tulsa, OK	76 131	46 88	17 29	9	4 5	_ 1	5 9
Yonkers, NY	19	12	5	1	1	_	1								
E.N. Central	1,904	1,215	472	146	31	38	97	Mountain Albuquerque, NM	956 111	628 65	200 31	76 7	26 4	26 4	52 2
Akron, OH	54 27	35 19	13 7	4	1	1	_	Boise, ID	49	37	6	5	1	_	6
Canton, OH Chicago, IL	264	144	84	1 26	6	2	15	Colorado Springs, CO		30	8	_	1	1	1
Cincinnati, OH	83	42	23	8	3	7	2	Denver, CO	92	60	18	8	_	6	2
Cleveland, OH	221	152	52	12	3	2	8	Las Vegas, NV Ogden, UT	259 30	159 19	61 7	24 4	8	7	19 1
Columbus, OH	193	117	48	21	4	3	13	Phoenix. AZ	81	49	19	9	_	2	6
Dayton, OH	89	66	16	5	2	_	8	Pueblo, CO	26	19	4	3	_	_	_
Detroit, MI Evansville, IN	168 49	98 37	47 10	17 2	4	2	3 7	Salt Lake City, UT	128	91	19	9	5	4	7
Fort Wayne, IN	77	52	19	3		3	4	Tucson, AZ	140	99	27	7	5	2	8
Gary, IN	15	6	6	2	_	1	_	Pacific	1,263	846	270	86	28	33	123
Grand Rapids, MI	47	33	6	5	1	2	4	Berkeley, CA	11	8	2	_	_	1	1
Indianapolis, IN	198	119	45	21	5	8	12	Fresno, CA	U	U	U	U	U	U	Ū
Lansing, MI Milwaukee, WI	47 79	39 45	5 25	2 6	1	3	_	Glendale, CA	24 76	21 52	3 19	3	1	1	5 7
Peoria, IL	79 49	45 37	25 10	_	_	2	8	Honolulu, HI Long Beach, CA	63	5≥ 43	15	2	1	2	8
Rockford, IL	64	41	20	3	_	_	2	Los Angeles, CA	252	162	50	20	8	12	34
South Bend, IN	52	38	10	2	_	2	_	Pasadena, CA	13	8	5	_	_	_	_
Toledo, OH	85	61	19	4	1	_	4	Portland, OR	101	73	17	7	3	1	10
Youngstown, OH	43	34	7	2	_	_	3	Sacramento, CA	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
W.N. Central	502	313	104	40	22	23	29	San Diego, CA San Francisco, CA	144 115	99 66	26 32	16 8	2	1 6	11 17
Des Moines, IA	23	14	4	3	1	1	4	San Jose, CA	180	125	32 41	9	2	3	16
Duluth, MN	20	16	4	_	_	_	1	Santa Cruz, CA	25	17	7	_	1	_	1
Kansas City, KS Kansas City, MO	11 85	6 51	4 21	1 6	<u> </u>	_	1 6	Seattle, WA	106	74	20	7	3	2	7
Lincoln, NE	40	32	7	1	<u> </u>	_	2	Spokane, WA	57	36	13	3	1	4	4
Minneapolis, MN	56	30	7	9	1	9	3	Tacoma, WA	96	62	20	11	3	_	2
Omaha, NE	77	56	16	4	_	1	2	Total	10,129**	6,522	2,387	737	241	237	606
St. Louis, MO	93	40	26	10	12	5	5								
St. Paul, MN	37	26	6	2	1	2	2								
Wichita, KS	60	42	9	4	2	3	3								

U: Unavailable. —:No reported cases.

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

† Pneumonia and influenza.

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

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

\*\* Total includes unknown ages.

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