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Primary Amebic Meningoencephalitis — Arizona, Florida, and Texas, 2007

Primary amebic meningoencephalitis (PAM) is a rare but nearly always fatal disease caused by infection with *Naegleria fowleri*, a thermophilic, free-living amoeba found in freshwater environments (1,2). Infection results from water containing *N. fowleri* entering the nose, followed by migration of the amoebae to the brain via the olfactory nerve. In 2007, six cases of PAM in the United States were reported to CDC; all six patients died. This report summarizes the investigations of the cases, which occurred in three southern tier states (Arizona, Florida, and Texas) during June–September and presents preliminary results from a review of PAM cases during 1937–2007. Because deaths from PAM often prompt heightened concern about the disease among the public, an updated and consistent approach to *N. fowleri* risk reduction messages, diagnosis and treatment, case reporting, and environmental sampling is needed.

Case Reports

Arizona. An adolescent boy aged 14 years was hospitalized September 16, 2007, with possible meningitis. His symptoms had begun September 14 with severe headache, stiff neck, and fever. *N. fowleri* was detected in cerebrospinal fluid (CSF). The youth died from PAM on September 17. He had been swimming in a northeastern Arizona lake on September 8 and was observed diving and splashing in shallow water. The water temperature on September 8 was 86.3°F (30.2°C) and the air temperature was 108.0°F (42.2°C).

Florida. On June 8, 2007, an adolescent boy aged 14 years was admitted to an emergency department (ED). His symptoms had begun June 6 with a sensation of ear pressure and progressed to severe headache and occasional vomiting the next day. On the day of admission, the youth was unable to walk and was found apneic and pulseless by paramedics. He died shortly after arriving at the ED. A diagno-

sis of PAM was confirmed by examination of postmortem brain tissue on September 7. The youth had access to multiple drainage ditches and canals and to an apartment swimming pool during the 2 weeks before onset of symptoms; no location was conclusively identified as the source of exposure.

On August 6, 2007, a boy aged 11 years was admitted to a hospital with possible bacterial meningitis, headache, fever, nausea, vomiting, and confusion. His symptoms had begun 4 days earlier on August 2, 2007, with headache and a faint rash. Motile amoebae, later identified as *N. fowleri*, were found in CSF samples collected August 7. The same day, the patient was treated with amphotericin B, epinephrine, mannitol, fluconazole, ceftriaxone, azithromycin, and rifampin; however, the boy died August 8. The probable source of exposure was swimming and wakeboarding at a local lake on July 28. On that date, the air temperature was 91.0°F (32.8°C); water temperature was unknown.

On September 2, 2007, a boy aged 10 years was evaluated in a local ED for headache, body aches, high fever, nausea, vomiting, and fainting. His symptoms had begun on August 31 with headache and lethargy. After admission to a hospital, his symptoms rapidly progressed to a fever of 104.0°F (40.0°C), confusion, and abdominal pain. Motile amoebae, later identified as *N. fowleri*, were found in CSF on September 3–4. Amphotericin B, rifampin, azithromycin,

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and fluconazole were administered; however, the boy died September 4. The patient's exposure history included swimming and wakeboarding at a privately owned water sports facility on August 19 and August 26. On the latter date, the water temperature of the lake was 89.0°F (31.7°C), and the air temperature was 94.0°F (34.4°C).

Texas. In August 2007, a boy aged 12 years was admitted to a hospital with a 6-day history of fever. His mother reported her son had become disoriented and lethargic. The boy had been attending a summer camp in Central Texas in the weeks preceding his illness and had participated in recreational water activities in a lake cove. During the week before hospitalization, he visited the camp nurse three times, reporting he was "not feeling well." After admission to the hospital, analysis of the boy's CSF indicated opaque appearance, bloody color, a white blood cell count of 1,750 cells/mm³ (normal: 0–5 cells/mm³), red blood cell count of 30,750 cells/mm³ (normal: 0 cells/mm³), a glucose level of 92 mg/dL (normal: 40–70 mg/dL), and a protein level of 88 mg/dL (normal: 15–45 mg/dL). The admitting differential diagnosis included meningitis (bacterial, viral, or amebic), pneumonia, and bacteremia. Amebae, later identified as *N. fowleri*, were observed in CSF. Despite treatment with amphotericin B, rifampin, and azithromycin, the boy died 5 days after admission. Average water temperature of the lake during August 2007 was 84.4°F (29.1°C).

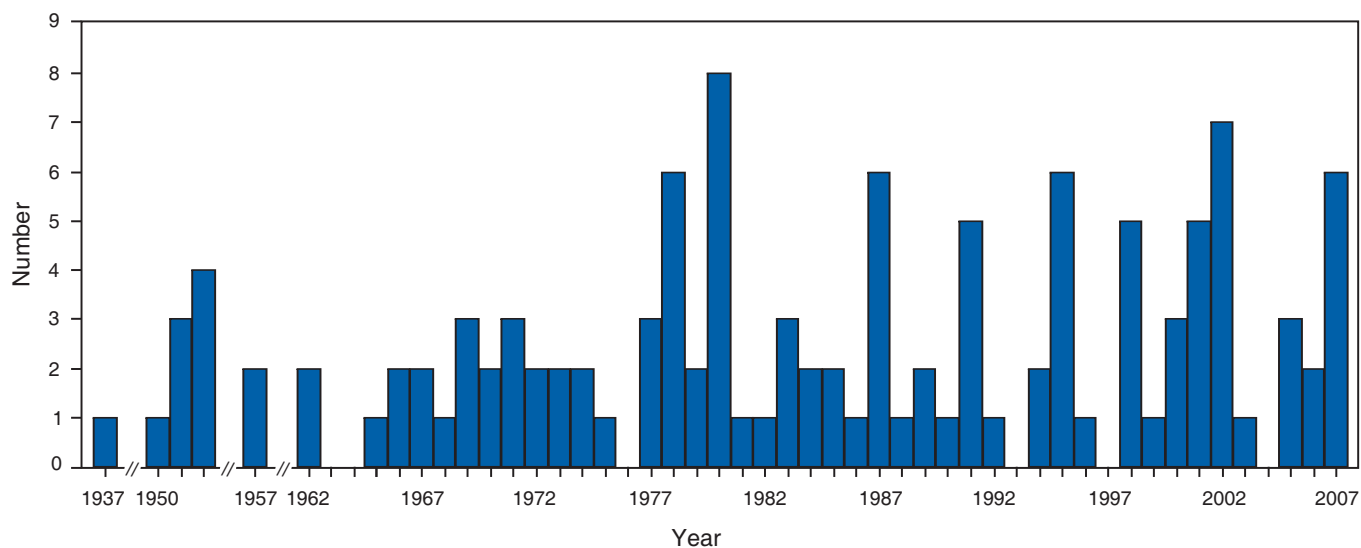
On August 31, 2007, a man aged 22 years was admitted to a hospital with symptoms of photosensitivity, altered mental status, and a severe headache that had begun suddenly 2 days before. The headache was frontal and described as a constant pressure sensation. A computer tomography scan of the head without contrast was interpreted as normal. The admission diagnosis was viral meningitis. Despite intensive treatment, the patient died September 4. *N. fowleri* was detected in postmortem brain specimens. According to acquaintances, the man had sustained a ruptured eardrum after a fall while wakeboarding in the same lake as the other Texas decedent on August 24, 7 days before admission to the hospital.

Case Review, 1937–2007

In response to the six PAM cases reported in 2007, CDC and the Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists (CSTE) formed the *Naegleria* Workgroup* to review future

*Members include state epidemiologists, clinical microbiologists, public health researchers, environmental health specialists, academic researchers, parasitologists, molecular laboratorians, and personnel from CDC and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

FIGURE. Number* of identified cases of primary amebic meningoencephalitis (PAM) — United States, 1937–2007



* N = 121.

SOURCES: 1) the Waterborne Disease and Outbreak Surveillance System (collaboratively maintained by CDC, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and the Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists), which has tracked PAM cases since 1989; 2) the compressed mortality file of the National Vital Statistics System for cases reported during 1979–2007; 3) medical literature review of reported PAM cases, including those identified by retrospective examination of autopsy records; 4) searches of media reports since 1990; and 5) CDC laboratory test results. Results were verified with public health officials from the state of diagnosis, and method of diagnosis was reviewed by the CDC parasitic disease laboratory. Cases were included if laboratory-confirmed detection of *N. fowleri* organisms or nucleic acid was reported in CSF, biopsy, or tissue specimens.

actions related to *N. fowleri* and to determine whether the six cases represented an increase in the annual number of cases. The workgroup used multiple resources to conduct a review of all PAM cases reported in the United States during 1937–2007: 1) the Waterborne Disease and Outbreak Surveillance System,[†] which has tracked PAM cases since 1989; 2) the compressed mortality file of the National Vital Statistics System, searching on *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision* (ICD-9) code 136.2 (specific infections by free-living amebae) and ICD-10 code B60.2 (naegleriasis) for the period 1979–2007; 3) medical literature review of reported PAM cases, including those identified by retrospective examination of autopsy records; 4) searches of media reports since 1990; and 5) CDC laboratory test results. Results were verified with public health officials from the state of diagnosis, and methods of diagnoses were reviewed by the CDC parasitic disease laboratory. Cases were included if laboratory-confirmed detection of *N. fowleri* organisms or nucleic acid was reported in CSF, biopsy, or tissue specimens.

Analyses of the data are still being conducted. Preliminary results indicate that a total of 121 cases (range: 0–8 cases per year) occurred in the United States during 1937–

2007 (Figure). The six cases of PAM reported in 2007 were among the six highest annual totals of cases reported during the study period; the other five highest totals were 1980 (eight cases), 2002 (seven cases), and 1978, 1986, and 1995 (six cases each). During 1937–2007, median age of the patients was 12 years (range: 8 months–66 years). Among the 119 cases for which sex of the patient was known, males accounted for 93 (78%) of the cases. Only one reported survivor met case criteria (3).

Exposure primarily occurred in untreated, warm, freshwater lakes or rivers in 15 southern tier states (Arizona, Arkansas, California, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia); the state of exposure for four cases was unknown. Among the 112 cases for which month of exposure was known, 95 (85%) occurred during July–September.

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[†] Collaboratively maintained by CDC, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and the Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists, the Waterborne Disease and Outbreak Surveillance System tracks the occurrences and causes of disease associated with water.

Editorial Note: Preliminary results of the review of PAM cases in the United States during 1937–2007 by the CDC/CSTE *Naegleria* Workgroup indicates that PAM is a rare disease that primarily affects young male users of warm recreational freshwaters, during summer months, in southern tier states. Although no estimate is available for the number of persons exposed to warm recreational freshwaters, given the increase in the U.S. population and the likelihood that more persons have been exposed over time, incidence of PAM does not appear to be increasing. Nonetheless, reports of PAM fatalities often prompt heightened public concern about the disease, and state and local health departments face challenges in assessing the risk from PAM and communicating that risk to the public.

In addition to conducting the review of PAM cases, objectives of the *Naegleria* Workgroup are to 1) update PAM risk-communication messages for health-care providers and the public, 2) propose making PAM a nationally notifiable disease, 3) develop a more extensive case-reporting form, and 4) review the role of environmental testing for *N. fowleri*. Although the workgroup continues to address these issues, this report contains its current findings and recommendations.

Because PAM is a rare disease, it does not generate a high index of suspicion among health-care providers. Symptoms of *N. fowleri* infection (Box) are clinically similar to those for bacterial or viral meningitis, further lowering the index of suspicion for PAM and initiation of appropriate diag-

BOX. General information, clinical features, diagnosis, recommended treatment, and risk reduction measures for primary amebic meningoencephalitis (PAM)

General information

- *Naegleria fowleri*, the thermophilic, free-living amoeba that causes PAM, is common worldwide in warm freshwater bodies, including lakes, ponds, rivers, and hot springs; *N. fowleri* also can be found in improperly cleaned, maintained, or disinfected swimming pools.
- Sampling of warm water lakes in southern tier U.S. states indicates that *N. fowleri* is commonly present in most lakes during the summer.
- Because the location and number of amoebae in the water can vary over time, posting warning signs is unlikely to be an effective way to prevent infections, and such signs might create a misconception that bodies of water without signs are *N. fowleri*-free.
- Information regarding the risks associated with *N. fowleri* infection should be disseminated routinely through public health messages discussing general issues of water safety and risk.
- The *N. fowleri* CDC data collection survey instrument is available at <http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dpd/parasites/naegleria>.

Clinical features of PAM

- Signs and symptoms are similar to those of bacterial or viral meningitis and include headache, fever, stiff neck, anorexia, vomiting, altered mental status, seizure, and coma.
- Death typically occurs in 3–7 days.
- Autopsy findings show acute hemorrhagic necrosis of olfactory bulbs and cerebral cortex.

Laboratory diagnosis

- Visualization of actively moving *N. fowleri* trophozoites in a wet-mount preparation of freshly centrifuged cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) sediment (not previously refrigerated or frozen), or

- Visualization of *N. fowleri* trophozoites in a smear of centrifuged CSF sediment stained with Giemsa-Wright or modified trichrome stains, or
- Visualization of *N. fowleri* trophozoites by indirect fluorescent antibody in slide sections of either hematoxylineosin (H&E)-stained unfixed/frozen brain tissue or H&E-stained fixed brain tissue, or
- Demonstration of *N. fowleri* DNA by polymerase chain reaction from CSF or unfixed brain tissue samples.

Recommended treatment

- Recommended therapies include intravenous and intrathecal amphotericin B. Other drugs used include azithromycin, rifampin, and azole drugs.
- Intensive supportive care is required.

Risk reduction measures

- The only certain way to prevent *N. fowleri* infections is to refrain from water-related activities. However, some measures that might reduce risk by limiting the chance of contaminated water going up the nose include:
 - Avoid water-related activities in bodies of warm freshwater, hot springs, and thermally polluted water such as water around power plants.
 - Avoid water-related activities in warm fresh water during periods of high water temperature and low water volume.
 - Hold the nose shut or use nose clips during activities in warm fresh water such as lakes, rivers, or hot springs.
 - Avoid digging in or stirring up sediment during water-related activities in shallow, warm freshwater areas.

nostic testing (1,2,4). Making PAM a nationally notifiable condition might improve case detection through increased awareness, reporting, and information about cases. Such information might enable earlier detection of infections, provide insight into the human or environmental determinants of infection, and allow improved assessment of treatment effectiveness.

In the United States, *N. fowleri* is commonly found in warm freshwater environments in southern tier states (5–7). The common finding of these amoebae in the environment makes elimination from natural waters impractical. Because the location and number of amoebae in the water can vary over time, environmental sampling, testing, and posting of warning signs are unlikely to be effective in preventing infections. In addition, warning signs posted on selected lakes might create a misconception that those bodies of water not posted with warnings are free from *N. fowleri*. Recreational water users should always assume a low level of risk is associated with entering all warm freshwaters in southern tier states.

The extremely low incidence of PAM makes epidemiologic study difficult; why certain persons become infected with the amoebae while millions of others exposed to warm recreational freshwaters do not is unknown. Although attempts have been made to determine what concentration of *N. fowleri* in the environment poses an unacceptable risk, how a standard might be set to protect human health and how regulators might measure and enforce such a standard is unclear (8).

Because a low level of risk from PAM likely exists for all users of warm freshwaters during summer to early fall, public health agencies should broadly disseminate evidence-based information on PAM in their recommendations for healthy swimming (Box). The only certain way to prevent *N. fowleri* infection is to refrain from water-related activities. However, although supporting data are absent, risk for infection might be reduced by measures that minimize water entering the nose when using warm freshwater lakes or rivers in southern tier states. Additional information on *N. fowleri* infection is available at <http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dpd/parasites/naegleria>.

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Detection of West Nile Virus in Blood Donations — Puerto Rico, 2007

In the United States, West Nile virus (WNV) was first detected in humans in 1999; it subsequently spread to countries of Central and South America and the Caribbean. WNV is a mosquito-borne virus that produces potentially serious clinical disease, particularly among persons aged ≥ 50 years. Transmission by routes other than mosquito bites, including blood transfusion, transplacental infection, organ transplant, and possibly breast milk, also have been reported.* On July 19, 2007, the American Red Cross in Puerto Rico notified the Puerto Rico Department of Health (PRDH) of three persons whose blood donations were positive for WNV by nucleic acid-amplification test (NAT) screening. These three donors had the first confirmed human WNV infections detected in Puerto Rico. In response, PRDH and CDC conducted in-depth interviews of the blood donors. This report describes these human infections and other recent surveillance for transmission of WNV in Puerto Rico. Detection of WNV infections in human blood donors indicates that heightened clinician awareness, ongoing surveillance, and educational activities are needed to monitor and assess the public health threat posed by WNV in Puerto Rico.

Universal blood donor screening for WNV began in July 2003 at all blood collection agencies (BCAs) in the United States and Puerto Rico. Accepted donors must be healthy and afebrile at the time of donation. Numerous health conditions result in deferral or ineligibility to donate blood. NAT screening for WNV uses pooling of blood donations from multiple donors. Testing of individual samples from positive pools is then used to identify positive donors so their blood can be quarantined and removed from the blood supply.

* Additional epidemiologic information is available at <http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dvbid/westnile/clinicians/epi.htm>.

Three donors positive for WNV were reported to PRDH on July 19, 2007. The next day, PRDH notified BCAs islandwide by letter that WNV-positive blood donors had been identified in Puerto Rico and emphasized the importance of appropriate blood screening in protecting the integrity of the blood supply. The first donor was a woman aged 40 years who donated blood on June 22, 2007. She reported no illness in the 2 weeks before donation. The second donor was a woman aged 33 years who donated blood on July 5, 2007. She reported a headache on the day of donation, but was not febrile and reported no other symptoms. In addition to detection of WNV nucleic acid by NAT, WNV was isolated from this patient's serum. The third WNV-infected donor was a man aged 22 years who donated blood on July 12, 2007. He reported no illness in the 2 weeks before or after donation. None of the three donors reported travel outside of Puerto Rico within 2 weeks before donation. All three lived near San Juan and had not traveled to areas where WNV transmission previously was detected in animals. All three were notified of their positive screening tests. The WNV NAT-positive blood products donated by them were quarantined and not released for transfusion.

Islandwide physician-based passive surveillance for neuroinvasive WNV disease in humans began in 2002. This system has relied on voluntary reporting, specimen collection, and submission to CDC laboratories by clinicians who suspect neuroinvasive illness consistent with possible WNV infection. No human WNV disease has been detected through this passive surveillance system.

WNV transmission among animals in Puerto Rico was reported first in 2004, when a specific antibody was detected in a free-ranging native bird (1) and three asymptomatic, unvaccinated horses (CDC, unpublished data), all in the northeastern area of the island. During 2006–2007, CDC maintained a sentinel chicken surveillance system in northeastern Puerto Rico. In June 2007, specific anti-WNV neutralizing antibodies were detected in these birds, indicating active WNV transmission (2). WNV nucleic acid was detected by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) in mosquitoes in the same area (2). As a result, PRDH and CDC began enhanced surveillance for human WNV disease in the neighboring municipios† of Ceiba (where the sentinel chicken seroconversions and WNV-positive mosquitoes were detected), Humacao, Naguabo, and Fajardo. Enhanced surveillance included asking hospitals and clinics in the four municipios to obtain blood samples from local residents with acute febrile disease, with or without

† Puerto Rico is divided into 78 municipios, governmental and geographic areas that are similar to counties.

neurologic manifestations. Specimens were submitted to CDC's Dengue Branch for WNV and dengue testing.

During July 1–December 31, 2007, enhanced surveillance generated submission of serum specimens from 1,250 persons for WNV and dengue testing. None of the specimens were positive for WNV by PCR. Reporting of human WNV disease was urged through a physician advisory letter sent to all licensed physicians in Puerto Rico by PRDH. Vector control efforts and advisories for use of repellents and protective clothing already were in effect because of high levels of dengue on the island. In September 2007, WNV infection detected by PCR in postmortem brain tissue taken from an encephalitic horse and by virus isolation from a dead bird confirmed WNV transmission in southwest Puerto Rico.

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Editorial Note: In the United States, WNV transmission to humans was detected first in 1999 during an outbreak of encephalitis in New York City (3) and has since been reported in all states except Alaska, Hawaii, and Maine[§], likely spreading through bird migration (4). WNV was detected first among blood donors in the United States in 2002 (5). In 2001, the first human case of locally acquired WNV disease in the Americas south of the continental United States was reported in the Cayman Islands (6). Since 2001, WNV has been reported in 16 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean[¶] (Table).

Despite the spread of WNV to Latin America and the Caribbean, few cases of human WNV disease have been reported (7), and reports of animal deaths and illness from WNV in those regions have been rare compared with reports from North America (7). Several factors might contribute to this difference. First, the capacity of surveillance systems in Latin America and the Caribbean region to identify WNV disease might differ from those in North America. Second, dengue, caused by a related flavivirus, is endemic in most countries south of the United States, which can make the diagnosis of WNV infections more difficult. Dengue and WNF can have similar signs and symptoms, and the tests for specific antibody to dengue virus and WNV often cross-react (8). Third, previous dengue or other flavivirus infection might confer some degree of immuno-

[§] Map available at <http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dvbid/westnile/mapsactivity/surv&control07maps.htm>.

[¶] Latin America refers to the Spanish and Portuguese-speaking countries of Central and South America. The Caribbean refers to Spanish-, English-, French-, and Dutch-speaking islands or countries in the region of the Caribbean Sea.

TABLE. Initial West Nile virus transmission, by country and estimated year of introduction — Latin America and the Caribbean, 2001–2004

Country*	Estimated year of introduction	Time period of blood sample collection	Species in which transmission identified†	Positives in initial report (by PRNT§)	Clinical disease observed¶
Cayman Islands	2001	August 2001	Humans	1	WNND**
Jamaica	2001	January–March 2002	Birds	17	No
Guadeloupe	2001	July 2002–January 2003	Horses, chickens	7, 4	No
Dominican Republic	2002	November 2002	Birds	5	No
Mexico	2002	December 2002, July–October 2002, July 2002–March 2003	Horses, birds	115, 2	Yes††
Cuba	2003	Began 2002	Horses, humans	4, 3	Yes§§
El Salvador	2003	April 2003	Horses	10	Yes††
Bahamas	2003	July 2003	Humans	1 (N/A)	WNND
Guatemala	2003	September 2003–March 2004	Horses	9	No
Belize	2003	October 2003	Horse	1 (N/A)	Yes
Cuba (Guantánamo Bay)	2003	January–March 2004	Birds	2	No
Puerto Rico	2003	January–March 2004	Bird, horses	1, 3	No
Venezuela	2004	February 2004	Horses	34	No
Colombia	2004	September–October 2004	Horses	12	No
Trinidad	2004	October 2004	Birds, horses	2, 8 (N/A)	No
Haiti	2004	November–December 2004	Humans	2	WNF¶¶
Argentina	2004	January 2005–June 2006	Birds	43	No

* Countries in Latin America and the Caribbean in which detection of WNV has been reported.

† Includes resident species only.

§ PRNT = Plaque reduction neutralization testing; N/A = method not cited.

¶ Observed at time and location collection; no = no signs of illness were observed when the samples were collected.

** West Nile neuroinvasive disease; includes West Nile encephalitis or meningitis or West Nile poliomyelitis and is characterized by headache, high fever, neck stiffness, stupor, disorientation, coma, tremors, convulsions, muscle weakness, or paralysis.

†† Samples collected during or after outbreaks of encephalitis in horses.

§§ Encephalitis in three humans.

¶¶ West Nile fever; symptoms include fever, headache, tiredness, and body aches, occasionally with a skin rash (on the trunk of the body), and swollen lymph glands.

logic cross-protection that could modulate infection with WNV.** Finally, circulation of attenuated viral strains might result in less disease. However, in one study, the only isolate reported to date from the Caribbean had no genetic evidence of attenuation; in another study, only one of nine WNV isolates from Mexico had evidence of attenuation (2,9).

Identification of WNV in animals and subsequently in human blood donations in Puerto Rico suggests that human WNV disease is likely to occur in Puerto Rico. Serosurveys and studies of blood donors in North America and Europe indicate that 70%–80% of people infected with WNV are asymptomatic (10). This proportion might be higher in Latin American and Caribbean populations if other circulating flaviviruses, such as dengue, modify the clinical presentation of WNV illness. WNV should be considered in the differential diagnosis of acute febrile or neurologic illness in residents of and visitors to Puerto Rico. Accurate laboratory diagnosis of WNV infection in Puerto Rico and other areas where flaviviruses are endemic

requires careful evaluation of serologic antibody assays for cross-reactivity, or direct detection of WNV in diagnostic samples using specific nucleic acid detection tests, viral antigen detection, or viral isolation. PRDH and CDC will continue WNV surveillance activities in the 2008 WNV transmission season.

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Guiding Principles for Development of ACIP Recommendations for Vaccination During Pregnancy and Breastfeeding

The Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) provides advice and guidance regarding effective control of vaccine-preventable diseases, including guidance for special populations that might warrant modification of routine recommendations (1). One such special population is pregnant and breastfeeding women. Formulation of recommendations for vaccination of pregnant and breastfeeding women is challenging because the available scientific evidence needed to guide decisions is limited. To promote use of a consistent process and uniform terminology, the ACIP Workgroup on Vaccines during Pregnancy and Breastfeeding was established in 2007 to develop guiding principles for drafting of ACIP recommendations for vaccination of pregnant and breastfeeding women. Workgroup members included ACIP members, members of professional medical organizations, experts in the field, and CDC consultants.

During April 2007–March 2008, the workgroup reviewed existing policies on use of vaccines in pregnant and breastfeeding women. On the basis of this review, opinions of workgroup members, and feedback from partner organizations, the workgroup prepared the document *Guiding Principles for Development of ACIP Recommendations for Vaccination during Pregnancy and Breastfeeding*, which was approved by ACIP in March 2008. This document provides guidance to help standardize procedures for policy formulation and presentation of the rationale and recommendations for vaccination of pregnant and breastfeeding women. Topics in *Guiding Principles* include 1) guidance for structure of the background section, 2) guidance for structure and language of recommendations, 3) clarification of the definitions of precautions and contraindications in the context of pregnant and breastfeeding women, 4) suggestions for approaches to policy decision-making in the absence of adequate data, and 5) description of a consistent process to gather expert opinion.

These principles will be applied to future ACIP vaccine statements and routine updates of existing statements in which vaccination of pregnant and breastfeeding women is considered. *Guiding Principles* is available at <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/recs/acip/downloads/preg-principles05-01-08.pdf>.

Reference

1. Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices. Charter, April 2008–March 2010. Available at <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/recs/acip/charter.htm>.

Notice to Readers

Release of Computer-Based Case Study: “*Salmonella* in the Caribbean”

A new computer-based case study, “*Salmonella* in the Caribbean,” is now available from CDC. This self-instructional, interactive exercise is based on an outbreak investigation conducted in Trinidad and Tobago. The study teaches public health practitioners skills in outbreak investigation and allows them to apply and practice those skills. The study also focuses on the role of surveillance in identifying and characterizing public health problems, developing hypotheses about the problems, and monitoring the effectiveness of control measures.

“*Salmonella* in the Caribbean” is the fourth and final case study in the Foodborne Disease Outbreak Investigation Case Study Series. The Foodborne Disease Outbreak Investigation series was created for students familiar with basic epidemiologic and public health concepts. Each case study was developed in collaboration with the original investigators and experts from CDC, the Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

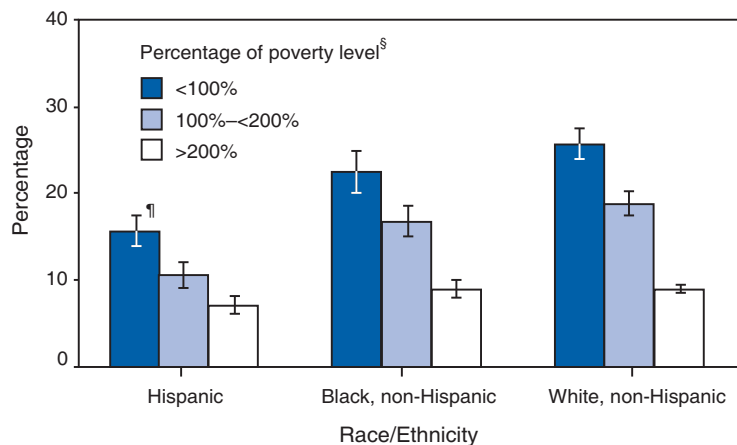
Other case studies in the series include “Botulism in Argentina” (released 2002), “*E. coli* O157:H7 Infection in Michigan” (released 2004), and “Gastroenteritis at a University in Texas” (released 2005). The curriculum provided by these four case studies covers a wide range of outbreak investigation topics. Because these case studies are self-instructional, students can complete them at their own pace and convenience. Students can select which case study activities to undertake and focus on areas most relevant to their learning needs and goals. The computer-based case studies also can be used in the classroom as group exercises, assigned as homework, or given as tests to reinforce concepts covered in class.

All four case studies can be downloaded at no cost from CDC’s Epidemiologic Case Studies website at <http://www.cdc.gov/epicasestudies>. They also can be purchased from the Public Health Foundation at 1-877-252-1200 or <http://bookstore.phf.org>. Additionally, students can receive continuing education credits (e.g., CEUs, CMEs, CNEs, CHES, and AAVSB-RACE) for completing selected case studies.

QuickStats

FROM THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

Percentage of Persons with Activity Limitation Caused by a Chronic Condition,* by Poverty Level Status and Race/Ethnicity — National Health Interview Survey, United States, 2006†



* Activity limitation was determined by responses to a series of questions regarding 1) limitations in a person's ability to engage in work, school, play, or other activities because of health reasons; 2) specific conditions causing the limitations; and 3) the duration of the conditions. Those conditions lasting >3 months were classified as chronic; selected conditions (e.g., arthritis, diabetes, cancer, heart conditions) were considered chronic regardless of duration.

† Estimates were based on family interviews of a sample of the civilian, noninstitutionalized U.S. population and age-adjusted to the 2000 standard population using six age groups: <18 years, 18–44 years, 45–54 years, 55–64 years, 65–74 years, and ≥75 years.

§ Poverty level is based on family size and income.

¶ 95% confidence interval.

In 2006, persons with lower family incomes were more likely to report activity limitation because of a chronic condition than persons with higher family incomes. Among persons at the lowest income level, non-Hispanic whites (25.7%) were more likely to report limitations than non-Hispanic blacks (22.5%) and Hispanics (15.7%).

SOURCES: National Center for Health Statistics. Health, United States, 2007 with chartbook on trends in the health of Americans. Hyattsville, MD: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC, National Center for Health Statistics; 2007. Available at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus.htm>.

Adams PF, Lucas JW, Barnes PM. Summary health statistics for the U.S. population: National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Vital Health Stat 2008 10(236). Available at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/series/sr_10/sr10_236.pdf.

TABLE I. Provisional cases of infrequently reported notifiable diseases (<1,000 cases reported during the preceding year) — United States, week ending May 24, 2008 (21st Week)*

Disease	Current week	Cum 2008	5-year weekly average [†]	Total cases reported for previous years					States reporting cases during current week (No.)
				2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	
Anthrax	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	
Botulism:									
foodborne	—	2	0	31	20	19	16	20	
infant	—	29	2	87	97	85	87	76	
other (wound & unspecified)	—	3	0	25	48	31	30	33	
Brucellosis	1	27	2	128	121	120	114	104	FL (1)
Chancroid	—	23	0	23	33	17	30	54	
Cholera	—	—	0	7	9	8	6	2	
Cyclosporiasis [§]	1	27	16	93	137	543	160	75	FL (1)
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Domestic arboviral diseases ^{§¶} :									
California serogroup	—	—	0	44	67	80	112	108	
eastern equine	—	—	0	4	8	21	6	14	
Powassan	—	—	0	1	1	1	1	—	
St. Louis	—	—	0	7	10	13	12	41	
western equine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ehrlichiosis/Anaplasmosis ^{§¶¶} :									
<i>Ehrlichia chaffeensis</i>	8	39	8	809	578	506	338	321	MD (4), TN (4)
<i>Ehrlichia ewingii</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>Anaplasma phagocytophilum</i>	—	6	9	714	646	786	537	362	
undetermined	—	2	3	136	231	112	59	44	
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> , ^{††}									
invasive disease (age <5 yrs):									
serotype b	—	11	0	22	29	9	19	32	
nonserotype b	—	69	2	185	175	135	135	117	
unknown serotype	7	100	4	181	179	217	177	227	NY (2), OH (1), MI (1), MO (1), FL (1), AK (1)
Hansen disease [§]	1	31	2	98	66	87	105	95	FL (1)
Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome [§]	—	4	1	32	40	26	24	26	
Hemolytic uremic syndrome, postdiarrheal [§]	—	36	4	285	288	221	200	178	
Hepatitis C viral, acute	18	286	15	832	766	652	720	1,102	OH (2), MN (8), MO (3), MD (1), GA (2), ID (1), NV (1)
HIV infection, pediatric (age <13 yrs) ^{§§}	—	—	3	—	—	380	436	504	
Influenza-associated pediatric mortality ^{§¶¶¶}	3	76	1	76	43	45	—	N	VT (1), GA (1), TX (1)
Listeriosis	3	185	11	796	884	896	753	696	OH (1), VA (2)
Measles ^{***}	—	68	1	42	55	66	37	56	
Meningococcal disease, invasive ^{†††} :									
A, C, Y, & W-135	3	129	5	314	318	297	—	—	NY (1), VA (1), CO (1)
serogroup B	1	72	3	157	193	156	—	—	ME (1)
other serogroup	—	15	0	32	32	27	—	—	
unknown serogroup	7	286	14	566	651	765	—	—	NY (1), PA (1), OH (1), MO (1), NE (1), KY (1), NV (1)
Mumps	2	226	60	781	6,584	314	258	231	MD (1), VA (1)
Novel influenza A virus infections	—	—	—	1	N	N	N	N	
Plague	—	1	0	7	17	8	3	1	
Poliomyelitis, paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
Poliovirus infection, nonparalytic [§]	—	—	—	—	N	N	N	N	
Psittacosis [§]	—	2	0	10	21	16	12	12	
Q fever ^{§,§§§} total:	—	18	4	173	169	136	70	71	
acute	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	
chronic	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rabies, human	—	—	—	—	3	2	7	2	
Rubella ^{¶¶¶}	1	5	0	12	11	11	10	7	FL (1)
Rubella, congenital syndrome	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	
SARS-CoV ^{§,****}	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	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/dphsi/phs/files/5yearweeklyaverage.pdf>.

§ Not notifiable in all states. Data from states where the condition is not notifiable are excluded from this table, except in 2007 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>.

¶ 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. Seventy-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.

¶¶¶¶ The one rubella case reported for the current week was indigenous.

**** 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 May 24, 2008 (21st Week)*

Disease	Current week	Cum 2008	5-year weekly average†	Total cases reported for previous years					States reporting cases during current week (No.)
				2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	
Smallpox§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Streptococcal toxic-shock syndrome§	1	58	3	130	125	129	132	161	CT (1)
Syphilis, congenital (age <1 yr)	—	47	8	383	349	329	353	413	
Tetanus	—	2	1	26	41	27	34	20	
Toxic-shock syndrome (staphylococcal)§	1	23	2	86	101	90	95	133	CO (1)
Trichinellosis	—	2	0	6	15	16	5	6	
Tularemia	2	12	3	128	95	154	134	129	MO (1), VA (1)
Typhoid fever	3	138	6	418	353	324	322	356	PA (1), MD (1), FL (1)
Vancomycin-intermediate <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> §	—	3	0	28	6	2	—	N	
Vancomycin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> §	—	—	0	2	1	3	1	N	
Vibriosis (noncholera <i>Vibrio</i> species infections)§	2	55	2	380	N	N	N	N	FL (2)
Yellow fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

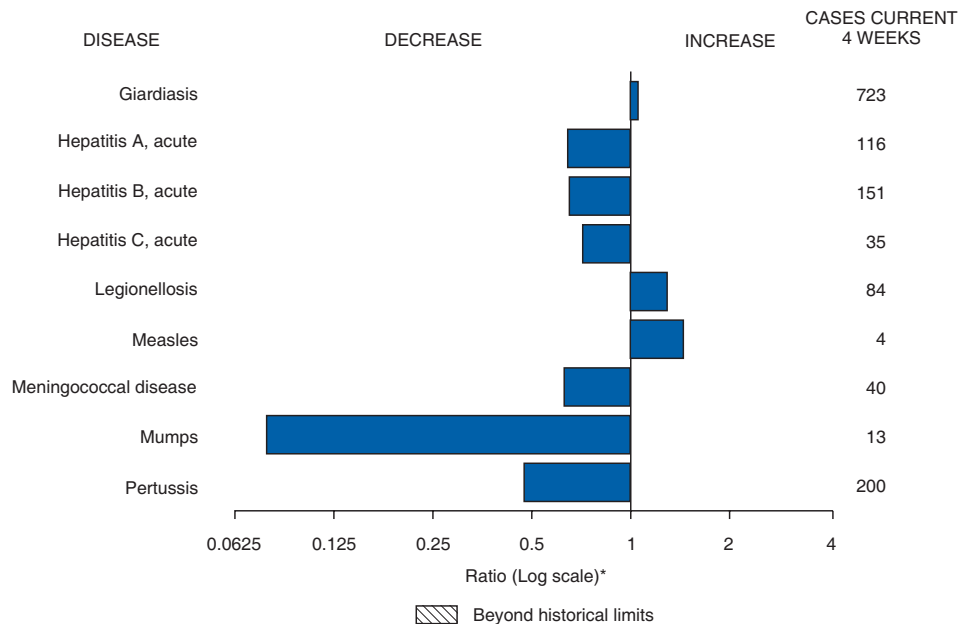
—: No reported cases. N: Not notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts.

* 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/dphsi/phs/files/5yearweeklyaverage.pdf>.

§ Not notifiable in all states. Data from states where the condition is not notifiable are excluded from this table, except in 2007 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>.

FIGURE I. Selected notifiable disease reports, United States, comparison of provisional 4-week totals May 24, 2008, 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
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TABLE II. Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending May 24, 2008, and May 26, 2007 (21st Week)*

Reporting area	Chlamydia†					Coccidioidomycosis					Cryptosporidiosis				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2008	Cum 2007	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2008	Cum 2007	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2008	Cum 2007
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	9,710	21,473	24,740	409,279	438,778	77	128	341	2,632	3,033	36	88	974	1,285	1,180
New England	492	694	1,516	13,703	13,878	—	0	1	1	1	—	5	16	85	108
Connecticut	216	214	1,093	3,788	3,765	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	11	11	42
Maine§	—	49	67	941	1,045	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	6	7	10
Massachusetts	239	311	660	6,942	6,465	N	0	0	N	N	—	2	11	30	28
New Hampshire	24	39	73	792	794	—	0	1	1	1	—	1	5	17	15
Rhode Island§	—	61	98	1,180	1,378	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	3	3	4
Vermont§	13	15	34	60	431	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	4	17	9
Mid. Atlantic	2,859	2,729	4,869	58,015	57,446	—	0	0	—	—	5	13	120	176	141
New Jersey	152	406	520	7,268	8,714	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	8	10	9
New York (Upstate)	645	556	2,044	10,765	10,342	N	0	0	N	N	1	4	20	52	42
New York City	1,440	951	3,166	23,338	20,512	N	0	0	N	N	—	2	10	28	31
Pennsylvania	622	796	1,029	16,644	17,878	N	0	0	N	N	4	6	103	86	59
E.N. Central	1,011	3,455	4,370	66,176	73,032	—	1	3	17	14	8	21	134	302	266
Illinois	2	1,014	1,711	16,834	20,512	N	0	0	N	N	—	2	13	26	33
Indiana	—	383	655	7,842	8,587	N	0	0	N	N	—	2	41	44	15
Michigan	876	765	1,215	18,820	15,867	—	0	2	12	11	—	4	11	68	59
Ohio	60	858	1,529	15,293	20,089	—	0	1	5	3	5	5	60	86	74
Wisconsin	73	376	613	7,387	7,977	N	0	0	N	N	3	8	59	78	85
W.N. Central	311	1,221	1,694	24,231	25,376	—	0	77	—	3	3	17	125	228	166
Iowa	—	160	251	3,312	3,534	N	0	0	N	N	—	4	61	46	29
Kansas	218	158	529	3,719	3,281	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	16	19	24
Minnesota	—	250	335	4,811	5,517	—	0	77	—	—	—	4	34	59	37
Missouri	—	464	551	8,881	9,265	—	0	1	—	3	2	2	14	49	34
Nebraska§	43	92	162	1,715	2,083	N	0	0	N	N	1	3	24	38	8
North Dakota	—	33	66	668	700	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	6	1	1
South Dakota	50	53	81	1,125	996	N	0	0	N	N	—	2	16	16	33
S. Atlantic	2,669	3,930	7,499	74,439	85,202	—	0	1	2	2	11	20	65	261	274
Delaware	42	65	144	1,457	1,354	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	4	6	2
District of Columbia	—	115	200	2,370	2,450	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	2	2	4
Florida	1,091	1,290	1,543	27,501	20,369	N	0	0	N	N	4	9	35	128	127
Georgia	2	684	1,514	1,708	17,713	N	0	0	N	N	5	4	14	79	59
Maryland§	464	474	683	9,153	7,814	—	0	1	2	2	2	0	3	5	11
North Carolina	—	206	4,656	8,330	12,646	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	18	9	25
South Carolina§	430	474	3,345	10,561	11,297	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	15	12	20
Virginia§	631	485	1,061	12,105	10,282	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	6	14	23
West Virginia	9	63	96	1,254	1,277	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	5	6	3
E.S. Central	798	1,493	2,394	30,408	34,238	—	0	0	—	—	—	4	64	42	53
Alabama§	14	481	605	8,454	10,313	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	14	17	21
Kentucky	361	211	304	4,427	3,118	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	40	7	15
Mississippi	—	290	1,048	6,413	9,237	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	11	3	9
Tennessee§	423	518	715	11,114	11,570	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	18	15	8
W.S. Central	857	2,689	4,425	56,582	47,945	—	0	1	1	—	1	6	28	62	60
Arkansas§	274	224	455	5,710	3,628	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	8	9	4
Louisiana	387	375	851	6,920	7,794	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	4	3	19
Oklahoma	196	242	416	4,897	5,153	N	0	0	N	N	1	1	11	17	15
Texas§	—	1,795	3,922	39,055	31,370	N	0	0	N	N	—	3	16	33	22
Mountain	419	1,394	1,838	23,680	29,803	77	89	170	1,823	1,970	7	9	567	106	82
Arizona	42	468	679	8,089	9,581	75	84	168	1,782	1,912	1	1	4	13	18
Colorado	56	319	488	4,842	7,259	N	0	0	N	N	4	2	26	28	22
Idaho§	129	55	233	1,446	1,626	N	0	0	N	N	—	2	71	21	5
Montana§	29	49	363	1,185	1,123	N	0	0	N	N	2	1	7	13	4
Nevada§	163	185	403	3,887	3,704	2	1	7	26	20	—	0	6	3	4
New Mexico§	—	148	562	2,016	3,940	—	0	3	12	15	—	2	9	13	20
Utah	—	119	216	2,204	2,085	—	0	7	3	23	—	1	484	9	2
Wyoming§	—	17	34	11	485	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	8	6	7
Pacific	294	3,376	4,677	62,045	71,858	—	34	217	788	1,043	1	2	20	23	30
Alaska	68	91	126	1,677	1,988	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	2	1	—
California	—	2,767	4,115	53,930	56,384	—	34	217	788	1,043	—	0	0	—	—
Hawaii	—	111	152	2,106	2,315	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	4	1	—
Oregon§	226	189	402	4,219	3,818	N	0	0	N	N	1	2	16	21	30
Washington	—	299	659	113	7,353	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—
American Samoa	—	0	32	62	41	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	5	26	57	347	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	110	111	612	2,774	3,260	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	4	21	215	82	—	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 HIV/AIDS, AIDS, and TB, when available, are displayed in Table IV, which appears quarterly.

† Chlamydia refers to genital infections caused by *Chlamydia trachomatis*.

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

TABLE II. (Continued) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending May 24, 2008, and May 26, 2007 (21st Week)*

Reporting area	Giardiasis					Gonorrhea					<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> , invasive All ages, all serotypes†				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2008	Cum 2007	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2008	Cum 2007	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2008	Cum 2007
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	146	293	1,594	5,314	5,663	2,453	6,528	7,983	114,477	140,181	46	44	161	1,190	1,097
New England	1	23	55	407	431	109	103	227	1,963	2,173	8	3	10	68	76
Connecticut	—	6	18	110	118	54	46	199	818	767	8	0	9	14	19
Maine [§]	—	3	10	41	51	—	2	7	33	43	—	0	4	5	6
Massachusetts	—	9	29	155	191	49	48	127	929	1,082	—	1	6	35	40
New Hampshire	1	1	4	32	6	3	2	6	51	62	—	0	2	5	8
Rhode Island [§]	—	1	15	25	22	—	6	13	127	196	—	0	2	4	3
Vermont [§]	—	3	9	44	43	3	1	5	5	23	—	0	2	5	—
Mid. Atlantic	36	61	120	1,031	1,048	549	644	1,004	12,475	14,535	6	9	29	222	228
New Jersey	—	7	15	130	135	11	114	175	2,050	2,478	—	1	7	32	37
New York (Upstate)	24	23	100	383	348	102	134	518	2,434	2,340	4	2	20	63	60
New York City	2	16	29	260	341	265	181	526	3,681	4,356	—	1	6	39	45
Pennsylvania	10	14	30	258	224	171	227	394	4,310	5,361	2	3	9	88	86
E.N. Central	23	44	90	777	927	310	1,341	1,735	23,301	29,125	5	6	24	161	144
Illinois	—	13	33	172	266	—	393	589	5,263	7,277	—	2	7	42	54
Indiana	N	0	0	N	N	—	158	311	3,186	3,429	—	1	20	37	20
Michigan	1	10	22	161	255	276	302	654	7,072	6,370	1	0	3	8	12
Ohio	18	16	36	320	270	18	344	685	5,609	9,279	4	2	6	67	51
Wisconsin	4	6	21	124	136	16	121	214	2,171	2,770	—	0	4	7	7
W.N. Central	12	27	583	607	355	56	347	440	6,081	8,046	4	3	24	92	60
Iowa	—	5	23	95	78	—	31	56	522	801	—	0	1	2	1
Kansas	—	3	11	54	46	43	44	130	911	930	—	0	2	8	6
Minnesota	—	0	575	191	6	—	62	92	1,132	1,414	—	0	21	17	22
Missouri	4	9	23	162	152	—	178	235	2,859	4,197	2	1	6	44	23
Nebraska [§]	7	4	8	74	43	9	26	51	515	551	1	0	3	15	7
North Dakota	1	0	3	11	7	—	2	6	40	43	1	0	2	6	1
South Dakota	—	1	6	20	23	4	5	10	102	110	—	0	0	—	—
S. Atlantic	52	54	102	855	1,046	702	1,470	2,540	25,463	33,048	14	11	30	321	282
Delaware	—	1	6	15	13	19	23	44	477	543	—	0	1	3	5
District of Columbia	—	1	5	18	43	—	46	99	897	946	—	0	1	4	3
Florida	27	22	47	442	456	322	474	616	9,408	8,672	8	3	10	87	76
Georgia	20	11	25	153	213	6	282	626	694	7,216	1	2	9	73	63
Maryland [§]	—	5	18	73	95	94	129	237	2,405	2,397	2	1	5	52	49
North Carolina	N	0	0	N	N	—	133	1,825	3,664	6,426	—	0	9	30	33
South Carolina [§]	2	3	7	42	30	116	191	840	3,799	4,038	1	1	6	24	26
Virginia [§]	3	8	39	93	184	144	132	485	3,823	2,464	2	1	23	40	19
West Virginia	—	0	8	19	12	1	17	38	296	346	—	0	3	8	8
E.S. Central	2	10	23	143	177	291	568	945	11,036	12,807	1	3	8	63	60
Alabama [§]	1	5	11	76	91	11	203	287	3,430	4,388	—	0	2	8	14
Kentucky	N	0	0	N	N	138	80	161	1,699	1,107	—	0	1	1	3
Mississippi	N	0	0	N	N	—	122	401	2,446	3,345	—	0	2	9	4
Tennessee [§]	1	4	16	67	86	142	174	261	3,461	3,967	1	2	6	45	39
W.S. Central	6	6	34	80	118	331	1,029	1,355	19,232	19,691	3	2	22	59	46
Arkansas [§]	2	2	9	39	49	101	77	138	1,793	1,675	—	0	3	3	3
Louisiana	—	1	14	11	34	164	186	384	3,190	4,566	—	0	2	3	5
Oklahoma	4	3	29	30	35	66	93	171	1,803	2,031	3	1	14	49	35
Texas [§]	N	0	0	N	N	—	646	1,102	12,446	11,419	—	0	3	4	3
Mountain	12	32	67	428	532	84	250	337	4,119	5,358	3	5	14	154	133
Arizona	1	3	11	38	75	6	90	130	1,257	2,031	2	2	11	72	56
Colorado	6	11	26	179	172	44	61	91	1,160	1,351	—	1	4	26	31
Idaho [§]	1	3	19	47	43	7	4	19	63	107	—	0	4	6	4
Montana [§]	1	2	8	24	30	1	1	48	39	41	—	0	1	1	—
Nevada [§]	3	3	8	40	52	26	46	126	1,002	859	1	0	1	9	6
New Mexico [§]	—	2	5	25	48	—	28	105	376	629	—	1	4	16	19
Utah	—	7	32	64	98	—	13	39	222	315	—	1	6	24	15
Wyoming [§]	—	1	3	11	14	—	1	5	—	25	—	0	1	—	2
Pacific	2	54	688	986	1,029	21	662	810	10,807	15,398	2	2	10	50	68
Alaska	—	2	5	28	21	7	11	24	175	200	1	0	4	9	5
California	—	41	91	685	816	—	562	683	9,874	12,965	—	0	4	6	23
Hawaii	—	1	5	12	33	—	11	23	206	292	—	0	1	7	3
Oregon [§]	2	9	19	168	156	14	24	63	535	442	1	1	4	26	37
Washington	—	0	590	93	3	—	55	142	17	1,499	—	0	6	2	—
American Samoa	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	2	2	—	0	0	—	—
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	1	—	1	—	1	9	19	50	—	0	1	—	—
Puerto Rico	—	4	31	24	110	8	5	23	105	137	—	0	1	—	1
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	0	0	—	—	—	1	4	38	22	N	0	0	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 May 24, 2008, and May 26, 2007 (21st Week)*

Reporting area	Hepatitis (viral, acute), by type†										Legionellosis				
	A					B									
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2008	Cum 2007	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2008	Cum 2007	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2008	Cum 2007
	Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max			
United States	20	52	207	960	1,069	28	79	300	1,246	1,669	20	48	123	658	604
New England	—	2	6	42	38	—	1	5	18	32	1	2	14	28	33
Connecticut	—	0	3	10	8	—	0	5	7	19	1	1	4	8	4
Maine§	—	0	1	2	—	—	0	2	5	2	—	0	2	1	—
Massachusetts	—	1	5	18	14	—	0	1	3	2	—	0	2	1	16
New Hampshire	—	0	1	2	9	—	0	1	1	4	—	0	2	3	—
Rhode Island§	—	0	2	9	6	—	0	3	1	4	—	0	5	11	12
Vermont§	—	0	1	1	1	—	0	1	1	1	—	0	2	4	1
Mid. Atlantic	1	9	21	111	171	3	9	17	151	245	8	14	37	150	154
New Jersey	—	1	6	20	54	—	2	7	35	75	—	1	13	14	22
New York (Upstate)	—	1	6	28	30	1	2	7	29	34	1	4	15	42	45
New York City	—	2	9	31	57	—	2	7	22	54	—	2	11	15	34
Pennsylvania	1	2	6	32	30	2	3	8	65	82	7	5	21	79	53
E.N. Central	—	6	13	118	116	4	8	15	131	211	2	11	30	144	139
Illinois	—	2	6	31	52	—	1	5	25	66	—	2	12	18	31
Indiana	—	0	4	6	4	—	0	8	11	14	—	1	7	10	9
Michigan	—	2	7	55	26	2	2	6	47	55	—	3	11	42	42
Ohio	—	1	3	16	26	2	2	6	45	62	2	4	17	70	48
Wisconsin	—	0	2	10	8	—	0	1	3	14	—	0	1	4	9
W.N. Central	7	4	24	140	63	2	2	7	35	44	1	2	9	32	22
Iowa	—	1	7	56	14	—	0	2	7	12	—	0	2	6	3
Kansas	—	0	3	10	2	—	0	2	4	4	—	0	1	1	1
Minnesota	5	0	23	15	33	2	0	5	3	4	—	0	6	3	4
Missouri	2	1	3	22	5	—	1	4	18	16	1	1	3	12	10
Nebraska§	—	1	5	35	5	—	0	1	3	5	—	0	2	9	3
North Dakota	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
South Dakota	—	0	1	2	4	—	0	2	—	3	—	0	1	1	1
S. Atlantic	6	9	22	131	189	9	17	58	337	423	4	8	28	130	134
Delaware	—	0	1	2	2	—	0	3	5	6	—	0	2	2	1
District of Columbia	—	0	0	—	13	—	0	0	—	1	—	0	2	3	5
Florida	3	2	8	64	56	5	6	12	142	139	2	3	10	59	56
Georgia	3	1	5	17	32	1	2	8	41	54	—	1	3	10	17
Maryland§	—	1	4	16	33	—	2	6	28	46	2	2	5	26	25
North Carolina	—	0	9	9	7	—	0	17	42	56	—	0	7	8	13
South Carolina§	—	0	4	6	4	—	1	6	24	31	—	0	2	2	5
Virginia§	—	1	5	15	40	3	2	16	41	70	—	1	6	17	9
West Virginia	—	0	2	2	2	—	0	30	14	20	—	0	3	3	3
E.S. Central	3	2	5	21	36	1	8	15	129	124	1	2	5	30	34
Alabama§	—	0	4	3	8	—	2	6	37	46	—	0	1	4	4
Kentucky	2	0	2	10	5	—	2	7	37	15	—	1	3	15	13
Mississippi	—	0	1	—	6	—	0	3	12	10	—	0	0	—	—
Tennessee§	1	1	3	8	17	1	3	8	43	53	1	1	3	11	17
W.S. Central	—	5	46	65	86	7	17	121	253	316	—	2	16	18	28
Arkansas§	—	0	1	2	5	—	1	3	14	30	—	0	3	2	2
Louisiana	—	0	3	4	17	—	1	6	14	37	—	0	2	—	1
Oklahoma	—	0	8	4	3	3	2	38	32	13	—	0	2	1	—
Texas§	—	4	45	55	61	4	12	97	193	236	—	2	14	15	25
Mountain	3	4	10	85	111	2	3	7	58	97	3	2	6	33	27
Arizona	1	2	7	33	83	—	1	4	13	45	2	1	5	11	6
Colorado	1	0	3	18	13	2	0	3	10	16	—	0	2	3	6
Idaho§	—	0	3	13	2	—	0	2	4	4	—	0	1	1	2
Montana§	—	0	2	—	2	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	2	1
Nevada§	1	0	1	3	7	—	1	3	17	24	1	0	2	6	3
New Mexico§	—	0	3	14	1	—	0	2	6	5	—	0	1	3	2
Utah	—	0	2	2	2	—	0	2	7	3	—	0	3	7	4
Wyoming§	—	0	1	2	1	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	0	—	3
Pacific	—	12	103	247	259	—	8	84	134	177	—	3	38	93	33
Alaska	—	0	1	2	2	—	0	2	6	3	—	0	1	1	—
California	—	11	42	203	243	—	6	19	94	145	—	3	14	76	29
Hawaii	—	0	2	3	3	—	0	2	3	5	—	0	1	4	1
Oregon§	—	1	3	16	11	—	1	3	15	23	—	0	2	6	2
Washington	—	0	59	23	—	—	0	64	16	1	—	0	23	6	1
American Samoa	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	14	N	0	0	N	N
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	2	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	—	0	4	6	35	—	1	5	15	27	—	0	1	—	3
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 May 24, 2008, and May 26, 2007 (21st Week)*

Reporting area	Lyme disease					Malaria					Meningococcal disease, invasive† All serogroups				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2008	Cum 2007	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2008	Cum 2007	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2008	Cum 2007
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	77	320	1,329	2,120	3,541	6	24	156	271	391	11	17	71	502	509
New England	3	44	301	122	348	—	1	34	3	18	1	1	3	16	24
Connecticut	—	11	214	—	78	—	0	26	—	—	—	0	1	1	4
Maine§	—	6	61	33	25	—	0	2	—	3	1	0	1	3	4
Massachusetts	—	0	31	25	109	—	0	3	2	14	—	0	3	12	12
New Hampshire	2	7	88	54	122	—	0	4	1	1	—	0	0	—	1
Rhode Island§	—	0	77	—	—	—	0	8	—	—	—	0	1	—	1
Vermont§	1	1	13	10	14	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	2
Mid. Atlantic	50	174	692	1,170	1,732	1	7	18	59	110	3	2	6	55	60
New Jersey	—	35	220	238	660	—	0	7	—	25	—	0	1	1	8
New York (Upstate)	25	54	224	236	291	1	1	8	10	18	2	0	3	18	15
New York City	—	4	27	4	67	—	4	9	38	58	—	0	3	9	17
Pennsylvania	25	52	326	692	714	—	1	4	11	9	1	1	5	27	20
E.N. Central	—	5	169	28	250	—	2	7	43	55	1	3	9	85	80
Illinois	—	0	16	2	17	—	1	6	20	28	—	1	3	26	29
Indiana	—	0	7	1	4	—	0	2	1	2	—	0	4	13	13
Michigan	—	0	5	7	8	—	0	2	6	7	—	0	2	13	12
Ohio	—	0	4	5	4	—	0	3	13	11	1	1	4	24	18
Wisconsin	—	4	149	13	217	—	0	1	3	7	—	0	2	9	8
W.N. Central	4	3	731	70	81	—	0	8	21	19	2	2	8	52	31
Iowa	—	1	11	6	32	—	0	1	2	2	—	0	3	11	7
Kansas	—	0	1	2	6	—	0	1	3	1	—	0	1	1	2
Minnesota	3	0	731	54	41	—	0	8	6	11	—	0	7	15	9
Missouri	1	0	4	6	1	—	0	4	6	2	1	0	3	14	8
Nebraska§	—	0	1	1	1	—	0	2	4	2	1	0	2	9	2
North Dakota	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	1	2
South Dakota	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	0	—	1	—	0	1	1	1
S. Atlantic	15	60	221	628	1,056	5	5	15	70	78	1	3	7	67	72
Delaware	12	12	34	205	214	—	0	1	1	2	—	0	1	—	—
District of Columbia	—	2	9	30	37	—	0	1	—	3	—	0	0	—	—
Florida	1	0	4	9	2	3	1	7	24	17	—	1	5	25	26
Georgia	—	0	3	1	1	2	1	3	13	9	—	0	3	8	8
Maryland§	—	30	135	290	633	—	1	5	23	21	—	0	2	5	15
North Carolina	—	0	8	2	6	—	0	4	2	7	—	0	4	3	6
South Carolina§	—	0	4	3	6	—	0	1	2	3	—	0	3	10	7
Virginia§	2	16	68	85	153	—	1	7	5	15	1	0	3	14	10
West Virginia	—	0	9	3	4	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	1	2	—
E.S. Central	4	0	5	7	15	—	0	3	6	13	1	1	4	28	30
Alabama§	—	0	3	2	6	—	0	1	3	2	—	0	1	1	7
Kentucky	—	0	2	1	—	—	0	1	2	3	1	0	2	7	5
Mississippi	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	2	9	7
Tennessee§	4	0	4	4	9	—	0	2	1	7	—	0	2	11	11
W.S. Central	—	1	9	9	26	—	1	59	12	29	—	2	12	44	57
Arkansas§	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	4	7
Louisiana	—	0	0	—	2	—	0	1	—	12	—	0	3	12	20
Oklahoma	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	4	2	1	—	0	4	8	11
Texas§	—	1	8	9	24	—	1	55	10	16	—	1	7	20	19
Mountain	—	0	3	3	9	—	1	5	10	22	2	1	4	28	39
Arizona	—	0	1	2	—	—	0	1	3	4	—	0	1	2	9
Colorado	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	2	3	9	1	0	2	6	14
Idaho§	—	0	2	—	2	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	2	2	2
Montana§	—	0	2	—	1	—	0	1	—	2	—	0	1	4	1
Nevada§	—	0	2	—	6	—	0	3	4	1	1	0	2	6	3
New Mexico§	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	1	4	1
Utah	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	3	—	5	—	0	2	2	7
Wyoming§	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	2	2
Pacific	1	2	15	83	24	—	3	37	47	47	—	4	39	127	116
Alaska	—	0	2	—	2	—	0	1	1	2	—	0	2	2	1
California	—	2	8	79	20	—	2	8	38	34	—	3	17	95	96
Hawaii	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	1	2	—	0	2	1	4
Oregon§	1	0	2	4	2	—	0	2	4	9	—	1	3	17	15
Washington	—	0	12	—	—	—	0	30	3	—	—	0	28	12	—
American Samoa	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	1	1	—	0	1	2	5
U.S. Virgin Islands	N	0	0	N	N	—	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 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 May 24, 2008, and May 26, 2007 (21st Week)*

Reporting area	Pertussis					Rabies, animal					Rocky Mountain spotted fever				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2008	Cum 2007	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2008	Cum 2007	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2008	Cum 2007
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	46	154	1,126	2,390	3,599	28	93	177	1,400	2,264	9	30	164	128	365
New England	—	19	44	264	573	10	8	22	122	215	—	0	1	—	3
Connecticut	—	0	5	—	27	3	4	10	62	86	—	0	0	—	—
Maine†	—	1	5	15	34	2	1	5	20	34	N	0	0	N	N
Massachusetts	—	13	33	222	457	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	3
New Hampshire	—	0	3	9	34	—	1	4	14	16	—	0	1	—	—
Rhode Island†	—	1	25	13	3	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—
Vermont†	—	0	6	5	18	5	2	13	26	79	—	0	0	—	—
Mid. Atlantic	10	22	44	303	502	8	19	29	339	376	—	1	5	16	28
New Jersey	—	3	9	3	84	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	3	2	6
New York (Upstate)	5	7	24	111	246	8	9	20	145	160	—	0	2	5	—
New York City	—	2	7	29	53	—	0	2	5	24	—	0	2	5	14
Pennsylvania	5	8	23	160	119	—	8	18	189	192	—	0	2	4	8
E.N. Central	6	21	186	545	704	3	3	43	20	19	—	1	4	2	16
Illinois	—	2	8	39	80	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	3	1	11
Indiana	—	0	12	15	11	—	0	1	1	4	—	0	2	—	1
Michigan	1	3	16	55	122	3	1	32	13	9	—	0	1	—	2
Ohio	5	10	176	436	327	—	1	11	6	6	—	0	2	1	2
Wisconsin	—	0	14	—	164	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—
W.N. Central	1	11	136	192	281	4	4	13	40	88	4	4	33	24	61
Iowa	—	1	8	27	74	3	0	3	7	9	—	0	4	—	4
Kansas	—	2	5	23	66	—	0	7	—	50	—	0	2	—	6
Minnesota	—	0	131	20	48	—	0	6	17	6	—	0	4	—	—
Missouri	—	2	18	97	35	1	0	3	6	8	4	3	25	24	47
Nebraska†	1	1	12	22	12	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	—	3
North Dakota	—	0	4	—	4	—	0	5	8	6	—	0	0	—	—
South Dakota	—	0	2	3	42	—	0	2	2	9	—	0	1	—	1
S. Atlantic	8	13	50	217	417	3	40	61	725	933	3	13	110	48	163
Delaware	1	0	2	3	3	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	2	7
District of Columbia	—	0	1	2	9	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	2	2
Florida	5	3	9	67	100	—	0	25	48	124	1	0	3	3	3
Georgia	—	0	3	—	18	—	6	17	110	95	1	0	6	6	19
Maryland†	—	2	6	27	55	—	9	18	128	153	1	1	6	12	16
North Carolina	—	0	38	59	145	—	9	16	181	196	—	1	96	11	90
South Carolina†	2	1	22	24	38	—	0	0	—	46	—	0	7	3	9
Virginia†	—	2	11	33	42	—	12	27	211	284	—	1	10	8	16
West Virginia	—	0	12	2	7	3	0	11	47	35	—	0	3	1	1
E.S. Central	1	7	31	81	103	—	2	6	40	64	2	3	16	20	78
Alabama†	—	1	6	18	31	—	0	0	—	—	—	1	10	7	20
Kentucky	1	0	4	12	10	—	0	3	14	8	—	0	2	—	1
Mississippi	—	3	29	34	18	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	3	1	5
Tennessee†	—	1	4	17	44	—	2	6	25	56	2	1	10	12	52
W.S. Central	11	19	186	187	303	—	13	40	42	469	—	2	122	12	8
Arkansas†	—	1	17	23	64	—	1	6	26	10	—	0	15	1	—
Louisiana	—	0	2	2	9	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	2	1
Oklahoma	3	0	26	7	1	—	0	32	16	20	—	0	101	4	—
Texas†	8	15	170	155	229	—	12	34	—	439	—	1	8	5	7
Mountain	4	19	37	310	498	—	2	8	19	7	—	0	4	4	7
Arizona	1	2	8	44	134	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	2	1
Colorado	2	5	13	60	125	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Idaho†	1	0	4	18	21	—	0	4	—	—	—	0	1	—	1
Montana†	—	1	11	56	28	—	0	3	—	1	—	0	1	1	—
Nevada†	—	0	7	13	15	—	0	2	1	—	—	0	0	—	—
New Mexico†	—	1	7	21	24	—	0	3	14	1	—	0	1	1	1
Utah	—	5	27	94	136	—	0	2	—	2	—	0	0	—	—
Wyoming†	—	0	2	4	15	—	0	4	4	3	—	0	2	—	4
Pacific	5	14	616	291	218	—	4	10	53	93	—	0	1	2	1
Alaska	4	1	29	30	14	—	0	3	11	34	N	0	0	N	N
California	—	8	129	105	157	—	3	8	41	58	—	0	1	1	1
Hawaii	—	0	2	4	10	—	0	0	—	—	N	0	0	N	N
Oregon†	1	2	14	53	37	—	0	3	1	1	—	0	1	1	—
Washington	—	0	482	99	—	—	0	0	—	—	N	0	0	N	N
American Samoa	—	0	0	—	—	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	N	0	0	N	N
Puerto Rico	—	0	0	—	—	—	1	5	26	19	N	0	0	N	N
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	0	0	—	—	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	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.

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

TABLE II. (Continued) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending May 24, 2008, and May 26, 2007 (21st Week)*

Reporting area	Salmonellosis					Shiga toxin-producing <i>E. coli</i> (STEC) [†]					Shigellosis				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2008	Cum 2007	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2008	Cum 2007	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2008	Cum 2007
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	344	833	2,662	10,405	13,124	31	74	244	1,114	1,014	196	365	1,297	5,744	5,048
New England	1	21	164	464	1,000	—	3	13	49	131	—	3	17	58	124
Connecticut	—	0	136	431	431	—	0	9	9	71	—	0	16	16	44
Maine [§]	1	2	14	47	42	—	0	4	4	14	—	0	1	2	12
Massachusetts	—	15	58	220	420	—	2	10	24	34	—	2	8	33	59
New Hampshire	—	2	10	23	47	—	0	4	7	8	—	0	1	1	4
Rhode Island [§]	—	1	13	21	34	—	0	2	3	1	—	0	9	5	4
Vermont [§]	—	1	5	17	26	—	0	3	2	3	—	0	1	1	1
Mid. Atlantic	50	96	190	1,290	1,837	5	9	195	303	124	24	22	79	617	215
New Jersey	—	17	48	172	373	—	1	7	5	32	—	4	14	92	37
New York (Upstate)	27	24	63	355	452	4	3	191	268	40	22	5	36	199	40
New York City	4	24	52	354	441	—	0	5	10	13	2	7	35	284	109
Pennsylvania	19	31	69	409	571	1	2	11	20	39	—	2	66	42	29
E.N. Central	44	86	255	1,236	1,932	4	8	35	105	123	20	61	134	1,083	490
Illinois	—	26	188	279	683	—	1	13	10	19	—	16	29	269	216
Indiana	—	9	34	120	169	—	1	12	9	11	—	8	83	316	23
Michigan	4	17	43	243	306	—	2	8	23	20	—	1	7	20	18
Ohio	39	26	65	432	391	3	2	9	39	42	14	23	104	310	141
Wisconsin	1	11	29	162	383	1	2	11	24	31	6	6	20	168	92
W.N. Central	19	50	95	782	917	5	12	38	136	133	7	24	64	355	872
Iowa	—	8	18	122	145	2	3	13	34	26	2	2	6	44	28
Kansas	—	6	18	80	143	—	1	4	9	14	—	0	3	7	13
Minnesota	—	13	39	213	223	—	2	15	22	48	—	4	11	83	98
Missouri	13	14	29	224	253	1	3	12	47	21	2	13	48	126	697
Nebraska [§]	3	5	13	93	73	2	1	6	13	19	—	0	3	—	10
North Dakota	3	0	9	16	11	—	0	1	2	—	3	0	5	26	6
South Dakota	—	2	11	34	69	—	1	5	9	5	—	2	30	69	20
S. Atlantic	117	230	442	2,723	3,163	8	12	40	189	192	64	75	149	1,195	1,748
Delaware	—	3	8	42	40	—	0	2	5	6	—	0	2	3	4
District of Columbia	—	1	4	16	28	—	0	1	5	—	—	0	3	5	9
Florida	67	87	181	1,357	1,295	6	2	18	63	49	15	30	75	382	998
Georgia	29	33	86	394	489	—	1	6	13	25	26	27	85	464	616
Maryland [§]	7	15	44	175	229	1	1	5	31	31	—	2	7	21	32
North Carolina	—	20	228	264	447	—	1	24	18	25	—	0	12	35	25
South Carolina [§]	7	17	52	232	257	—	0	3	13	5	22	7	21	230	28
Virginia [§]	7	22	49	190	340	1	3	9	33	50	1	4	14	52	35
West Virginia	—	4	25	53	38	—	0	3	8	1	—	0	61	3	1
E.S. Central	21	60	144	667	836	3	5	26	80	44	34	53	178	774	392
Alabama [§]	5	16	50	194	244	—	1	19	26	10	—	13	43	162	159
Kentucky	6	9	23	113	161	—	1	12	14	13	13	12	35	143	44
Mississippi	1	13	57	146	179	—	0	1	2	2	—	18	112	194	114
Tennessee [§]	9	17	34	214	252	3	2	12	38	19	21	9	32	275	75
W.S. Central	67	97	875	901	1,019	1	5	23	73	74	37	49	707	1,035	551
Arkansas [§]	4	13	50	110	133	—	0	4	15	15	13	2	17	120	39
Louisiana	—	14	44	58	220	—	0	0	—	3	—	6	22	58	181
Oklahoma	22	9	60	142	115	1	0	13	6	11	3	3	31	42	27
Texas [§]	41	51	790	591	551	—	4	11	52	45	21	37	663	815	304
Mountain	21	52	83	908	883	5	8	42	119	114	10	18	40	235	275
Arizona	7	17	39	262	287	—	1	8	21	39	2	10	30	101	129
Colorado	10	11	44	312	221	3	2	17	33	21	1	2	6	30	41
Idaho [§]	3	3	10	48	42	2	2	16	27	10	—	0	2	5	4
Montana [§]	—	2	10	28	34	—	0	3	12	—	—	0	1	1	12
Nevada [§]	1	5	12	79	88	—	0	3	5	10	7	2	10	77	13
New Mexico [§]	—	6	14	83	90	—	0	3	11	19	—	1	6	12	44
Utah	—	5	17	77	89	—	1	9	7	15	—	1	5	6	8
Wyoming [§]	—	1	5	19	32	—	0	1	3	—	—	0	2	3	24
Pacific	4	102	1,045	1,434	1,537	—	7	166	60	79	—	26	218	392	381
Alaska	2	1	5	10	36	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	1	—	6
California	—	83	286	1,100	1,306	—	4	34	36	54	—	23	61	331	341
Hawaii	—	5	14	65	92	—	0	5	3	13	—	0	43	16	14
Oregon [§]	2	6	16	103	100	—	1	11	6	12	—	1	6	21	20
Washington	—	0	749	156	3	—	0	140	14	—	—	0	159	24	—
American Samoa	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	1	1
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	5	5	5	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	3	9	6
Puerto Rico	—	12	55	124	303	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	2	3	15
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.

† 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 May 24, 2008, and May 26, 2007 (21st Week)*

Reporting area	Streptococcal disease, invasive, group A					<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> , invasive disease, nondrug resistant† Age <5 years				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2008	Cum 2007	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2008	Cum 2007
		Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	86	97	240	2,631	2,614	27	35	153	783	835
New England	28	5	24	182	212	—	1	6	39	62
Connecticut	28	0	22	59	49	—	0	5	—	11
Maine§	—	0	3	12	13	—	0	1	1	1
Massachusetts	—	2	7	82	111	—	1	4	30	44
New Hampshire	—	0	2	16	24	—	0	1	7	—
Rhode Island§	—	0	6	5	2	—	0	1	—	4
Vermont§	—	0	2	8	13	—	0	1	1	2
Mid. Atlantic	17	17	42	547	545	2	4	38	87	125
New Jersey	—	3	9	79	109	—	1	6	18	33
New York (Upstate)	10	6	20	194	149	2	2	14	44	52
New York City	—	4	10	93	137	—	1	35	25	40
Pennsylvania	7	5	16	181	150	N	0	0	N	N
E.N. Central	13	16	59	533	498	2	5	22	160	122
Illinois	—	4	15	137	157	—	2	6	38	28
Indiana	—	2	11	70	56	—	0	14	20	7
Michigan	4	3	8	84	120	—	1	5	38	45
Ohio	8	4	15	153	139	2	1	5	30	34
Wisconsin	1	0	38	89	26	—	0	9	34	8
W.N. Central	2	5	39	225	187	2	2	15	67	49
Iowa	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Kansas	—	0	6	32	24	—	0	3	13	1
Minnesota	—	0	35	101	86	—	0	13	24	30
Missouri	2	2	10	55	49	2	1	2	20	13
Nebraska§	—	0	3	18	14	—	0	3	4	4
North Dakota	—	0	3	8	10	—	0	1	1	1
South Dakota	—	0	2	11	4	—	0	1	5	—
S. Atlantic	10	23	51	517	576	7	7	16	121	194
Delaware	—	0	2	6	4	—	0	0	—	—
District of Columbia	—	0	2	10	16	—	0	1	1	2
Florida	4	6	16	128	125	2	1	4	32	30
Georgia	—	4	10	99	128	3	1	9	6	87
Maryland§	3	4	9	92	101	—	1	5	34	37
North Carolina	—	2	22	70	55	N	0	0	N	N
South Carolina§	1	1	6	32	56	1	1	4	21	12
Virginia§	2	3	12	66	78	1	0	6	23	24
West Virginia	—	0	3	14	13	—	0	1	4	2
E.S. Central	4	4	13	84	96	2	2	11	51	49
Alabama§	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
Kentucky	—	1	3	16	24	N	0	0	N	N
Mississippi	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	3	13	3
Tennessee§	4	3	13	68	72	2	2	9	38	46
W.S. Central	6	7	83	205	149	9	5	61	127	116
Arkansas§	—	0	2	4	13	—	0	2	5	7
Louisiana	—	0	1	3	14	—	0	2	1	23
Oklahoma	2	1	17	60	39	2	1	5	43	24
Texas§	4	5	65	138	83	7	3	56	78	62
Mountain	6	11	22	289	285	3	5	12	124	110
Arizona	3	4	9	102	103	2	2	8	65	56
Colorado	3	2	8	78	75	1	1	4	37	26
Idaho§	—	0	2	9	6	—	0	1	2	2
Montana§	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	—
Nevada§	—	0	2	6	2	N	0	0	N	N
New Mexico§	—	2	7	54	48	—	0	3	11	22
Utah	—	1	5	35	47	—	0	4	8	4
Wyoming§	—	0	2	5	4	—	0	1	1	—
Pacific	—	3	6	49	66	—	0	2	7	8
Alaska	—	0	3	13	12	N	0	0	N	N
California	—	0	0	—	—	N	0	0	N	N
Hawaii	—	2	6	36	54	—	0	2	7	8
Oregon§	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
Washington	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
American Samoa	—	0	12	19	4	N	0	0	N	N
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	0	0	—	—	N	0	0	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.

† 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 May 24, 2008, and May 26, 2007 (21st Week)*

Reporting area	<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> , invasive disease, drug resistant†										Syphilis, primary and secondary				
	All ages					Age <5 years									
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2008	Cum 2007	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2008	Cum 2007	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2008	Cum 2007
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	39	46	252	1,261	1,302	10	7	38	204	213	72	224	328	4,179	4,097
New England	—	1	38	24	79	—	0	8	3	9	6	6	14	114	90
Connecticut	—	0	34	—	49	—	0	7	—	4	1	0	6	8	11
Maine§	—	0	2	10	7	—	0	1	1	1	—	0	2	2	2
Massachusetts	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	5	4	11	98	53
New Hampshire	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	3	4	10
Rhode Island§	—	0	3	5	12	—	0	1	1	2	—	0	3	2	12
Vermont§	—	0	2	9	11	—	0	1	1	2	—	0	5	—	2
Mid. Atlantic	3	2	7	75	79	1	0	2	14	19	20	32	45	711	627
New Jersey	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	4	10	86	76
New York (Upstate)	—	1	4	23	25	—	0	1	4	8	3	3	10	52	48
New York City	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	16	17	30	449	397
Pennsylvania	3	1	7	52	54	1	0	2	10	11	1	5	12	124	106
E.N. Central	6	14	46	365	346	3	2	14	58	61	6	17	31	358	337
Illinois	—	3	13	51	60	—	0	6	11	25	—	7	19	62	169
Indiana	—	3	28	112	72	—	0	11	13	8	—	1	6	58	16
Michigan	—	0	1	4	—	—	0	1	1	—	5	2	17	92	46
Ohio	6	7	15	198	214	3	1	4	33	28	1	4	14	128	80
Wisconsin	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	1	3	18	26
W.N. Central	1	3	106	99	97	—	0	9	7	17	3	8	15	148	112
Iowa	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	5	6
Kansas	—	1	5	45	53	—	0	1	2	2	3	0	5	15	8
Minnesota	—	0	105	—	1	—	0	9	—	11	—	1	4	34	26
Missouri	1	1	8	54	35	—	0	1	2	—	—	5	10	91	70
Nebraska§	—	0	0	—	2	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	3	2
North Dakota	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
South Dakota	—	0	1	—	6	—	0	1	3	4	—	0	3	—	—
S. Atlantic	27	20	39	523	557	6	2	9	87	75	15	48	196	844	882
Delaware	—	0	1	2	5	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	3	1	5
District of Columbia	—	0	0	—	4	—	0	0	—	—	—	2	11	35	72
Florida	24	11	26	302	305	6	2	6	55	67	10	18	34	346	297
Georgia	3	7	18	173	209	—	0	6	27	—	—	6	174	42	121
Maryland§	—	0	2	3	1	—	0	1	1	—	4	7	14	149	116
North Carolina	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	—	6	18	130	140
South Carolina§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	1	5	31	42
Virginia§	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	1	5	17	110	84
West Virginia	—	1	7	43	33	—	0	2	4	7	—	0	1	—	5
E.S. Central	2	4	12	138	75	—	1	4	25	16	12	20	31	402	307
Alabama§	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	2	8	17	168	119
Kentucky	1	0	3	34	16	—	0	2	8	2	4	1	7	39	30
Mississippi	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	2	15	45	48
Tennessee§	1	3	12	104	59	—	1	3	17	14	6	8	14	150	110
W.S. Central	—	1	5	23	45	—	0	2	6	7	7	41	60	785	638
Arkansas§	—	0	2	6	1	—	0	1	2	2	6	2	10	50	46
Louisiana	—	1	4	17	44	—	0	2	4	5	1	11	22	172	169
Oklahoma	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	5	25	25
Texas§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	26	47	538	398
Mountain	—	1	6	14	24	—	0	2	3	8	3	8	29	104	171
Arizona	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	4	21	24	88
Colorado	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	2	1	7	41	20
Idaho§	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	1	1
Montana§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	3	—	1
Nevada§	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	1	2	6	28	37
New Mexico§	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	0	—	1	—	0	3	10	19
Utah	—	0	6	13	15	—	0	2	3	6	—	0	2	—	4
Wyoming§	—	0	2	—	9	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	1	—	1
Pacific	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	1	1	—	40	69	713	933
Alaska	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	5
California	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	—	37	59	628	865
Hawaii	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	1	1	—	0	2	9	4
Oregon§	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	2	6	8
Washington	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	—	3	13	70	51
American Samoa	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	4
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	1	3	10	62	57
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.

† 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 May 24, 2008, and May 26, 2007 (21st Week)*

Reporting area	Varicella (chickenpox)					West Nile virus disease†									
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2008	Cum 2007	Neuroinvasive			Nonneuroinvasive§						
		Med	Max			Current week	Previous 52 weeks	Cum 2008	Cum 2007	Current week	Previous 52 weeks	Cum 2008	Cum 2007		
United States	491	648	1,459	14,073	21,884	—	1	141	—	7	—	2	299	—	7
New England	1	23	80	226	1,264	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Connecticut	—	12	58	—	723	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Maine¶	—	1	26	—	178	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Massachusetts	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
New Hampshire	—	6	18	103	166	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Rhode Island¶	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Vermont¶	1	6	19	123	197	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Mid. Atlantic	76	57	145	1,156	2,648	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	3	—	—
New Jersey	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
New York (Upstate)	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
New York City	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	3	—	—
Pennsylvania	76	57	145	1,156	2,648	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
E.N. Central	86	155	358	3,259	5,932	—	0	18	—	—	—	0	12	—	1
Illinois	11	4	57	483	81	—	0	13	—	—	—	0	8	—	—
Indiana	—	0	222	—	—	—	0	4	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Michigan	23	62	154	1,341	2,334	—	0	5	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Ohio	48	58	129	1,342	2,860	—	0	4	—	—	—	0	3	—	1
Wisconsin	4	7	80	93	657	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
W.N. Central	15	22	69	672	1,084	—	0	41	—	—	—	0	117	—	3
Iowa	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	4	—	—	—	0	3	—	1
Kansas	—	5	36	231	402	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	7	—	—
Minnesota	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	9	—	—	—	0	12	—	—
Missouri	10	12	53	376	543	—	0	9	—	—	—	0	3	—	—
Nebraska¶	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	5	—	—	—	0	15	—	1
North Dakota	5	0	39	48	84	—	0	11	—	—	—	0	49	—	—
South Dakota	—	1	5	17	55	—	0	9	—	—	—	0	32	—	1
S. Atlantic	117	98	157	2,348	2,738	—	0	12	—	—	—	0	6	—	—
Delaware	—	1	4	14	18	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
District of Columbia	—	0	3	13	21	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Florida	48	28	87	949	633	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Georgia	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	8	—	—	—	0	5	—	—
Maryland¶	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
North Carolina	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
South Carolina¶	51	14	56	402	645	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Virginia¶	14	24	82	630	808	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
West Virginia	4	15	66	340	613	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
E.S. Central	3	15	82	599	294	—	0	11	—	5	—	0	14	—	—
Alabama¶	3	15	82	592	293	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Kentucky	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Mississippi	—	0	2	7	1	—	0	7	—	4	—	0	12	—	—
Tennessee¶	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	2	—	—
W.S. Central	170	172	855	4,704	6,294	—	0	34	—	2	—	0	18	—	1
Arkansas¶	—	14	42	318	348	—	0	5	—	1	—	0	2	—	—
Louisiana	—	1	8	27	81	—	0	5	—	—	—	0	3	—	—
Oklahoma	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	11	—	—	—	0	7	—	—
Texas¶	170	159	825	4,359	5,865	—	0	18	—	1	—	0	10	—	1
Mountain	20	42	105	1,091	1,608	—	0	36	—	—	—	0	143	—	2
Arizona	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	8	—	—	—	0	10	—	—
Colorado	13	19	43	514	618	—	0	17	—	—	—	0	65	—	1
Idaho¶	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	22	—	—
Montana¶	7	6	40	159	209	—	0	10	—	—	—	0	30	—	—
Nevada¶	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	3	—	1
New Mexico¶	—	4	22	115	255	—	0	8	—	—	—	0	6	—	—
Utah	—	8	55	302	510	—	0	8	—	—	—	0	8	—	—
Wyoming¶	—	0	9	1	16	—	0	4	—	—	—	0	33	—	—
Pacific	3	0	4	18	22	—	0	18	—	—	—	0	23	—	—
Alaska	3	0	4	18	22	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
California	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	17	—	—	—	0	21	—	—
Hawaii	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Oregon¶	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	4	—	—
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	—	2	7	33	153	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	3	12	37	226	342	—	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 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 influenza-associated pediatric mortality, and in 2003 for SARS-CoV. Reporting exceptions are available at <http://www.cdc.gov/epo/dphsi/phs/infdis.htm>.

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

TABLE III. Deaths in 122 U.S. cities,* week ending May 24, 2008 (21st Week)

Reporting Area	All causes, by age (years)							P&I [†] Total	Reporting Area	All causes, by age (years)							P&I [†] Total
	All Ages	≥65	45-64	25-44	1-24	<1	All Ages			≥65	45-64	25-44	1-24	<1			
New England	554	394	98	36	7	19	46	S. Atlantic	1,135	692	279	89	36	37	84		
Boston, MA	132	93	24	7	2	6	6	Atlanta, GA	113	61	35	10	6	1	5		
Bridgeport, CT	37	28	5	3	1	—	5	Baltimore, MD	131	80	32	10	5	4	17		
Cambridge, MA	21	18	3	—	—	—	5	Charlotte, NC	119	73	36	6	3	1	18		
Fall River, MA	22	18	1	3	—	—	2	Jacksonville, FL	157	95	47	7	5	3	4		
Hartford, CT	49	33	8	5	1	2	2	Miami, FL	109	77	19	12	1	—	20		
Lowell, MA	23	20	3	—	—	—	—	Norfolk, VA	36	25	6	2	—	3	—		
Lynn, MA	11	9	—	2	—	—	1	Richmond, VA	58	25	23	8	1	1	—		
New Bedford, MA	27	22	4	1	—	—	3	Savannah, GA	67	42	14	4	2	5	5		
New Haven, CT	50	33	6	4	1	6	7	St. Petersburg, FL	43	27	8	2	—	6	—		
Providence, RI	53	32	12	6	1	2	5	Tampa, FL	188	122	39	14	7	6	11		
Somerville, MA	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	Washington, D.C.	96	56	16	12	3	7	3		
Springfield, MA	40	28	7	2	1	2	5	Wilmington, DE	18	9	4	2	3	—	1		
Waterbury, CT	28	23	3	2	—	—	3	E.S. Central	850	549	211	53	20	17	66		
Worcester, MA	60	36	22	1	—	1	2	Birmingham, AL	152	99	39	8	3	3	13		
Mid. Atlantic	2,136	1,475	482	109	37	33	113	Chattanooga, TN	99	67	18	10	2	2	4		
Albany, NY	55	35	12	4	2	2	2	Knoxville, TN	101	67	24	5	4	1	9		
Allentown, PA	25	20	4	1	—	—	1	Lexington, KY	69	45	17	4	2	1	4		
Buffalo, NY	65	44	16	4	1	—	1	Memphis, TN	157	98	44	12	2	1	19		
Camden, NJ	26	17	4	2	—	3	—	Mobile, AL	75	49	15	5	2	4	3		
Elizabeth, NJ	10	4	4	2	—	—	—	Montgomery, AL	50	33	10	3	2	2	2		
Erie, PA	40	31	6	3	—	—	2	Nashville, TN	147	91	44	6	3	3	12		
Jersey City, NJ	15	10	5	—	—	—	2	W.S. Central	1,313	841	306	86	42	38	71		
New York City, NY	972	648	245	49	17	13	52	Austin, TX	81	55	15	6	2	3	2		
Newark, NJ	30	19	7	2	—	2	3	Baton Rouge, LA	62	37	8	10	7	—	—		
Paterson, NJ	14	9	3	1	—	1	—	Corpus Christi, TX	U	U	U	U	U	U	U		
Philadelphia, PA	492	326	117	30	11	8	28	Dallas, TX	198	115	47	17	8	11	13		
Pittsburgh, PA [§]	22	13	9	—	—	—	1	El Paso, TX	99	76	16	3	—	4	1		
Reading, PA	27	22	4	1	—	—	1	Fort Worth, TX	107	63	32	5	3	4	3		
Rochester, NY	132	106	18	4	2	2	8	Houston, TX	372	225	95	27	14	11	24		
Schenectady, NY	21	19	1	—	—	1	3	Little Rock, AR	U	U	U	U	U	U	U		
Scranton, PA	30	24	4	2	—	—	2	New Orleans, LA [†]	U	U	U	U	U	U	U		
Syracuse, NY	104	89	10	2	2	1	5	San Antonio, TX	212	153	43	8	6	2	18		
Trenton, NJ	23	14	7	—	2	—	—	Shreveport, LA	51	35	14	1	—	1	3		
Utica, NY	16	13	2	1	—	—	—	Tulsa, OK	131	82	36	9	2	2	7		
Yonkers, NY	17	12	4	1	—	—	2	Mountain	1,129	742	252	81	34	19	65		
E.N. Central	1,876	1,217	468	109	35	47	126	Albuquerque, NM	118	82	24	6	3	3	9		
Akron, OH	56	36	13	3	1	3	3	Boise, ID	63	48	9	5	1	—	5		
Canton, OH	44	30	10	4	—	—	7	Colorado Springs, CO	65	46	10	6	2	1	—		
Chicago, IL	343	191	102	31	7	12	33	Denver, CO	93	58	25	5	1	4	6		
Cincinnati, OH	67	44	14	4	1	4	7	Las Vegas, NV	309	195	84	22	8	—	16		
Cleveland, OH	210	154	44	3	5	4	9	Ogden, UT	12	9	1	—	1	1	—		
Columbus, OH	229	128	69	20	7	5	13	Phoenix, AZ	181	94	54	16	8	8	9		
Dayton, OH	114	86	22	3	1	2	7	Pueblo, CO	38	27	4	3	4	—	2		
Detroit, MI	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	Salt Lake City, UT	109	71	20	14	4	—	12		
Evansville, IN	41	30	7	4	—	—	—	Tucson, AZ	141	112	21	4	2	2	6		
Fort Wayne, IN	74	50	18	2	3	1	1	Pacific	1,608	1,108	348	93	22	37	136		
Gary, IN	19	9	7	2	1	—	—	Berkeley, CA	19	10	5	3	1	—	4		
Grand Rapids, MI	52	37	9	3	1	2	8	Fresno, CA	U	U	U	U	U	U	U		
Indianapolis, IN	165	113	38	7	1	6	16	Glendale, CA	36	28	6	—	—	2	4		
Lansing, MI	59	35	21	2	1	—	2	Honolulu, HI	82	67	10	3	1	1	8		
Milwaukee, WI	110	68	31	9	2	—	7	Long Beach, CA	50	33	11	5	1	—	3		
Peoria, IL	42	28	11	2	—	1	1	Los Angeles, CA	244	154	66	14	4	6	34		
Rockford, IL	57	38	15	2	—	2	2	Pasadena, CA	20	13	6	1	—	—	—		
South Bend, IN	52	33	9	5	3	2	1	Portland, OR	118	78	26	8	1	5	7		
Toledo, OH	81	54	22	2	1	2	2	Sacramento, CA	177	124	38	10	4	1	19		
Youngstown, OH	61	53	6	1	—	1	7	San Diego, CA	152	102	32	7	1	10	9		
W.N. Central	603	386	141	37	26	13	41	San Francisco, CA	124	86	23	11	2	2	11		
Des Moines, IA	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	San Jose, CA	211	148	44	13	2	4	21		
Duluth, MN	34	28	2	2	2	—	3	Santa Cruz, CA	28	20	6	2	—	—	2		
Kansas City, KS	16	7	5	2	2	—	1	Seattle, WA	124	82	35	3	1	3	7		
Kansas City, MO	107	63	27	6	7	4	4	Spokane, WA	73	56	8	7	2	—	4		
Lincoln, NE	33	28	5	—	—	—	4	Tacoma, WA	150	107	32	6	2	3	3		
Minneapolis, MN	63	44	12	5	1	1	6	Total	11,204**	7,404	2,585	693	259	260	748		
Omaha, NE	95	58	24	9	3	1	10										
St. Louis, MO	130	71	37	8	8	6	4										
St. Paul, MN	52	34	13	2	2	1	3										
Wichita, KS	73	53	16	3	1	—	6										

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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