



MMWRTM

Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

Weekly

December 10, 2004 / Vol. 53 / No. 48

Fall-Related Injuries During the Holiday Season — United States, 2000–2003

Although fall-related injuries occur throughout the year (1), few studies have analyzed seasonal patterns (2–4), and none have examined the extent of such injuries associated with holiday decorating. To characterize nonfatal fall injuries associated with decorating or related activities, CDC analyzed data from the National Electronic Injury Surveillance System All Injury Program (NEISS-AIP) for three winter holiday seasons. This report summarizes the results of that analysis, which indicated that, during 2000–2003, an estimated 17,465 persons were treated in U.S. hospital emergency departments (EDs) for holiday-decorating-related falls. Approximately 62% of those injured were aged 20–49 years; approximately 43% of injuries were caused by falls from ladders; and males were 40% more likely than females to be injured. Prevention strategies should focus on raising awareness about falls and promoting safety practices during the holiday season.

For this analysis, the holiday season was defined as November 1–January 31, when decorating or related activities (e.g., stringing and removing outdoor lights) usually occur. A fall-related injury was defined as one received when a person descended because of the force of gravity and struck a surface at the same or lower level. A case was defined as an unintentional fall-related injury that occurred to a person during the holiday season and included a product description (e.g., holiday lights) or a brief narrative in the NEISS-AIP database that listed decorating or a related activity as contributing to the injury.

To characterize these injuries, NEISS-AIP data were analyzed for three holiday seasons combined (i.e., November 1, 2000–January 31, 2001; November 1, 2001–January 31, 2002; and November 1, 2002–January 31, 2003). NEISS-AIP, operated by the Consumer Product Safety Commission, collects data about initial visits for all types and causes of injuries treated in U.S. EDs. These data are drawn from a nationally representative subsample of 66 of 100 NEISS-AIP

hospitals selected as a stratified probability sample of hospitals in the United States (5). Data are collected from medical records, and the most severe injury is recorded for each case. Data for each case include a two-line narrative about information regarding the circumstances of the injury.

Data were weighted by the inverse probability of selection and summed to produce national estimates. Confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated by using a direct variance estimation procedure that accounted for the sample weights and complex sample design. Denominators for rates were calculated by summing the proportional fraction of the population for each year, based on U.S. Census population estimates (6).

During 2000–2003, a total of 225 fall-related injuries that occurred to persons treated in participating EDs were attributed to holiday decorating or related activities, yielding a weighted national estimate of 17,465 (95% CI = 12,751–22,179) injuries, an average of 5,822 injuries per season. The overall injury rate was 8.1 per 100,000 population (CI = 5.9–10.3). The majority of injuries (62%) occurred to persons aged 20–49 years. Persons aged >49 years sustained 24%, and persons aged 0–19 years sustained 15% of fall-related injuries.

Males sustained more injuries than females (58% versus 42%, respectively), although the rates for males (9.6) and females (6.7) did not differ significantly (relative rate [RR] = 1.4; CI = 0.8–2.1) (Table). The majority of falls were from

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The *MMWR* series of publications is published by the Coordinating Center for Health Information and Service,* Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Atlanta, GA 30333.

SUGGESTED CITATION

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. [Article Title]. *MMWR* 2004;53:[inclusive page numbers].

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TABLE. Estimated number, percentage, and rate* of persons treated in hospital emergency departments for fall-related injuries, by sex, structure involved, part of the body injured, injury diagnosis, and disposition — United States, November 1–January 31, 2000–2003

| Category | Weighted no. (N = 17,465) | (%) | Rate | (95% CI†) |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|------------|-------------------|
| Sex | | | | |
| Male | 10,147 | (58.1) | 9.6 | (6.9–12.4) |
| Female | 7,318 | (41.9) | 6.7 | (4.4–9.0) |
| Total | 17,465 | (100.0) | 8.1 | (5.9–10.3) |
| Structure involved | | | | |
| Ladder | 7,439 | (42.6) | 3.5 | (2.3–4.6) |
| Roof | 2,290 | (13.1) | 1.1 | (0.5–1.7) |
| Furniture | 1,906 | (10.9) | 0.9 | (0.5–1.3) |
| Stairs | 504 | (2.9) | § | § |
| Porch | 253 | (1.4) | § | § |
| Other | 2,424 | (13.9) | 1.1 | (0.6–1.7) |
| Not specified | 2,649 | (15.2) | 1.2 | (0.7–1.8) |
| Part of body injured | | | | |
| Arm/Hand | 4,115 | (23.6) | 1.9 | (1.2–2.7) |
| Leg/Foot | 3,878 | (22.2) | 1.8 | (1.2–2.4) |
| Upper trunk | 3,919 | (22.4) | 1.8 | (1.1–2.6) |
| Lower trunk | 3,400 | (19.5) | 1.6 | (0.9–2.3) |
| Head/Neck | 2,153 | (12.3) | 1.0 | (0.6–1.4) |
| Injury diagnosis | | | | |
| Fracture | 5,905 | (33.8) | 2.8 | (1.7–3.8) |
| Contusions/Abrasions | 4,197 | (24.0) | 2.0 | (1.2–2.7) |
| Strain/Sprain | 3,961 | (22.7) | 1.9 | (1.2–2.5) |
| Laceration | 1,836 | (10.5) | 0.9 | (0.5–1.2) |
| Other | 1,566 | (9.0) | 0.7 | (0.4–1.1) |
| Disposition | | | | |
| Treated and released | 15,358 | (87.9) | 7.2 | (5.1–9.2) |
| Hospitalized/Transferred | 2,107 | (12.1) | 1.0 | (0.6–1.4) |

* Per 100,000 population.

† Confidence interval.

§ Estimates are unstable because they are based on <20 cases or the coefficient of variation is >30%.

ladders (e.g., while hanging holiday lights), followed by roofs (e.g., while mounting an artificial Christmas tree on the roof), furniture (e.g., while standing on a table decorating a Christmas tree, standing on a chair hanging holiday decorations, or standing on a step stool when hanging a tree topper), stairs, and porches. Other falls were caused by tripping over or slipping on holiday-related objects (e.g., tree skirts or ornaments). Among 46% of injured persons, injuries occurred to the extremities (i.e., arm/hand and leg/foot); most persons (88%) examined in EDs were treated and released, and 12% were hospitalized. Fractures were the most commonly reported injury (34%); approximately half (51%) of the fractures were caused by falls from ladders. Of those who fell from ladders, nearly half (47%) were hospitalized.

Circumstances and outcomes differed by sex. Males were significantly more likely than females to sustain injuries falling from ladders (RR = 2.4; CI = 1.0–3.7; p = 0.05) or from

ladders and roofs combined (RR = 3.1; CI = 1.8–4.5; $p = 0.002$.) For both males and females, rates for types of injuries were highest for fractures (3.5 and 2.0, respectively). Although males were at higher risk than females for sustaining fractures, the difference was not statistically significant.

Reported by: *JA Stevens, PhD, Div of Unintentional Injury Prevention; M Vajani, MPH, Office of Statistics and Programming, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, CDC.*

Editorial Note: This is the first study to provide national estimates of fall-related injuries associated with holiday decorating or related activities. The findings in this report indicate that approximately 5,800 persons each year were treated in hospital EDs during the holiday period for these injuries. Males were 40% more likely than females to be injured in falls. The majority of cases (62%) occurred among young and middle-aged adults. In contrast, adults aged 20–49 years account for only 30% of persons treated for all fall-related injuries annually (1). In addition, 12% of patients were hospitalized for holiday-related falls, compared with 9% hospitalized annually for fall-related injuries.

Although decorating-related injuries represent less than 1% of the 1.9 million injuries from falls that occur each holiday season, most of these injuries are preventable. Approximately half the injuries (56%) were caused by falls from considerable heights (e.g., ladders and roofs), and an additional 11% were caused by falls from moderate heights (e.g., tables, chairs, beds, and step stools). Using ladders was a common risk factor for fall injuries. A recent telephone survey indicated that ladders are used by persons in 60% of households nationwide (7). The findings in this report indicated that falls from ladders accounted for nearly half of all fractures treated. Males were twice as likely as females to be injured by falls from ladders, possibly because men used ladders more frequently.

The findings in this report are subject to at least three limitations. First, the number of injuries likely was underestimated because it included only those persons who were treated in hospital EDs; the study did not include persons who were treated in physician offices or other outpatient settings or persons who did not receive medical attention. Second, 15% of the narratives did not describe the product involved, and the product was classified as “not specified.” Finally, although the majority of patients were treated and released, NEISS-AIP does not include information about long-term outcomes such as mobility limitation, functional impairment, need for outpatient surgery, or rehabilitation.

The holiday season can be enjoyed safely by taking certain precautions to avoid falls when decorating. Heightened

public awareness is a key element for reducing holiday-related injuries. Prevention strategies should focus on recognizing the possibility of falls, using ladders safely (Box), using safer alternatives such as step stools instead of furniture when hanging decorations, and increasing awareness of seasonal fall hazards. Safety practiced during the holiday season also might improve safety throughout the year.

BOX. Prevention strategies for ladder safety

- Ensure the ladder is on secure and level ground before climbing.
- Space the base of the ladder 1 foot away from the wall for every 4 feet it extends up.
- Stay centered between the rails of the ladder. Do not overreach — move the ladder.
- Do not stand on the top two rungs of the ladder.
- To reach a roof, extend the ladder at least 3 feet beyond the edge of the roof.
- Keep the area clear around the top and bottom of the ladder.
- Ensure step ladders are locked open securely. Never use a folding step ladder when it is closed.

Source: Adapted from guidelines from the Occupational Safety and Health Administration and the Consumer Product Safety Commission. Additional information about ladder safety is available at <http://www.osha.gov/SLTC/etools/construction/falls/4ladders.html> and at <http://www.cpsc.gov/cpsc/pub/pubs/ladder.html>.

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Fatal and Nonfatal Occupational Injuries Involving Wood Chippers — United States, 1992–2002

Tree damage from storms and routine tree-trimming operations prompt the need for disposing of branches and brush. Mobile wood chippers (Figure) shred branches and tree trimmings into mulch. Branches are fed into a chute, in which rotating blades macerate the wood. Mobile chippers pose potential dangers to operators, who can become caught in the feed mechanism and pulled into the rotating chipper knives or struck by the hood of the machine while it is being opened or closed with the knives still rotating. This report summarizes data describing fatal and nonfatal injuries related to occupational wood chipper use, which indicate that those working with mobile wood chippers are at risk for serious injury and death, but that these injuries can be prevented through proper training, machine maintenance, and the use of personal protective equipment.

To describe fatal injuries associated with wood chippers, CDC analyzed 11 years of data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) for 1992–2002 (the most current data available to CDC)*. Cases were selected if the primary or secondary source of injury was a chipper (source code 3231). After a review of all narrative descriptions, nonmobile chippers (e.g., those used

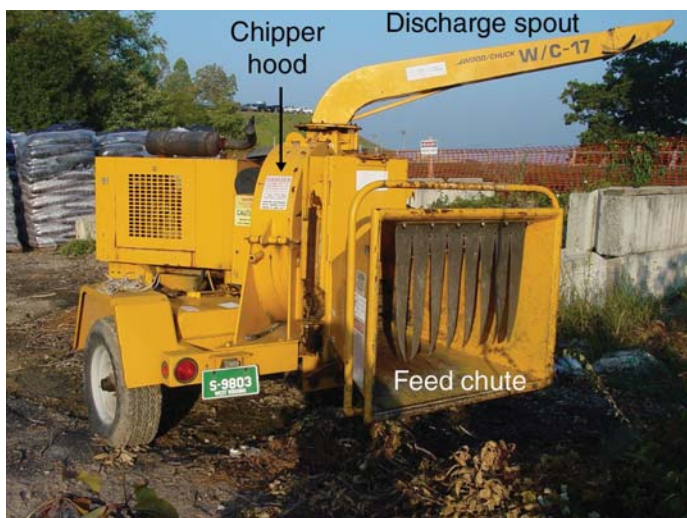
as stationary equipment in saw mills) were removed from the analysis of fatal injuries. Costs were calculated by using the cost-of-illness approach (1). To assess nonfatal injuries, CDC reviewed 10 years of data reported by the BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses for 1992–2001 by using the same source code†. This data set captures nonfatal cases involving days away from work. For nonfatal injuries, narrative case descriptions were not available for review; therefore, removing cases involving nonmobile chippers was not possible.

Fatal Cases Involving Mobile Wood Chippers

During 1992–2002, a total of 31 occupational injury deaths were attributable to mobile chippers. All decedents were male; mean age at death was 35 years (range: <20–60 years). Of these deaths, 12 (39%) occurred among persons aged 25–34 years. Seventeen (55%) occurred in the agriculture, forestry, and fishing industry, and seven (23%) occurred in the manufacturing industry. Twenty-one (68%) were the result of being caught or compressed by the chipper, and nine (29%) were the result of being struck by the machine or a machine part. Thirteen (42%) of the fatally injured workers were groundskeepers, and five (16%) were machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors. The remaining were classified as managers, forest conservation specialists, farm workers, carpenters, cutters/welders, miscellaneous machine operators, and construction and nonconstruction laborers. Approximately one third of the events occurred in July or August. Of 26 cases among persons for whom ethnicity was known, seven (27%) were among Hispanics. Societal costs of all chipper-related fatalities (primary source code 3231) for 1992–2001 are estimated at \$28.5 million in 2003 dollars (CDC, unpublished data, 2004§).

* Using death certificates, worker's compensation reports, state and federal agency records, and other supporting documents, CFOI collects data on all fatal occupational injuries in the 50 states and the District of Columbia to determine worker demographics and the circumstances and causes of fatalities. CFOI data files provided to CDC by BLS do not include New York City.

FIGURE. Mobile wood chipper



Nonfatal Cases Involving Mobile and Stationary Wood Chippers

During 1992–2001, an estimated 2,042 injuries resulted from working with chippers, an average of 204 per year. Of these injuries, 47% occurred among workers aged 25–34 years. In 1,224 (60%) of the workers, the injuries were to an upper extremity. During 1992–1996, an estimated 155 amputations

† The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses is a federal/state program in which reports from employers from their OSHA-reportable injuries are collected annually from nearly 176,000 private-industry establishments and processed by state agencies cooperating with BLS, and national estimates are made. Government employees, private household workers, the self-employed, and farms with fewer than 11 employees are excluded. Information about nonfatal cases involving days away from work during 1992–2001 is available at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/home.htm>.

§ Data are available by request at e-mail, egb6@cdc.gov.

caused by injuries from chippers occurred. In approximately one quarter of the cases, the injured person missed >30 days from work. Sixteen percent of persons injured had worked <3 months at the job at the time of injury; another 18% had worked 3–11 months.

Reported by: TW Struttman, Div of Safety Research, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, CDC.

Editorial Note: The primary risks associated with use of wood chippers include being caught in the rotating knives of the machine and being struck by flying objects (e.g., the chipper hood, which can fly off if it contacts the rotating blades). Use of mobile wood chippers might increase after storm damage, thus exposing more persons to these hazards. In addition, chippers are available from equipment rental companies and can be rented and used by homeowners and others.

Employers, workers, and others who use wood chippers can reduce their risk for injury. Personal protective equipment recommended during chipper operations includes hard hat, eye protection, hearing protection, safety boots, and close-fitting outer clothing (2). Worker training should include instruction in 1) the correct operation of safety devices and controls consistent with the recommendations of the manufacturer, 2) the need to keep hands and feet away from the feed chute, 3) proper procedures for feeding brush and limbs into the feed chute, and 4) standing to the side in reach of the emergency shut-off when feeding branches. A long branch should be used as a push stick to feed shorter material into the chipper. Small material such as twigs and leaves should be put directly into the transport container (e.g., dump truck) instead of into the chipper. The area around the chipper should be kept clear to reduce tripping hazards. Equipment rental companies should provide training or ensure that renters receive safe-operating instructions from the manufacturer.

To protect users from being struck by flying hoods, chippers should be thoroughly inspected each day before start-up. The hood should completely cover the chipper knives, and workers should ensure that knives come to a complete stop before opening the hood. Persons aged <18 years should be prohibited from operating chippers (3).

The number of chipper-related deaths among Hispanic workers during 1992–2002 was consistent with the increase in total occupational deaths among Hispanic workers during that period. Deaths among Hispanic workers accounted for 8.6% of all occupational fatalities in 1992 and 15.2% in 2002 (4). The growth in the Hispanic labor force is projected to be 17% during 2004–2010, whereas the total labor force is estimated to increase only 7% (5).

After Hurricane Charley, the report, *Injury Associated with Working Near or Operating Wood Chippers* (6), which summarizes hazards and prevention recommendations, was made available to all extension agents in Florida through the University of Florida Extension Service (C. Lehtola, Department of Agriculture and Biological Engineering, University of Florida, personal communication, 2004). The report is available at <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/hid8.html>; a Spanish translation is available at <http://www.cdc.gov/spanish/niosh/docs/99-145sp.html>.

The findings in this report are subject to at least five limitations. First, because chippers are used in multiple industries and occupations, the number of workers exposed could not be determined; therefore, rates and relative risk could not be calculated. Second, CFOI cases could have been coded to sources other than 3231. Third, nonfatal injury estimates are based on a sample of employer-reported injuries and might underestimate the number of injuries caused by chippers. Farms employing fewer than 11 persons and self-employed, government, and household workers were excluded from the survey. Fourth, removing stationary chippers from the data on nonfatal cases was not possible. Finally, the data presented in this report do not include injuries and deaths that might have occurred in nonwork settings.

Tree and branch removal is a necessary post-storm task. Deaths and injuries involving mobile chippers can be prevented through worker training, machine maintenance, and the use of personal protective equipment.

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Salmonella Serotype Typhimurium Outbreak Associated with Commercially Processed Egg Salad — Oregon, 2003

On September 24, 2003, Oregon epidemiologists noted an increase in *Salmonella enterica* serotype Typhimurium isolates tested during September at the Oregon State Public Health Laboratories. Of 16 isolates, six had matching pulsed-field gel electrophoresis (PFGE) patterns. The laboratory findings prompted an investigation by Oregon Health Services and CDC that identified 18 cases of infection with *S. Typhimurium* linked to kits for making egg salad that were distributed by a vendor to a supermarket chain. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) conducted an environmental investigation but was unable to determine the mechanism of contamination. This was the first reported *S. Typhimurium* outbreak associated with a commercially processed, widely distributed, hard-boiled egg product. Epidemiologists and other public health staff should continue to investigate apparent clusters of salmonellosis and be aware that even commercially processed egg products can be a source of *Salmonella*.

An outbreak-associated case was defined as diarrheal illness in an Oregon or Washington resident during September–October 2003 with a stool culture yielding *S. Typhimurium* with a PFGE pattern matching the outbreak pattern*. Local health department staff members in Oregon routinely interview patients with salmonellosis regarding high-risk exposures, date of illness onset, and severity of illness. Interviews usually are completed before serotyping. During September 25–26, a total of 11 (of 12) patients identified by September 25 were reinterviewed by using a more extensive questionnaire covering shopping and eating venues and consumption of approximately 400 foods. A matched case-control study also was conducted.

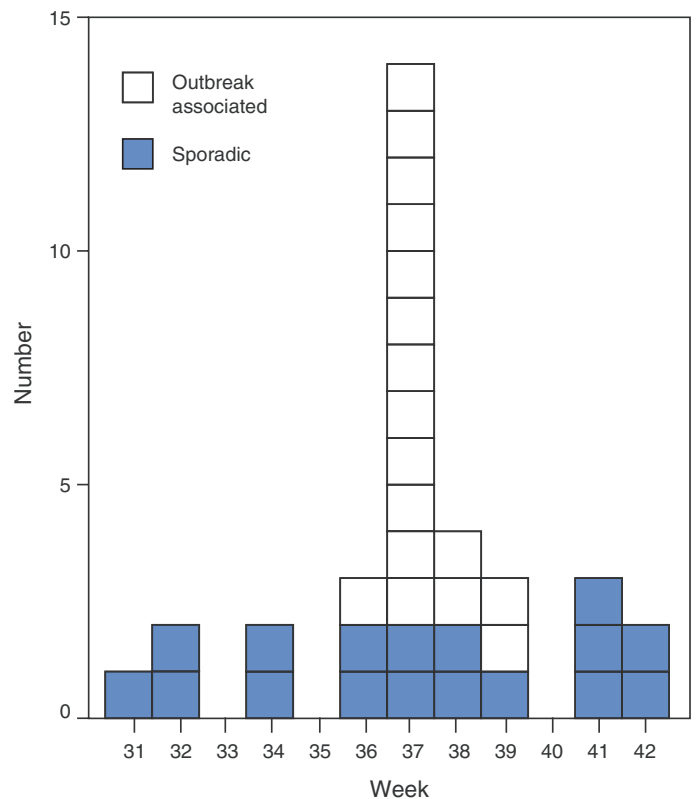
Results of the second questionnaire and a visit by investigators to a supermarket chain A outlet where patients had shopped were used to tailor a third and final questionnaire covering foods sold in the delicatessen section. This questionnaire was administered to eight of the 11 patients, along with eight controls matched to the patients by age group and telephone exchange. Patients were asked about their exposure to the delicatessen foods during the 5 days before their symptom onsets; controls were asked about their exposure to the delicatessen foods during the first 10 days of September. Odds ratios and Fisher exact p-values were calculated.

Egg salad found in the households of two patients was tested for *Salmonella* by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). Cooked and packaged egg yolks and whites were submitted by the producer of the egg-salad kit, vendor A, to a private laboratory for culture. FDA aggregated separate samples of cooked egg yolks, egg whites, and dressing from unopened packages collected at two distribution centers of supermarket chain A and cultured for *Salmonella*.

Eighteen persons with outbreak-associated *S. Typhimurium* infections were identified (Figure): 17 residents of Oregon and one resident of Washington who sought care in an Oregon hospital. Dates of symptom onset ranged from September 6 to September 26. The median age of patients was 36 years (range: 4–58 years). They resided in nine different counties; 11 were male. Ten patients reported bloody diarrhea; two were hospitalized but recovered and were discharged after 1 day and 3 days, respectively.

No common exposures were evident from the initial interviews, and no specific food item was implicated by the results of the second questionnaire administered to the 11 patients identified by September 25. However, 10 of those 11

FIGURE. Number of patients with outbreak-associated and sporadic *Salmonella* serotype Typhimurium infections, by week of illness onset — Oregon*, 2003



* One outbreak-associated Washington patient is not shown.

* Designated as JPXX01.0981 by PulseNet, the national molecular subtyping network for foodborne surveillance, available at <http://www.cdc.gov/pulsenet>.

patients reported shopping at various outlets of supermarket chain A, and seven of the 10 reported consuming items from the delicatessen section.

Of the eight patients participating in the case-control study, the first patient to be interviewed noted that egg salad, which the patient had purchased from the delicatessen of a supermarket chain A outlet, was absent from the list of foods in the questionnaire. Egg salad, which had not been displayed for sale when investigators visited the delicatessen, was added to the questionnaire for all the interviews. Seven of the eight patients and three controls reported shopping at supermarket chain A (matched odds ratio [mOR] = ∞ ; 95% confidence interval [CI] = 0.9– ∞ ; $p=0.031$). All eight patients and two controls reported eating delicatessen items from supermarket chain A (mOR = ∞ ; CI = 0.9– ∞ ; $p=0.063$); seven of the eight patients and no controls reported eating egg salad from the delicatessen (mOR = ∞ ; CI = 1.44– ∞ ; $p=0.008$). No other foods were associated with illness.

Supermarket chain A reported that its delicatessen egg salad was sold intermittently. Investigation by Oregon Health Services and FDA determined that kits for the egg salad were produced in a California plant operated by vendor A. At the plant, eggs were boiled and peeled, yolks and whites were chopped separately, and dressing was made from mayonnaise, pepper, and preservatives (i.e., sodium benzoate and potassium sorbate). The chopped egg whites, yolks, and dressing were sealed into separate plastic pouches and boxed together as kits. The egg salad was then prepared at individual stores by combining the contents of the pouches. Kits were stamped with a use-by date 40 days beyond the date of production at the plant. Ready-for-sale egg salad had a 3-day store shelf life. According to the dates that suspected kits were delivered from vendor A to the supermarket chain A distribution center, the eggs in the kits had been cooked 5–33 days before consumption. Supermarket chain A was the only customer for egg salad kits produced by vendor A.

Vendor A supplied its egg salad kits to supermarket chain A distribution centers in Arizona, California, Colorado, Oregon, and Washington. However, no case-patients in states other than Oregon and Washington were identified by review of PulseNet, communication with neighboring states, or via postings on *Epi-X*[†]. A spring 2004 query of PulseNet revealed that four *S. Typhimurium* isolates from Arizona that matched the outbreak pattern had been collected during September 14–24, 2003, but had not been assigned a pattern

designation until November 21. In May, Arizona Department of Health Services could not locate three of these patients; the fourth did not recall eating egg salad.

Although the isolates from Arizona suggest more widespread distribution of contaminated product, at the time of the investigation, all patients appeared to have eaten egg salad provided to supermarket chain A by a single distribution center in Oregon. No unopened samples of lots distributed through this center were available for testing. Testing with ELISA detected no *Salmonella* antigen in either of the leftover egg salad samples obtained from patient households. *Salmonella* serotype Heidelberg was cultured from cooked egg yolk obtained at a distribution center in Washington. *Salmonella* serotype Braenderup was cultured from samples submitted by vendor A to a private laboratory. Vendor A voluntarily discontinued production of egg salad kits.

Reported by: WE Keene, PhD, K Hedberg, MD, P Cieslak, MD, Acute and Communicable Disease Program, Oregon Health Svcs. S Schafer, MD, A Dechet, MD, EIS officers, CDC.

Editorial Note: Each year in the United States, salmonellosis causes approximately 1.3 million cases of foodborne illness, 15,000 hospitalizations, and 500 deaths (1). *S. Typhimurium*, the most common serotype, represented 22% of human *Salmonella* isolates reported to CDC in 2002 (2). Contaminated eggs have been implicated as the vehicle in many *Salmonella* outbreaks (3). *Salmonella* serotype Enteritidis has been most commonly linked with shell eggs, but *S. Typhimurium* also has been the cause of numerous outbreaks (4) and might be just as likely as *S. Enteritidis* to colonize the reproductive tracts of chickens and eggs forming in the oviduct (5). Sporadic cases in Minnesota also have been linked to egg consumption (6). Although industry control measures have reduced overall egg contamination, *S. Enteritidis* still is found in approximately one in 20,000 eggs (7).

In this outbreak, *S. Typhimurium* was not found in cooked and packaged egg yolks and whites or in egg salad samples, and the specific mechanism of contamination remains undetermined. However, potential contributing causes could be inadequate cooking of the eggs, improper cooling of cooked eggs, or improper employee handling practices that allowed for recontamination of cooked eggs. Discovery of two other *Salmonella* serotypes in unopened packages in distribution centers suggests quality-control problems at the plant of vendor A.

Salmonella can survive inadequate cooking of eggs (8). Cooked eggs were implicated in a restaurant-associated *S. Enteritidis* outbreak in California (9). The Oregon outbreak in this report is the first in which a commercially

[†]The *Epidemic Information Exchange* is a web-based communications network (available at <http://www.cdc.gov/epix>) enabling the secure exchange of information among epidemiologists, laboratorians, and other public health professionals at CDC and state and local agencies.

processed, widely distributed hard-boiled egg product was identified as the vehicle for salmonellosis.

To avoid the possibility of foodborne illness, fresh eggs should be stored at $\leq 45^{\circ}\text{F}$ ($\leq 7^{\circ}\text{C}$). Eggs should be cooked until both the yolk and white are firm. Recipes containing eggs mixed with other foods should be cooked to an internal temperature of 160°F (71°C). In addition, pasteurized egg products should be substituted for raw eggs in dishes served without further cooking and care taken to prevent cross-contamination with raw eggs during preparation (10).

This investigation implicated egg salad kits from vendor A, contaminated before their distribution, as the common source of the outbreak. Public health surveillance led to rapid detection and investigation of the outbreak and to voluntary discontinuance of egg salad kit production by vendor A, likely preventing additional illness. Consumers and food producers should be reminded that eggs need to be stored properly and cooked thoroughly.

Acknowledgments

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Brief Report

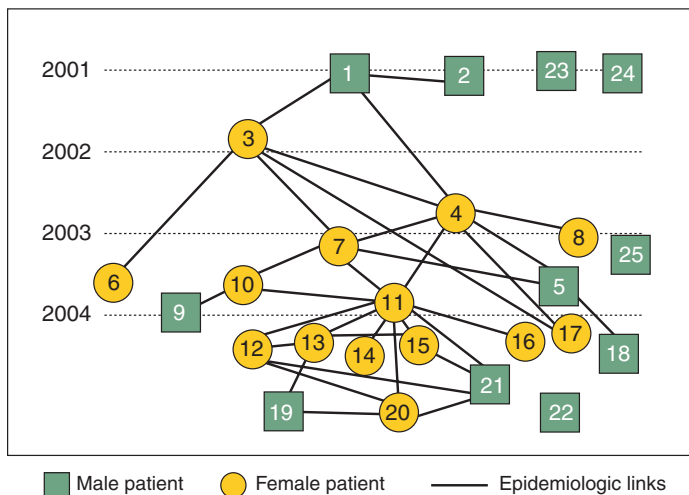
Tuberculosis Outbreak in a Low-Incidence State — Indiana, 2001–2004

States with fewer than 3.5 cases of tuberculosis (TB) per 100,000 population are designated as states with low incidence for TB, corresponding to CDC's interim target rate for 2000, with a goal to eliminate TB in the United States by 2010 (1). Indiana is a low-incidence state, with a TB case rate of 2.3 per 100,000 population in 2003. However, during 2000–2002, Allen County, Indiana, exceeded the state TB case rate with a mean case rate of 2.9 (range: 2.7–3.0) per 100,000 population. The TB case rate in Allen County increased to 4.7 per 100,000 population (with 16 patients reported with TB disease) in 2003 and to 7.0 per 100,000 population (with 12 patients reported with TB disease) during the first half of 2004. The Allen County Department of Health (ACDH), the Indiana State Department of Health, and CDC are investigating this ongoing TB outbreak. This report describes the preliminary results of the investigation, the efforts of ACDH to restructure its TB program, and the importance of maintaining TB-control efforts in low-incidence states.

During January 2001–June 2004, a total of 59 cases of TB disease were reported in Allen County. Cases in which patients had a matching *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* genotype or, when no isolate was available for genotyping, an epidemiologic link to a patient with TB disease, were considered outbreak related. Of the 59 cases investigated, 25 (42%) were outbreak related, 21 (84%) had epidemiologic links (Figure) and four (16%) had genotypic links only. The median age of outbreak-related TB patients was 27 years (range: 6 months–51 years). Nearly all patients (96%) were black, 14 (56%) were female, and 22 (88%) resided in four contiguous postal code areas. Of 16 patients who were tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), all tested negative. Pulmonary TB was present in 18 (72%) patients. Six (24%) patients were highly infectious, with acid-fast bacilli (AFB) identified on sputum smear and cavitory lung lesions.

To examine whether other cases were outbreak related and to confirm the index patient, all available *M. tuberculosis* isolates from TB patients reported in Allen County from 1999 (the year the index patient first reported symptoms) through June 2004 were sent for genotyping by spoligotyping, mycobacterial interspersed repetitive unit (MIRU) typing, and IS6110-based restriction fragment-length polymorphism (RFLP) testing. Of these 38 isolates, 18 (47%) had matching spoligotypes and MIRU patterns, indicating that the 18 cases were likely outbreak related. RFLP testing on nine isolates

FIGURE. Year of diagnosis and epidemiologic links among tuberculosis patients* — Allen County, Indiana, 2001–2004



* Information pending on epidemiologic links for patients 22–25.

confirmed a matching nine-band pattern in eight isolates, with a one-band shift in the remaining isolate. RFLP testing of the remaining available isolates is pending.

A total of 516 contacts of the 25 linked patients have been identified. Of these, 423 (82%) were tested with at least an initial tuberculin skin test (TST); the remaining 18% are either pending follow-up or cannot be found. Among the tested contacts, 85 (20%) had positive TST results (induration ≥ 5 mm) (2), and 13 other persons reported a previous positive TST result. Of these 98 contacts, 13 (13%) received a diagnosis of TB disease upon further evaluation. The remaining 85 (87%) were candidates for latent TB infection (LTBI) treatment; 49 (58%) of the candidates started therapy, but, of these, 12 (24%) defaulted. For two (17%) of the persons who defaulted (patients 3 and 7) and one LTBI candidate who refused treatment (patient 4), infection progressed to TB disease. Because of matching isolate genotypes and epidemiologic links to other patients, these three patients are suspected as the sources of TB infection for 16 of 24 patients (patients 6–21) with TB disease (Figure). Had the three patients completed LTBI treatment, 16 TB cases might have been prevented. Each contact who defaulted cited lack of TB knowledge as a major barrier to completing LTBI treatment.

ACHD and CDC continue to identify new cases and contacts related to this outbreak. Investigation is under way for approximately 600 additional contacts associated with one of the AFB sputum smear-positive, pulmonary TB case-patients with cavitory lesions.

Achieving TB control in this outbreak will require 1) continuing contact investigation, 2) successful treatment of patients with newly diagnosed TB disease or LTBI, 3) TB education for health-care workers (HCWs) and the community, and 4) close patient management that includes directly observed therapy for LTBI in patients at high risk for TB disease (2). Recognizing this increased need for TB services and education, ACDH is restructuring its TB program and increasing financial and personnel resources. In addition, CDC is working with ACDH to develop educational material and programs for the TB clinic staff, local HCWs, and the community. Improved TB education and communication between HCWs and the community might expedite TB disease detection and increase adherence of patients to LTBI treatment. This TB outbreak demonstrates the limitations of gains in TB control and the importance of continued resource commitment to and preparedness for TB resurgences, even in low-incidence states (3).

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Acknowledgment

This report is based, in part, on contributors by T Douglas, MD, Epidemiology Program Office, CDC.

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Notice to Readers

Eighth Annual Conference on Vaccine Research

The Eighth Annual Conference on Vaccine Research will be held May 9–11, 2005, in Baltimore, Maryland. The largest scientific conference devoted exclusively to vaccinology, it features both submitted abstracts and invited presentations across many disciplines to encourage the exchange of ideas and approaches for immunization against diverse human and veterinary pathogens and conditions. The conference is co-sponsored by CDC, the National Foundation for Infectious

Diseases (NFID), and 10 other national and international agencies, institutes, and organizations.

A new travel grants program, sponsored by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, offers financial support to researchers in resource-limited countries to present their work at the conference. Deadline for submission of application and associated abstracts for travel grants is January 3, 2005.

Conference attendees can register online now. Deadline for online submission of abstracts for oral and poster presentations is February 7, 2005. Program announcements and information on abstract submission, registration, hotel reservation, and travel grant application are available at <http://www.nfid.org/conferences/vaccine05>; from NFID, Suite 750, 4733 Bethesda Avenue, Bethesda, MD 20814-5278; telephone 301-656-0003, ext. 19; fax 301-907-0878; or e-mail vaccine@nfid.org.

Notice to Readers

Publication of *Health, United States, 2004 with Chartbook on Trends in the Health of Americans*

CDC has published *Health, United States, 2004 with Chartbook on Trends in the Health of Americans*, the 28th

edition of the annual report on the nation's health. The report includes 153 trend tables organized around four subject areas: health status and determinants, health-care use, health-care resources, and health-care expenditures. Information regarding racial, ethnic, and socioeconomic disparities in health is presented in several tables.

The 2004 chartbook included in the report assesses the state of the nation's health and how it has changed over time, both positively and negatively, by presenting trends and current information on selected determinants and measures of health status. Determinants of health include demographic factors, health-insurance coverage, health behaviors, and preventive health care; measures of health status focus on trends in mortality and limitations of activity caused by chronic health conditions. Although the health of persons overall in the United States has improved, the health of certain populations has lagged behind. This year's chartbook also includes a special section on prescription drugs, which have become an increasingly important component of health care.

The report is available from the National Center for Health Statistics at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus.htm>. Additional information is available by telephone at 301-458-4636 or by e-mail at nchsquery@cdc.gov.

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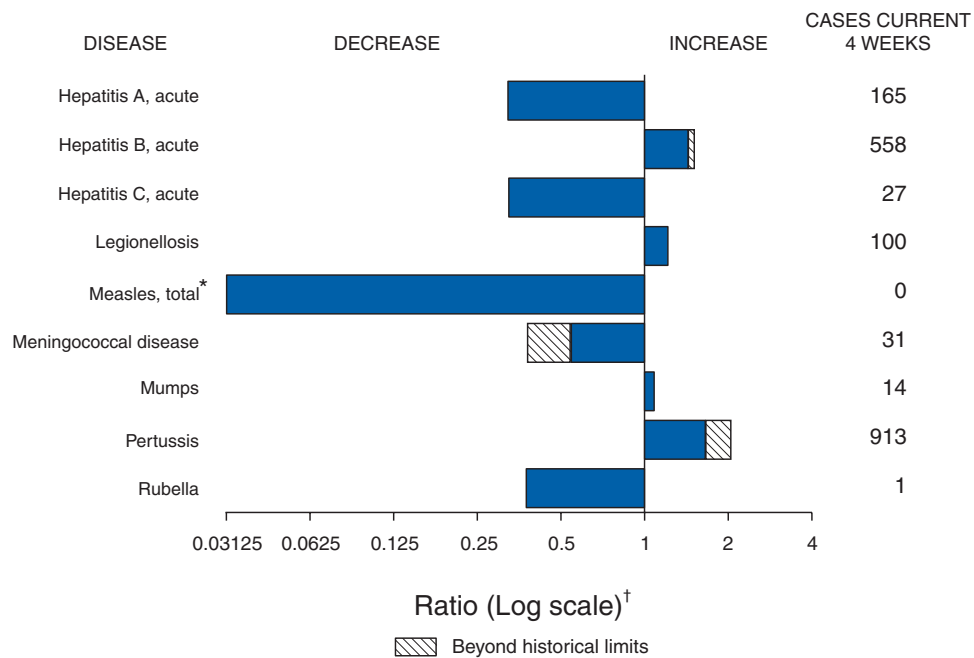
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FIGURE I. Selected notifiable disease reports, United States, comparison of provisional 4-week totals December 4, 2004, with historical data



* No measles cases were reported for the current 4-week period yielding a ratio for week 48 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 I. Summary of provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, cumulative, week ending December 4, 2004 (48th Week)*

| | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 | | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 |
|---|-----------|-----------|--|------------------|------------------|
| Anthrax | - | - | HIV infection, pediatric ^{¶¶} | 140 | 191 |
| Botulism: | - | - | Influenza-associated pediatric mortality ^{**} | - | NA |
| foodborne | 18 | 12 | Measles, total | 28 ^{††} | 52 ^{§§} |
| infant | 71 | 68 | Mumps | 209 | 201 |
| other (wound & unspecified) | 10 | 27 | Plague | 2 | 1 |
| Brucellosis [†] | 108 | 92 | Poliomyelitis, paralytic | - | - |
| Chancroid | 35 | 52 | Psittacosis [†] | 10 | 12 |
| Cholera | 4 | 1 | Q fever [†] | 66 | 60 |
| Cyclosporiasis [†] | 207 | 66 | Rabies, human | 3 | 2 |
| Diphtheria | - | 1 | Rubella | 11 | 7 |
| Ehrlichiosis: | - | - | Rubella, congenital syndrome | - | 1 |
| human granulocytic (HGE) [†] | 320 | 304 | SARS-associated coronavirus disease ^{†**} | - | 8 |
| human monocytic (HME) [†] | 294 | 254 | Smallpox ^{† ¶¶} | - | NA |
| human, other and unspecified | 31 | 45 | <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> : | - | - |
| Encephalitis/Meningitis: | - | - | Vancomycin-intermediate (VISA) ^{† ¶¶} | - | NA |
| California serogroup viral ^{†§} | 84 | 108 | Vancomycin-resistant (VRSA) ^{† ¶¶} | 1 | NA |
| eastern equine ^{†§} | 5 | 13 | Streptococcal toxic-shock syndrome [†] | 92 | 142 |
| Powassan ^{†§} | - | - | Tetanus | 19 | 17 |
| St. Louis ^{†§} | 8 | 41 | Toxic-shock syndrome | 115 | 114 |
| western equine ^{†§} | - | - | Trichinosis | 5 | 4 |
| Hansen disease (leprosy) [†] | 76 | 75 | Tularemia [†] | 100 | 79 |
| Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome [†] | 19 | 21 | Yellow fever | - | - |
| Hemolytic uremic syndrome, postdiarrheal [†] | 136 | 159 | | | |

-: No reported cases.

* Incidence data for reporting years 2003 and 2004 are provisional and cumulative (year-to-date).

† Not notifiable in all states.

§ Updated weekly from reports to the Division of Vector-Borne Infectious Diseases, National Center for Infectious Diseases (ArboNet Surveillance).

¶ Updated monthly from reports to the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention — Surveillance and Epidemiology, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention. Last update October 24, 2004.

¶¶ Updated weekly from reports to the Division of Viral and Rickettsial Diseases, National Center for Infectious Diseases.

†† Of 28 cases reported, 13 were indigenous, and 15 were imported from another country.

§§ Of 52 cases reported, 31 were indigenous, and 21 were imported from another country.

¶¶¶ Not previously notifiable.

TABLE II. Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending December 4, 2004, and November 29, 2003 (48th Week)*

| Reporting area | AIDS | | Chlamydia [†] | | Coccidiomycosis | | Cryptosporidiosis | | Encephalitis/Meningitis West Nile [§] | |
|----------------|---------------------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|---|--------------|
| | Cum. 2004 [¶] | Cum. 2003 | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 |
| UNITED STATES | 34,915 | 40,627 | 799,145 | 795,709 | 5,646 | 3,796 | 3,090 | 3,205 | 868 | 2,862 |
| NEW ENGLAND | 1,149 | 1,371 | 27,044 | 25,688 | - | - | 157 | 182 | - | 31 |
| Maine | 23 | 49 | 1,933 | 1,848 | N | N | 18 | 19 | - | - |
| N.H. | 41 | 36 | 1,615 | 1,449 | - | - | 30 | 23 | - | 2 |
| Vt. | 14 | 16 | 895 | 968 | - | - | 24 | 31 | - | - |
| Mass. | 435 | 598 | 12,484 | 10,266 | - | - | 54 | 76 | - | 12 |
| R.I. | 115 | 101 | 3,096 | 2,749 | - | - | 4 | 16 | - | 5 |
| Conn. | 521 | 571 | 7,021 | 8,408 | N | N | 27 | 17 | - | 12 |
| MID. ATLANTIC | 7,373 | 9,489 | 98,857 | 98,868 | - | - | 508 | 420 | 17 | 223 |
| Upstate N.Y. | 792 | 832 | 20,533 | 18,501 | N | N | 175 | 124 | 5 | - |
| N.Y. City | 4,086 | 5,198 | 31,059 | 32,092 | - | - | 108 | 120 | 2 | 57 |
| N.J. | 1,230 | 1,412 | 13,356 | 14,677 | - | - | 33 | 19 | 1 | 21 |
| Pa. | 1,265 | 2,047 | 33,909 | 33,598 | N | N | 192 | 157 | 9 | 145 |
| E.N. CENTRAL | 2,858 | 3,555 | 137,355 | 144,954 | 13 | 7 | 877 | 963 | 61 | 150 |
| Ohio | 561 | 719 | 32,541 | 39,316 | N | N | 215 | 163 | 11 | 84 |
| Ind. | 339 | 483 | 17,022 | 15,646 | N | N | 80 | 97 | 5 | 15 |
| Ill. | 1,279 | 1,600 | 38,784 | 44,181 | - | - | 88 | 96 | 28 | 30 |
| Mich. | 537 | 584 | 33,461 | 29,508 | 13 | 7 | 142 | 136 | 12 | 14 |
| Wis. | 142 | 169 | 15,547 | 16,303 | - | - | 352 | 471 | 5 | 7 |
| W.N. CENTRAL | 727 | 759 | 49,608 | 45,956 | 6 | 3 | 391 | 557 | 85 | 696 |
| Minn. | 193 | 160 | 9,108 | 9,779 | N | N | 130 | 145 | 13 | 48 |
| Iowa | 58 | 83 | 5,900 | 4,693 | N | N | 83 | 119 | 13 | 81 |
| Mo. | 307 | 363 | 19,281 | 16,893 | 3 | 1 | 68 | 50 | 26 | 39 |
| N. Dak. | 15 | 3 | 1,373 | 1,466 | N | N | 12 | 12 | 2 | 94 |
| S. Dak. | 8 | 10 | 2,371 | 2,319 | - | - | 40 | 41 | 6 | 151 |
| Nebr.** | 41 | 49 | 4,797 | 4,353 | 3 | 2 | 28 | 24 | 7 | 194 |
| Kans. | 105 | 91 | 6,778 | 6,453 | N | N | 30 | 166 | 18 | 89 |
| S. ATLANTIC | 11,003 | 11,299 | 154,206 | 149,793 | - | 5 | 484 | 363 | 57 | 191 |
| Del. | 137 | 199 | 2,658 | 2,764 | N | N | - | 4 | - | 12 |
| Md. | 1,292 | 1,437 | 17,721 | 15,371 | - | 5 | 21 | 25 | 8 | 49 |
| D.C. | 785 | 862 | 3,153 | 2,915 | - | - | 13 | 13 | 1 | 3 |
| Va. | 567 | 848 | 19,039 | 17,820 | - | - | 59 | 43 | 4 | 19 |
| W. Va. | 73 | 84 | 2,574 | 2,393 | N | N | 6 | 4 | - | 1 |
| N.C. | 1,031 | 990 | 26,464 | 24,199 | N | N | 75 | 47 | 3 | 16 |
| S.C.** | 641 | 742 | 18,032 | 13,247 | - | - | 15 | 8 | - | 3 |
| Ga. | 1,407 | 1,825 | 27,059 | 32,871 | - | - | 173 | 111 | 12 | 27 |
| Fla. | 5,070 | 4,312 | 37,506 | 38,213 | N | N | 122 | 108 | 29 | 61 |
| E.S. CENTRAL | 1,654 | 1,870 | 51,579 | 50,640 | 4 | 1 | 115 | 127 | 60 | 91 |
| Ky. | 215 | 198 | 5,900 | 7,381 | N | N | 43 | 24 | 1 | 11 |
| Tenn.** | 684 | 795 | 20,214 | 18,652 | N | N | 29 | 39 | 13 | 21 |
| Ala. | 388 | 442 | 9,882 | 13,314 | - | - | 20 | 54 | 15 | 25 |
| Miss. | 367 | 435 | 15,583 | 11,293 | 4 | 1 | 23 | 10 | 31 | 34 |
| W.S. CENTRAL | 4,027 | 4,518 | 96,602 | 98,065 | 2 | - | 71 | 111 | 202 | 607 |
| Ark. | 182 | 171 | 6,519 | 7,239 | 1 | - | 16 | 18 | 12 | 23 |
| La. | 812 | 607 | 20,399 | 18,648 | 1 | - | 5 | 4 | 81 | 98 |
| Okla. | 173 | 202 | 9,275 | 10,337 | N | N | 20 | 18 | 11 | 56 |
| Tex.** | 2,860 | 3,538 | 60,409 | 61,841 | N | N | 30 | 71 | 98 | 430 |
| MOUNTAIN | 1,294 | 1,370 | 45,586 | 44,640 | 3,646 | 2,247 | 158 | 127 | 232 | 871 |
| Mont. | 6 | 13 | 2,092 | 1,930 | N | N | 34 | 18 | 2 | 75 |
| Idaho | 16 | 24 | 2,555 | 2,243 | N | N | 27 | 27 | - | - |
| Wyo. | 15 | 6 | 1,001 | 889 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 92 |
| Colo. | 288 | 340 | 11,036 | 11,965 | N | N | 54 | 35 | 39 | 621 |
| N. Mex. | 169 | 98 | 5,139 | 6,742 | 20 | 9 | 13 | 11 | 30 | 74 |
| Ariz. | 496 | 576 | 15,425 | 12,186 | 3,531 | 2,194 | 18 | 6 | 128 | 7 |
| Utah | 55 | 60 | 3,348 | 3,421 | 35 | 9 | 6 | 17 | 6 | - |
| Nev. | 249 | 253 | 4,990 | 5,264 | 58 | 34 | 2 | 8 | 25 | 2 |
| PACIFIC | 4,830 | 6,396 | 138,308 | 137,105 | 1,975 | 1,533 | 329 | 355 | 154 | 2 |
| Wash. | 352 | 420 | 16,190 | 15,235 | N | N | 36 | 58 | - | - |
| Oreg.** | 250 | 229 | 7,724 | 6,911 | - | - | 32 | 36 | - | - |
| Calif. | 4,061 | 5,632 | 106,642 | 106,502 | 1,975 | 1,533 | 259 | 260 | 154 | 2 |
| Alaska | 51 | 19 | 3,243 | 3,445 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| Hawaii | 116 | 96 | 4,509 | 5,012 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - |
| Guam | 2 | 5 | - | 554 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| P.R. | 617 | 940 | 3,183 | 2,411 | N | N | N | N | - | - |
| V.I. | 17 | 33 | 272 | 383 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Amer. Samoa | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| C.N.M.I. | 2 | U | 32 | U | - | U | - | U | - | U |

N: Not notifiable. U: Unavailable. -: No reported cases. C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.

* Incidence data for reporting years 2003 and 2004 are provisional and cumulative (year-to-date).

[†] Chlamydia refers to genital infections caused by *C. trachomatis*.

[§] Updated weekly from reports to the Division of Vector-Borne Infectious Diseases, National Center for Infectious Diseases (ArboNet Surveillance).

[¶] Updated monthly from reports to the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention — Surveillance and Epidemiology, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention. Last update October 31, 2004.

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

TABLE II. (Continued) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending December 4, 2004, and November 29, 2003 (48th Week)*

| Reporting area | <i>Escherichia coli</i> , Enterohemorrhagic (EHEC) | | | | | | Giardiasis | | Gonorrhea | |
|----------------|--|-----------|--|-----------|---------------------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | O157:H7 | | Shiga toxin positive, serogroup non-O157 | | Shiga toxin positive, not serogrouped | | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 |
| | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 | | | | |
| UNITED STATES | 2,289 | 2,445 | 256 | 229 | 171 | 143 | 16,766 | 17,708 | 283,703 | 304,289 |
| NEW ENGLAND | 152 | 145 | 41 | 43 | 16 | 13 | 1,562 | 1,520 | 6,238 | 6,705 |
| Maine | 10 | 10 | - | 3 | - | - | 116 | 173 | 205 | 204 |
| N.H. | 21 | 18 | 5 | 3 | - | - | 45 | 38 | 121 | 115 |
| Vt. | 12 | 17 | - | - | - | - | 157 | 114 | 79 | 82 |
| Mass. | 65 | 64 | 10 | 9 | 16 | 13 | 681 | 788 | 2,919 | 2,684 |
| R.I. | 11 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 117 | 106 | 771 | 874 |
| Conn. | 33 | 35 | 25 | 28 | - | - | 446 | 301 | 2,143 | 2,746 |
| MID. ATLANTIC | 277 | 235 | 58 | 23 | 29 | 33 | 3,523 | 3,524 | 32,053 | 37,880 |
| Upstate N.Y. | 120 | 87 | 43 | 12 | 14 | 17 | 1,287 | 982 | 6,643 | 7,241 |
| N.Y. City | 35 | 7 | - | - | - | - | 884 | 1,125 | 10,001 | 12,529 |
| N.J. | 50 | 31 | 4 | 2 | 5 | - | 395 | 472 | 5,444 | 7,357 |
| Pa. | 72 | 110 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 16 | 957 | 945 | 9,965 | 10,753 |
| E.N. CENTRAL | 403 | 549 | 39 | 31 | 27 | 19 | 2,375 | 3,035 | 58,446 | 64,777 |
| Ohio | 95 | 127 | 9 | 16 | 20 | 19 | 750 | 848 | 16,886 | 20,840 |
| Ind. | 51 | 82 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6,277 | 6,128 |
| Ill. | 66 | 120 | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | 496 | 872 | 17,202 | 19,897 |
| Mich. | 79 | 88 | 11 | - | 6 | - | 655 | 730 | 14,060 | 12,736 |
| Wis. | 112 | 132 | 17 | 13 | - | - | 474 | 585 | 4,021 | 5,176 |
| W.N. CENTRAL | 477 | 434 | 40 | 52 | 18 | 20 | 2,017 | 1,952 | 15,711 | 16,137 |
| Minn. | 112 | 128 | 19 | 21 | 1 | 1 | 790 | 739 | 2,723 | 2,825 |
| Iowa | 122 | 102 | - | - | - | - | 279 | 256 | 1,042 | 1,151 |
| Mo. | 87 | 81 | 15 | 18 | 8 | 1 | 506 | 487 | 8,304 | 8,025 |
| N. Dak. | 15 | 13 | - | 4 | 7 | 8 | 22 | 43 | 91 | 92 |
| S. Dak. | 33 | 28 | 2 | 4 | - | - | 73 | 81 | 276 | 198 |
| Nebr. | 69 | 48 | 4 | 5 | - | - | 147 | 136 | 971 | 1,470 |
| Kans. | 39 | 34 | - | - | 2 | 10 | 200 | 210 | 2,304 | 2,376 |
| S. ATLANTIC | 161 | 138 | 38 | 44 | 63 | 41 | 2,478 | 2,534 | 69,754 | 74,657 |
| Del. | 2 | 11 | N | N | N | N | 39 | 47 | 803 | 1,045 |
| Md. | 20 | 14 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 122 | 111 | 7,477 | 7,289 |
| D.C. | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 62 | 49 | 2,355 | 2,318 |
| Va. | 36 | 37 | 17 | 13 | - | - | 495 | 332 | 7,546 | 8,260 |
| W. Va. | 2 | 5 | - | - | - | - | 40 | 40 | 833 | 782 |
| N.C. | - | - | - | - | 47 | 33 | N | N | 13,783 | 13,956 |
| S.C. | 7 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 52 | 130 | 8,790 | 7,771 |
| Ga. | 23 | 26 | 9 | 7 | - | - | 663 | 793 | 11,918 | 16,237 |
| Fla. | 70 | 42 | 7 | 21 | 12 | 7 | 1,005 | 1,032 | 16,249 | 16,999 |
| E.S. CENTRAL | 91 | 80 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 6 | 336 | 366 | 22,256 | 25,494 |
| Ky. | 28 | 26 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 6 | N | N | 2,568 | 3,298 |
| Tenn. | 31 | 34 | 2 | - | 3 | - | 157 | 169 | 7,641 | 7,781 |
| Ala. | 23 | 16 | - | - | - | - | 179 | 197 | 6,060 | 8,570 |
| Miss. | 9 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5,987 | 5,845 |
| W.S. CENTRAL | 72 | 91 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 307 | 280 | 37,762 | 40,602 |
| Ark. | 14 | 12 | 1 | - | - | - | 118 | 142 | 3,272 | 3,860 |
| La. | 4 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 47 | 13 | 9,771 | 10,697 |
| Okla. | 19 | 28 | - | - | 4 | - | 142 | 125 | 3,948 | 4,258 |
| Tex. | 35 | 48 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 4 | N | N | 20,771 | 21,787 |
| MOUNTAIN | 238 | 307 | 33 | 26 | - | 7 | 1,425 | 1,503 | 9,908 | 9,590 |
| Mont. | 16 | 16 | - | - | - | - | 78 | 106 | 66 | 104 |
| Idaho | 50 | 80 | 16 | 15 | - | - | 181 | 190 | 88 | 66 |
| Wyo. | 9 | 4 | 6 | 1 | - | - | 24 | 21 | 58 | 40 |
| Colo. | 50 | 65 | 2 | 4 | - | 7 | 480 | 428 | 2,432 | 2,625 |
| N. Mex. | 9 | 13 | 5 | 5 | - | - | 64 | 51 | 736 | 1,075 |
| Ariz. | 27 | 38 | N | N | N | N | 166 | 232 | 3,710 | 3,365 |
| Utah | 50 | 68 | 3 | - | - | - | 318 | 342 | 518 | 361 |
| Nev. | 27 | 23 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 114 | 133 | 2,300 | 1,954 |
| PACIFIC | 418 | 466 | 1 | 4 | - | - | 2,743 | 2,994 | 31,575 | 28,447 |
| Wash. | 141 | 111 | - | 1 | - | - | 367 | 345 | 2,524 | 2,521 |
| Oreg. | 67 | 100 | 1 | 3 | - | - | 413 | 389 | 1,150 | 921 |
| Calif. | 199 | 242 | - | - | - | - | 1,805 | 2,091 | 26,358 | 23,345 |
| Alaska | 1 | 5 | - | - | - | - | 86 | 85 | 468 | 516 |
| Hawaii | 10 | 8 | - | - | - | - | 72 | 84 | 1,075 | 1,144 |
| Guam | N | N | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 63 |
| P.R. | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 125 | 319 | 229 | 251 |
| V.I. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 80 | 85 |
| Amer. Samoa | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| C.N.M.I. | - | U | - | U | - | U | - | U | 3 | U |

N: Not notifiable. U: Unavailable. - : No reported cases.
 * Incidence data for reporting years 2003 and 2004 are provisional and cumulative (year-to-date).

TABLE II. (Continued) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending December 4, 2004, and November 29, 2003 (48th Week)*

| Reporting area | <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> , invasive | | | | | | | | Hepatitis (viral, acute), by type | |
|----------------|--|-----------|--------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| | All ages | | Age <5 years | | | | | | A | |
| | All serotypes | | Serotype b | | Non-serotype b | | Unknown serotype | | | |
| | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 |
| UNITED STATES | 1,654 | 1,693 | 14 | 25 | 99 | 100 | 154 | 188 | 5,209 | 6,950 |
| NEW ENGLAND | 146 | 135 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 932 | 306 |
| Maine | 12 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 11 | 16 |
| N.H. | 19 | 12 | - | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | - | 26 | 17 |
| Vt. | 8 | 9 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 8 | 6 |
| Mass. | 53 | 65 | 1 | 1 | - | 5 | 2 | 2 | 799 | 173 |
| R.I. | 6 | 9 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 22 | 15 |
| Conn. | 48 | 36 | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | 66 | 79 |
| MID. ATLANTIC | 368 | 352 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 37 | 46 | 637 | 1,710 |
| Upstate N.Y. | 115 | 124 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 106 | 126 |
| N.Y. City | 75 | 62 | - | - | - | - | 14 | 11 | 246 | 426 |
| N.J. | 71 | 66 | - | - | - | - | 4 | 11 | 137 | 198 |
| Pa. | 107 | 100 | - | - | - | - | 14 | 15 | 148 | 960 |
| E.N. CENTRAL | 251 | 279 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 36 | 50 | 502 | 636 |
| Ohio | 100 | 65 | 1 | - | 2 | - | 16 | 11 | 49 | 156 |
| Ind. | 48 | 45 | - | - | 4 | - | 1 | 8 | 93 | 62 |
| Ill. | 50 | 101 | - | - | - | - | 11 | 21 | 178 | 177 |
| Mich. | 19 | 23 | - | 3 | - | 5 | 6 | 1 | 131 | 196 |
| Wis. | 34 | 45 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 9 | 51 | 45 |
| W.N. CENTRAL | 100 | 106 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 12 | 12 | 162 | 168 |
| Minn. | 43 | 47 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 32 | 44 |
| Iowa | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 51 | 27 |
| Mo. | 36 | 37 | - | - | - | - | 7 | 9 | 41 | 57 |
| N. Dak. | 4 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| S. Dak. | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - |
| Nebr. | 9 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 11 | 12 |
| Kans. | 7 | 15 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 23 | 26 |
| S. ATLANTIC | 378 | 375 | 1 | 2 | 22 | 17 | 26 | 23 | 937 | 1,604 |
| Del. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 8 |
| Md. | 62 | 91 | - | 1 | 5 | 8 | - | 1 | 103 | 170 |
| D.C. | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 43 |
| Va. | 37 | 52 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 6 | 122 | 95 |
| W. Va. | 16 | 15 | - | - | 1 | - | 3 | - | 6 | 14 |
| N.C. | 55 | 36 | 1 | - | 6 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 99 | 104 |
| S.C. | 4 | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 24 | 36 |
| Ga. | 98 | 69 | - | - | - | - | 18 | 7 | 302 | 753 |
| Fla. | 106 | 104 | - | 1 | 10 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 269 | 381 |
| E.S. CENTRAL | 65 | 76 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 9 | 141 | 254 |
| Ky. | 11 | 7 | - | - | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 30 | 31 |
| Tenn. | 38 | 46 | - | - | - | 1 | 6 | 5 | 80 | 185 |
| Ala. | 13 | 21 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 2 | 3 | 8 | 23 |
| Miss. | 3 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 23 | 15 |
| W.S. CENTRAL | 71 | 73 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 2 | 4 | 520 | 647 |
| Ark. | 3 | 6 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 57 | 32 |
| La. | 12 | 21 | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 4 | 53 | 45 |
| Okla. | 55 | 43 | - | - | 8 | 7 | - | - | 20 | 21 |
| Tex. | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 390 | 549 |
| MOUNTAIN | 180 | 159 | 4 | 6 | 27 | 23 | 21 | 17 | 429 | 438 |
| Mont. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 8 |
| Idaho | 5 | 5 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 21 | 17 |
| Wyo. | 1 | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 5 | 1 |
| Colo. | 44 | 35 | - | - | - | - | 5 | 6 | 49 | 62 |
| N. Mex. | 37 | 17 | 1 | - | 8 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 21 | 21 |
| Ariz. | 62 | 78 | - | 6 | 13 | 10 | 2 | 4 | 264 | 244 |
| Utah | 18 | 12 | 2 | - | 2 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 48 | 36 |
| Nev. | 13 | 10 | 1 | - | 3 | 4 | 1 | - | 14 | 49 |
| PACIFIC | 95 | 138 | 2 | 4 | 20 | 27 | 7 | 23 | 949 | 1,187 |
| Wash. | 3 | 11 | 2 | - | - | 7 | 1 | 3 | 58 | 65 |
| Oreg. | 43 | 36 | - | - | - | - | 3 | 3 | 61 | 58 |
| Calif. | 35 | 58 | - | 4 | 20 | 20 | 1 | 10 | 799 | 1,043 |
| Alaska | 4 | 20 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 7 | 5 | 9 |
| Hawaii | 10 | 13 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 26 | 12 |
| Guam | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| P.R. | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 26 | 78 |
| V.I. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Amer. Samoa | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| C.N.M.I. | - | U | - | U | - | U | - | U | - | U |

N: Not notifiable. U: Unavailable. -: No reported cases.

* Incidence data for reporting years 2003 and 2004 are provisional and cumulative (year-to-date).

TABLE II. (Continued) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending December 4, 2004, and November 29, 2003 (48th Week)*

| Reporting area | Hepatitis (viral, acute), by type | | | | Legionellosis | | Listeriosis | | Lyme disease | |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | B | | C | | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 |
| | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 | | | | | | |
| UNITED STATES | 6,102 | 6,513 | 766 | 994 | 1,725 | 1,983 | 608 | 613 | 16,633 | 18,991 |
| NEW ENGLAND | 340 | 331 | 14 | 8 | 58 | 113 | 43 | 47 | 2,548 | 3,691 |
| Maine | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | 7 | 7 | 53 | 157 |
| N.H. | 39 | 17 | - | - | 10 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 204 | 155 |
| Vt. | 5 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 48 | 43 |
| Mass. | 196 | 203 | 4 | - | 9 | 54 | 11 | 17 | 907 | 1,506 |
| R.I. | 6 | 18 | - | - | 18 | 15 | 2 | - | 220 | 564 |
| Conn. | 92 | 88 | 2 | - | 15 | 27 | 17 | 18 | 1,116 | 1,266 |
| MID. ATLANTIC | 1,180 | 707 | 136 | 123 | 502 | 574 | 144 | 123 | 11,166 | 12,560 |
| Upstate N.Y. | 85 | 88 | 17 | 16 | 106 | 142 | 45 | 33 | 3,832 | 4,189 |
| N.Y. City | 110 | 180 | - | - | 53 | 70 | 19 | 23 | - | 205 |
| N.J. | 706 | 171 | - | - | 94 | 85 | 25 | 23 | 3,132 | 2,809 |
| Pa. | 279 | 268 | 119 | 107 | 249 | 277 | 55 | 44 | 4,202 | 5,357 |
| E.N. CENTRAL | 493 | 479 | 103 | 134 | 444 | 418 | 90 | 85 | 800 | 900 |
| Ohio | 117 | 128 | 6 | 9 | 208 | 215 | 39 | 24 | 65 | 66 |
| Ind. | 39 | 34 | 9 | 8 | 72 | 29 | 16 | 9 | 18 | 21 |
| Ill. | 71 | 64 | 12 | 21 | 20 | 46 | 6 | 23 | 1 | 71 |
| Mich. | 234 | 209 | 76 | 91 | 129 | 110 | 24 | 19 | 29 | 9 |
| Wis. | 32 | 44 | - | 5 | 15 | 18 | 5 | 10 | 687 | 733 |
| W.N. CENTRAL | 300 | 315 | 51 | 245 | 57 | 66 | 21 | 16 | 616 | 418 |
| Minn. | 49 | 33 | 18 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 506 | 296 |
| Iowa | 14 | 13 | - | 1 | 6 | 9 | 3 | - | 44 | 49 |
| Mo. | 182 | 220 | 33 | 233 | 31 | 34 | 7 | 6 | 54 | 66 |
| N. Dak. | 4 | 2 | - | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| S. Dak. | - | 2 | - | - | 4 | 2 | 2 | - | 1 | 1 |
| Nebr. | 36 | 29 | - | 3 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 2 |
| Kans. | 15 | 16 | - | - | 3 | 11 | - | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| S. ATLANTIC | 1,745 | 1,868 | 151 | 139 | 362 | 499 | 107 | 125 | 1,298 | 1,158 |
| Del. | 28 | 11 | - | - | 12 | 27 | N | N | 137 | 202 |
| Md. | 157 | 125 | 19 | 9 | 73 | 129 | 17 | 26 | 755 | 674 |
| D.C. | 19 | 12 | 3 | - | 10 | 19 | - | 1 | 11 | 10 |
| Va. | 249 | 178 | 16 | 7 | 50 | 90 | 17 | 9 | 171 | 87 |
| W. Va. | 39 | 37 | 24 | 4 | 9 | 17 | 4 | 6 | 27 | 22 |
| N.C. | 172 | 150 | 11 | 11 | 38 | 37 | 26 | 17 | 112 | 105 |
| S.C. | 68 | 148 | 6 | 24 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 14 | 13 |
| Ga. | 553 | 622 | 15 | 13 | 36 | 34 | 14 | 30 | 13 | 10 |
| Fla. | 460 | 585 | 57 | 71 | 130 | 139 | 26 | 31 | 58 | 35 |
| E.S. CENTRAL | 391 | 437 | 87 | 82 | 86 | 97 | 21 | 29 | 46 | 60 |
| Ky. | 67 | 71 | 23 | 19 | 39 | 41 | 4 | 8 | 15 | 15 |
| Tenn. | 174 | 187 | 35 | 18 | 33 | 32 | 10 | 8 | 17 | 16 |
| Ala. | 64 | 91 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 19 | 5 | 11 | 3 | 8 |
| Miss. | 86 | 88 | 24 | 39 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 21 |
| W.S. CENTRAL | 557 | 1,056 | 117 | 150 | 64 | 74 | 27 | 49 | 33 | 91 |
| Ark. | 72 | 77 | 3 | 3 | - | 2 | 2 | 1 | 8 | - |
| La. | 61 | 110 | 67 | 98 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Okla. | 47 | 53 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 7 | - | 3 | - | - |
| Tex. | 377 | 816 | 44 | 47 | 52 | 64 | 22 | 41 | 20 | 85 |
| MOUNTAIN | 484 | 528 | 35 | 48 | 80 | 68 | 26 | 31 | 32 | 14 |
| Mont. | 2 | 16 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | - | 2 | - | - |
| Idaho | 10 | 8 | - | 1 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 3 |
| Wyo. | 7 | 29 | 2 | - | 7 | 2 | - | - | 3 | 2 |
| Colo. | 56 | 75 | - | 13 | 19 | 12 | 12 | 9 | - | - |
| N. Mex. | 12 | 34 | 7 | - | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Ariz. | 278 | 243 | 6 | 7 | 11 | 11 | - | 10 | 6 | 3 |
| Utah | 50 | 44 | 5 | - | 24 | 22 | 4 | 2 | 14 | 2 |
| Nev. | 69 | 79 | 13 | 25 | 4 | 10 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| PACIFIC | 612 | 792 | 72 | 65 | 72 | 74 | 129 | 108 | 94 | 99 |
| Wash. | 50 | 69 | 21 | 18 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 7 | 13 | 3 |
| Oreg. | 104 | 109 | 15 | 14 | N | N | 7 | 5 | 32 | 15 |
| Calif. | 432 | 581 | 30 | 30 | 61 | 63 | 107 | 91 | 47 | 78 |
| Alaska | 15 | 6 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | 3 |
| Hawaii | 11 | 27 | 6 | 3 | - | 1 | 4 | 5 | N | N |
| Guam | - | 9 | - | 5 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| P.R. | 53 | 122 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | N | N |
| V.I. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Amer. Samoa | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| C.N.M.I. | - | U | - | U | - | U | - | U | - | U |

N: Not notifiable. U: Unavailable. -: No reported cases.

* Incidence data for reporting years 2003 and 2004 are provisional and cumulative (year-to-date).

TABLE II. (Continued) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending December 4, 2004, and November 29, 2003 (48th Week)*

| Reporting area | Malaria | | Meningococcal disease | | Pertussis | | Rabies, animal | | Rocky Mountain spotted fever | |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------|-----------|------------------------------|-----------|
| | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 |
| UNITED STATES | 1,170 | 1,226 | 1,156 | 1,505 | 15,703 | 9,058 | 5,502 | 6,396 | 1,384 | 870 |
| NEW ENGLAND | 68 | 60 | 64 | 70 | 1,550 | 1,629 | 634 | 567 | 20 | 9 |
| Maine | 6 | 2 | 9 | 6 | 16 | 12 | 47 | 65 | - | - |
| N.H. | 5 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 94 | 91 | 29 | 26 | - | - |
| Vt. | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 88 | 63 | 35 | 35 | 1 | - |
| Mass. | 34 | 29 | 33 | 42 | 1,300 | 1,375 | 273 | 206 | 15 | 9 |
| R.I. | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 40 | 20 | 38 | 64 | 2 | - |
| Conn. | 15 | 19 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 68 | 212 | 171 | 2 | - |
| MID. ATLANTIC | 314 | 337 | 146 | 188 | 2,630 | 1,170 | 889 | 865 | 94 | 40 |
| Upstate N.Y. | 50 | 54 | 36 | 48 | 1,755 | 595 | 495 | 401 | 5 | - |
| N.Y. City | 163 | 181 | 24 | 40 | 161 | 138 | 12 | 6 | 21 | 13 |
| N.J. | 57 | 60 | 34 | 26 | 237 | 169 | - | 62 | 33 | 16 |
| Pa. | 44 | 42 | 52 | 74 | 477 | 268 | 382 | 396 | 35 | 11 |
| E.N. CENTRAL | 98 | 102 | 163 | 233 | 4,687 | 1,107 | 155 | 166 | 24 | 21 |
| Ohio | 29 | 22 | 69 | 53 | 578 | 272 | 76 | 53 | 12 | 9 |
| Ind. | 17 | 4 | 24 | 40 | 232 | 66 | 10 | 27 | 6 | 1 |
| Ill. | 23 | 42 | 12 | 70 | 470 | 90 | 50 | 24 | 2 | 5 |
| Mich. | 19 | 23 | 44 | 43 | 259 | 119 | 15 | 48 | 4 | 6 |
| Wis. | 10 | 11 | 14 | 27 | 3,148 | 560 | 4 | 14 | - | - |
| W.N. CENTRAL | 64 | 49 | 83 | 117 | 1,976 | 436 | 462 | 609 | 124 | 63 |
| Minn. | 25 | 21 | 23 | 26 | 437 | 141 | 86 | 38 | 4 | 1 |
| Iowa | 4 | 6 | 17 | 25 | 194 | 146 | 104 | 99 | 1 | 2 |
| Mo. | 20 | 6 | 20 | 46 | 377 | 83 | 58 | 40 | 98 | 50 |
| N. Dak. | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 724 | 7 | 57 | 54 | - | - |
| S. Dak. | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 65 | 5 | 10 | 127 | 4 | 5 |
| Nebr. | 4 | - | 4 | 7 | 54 | 13 | 53 | 95 | 17 | 4 |
| Kans. | 7 | 12 | 15 | 11 | 125 | 41 | 94 | 156 | - | 1 |
| S. ATLANTIC | 309 | 296 | 196 | 253 | 617 | 640 | 1,824 | 2,500 | 699 | 514 |
| Del. | 6 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 59 | 4 | 1 |
| Md. | 72 | 67 | 10 | 26 | 123 | 83 | 292 | 333 | 72 | 105 |
| D.C. | 13 | 14 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 3 | - | - | - | 1 |
| Va. | 51 | 36 | 20 | 24 | 196 | 91 | 450 | 486 | 34 | 31 |
| W. Va. | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 19 | 24 | 66 | 81 | 5 | 5 |
| N.C. | 19 | 21 | 28 | 35 | 80 | 118 | 556 | 752 | 484 | 262 |
| S.C. | 9 | 4 | 11 | 21 | 45 | 180 | 151 | 223 | 17 | 33 |
| Ga. | 50 | 64 | 15 | 31 | 19 | 30 | 298 | 378 | 63 | 64 |
| Fla. | 87 | 84 | 100 | 97 | 122 | 102 | 2 | 188 | 20 | 12 |
| E.S. CENTRAL | 28 | 28 | 59 | 84 | 256 | 146 | 132 | 203 | 172 | 123 |
| Ky. | 4 | 9 | 11 | 19 | 68 | 45 | 22 | 37 | 2 | 3 |
| Tenn. | 7 | 5 | 15 | 26 | 135 | 69 | 36 | 100 | 88 | 66 |
| Ala. | 12 | 7 | 16 | 20 | 38 | 18 | 63 | 62 | 47 | 21 |
| Miss. | 5 | 7 | 17 | 19 | 15 | 14 | 11 | 4 | 35 | 33 |
| W.S. CENTRAL | 91 | 123 | 109 | 167 | 752 | 703 | 1,022 | 1,090 | 218 | 90 |
| Ark. | 8 | 4 | 17 | 14 | 73 | 44 | 47 | 25 | 138 | 33 |
| La. | 5 | 4 | 35 | 39 | 11 | 10 | - | 5 | 5 | 1 |
| Okla. | 7 | 4 | 10 | 17 | 33 | 87 | 100 | 185 | 71 | 42 |
| Tex. | 71 | 111 | 47 | 97 | 635 | 562 | 875 | 875 | 4 | 14 |
| MOUNTAIN | 48 | 41 | 61 | 87 | 1,550 | 958 | 210 | 173 | 28 | 9 |
| Mont. | 1 | - | 3 | 5 | 58 | 5 | 26 | 20 | 3 | 1 |
| Idaho | 1 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 37 | 74 | 8 | 15 | 4 | 2 |
| Wyo. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 34 | 126 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 2 |
| Colo. | 15 | 22 | 15 | 22 | 835 | 348 | 43 | 38 | 1 | 2 |
| N. Mex. | 4 | 3 | 8 | 11 | 138 | 68 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Ariz. | 13 | 7 | 12 | 29 | 206 | 181 | 109 | 70 | 4 | - |
| Utah | 8 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 201 | 121 | 10 | 14 | 9 | 1 |
| Nev. | 5 | 2 | 7 | 8 | 41 | 35 | 3 | 5 | - | - |
| PACIFIC | 150 | 190 | 275 | 306 | 1,685 | 2,269 | 174 | 223 | 5 | 1 |
| Wash. | 18 | 25 | 30 | 32 | 724 | 707 | - | - | - | - |
| Oreg. | 16 | 10 | 55 | 55 | 442 | 428 | 6 | 6 | 3 | - |
| Calif. | 111 | 148 | 180 | 200 | 485 | 1,057 | 160 | 208 | 2 | 1 |
| Alaska | 2 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 12 | 66 | 8 | 9 | - | - |
| Hawaii | 3 | 6 | 7 | 12 | 22 | 11 | - | - | - | - |
| Guam | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| P.R. | - | 2 | 11 | 11 | 7 | 4 | 57 | 67 | N | N |
| V.I. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Amer. Samoa | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| C.N.M.I. | - | U | - | U | - | U | - | U | - | U |

N: Not notifiable. U: Unavailable. - : No reported cases.

* Incidence data for reporting years 2003 and 2004 are provisional and cumulative (year-to-date).

TABLE II. (Continued) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending December 4, 2004, and November 29, 2003 (48th Week)*

| Reporting area | Salmonellosis | | Shigellosis | | Streptococcal disease, invasive, group A | | <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> , invasive | | | |
|----------------|---------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|--|-----------|--|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 | Drug resistant, all ages | | Age <5 years | |
| | | | | | | | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 |
| UNITED STATES | 36,750 | 39,919 | 11,028 | 21,466 | 4,117 | 5,202 | 1,884 | 1,816 | 646 | 665 |
| NEW ENGLAND | 1,874 | 1,978 | 267 | 318 | 163 | 430 | 61 | 95 | 62 | 9 |
| Maine | 85 | 127 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 27 | 2 | - | 3 | - |
| N.H. | 130 | 131 | 9 | 8 | 19 | 29 | - | - | N | N |
| Vt. | 57 | 68 | 3 | 7 | 8 | 19 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 5 |
| Mass. | 1,052 | 1,161 | 166 | 213 | 107 | 190 | 31 | N | 47 | N |
| R.I. | 128 | 122 | 19 | 19 | 21 | 15 | 19 | 10 | 9 | 4 |
| Conn. | 422 | 369 | 65 | 65 | - | 150 | - | 79 | U | U |
| MID. ATLANTIC | 5,127 | 4,605 | 1,073 | 2,220 | 665 | 879 | 129 | 124 | 110 | 95 |
| Upstate N.Y. | 1,184 | 1,074 | 399 | 523 | 220 | 332 | 54 | 67 | 78 | 68 |
| N.Y. City | 1,112 | 1,255 | 354 | 394 | 97 | 137 | U | U | U | U |
| N.J. | 914 | 813 | 221 | 337 | 146 | 162 | - | - | 7 | 4 |
| Pa. | 1,917 | 1,463 | 99 | 966 | 202 | 248 | 75 | 57 | 25 | 23 |
| E.N. CENTRAL | 4,428 | 5,245 | 1,009 | 1,738 | 782 | 1,202 | 447 | 395 | 160 | 292 |
| Ohio | 1,150 | 1,257 | 161 | 281 | 212 | 277 | 313 | 253 | 74 | 90 |
| Ind. | 532 | 521 | 189 | 171 | 93 | 112 | 134 | 142 | 39 | 28 |
| Ill. | 1,242 | 1,841 | 304 | 931 | 162 | 314 | - | - | 8 | 121 |
| Mich. | 760 | 737 | 198 | 229 | 266 | 340 | N | N | N | N |
| Wis. | 744 | 889 | 157 | 126 | 49 | 159 | N | N | 39 | 53 |
| W.N. CENTRAL | 2,266 | 2,318 | 415 | 741 | 283 | 316 | 19 | 18 | 99 | 70 |
| Minn. | 596 | 526 | 63 | 96 | 138 | 153 | - | - | 65 | 49 |
| Iowa | 408 | 365 | 63 | 81 | N | N | N | N | N | N |
| Mo. | 575 | 842 | 162 | 342 | 58 | 72 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 3 |
| N. Dak. | 41 | 36 | 3 | 9 | 12 | 16 | - | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| S. Dak. | 122 | 116 | 13 | 16 | 20 | 22 | 5 | 1 | - | - |
| Nebr. | 175 | 159 | 37 | 86 | 14 | 25 | - | - | 7 | 5 |
| Kans. | 349 | 274 | 74 | 111 | 41 | 28 | N | N | 9 | 6 |
| S. ATLANTIC | 10,208 | 10,186 | 2,443 | 6,294 | 789 | 847 | 904 | 970 | 54 | 18 |
| Del. | 81 | 96 | 6 | 161 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 1 | N | N |
| Md. | 771 | 791 | 141 | 546 | 165 | 208 | - | 25 | 40 | - |
| D.C. | 60 | 47 | 37 | 73 | 10 | 9 | 6 | - | 3 | 7 |
| Va. | 1,128 | 997 | 156 | 407 | 68 | 94 | N | N | N | N |
| W. Va. | 219 | 119 | 9 | - | 23 | 33 | 99 | 67 | 11 | 11 |
| N.C. | 1,565 | 1,263 | 341 | 927 | 118 | 100 | N | N | U | U |
| S.C. | 774 | 760 | 278 | 477 | 37 | 38 | 71 | 132 | N | N |
| Ga. | 1,753 | 1,919 | 593 | 1,112 | 157 | 167 | 207 | 218 | N | N |
| Fla. | 3,857 | 4,194 | 882 | 2,591 | 208 | 192 | 517 | 527 | N | N |
| E.S. CENTRAL | 2,361 | 2,748 | 738 | 957 | 189 | 187 | 123 | 130 | 5 | - |
| Ky. | 327 | 369 | 73 | 124 | 57 | 44 | 29 | 17 | N | N |
| Tenn. | 523 | 706 | 327 | 346 | 132 | 143 | 93 | 113 | N | N |
| Ala. | 684 | 715 | 291 | 318 | - | - | - | - | N | N |
| Miss. | 827 | 958 | 47 | 169 | - | - | 1 | - | 5 | - |
| W.S. CENTRAL | 3,184 | 5,730 | 2,503 | 5,517 | 236 | 261 | 62 | 72 | 115 | 116 |
| Ark. | 542 | 764 | 74 | 100 | 16 | 6 | 10 | 20 | 8 | 7 |
| La. | 753 | 825 | 261 | 433 | 2 | 2 | 52 | 52 | 26 | 25 |
| Okla. | 377 | 441 | 442 | 797 | 60 | 82 | N | N | 43 | 55 |
| Tex. | 1,512 | 3,700 | 1,726 | 4,187 | 158 | 171 | N | N | 38 | 29 |
| MOUNTAIN | 2,253 | 2,099 | 788 | 1,179 | 490 | 488 | 38 | 8 | 39 | 65 |
| Mont. | 181 | 108 | 4 | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Idaho | 145 | 169 | 13 | 32 | 9 | 19 | N | N | N | N |
| Wyo. | 49 | 73 | 5 | 8 | 10 | 2 | 11 | 7 | - | - |
| Colo. | 505 | 461 | 146 | 309 | 126 | 127 | - | - | 36 | 49 |
| N. Mex. | 255 | 274 | 118 | 248 | 81 | 111 | 5 | - | - | 11 |
| Ariz. | 716 | 642 | 396 | 471 | 218 | 193 | N | N | N | N |
| Utah | 234 | 205 | 48 | 47 | 42 | 33 | 20 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| Nev. | 168 | 167 | 58 | 62 | 4 | 2 | 2 | - | - | - |
| PACIFIC | 5,049 | 5,010 | 1,792 | 2,502 | 520 | 592 | 101 | 4 | 2 | - |
| Wash. | 546 | 540 | 105 | 160 | 53 | 74 | - | - | N | N |
| Oreg. | 384 | 409 | 75 | 207 | N | N | N | N | N | N |
| Calif. | 3,724 | 3,758 | 1,562 | 2,080 | 344 | 388 | N | N | N | N |
| Alaska | 56 | 93 | 6 | 11 | - | - | - | - | N | N |
| Hawaii | 339 | 210 | 44 | 44 | 123 | 130 | 101 | 4 | 2 | - |
| Guam | - | 43 | - | 34 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| P.R. | 290 | 678 | 8 | 27 | N | N | N | N | N | N |
| V.I. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Amer. Samoa | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| C.N.M.I. | 3 | U | - | U | - | U | - | U | - | U |

N: Not notifiable. U: Unavailable. - : No reported cases.

* Incidence data for reporting years 2003 and 2004 are provisional and cumulative (year-to-date).

TABLE II. (Continued) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending December 4, 2004, and November 29, 2003 (48th Week)*

| Reporting area | Syphilis | | | | Tuberculosis | | Typhoid fever | | Varicella (Chickenpox) | |
|----------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| | Primary & secondary | | Congenital | | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 |
| | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 | | | | | | |
| UNITED STATES | 6,795 | 6,462 | 296 | 403 | 10,210 | 11,362 | 258 | 332 | 16,279 | 15,744 |
| NEW ENGLAND | 166 | 195 | 5 | 1 | 341 | 379 | 21 | 27 | 649 | 3,034 |
| Maine | 2 | 8 | - | - | - | 19 | - | - | 222 | 774 |
| N.H. | 4 | 17 | 3 | - | 16 | 13 | - | 3 | - | - |
| Vt. | - | 1 | - | - | - | 9 | - | - | 427 | 721 |
| Mass. | 107 | 123 | - | - | 221 | 201 | 14 | 15 | - | 147 |
| R.I. | 22 | 21 | 1 | - | 30 | 43 | 1 | 2 | - | 5 |
| Conn. | 31 | 25 | 1 | 1 | 74 | 94 | 6 | 7 | - | 1,387 |
| MID. ATLANTIC | 890 | 811 | 39 | 60 | 1,863 | 2,038 | 58 | 75 | 83 | 38 |
| Upstate N.Y. | 89 | 40 | 4 | 9 | 256 | 268 | 8 | 12 | - | - |
| N.Y. City | 552 | 466 | 15 | 31 | 901 | 1,044 | 20 | 35 | - | - |
| N.J. | 136 | 163 | 19 | 20 | 404 | 409 | 15 | 21 | - | - |
| Pa. | 113 | 142 | 1 | - | 302 | 317 | 15 | 7 | 83 | 38 |
| E.N. CENTRAL | 805 | 824 | 55 | 72 | 1,082 | 1,075 | 17 | 32 | 5,521 | 5,538 |
| Ohio | 214 | 184 | 1 | 3 | 181 | 182 | 5 | 2 | 1,271 | 1,133 |
| Ind. | 53 | 44 | 9 | 15 | 122 | 124 | - | 4 | 61 | - |
| Ill. | 341 | 350 | 14 | 20 | 482 | 515 | - | 16 | 2 | - |
| Mich. | 168 | 230 | 31 | 33 | 216 | 193 | 10 | 10 | 3,795 | 3,497 |
| Wis. | 29 | 16 | - | 1 | 81 | 61 | 2 | - | 392 | 908 |
| W.N. CENTRAL | 134 | 139 | 5 | 5 | 409 | 428 | 9 | 6 | 130 | 75 |
| Minn. | 16 | 42 | 1 | - | 164 | 177 | 5 | 2 | - | - |
| Iowa | 5 | 8 | - | - | 33 | 30 | - | 2 | N | N |
| Mo. | 84 | 56 | 2 | 4 | 109 | 104 | 2 | 1 | 5 | - |
| N. Dak. | - | 2 | - | - | 4 | 4 | - | - | 82 | 75 |
| S. Dak. | - | 2 | - | - | 8 | 16 | - | - | 43 | - |
| Nebr. | 6 | 6 | - | 1 | 36 | 24 | 2 | 1 | - | - |
| Kans. | 23 | 23 | 2 | - | 55 | 73 | - | - | - | - |
| S. ATLANTIC | 1,776 | 1,695 | 50 | 80 | 2,121 | 2,300 | 43 | 52 | 1,989 | 2,027 |
| Del. | 8 | 6 | 1 | - | - | 23 | - | - | 4 | 29 |
| Md. | 325 | 283 | 9 | 12 | 226 | 224 | 11 | 9 | - | 1 |
| D.C. | 85 | 46 | 1 | - | 71 | - | - | - | 23 | 28 |
| Va. | 92 | 74 | 3 | 1 | 229 | 235 | 9 | 14 | 487 | 483 |
| W. Va. | 2 | 2 | - | - | 20 | 20 | - | - | 1,221 | 1,239 |
| N.C. | 174 | 142 | 11 | 19 | 291 | 285 | 8 | 9 | N | N |
| S.C. | 110 | 92 | 7 | 14 | 163 | 150 | - | - | 254 | 247 |
| Ga. | 326 | 459 | 2 | 13 | 353 | 478 | 5 | 6 | - | - |
| Fla. | 654 | 591 | 16 | 21 | 768 | 885 | 10 | 14 | - | - |
| E.S. CENTRAL | 359 | 296 | 19 | 12 | 489 | 638 | 7 | 7 | - | - |
| Ky. | 46 | 32 | 1 | 1 | 108 | 112 | 3 | 1 | - | - |
| Tenn. | 119 | 124 | 8 | 2 | 195 | 215 | 4 | 3 | - | - |
| Ala. | 147 | 106 | 8 | 7 | 153 | 210 | - | 3 | - | - |
| Miss. | 47 | 34 | 2 | 2 | 33 | 101 | - | - | - | - |
| W.S. CENTRAL | 1,103 | 863 | 50 | 73 | 1,027 | 1,670 | 19 | 30 | 5,537 | 4,398 |
| Ark. | 38 | 45 | - | 2 | 104 | 87 | - | - | - | - |
| La. | 261 | 160 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 50 | 16 |
| Okla. | 24 | 60 | 2 | 1 | 138 | 137 | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| Tex. | 780 | 598 | 48 | 69 | 785 | 1,446 | 18 | 29 | 5,487 | 4,382 |
| MOUNTAIN | 313 | 301 | 42 | 33 | 474 | 416 | 7 | 6 | 2,370 | 634 |
| Mont. | - | - | - | - | 14 | 5 | - | - | - | - |
| Idaho | 22 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 8 | - | 1 | - | - |
| Wyo. | 3 | - | - | - | 4 | 4 | - | - | 55 | 81 |
| Colo. | 38 | 34 | - | 3 | 95 | 100 | 2 | 3 | 1,790 | - |
| N. Mex. | 54 | 63 | 1 | 10 | 33 | 43 | - | - | 99 | 4 |
| Ariz. | 153 | 171 | 39 | 18 | 208 | 199 | 2 | 2 | - | - |
| Utah | 8 | 11 | - | - | 36 | 35 | 1 | - | 426 | 549 |
| Nev. | 35 | 11 | - | - | 80 | 22 | 2 | - | - | - |
| PACIFIC | 1,249 | 1,338 | 31 | 67 | 2,404 | 2,418 | 77 | 97 | - | - |
| Wash. | 131 | 74 | - | - | 216 | 221 | 6 | 3 | - | - |
| Oreg. | 25 | 42 | - | - | 74 | 99 | 2 | 4 | - | - |
| Calif. | 1,085 | 1,212 | 30 | 65 | 1,979 | 1,943 | 63 | 89 | - | - |
| Alaska | 1 | 1 | - | - | 35 | 53 | - | - | - | - |
| Hawaii | 7 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 100 | 102 | 6 | 1 | - | - |
| Guam | - | 1 | - | - | - | 48 | - | - | - | 143 |
| P.R. | 158 | 191 | 5 | 14 | 84 | 100 | - | - | 271 | 568 |
| V.I. | 4 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Amer. Samoa | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| C.N.M.I. | 2 | U | - | U | 10 | U | - | U | - | U |

N: Not notifiable. U: Unavailable. -: No reported cases.

* Incidence data for reporting years 2003 and 2004 are provisional and cumulative (year-to-date).

TABLE III. Deaths in 122 U.S. cities,* week ending December 4, 2004 (48th 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 | 570 | 385 | 123 | 32 | 18 | 12 | 47 | S. ATLANTIC | 1,470 | 932 | 340 | 115 | 47 | 36 | 72 | | |
| Boston, Mass. | 138 | 79 | 36 | 12 | 4 | 7 | 6 | Atlanta, Ga. | 144 | 84 | 31 | 14 | 5 | 10 | 3 | | |
| Bridgeport, Conn. | 41 | 27 | 13 | 1 | - | - | 5 | Baltimore, Md. | 138 | 75 | 38 | 17 | 3 | 5 | 15 | | |
| Cambridge, Mass. | 28 | 22 | 6 | - | - | - | 4 | Charlotte, N.C. | 120 | 85 | 27 | 6 | - | 2 | 9 | | |
| Fall River, Mass. | 28 | 22 | 4 | 1 | - | 1 | 3 | Jacksonville, Fla. | 192 | 128 | 46 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 9 | | |
| Hartford, Conn. | 70 | 44 | 15 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 7 | Miami, Fla. | 150 | 99 | 30 | 13 | 6 | 2 | 4 | | |
| Lowell, Mass. | 25 | 19 | 5 | 1 | - | - | 3 | Norfolk, Va. | 76 | 46 | 20 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 4 | | |
| Lynn, Mass. | 12 | 9 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | Richmond, Va. | 69 | 36 | 23 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | | |
| New Bedford, Mass. | 29 | 24 | 5 | - | - | - | 4 | Savannah, Ga. | 54 | 33 | 13 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | | |
| New Haven, Conn. | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | St. Petersburg, Fla. | 81 | 55 | 14 | 9 | - | 3 | 4 | | |
| Providence, R.I. | 74 | 50 | 15 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 5 | Tampa, Fla. | 223 | 156 | 41 | 16 | 7 | 3 | 14 | | |
| Somerville, Mass. | 4 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | Washington, D.C. | 202 | 119 | 53 | 17 | 8 | 5 | 3 | | |
| Springfield, Mass. | 29 | 24 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | Wilmington, Del. | 21 | 16 | 4 | 1 | - | - | 1 | | |
| Waterbury, Conn. | 22 | 13 | 5 | 3 | 1 | - | 4 | E.S. CENTRAL | 957 | 627 | 221 | 60 | 29 | 19 | 57 | | |
| Worcester, Mass. | 70 | 48 | 16 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | Birmingham, Ala. | 139 | 86 | 33 | 15 | 3 | 2 | 15 | | |
| MID. ATLANTIC | 2,608 | 1,803 | 561 | 158 | 47 | 34 | 122 | Chattanooga, Tenn. | 89 | 69 | 18 | 1 | 1 | - | 6 | | |
| Albany, N.Y. | 48 | 38 | 7 | 2 | 1 | - | 2 | Knoxville, Tenn. | 156 | 107 | 32 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 5 | | |
| Allentown, Pa. | 24 | 19 | 4 | 1 | - | - | - | Lexington, Ky. | 64 | 37 | 19 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | | |
| Buffalo, N.Y. | 121 | 86 | 23 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 12 | Memphis, Tenn. | 180 | 109 | 43 | 11 | 10 | 7 | 9 | | |
| Camden, N.J. | 42 | 27 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | Mobile, Ala. | 100 | 80 | 15 | 4 | 1 | - | 3 | | |
| Elizabeth, N.J. | 21 | 16 | 3 | 2 | - | - | 1 | Montgomery, Ala. | 30 | 22 | 5 | 2 | - | 1 | 3 | | |
| Erie, Pa. | 58 | 52 | 3 | 3 | - | - | 2 | Nashville, Tenn. | 199 | 117 | 56 | 18 | 4 | 4 | 14 | | |
| Jersey City, N.J. | 52 | 42 | 7 | 3 | - | - | - | W.S. CENTRAL | 1,452 | 906 | 365 | 118 | 33 | 30 | 81 | | |
| New York City, N.Y. | 1,298 | 898 | 285 | 75 | 19 | 19 | 44 | Austin, Tex. | 117 | 76 | 31 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 11 | | |
| Newark, N.J. | 65 | 30 | 18 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 2 | Baton Rouge, La. | 27 | 21 | 5 | 1 | - | - | - | | |
| Paterson, N.J. | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | Corpus Christi, Tex. | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | | |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | 420 | 251 | 114 | 33 | 12 | 9 | 18 | Dallas, Tex. | 208 | 108 | 55 | 30 | 9 | 6 | 12 | | |
| Pittsburgh, Pa. [‡] | 21 | 13 | 5 | 2 | 1 | - | 2 | El Paso, Tex. | 80 | 65 | 7 | 6 | - | 2 | 4 | | |
| Reading, Pa. | 18 | 14 | 4 | - | - | - | - | Ft. Worth, Tex. | 126 | 77 | 35 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 4 | | |
| Rochester, N.Y. | 164 | 124 | 28 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 13 | Houston, Tex. | 346 | 212 | 89 | 28 | 11 | 6 | 14 | | |
| Schenectady, N.Y. | 18 | 13 | 4 | 1 | - | - | - | Little Rock, Ark. | 82 | 43 | 26 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 8 | | |
| Scranton, Pa. | 39 | 32 | 6 | 1 | - | - | 2 | New Orleans, La. | 55 | 34 | 16 | 3 | 2 | - | - | | |
| Syracuse, N.Y. | 136 | 106 | 23 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 18 | San Antonio, Tex. | 206 | 133 | 53 | 12 | 4 | 4 | 10 | | |
| Trenton, N.J. | 28 | 15 | 10 | - | 1 | - | - | Shreveport, La. | 76 | 54 | 15 | 6 | 1 | - | 5 | | |
| Utica, N.Y. | 12 | 11 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | Tulsa, Okla. | 129 | 83 | 33 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 13 | | |
| Yonkers, N.Y. | 23 | 16 | 6 | 1 | - | - | 2 | MOUNTAIN | 958 | 643 | 215 | 63 | 19 | 17 | 51 | | |
| E.N. CENTRAL | 2,287 | 1,549 | 510 | 125 | 42 | 60 | 143 | Albuquerque, N.M. | 146 | 100 | 33 | 10 | 3 | - | 8 | | |
| Akron, Ohio | 61 | 42 | 12 | 5 | 2 | - | 5 | Boise, Idaho | 52 | 33 | 14 | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | | |
| Canton, Ohio | 39 | 28 | 9 | 2 | - | - | 4 | Colo. Springs, Colo. | 62 | 39 | 12 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | |
| Chicago, Ill. | 355 | 239 | 79 | 20 | 10 | 6 | 34 | Denver, Colo. | 91 | 57 | 28 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 5 | | |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 91 | 57 | 19 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 2 | Las Vegas, Nev. | 238 | 149 | 65 | 16 | 4 | 3 | 17 | | |
| Cleveland, Ohio | 247 | 184 | 44 | 12 | 1 | 6 | 11 | Ogden, Utah | 33 | 24 | 5 | 1 | - | 3 | 5 | | |
| Columbus, Ohio | 209 | 136 | 53 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 14 | Phoenix, Ariz. | 31 | 20 | 8 | 2 | - | 1 | 3 | | |
| Dayton, Ohio | 158 | 117 | 35 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 11 | Pueblo, Colo. | 32 | 21 | 9 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | | |
| Detroit, Mich. | 238 | 138 | 67 | 20 | 1 | 12 | 16 | Salt Lake City, Utah | 114 | 84 | 13 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 6 | | |
| Evansville, Ind. | 68 | 47 | 15 | 4 | - | 2 | 2 | Tucson, Ariz. | 159 | 116 | 28 | 12 | 2 | 1 | 5 | | |
| Fort Wayne, Ind. | 71 | 53 | 14 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 7 | PACIFIC | 1,528 | 1,071 | 283 | 106 | 34 | 34 | 106 | | |
| Gary, Ind. | 13 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | Berkeley, Calif. | 25 | 18 | 5 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | | |
| Grand Rapids, Mich. | 49 | 32 | 10 | 4 | 3 | - | 3 | Fresno, Calif. | 50 | 37 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 157 | 110 | 30 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 11 | Glendale, Calif. | 16 | 16 | - | - | - | - | 1 | | |
| Lansing, Mich. | 52 | 33 | 15 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | Honolulu, Hawaii | 91 | 71 | 10 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 8 | | |
| Milwaukee, Wis. | 156 | 98 | 36 | 12 | 4 | 6 | 10 | Long Beach, Calif. | 59 | 38 | 14 | 6 | 1 | - | 6 | | |
| Peoria, Ill. | 67 | 46 | 16 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Los Angeles, Calif. | 326 | 214 | 67 | 26 | 12 | 7 | 35 | | |
| Rockford, Ill. | 67 | 48 | 16 | 3 | - | - | 5 | Pasadena, Calif. | 23 | 18 | 2 | 2 | - | 1 | 4 | | |
| South Bend, Ind. | 59 | 44 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | Portland, Oreg. | 131 | 94 | 24 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 7 | | |
| Toledo, Ohio | 76 | 47 | 21 | 7 | - | 1 | 1 | Sacramento, Calif. | 161 | 113 | 29 | 11 | 4 | 4 | 13 | | |
| Youngstown, Ohio | 54 | 44 | 6 | 1 | - | 3 | 4 | San Diego, Calif. | 189 | 125 | 41 | 14 | 3 | 6 | 9 | | |
| W.N. CENTRAL | 662 | 417 | 149 | 46 | 15 | 24 | 52 | San Francisco, Calif. | 138 | 94 | 28 | 13 | 3 | - | 6 | | |
| Des Moines, Iowa | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | San Jose, Calif. | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | | |
| Duluth, Minn. | 34 | 28 | 6 | - | - | - | 3 | Santa Cruz, Calif. | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | | |
| Kansas City, Kans. | 64 | 32 | 19 | 10 | 3 | - | 5 | Seattle, Wash. | 159 | 110 | 32 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 10 | | |
| Kansas City, Mo. | 87 | 53 | 22 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 4 | Spokane, Wash. | 54 | 39 | 11 | 3 | - | 1 | 3 | | |
| Lincoln, Nebr. | 33 | 15 | 4 | 2 | 1 | - | 4 | Tacoma, Wash. | 106 | 84 | 14 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 2 | | |
| Minneapolis, Minn. | 68 | 36 | 17 | 9 | 1 | 5 | 10 | TOTAL | 12,492 [¶] | 8,333 | 2,767 | 823 | 284 | 266 | 731 | | |
| Omaha, Nebr. | 99 | 75 | 18 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 9 | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Louis, Mo. | 68 | 35 | 18 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Paul, Minn. | 60 | 46 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wichita, Kans. | 149 | 97 | 38 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 11 | | | | | | | | | | |

U: Unavailable. -:No reported cases.

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

† Pneumonia and influenza.

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

¶ Total includes unknown ages.

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