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Persons Tested for HIV — United States, 2006

Early diagnosis of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection enables infected persons to obtain medical care that can improve the quality and length of their lives and adopt behaviors to prevent further HIV transmission. However, at the end of 2003, approximately one fourth of the estimated 1 million persons living with HIV remained unaware of their infection (*1*). Among all persons with HIV infection diagnosed in 2005, 38% received a diagnosis of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) within 1 year of their first positive HIV test (*2*). To reduce the number of persons with undiagnosed HIV infection, CDC issued recommendations in September 2006 to implement HIV screening as part of routine medical care for all persons aged 13–64 years (*3*). To establish a baseline for evaluating the effects of these recommendations and other strategies to increase HIV testing, CDC analyzed data from the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS). This report summarizes the results of that analysis, which indicated that testing rates remained nearly flat during 2001–2006. In 2006, 40.4% (an estimated 71.5 million persons) of U.S. adults aged 18–64 years reported ever being tested for HIV infection. In addition, 10.4% (an estimated 17.8 million persons) reported being tested in the preceding 12 months, and 23% of persons who acknowledged having HIV risk factors reported being tested in the preceding 12 months. These findings indicate that many persons in the United States have never been tested for HIV infection. Health-care providers should routinely screen all patients aged 13–64 years for HIV in accordance with CDC recommendations (*3*). New strategies are warranted to increase HIV testing, particularly among persons who are disproportionately affected by HIV infection.

NHIS is an annual, cross-sectional, multistage probability sample household survey that provides prevalence estimates for a broad range of health measures for the civilian, noninstitutionalized U.S. population (*4*). Estimates are based on in-person interviews with a nationally representative sample of adults aged ≥18 years. In 2006, the response rate was 70.8% (*4*). This report presents NHIS data for adults aged 18–64 years living in the 50 states and District of Columbia.

Respondents were asked whether they had ever been tested for HIV (excluding tests done for blood donations), and if so, the month and year of their most recent test.* Additional variables analyzed in 2006 included age, sex, race/ethnicity, region of residence, pregnancy status (of women aged 18–49 years) at the time of interview, HIV risk factor status, and type of testing setting. The survey did not elicit specific HIV-risk behaviors, but asked respondents to indicate whether any of a group of risk categories applied to them, without stating which category.† To examine trends in testing, percentages of persons tested were calculated using annual NHIS data for the period 1987–2006. Estimates were weighted for unequal selection probabilities and nonresponse, using statistical software designed to adjust for the complex sampling design.

* Persons were asked: "Except for tests you may have had as part of blood donations, have you ever been tested for HIV?" and "Not including blood donations, in what month and year was your last test for HIV (the virus that causes AIDS)?"

† Persons were asked whether any of the following statements were true for them but not which applied to them: "You have hemophilia and have received clotting factor concentrations." "You are a man who has had sex with other men (even just one time)." "You have taken street drugs by needle (even just one time)." "You have traded sex for money or drugs (even just one time)." "You have tested positive for HIV (the virus that causes AIDS)." or "You have had sex (even just one time) with someone who would answer 'yes' to any of these statements."

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The method used for calculating the percentage of persons tested in this analysis differs from a previous analysis using NHIS data (*5*). In the previous analysis, respondents with missing data regarding HIV testing status were included in denominators, but lack of data for the numerator assumed they had not been tested. In this analysis, to minimize underestimation, such respondents (4.7% of the sample) were excluded from denominators. Therefore, the results of this analysis cannot be compared directly to the results in the previous report.

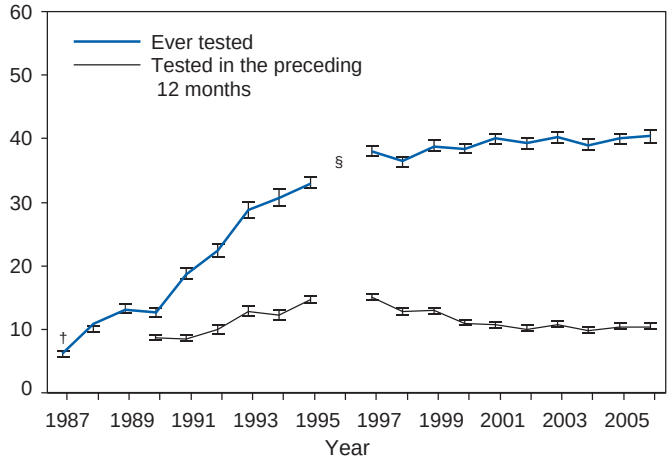
The percentage of persons ever tested for HIV increased from 6.0% in 1987 to 38.0% in 1997, and then ranged from 36.4% to 38.4% during 1998–2000 (Figure). Since 2001, the percentages have remained stable, at approximately 40%. In 2006, 40.4% of respondents (an estimated 71.5 million persons) reported ever being tested for HIV. The percentage of persons who reported being tested for HIV in the preceding 12 months increased from 6.9% in 1990 to 15.0% in 1997, and then declined to 11.0% in 2000. These percentages remained stable at approximately 10% during 2001–2006 (Figure). In 2006, 10.4% of respondents (an estimated 17.8 million persons) reported being tested in the preceding 12 months.

In 2006, greater percentages of persons aged 18–34 years, women, and residents of the South region of the United States reported being tested for HIV during the preceding 12 months than did persons aged 35–64 years, men, and residents of other regions (Table 1). Among racial/ethnic populations, the greatest percentage tested was among non-Hispanic blacks, compared with Hispanics and non-Hispanic whites (21.7% versus 12.6% and 8.0%, respectively). Among women who were pregnant at the time of interview, 60.7% reported being tested for HIV in the preceding 12 months, compared with 12.8% of nonpregnant women. Among respondents who reported having an HIV risk factor, 23.0% reported having been tested for HIV in the preceding 12 months, compared with 10.1% of those who did not report having an HIV risk factor (Table 1).

By testing setting, 82.6% (an estimated 14.6 million persons) of those persons who reported being tested for HIV in the preceding 12 months reported being tested in a clinical setting (Table 2); 53.2% (an estimated 9.4 million persons) reported being tested in a private doctor/health maintenance organization setting, and 17.6% (an estimated 3.1 million persons) reported being tested in a hospital, emergency room, or outpatient clinic. In addition, 16.7% of those persons who reported being tested for HIV in the preceding 12 months were tested at sites that are primarily publicly funded.[§]

[§] Includes certain clinical settings (public health department clinic, drug treatment facility, family planning clinic, prenatal clinic, sexually transmitted disease clinic, community health clinic, and other clinic), and one nonclinical setting (AIDS clinic/counseling and testing site).

FIGURE. Percentage of persons aged 18–64 years who reported ever being tested for HIV* (excluding blood donations) and those persons who were tested for HIV in the preceding 12 months — National Heath Interview Survey, United States, 1987–2006



* Human immunodeficiency virus.
† Confidence interval.
§ Questions regarding HIV testing were not included in the 1996 National Health Interview Survey.

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Editorial Note: During 2001–2006, HIV testing rates among adults remained nearly flat. The percentage of persons who reported ever being tested for HIV was approximately 40%. The number of persons being tested during each 12-month period also remained stable. These results suggest that, during 2001–2006, some persons were tested repeatedly while the majority of persons remained untested. The proportion of persons who are tested repeatedly is unknown. However, in 2005, 67% of persons tested at sites that are primarily publicly funded reported having had a previous HIV test (CDC, unpublished data, 2005).

After several years of steady increases in overall testing associated with targeted strategies, the data in this report suggest that progress in HIV testing stalled in the mid- to late- 1990s and new strategies such as expanded screening in health-care settings appear to be warranted. However, barriers to promoting expanded screening in health-care settings exist, including lack of coverage for HIV screening by some health insurance carriers, laws or regulations requiring pretest counseling and written consent in several states, competing priorities in busy clinical settings, and limited resources for care of persons with an HIV-positive test result. In addition, 77.0% of persons with HIV risk factors were not tested in the preceding 12 months; annual testing of persons with HIV risk factors has been recommended by CDC since 2006 (*3*). Additional testing strategies also are needed in the community to reach persons without access to health care.

Routine prenatal HIV screening has been recommended by CDC since 1995 and by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists since 1999 (*6*). However, among women who were pregnant at the time of their NHIS interview in 2006, 60.7% reported being tested for HIV infection

TABLE 1. Percentage and estimated number of persons aged 18–64 years who reported being tested for HIV* (excluding blood donations) in the preceding 12 months, by age group, sex, race/ethnicity, region of residence, pregnancy status, and HIV risk status — National Health Interview Survey, United States, 2006

Characteristic	Sample size	% tested	(95% CI†)	Estimated no. of persons in United States tested (1,000s)	(95% CI)
Age group (yrs)					
18–24	2,533	15.7	(14.1–17.4)	4,254	(3,753–4,755)
25–34	4,077	15.4	(14.1–16.7)	5,601	(5,066–6,136)
35–44	4,271	9.9	(8.9–10.9)	3,897	(3,460–4,335)
45–64	7,180	5.9	(5.3–6.6)	4,022	(3,570–4,474)
Sex					
Men	8,167	9.1	(8.4–9.9)	7,671	(7,028–8,314)
Women	9,894	11.6	(10.9–12.3)	10,104	(9,407–10,801)
Race/Ethnicity					
White, non-Hispanic	10,252	8.0	(7.4–8.5)	9,162	(8,443–9,881)
Black, non-Hispanic	2,978	21.7	(19.6–23.9)	4,420	(3,901–4,939)
Hispanic	3,509	12.6	(11.2–13.9)	3,079	(2,724–3,433)
Other§	1,281	10.0	(8.0–11.9)	1,064	(832–1,297)
Region of residence¶					
Northeast	3,029	10.6	(9.3–11.8)	3,160	(2,701–3,620)
Midwest	3,881	9.1	(8.1–10.1)	3,636	(3,178–4,093)
South	6,902	12.1	(11.2–13.0)	7,833	(7,220–8,446)
West	4,249	8.6	(7.7–9.6)	3,146	(2,758–3,534)
Pregnant at time of interview**					
Yes	263	60.7	(53.5–67.9)	1,358	(1,116–1,600)
No	6,848	12.8	(11.9–13.7)	7,696	(7,069–8,323)
Had HIV risk factors††					
Yes	524	23.0	(17.7–28.3)	1,075	(766–1,384)
No	17,162	10.1	(9.6–10.6)	16,430	(15,523–17,339)
Total	**18,061**	**10.4**	**(9.9–10.9)**	**17,775**	**(16,803–18,747)**

* Human immunodeficiency virus.
† Confidence interval.
§ Includes American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and other races.
¶ *Northeast:* Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; *Midwest:* Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; *South:* Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; and *West:* Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.
** Pregnancy status was asked of women aged 18–49 years.
†† Persons were asked if any of the following statements were true for them but not which applied to them: "You have hemophilia and have received clotting factor concentrations." "You are a man who has had sex with other men (even just one time)." "You have taken street drugs by needle (even just one time)." "You have traded sex for money or drugs (even just one time)." "You have tested positive for HIV (the virus that causes AIDS)." or "You have had sex (even just one time) with someone who would answer 'yes' to any of these statements."

TABLE 2. Percentage and estimated number of persons aged 18–64 years who reported being tested for HIV* (excluding blood donations) in the preceding 12 months, by selected testing settings — National Health Interview Survey, United States, 2006

Testing setting	% tested (N = 18,061)	(95% CI[†])	Estimated no. of persons in United States tested (1,000s)	(95% CI)
Clinical	**82.6**	**(80.6–84.6)**	**14,611**	**(13,855–15,367)**
Private doctor/Health maintenance organization	53.2	(50.8–55.7)	9,415	(8,808–10,021)
Hospital, emergency room, outpatient clinic	17.6	(15.6–19.5)	3,106	(2,737–3,473)
Public health department clinic	5.0	(3.9–6.0)	879	(688–1,070)
Drug treatment facility	0.4	(0.0–0.7)	61	(6–115)
Correctional facility	0.4	(0.0–0.8)	68	(0–149)
Family planning clinic	1.7	(1.1–2.3)	304	(195–413)
Prenatal clinic	0.5	(0.2–0.7)	81	(33–129)
Sexually transmitted disease (STD) clinic	0.0	(0.0–0.1)	6	(0–19)
Community health clinic	2.1	(1.5–2.7)	371	(261–481)
Other clinic	1.8	(0.9–2.7)	315	(157–471)
Nonclinical	**17.4**	**(14.2–20.6)**	**3,083**	**(2,483–3,684)**
AIDS[§] clinic/Counseling and testing site	5.3	(4.0–6.7)	945	(691–1,200)
Home	4.6	(3.5–5.7)	811	(621–1,002)
Employer or insurance company clinic	0.3	(0.1–0.6)	56	(14–99)
Military induction or military service site	2.5	(1.7–3.3)	446	(301–592)
Immigration site	0.7	(0.2–1.3)	127	(32–222)
Other nonclinical setting	3.9	(2.8–5.1)	696	(481–911)
Total	**100.0**		**17,775**	**(16,803–18,747)**
Primarily publicly funded sites[¶]	16.7	(14.7–18.6)	2,962	(2,569–3,357)

* Human immunodeficiency virus.
† Confidence interval.
§ Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.
¶ Includes certain clinical settings (public health department clinic, drug treatment facility, family planning clinic, prenatal clinic, STD clinic, community health clinic, and other clinic), and one nonclinical setting (AIDS clinic/counseling and testing site).

in the preceding 12 months. That percentage is considerably lower than rates of screening reported for other infectious diseases. During 1998–1999, rates of prenatal screening at eight sentinel surveillance sites were >95% for hepatitis B, rubella, and syphilis (*7*). One possible reason for the relatively lower rate of HIV testing among pregnant women is that HIV testing, unlike these others infectious diseases, is not currently included by the American Medical Association as one of the defined components of the obstetric panel Common Procedural Terminology (CPT) code, which includes blood count, HBsAg, rubella antibody, syphilis screen, and blood type and group.

Although a greater percentage (21.7%) of non-Hispanic blacks reported being tested in the preceding 12 months than non-Hispanic whites or Hispanics, non-Hispanic blacks are disproportionately affected by HIV/AIDS. In 2006, non-Hispanic blacks accounted for 49% of all reported cases of HIV/AIDS (*2*); in addition, during 1999–2002, the HIV prevalence among non-Hispanic blacks was 2.1%, compared with 0.4% in the overall U.S. population (*8*).

The findings in this report are subject to at least three limitations. First, NHIS data are self-reported and subject to recall bias and potential underreporting of sensitive information such as HIV testing, HIV risk factor status, and use of potentially stigmatized health-care services (e.g., sexually transmitted disease clinics). Second, NHIS excludes active military personnel and those who live outside of households (e.g., persons who are incarcerated, in long-term care institutions, or homeless). Certain persons in these populations might be at greater risk for HIV infection than persons in households. Finally, the NHIS sample does not include persons aged 13–17 years, who are included in CDC's 2006 HIV testing recommendations.

The findings help confirm that new strategies are warranted to increase HIV testing, particularly among persons who are disproportionately affected by HIV infection. These include the 2006 recommendations (*3*) and CDC's Heightened National Response to the HIV/AIDS Crisis in the African American Community initiative, which is pursuing various efforts to increase testing (*9*). In addition, as part of the President's Domestic HIV Initiative, in 2007, CDC allocated funds to 23 jurisdictions to expand routine HIV testing in clinical settings, primarily among blacks. The goals for this initiative are to test approximately 1 million persons and identify 20,000 HIV-infected persons who were previously unaware of their infection. Other federal agencies are collaborating to increase testing. The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Ser-

vices Administration has funded 67 grantees in 25 states to increase HIV testing among blacks affected by substance abuse, and the Office of Population Affairs has funded 41 grantees in 34 states to expand HIV testing services in family planning clinics.

The analysis in this report will be used by CDC's Assessment of HIV Testing in Clinical Settings project to establish a baseline for HIV testing levels in clinical settings that can help assess the effect of the 2006 recommendations and the 2007 new initiatives to increase testing. The project also will develop an analysis plan to monitor HIV testing in clinical settings since release of the 2006 recommendations and describe successful strategies used to overcome barriers to testing. HIV testing is an integral part of a comprehensive HIV prevention strategy (*10*), in which all persons have the opportunity to know their infection status and have access to services needed to prevent transmission and disease progression.

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Smoking Prevalence Among Women of Reproductive Age — United States, 2006

Cigarette smoking continues to be the leading cause of preventable morbidity and mortality in the United States. Women of reproductive age (18–44 years) who smoke risk adverse pregnancy outcomes and adverse health consequences for themselves. They also are exposing their children to secondhand smoke and modeling behavior that will increase the likelihood that their children will become smokers. CDC analyzed state-specific prevalence of smoking and attempts to quit among women of reproductive age, using 2006 data from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). The data indicated a six-fold difference between the state and territory with the highest and lowest prevalence (range: 5.8% [U.S. Virgin Islands (USVI)]–34.7% [Kentucky]). Among women of reproductive age, those aged 18–24 years were most likely to have attempted to quit (68.4%), but least likely to have quit smoking (26.3%). Successful prevention and cessation interventions for this group of women can protect their own and their children's health.

BRFSS is a state-based, random-digit–dialed telephone survey of the noninstitutionalized, U.S. civilian population aged ≥18 years. Estimates were weighted by age and sex distribution for each state and area population, data were adjusted for nonresponse, and 95% confidence intervals were calculated. Statistical software was used to account for the complex sampling design. Aggregated data were examined to determine the prevalence of current smokers, percentage of ever smokers who had quit, and quit attempts by age, race/ethnicity, education, and marital status among women of reproductive age. Puerto Rico and USVI were excluded in the calculation of median prevalence rates for current smoking, percentage ever smokers who had quit, and quit attempts. Median response rate across 50 states and the District of Columbia was 51.4% (range: 35.1% [New Jersey] to 66.0% [Nebraska]).

Respondents were asked, "Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?" and "Do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?" Current smokers were defined as those who reported having smoked ≥100 cigarettes during their lifetime and who currently smoke every day or some days. Former smokers were defined as those who reported having smoked ≥100 cigarettes during their lifetime and currently do not smoke. Never smokers were defined as those who reported not smoking ≥100 cigarettes during their lifetime. Quit attempt was defined as the percentage of daily smokers (a subset of current smokers) who had quit for at least 1 day in the past year because they were trying to quit

smoking. The percentage of ever smokers who had quit is the number of former smokers divided by the number of ever smokers. The analysis only included women aged 18–44 years.

Median state prevalence of current smoking was 22.4% (Table 1). Smoking prevalence was highest among non-Hispanic whites (24.5%), those with a high school diploma (29.4%), those with less than a high school diploma (28.3%), and divorced, widowed, or separated women (34.7%), but did not differ by age group (Table 2).

The percentage of ever smokers who had quit varied among states and territories. USVI (51.0%) and California (50.4%) had the highest rates, whereas Louisiana (26.8%) and Mississippi (27.3%) had the lowest rates. Among ever smokers who had quit, college graduates (59.7%) and married women (49.6%) had the highest percentages, and women aged 18–24 years (26.3%), non-Hispanic blacks (24.5%), and those with less than a high school diploma (24.7%) had the lowest percentages.

For daily smokers who made a quit attempt, the highest percentages occurred among women aged 18–24 years (68.4%) and non-Hispanic blacks (68.1%). The highest proportion of those who made a quit attempt in the previous year lived in Delaware (67.7%), followed by Puerto Rico (66.6%); the lowest proportions were in Arizona (33.6%) and Kentucky (43.4%).

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Editorial Note: The prevalence of smoking among women of reproductive age (aged 18–44 years) in 2006 is similar to results obtained from the Pregnancy Risk Assessment and Monitoring System (PRAMS), which measures the range of maternal tobacco use from 26 reporting areas (2004: 12.3% [Utah] to 39.5% [West Virginia]) (*1*). A gradual decline in the median state smoking prevalence among women of reproductive age occurred from 1996 (25.9%) to 2006 (22.4%). The 22.4% median smoking prevalence for women of reproductive age reported here is higher than the 18.5% median smoking prevalence reported for women aged ≥18 years in a separate study of the general population (*2*). However, prevalence of current smoking, percentage of ever smokers who had quit smoking, and percentage of quit attempts by selected demographics were similar to the prevalences reported in that study. These comparisons are not exact because of a difference in the age range examined in these two studies.

In this analysis, large variations among states were observed in smoking prevalence, the percentage of ever

TABLE 1. Prevalence of current smokers,* percentage of ever smokers who had quit,† and percentage of daily smokers who made a quit attempt in the past year,§ among women of reproductive age (18–44 years), by state — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, United States, 2006

State/Area	Current smokers		Ever smokers who had quit		Daily smokers who made a quit attempt	
	%	(95% CI¶)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
Alabama	23.4	(19.6–27.2)	38.4	(31.9–45.0)	58.0	(48.3–67.7)
Alaska	26.8	(21.5–32.1)	41.9	(33.7–50.0)	58.0	(43.4–72.6)
Arizona	14.9	(11.0–18.8)	44.5	(34.4–54.5)	33.6	(19.1–48.1)
Arkansas	26.7	(23.5–29.8)	35.4	(30.2–40.7)	58.8	(51.0–66.6)
California	12.1	(10.0–14.2)	50.4	(44.0–56.7)	49.3	(38.5–60.1)
Colorado	19.2	(16.8–21.7)	43.0	(37.9–48.0)	56.7	(48.2–65.1)
Connecticut	18.5	(16.1–20.9)	48.6	(43.7–53.5)	52.5	(43.9–61.1)
Delaware	24.5	(19.8–29.2)	39.8	(32.4–47.1)	67.7	(56.4–79.1)
District of Columbia	14.8	(12.0–17.7)	49.3	(42.3–56.3)	66.4	(54.0–78.8)
Florida	22.4	(19.8–24.9)	35.4	(30.7–40.1)	52.7	(45.0–60.4)
Georgia	19.5	(17.1–21.9)	38.7	(33.4–44.0)	58.9	(51.2–66.7)
Hawaii	19.3	(16.3–22.2)	43.9	(37.9–50.0)	55.2	(44.8–65.7)
Idaho	17.8	(15.1–20.4)	43.5	(37.4–49.6)	52.7	(43.4–62.1)
Illinois	19.5	(16.5–22.4)	43.2	(37.1–49.3)	56.6	(46.6–66.7)
Indiana	27.0	(24.1–30.0)	32.5	(28.0–36.9)	48.6	(41.2–56.0)
Iowa	24.8	(21.7–28.0)	37.8	(32.5–43.1)	45.5	(37.0–54.0)
Kansas	19.0	(16.6–21.3)	43.3	(38.3–48.2)	61.4	(54.0–68.9)
Kentucky	34.7	(31.1–38.4)	28.9	(23.8–34.0)	43.4	(36.6–50.2)
Louisiana	25.2	(22.7–27.7)	26.8	(22.8–30.8)	57.3	(51.0–63.5)
Maine	26.7	(22.7–30.6)	41.5	(35.8–47.3)	61.1	(52.3–69.9)
Maryland	17.0	(14.9–19.1)	43.1	(38.2–48.1)	60.3	(52.9–67.8)
Massachusetts	20.0	(17.5–22.5)	44.2	(39.6–48.8)	49.2	(41.5–56.9)
Michigan	24.5	(21.6–27.5)	35.6	(30.5–40.6)	62.7	(55.0–70.4)
Minnesota	22.7	(19.2–26.1)	43.4	(37.2–49.6)	61.8	(52.3–71.4)
Mississippi	26.3	(23.2–29.3)	27.3	(22.5–32.0)	64.4	(57.3–71.5)
Missouri	27.5	(23.4–31.6)	35.6	(29.2–42.1)	62.6	(53.8–71.5)
Montana	25.0	(21.8–28.3)	34.8	(29.4–40.2)	60.0	(51.0–69.0)
Nebraska	21.9	(18.9–24.8)	39.8	(34.1–45.5)	58.6	(50.5–66.8)
Nevada	20.3	(15.8–24.8)	43.7	(34.1–53.4)	53.6	(40.2–67.0)
New Hampshire	22.3	(19.4–25.3)	45.1	(40.0–50.1)	60.5	(52.2–68.8)
New Jersey	16.6	(14.6–18.6)	46.9	(42.5–51.4)	58.8	(50.9–66.7)
New Mexico	19.8	(17.0–22.6)	41.4	(35.7–47.2)	65.8	(57.4–74.1)
New York	22.1	(19.2–25.1)	36.2	(31.2–41.3)	59.6	(51.0–68.2)
North Carolina	22.6	(20.7–24.5)	36.8	(33.3–40.4)	56.1	(50.9–61.3)
North Dakota	23.6	(19.7–27.4)	35.8	(29.2–42.5)	52.4	(40.9–63.9)
Ohio	24.9	(20.2–29.5)	36.0	(27.8–44.2)	58.0	(45.8–70.3)
Oklahoma	25.7	(23.1–28.4)	31.9	(27.5–36.4)	55.3	(48.5–62.1)
Oregon	22.1	(19.0–25.2)	37.3	(31.6–42.9)	56.9	(47.5–66.3)
Pennsylvania	26.2	(23.0–29.3)	39.3	(34.3–44.4)	56.0	(48.1–63.9)
Rhode Island	23.7	(19.8–27.7)	40.6	(34.0–47.3)	60.3	(48.9–71.7)
South Carolina	22.3	(19.8–24.8)	39.8	(35.1–44.5)	53.0	(45.5–60.5)
South Dakota	22.6	(19.4–25.9)	40.9	(35.0–46.9)	59.7	(49.8–69.5)
Tennessee	24.9	(21.0–28.8)	35.4	(29.0–41.7)	63.7	(54.6–72.8)
Texas	15.9	(12.9–18.9)	39.3	(31.7–46.9)	58.1	(46.5–69.7)
Utah	10.0	(7.8–12.2)	49.8	(41.9–57.6)	57.8	(44.6–71.1)
Vermont	22.0	(19.2–24.9)	45.7	(40.5–50.9)	56.3	(48.2–64.4)
Virginia	23.6	(19.9–27.3)	37.0	(30.7–43.3)	62.3	(52.5–72.0)
Washington	18.1	(16.6–19.6)	47.2	(44.1–50.4)	57.1	(51.9–62.3)
West Virginia	34.0	(29.7–38.4)	32.2	(26.1–38.2)	55.4	(46.8–64.1)
Wisconsin	24.1	(20.7–27.5)	43.1	(37.1–49.2)	55.1	(46.1–64.1)
Wyoming	22.4	(19.2–25.6)	41.5	(35.6–47.5)	58.7	(49.7–67.6)
Median	**22.4**		**39.8**		**58.0**	
Puerto Rico	10.2	(8.1–12.3)	43.6	(35.6–51.6)	66.6	(54.1–79.2)
U.S. Virgin Islands	5.8	(4.0–07.6)	51.0	(39.8–62.2)	52.0	(32.7–71.4)

* Women aged 18–44 years who reported having smoked ≥100 cigarettes during their lifetime and who currently smoke every day or some days.
† Percentage of women ever smokers (i.e persons who reported having smoked ≥100 cigarettes during their lifetime) who reported no current smoking.
§ Percentage of women who smoke every day and who had quit at least 1 day in the past year.
¶ Confidence interval.

TABLE 2. Prevalence of current smokers,* percentage of ever smokers who had quit,† and percentage of daily smokers who made a quit attempt in the past year,§ among women of reproductive age (18–44 years), by selected characteristics — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, United States, 2006

	Current smokers		Ever smokers who had quit		Daily smokers who made a quit attempt	
Characteristic	%	(95% CI¶)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
Age group (yrs)						
18–24	21.9	(20.3–23.4)	26.3	(23.2–29.3)	68.4	(64.8–72.0)
25–35	19.7	(18.8–20.5)	40.9	(39.2–42.6)	60.5	(58.2–62.7)
36–44	20.2	(19.4–21.0)	46.2	(44.6–47.9)	58.3	(56.1–60.5)
Race/Ethnicity						
White, non-Hispanic	24.5	(23.7–25.2)	40.4	(39.1–41.6)	61.0	(59.3–62.7)
Black, non-Hispanic	16.3	(14.8–17.8)	24.5	(21.3–27.7)	68.1	(63.5–72.7)
Hispanic	10.5	(9.3–11.7)	45.8	(41.4–50.2)	62.5	(56.6–68.4)
Other	18.5	(16.0–21.0)	37.8	(32.3–43.2)	63.4	(56.4–70.4)
Education**						
Less than high school diploma	28.3	(25.6–30.9)	24.7	(21.0–28.4)	63.2	(58.6–67.8)
High school diploma or GED††	29.4	(28.1–30.8)	35.3	(33.3–37.3)	57.2	(54.7–59.8)
Some college	23.6	(22.4–24.7)	43.7	(41.6–45.8)	59.9	(57.2–62.5)
College graduate	9.9	(9.2–10.6)	59.7	(57.5–62.0)	60.0	(56.3–63.7)
Marital status						
Married	15.8	(15.2–16.5)	49.6	(48.0–51.1)	61.6	(59.4–63.7)
Divorced/Widowed/ Separated	34.7	(32.9–36.6)	30.4	(28.0–32.8)	60.3	(57.3–63.2)
Never married	23.5	(22.3–24.7)	29.0	(26.8–31.2)	63.0	(60.2–65.7)

* Women who reported having smoked ≥100 cigarettes during their lifetime and who currently smoke every day or some days.
† Percentage of women ever smokers (i.e., persons who reported having smoked ≥100 cigarettes during their lifetime) who reported no current smoking.
§ Percentage of women who smoke every day and who had quit at least 1 day in the past year.
¶ Confidence interval.
** Women aged ≥25 years.
†† General Education Development diploma.

smokers who had quit, and quit attempts. The variations are likely the result of differences in socioeconomic determinants (e.g. race/ethnicity, education, marital status) of smoking, differing social norms regarding tobacco use, and variation in implementation of tobacco control programs and policies in states.

Women of reproductive age who smoke are at increased risk for multiple adverse pregnancy-related health outcomes, including difficulty conceiving, infertility, spontaneous abortion, premature rupture of membranes, low birth weight, neonatal mortality, stillbirth, preterm delivery, and sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) (*3*). These smoking-related adverse reproductive health outcomes are associated with substantial economic and societal costs. Estimated neonatal health care costs attributable to maternal smoking are approximately $366 million per year in the United States (*4*). In addition, women who smoke are at increased risk for adverse health outcomes, including lung and other cancers, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and heart disease (*3*). Smoking cessation is beneficial at any age, but the relative benefits of cessation are greater if women can stop smoking at younger ages, before they develop smoking-related diseases (*3*). In addition, parents who smoke often expose their children to secondhand smoke, with associated adverse health consequences and economic costs, and model smoking behavior to their children, potentially increasing the likelihood that their children will become smokers (*5*).

The findings in this report are subject to at least three limitations. First, BRFSS does not survey persons in households without landline telephones or those in wireless-only telephone households, populations that might be more likely to include smokers (*6,7*). Preliminary findings from the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) indicate that 10.5% of women lived in households with only wireless telephones in 2006 (*8*). Those findings also indicate that 25.2% of adults aged 18–24 years, 29.1% of adults aged 25–29 years, and 12.4% of adults aged 30–44 years lived in households with only wireless telephones in 2006 (*7*). The exclusion of persons with wireless-only telephone service might have led to underestimation of smoking prevalence. Second, the median response rate was 51.4% (range: 35.1%–66.0%). Low response rates indicate a potential for response bias; however, BRFSS estimates for current cigarette smoking are generally comparable with smoking estimates from surveys with higher response rates (*6*). Finally, estimates for cigarette smoking and smoking cessation attempts are based on self-report and are not validated by biochemical tests. However, self-reported data on current smoking status have high validity (*6*).

The 2006–2007 Annual Report of the President's Cancer Panel described tobacco use as the number one cause of preventable death in the United States and the second leading cause of death in the world. Worldwide, approximately 10 million tobacco-related deaths will occur each year by 2020 if current tobacco use trends continue, with more than 1 billion tobacco-related deaths in the 21st century (*8*). The Institute of Medicine (IOM) has called for increasing the federal excise tax on cigarette substantially and dedicating a portion of the higher taxes or other resources to fund tobacco control efforts in each state (*9*). The IOM also recommends that states maintain a comprehensive integrated tobacco control strategy and fund tobacco control activities at the level recommended by CDC (*9*). Evidence-based comprehensive tobacco control programs that can prevent initiation, increase cessation, and eliminate exposure to secondhand smoke should be used to reduce smoking among women of reproductive age (*10*). The prevention and reduction of tobacco use among women of reproductive age are essential to reduce the burden of reproductive health complications from smoking and adverse health effects of children's exposure to secondhand smoke, and to improve the life expectancy of the women themselves.

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Fatal Fires Associated with Smoking During Long-Term Oxygen Therapy — Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Oklahoma, 2000–2007

Approximately 1 million persons in the United States receive long-term oxygen therapy (LTOT) annually through the Medicare program, most often for smoking-related lung disease (*1,2*). At 2:10 a.m. on December 14, 2007, a fire occurred in a public housing project for the elderly in Westbrook, Maine. Approximately 60 residents were evacuated; six were transported to a hospital for smoke inhalation. The fire was caused unintentionally by a woman aged 57 years who was an overnight guest of a relative who lived in the housing project. The visitor had ignited the fire while simultaneously smoking and using an oxygen concentrator.* After this incident, the Maine Department of Health and Human Services, in collaboration with three other states, attempted to determine 1) how often this type of event results in fatalities and 2) factors common to these incidents that might be amenable to prevention. This report describes the results of that study, which found that, during 2000–2007, of the 38 deaths identified in the four states, 37 occurred in private residences, and the median age of the decedents was 67 years. Prevention of this type of fatality is dependent on smoking cessation, careful assessment of the need for LTOT, and strategies to prevent injuries from fires, such as smoke alarms and sprinklers.

Three other states (Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Oklahoma) agreed to join Maine in the study. A case was defined as a fatality resulting from a fire caused by smoking during LTOT by a resident of one of the four states during 2000–2007. In Maine, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire, cases were identified by state fire marshals, based on information provided by immediate survivors and household members and investigation of the scene by fire officials. Supplementary information for certain cases was available from medical examiners, death certificates, and newspaper accounts. In Oklahoma, cases were identified using the state burn registry, which relies on multiple data sources, including medical examiner reports, burn center medical records, fire marshal and fire department reports, and media accounts (*3*). Burns and smoke inhalation injuries resulting in hospitalization or death have been a reportable condition in Oklahoma since 1986 but have not been reportable in the other three states.

A total of 38 cases were identified: five in Maine, three in New Hampshire, 11 in Massachusetts, and 19 in Oklahoma. All incidents involved a single fatality except for one fire that resulted in two deaths. The overall fatality rate for the four states was 3.8 deaths per 10 million population per year. The highest fatality rate was in Oklahoma (6.7 per 10 million population), followed by Maine (4.8), New Hampshire (2.9), and Massachusetts (2.1). Decedents ranged in age from 9 to 87 years (median: 67 years); the death of a child aged 9 years was the only fatality involving a minor. Twenty-four (63%) decedents were female. Thirty-four (89%) of the decedents were on LTOT and were smoking at the time the fire began; three (8%) were household members of smokers on LTOT who survived, and one (3%) was a nonsmoker on LTOT who was unintentionally ignited by a smoker who lived in the household and survived. Twenty-two (58%) decedents died on the

*An oxygen concentrator or generator is a device that produces substantially higher concentrations of oxygen than is found in ambient air. It is an alternative to tanks or cylinders of compressed oxygen for providing LTOT to patients.

day of the fire, and seven (18%) died the following day. The remaining nine (24%) decedents survived a median of 15 days (range: 3–41 days).

All 38 fatalities occurred in private residences except for one in a nursing home. Ten (27%) incidents occurred in multifamily dwellings; six (16%) occurred in mobile homes. For the 27 incidents for which location in the home was known, 14 (52%) fires began in a bedroom, 11 (41%) in a living room, one (4%) in a hallway, and one (4%) in a bathroom. House fires occurred in 24 (65%) incidents; the remaining fires were confined to the person or the person's immediate surroundings (e.g., a chair or bed). No clustering of incidents by day of the week or month of the year was observed. Of 34 incidents for which time of occurrence was known, 20 (59%) occurred between 12:00 midnight and 8:00 a.m.

In addition to the 38 fatalities, these 37 incidents resulted in 16 nonfatal injuries, which included two injuries to firefighters, one injury to a police officer, and 13 injuries to civilians. Functioning smoke alarms were present in 19 (51%) incidents. Sprinklers and signage indicating that oxygen was in use were noted in one (3%) incident each.

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Editorial Note: Fires associated with tobacco use are the leading cause of residential fire deaths in the United States (*4*). Although smoking should never be allowed where LTOT is used (*4*), a substantial percentage of persons on LTOT continue to smoke. A precise percentage is not known; however, estimates range from 10% to 43% (*2,5,6,8*). Medical oxygen can saturate clothing, fabric, and hair. Oxygen will not explode but will act as an accelerant. A fire, such as a lit cigarette, will burn faster and hotter in an oxygen-enriched environment.

Five case series involving patients admitted to burn centers in the United States after being injured while smoking in the presence of medical oxygen have been published previously (*2,6*). These case series involved a total of 79 in-patients and 15 deaths, for an overall mortality rate of 19%. In addition, one study indicated that 52% of all patients burned while smoking in the presence of medical oxygen were treated at a burn center on an outpatient basis (*2*). The number of fires ignited by smoking in the presence of medical oxygen in which injuries occur that do not require treatment at a burn center is unknown.

The findings in this report are subject to at least four limitations. First, electronic records maintained by state fire marshals often do not allow for the identification of this specific type of fatality (*4*). Therefore, case counts for Maine, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire, which relied on data from state fire marshals, might represent underestimates. Second, some of the decedents were alone at the time of the incident. Determining the exact cause of incidents without witnesses was sometimes complicated by extensive fire damage. Third, complete information was not available for all fatalities. Some of the factors described in this report, such as presence of signage, might represent minimum estimates of actual prevalence. Finally, incidents without fatalities were not examined. Focusing only on incidents with fatalities underestimates the public health impact of smoking during LTOT.

Preventing injuries resulting from smoking in the presence of medical oxygen requires a multifaceted approach. First, health-care providers should employ evidence-based guidelines for achieving smoking cessation (*7,8*). Quitting smoking has immediate and long-term health benefits (*7*) and will decrease fire risks associated with medical oxygen substantially. Second, the need for LTOT should be carefully assessed (*5*). In one study, 40% of patients on LTOT were found not to meet established criteria for this therapy (*9*). Third, strategies to prevent fire-related injuries should be emphasized. Patients and their household contacts should be thoroughly educated about the dangers of smoking in the presence of medical oxygen. The U.S. Fire Administration recommends that homes be equipped with smoke alarms on every level, including the basement, and for extra safety, both outside sleeping areas and inside bedrooms (*10*). Consideration should be given to installing automatic sprinkler systems, where feasible, and families should develop a fire escape plan and practice it several times a year (*10*).

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Notice to Readers

National Drunk Driving Crackdown — August 15–September 1, 2008

In 2006, a total of 13,470 persons died in motor vehicle collisions in which at least one driver had a blood alcohol concentration of ≥0.08 g/dL, the level at which adults may not legally drive in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. These alcohol-impaired driving fatalities accounted for 32% of motor vehicle traffic fatalities in the United States during 2006 (*1*).

"Drunk Driving. Over the Limit. Under Arrest," a national safe-driving enforcement campaign coordinated by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, is scheduled for August 15–September 1, 2008. The campaign combines high-visibility enforcement of laws against alcohol-impaired driving with advertising and publicity to heighten public awareness about the risks of alcohol-impaired driving. A program planner, sample public-service announcements, media tool kits, and program guidance materials are available from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration at http://www.stopimpaireddriving.org/tools-campaignheadquarters.htm. Additional information on preventing motor-vehicle–related injuries is available at http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/duip/mvsafety.htm.

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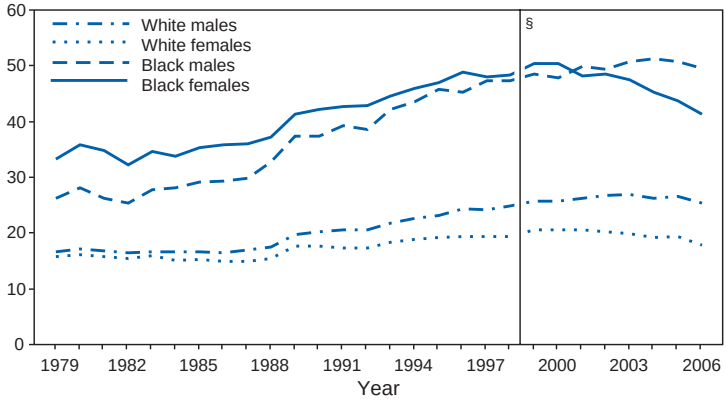
QuickStats

FROM THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

Age-Adjusted Death Rates* for Diabetes, by Race and Sex — United States, 1979–2006†



* Per 100,000 U.S. standard population.
† Data for 2006 are preliminary.
§ In 1999, *International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision* (ICD-10) replaced the previous revision of the ICD (ICD-9). This resulted in approximately 2% more deaths being classified as diabetes mellitus under ICD-10 (diagnosis codes E10–E14) than would be counted under ICD-9 (diagnosis code 250); therefore, death rates before 1999 are not exactly comparable with those computed after 1998.

Age-adjusted death rates for diabetes declined for whites and blacks from 2005 to 2006. This was the biggest drop in the diabetes death rate since 1999. The rate for black males, however, has generally increased and first surpassed the rate for black females in 2001.

SOURCE: Heron MP, Hoyert DL, Xu JQ, Scott C, Tejada-Vera B. Deaths: preliminary data for 2006. Natl Vital Stat Rep 2008;56(16). Available at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr56/nvsr56_16.pdf and http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/statab/hist001r.pdf.

TABLE I. Provisional cases of infrequently reported notifiable diseases (<1,000 cases reported during the preceding year) — United States, week ending August 2, 2008 (31st Week)*

Disease	Current week	Cum 2008	5-year weekly average†	Total cases reported for previous years 2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	States reporting cases during current week (No.)
Anthrax	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	
Botulism:									
foodborne	—	5	0	32	20	19	16	20	
infant	—	43	2	85	97	85	87	76	
other (wound & unspecified)	—	9	1	27	48	31	30	33	
Brucellosis	1	43	3	131	121	120	114	104	CA (1)
Chancroid	—	24	0	23	33	17	30	54	
Cholera	—	—	0	7	9	8	6	2	
Cyclosporiasis§	3	79	5	92	137	543	160	75	NY (1), FL (2)
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Domestic arboviral diseases§,¶:									
California serogroup	—	8	5	55	67	80	112	108	
eastern equine	—	1	1	4	8	21	6	14	
Powassan	—	—	0	7	1	1	1	—	
St. Louis	—	5	1	9	10	13	12	41	
western equine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ehrlichiosis/Anaplasmosis§,**:									
Ehrlichia chaffeensis	15	270	19	828	578	506	338	321	ME (1), MN (1), MO (2), MD (7), NC (1), FL (1), TN (2)
Ehrlichia ewingii	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Anaplasma phagocytophilum	20	120	22	834	646	786	537	362	MN (20)
undetermined	2	26	5	337	231	112	59	44	MO (1), TN (1)
Haemophilus influenzae,††									
invasive disease (age <5 yrs):									
serotype b	—	16	0	22	29	9	19	32	
nonserotype b	2	102	3	199	175	135	135	117	FL (1), OK (1)
unknown serotype	1	133	4	180	179	217	177	227	OH (1)
Hansen disease§	—	39	2	101	66	87	105	95	
Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome§	—	7	1	32	40	26	24	26	
Hemolytic uremic syndrome, postdiarrheal§	—	83	7	292	288	221	200	178	
Hepatitis C viral, acute	10	454	16	849	766	652	720	1,102	ME (1), NY (1), MI (3), MD (1), FL (1), KY (1), CA (2)
HIV infection, pediatric (age <13 yrs)§§	—	—	4	—	—	380	436	504	
Influenza-associated pediatric mortality§,¶¶	—	87	0	77	43	45	—	N	
Listeriosis	7	308	22	808	884	896	753	696	PA (1), OH (2), MN (1), MD (1), TN (1), CA (1)
Measles***	—	123	1	43	55	66	37	56	
Meningococcal disease, invasive†††:									
A, C, Y, & W-135	1	178	4	325	318	297	—	—	VA (1)
serogroup B	1	106	2	167	193	156	—	—	SC (1)
other serogroup	—	22	1	35	32	27	—	—	
unknown serogroup	7	411	9	550	651	765	—	—	WA (2), CA (5)
Mumps	1	257	14	800	6,584	314	258	231	WA (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§	—	6	0	12	21	16	12	12	
Q fever§,§§§ total:	2	62	3	171	169	136	70	71	
acute	1	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	OH (1)
chronic	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	NY (1)
Rabies, human	—	—	0	1	3	2	7	2	
Rubella¶¶¶	—	8	0	12	11	11	10	7	
Rubella, congenital syndrome	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	
SARS-CoV§,****	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	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. Eighty-five cases occurring during the 2007–08 influenza season have been reported.

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

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

§§§ In 2008, Q fever acute and chronic reporting categories were recognized as a result of revisions to the Q fever case definition. Prior to that time, case counts were not differentiated with respect to acute and chronic Q fever cases.

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

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

TABLE I. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of infrequently reported notifiable diseases (<1,000 cases reported during the preceding year) — United States, week ending August 2, 2008 (31st Week)*

Disease	Current week	Cum 2008	5-year weekly average†	Total cases reported for previous years 2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	States reporting cases during current week (No.)
Smallpox§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Streptococcal toxic-shock syndrome§	1	91	1	132	125	129	132	161	CT (1)
Syphilis, congenital (age <1 yr)	—	104	7	430	349	329	353	413	
Tetanus	—	5	1	28	41	27	34	20	
Toxic-shock syndrome (staphylococcal)§	1	38	2	92	101	90	95	133	KY (1)
Trichinellosis	—	5	0	5	15	16	5	6	
Tularemia	1	46	4	137	95	154	134	129	ND (1)
Typhoid fever	1	203	9	434	353	324	322	356	CA (1)
Vancomycin-intermediate *Staphylococcus aureus*§	—	5	0	28	6	2	—	N	
Vancomycin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*§	—	—	—	2	1	3	1	N	
Vibriosis (noncholera *Vibrio* species infections)§	14	155	9	447	N	N	N	N	OH (2), VA (2), FL (5), WA (5)
Yellow fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

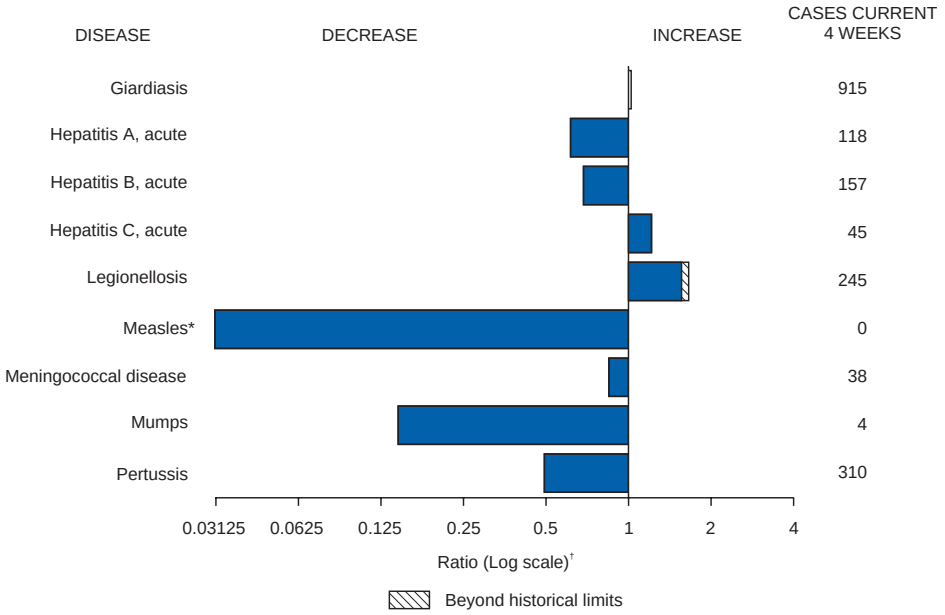
—: No reported cases. N: Not notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts.

* 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 August 2, 2008, with historical data



* No measles cases were reported for the current 4-week period yielding a ratio for week 31 of zero (0).

† Ratio of current 4-week total to mean of 15 4-week totals (from previous, comparable, and subsequent 4-week periods for the past 5 years). The point where the hatched area begins is based on the mean and two standard deviations of these 4-week totals.

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TABLE II. Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending August 2, 2008, and August 4, 2007 (31st Week)*

Reporting area	Chlamydia†					Coccidioidomycosis					Cryptosporidiosis				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks Med	Previous 52 weeks Max	Cum 2008	Cum 2007	Current week	Previous 52 weeks Med	Previous 52 weeks Max	Cum 2008	Cum 2007	Current week	Previous 52 weeks Med	Previous 52 weeks Max	Cum 2008	Cum 2007
United States	11,899	21,363	28,892	615,279	642,827	62	125	341	3,887	4,504	90	92	975	2,365	2,595
New England	634	676	1,516	20,538	20,549	—	0	1	1	2	—	5	20	148	163
Connecticut	159	205	1,093	5,664	6,002	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	18	18	42
Maine§	53	48	67	1,465	1,505	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	5	13	21
Massachusetts	354	313	660	10,271	9,372	N	0	0	N	N	—	2	11	48	52
New Hampshire	23	39	73	1,162	1,191	—	0	1	1	2	—	1	4	37	28
Rhode Island§	11	56	98	1,635	1,863	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	3	4	5
Vermont§	34	16	44	341	616	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	4	28	15
Mid. Atlantic	2,531	2,768	5,027	86,050	83,810	—	0	0	—	—	19	13	120	333	439
New Jersey	181	409	526	11,210	12,749	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	8	10	14
New York (Upstate)	511	564	2,177	16,156	15,070	N	0	0	N	N	15	5	20	112	73
New York City	1,168	1,009	3,138	34,285	30,199	N	0	0	N	N	—	2	8	48	43
Pennsylvania	671	791	1,033	24,399	25,792	N	0	0	N	N	4	6	95	163	309
E.N. Central	1,020	3,543	4,448	100,807	106,140	—	1	3	29	19	29	23	134	633	566
Illinois	9	1,022	1,711	27,769	30,751	N	0	0	N	N	—	2	13	50	68
Indiana	286	385	656	11,909	12,441	N	0	0	N	N	—	3	41	95	35
Michigan	529	771	1,223	26,118	22,623	—	0	2	22	14	—	5	11	125	90
Ohio	74	859	1,530	24,720	28,673	—	0	1	7	5	24	6	60	164	123
Wisconsin	122	369	615	10,291	11,652	N	0	0	N	N	5	8	60	199	250
W.N. Central	808	1,232	1,700	37,615	37,012	—	0	77	—	6	14	17	125	389	419
Iowa	134	162	238	5,057	5,150	N	0	0	N	N	3	4	61	98	143
Kansas	226	163	529	5,504	4,823	N	0	0	N	N	3	1	15	29	40
Minnesota	—	263	373	7,207	7,848	—	0	77	—	—	4	5	34	101	64
Missouri	246	470	572	14,209	13,582	—	0	1	—	6	4	3	14	80	56
Nebraska§	133	94	250	2,965	3,131	N	0	0	N	N	—	2	24	49	39
North Dakota	15	34	65	1,028	1,005	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	51	3	2
South Dakota	54	53	81	1,645	1,473	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	16	29	75
S. Atlantic	2,644	3,893	7,609	108,066	125,247	—	0	1	—	3	9	18	65	411	470
Delaware	65	65	150	2,204	2,045	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	4	8	4
District of Columbia	—	129	216	4,010	3,504	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	2	3	1
Florida	1,008	1,307	1,556	40,503	32,089	N	0	0	N	N	5	8	35	194	216
Georgia	—	525	1,338	6,215	25,212	N	0	0	N	N	—	4	14	120	105
Maryland§	428	467	683	13,318	12,184	—	0	1	—	2	3	0	3	7	16
North Carolina	—	192	4,783	5,901	16,810	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	18	16	46
South Carolina§	426	472	3,059	16,033	16,565	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	15	24	40
Virginia§	717	508	1,062	18,174	14,959	N	0	0	N	N	1	1	6	31	38
West Virginia	—	58	96	1,708	1,879	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	5	8	4
E.S. Central	1,011	1,540	2,394	46,453	49,061	—	0	0	—	—	3	4	64	76	135
Alabama§	—	475	605	12,750	15,013	N	0	0	N	N	1	2	14	31	33
Kentucky	232	230	361	6,713	4,413	N	0	0	N	N	1	1	40	16	55
Mississippi	—	358	1,048	10,921	13,293	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	11	7	24
Tennessee§	779	513	715	16,069	16,342	N	0	0	N	N	1	1	18	22	23
W.S. Central	1,334	2,728	4,426	86,147	71,563	—	0	1	1	1	3	6	37	112	129
Arkansas§	260	255	455	8,436	5,263	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	8	14	16
Louisiana	—	392	729	12,062	11,703	—	0	1	1	1	—	0	4	11	33
Oklahoma	120	224	416	6,348	7,585	N	0	0	N	N	3	1	11	26	30
Texas§	954	1,829	3,923	59,301	47,012	N	0	0	N	N	—	3	28	61	50
Mountain	331	1,389	1,836	33,384	43,372	39	89	170	2,600	2,856	13	10	567	220	218
Arizona	129	449	679	11,111	14,382	37	85	168	2,545	2,768	7	1	6	35	25
Colorado	1	286	488	5,333	10,304	N	0	0	N	N	2	2	26	50	47
Idaho§	41	61	259	2,247	2,060	N	0	0	N	N	2	2	71	35	13
Montana§	35	51	363	1,785	1,651	N	0	0	N	N	2	1	7	29	23
Nevada§	125	184	416	5,583	5,719	2	1	7	35	38	—	0	6	8	6
New Mexico§	—	145	561	3,967	5,451	—	0	3	15	16	—	2	8	36	58
Utah	—	122	209	3,347	3,063	—	0	7	4	32	—	2	484	19	33
Wyoming§	—	0	34	11	742	—	0	1	1	2	—	0	8	8	13
Pacific	1,586	3,352	4,676	96,219	106,073	23	31	217	1,256	1,617	—	2	20	43	56
Alaska	75	94	129	2,729	2,949	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	2	2	3
California	1,511	2,843	4,115	84,774	82,761	23	31	217	1,256	1,617	—	0	0	—	—
Hawaii	—	109	151	3,058	3,406	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	4	1	—
Oregon§	—	184	402	5,545	5,696	N	0	0	N	N	—	2	16	40	53
Washington	—	0	498	113	11,261	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—
American Samoa	—	0	22	73	73	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	9	26	103	508	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	110	117	612	4,125	4,260	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	9	21	339	116	—	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 August 2, 2008, and August 4, 2007 (31st Week)*

Reporting area	Giardiasis					Gonorrhea					*Haemophilus influenzae*, invasive All ages, all serotypes†				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks Med	Previous 52 weeks Max	Cum 2008	Cum 2007	Current week	Previous 52 weeks Med	Previous 52 weeks Max	Cum 2008	Cum 2007	Current week	Previous 52 weeks Med	Previous 52 weeks Max	Cum 2008	Cum 2007
United States	288	300	1,158	8,467	9,111	3,202	6,214	8,913	172,781	206,447	24	47	173	1,607	1,561
New England	4	24	58	685	701	81	96	227	2,882	3,285	1	3	12	104	115
Connecticut	—	6	18	178	181	40	46	199	1,250	1,223	—	0	9	23	29
Maine§	1	4	10	81	85	2	2	7	54	73	1	0	3	9	7
Massachusetts	—	10	27	254	310	36	44	127	1,295	1,611	—	2	5	49	57
New Hampshire	—	2	4	56	12	1	2	6	67	91	—	0	2	7	14
Rhode Island§	3	1	15	46	31	1	7	13	199	249	—	0	2	9	6
Vermont§	—	3	9	70	82	1	1	5	17	38	—	0	3	7	2
Mid. Atlantic	42	60	131	1,562	1,602	611	632	1,028	19,427	21,423	7	10	31	322	304
New Jersey	—	6	15	132	223	48	112	174	3,128	3,595	—	1	7	46	48
New York (Upstate)	25	23	111	591	547	122	129	545	3,628	3,585	4	3	22	93	82
New York City	6	16	29	435	484	261	170	522	5,996	6,482	—	2	6	56	59
Pennsylvania	11	15	29	404	348	180	231	394	6,675	7,761	3	4	9	127	115
E.N. Central	28	46	96	1,259	1,498	382	1,310	1,626	35,420	43,028	6	8	28	255	234
Illinois	—	12	34	298	477	4	364	589	9,061	11,348	—	2	7	72	77
Indiana	N	0	0	N	N	155	156	296	4,851	5,196	—	1	20	52	32
Michigan	6	11	21	287	360	189	299	657	9,695	9,303	—	0	3	14	19
Ohio	22	16	36	469	408	21	329	685	8,966	13,193	6	2	6	96	68
Wisconsin	—	9	26	205	253	13	117	214	2,847	3,988	—	1	4	21	38
W.N. Central	99	29	621	988	584	192	326	435	9,552	11,798	2	3	24	125	88
Iowa	1	6	24	165	126	14	30	56	841	1,181	—	0	1	2	1
Kansas	1	3	11	64	78	56	41	130	1,334	1,357	—	0	4	14	9
Minnesota	84	0	575	343	6	—	61	92	1,651	2,012	2	0	21	34	35
Missouri	12	9	23	243	253	86	162	216	4,685	6,147	—	1	6	50	31
Nebraska§	—	4	8	103	66	27	26	51	813	884	—	0	3	18	11
North Dakota	—	0	36	14	10	—	2	7	57	67	—	0	2	7	1
South Dakota	1	2	8	56	45	9	5	11	171	150	—	0	0	—	—
S. Atlantic	30	53	102	1,286	1,581	785	1,371	3,072	36,683	47,692	2	11	29	357	399
Delaware	—	1	6	25	22	18	22	44	681	827	—	0	2	6	5
District of Columbia	—	1	5	24	38	—	48	104	1,476	1,401	—	0	1	5	2
Florida	20	24	47	664	678	325	474	564	13,785	13,366	1	3	10	118	107
Georgia	—	11	29	278	345	—	215	561	2,275	10,249	—	3	9	91	76
Maryland§	5	1	18	21	140	104	121	237	3,595	3,738	1	0	3	6	60
North Carolina	N	0	0	N	N	—	102	1,949	2,638	7,887	—	1	9	45	43
South Carolina§	1	3	7	66	47	127	190	833	5,847	6,193	—	1	7	33	35
Virginia§	4	8	39	181	292	211	147	486	5,981	3,480	—	1	6	41	55
West Virginia	—	0	8	27	19	—	15	34	405	551	—	0	3	12	16
E.S. Central	5	9	23	237	279	377	559	945	16,828	18,919	—	2	8	83	90
Alabama§	2	5	11	136	144	—	190	287	5,069	6,481	—	0	2	15	21
Kentucky	N	0	0	N	N	85	89	161	2,625	1,657	—	0	1	2	5
Mississippi	N	0	0	N	N	—	131	401	4,036	4,987	—	0	2	11	7
Tennessee§	3	4	16	101	135	292	166	261	5,098	5,794	—	2	6	55	57
W.S. Central	9	7	41	157	188	460	1,011	1,355	29,627	29,665	1	2	29	77	68
Arkansas§	4	3	11	70	73	96	84	167	2,772	2,463	—	0	3	6	6
Louisiana	—	1	14	23	51	—	192	297	5,352	6,826	—	0	2	5	4
Oklahoma	5	3	35	64	64	46	87	171	2,397	2,840	1	1	21	60	52
Texas§	N	0	0	N	N	318	646	1,102	19,106	17,536	—	0	3	6	6
Mountain	29	31	68	752	846	60	231	330	5,895	8,106	4	5	14	200	168
Arizona	—	3	11	65	105	28	75	130	1,670	3,016	2	2	11	89	64
Colorado	20	11	26	293	267	—	59	91	1,670	2,019	—	1	4	38	42
Idaho§	3	3	19	91	85	6	4	19	99	144	2	0	4	12	4
Montana§	4	1	9	46	52	2	1	48	56	49	—	0	1	2	—
Nevada§	2	3	6	64	82	24	44	130	1,385	1,399	—	0	1	11	9
New Mexico§	—	2	5	47	71	—	27	104	725	965	—	1	4	21	27
Utah	—	6	32	132	161	—	11	36	290	470	—	1	6	27	19
Wyoming§	—	1	3	14	23	—	0	4	—	44	—	0	1	—	3
Pacific	42	57	185	1,541	1,832	254	614	809	16,467	22,531	1	2	7	84	95
Alaska	—	2	5	44	38	7	11	24	297	316	1	0	4	13	7
California	27	37	91	1,036	1,267	247	547	683	15,131	18,904	—	0	3	20	37
Hawaii	—	1	5	20	49	—	11	22	330	395	—	0	2	12	6
Oregon§	4	9	19	248	240	—	23	63	692	672	—	1	4	36	43
Washington	11	9	87	193	238	—	1	97	17	2,244	—	0	3	3	2
American Samoa	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	3	3	—	0	0	—	—
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	0	—	2	—	1	12	45	75	—	0	1	—	—
Puerto Rico	1	2	31	55	171	6	5	23	151	182	—	0	0	—	2
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	0	0	—	—	—	2	6	64	28	N	0	0	N	N

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* Incidence data for reporting years 2007 and 2008 are provisional.
† Data for *H. influenzae* (age <5 yrs for serotype b, nonserotype b, and unknown serotype) are available in Table I.
§ Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).

TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending August 2, 2008, and August 4, 2007 (31st Week)*

Reporting area	Hepatitis (viral, acute), by type† A					Hepatitis (viral, acute), by type† B					Legionellosis				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks Med	Previous 52 weeks Max	Cum 2008	Cum 2007	Current week	Previous 52 weeks Med	Previous 52 weeks Max	Cum 2008	Cum 2007	Current week	Previous 52 weeks Med	Previous 52 weeks Max	Cum 2008	Cum 2007
United States	26	52	171	1,493	1,653	39	73	259	1,928	2,528	61	53	117	1,325	1,211
New England	—	2	7	64	70	—	1	7	39	73	2	3	14	64	68
Connecticut	—	0	3	14	9	—	0	7	14	25	—	0	4	15	14
Maine§	—	0	1	4	2	—	0	2	9	3	—	0	2	3	3
Massachusetts	—	1	5	27	35	—	0	3	8	29	—	1	3	11	23
New Hampshire	—	0	2	6	10	—	0	1	4	4	—	0	3	12	2
Rhode Island§	—	0	2	11	9	—	0	2	3	11	2	0	5	18	22
Vermont§	—	0	1	2	5	—	0	1	1	1	—	0	2	5	4
Mid. Atlantic	3	7	18	159	259	5	9	18	226	327	25	15	40	404	367
New Jersey	—	1	6	30	76	—	2	7	36	95	—	1	13	31	50
New York (Upstate)	2	1	6	39	43	4	2	7	43	49	10	4	16	128	93
New York City	—	2	7	51	89	—	2	6	50	73	—	2	11	37	84
Pennsylvania	1	1	6	39	51	1	3	7	97	110	15	6	26	208	140
E.N. Central	1	6	16	194	190	1	7	18	212	280	18	11	35	310	261
Illinois	—	2	10	59	75	—	1	6	47	92	—	1	16	19	56
Indiana	—	0	4	12	4	—	0	8	24	27	—	1	7	25	27
Michigan	—	2	7	75	49	—	2	6	69	70	2	3	13	91	86
Ohio	1	1	4	27	40	1	2	7	66	75	14	5	18	166	82
Wisconsin	—	0	3	21	22	—	0	1	6	16	2	0	5	9	10
W.N. Central	—	5	29	189	105	—	2	9	59	74	2	2	8	65	62
Iowa	—	1	7	82	28	—	0	2	8	15	—	0	2	8	8
Kansas	—	0	3	9	4	—	0	2	5	6	—	0	1	1	6
Minnesota	—	0	23	26	46	—	0	5	4	13	—	0	4	8	14
Missouri	—	1	3	31	13	—	1	4	36	26	1	1	4	32	26
Nebraska§	—	1	5	39	9	—	0	1	5	9	1	0	4	15	5
North Dakota	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	2	—	—
South Dakota	—	0	1	2	5	—	0	2	—	5	—	0	1	1	3
S. Atlantic	10	8	15	192	283	15	16	60	469	618	7	7	28	183	214
Delaware	1	0	1	6	3	—	0	3	7	11	—	0	2	6	6
District of Columbia	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	6	8
Florida	6	3	8	86	80	9	6	12	198	212	3	3	10	83	80
Georgia	—	1	3	25	47	—	3	8	71	86	—	0	3	13	23
Maryland§	2	0	3	7	49	2	0	6	9	66	4	0	6	16	37
North Carolina	—	0	9	35	34	—	0	17	52	79	—	0	7	12	25
South Carolina§	—	0	4	7	9	—	1	6	38	42	—	0	2	7	9
Virginia§	1	1	5	23	56	4	2	16	65	91	—	1	6	31	23
West Virginia	—	0	2	3	5	—	1	30	29	31	—	0	3	9	3
E.S. Central	1	2	9	48	63	1	7	13	202	211	2	2	10	76	57
Alabama§	1	0	4	8	14	1	2	5	56	74	—	0	2	10	6
Kentucky	—	0	3	16	11	—	2	5	55	39	1	1	4	38	27
Mississippi	—	0	2	4	7	—	0	3	20	22	—	0	1	1	—
Tennessee§	—	1	6	20	31	—	2	8	71	76	1	1	5	27	24
W.S. Central	1	5	55	156	123	6	15	131	394	516	1	2	23	38	57
Arkansas§	—	0	1	4	8	—	1	3	21	46	—	0	2	6	6
Louisiana	—	0	3	4	17	—	1	4	27	63	—	0	1	1	4
Oklahoma	—	0	7	7	3	3	2	37	63	27	—	0	3	3	2
Texas§	1	5	53	141	95	3	11	107	283	380	1	1	18	28	45
Mountain	1	4	9	126	152	4	3	10	117	138	3	2	5	47	54
Arizona	1	2	8	64	106	—	1	4	30	59	3	1	5	17	14
Colorado	—	0	3	24	19	3	0	3	19	21	—	0	2	3	13
Idaho§	—	0	3	15	2	—	0	2	6	8	—	0	1	2	4
Montana§	—	0	1	—	6	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	3	3
Nevada§	—	0	2	5	8	1	1	3	28	32	—	0	2	6	6
New Mexico§	—	0	3	14	5	—	0	2	8	9	—	0	1	3	6
Utah	—	0	2	2	4	—	0	5	23	5	—	0	3	13	5
Wyoming§	—	0	1	2	2	—	0	1	3	4	—	0	0	—	3
Pacific	9	12	51	365	408	7	9	30	210	291	1	4	18	138	71
Alaska	—	0	1	2	2	—	0	2	8	4	—	0	1	1	—
California	8	9	42	302	361	6	6	19	148	211	1	3	14	108	54
Hawaii	—	0	1	5	5	—	0	2	3	8	—	0	1	4	1
Oregon§	—	1	3	21	16	—	1	3	25	37	—	0	2	10	6
Washington	1	1	7	35	24	1	1	9	26	31	—	0	3	15	10
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	12	47	—	1	5	22	45	—	0	1	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 August 2, 2008, and August 4, 2007 (31st Week)*

Reporting area	Lyme disease					Malaria					Meningococcal disease, invasive† All serogroups				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks Med	Previous 52 weeks Max	Cum 2008	Cum 2007	Current week	Previous 52 weeks Med	Previous 52 weeks Max	Cum 2008	Cum 2007	Current week	Previous 52 weeks Med	Previous 52 weeks Max	Cum 2008	Cum 2007
United States	571	354	1,375	9,727	16,128	14	22	136	495	696	9	19	53	717	702
New England	62	53	381	1,253	5,431	1	1	35	28	35	—	0	3	18	35
Connecticut	—	0	144	—	2,353	1	0	27	8	1	—	0	1	1	6
Maine§	49	2	61	138	110	—	0	2	—	4	—	0	1	4	5
Massachusetts	—	16	177	486	2,236	—	0	2	14	21	—	0	3	13	17
New Hampshire	3	10	65	517	645	—	0	1	2	7	—	0	0	—	3
Rhode Island§	—	0	77	—	2	—	0	8	—	—	—	0	1	—	1
Vermont§	10	2	23	112	85	—	0	1	4	2	—	0	1	—	3
Mid. Atlantic	412	170	674	6,596	6,256	—	5	18	102	194	—	2	6	83	85
New Jersey	—	35	152	1,089	2,195	—	0	7	—	37	—	0	2	10	11
New York (Upstate)	328	61	453	2,276	1,460	—	1	8	15	34	—	0	3	22	25
New York City	1	1	27	12	236	—	3	9	66	104	—	0	2	18	18
Pennsylvania	83	56	296	3,219	2,365	—	1	4	21	19	—	1	5	33	31
E.N. Central	2	6	96	105	1,570	1	3	7	80	82	—	3	10	122	106
Illinois	—	0	8	28	115	—	1	6	35	41	—	1	4	36	44
Indiana	—	0	7	13	22	—	0	2	4	6	—	0	4	17	15
Michigan	2	1	5	34	28	—	0	2	10	10	—	0	2	20	17
Ohio	—	0	4	15	13	1	0	3	21	14	—	1	4	32	24
Wisconsin	—	1	79	15	1,392	—	0	3	10	11	—	0	4	17	6
W.N. Central	40	3	740	365	258	1	1	9	34	23	—	2	8	65	44
Iowa	—	1	7	24	95	—	0	1	2	2	—	0	3	13	10
Kansas	—	0	1	1	8	—	0	1	3	2	—	0	1	1	3
Minnesota	40	0	731	320	144	1	0	8	17	11	—	0	7	19	11
Missouri	—	0	3	14	7	—	0	4	6	3	—	0	3	21	13
Nebraska§	—	0	1	3	4	—	0	2	6	4	—	0	2	9	2
North Dakota	—	0	9	1	—	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	1	2
South Dakota	—	0	1	2	—	—	0	0	—	1	—	0	1	1	3
S. Atlantic	47	54	172	1,173	2,472	3	4	15	113	156	2	3	7	105	109
Delaware	3	12	37	485	451	—	0	1	1	3	—	0	1	1	1
District of Columbia	3	2	8	88	76	—	0	1	1	2	—	0	0	—	—
Florida	1	1	4	32	9	—	1	7	29	31	—	1	3	40	40
Georgia	—	0	4	7	8	—	0	3	26	27	—	0	3	14	11
Maryland§	15	17	136	219	1,401	2	1	4	9	40	—	0	2	4	18
North Carolina	—	0	8	7	26	—	0	7	17	16	—	0	4	10	14
South Carolina§	—	0	4	11	14	—	0	1	6	5	1	0	3	17	10
Virginia§	25	12	68	304	457	1	1	7	24	31	1	0	2	16	14
West Virginia	—	0	9	20	30	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	1	3	1
E.S. Central	—	1	5	29	32	—	0	3	11	21	—	1	6	37	36
Alabama§	—	0	3	9	9	—	0	1	3	3	—	0	2	5	7
Kentucky	—	0	1	2	3	—	0	1	3	4	—	0	2	7	7
Mississippi	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	1	1	1	—	0	2	9	10
Tennessee§	—	0	3	17	20	—	0	2	4	13	—	0	3	16	12
W.S. Central	—	1	11	35	44	6	1	64	28	57	—	2	13	67	72
Arkansas§	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	6	8
Louisiana	—	0	1	1	2	—	0	1	—	13	—	0	3	14	23
Oklahoma	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	4	2	5	—	0	5	10	14
Texas§	—	1	10	33	42	6	1	60	26	39	—	1	7	37	27
Mountain	—	0	3	20	23	—	1	5	15	37	—	1	4	36	47
Arizona	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	1	5	7	—	0	2	5	11
Colorado	—	0	1	3	—	—	0	2	3	12	—	0	2	9	16
Idaho§	—	0	2	6	7	—	0	2	—	2	—	0	2	2	4
Montana§	—	0	2	2	1	—	0	0	—	3	—	0	1	4	1
Nevada§	—	0	2	4	6	—	0	3	4	2	—	0	2	6	3
New Mexico§	—	0	2	3	5	—	0	1	1	2	—	0	1	5	2
Utah	—	0	1	—	2	—	0	1	2	9	—	0	2	3	8
Wyoming§	—	0	1	1	2	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	2	2
Pacific	8	4	9	151	42	2	3	10	84	91	7	4	17	184	168
Alaska	—	0	2	3	3	—	0	2	3	2	—	0	2	3	1
California	6	3	7	122	35	1	2	8	63	61	5	3	17	131	122
Hawaii	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	2	2	—	0	2	3	5
Oregon§	2	0	4	22	4	1	0	2	5	12	—	1	3	26	24
Washington	—	0	7	4	—	—	0	3	11	14	2	0	5	21	16
American Samoa	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	1	1	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	1	2	—	0	1	2	6
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 August 2, 2008, and August 4, 2007 (31st Week)*

Reporting area	Pertussis					Rabies, animal					Rocky Mountain spotted fever				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks Med	Previous 52 weeks Max	Cum 2008	Cum 2007	Current week	Previous 52 weeks Med	Previous 52 weeks Max	Cum 2008	Cum 2007	Current week	Previous 52 weeks Med	Previous 52 weeks Max	Cum 2008	Cum 2007
United States	96	147	849	4,057	5,621	64	82	187	2,273	3,517	51	29	195	827	1,101
New England	—	20	49	373	886	11	7	20	205	324	—	0	1	1	7
Connecticut	—	0	5	—	50	5	3	17	107	132	—	0	0	—	—
Maine†	—	0	5	14	48	—	1	5	31	49	N	0	0	N	N
Massachusetts	—	16	33	315	715	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	1	7
New Hampshire	—	0	5	17	40	2	1	3	24	34	—	0	1	—	—
Rhode Island†	—	1	25	21	6	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—
Vermont†	—	0	6	6	27	4	1	6	43	109	—	0	0	—	—
Mid. Atlantic	15	20	43	475	742	15	19	32	593	599	—	1	5	36	50
New Jersey	—	1	9	4	130	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	2	18
New York (Upstate)	10	6	24	208	354	15	9	20	279	296	—	0	3	12	5
New York City	—	2	7	41	79	—	0	2	11	31	—	0	2	11	18
Pennsylvania	5	8	23	222	179	—	9	23	303	272	—	0	2	11	9
E.N. Central	10	20	190	741	1,004	6	5	53	102	137	2	1	7	48	35
Illinois	—	3	8	84	111	—	1	15	36	43	—	0	5	29	22
Indiana	—	0	12	28	40	—	0	1	3	6	—	0	1	3	4
Michigan	2	4	16	106	163	3	1	32	38	54	—	0	1	2	3
Ohio	8	7	176	483	438	3	1	11	25	34	2	0	4	14	6
Wisconsin	—	2	9	40	252	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	—
W.N. Central	18	11	142	368	379	8	4	12	92	173	4	4	22	181	226
Iowa	—	1	5	35	115	—	0	3	12	20	—	0	2	1	13
Kansas	—	1	5	26	66	—	0	7	—	84	—	0	2	—	9
Minnesota	15	1	131	125	59	7	0	7	34	17	—	0	4	—	1
Missouri	3	3	18	130	56	1	0	5	23	26	4	3	19	167	191
Nebraska†	—	1	12	44	30	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	3	10	9
North Dakota	—	0	5	1	3	—	0	8	16	12	—	0	0	—	—
South Dakota	—	0	2	7	50	—	0	2	7	14	—	0	1	3	3
S. Atlantic	17	14	50	395	589	14	36	94	1,000	1,357	29	8	109	276	514
Delaware	—	0	2	6	7	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	13	10
District of Columbia	—	0	1	2	8	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	6	2
Florida	10	3	17	138	141	—	0	77	82	128	—	0	4	8	7
Georgia	—	0	3	21	29	—	6	37	214	165	—	0	5	27	48
Maryland†	3	1	6	20	70	5	0	18	30	237	3	0	6	15	34
North Carolina	—	0	38	77	200	9	9	16	292	301	18	0	96	125	316
South Carolina†	3	2	22	63	51	—	0	0	—	46	—	0	4	17	35
Virginia†	1	2	8	64	71	—	11	27	321	438	8	1	9	62	60
West Virginia	—	0	12	4	12	—	1	11	61	42	—	0	3	3	2
E.S. Central	1	7	31	149	239	—	2	7	74	98	4	4	19	146	170
Alabama†	—	1	6	21	50	—	0	0	—	—	1	1	10	38	46
Kentucky	—	1	5	31	14	—	0	4	24	13	—	0	1	1	4
Mississippi	—	3	29	60	112	—	0	1	2	—	—	0	3	4	11
Tennessee†	1	1	4	37	63	—	1	6	48	85	3	2	17	103	109
W.S. Central	1	19	198	502	641	5	7	40	67	653	10	2	153	120	72
Arkansas†	1	1	11	40	132	5	1	6	41	21	3	0	15	16	17
Louisiana	—	0	3	9	13	—	0	2	—	4	—	0	1	2	3
Oklahoma	—	0	26	19	3	—	0	32	25	45	6	0	132	86	34
Texas†	—	16	179	434	493	—	0	34	1	583	1	1	8	16	18
Mountain	9	19	37	499	668	—	1	8	32	36	2	0	2	15	24
Arizona	3	3	10	124	152	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	2	6	5
Colorado	6	4	13	90	182	—	0	0	—	—	1	0	2	1	—
Idaho†	—	0	4	19	30	—	0	4	—	—	1	0	1	1	3
Montana†	—	1	11	61	33	—	0	3	3	10	—	0	1	3	1
Nevada†	—	0	7	21	26	—	0	2	3	5	—	0	0	—	—
New Mexico†	—	1	5	28	51	—	0	3	18	8	—	0	1	1	4
Utah	—	6	27	150	179	—	0	2	2	6	—	0	0	—	—
Wyoming†	—	0	2	6	15	—	0	4	6	7	—	0	2	3	11
Pacific	25	21	303	555	473	5	4	12	108	140	—	0	1	4	3
Alaska	5	1	29	67	35	—	0	4	12	36	N	0	0	N	N
California	1	8	129	222	271	5	3	12	93	98	—	0	1	2	1
Hawaii	—	0	2	4	16	—	0	0	—	—	N	0	0	N	N
Oregon†	—	2	14	91	57	—	0	1	3	6	—	0	1	2	2
Washington	19	5	169	171	94	—	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	38	34	N	0	0	N	N
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	0	0	—	—	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N

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U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.
* Incidence data for reporting years 2007 and 2008 are provisional.
† Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).

TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending August 2, 2008, and August 4, 2007 (31st Week)*

Reporting area	Salmonellosis					Shiga toxin-producing *E. coli* (STEC)†					Shigellosis				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks Med	Previous 52 weeks Max	Cum 2008	Cum 2007	Current week	Previous 52 weeks Med	Previous 52 weeks Max	Cum 2008	Cum 2007	Current week	Previous 52 weeks Med	Previous 52 weeks Max	Cum 2008	Cum 2007
United States	745	851	2,110	21,291	23,712	93	83	247	2,315	2,300	320	394	1,227	10,474	9,249
New England	9	22	305	1,027	1,544	1	3	25	106	189	—	3	25	106	165
Connecticut	—	0	276	276	431	—	0	22	22	71	—	0	23	23	44
Maine§	5	2	14	87	65	1	0	4	7	19	—	0	4	11	13
Massachusetts	—	15	60	494	830	—	2	7	46	80	—	2	7	61	96
New Hampshire	—	3	10	68	108	—	0	5	17	10	—	0	1	1	4
Rhode Island§	—	1	13	52	56	—	0	3	7	3	—	0	9	8	6
Vermont§	4	1	7	50	54	—	0	3	7	6	—	0	1	2	2
Mid. Atlantic	81	96	212	2,618	3,285	8	8	192	420	256	16	26	83	1,233	409
New Jersey	—	15	48	377	717	—	1	6	9	65	—	6	32	318	81
New York (Upstate)	44	25	73	734	773	7	4	188	314	82	13	7	35	396	71
New York City	4	23	48	642	723	—	1	5	31	28	1	9	35	440	139
Pennsylvania	33	32	83	865	1,072	1	2	9	66	81	2	2	65	79	118
E.N. Central	59	89	172	2,510	3,508	10	11	36	325	305	83	73	145	2,041	1,386
Illinois	—	23	61	627	1,306	—	2	13	35	57	—	19	37	474	332
Indiana	—	9	53	325	351	—	2	13	38	33	—	10	83	450	39
Michigan	7	17	43	478	518	—	2	13	79	46	—	2	7	52	41
Ohio	50	26	65	765	764	10	2	17	99	70	80	21	104	721	559
Wisconsin	2	14	37	315	569	—	3	16	74	99	3	11	43	344	415
W.N. Central	50	51	133	1,478	1,538	15	13	48	393	352	9	21	39	514	1,269
Iowa	2	9	15	233	280	1	2	16	95	76	—	3	11	85	47
Kansas	3	7	31	220	229	—	0	3	19	31	—	0	2	9	18
Minnesota	35	12	73	421	374	8	2	22	105	107	6	4	25	157	147
Missouri	9	14	29	363	404	6	3	12	97	67	2	8	33	153	936
Nebraska§	1	5	13	138	133	—	2	6	47	46	—	0	3	1	13
North Dakota	—	1	35	28	18	—	0	20	2	6	1	0	15	34	3
South Dakota	—	2	11	75	100	—	1	5	28	19	—	1	9	75	105
S. Atlantic	231	251	442	5,214	5,583	25	12	32	362	363	44	71	149	1,881	2,783
Delaware	—	3	8	80	83	—	0	2	8	10	—	0	2	8	7
District of Columbia	—	1	4	30	32	—	0	1	7	—	—	0	3	8	11
Florida	141	102	181	2,482	2,153	8	2	18	101	79	26	21	75	557	1,506
Georgia	—	36	86	845	914	—	1	7	41	48	—	26	49	718	986
Maryland§	26	10	44	282	448	5	1	5	34	44	4	1	6	30	61
North Carolina	35	18	228	502	710	7	1	14	47	75	3	0	12	63	49
South Carolina§	18	21	52	465	498	—	0	3	21	6	8	8	32	388	65
Virginia§	11	19	49	448	641	5	3	9	88	92	3	4	14	102	91
West Virginia	—	4	25	80	104	—	0	3	15	9	—	0	61	7	7
E.S. Central	43	62	144	1,509	1,671	8	6	21	150	144	9	48	178	1,180	944
Alabama§	17	16	50	415	454	1	1	17	41	46	2	12	43	274	360
Kentucky	11	10	21	249	309	4	1	12	39	45	—	8	35	200	200
Mississippi	1	18	57	447	457	1	0	2	5	4	—	14	112	247	273
Tennessee§	14	16	34	398	451	2	2	12	65	49	7	13	32	459	111
W.S. Central	91	110	894	2,454	2,064	1	4	25	115	152	116	59	748	2,302	1,115
Arkansas§	18	13	50	371	329	1	1	4	24	25	19	4	27	314	56
Louisiana	—	10	44	175	440	—	0	1	—	8	1	5	17	149	326
Oklahoma	37	14	72	378	222	—	0	14	18	14	3	3	32	68	61
Texas§	36	62	794	1,530	1,073	—	3	11	73	105	93	47	702	1,771	672
Mountain	58	56	102	1,729	1,466	8	9	34	243	315	20	18	40	460	464
Arizona	36	19	35	546	492	3	1	8	42	64	8	10	30	219	241
Colorado	15	11	43	440	325	2	2	13	73	84	6	2	6	59	65
Idaho§	3	3	13	98	77	2	2	8	50	70	—	0	1	6	9
Montana§	—	2	10	52	53	—	0	3	18	—	—	0	1	3	15
Nevada§	4	4	13	126	151	1	0	3	14	18	6	3	13	126	21
New Mexico§	—	7	29	293	155	—	1	6	25	24	—	1	6	32	70
Utah	—	4	17	152	165	—	1	9	17	43	—	1	5	12	16
Wyoming§	—	1	5	22	48	—	0	2	4	12	—	0	2	3	27
Pacific	123	109	399	2,752	3,053	17	9	40	201	224	23	30	72	757	714
Alaska	1	1	5	29	53	—	0	1	5	1	—	0	0	—	8
California	115	76	286	2,010	2,288	9	5	34	113	126	21	27	61	648	540
Hawaii	—	5	15	138	161	—	0	5	8	23	—	1	3	24	60
Oregon§	1	6	16	234	199	1	1	11	26	30	—	1	11	42	43
Washington	6	12	103	341	352	7	2	13	49	44	2	2	20	43	63
American Samoa	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	1	3
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	2	8	11	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	3	14	10
Puerto Rico	—	10	44	223	507	—	0	1	2	—	—	0	2	6	19
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—

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U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.
* Incidence data for reporting years 2007 and 2008 are provisional.
† Includes *E. coli* O157:H7; Shiga toxin-positive, serogroup non-O157; and Shiga toxin-positive, not serogrouped.
§ Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).

TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending August 2, 2008, and August 4, 2007 (31st Week)*

Reporting area	Streptococcal disease, invasive, group A					*Streptococcus pneumoniae*, invasive disease, nondrug resistant† Age <5 years				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks Med	Previous 52 weeks Max	Cum 2008	Cum 2007	Current week	Previous 52 weeks Med	Previous 52 weeks Max	Cum 2008	Cum 2007
United States	48	89	259	3,548	3,688	15	36	166	1,001	1,126
New England	—	6	31	270	291	—	2	14	48	89
Connecticut	—	0	26	83	90	—	0	11	—	11
Maine§	—	0	3	20	21	—	0	1	1	1
Massachusetts	—	3	8	125	141	—	1	5	37	59
New Hampshire	—	0	2	18	22	—	0	1	7	8
Rhode Island§	—	0	8	14	2	—	0	1	2	8
Vermont§	—	0	2	10	15	—	0	1	1	2
Mid. Atlantic	9	17	43	744	712	3	4	19	125	205
New Jersey	—	3	11	122	132	—	1	6	21	41
New York (Upstate)	2	6	17	248	216	3	2	14	68	74
New York City	—	3	10	132	177	—	1	12	36	90
Pennsylvania	7	5	16	242	187	N	0	0	N	N
E.N. Central	8	19	63	776	736	1	6	23	215	200
Illinois	—	5	16	193	224	—	1	6	46	48
Indiana	—	2	11	99	85	—	0	14	24	12
Michigan	1	3	10	120	153	—	1	5	51	56
Ohio	6	5	14	207	174	—	1	5	36	42
Wisconsin	1	2	42	157	100	1	1	9	58	42
W.N. Central	9	4	39	283	242	3	2	16	85	57
Iowa	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Kansas	—	0	6	38	26	—	0	3	12	—
Minnesota	9	0	35	130	116	3	0	13	33	35
Missouri	—	2	10	64	63	—	1	2	25	15
Nebraska§	—	0	3	25	19	—	0	3	6	6
North Dakota	—	0	5	10	11	—	0	2	4	1
South Dakota	—	0	2	16	7	—	0	1	5	—
S. Atlantic	11	19	34	600	858	2	5	13	126	193
Delaware	—	0	2	6	7	—	0	0	—	—
District of Columbia	—	0	2	15	16	—	0	1	1	2
Florida	3	6	11	171	195	2	1	4	39	39
Georgia	—	5	12	154	167	—	1	5	20	43
Maryland§	2	0	6	7	148	—	0	4	2	48
North Carolina	3	2	10	96	118	N	0	0	N	N
South Carolina§	—	1	5	38	78	—	1	4	35	25
Virginia§	3	3	12	91	109	—	0	6	24	31
West Virginia	—	0	3	22	20	—	0	1	5	5
E.S. Central	—	4	9	116	151	—	2	11	65	62
Alabama§	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
Kentucky	—	1	3	26	32	N	0	0	N	N
Mississippi	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	3	16	5
Tennessee§	—	3	7	90	119	—	2	9	49	57
W.S. Central	5	7	85	294	213	4	5	66	161	157
Arkansas§	—	0	2	4	16	—	0	2	4	9
Louisiana	—	0	1	3	14	—	0	2	2	28
Oklahoma	2	1	19	76	51	1	1	7	48	34
Texas§	3	5	65	211	132	3	3	58	107	86
Mountain	1	10	22	371	394	2	5	12	166	152
Arizona	—	4	9	141	146	1	2	8	84	72
Colorado	1	2	8	103	101	1	1	4	45	31
Idaho§	—	0	2	11	9	—	0	1	3	2
Montana§	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	4	1
Nevada§	—	0	2	6	2	N	0	0	N	N
New Mexico§	—	2	7	66	68	—	0	3	14	27
Utah	—	1	5	39	63	—	0	3	15	19
Wyoming§	—	0	2	5	5	—	0	1	1	—
Pacific	5	3	10	94	91	—	0	2	10	11
Alaska	5	0	3	29	17	N	0	0	N	N
California	—	0	0	—	—	N	0	0	N	N
Hawaii	—	2	10	65	74	—	0	2	10	11
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	30	4	N	0	0	N	N
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	3	—	7	—	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

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U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.
* Incidence data for reporting years 2007 and 2008 are provisional.
† Includes cases of invasive pneumococcal disease, in children aged <5 years, caused by *S. pneumoniae*, which is susceptible or for which susceptibility testing is not available (NNDSS event code 11717).
§ Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).

TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending August 2, 2008, and August 4, 2007 (31st Week)*

Reporting area	*Streptococcus pneumoniae*, invasive disease, drug resistant†										Syphilis, primary and secondary				
	All ages					Age <5 years									
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks Med	Previous 52 weeks Max	Cum 2008	Cum 2007	Current week	Previous 52 weeks Med	Previous 52 weeks Max	Cum 2008	Cum 2007	Current week	Previous 52 weeks Med	Previous 52 weeks Max	Cum 2008	Cum 2007
United States	7	51	264	1,614	1,674	3	9	43	277	326	120	232	351	6,657	6,229
New England	—	1	41	30	86	—	0	8	5	12	3	6	14	182	151
Connecticut	—	0	37	—	51	—	0	7	—	4	2	0	6	16	20
Maine§	—	0	2	13	9	—	0	1	1	1	—	0	2	8	4
Massachusetts	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	2	—	4	11	134	85
New Hampshire	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	10	19
Rhode Island§	—	0	3	7	15	—	0	1	2	3	1	0	5	13	21
Vermont§	—	0	2	10	11	—	0	1	2	2	—	0	5	1	2
Mid. Atlantic	1	3	10	140	95	—	0	2	17	22	26	32	45	1,009	935
New Jersey	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	8	4	10	123	117
New York (Upstate)	—	1	4	38	30	—	0	2	6	8	3	3	13	87	82
New York City	—	0	5	41	—	—	0	0	—	—	14	17	30	629	574
Pennsylvania	1	1	8	61	65	—	0	2	11	14	1	5	12	170	162
E.N. Central	—	13	50	448	449	1	2	14	74	73	12	19	31	572	505
Illinois	—	2	15	57	85	—	0	6	14	25	—	7	19	162	266
Indiana	—	3	28	139	98	—	0	11	17	14	1	2	6	79	28
Michigan	—	0	2	10	1	—	0	1	2	1	4	2	17	129	68
Ohio	—	7	15	242	265	1	1	4	41	33	6	4	13	172	105
Wisconsin	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	1	1	4	30	38
W.N. Central	—	3	106	112	114	—	0	9	8	25	2	8	15	229	188
Iowa	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	11	12
Kansas	—	1	5	51	61	—	0	1	3	4	2	0	5	19	10
Minnesota	—	0	105	—	1	—	0	9	—	17	—	1	5	56	40
Missouri	—	1	8	61	43	—	0	1	2	—	—	5	10	136	120
Nebraska§	—	0	0	—	2	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	7	3
North Dakota	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
South Dakota	—	0	2	—	7	—	0	1	3	4	—	0	3	—	3
S. Atlantic	6	20	41	673	709	2	4	10	127	155	19	51	215	1,376	1,356
Delaware	—	0	1	3	5	—	0	0	—	2	—	0	4	10	7
District of Columbia	—	0	3	12	12	—	0	0	—	1	—	2	11	66	111
Florida	6	11	26	375	394	2	2	6	80	80	7	19	34	531	442
Georgia	—	7	19	221	250	—	1	6	41	64	—	10	175	218	229
Maryland§	—	0	0	—	1	—	0	0	—	—	3	6	14	188	180
North Carolina	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	2	6	18	161	200
South Carolina§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	2	5	50	58
Virginia§	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	7	5	17	151	123
West Virginia	—	1	7	62	47	—	0	2	6	8	—	0	1	1	6
E.S. Central	—	5	14	166	138	—	1	4	33	21	9	20	31	616	499
Alabama§	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	—	8	15	245	211
Kentucky	—	1	4	47	17	—	0	2	9	2	1	1	7	50	36
Mississippi	—	0	5	1	35	—	0	0	—	—	—	3	15	83	66
Tennessee§	—	3	12	118	86	—	1	3	24	19	8	8	14	238	186
W.S. Central	—	1	5	26	52	—	0	2	8	7	33	41	62	1,244	1,014
Arkansas§	—	0	2	9	1	—	0	1	3	2	8	2	19	97	69
Louisiana	—	0	5	17	51	—	0	2	5	5	—	11	22	284	273
Oklahoma	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	1	1	5	46	37
Texas§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	24	26	49	817	635
Mountain	—	1	6	19	31	—	0	2	4	9	7	9	29	225	254
Arizona	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	4	21	78	130
Colorado	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	2	2	7	70	27
Idaho§	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	2	1
Montana§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	3	—	1
Nevada§	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	5	2	6	52	58
New Mexico§	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	1	3	23	27
Utah	—	0	6	18	19	—	0	2	4	8	—	0	2	—	9
Wyoming§	—	0	1	—	12	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	1	—	1
Pacific	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	1	2	9	40	71	1,204	1,327
Alaska	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	1	6
California	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	6	38	59	1,077	1,227
Hawaii	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	1	2	—	0	2	11	5
Oregon§	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	2	9	9
Washington	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	3	3	13	106	80
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	—	—	3	3	10	93	86
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—

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

TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending August 2, 2008, and August 4, 2007 (31st Week)*

Reporting area	Varicella (chickenpox)					West Nile virus disease†									
						Neuroinvasive					Nonneuroinvasive§				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks Med	Previous 52 weeks Max	Cum 2008	Cum 2007	Current week	Previous 52 weeks Med	Previous 52 weeks Max	Cum 2008	Cum 2007	Current week	Previous 52 weeks Med	Previous 52 weeks Max	Cum 2008	Cum 2007
United States	126	653	1,660	17,993	26,613	1	1	143	45	286	2	2	307	69	811
New England	1	15	68	327	1,653	—	0	2	—	1	—	0	2	1	1
Connecticut	—	0	38	—	945	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	1	1	1
Maine¶	—	0	26	—	212	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Massachusetts	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
New Hampshire	—	6	18	147	229	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Rhode Island¶	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Vermont¶	1	6	17	180	267	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Mid. Atlantic	30	58	117	1,514	3,232	—	0	3	1	3	—	0	3	—	2
New Jersey	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
New York (Upstate)	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	2	—	1	—	0	1	—	—
New York City	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	3	—	1	—	0	3	—	—
Pennsylvania	30	58	117	1,514	3,232	—	0	1	1	1	—	0	1	—	2
E.N. Central	17	164	378	4,318	7,619	—	0	19	1	12	—	0	12	—	8
Illinois	2	13	124	656	675	—	0	14	—	9	—	0	8	—	4
Indiana	—	0	222	—	—	—	0	4	—	—	—	0	2	—	3
Michigan	4	62	154	1,857	2,863	—	0	5	—	1	—	0	1	—	—
Ohio	11	55	128	1,558	3,289	—	0	4	1	1	—	0	3	—	1
Wisconsin	—	7	32	247	792	—	0	2	—	1	—	0	2	—	—
W.N. Central	1	23	145	755	1,126	—	0	41	4	68	—	0	118	18	275
Iowa	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	4	—	2	—	0	3	—	5
Kansas	—	6	36	247	409	—	0	3	—	4	—	0	7	—	7
Minnesota	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	9	—	13	—	0	12	3	20
Missouri	1	11	47	440	653	—	0	8	1	10	—	0	3	3	3
Nebraska¶	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	5	1	2	—	0	16	1	49
North Dakota	—	0	140	48	—	—	0	11	—	14	—	0	49	6	128
South Dakota	—	0	5	20	64	—	0	7	2	23	—	0	32	5	63
S. Atlantic	51	92	162	2,918	3,437	—	0	12	1	13	—	0	6	—	10
Delaware	—	1	6	34	27	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
District of Columbia	—	0	3	18	22	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Florida	18	29	87	1,147	790	—	0	0	—	3	—	0	0	—	—
Georgia	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	8	—	6	—	0	5	—	5
Maryland¶	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	2	—	1	—	0	2	—	—
North Carolina	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	2	—	2
South Carolina¶	5	16	66	555	701	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	0	—	2
Virginia¶	—	21	73	685	1,148	—	0	1	—	2	—	0	1	—	1
West Virginia	28	15	66	479	749	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	0	—	—
E.S. Central	—	18	101	827	337	—	0	11	6	21	—	0	14	13	21
Alabama¶	—	18	101	818	336	—	0	2	—	8	—	0	1	1	1
Kentucky	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	0	—	—
Mississippi	—	0	2	9	1	—	0	7	6	11	—	0	12	11	19
Tennessee¶	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	2	1	1
W.S. Central	22	181	886	5,987	7,344	—	0	36	7	36	—	0	19	10	30
Arkansas¶	—	10	39	396	549	—	0	5	2	4	—	0	2	—	1
Louisiana	1	1	7	33	94	—	0	5	—	2	—	0	3	2	1
Oklahoma	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	11	2	6	—	0	8	3	9
Texas¶	21	166	852	5,558	6,701	—	0	19	3	24	—	0	11	5	19
Mountain	2	40	105	1,295	1,820	—	0	36	4	74	—	0	148	19	351
Arizona	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	8	2	15	—	0	10	—	6
Colorado	2	17	43	575	702	—	0	17	1	22	—	0	67	13	179
Idaho¶	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	3	—	2	—	0	22	3	56
Montana¶	—	6	27	207	283	—	0	10	—	7	—	0	30	—	29
Nevada¶	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	3	—	3
New Mexico¶	—	4	22	139	289	—	0	8	—	10	—	0	6	—	5
Utah	—	9	55	369	528	—	0	8	—	3	—	0	9	2	8
Wyoming¶	—	0	9	5	18	—	0	8	—	15	—	0	34	1	65
Pacific	2	1	7	52	45	1	0	18	21	58	2	0	23	8	113
Alaska	2	1	5	42	25	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
California	—	0	0	—	—	1	0	18	21	56	2	0	20	8	103
Hawaii	—	0	6	10	20	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Oregon¶	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	3	—	2	—	0	4	—	10
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	17	55	189	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	2	9	37	275	497	—	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 August 2, 2008 (31st Week)

Reporting Area	All causes, by age (years)						P&I†
	All Ages	≥65	45-64	25-44	1-24	<1	P&I† Total
New England	458	303	104	27	13	11	29
Boston, MA	129	77	35	8	4	5	5
Bridgeport, CT	41	32	3	3	3	—	3
Cambridge, MA	12	12	—	—	—	—	1
Fall River, MA	22	18	4	—	—	—	3
Hartford, CT	38	23	11	2	1	1	1
Lowell, MA	13	12	—	1	—	—	—
Lynn, MA	18	13	3	2	—	—	1
New Bedford, MA	19	10	6	2	1	—	1
New Haven, CT	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Providence, RI	48	29	13	4	1	1	4
Somerville, MA	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Springfield, MA	43	27	11	1	1	3	5
Waterbury, CT	30	20	7	1	1	1	3
Worcester, MA	44	30	10	3	1	—	2
Mid. Atlantic	1,791	1,228	387	98	33	45	92
Albany, NY	50	35	11	4	—	—	6
Allentown, PA	23	19	4	—	—	—	1
Buffalo, NY	65	41	19	3	2	—	4
Camden, NJ	25	13	5	4	2	1	2
Elizabeth, NJ	25	16	7	1	1	—	6
Erie, PA	45	37	6	1	1	—	1
Jersey City, NJ	18	12	4	2	—	—	1
New York City, NY	965	665	226	48	16	10	32
Newark, NJ	42	16	13	7	2	4	3
Paterson, NJ	13	7	4	1	1	—	1
Philadelphia, PA	168	87	39	11	5	26	6
Pittsburgh, PA§	29	25	3	1	—	—	3
Reading, PA	32	30	2	—	—	—	4
Rochester, NY	123	95	19	6	2	1	11
Schenectady, NY	19	15	4	—	—	—	1
Scranton, PA	25	20	2	2	—	1	1
Syracuse, NY	76	58	12	5	1	—	6
Trenton, NJ	14	9	1	2	—	2	1
Utica, NY	16	11	5	—	—	—	1
Yonkers, NY	18	17	1	—	—	—	1
E.N. Central	1,941	1,242	486	115	51	46	134
Akron, OH	31	24	5	1	—	1	4
Canton, OH	27	18	7	1	—	1	3
Chicago, IL	296	156	97	25	12	5	21
Cincinnati, OH	83	52	25	2	1	3	9
Cleveland, OH	220	154	50	12	2	2	5
Columbus, OH	169	103	45	16	3	2	17
Dayton, OH	134	97	25	9	—	3	13
Detroit, MI	172	82	54	14	10	12	13
Evansville, IN	50	35	10	3	1	1	4
Fort Wayne, IN	64	45	13	1	3	2	4
Gary, IN	9	5	2	—	2	—	—
Grand Rapids, MI	50	35	11	—	2	2	5
Indianapolis, IN	184	115	45	12	9	3	8
Lansing, MI	51	36	11	2	—	2	—
Milwaukee, WI	100	61	28	5	2	4	6
Peoria, IL	44	33	6	2	1	2	7
Rockford, IL	56	42	10	2	2	—	4
South Bend, IN	53	37	14	2	—	—	3
Toledo, OH	98	73	20	4	—	1	5
Youngstown, OH	50	39	8	2	1	—	3
W.N. Central	607	392	131	44	23	17	42
Des Moines, IA	56	39	12	2	2	1	2
Duluth, MN	28	18	6	4	—	—	2
Kansas City, KS	29	15	10	3	—	1	3
Kansas City, MO	90	61	17	7	3	2	6
Lincoln, NE	32	26	5	—	1	—	3
Minneapolis, MN	66	37	18	2	3	6	3
Omaha, NE	117	78	19	13	5	2	13
St. Louis, MO	64	40	14	5	2	3	4
St. Paul, MN	59	34	16	4	3	2	4
Wichita, KS	66	44	14	4	4	—	2
S. Atlantic	971	592	236	96	28	19	43
Atlanta, GA	106	59	23	16	6	2	1
Baltimore, MD	183	101	47	26	5	4	14
Charlotte, NC	101	66	21	10	4	—	7
Jacksonville, FL	124	74	33	12	2	3	—
Miami, FL	75	44	19	10	2	—	3
Norfolk, VA	30	22	5	3	—	—	—
Richmond, VA	48	31	11	2	1	3	2
Savannah, GA	44	28	11	2	2	1	1
St. Petersburg, FL	53	35	11	2	2	3	4
Tampa, FL	192	121	51	13	4	3	9
Washington, D.C.	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Wilmington, DE	15	11	4	—	—	—	2
E.S. Central	802	505	186	67	24	20	56
Birmingham, AL	175	112	44	9	7	3	11
Chattanooga, TN	75	46	19	3	3	4	5
Knoxville, TN	93	62	17	8	4	2	10
Lexington, KY	99	65	21	8	—	5	7
Memphis, TN	119	77	28	10	2	2	11
Mobile, AL	58	35	12	10	—	1	4
Montgomery, AL	32	19	8	3	2	—	1
Nashville, TN	151	89	37	16	6	3	7
W.S. Central	1,458	906	345	101	72	34	68
Austin, TX	95	63	22	4	5	1	2
Baton Rouge, LA	86	52	14	5	15	—	—
Corpus Christi, TX	58	38	14	2	3	1	7
Dallas, TX	197	117	55	12	9	4	11
El Paso, TX	85	61	15	3	5	1	1
Fort Worth, TX	133	79	34	10	2	8	8
Houston, TX	333	197	87	29	15	5	14
Little Rock, AR	86	48	23	8	4	3	5
New Orleans, LA¶	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
San Antonio, TX	227	153	44	16	6	8	11
Shreveport, LA	45	25	14	1	2	3	2
Tulsa, OK	113	73	23	11	6	—	7
Mountain	950	582	208	75	21	18	52
Albuquerque, NM	95	59	22	11	2	1	4
Boise, ID	48	29	14	2	1	2	—
Colorado Springs, CO	110	70	27	7	5	1	6
Denver, CO	86	49	25	8	1	3	5
Las Vegas, NV	256	167	53	27	7	2	18
Ogden, UT	26	21	4	1	—	—	2
Phoenix, AZ	52	2	1	1	1	1	2
Pueblo, CO	29	18	6	3	1	1	2
Salt Lake City, UT	114	74	25	9	3	3	8
Tucson, AZ	134	93	31	6	—	4	5
Pacific	1,428	936	340	85	33	34	110
Berkeley, CA	13	6	5	—	1	1	2
Fresno, CA	94	66	11	10	6	1	3
Glendale, CA	28	24	4	—	—	—	5
Honolulu, HI	62	43	12	5	—	2	5
Long Beach, CA	63	46	11	1	5	—	7
Los Angeles, CA	224	122	72	17	6	7	20
Pasadena, CA	17	8	5	1	2	1	1
Portland, OR	110	72	27	4	2	5	4
Sacramento, CA	184	122	49	11	1	1	15
San Diego, CA	144	99	32	8	1	4	10
San Francisco, CA	74	57	9	4	—	4	7
San Jose, CA	113	75	30	4	3	1	11
Santa Cruz, CA	26	16	8	1	1	—	2
Seattle, WA	116	77	26	7	2	4	9
Spokane, WA	63	45	11	3	2	2	5
Tacoma, WA	97	58	28	9	1	1	4
Total	10,406**	6,686	2,423	708	298	244	626

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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