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Television and Video Viewing Time Among Children Aged 2 Years — Oregon, 2006–2007

Excessive exposure of children to television and videos (viewing time) is associated with impaired childhood development (*1*) and childhood obesity (*2*). In 2001, the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) recommended that children watch no more than 1 to 2 hours of "quality programming" per day, and that televisions be removed from children's bedrooms (*3*). To determine the risk for excessive viewing time among children aged 2 years, CDC and the Oregon Public Health Division analyzed 2006 and 2007 data from the Oregon Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring Survey follow-back survey (Oregon PRAMS-2), which was used to re-interview mothers who had participated in PRAMS. This report summarizes the results of that analysis, which indicated that, on a typical day, 19.6% of children aged 2 years spent ≥2 hours watching television or videos. A total of 18.2% of children had a television in their bedroom; these children were more likely to have ≥2 hours viewing time compared with children without a television in the bedroom (34.1% versus 16.3%). In multivariable analysis, ≥2 hours of viewing time was positively associated with the presence of a television in the child's bedroom, non-Hispanic black maternal race/ethnicity, fewer than four outings with the child during the preceding week, and was negatively associated with obtaining child care in a child care center. In Oregon, these findings support the AAP recommendations that health professionals, parents, and caregivers recognize the extent of children's media consumption, and that televisions be removed from children's bedrooms. Other states should consider conducting similar surveys.

PRAMS is a population-based surveillance system that collects data on maternal attitudes and experiences before, during, and immediately after delivery of a live infant. Mail and telephone surveys are administered by state health departments with support from CDC. Oregon has collected PRAMS data continuously since 1998. Since 2006, the Oregon Public Health Division has been re-interviewing Oregon PRAMS respondents when their children reach age 2 years. The Oregon PRAMS-2 survey includes questions on maternal and child health, health-care access and utilization, health-related attitudes and behaviors; and social conditions.* The mean age of children at time of survey completion was 25.1 months (range: 23.4–30.2 months).

Viewing time was based on response to the question, "In a typical day, how much time does your two-year-old spend watching TV or videos?" Possible responses included "None," "Less than 2 hours," and "2 hours or more." Viewing time was dichotomized to "≥2 hours" or "<2 hours" (combining the responses of "None" and "Less than 2 hours"). Mothers also were asked, "Is there a TV in your two-year-old's bedroom?" Possible associations with viewing time were tested for a group of selected characteristics, all of which were based on results from the Oregon PRAMS-2 survey except for race/ethnicity, which was derived from the birth certificate.† All responses were weighted to account for the complex survey design, nonresponse, and noncoverage. Multiple logistic regression was used to calculate adjusted prevalence ratios (APRs), which were estimated by adjusted odds ratios, and 95% confidence intervals for ≥2 hours viewing time. Variables were selected for the model based on significance (with $p<0.05$) in unadjusted prevalence ratios; additionally, mother's age was controlled for in the model. Statistical software was used to account for the complex sampling strategy.

The Oregon PRAMS-2 weighted survey response rate was 51.1% during 2006 and 62.5% during 2007. Among 1,911

* The survey instrument is available at http://www.oregon.gov/dhs/ph/pnh/prams/docs/prams2.pdf.

† For this report, maternal depressive symptoms were determined to be present if the mother reported ≥2 weeks during the preceding 12 months when she "felt sad, blue or depressed for most of the day" or "lost interest or pleasure in most things [she] usually cared about or enjoyed."

INSIDE

842 Commercial Fishing Deaths — United States, 2000–2009

846 Notes from the Field

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Oregon PRAMS-2 surveys conducted in 2006 and 2007, a total of 39 surveys were excluded because the viewing time question was not answered. An additional four surveys, in which the mother's age at the time of Oregon PRAMS-2 survey completion was <18 years, were excluded to restrict the analysis and conclusions to households with adult mothers. The total number of respondents for analysis was 1,868.

For a typical day, respondent mothers reported that 19.6% of children aged 2 years had ≥2 hours of viewing time (Table). Compared with non-Hispanic white mothers, non-Hispanic black mothers were significantly more likely to report ≥2 hours viewing time by their children (18.6% versus 35.9%, respectively). Children with a television in the bedroom (reported by 18.2% of mothers) were significantly more likely to have ≥2 hours of viewing time (34.1%) compared with children without a television in the bedroom (16.3%). Children who went on fewer than four outings[§] during the preceding week were significantly more likely to have ≥2 hours of viewing time (22.8%) compared with children who went on four or more outings (14.5%). Children who spent any time in a child care center were significantly less likely to have ≥2 hours viewing time (7.8%), compared with children not in child care (23.2%) and children who had other child care (18.6%).[¶] Household income, maternal depressive symptoms, maternal body mass index (Table), marital status, maternal birthplace in the United States, maternal and spouse/partner employment status, sex of the child, and urban/rural residence were not significantly associated with the amount of viewing time.

The multivariable model included age, race/ethnicity, and education of the mother, the presence of a television in the child's bedroom, the number of outings with the child, reading to the child, and child care. Two or more hours of viewing time was positively associated with having a television in the child's bedroom (APR = 2.9), being a non-Hispanic black mother (APR = 1.9), and taking the child on fewer outings (APR = 1.6); viewing time was negatively associated with obtaining child care in a child care center (APR = 0.3). No significant interactions were

[§] The number of outings during the preceding week was based on response to the question, "How many times in the past week have you or any family member taken your two-year-old on any kind of outing, such as to a park, playground, library, or other children's program or activity?"

[¶] Other child care included a nonrelative's home; paid care in the respondent's own home; the respondent's older child; the child's grandparent; another relative; a babysitter, friend, or neighbor; or other forms of child care not listed.

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TABLE. Television and video viewing time among children aged 2 years (N = 1,868) in a typical day,* by selected characteristics — Oregon Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System follow-back survey, 2006–2007

				PR[¶] of ≥2 hours viewing time				
	Total	≥2 hours viewing time		Bivariate			Multivariable model	
Characteristic	%[†]	%	(95% CI[§])	PR	(95% CI)	p-value	APR**	(95% CI)
Total	**100**	**19.6**	**(16.9–22.3)**					
Maternal age group (yrs)								
18–24	21	17.2	(11.2–23.1)	1.0	Referent	—	1.0	Referent
25–34	55	20.7	(17.0–24.5)	1.2	(0.8–1.8)	0.34	1.6	(0.9–2.7)
≥35	24	19.2	(13.8–24.5)	1.1	(0.7–1.7)	0.63	1.7	(0.9–3.1)
Maternal race/ethnicity								
White, non-Hispanic	71	18.6	(14.9–22.2)	1.0	Referent	—	1.0	Referent
Hispanic	20	20.1	(15.6–24.7)	1.1	(0.8–1.5)	0.59	0.7	(0.4–1.1)
Black, non-Hispanic	2	35.9	(28.4–43.4)	1.9	(1.4–2.6)	<0.001	1.9	(1.2–3.0)
Asian/Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic	6	25.2	(19.7–30.6)	1.4	(1.0–1.8)	0.04	1.3	(0.9–2.0)
American Indian/Alaska Native, non-Hispanic	2	25.4	(19.3–31.6)	1.4	(1.0–1.9)	0.05	1.4	(0.9–2.2)
Maternal education								
More than 12th grade	61	17.8	(14.5–21.1)	1.0	Referent	—	1.0	Referent
12th grade or equivalent	25	25.3	(18.6–32.1)	1.4	(1.0–2.0)	0.04	1.2	(0.7–2.0)
Less than 12th grade	14	16.6	(11.3–21.9)	0.9	(0.6–1.4)	0.72	0.6	(0.4–1.1)
Television in child's bedroom								
No	82	16.3	(13.5–19.1)	1.0	Referent	—	1.0	Referent
Yes	18	34.1	(26.8–41.5)	2.1	(1.6–2.8)	<0.001	2.9	(1.8–4.5)
Outings during preceding week[††]								
≥4	38	14.5	(10.6–18.5)	1.0	Referent	—	1.0	Referent
<4	62	22.8	(19.1–26.5)	1.6	(1.1–2.1)	0.004	1.6	(1.1–2.4)
Book or story read to child								
Every day	63	17.1	(13.7–20.5)	1.0	Referent	—	1.0	Referent
Less than every day	37	24.0	(19.4–28.6)	1.4	(1.1–1.8)	0.02	1.2	(0.8–1.8)
Child care								
No child care	49	23.2	(19.1–27.4)	1.0	Referent	—	1.0	Referent
Child care center	11	7.8	(2.3–13.4)	0.3	(0.2–0.7)	0.001	0.3	(0.1–0.7)
Other child care[§§]	41	18.6	(14.2–22.9)	0.8	(0.6–1.1)	0.13	0.7	(0.5–1.1)
Annual household income								
<$20,000	31	21.0	(15.9–26.0)	1.0	Referent	—		
$20,000–$49,999	49	20.9	(16.6–25.2)	1.0	(0.7–1.4)	0.99		
≥$50,000	20	14.6	(9.7–19.5)	0.7	(0.5–1.1)	0.09		
Maternal depressive symptoms[¶¶]								
No	78	18.3	(15.2–21.4)	1.0	Referent	—		
Yes	22	24.0	(17.8–30.2)	1.3	(1.0–1.8)	0.09		
Maternal BMI* **								
<30	73	18.5	(15.2–21.9)	1.0	Referent	—		
≥30	27	24.0	(17.6–30.4)	1.3	(0.9–1.8)	0.12		

* Viewing time was based on response to the question, "In a typical day, how much time does your two-year-old spend watching TV or videos?" The survey instrument is available at http://www.oregon.gov/dhs/ph/pnh/prams/docs/prams2.pdf.

† All data are weighted to state population data. Percentages might not add to 100% because of rounding.

§ Confidence interval

¶ Prevalence ratio. In the multivariable model, variables are adjusted for the other variables included in the model.

** Adjusted prevalence ratio, estimated based on adjusted odds ratio.

†† The number of outings during the preceding week was based on response to the question, "How many times in the past week have you or any family member taken your two-year-old on any kind of outing, such as to a park, playground, library, or other children's program or activity?"

§§ Other child care included a nonrelative's home; paid care in the respondent's own home; the respondent's older child; the child's grandparent; another relative; a babysitter, friend, or neighbor; or other forms of child care not listed.

¶¶ Maternal depressive symptoms were determined present if the mother reported ≥2 weeks during the preceding 12 months when she "felt sad, blue or depressed for most of the day" or "lost interest or pleasure in most things [she] usually cared about or enjoyed."

*** Body mass index. Missing 10.7% of data (mostly foreign-born Hispanic mothers).

observed between race/ethnicity and education that were associated with the amount of viewing time.

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Editorial Note

Despite AAP's 2001 recommendation to limit children's total exposure time to television and videos to no more than 1 to 2 hours of "quality programming" per day, approximately one fifth of Oregon children aged 2 years spent ≥2 hours watching television or videos in a typical day during 2006–2007. These findings are comparable to a telephone survey of parents in Minnesota and Washington, which found that by age 2 years, 90% of children regularly watched television or videos, and the average viewing time among those who watched was more than 1.5 hours per day (*4*). The findings in this report also indicate that maternal race/ethnicity was associated with greater viewing time, with 35.9% of children with non-Hispanic black mothers viewing ≥2 hours per day. A study of low-income children in New York also noted racial/ethnic differences in viewing time; 56.1% of children aged 2 years with non-Hispanic black mothers watched >2 hours television per day, compared with 34.8% of children with non-Hispanic white mothers (*2*). A study on low-income children in Vermont found that greater television viewing was significantly associated with maternal depressive symptoms and maternal obesity (*5*); the analysis described in this report found similar trends, but the associations were not statistically significant.

AAP also recommends that television sets be removed from children's bedrooms (*3*). Nearly one fifth of Oregon children aged 2 years had a television in the bedroom, which was the strongest positive predictor of viewing time in multivariable analysis. Similarly, 40% of low-income preschool children in New York had a television in the bedroom, and they spent an additional 4.6 hours per week watching television and videos compared with children without a television in the bedroom (*2*).

Reading to a child and taking a child on outings were associated with less viewing time. Whether the reduced viewing time was because these activities did not include television viewing opportunities or these families had stricter controls on viewing time could not be determined. Also, children cared for in child care centers had significantly less viewing time compared with children with no child care arrangements. Underestimation of viewing time in child care centers by the mother is unlikely; one recent study of viewing time in child care centers in four states found that 89% of center-based programs did not use television for toddlers and that the mean viewing time was only 0.1 hours per day (*6*). Further studies are warranted to confirm whether, and to what extent, attendance at child care centers reduces children's viewing time.

Excessive exposure of infants to television and videos is associated with impaired cognitive, language, and emotional development (*1*) and with irregular sleep schedules (*7*). Despite the accumulating evidence of the deleterious consequences of excessive television viewing in young children, parents have cited educational value, child enjoyment, and the need to get things done as reasons for having their child watch television or videos (*4*). Because excessive viewing time in early childhood is associated with excessive viewing time (*8*) and higher body mass index in middle childhood (*9*), limiting viewing time in children aged ≤2 years might have a role in preventing childhood obesity. Also, reducing viewing time in early childhood might help decrease the large

What is already known on this topic?

Excessive exposure of children to television and videos (viewing time) is associated with impaired childhood development and childhood obesity; the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) recommends that children watch no more than 1 to 2 hours of "quality programming" per day.

What does this report add?

Based on data from the 2006 and 2007 Oregon Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring Survey follow-back surveys, 19.6% of children aged 2 years had ≥2 hours viewing time in a typical day. In multivariable analysis, higher viewing time was positively associated with a television in the child's bedroom, non-Hispanic black maternal race/ethnicity, fewer than four outings with the child during the preceding week, and was negatively associated with obtaining child care in a child care center.

What are the implications for public health practice?

In Oregon, these findings support the AAP recommendations that health professionals, parents, and caregivers recognize the extent of children's media consumption, and that televisions be removed from children's bedrooms. Other states should consider conducting similar surveys.

amount of media use among school-aged children, which now averages 4.5 hours of television content and approximately 7.5 hours of total media use daily (*10*), and the attendant health risks.

The findings in this report are subject to at least five limitations. First, data from the Oregon PRAMS-2 survey are based on maternal self-report, and viewing time was not validated by direct observation. With the ubiquity of portable and vehicle-mounted DVD players, mothers who estimated television and video time from only household use might have underestimated actual viewing time. Second, the wording of the viewing time question categorized 2 hours of viewing as "2 hours or more." Because the AAP guidelines recommend "no more than 1 to 2 hours of quality programming per day," a parent who limited viewing time to exactly 2 hours per day would have adhered to the AAP recommendation. Third, the Oregon PRAMS-2 survey only estimated the quantity of television and video watching, and did not assess the quality or context of programming or address alternative forms of media such as computers or video games. A parent and child viewing high-quality programming together and interacting positively could plausibly be of higher value than the child watching lower-quality programming alone. Fourth, although the results are weighted to the population of women having live births in Oregon, the response rates were suboptimal; because of response bias, actual viewing times among all Oregon children aged 2 years might have differed. Finally, the question assessing the presence of a television in the child's bedroom did not consider a DVD-only player in the bedroom, and presumed that the child's "bedroom" was not a common living area that might have contained the family television.

In Oregon, the findings in this report can assist health professionals, parents, and caregivers in recognizing the extent and associations of viewing time in young children, and support the recommendation for parents and caregivers to remove televisions from children's bedrooms. This report demonstrates a novel use of PRAMS-2 in measuring young children's viewing time. Advantages of using PRAMS-2 included the population-based sample, the large number of participants, and the breadth of information collected, which allow statewide estimates of viewing time. With the emergence of new forms of engaging media (e.g., Internet-based television and videos, as well as portable DVD players), children's viewing time likely will continue to evolve. Other states should consider similar surveys of viewing time.

Acknowledgments

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Commercial Fishing Deaths — United States, 2000–2009

Commercial fishing is one of the most dangerous occupations in the United States (*1*). During 1992–2008, an annual average of 58 reported deaths occurred (128 deaths per 100,000 workers) (*1*), compared with an average of 5,894 deaths (four per 100,000 workers) among all U.S. workers. During the 1990s, safety interventions addressing specific hazards identified in Alaska resulted in a significant decline in the state's commercial fishing fatality rate (*2*). During 2007–2010, CDC expanded surveillance of commercial fishing fatalities to the rest of the country's fishing areas. To review the hazards and risk factors for occupational mortality in the U.S. commercial fishing industry, and to explore how hazards and risk factors differ among fisheries and locations, CDC collected and analyzed data on each fatality reported during 2000–2009. This report summarizes the results, which showed that, among the 504 U.S. commercial fishing deaths, the majority occurred after a vessel disaster (261 deaths, 52%) or a fall overboard (155 deaths, 31%). By region, 133 (26%) deaths occurred off the coast of Alaska, 124 (25%) in the Northeast, 116 (23%) in the Gulf of Mexico, 83 (16%) off the West Coast, and 41 (8%) in the Mid- and South Atlantic. Type of fishing was known in 478 deaths; shellfish (226, 47%) was the most common, followed by groundfish (144, 30%) and pelagic fish (97, 20%). To reduce fatalities in this industry, additional prevention measures tailored to specific high-risk fisheries and focusing on prevention of vessel disasters and falls overboard are needed.

CDC's National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health developed the Commercial Fishing Incident Database (CFID) in 2007 to collect data on deaths in the U.S. commercial fishing industry and to identify high-risk fisheries.* For CFID, a fatality case is defined as a fatal occupational traumatic injury in the commercial fishing industry reported anywhere in the United States. Only cases that met the criteria for an occupational fatality using established guidelines for injury at work are included (*3*). CDC collects data for CFID from multiple sources in each state, including reports from the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), local law enforcement agencies, and local media; death certificates; and state-based occupational fatality surveillance programs. CDC accesses these source documents through agreements with the various agencies that produce them. Causes of death are collected from either death certificates or from investigative reports, and are coded using the *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision*.

Fatality rates were calculated for specific fisheries using estimates of the number of full-time equivalent (FTE) employees working in each fishery for each year during 2000–2009. FTE estimates were generated using the number of vessels participating in a fishery, the number of days at sea, and the average number of crew members onboard each vessel. To calculate the rate, the total number of fatalities for the 10-year period was divided by the total annual FTEs for the period. For certain fisheries, no estimate for the number of FTEs could be generated because of a lack of data regarding vessels and days at sea. For those fisheries, fatal incidents† were included in the descriptive statistics but not in rate calculations. Missing data were excluded from percentage calculations.

During 2000–2009, 504 commercial fishing deaths occurred in the United States (Figure). The Alaska region had the highest number of deaths (133, 26%), followed by the Northeast (124, 25%), the Gulf of Mexico (116, 23%), West Coast (83, 16%), and the Mid- and South Atlantic (41, 8%). A total of 491 (97%) of the decedents were male; the mean age was 41 years (range: 10–86 years).

Of the total number of deaths, 261 (52%) occurred after a vessel disaster,§ 155 occurred when a person fell overboard (31%), and 51 (10%) resulted from an injury onboard. The remaining 37 (7%) deaths occurred while diving or on shore. The 261 deaths that resulted from a vessel disaster occurred in 148 separate vessel disaster incidents (Table 1). Of these incidents with known causes, 37 (28%) were initiated by flooding, 24 (18%) by vessel instability, and 23 (18%) by being struck by a large wave. Severe weather conditions contributed to 61% of the 148 fatal vessel disasters. Among the 155 crew members

* Fishery is defined by species targeted and location of fishing grounds. High-risk fisheries are those with high fatality rates or high numbers of fatalities.

† Incident is a single event resulting in one or more fatalities.

§ Vessel disaster is a sinking, capsizing, or fire in which the crew was forced to abandon ship.

who died from falling overboard, none of them were wearing a personal flotation device (PFD). Of falls overboard with known causes, 43 (33%) were caused by trips or slips, 34 (26%) by losing balance, and 21 (16%) by gear entanglement (Table 1). In addition, the majority of persons (82, 53%) who died when they fell overboard were alone on the deck.

Of total deaths with known fishery type, 226 (47%) occurred while the worker was fishing for shellfish, 144 (30%) while fishing for groundfish, and 97 (20%) while fishing for pelagic fish. The shellfish fisheries with the highest number of deaths by incident type included the Gulf of Mexico shrimp fishery with 29 fatalities from falls overboard; the Atlantic scallop fishery with 27 deaths resulting from nine vessel disasters attributed to instability, collisions, or snagging gear; and the West Coast Dungeness crab fishery with 21 deaths resulting from 10 vessel disasters attributed to crossing a river bar, vessel instability, or being struck by a large wave. All of the vessel disasters in the West Coast Dungeness crab fishery occurred in severe weather.

Of those fisheries for which average annual fatality rates could be calculated, the Northeast multispecies groundfish fishery had the highest rate (600 deaths per 100,000 FTEs), followed by the Atlantic scallop fleet (including the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic regions) (425 deaths per 100,000 FTEs) and the West Coast Dungeness crab fleet (310 deaths per 100,000 FTEs) (Table 2). Other fishery-specific fatality rates were calculated for the Bering Sea Aleutian Island crab fleet (260 deaths per 100,000 FTEs), Alaska halibut (130 deaths per 100,000 FTEs), and Alaska salmon (115 deaths per 100,000 FTEs). The fisheries with the highest number of fatalities were Gulf of Mexico shrimp (55), Atlantic scallop (44), and Alaskan salmon (39) (Table 2).

Reported by

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Editorial Note

Commercial fishing deaths have been declining gradually since 1992. In the 1990s, the number of deaths per year ranged from 48 to 96 (*1*). The results in this report indicate that, during 2000–2009, 41 to 61 deaths occurred annually. Vessel disasters and falls overboard continued to be the main incidents leading to fatalities, and the fisheries with the highest fatality rates were along the East Coast of the United States. Risk factors for vessel disasters and falls overboard varied across fisheries.

FIGURE. Number of commercial fishing fatalities, by incident type and year — United States, 2000–2009

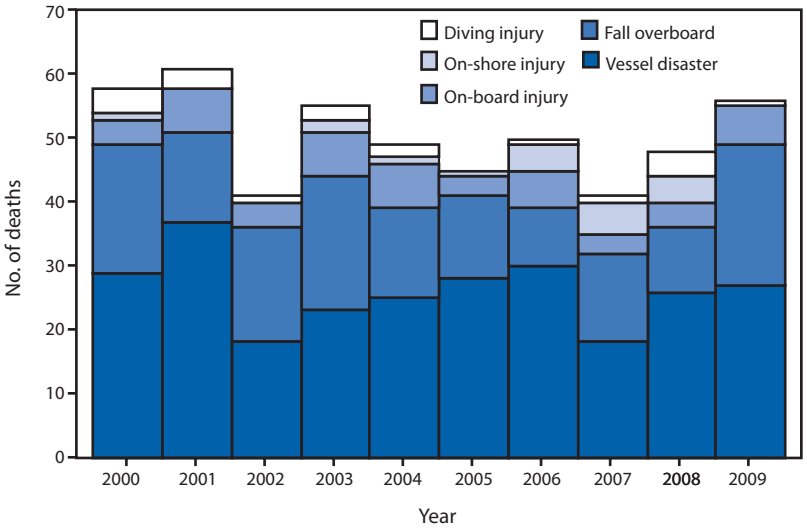

TABLE 1. Number and percentage of incidents and initial causes associated with commercial fishing fatalities* — United States, 2000–2009

Incident/Cause	No.	(%)†
Vessel disaster	148§	—
Flooding	37	(28)
Instability	24	(18)
Struck by large wave	23	(18)
Collision/Allision	13	(10)
Propeller entanglement	6	(5)
Fire/Explosion	6	(5)
Struck by wind gust	5	(4)
Gear caught on bottom	4	(3)
Engine failure	4	(3)
Crossing hazardous bar	4	(3)
Struck rocks/bottom	3	(2)
Steering failure	1	(1)
Listing	1	(1)
Falls overboard	155¶	—
Trip/Slip	43	(33)
Lost balance	34	(26)
Gear entanglement	21	(16)
Jumped	16	(12)
Knocked by gear/object	11	(8)
Washed over	7	(5)
Other	88	—
On-board injury	51	(58)
Diving related	19	(22)
On-shore	18	(20)

* Among a total of 504 fatalities, 261 were associated with 148 vessel disasters, 155 with falls overboard, and 88 with other causes.
† Percentage of category. Missing values were excluded from percentage calculations. Totals might not equal 100% because of rounding.
§ Includes 17 incidents of unknown cause.
¶ Includes 23 incidents of unknown cause.

Current commercial fishing safety regulations¶ require that vessels carry various pieces of emergency

¶ Requirements for Commercial Fishing Industry Vessels, 46 C.F.R. Part 28 (1991).

TABLE 2. Commercial fishing fatalities and fatality rates* for full-time equivalent (FTE) employee, by fishery type — United States, 2000–2009

Fishery	Fatalities	FTEs	Annual rate per 100,000 FTEs
Groundfish			
Northeast multispecies groundfish	26	4,340	600
Atlantic snapper/grouper	6	3,622	170
Alaska halibut	10	7,519	130
Alaska cod	26	21,327	120
Alaska sole	21	—†	—
Gulf of Mexico snapper/grouper	10	—	—
Shellfish			
Atlantic scallop§	44	10,384	425
West Coast Dungeness crab¶	25	8,092	310
Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands crab	12	4,658	260
Gulf of Mexico shrimp	55	—	—
Northeast lobster	18	—	—
Gulf of Mexico oyster	11	—	—
Pelagic fish			
Alaska salmon	39	34,287	115
West Coast tribal salmon	10	—	—
Other fisheries**	165	—	—
Unspecified	26	—	—

* Rates were calculated by dividing the total number of fatalities for the 10-year period by total annual FTEs.
† Unknown.
§ Includes the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic regions.
¶ Excludes two Washington tribal crab fatalities, which are not included in the FTE count.
** Fisheries with <10 fatalities each.

equipment depending on vessel size and the operating area. This equipment has been shown to save lives by keeping crew warm and afloat until rescued, thus focusing on survival rather than prevention of vessel disasters, falls overboard, or deck injuries (*4,5*). In addition, crew members are not required by law to wear a PFD while working on deck.

None of the workers who died from falls overboard during 2000–2009 were wearing PFDs. Increasing industry awareness and use of PFDs (including new styles that are integrated into work clothes) and fall overboard alarms likely would reduce the risk for death. Persons fishing alone should use safety devices that can stop the engine if they fall overboard and all vessel operators and crew should have a plan that will allow them to reenter the vessel. PFD use also would increase survival rates in incidents in which the vessel rapidly capsizes or where immersion suits are not accessible (i.e., in a skiff).

Addressing unique and specific hazards associated with particular fisheries has been effective in reducing fatalities (*6*). For example, concern over high fatality rates in the Bering Sea Aleutian Island crab fishery during the 1990s led to development of a USCG preseason dockside enforcement program in 1999, which focused on the immediate hazard of vessel overloading. Currently, the USCG does not allow vessels to be overloaded with crab pots (large, 700–800 pound cages) when they leave port, and primary safety equipment must be onboard and maintained. Since implementation of the program, the average annual fatality rate for the Bering Sea Aleutian Island crab fishery has decreased by 60%, from 770 deaths per 100,000 FTEs during 1990–1999 to 305 deaths per 100,000 FTEs during 2000–2006 (*6*).

In 2008, CDC reviewed commercial fishing deaths that occurred along the West Coast and Alaska (*6*). The report identified the Dungeness crab fleet as having a higher fatality rate than the Bering Sea Aleutian Island crab fleet and made recommendations that would result in better weather reporting, safer procedures for crossing river bars, continued marine safety training, and increasing PFD usage. These recommendations were made to address the specific hazards faced by crews fishing for Dungeness crab. Since the report, the USCG implemented stricter safety guidelines for all vessels crossing river bars,** and the Oregon Dungeness Crab Commission has increased fleet participation in safety training programs and has sponsored rebates for crew members to purchase PFDs. Incremental progress in implementing these

What is already known on this topic?

Commercial fishing consistently has been one of the most dangerous occupations in the United States.

What is added by this report?

Vessel disasters and falls overboard continue to be the main causes of deaths among commercial fishing crews. Risk factors associated with vessel disasters vary across fisheries. The fisheries with the highest fatality rates include Northeast multispecies groundfish (600 per 100,000 full-time equivalent [FTE] employees) and Atlantic scallop (425 per 100,000 FTEs). None of the 155 workers who died as a result of falling overboard were wearing a personal flotation device (PFD).

What are the implications for public health practice?

Safety interventions should be tailored to fishing fleets with high fatality rates or numbers of fatal events to address the specific causes leading to fatalities. Increased use of PFDs is necessary to prevent deaths from falls overboard; all crew members should wear a PFD while working on deck.

** Regulated Navigation Areas and Limited Access Areas, 33 C.F.R. Part 165 (2009).

recommendations has been made, but it is too early to determine their impact.

The findings in this report are subject to at least two limitations. First, unlike the methodology used in this study, national fatality rates calculated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for commercial fishing industry workers are not calculated based on FTEs (Table 2), but are calculated using annual average estimates of employed civilians aged ≥16 years and deaths from the *Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries* (*1*). Therefore, national rates might not be directly comparable to the fishery-specific rates calculated in this study. Second, complete information (e.g., type of fishery) was not available for all fatal incidents.

Safety improvements in the commercial fishing industry in Alaska occurred as a result of several interventions, including safety regulations, marine safety training, and fishery-specific interventions focusing on unique hazards of those particular fisheries. Further safety interventions should be tailored to other fisheries across the country with an emphasis on the prevention of vessel disasters in the Northeast multispecies groundfish fishery, the Northeast scallop fleet, and the West Coast Dungeness crab fleet. Additional efforts also are needed to help prevent falls overboard and increase PFD usage among crew members.

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Notes from the Field

Outbreak of Acute Lead Poisoning Among Children Aged <5 Years — Zamfara, Nigeria, 2010

On May 8, 2010, the Nigerian Federal Ministry of Health assembled federal, state, and international organizations to investigate reports of death from lead poisoning in at least six villages in Zamfara, Nigeria. Participating organizations included CDC, the Nigerian Field Epidemiology and Laboratory Training Program, World Health Organization (WHO), and Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF). Eight days later, on May 16, 2010, a multidisciplinary team began an investigation in two affected villages, including administering a house-to-house questionnaire, collecting blood from selected children aged <5 years, and analyzing blood and environmental samples for lead.

From May 23 to June 4, 2010, the team surveyed 119 family compounds. In the 12 months beginning May 2009, 118 of 463 (26%) children aged <5 years in the surveyed compounds died; 82% of deaths had occurred within the preceding 6 months. Parents reported that 82% of children who died had convulsions before death, a sign of severe lead poisoning (*1*). Blood samples collected from 205 living children aged <5 years all revealed lead poisoning (≥10 μg/dL), and 97% of children had levels above the threshold (≥45 μg/dL) for initiating chelation therapy (*2*). Blood lead concentrations ranged from 33.3 to 445 μg/dL. Two thirds of households reported processing gold ore rich in lead (breaking, grinding, and drying ore) inside family compounds; 76% of households had begun within the preceding 12 months. Lead concentrations in soil and dust ranged from 45 parts per million (ppm) to >100,000 ppm; 85% of family compounds exceeded the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency standard (400 ppm) for areas where children are present (*3*).

Control measures have included initiating chelation therapy when appropriate, identifying and remediating contaminated areas, developing public health messages, and controlling mining activities. As of July 13, MSF had provided oral chelation therapy to 166 children in a local hospital. Most children have responded well, with convulsions resolving within 1 day of initiating treatment. On June 8, environmental remediation (e.g., removal of contaminated soil) began in two villages. Active case identification in other villages, an assessment of animal health, and discussions about long-term monitoring and support of lead-poisoned children are ongoing.

Reported by

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Notifiable Diseases and Mortality Tables

TABLE I. Provisional cases of infrequently reported notifiable diseases (<1,000 cases reported during the preceding year) — United States, week ending July 10, 2010 (27th week)*

Disease	Current week	Cum 2010	5-year weekly average†	Total cases reported for previous years 2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	States reporting cases during current week (No.)
Anthrax	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	
Botulism, total	1	39	3	118	145	144	165	135	
foodborne	—	4	0	10	17	32	20	19	
infant	1	27	2	83	109	85	97	85	MD (1)
other (wound and unspecified)	—	8	1	25	19	27	48	31	
Brucellosis	4	57	2	115	80	131	121	120	IN (1), GA (1), FL (2)
Chancroid	—	27	0	28	25	23	33	17	
Cholera	—	2	0	10	5	7	9	8	
Cyclosporiasis§	14	70	9	141	139	93	137	543	NY (1), GA (2), FL (11)
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Domestic arboviral diseases§,¶:									
California serogroup virus disease	—	2	3	55	62	55	67	80	
Eastern equine encephalitis virus disease	—	1	0	4	4	4	8	21	
Powassan virus disease	—	1	0	6	2	7	1	1	
St. Louis encephalitis virus disease	—	—	1	12	13	9	10	13	
Western equine encephalitis virus disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Haemophilus influenzae,** invasive disease (age <5 yrs):									
serotype b	—	7	0	35	30	22	29	9	
nonserotype b	1	95	4	236	244	199	175	135	OK (1)
unknown serotype	2	118	3	178	163	180	179	217	GA (1), FL (1)
Hansen disease§	—	18	2	103	80	101	66	87	
Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome§	—	8	1	20	18	32	40	26	
Hemolytic uremic syndrome, postdiarrheal§	2	76	7	242	330	292	288	221	TN (2)
HIV infection, pediatric (age <13 yrs)††	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	380	
Influenza-associated pediatric mortality§,§§	—	54	1	359	90	77	43	45	
Listeriosis	6	295	19	850	759	808	884	896	NY (2), OH (1), MI (1), KY (1), CO (1)
Measles¶¶	—	28	3	71	140	43	55	66	
Meningococcal disease, invasive***:									
A, C, Y, and W-135	1	136	4	301	330	325	318	297	OK (1)
serogroup B	1	63	4	174	188	167	193	156	CO (1)
other serogroup	—	6	0	23	38	35	32	27	
unknown serogroup	1	211	10	482	616	550	651	765	TX (1)
Mumps	63	2,163	19	1,991	454	800	6,584	314	NY (1), NYC (60), TX (2)
Novel influenza A virus infections†††	—	1	0	43,771	2	4	NN	NN	
Plague	—	—	0	8	3	7	17	8	
Poliomyelitis, paralytic	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	
Polio virus Infection, nonparalytic§	—	—	—	—	—	—	NN	NN	
Psittacosis§	—	4	0	9	8	12	21	16	
Q fever, total§,§§§	2	52	4	114	120	171	169	136	
acute	2	41	2	94	106	—	—	—	MO (1), MD (1)
chronic	—	11	0	20	14	—	—	—	
Rabies, human	—	—	—	4	2	1	3	2	
Rubella¶¶¶	—	4	0	3	16	12	11	11	
Rubella, congenital syndrome	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	
SARS-CoV§,****	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Smallpox§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Streptococcal toxic-shock syndrome§	3	96	2	161	157	132	125	129	NY (1), OH (1), CO (1)
Syphilis, congenital (age <1 yr)††††	—	85	8	423	431	430	349	329	
Tetanus	—	1	1	18	19	28	41	27	
Toxic-shock syndrome (staphylococcal)§	—	45	2	74	71	92	101	90	
Trichinellosis	—	1	0	13	39	5	15	16	
Tularemia	1	30	6	93	123	137	95	154	CO (1)
Typhoid fever	5	172	6	397	449	434	353	324	MD (1), FL (1), OK (1), CO (1), CA (1)
Vancomycin-intermediate *Staphylococcus aureus*§	1	51	1	78	63	37	6	2	MO (1)
Vancomycin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*§	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	3	
Vibriosis (noncholera *Vibrio* species infections)§	8	177	9	789	588	549	NN	NN	MD (2), GA (1), FL (3), CA (2)
Viral hemorrhagic fever§§§§	—	1	—	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	
Yellow fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

See Table I footnotes on next page.

TABLE I. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of infrequently reported notifiable diseases (<1,000 cases reported during the preceding year) — United States, week ending July 10, 2010 (27th week)*

—: No reported cases. N: Not reportable. NN: Not Nationally Notifiable Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts.

* Incidence data for reporting years 2009 and 2010 are provisional, whereas data for 2005 through 2008 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/ncphi/disss/nndss/phs/files/5yearweeklyaverage.pdf.

§ Not reportable in all states. Data from states where the condition is not reportable are excluded from this table except starting in 2007 for the domestic arboviral diseases, STD data, TB data, and influenza-associated pediatric mortality, and in 2003 for SARS-CoV. Reporting exceptions are available at http://www.cdc.gov/ncphi/disss/nndss/phs/infdis.htm.

¶ Includes both neuroinvasive and nonneuroinvasive. Updated weekly from reports to the Division of Vector-Borne Infectious Diseases, National Center for Zoonotic, Vector-Borne, and Enteric Diseases (ArboNET Surveillance). Data for West Nile virus are available in Table II.

** Data for *H. influenzae* (all ages, all serotypes) are available in Table II.

†† Updated 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. Since April 26, 2009, a total of 286 influenza-associated pediatric deaths associated with 2009 influenza A (H1N1) virus infection have been reported. Since August 30, 2009, a total of 279 influenza-associated pediatric deaths occurring during the 2009–10 influenza season have been reported. A total of 133 influenza-associated pediatric deaths occurring during the 2008-09 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.

††† CDC discontinued reporting of individual confirmed and probable cases of 2009 pandemic influenza A (H1N1) virus infections on July 24, 2009. During 2009, three cases of novel influenza A virus infections, unrelated to the 2009 pandemic influenza A (H1N1) virus, were reported to CDC. The one case of novel influenza A virus infection reported to CDC during 2010 was identified as swine influenza A (H3N2) virus and is unrelated to pandemic influenza A (H1N1) virus.

§§§ In 2009, 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.

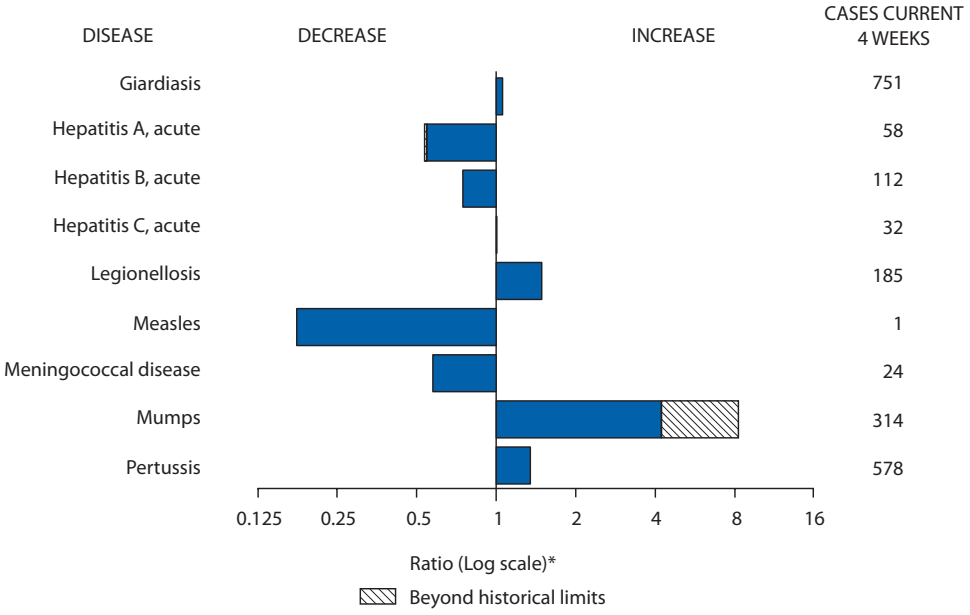
¶¶¶ No rubella cases were reported for the current week.

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

†††† Updated weekly from reports to the Division of STD Prevention, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention.

§§§§ There was one case of viral hemorrhagic fever reported during week 12. The one case report was confirmed as lassa fever. See Table II for dengue hemorrhagic fever.

FIGURE I. Selected notifiable disease reports, United States, comparison of provisional 4-week totals July 10, 2010, with historical data



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

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TABLE II. Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending July 10, 2010, and July 11, 2009 (27th week)*

Reporting area	*Chlamydia trachomatis* infection					Cryptosporidiosis				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009
		Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	9,106	22,353	26,080	553,490	648,978	83	115	284	2,738	2,859
New England	392	742	1,396	19,214	20,770	2	5	44	139	183
Connecticut	—	210	736	4,023	6,045	—	0	40	40	38
Maine†	46	49	75	1,273	1,306	2	1	4	31	18
Massachusetts	275	396	638	10,352	9,961	—	1	15	—	57
New Hampshire	4	39	119	1,121	1,092	—	1	6	29	31
Rhode Island†	48	70	130	1,821	1,749	—	0	8	8	4
Vermont†	19	23	63	624	617	—	1	9	31	35
Mid. Atlantic	2,350	3,190	4,619	84,712	80,286	15	15	38	312	326
New Jersey	356	440	623	11,197	12,841	—	0	5	—	21
New York (Upstate)	494	657	2,530	16,946	14,964	6	3	16	68	66
New York City	1,102	1,179	2,144	32,709	29,823	—	1	5	31	44
Pennsylvania	398	873	1,090	23,860	22,658	9	9	19	213	195
E.N. Central	855	3,592	4,413	86,221	105,534	9	28	73	656	694
Illinois	—	868	1,322	18,354	32,103	—	3	8	79	67
Indiana	60	348	771	8,567	12,310	—	4	11	78	135
Michigan	446	889	1,417	25,072	24,613	1	6	11	142	122
Ohio	134	966	1,077	23,748	25,429	7	7	16	186	187
Wisconsin	215	403	495	10,480	11,079	1	10	39	171	183
W.N. Central	221	1,315	1,711	32,898	36,775	23	21	59	456	397
Iowa	3	181	295	5,067	5,093	4	4	13	102	94
Kansas	—	193	571	4,554	5,387	—	2	6	47	41
Minnesota	—	270	337	6,842	7,585	—	5	31	97	87
Missouri	130	493	638	12,854	13,500	14	3	12	92	76
Nebraska†	85	95	237	2,583	2,765	3	2	9	58	42
North Dakota	3	34	93	998	867	—	0	18	11	6
South Dakota	—	11	82	—	1,578	2	2	10	49	51
S. Atlantic	1,823	3,793	5,681	90,706	133,970	19	19	50	455	473
Delaware	50	87	156	2,219	2,495	—	0	2	2	1
District of Columbia	—	106	178	2,291	3,743	—	0	1	2	4
Florida	484	1,405	1,669	37,244	38,815	7	8	24	186	152
Georgia	1	375	1,323	5,749	21,507	11	6	31	165	186
Maryland†	326	456	1,031	11,536	11,680	—	1	3	13	22
North Carolina	—	513	908	—	22,951	—	1	11	11	49
South Carolina†	437	524	719	14,145	14,649	1	1	7	26	23
Virginia†	525	592	924	15,734	16,121	—	2	7	44	30
West Virginia	—	67	137	1,788	2,009	—	0	2	6	6
E.S. Central	1,329	1,766	2,377	44,336	48,657	3	4	10	92	84
Alabama†	253	478	655	12,625	14,487	—	1	5	35	28
Kentucky	277	328	642	8,289	6,098	2	1	4	29	20
Mississippi	460	424	784	9,630	12,528	—	0	3	6	7
Tennessee†	339	564	734	13,792	15,544	1	1	5	22	29
W.S. Central	295	2,853	4,578	72,056	85,346	4	8	40	148	158
Arkansas†	154	232	402	4,340	7,507	—	1	5	17	16
Louisiana	—	311	1,055	2,922	15,635	—	1	6	17	17
Oklahoma	141	261	1,564	7,707	6,722	4	2	9	36	35
Texas†	—	2,065	3,213	57,087	55,482	—	5	30	78	90
Mountain	977	1,546	2,118	37,674	38,022	7	9	25	222	234
Arizona	381	490	713	12,231	13,387	—	0	3	14	22
Colorado	356	402	709	9,833	7,211	4	2	10	61	60
Idaho†	53	66	192	1,576	1,922	2	2	7	43	33
Montana†	13	58	77	1,528	1,597	1	1	4	28	19
Nevada†	—	177	478	4,928	5,182	—	0	2	8	8
New Mexico†	174	164	453	3,620	4,390	—	2	8	35	65
Utah	—	117	175	3,062	3,297	—	1	4	24	13
Wyoming†	—	36	70	896	1,036	—	0	2	9	14
Pacific	864	3,467	5,350	85,673	99,618	1	12	27	258	310
Alaska	—	105	146	2,941	2,775	—	0	1	2	2
California	645	2,718	4,406	68,924	76,416	1	8	20	154	168
Hawaii	—	113	159	2,646	3,227	—	0	0	—	1
Oregon	—	155	468	1,367	5,688	—	2	10	64	101
Washington	219	391	638	9,795	11,512	—	1	8	38	38
American Samoa	—	0	0	—	—	N	0	0	N	N
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	4	27	108	222	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	76	99	266	2,694	4,193	N	0	0	N	N
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	8	15	132	300	—	0	0	—	—

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.
U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not reportable. NN: Not Nationally Notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.
* Incidence data for reporting years 2009 and 2010 are provisional. Data for HIV/AIDS, AIDS, and TB, when available, are displayed in Table IV, which appears quarterly.
† Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).

TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending July 10, 2010, and July 11, 2009 (27th week)*

Reporting area	Dengue Virus Infection									
	Dengue Fever†					Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever§				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009
		Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	—	0	8	83	NN	—	0	1	1	NN
New England	—	0	1	1	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Connecticut	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Maine¶	—	0	1	1	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Massachusetts	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
New Hampshire	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Rhode Island¶	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Vermont¶	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Mid. Atlantic	—	0	4	24	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
New Jersey	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
New York (Upstate)	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
New York City	—	0	4	20	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Pennsylvania	—	0	2	4	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
E.N. Central	—	0	2	5	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Illinois	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Indiana	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Michigan	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Ohio	—	0	2	5	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Wisconsin	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
W.N. Central	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Iowa	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Kansas	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Minnesota	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Missouri	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Nebraska¶	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
North Dakota	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
South Dakota	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
S. Atlantic	—	0	7	43	NN	—	0	1	1	NN
Delaware	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
District of Columbia	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Florida	—	0	5	37	NN	—	0	1	1	NN
Georgia	—	0	2	4	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Maryland¶	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
North Carolina	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
South Carolina¶	—	0	1	2	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Virginia¶	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
West Virginia	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
E.S. Central	—	0	1	1	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Alabama¶	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Kentucky	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Mississippi	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Tennessee¶	—	0	1	1	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
W.S. Central	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Arkansas¶	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Louisiana	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Oklahoma	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Texas¶	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Mountain	—	0	1	2	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Arizona	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Colorado	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Idaho¶	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Montana¶	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Nevada¶	—	0	1	1	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
New Mexico¶	—	0	1	1	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Utah	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Wyoming¶	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Pacific	—	0	2	7	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Alaska	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
California	—	0	1	4	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Hawaii	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Oregon	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Washington	—	0	2	3	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
American Samoa	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	NN	—	—	—	—	NN
Guam	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Puerto Rico	—	0	82	950	NN	—	0	3	22	NN
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.
U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not reportable. NN: Not Nationally Notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.
* Incidence data for reporting years 2009 and 2010 are provisional.
† Dengue Fever includes cases that meet criteria for Dengue Fever with hemorrhage.
§ DHF includes cases that meet criteria for dengue shock syndrome (DSS), a more severe form of DHF.
¶ Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).

TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending July 10, 2010, and July 11, 2009 (27th week)*

Reporting area	Ehrlichiosis/Anaplasmosis†														
	Ehrlichia chaffeensis					*Anaplasma phagocytophilum*					Undetermined				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	7	10	181	178	378	9	14	309	175	388	—	2	35	28	82
New England	—	0	6	3	21	—	2	22	23	112	—	0	1	2	2
Connecticut	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	13	—	1	—	0	0	—	—
Maine§	—	0	1	2	3	—	0	2	7	10	—	0	0	—	—
Massachusetts	—	0	2	—	5	—	0	7	—	66	—	0	0	—	—
New Hampshire	—	0	1	1	3	—	0	2	6	12	—	0	1	2	1
Rhode Island§	—	0	4	—	10	—	0	20	10	23	—	0	0	—	1
Vermont§	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Mid. Atlantic	2	1	15	15	76	8	3	27	60	106	—	0	4	1	23
New Jersey	—	0	7	—	47	—	0	6	1	45	—	0	0	—	—
New York (Upstate)	2	1	15	10	17	8	2	20	59	57	—	0	2	1	1
New York City	—	0	1	4	5	—	0	1	—	3	—	0	0	—	1
Pennsylvania	—	0	5	1	7	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	3	—	21
E.N. Central	—	0	7	10	55	—	3	21	69	159	—	1	6	13	39
Illinois	—	0	3	5	26	—	0	1	—	3	—	0	1	1	3
Indiana	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	3	8	22
Michigan	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	1	—
Ohio	—	0	2	—	4	—	0	0	—	1	—	0	1	—	1
Wisconsin	—	0	3	5	24	—	3	20	69	155	—	0	3	3	13
W.N. Central	1	2	23	50	65	—	0	261	2	—	—	0	30	8	6
Iowa	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Kansas	—	0	1	2	5	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Minnesota	—	0	6	—	—	—	0	261	—	—	—	0	30	—	2
Missouri	1	1	22	47	60	—	0	2	2	—	—	0	4	8	4
Nebraska§	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
North Dakota	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
South Dakota	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
S. Atlantic	3	3	22	60	94	1	0	4	17	8	—	0	2	—	—
Delaware	—	0	3	10	9	—	0	1	2	2	—	0	0	—	—
District of Columbia	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Florida	—	0	2	6	6	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	0	—	—
Georgia	2	0	2	8	12	—	0	1	1	1	—	0	0	—	—
Maryland§	1	0	3	9	23	1	0	2	8	2	—	0	0	—	—
North Carolina	—	0	9	7	18	—	0	1	1	2	—	0	0	—	—
South Carolina§	—	0	2	2	6	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Virginia§	—	1	13	18	19	—	0	2	4	1	—	0	2	—	—
West Virginia	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
E.S. Central	1	1	11	32	52	—	0	2	4	2	—	0	5	4	12
Alabama§	—	0	3	4	1	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	0	—	—
Kentucky	—	0	2	4	5	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Mississippi	—	0	1	1	5	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	0	—	—
Tennessee§	1	1	10	23	41	—	0	1	2	2	—	0	5	4	12
W.S. Central	—	0	141	8	13	—	0	23	—	1	—	0	1	—	—
Arkansas§	—	0	34	—	2	—	0	6	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Louisiana	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Oklahoma	—	0	105	7	11	—	0	16	—	1	—	0	0	—	—
Texas§	—	0	2	1	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Mountain	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Arizona	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Colorado	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Idaho§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Montana§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Nevada§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
New Mexico§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Utah	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Wyoming§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Pacific	—	0	1	—	2	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Alaska	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
California	—	0	1	—	2	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Hawaii	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Oregon	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Washington	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
American Samoa	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.
U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not reportable. NN: Not Nationally Notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.
* Incidence data for reporting years 2009 and 2010 are provisional.
† Cumulative total *E. ewingii* cases reported for year 2010 = 2.
§ Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).

TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending July 10, 2010, and July 11, 2009 (27th week)*

Reporting area	Giardiasis					Gonorrhea					*Haemophilus influenzae*, invasive† All ages, all serotypes				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks Med	Previous 52 weeks Max	Cum 2010	Cum 2009	Current week	Previous 52 weeks Med	Previous 52 weeks Max	Cum 2010	Cum 2009	Current week	Previous 52 weeks Med	Previous 52 weeks Max	Cum 2010	Cum 2009
United States	147	339	662	7,867	8,429	2,088	5,162	6,656	124,658	156,665	25	54	171	1,507	1,659
New England	7	22	65	391	684	70	92	197	2,489	2,522	—	2	21	44	106
Connecticut	—	5	15	112	136	—	44	170	1,044	1,157	—	0	15	20	28
Maine§	3	4	13	96	88	3	3	11	101	74	—	0	2	6	13
Massachusetts	—	4	36	—	287	60	40	72	1,103	1,028	—	0	8	—	53
New Hampshire	1	3	11	65	79	3	2	7	77	57	—	0	2	7	6
Rhode Island§	—	1	7	34	31	1	5	13	134	183	—	0	2	7	2
Vermont§	3	4	14	84	63	3	1	17	30	23	—	0	1	4	4
Mid. Atlantic	20	61	112	1,379	1,575	447	641	941	16,833	15,461	6	12	34	320	306
New Jersey	—	7	15	127	218	57	93	135	2,376	2,407	—	2	7	41	71
New York (Upstate)	14	24	84	520	577	79	104	422	2,682	2,622	3	4	20	90	70
New York City	2	16	26	389	419	233	215	394	6,082	5,463	—	2	6	63	34
Pennsylvania	4	15	37	343	361	78	211	277	5,693	4,969	3	4	9	126	131
E.N. Central	13	51	92	1,244	1,323	198	1,066	1,536	23,157	33,487	4	9	20	265	269
Illinois	—	12	22	248	291	—	231	441	4,151	10,717	—	2	9	74	102
Indiana	—	6	14	118	121	12	97	183	2,419	4,017	—	1	6	45	49
Michigan	4	13	25	305	312	89	246	502	6,997	7,947	—	0	4	19	14
Ohio	7	16	28	412	391	48	320	372	7,342	8,050	4	2	6	67	60
Wisconsin	2	8	23	161	208	49	91	190	2,248	2,756	—	2	5	60	44
W.N. Central	16	26	165	696	732	82	268	367	6,650	7,795	2	3	24	92	90
Iowa	2	5	13	133	144	3	31	55	805	882	—	0	1	1	—
Kansas	—	4	14	101	65	—	39	83	917	1,325	—	0	2	8	11
Minnesota	—	0	135	136	174	—	41	64	981	1,221	—	0	17	24	21
Missouri	7	8	27	178	223	46	124	172	3,284	3,423	2	1	6	42	37
Nebraska§	6	3	9	97	81	33	23	54	591	693	—	0	3	9	16
North Dakota	1	0	8	12	7	—	2	11	72	59	—	0	4	8	5
South Dakota	—	1	10	39	38	—	1	16	—	192	—	0	0	—	—
S. Atlantic	57	73	143	1,893	1,790	540	1,050	1,656	25,272	39,354	6	13	27	369	456
Delaware	—	0	3	14	16	11	19	37	497	455	—	0	1	5	3
District of Columbia	—	1	4	17	38	—	41	86	863	1,445	—	0	1	1	2
Florida	36	38	87	982	938	131	383	482	9,921	11,159	2	3	9	106	150
Georgia	14	14	52	438	376	—	132	494	2,027	7,283	2	3	9	95	90
Maryland§	7	5	12	148	140	116	130	237	3,329	3,124	2	1	6	32	54
North Carolina	N	0	0	N	N	—	130	331	—	7,711	—	1	6	20	53
South Carolina§	—	2	7	56	46	141	159	215	4,222	4,405	—	2	7	54	37
Virginia§	—	8	36	222	213	141	164	271	4,189	3,484	—	2	4	45	48
West Virginia	—	1	5	16	23	—	8	19	224	288	—	0	5	11	19
E.S. Central	—	7	22	117	182	351	485	706	12,057	13,844	2	3	12	101	109
Alabama§	—	4	13	69	85	78	141	188	3,701	3,973	—	0	3	15	28
Kentucky	N	0	0	N	N	84	88	156	2,105	1,747	1	0	2	18	15
Mississippi	N	0	0	N	N	113	125	219	2,668	3,901	—	0	2	9	7
Tennessee§	—	3	18	48	97	76	147	206	3,583	4,223	1	2	10	59	59
W.S. Central	4	9	18	168	217	103	803	1,230	18,907	24,835	1	2	20	78	79
Arkansas§	1	2	9	52	67	48	74	139	1,260	2,297	—	0	3	12	15
Louisiana	—	3	10	63	90	—	106	343	910	5,083	—	0	3	15	13
Oklahoma	3	3	10	53	60	55	80	359	2,192	2,196	1	1	15	45	48
Texas§	N	0	0	N	N	—	565	965	14,545	15,259	—	0	2	6	3
Mountain	13	32	64	713	696	110	174	266	4,351	4,615	4	5	14	179	149
Arizona	1	3	7	69	94	36	63	109	1,420	1,505	—	2	10	68	49
Colorado	9	13	26	343	196	34	50	127	1,313	1,393	4	1	6	51	46
Idaho§	3	4	10	99	73	2	2	8	40	52	—	0	2	9	2
Montana§	—	3	11	55	57	—	2	6	58	42	—	0	1	2	1
Nevada§	—	1	11	27	49	—	27	94	881	901	—	0	2	5	11
New Mexico§	—	1	8	35	59	38	19	41	455	528	—	1	5	24	18
Utah	—	4	13	66	138	—	7	15	168	157	—	0	4	15	20
Wyoming§	—	1	5	19	30	—	1	7	16	37	—	0	2	5	2
Pacific	17	54	133	1,266	1,230	187	561	665	14,942	14,752	—	2	9	59	95
Alaska	—	2	7	42	39	—	23	36	656	452	—	0	2	12	9
California	15	34	61	812	857	153	460	558	12,655	12,159	—	0	2	6	34
Hawaii	—	0	3	3	11	—	10	24	300	335	—	0	2	—	21
Oregon	—	9	17	228	165	—	11	43	106	585	—	1	5	38	28
Washington	2	9	75	181	158	34	43	84	1,225	1,221	—	0	4	3	3
American Samoa	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	2	1	3	—	0	3	14	12	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	—	1	10	11	83	6	4	24	129	140	—	0	1	1	2
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	0	0	—	—	—	1	4	25	84	—	0	0	—	—

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U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not reportable. NN: Not Nationally Notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.
* Incidence data for reporting years 2009 and 2010 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 July 10, 2010, and July 11, 2009 (27th week)*

Reporting area	Hepatitis (viral, acute), by type														
	A					B					C				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	14	30	68	671	1,024	16	58	204	1,403	1,719	8	14	44	381	398
New England	—	1	5	23	55	—	1	3	23	30	—	1	5	13	31
Connecticut	—	0	2	14	12	—	0	2	7	8	—	1	4	13	23
Maine†	—	0	1	4	1	—	0	2	9	7	—	0	1	—	—
Massachusetts	—	0	4	—	32	—	0	2	—	12	—	0	1	—	7
New Hampshire	—	0	1	—	5	—	0	2	5	3	—	0	0	—	—
Rhode Island†	—	0	4	5	3	—	0	0	—	U	—	0	0	—	U
Vermont†	—	0	0	—	2	—	0	1	2	—	—	0	0	—	1
Mid. Atlantic	1	4	10	94	143	1	5	10	141	200	1	2	5	54	49
New Jersey	—	0	4	10	41	—	1	4	32	63	—	0	2	5	3
New York (Upstate)	1	1	3	27	25	—	1	6	27	34	1	1	3	31	25
New York City	—	1	5	30	41	1	1	4	44	35	—	0	1	—	1
Pennsylvania	—	1	6	27	36	—	1	5	38	68	—	0	3	18	20
E.N. Central	—	4	14	89	165	—	8	15	217	251	1	2	6	78	56
Illinois	—	1	11	16	73	—	2	6	45	60	—	0	1	1	3
Indiana	—	0	2	8	13	—	1	5	26	42	—	0	2	13	12
Michigan	—	1	4	28	39	—	2	6	55	77	1	1	6	57	19
Ohio	—	0	4	17	24	—	2	6	61	59	—	0	3	5	19
Wisconsin	—	0	3	20	16	—	1	3	30	13	—	0	1	2	3
W.N. Central	—	1	10	24	60	—	3	15	68	66	—	0	11	12	6
Iowa	—	0	3	4	19	—	1	3	10	17	—	0	4	1	3
Kansas	—	0	2	7	6	—	0	2	4	4	—	0	0	—	1
Minnesota	—	0	8	1	12	—	0	13	2	10	—	0	9	3	—
Missouri	—	0	3	11	10	—	1	5	42	24	—	0	1	7	—
Nebraska†	—	0	3	1	11	—	0	2	9	10	—	0	1	1	2
North Dakota	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
South Dakota	—	0	1	—	2	—	0	1	1	1	—	0	1	—	—
S. Atlantic	4	7	14	151	217	5	16	40	398	459	—	3	7	69	92
Delaware	—	0	1	5	3	—	1	2	16	18	U	0	0	U	U
District of Columbia	—	0	1	1	1	—	0	2	2	7	—	0	1	2	—
Florida	3	3	8	64	99	4	5	11	157	161	—	1	4	25	20
Georgia	1	1	3	18	25	1	3	7	81	71	—	0	2	6	24
Maryland†	—	0	4	11	23	—	1	6	29	44	—	0	2	13	12
North Carolina	—	0	4	11	25	—	1	4	4	62	—	0	4	9	12
South Carolina†	—	1	4	22	25	—	1	4	27	24	—	0	0	—	1
Virginia†	—	1	3	18	16	—	2	14	50	47	—	0	2	8	7
West Virginia	—	0	2	1	—	—	0	19	32	25	—	0	3	6	16
E.S. Central	1	1	3	19	25	2	6	13	153	176	3	2	7	69	56
Alabama†	1	0	1	5	6	—	1	5	30	50	—	0	2	2	5
Kentucky	—	0	2	9	4	1	2	6	52	42	2	1	5	48	35
Mississippi	—	0	1	—	7	—	0	3	15	15	—	0	0	—	U
Tennessee†	—	0	2	5	8	1	2	6	56	69	1	0	4	19	16
W.S. Central	3	3	19	75	102	6	9	109	207	290	3	1	14	30	29
Arkansas†	—	0	3	—	5	—	1	4	25	37	—	0	1	—	1
Louisiana	—	0	2	6	2	—	1	5	20	33	—	0	1	3	4
Oklahoma	—	0	3	—	1	1	1	19	36	50	1	0	12	14	4
Texas†	3	2	18	69	94	5	5	87	126	170	2	0	4	13	20
Mountain	3	3	8	80	78	—	2	6	53	78	—	1	4	21	30
Arizona	2	1	5	42	32	—	0	2	19	31	—	0	0	—	U
Colorado	1	1	4	13	24	—	0	2	2	14	—	0	2	2	18
Idaho†	—	0	2	5	2	—	0	1	4	5	—	0	2	7	2
Montana†	—	0	1	4	4	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	0	—	1
Nevada†	—	0	2	6	7	—	0	3	21	15	—	0	1	2	2
New Mexico†	—	0	1	3	6	—	0	1	2	5	—	0	2	6	5
Utah	—	0	2	4	3	—	0	1	4	4	—	0	1	4	2
Wyoming†	—	0	3	3	—	—	0	0	—	4	—	0	0	—	—
Pacific	2	5	16	116	179	2	6	20	143	169	—	1	6	35	49
Alaska	—	0	0	—	2	—	0	1	1	2	—	0	2	—	U
California	1	4	15	93	135	1	4	16	98	121	—	0	4	16	25
Hawaii	—	0	2	—	7	—	0	1	—	4	—	0	0	—	U
Oregon	—	0	2	11	9	—	1	4	23	24	—	0	3	8	12
Washington	1	0	2	12	26	1	1	4	21	18	—	0	6	11	12
American Samoa	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	6	12	4	—	0	6	23	37	—	0	6	22	26
Puerto Rico	—	0	2	2	18	—	0	5	8	20	—	0	0	—	—
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—

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TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending July 10, 2010, and July 11, 2009 (27th week)*

Reporting area	Legionellosis					Lyme disease					Malaria				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	35	61	174	1,165	1,295	203	420	2,346	7,900	16,133	8	25	88	520	615
New England	3	2	18	28	78	30	91	836	1,545	6,111	—	1	4	11	28
Connecticut	2	1	4	14	22	—	36	295	728	2,211	—	0	1	1	4
Maine†	1	0	3	4	2	19	13	76	221	166	—	0	1	4	1
Massachusetts	—	0	9	—	46	—	6	383	—	2,757	—	0	3	—	17
New Hampshire	—	0	3	3	4	4	22	91	471	763	—	0	1	1	2
Rhode Island†	—	0	4	5	2	1	1	29	23	62	—	0	1	4	2
Vermont†	—	0	1	2	2	6	4	45	102	152	—	0	1	1	2
Mid. Atlantic	11	17	73	291	443	148	192	999	4,247	6,483	1	7	17	152	177
New Jersey	—	2	14	30	90	1	45	316	1,072	2,778	—	0	5	1	49
New York (Upstate)	9	5	29	98	104	72	56	577	1,015	1,235	1	1	4	34	25
New York City	—	2	19	51	97	—	2	58	3	438	—	4	12	90	73
Pennsylvania	2	6	23	112	152	75	72	475	2,157	2,032	—	1	3	27	30
E.N. Central	6	12	41	233	229	—	23	226	605	1,427	1	2	12	53	77
Illinois	—	1	11	16	30	—	1	12	22	70	—	1	7	19	37
Indiana	—	1	6	41	25	—	1	6	25	37	—	0	4	7	9
Michigan	1	2	13	39	49	—	1	9	29	21	—	0	3	6	11
Ohio	5	5	17	113	96	—	1	5	10	13	1	0	6	20	16
Wisconsin	—	1	6	24	29	—	18	204	519	1,286	—	0	2	1	4
W.N. Central	4	2	19	57	48	3	3	1,395	34	109	—	1	11	26	30
Iowa	—	0	3	4	11	—	0	6	19	69	—	0	1	6	5
Kansas	—	0	2	5	4	—	0	2	5	12	—	0	1	3	2
Minnesota	2	0	16	17	5	—	0	1,380	—	26	—	0	11	3	13
Missouri	2	1	5	20	21	—	0	1	3	1	—	0	1	4	6
Nebraska†	—	0	2	4	6	1	0	1	4	—	—	0	2	8	3
North Dakota	—	0	1	3	1	2	0	15	2	—	—	0	1	—	—
South Dakota	—	0	1	4	—	—	0	1	1	1	—	0	2	2	1
S. Atlantic	4	10	24	232	241	21	62	259	1,294	1,831	4	6	15	140	178
Delaware	2	0	3	10	8	4	12	65	328	449	—	0	1	2	1
District of Columbia	—	0	4	12	13	—	0	4	10	34	—	0	3	7	7
Florida	1	4	10	87	76	—	2	11	32	20	4	2	7	59	45
Georgia	—	1	4	24	25	—	0	3	4	30	—	0	6	3	37
Maryland†	1	3	12	53	61	17	27	134	585	906	—	1	13	29	44
North Carolina	—	0	4	2	29	—	0	5	12	50	—	0	3	5	18
South Carolina†	—	0	2	5	3	—	1	3	18	18	—	0	1	3	1
Virginia†	—	1	6	34	25	—	14	79	290	285	—	1	5	32	24
West Virginia	—	0	3	5	1	—	0	33	15	39	—	0	2	—	1
E.S. Central	—	2	12	65	56	—	1	4	22	13	—	0	3	11	23
Alabama†	—	0	2	7	9	—	0	1	—	2	—	0	2	2	6
Kentucky	—	0	3	13	23	—	0	1	1	1	—	0	3	3	7
Mississippi	—	0	2	6	2	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	3
Tennessee†	—	1	9	39	22	—	1	4	21	10	—	0	1	6	7
W.S. Central	—	2	14	41	55	—	3	44	31	71	—	1	31	47	20
Arkansas†	—	0	2	8	4	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	1	2
Louisiana	—	0	3	1	5	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	4
Oklahoma	—	0	4	6	3	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	3	—
Texas†	—	1	10	26	43	—	3	42	31	71	—	1	30	43	14
Mountain	—	3	8	74	58	—	0	4	8	26	—	1	6	21	19
Arizona	—	1	4	25	23	—	0	1	3	1	—	0	2	11	2
Colorado	—	1	5	17	7	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	3	3	13
Idaho†	—	0	2	—	1	—	0	3	1	7	—	0	1	—	1
Montana†	—	0	1	4	4	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	3	1	1
Nevada†	—	0	2	15	7	—	0	1	—	8	—	0	1	3	—
New Mexico†	—	0	2	2	1	—	0	1	1	2	—	0	0	—	—
Utah	—	0	3	9	14	—	0	1	2	6	—	0	1	3	2
Wyoming†	—	0	2	2	1	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	0	—	—
Pacific	7	5	19	144	87	1	5	10	114	62	2	3	19	59	63
Alaska	—	0	0	—	1	—	0	1	1	4	—	0	1	2	2
California	7	3	19	126	65	1	3	9	77	34	—	1	13	35	48
Hawaii	—	0	1	1	1	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	1
Oregon	—	0	3	6	7	—	1	4	32	21	—	0	1	5	7
Washington	—	0	4	11	13	—	0	3	4	3	2	0	5	17	5
American Samoa	—	0	0	—	—	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	—	0	1	—	—	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	2	1	3
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—

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TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending July 10, 2010, and July 11, 2009 (27th week)*

Reporting area	Meningococcal disease, invasive† All groups					Pertussis					Rabies, animal				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	3	16	43	416	557	166	277	1,755	6,408	7,440	17	64	147	1,389	2,678
New England	—	0	2	8	20	3	5	21	50	367	1	5	24	128	178
Connecticut	—	0	2	1	2	—	1	5	20	19	—	1	22	59	79
Maine§	—	0	1	3	3	—	0	4	13	64	—	1	4	28	28
Massachusetts	—	0	1	—	10	—	1	12	—	217	—	0	0	—	—
New Hampshire	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	4	6	48	—	0	2	3	20
Rhode Island§	—	0	1	—	3	3	0	8	8	11	—	1	5	12	20
Vermont§	—	0	1	4	1	—	0	1	3	8	1	1	5	26	31
Mid. Atlantic	—	1	4	38	64	33	21	41	457	598	9	11	26	352	303
New Jersey	—	0	2	9	11	—	3	10	47	131	—	0	0	—	—
New York (Upstate)	—	0	3	9	14	16	6	27	190	96	8	9	22	247	198
New York City	—	0	2	8	12	9	0	11	34	50	1	2	12	105	5
Pennsylvania	—	0	2	12	27	8	8	22	186	321	—	0	0	—	100
E.N. Central	—	2	8	70	105	39	61	111	1,576	1,502	—	2	19	80	89
Illinois	—	0	4	12	26	—	11	29	267	364	—	1	9	33	29
Indiana	—	0	3	16	23	—	7	19	161	177	—	0	5	—	17
Michigan	—	0	2	10	17	4	19	41	441	308	—	1	6	28	24
Ohio	—	1	2	18	25	35	19	46	614	564	—	0	5	19	19
Wisconsin	—	0	2	14	14	—	3	12	93	89	—	0	0	—	—
W.N. Central	—	2	6	32	42	13	24	627	478	1,131	2	6	18	125	204
Iowa	—	0	3	6	6	—	5	23	178	131	—	0	4	7	17
Kansas	—	0	2	4	7	—	3	11	63	131	—	1	4	33	50
Minnesota	—	0	2	2	9	—	0	601	6	194	1	1	9	16	26
Missouri	—	0	3	14	14	4	11	35	150	572	1	1	5	34	21
Nebraska§	—	0	2	5	4	8	2	6	57	89	—	1	6	29	55
North Dakota	—	0	1	1	—	1	0	12	6	3	—	0	7	6	4
South Dakota	—	0	2	—	2	—	1	6	18	11	—	0	4	—	31
S. Atlantic	—	3	6	77	102	13	23	63	540	824	5	26	58	529	1,182
Delaware	—	0	1	1	2	—	0	3	5	7	—	0	0	—	—
District of Columbia	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	3	3	—	0	0	—	—
Florida	—	1	5	39	33	5	6	28	142	263	—	0	27	57	161
Georgia	—	0	1	6	20	1	3	8	88	140	—	2	14	—	224
Maryland§	—	0	1	4	6	—	2	8	52	72	5	6	15	179	189
North Carolina	—	0	2	5	19	—	0	10	—	122	—	3	17	—	262
South Carolina§	—	0	1	7	8	7	5	23	176	120	—	0	0	—	—
Virginia§	—	0	2	13	10	—	4	15	65	90	—	10	26	254	283
West Virginia	—	0	2	2	4	—	0	6	9	7	—	2	6	39	63
E.S. Central	—	0	4	21	20	3	14	31	373	430	—	2	7	64	91
Alabama§	—	0	2	4	5	—	5	16	110	155	—	0	4	25	—
Kentucky	—	0	2	9	4	—	4	15	132	123	—	0	4	10	29
Mississippi	—	0	1	2	2	—	1	6	28	43	—	0	1	—	1
Tennessee§	—	0	2	6	9	3	3	10	103	109	—	1	6	29	61
W.S. Central	2	1	9	50	47	34	67	753	1,427	1,500	—	3	40	19	457
Arkansas§	—	0	2	5	5	3	4	29	56	157	—	0	10	13	28
Louisiana	—	0	3	8	10	—	1	7	16	95	—	0	0	—	—
Oklahoma	1	0	7	14	4	—	0	41	14	16	—	0	15	6	7
Texas§	1	1	7	23	28	31	58	681	1,341	1,232	—	2	30	—	422
Mountain	1	1	5	36	43	9	19	41	510	517	—	1	8	21	53
Arizona	—	0	2	9	8	—	7	14	193	104	—	0	5	—	—
Colorado	1	0	3	12	13	5	2	13	64	142	—	0	0	—	—
Idaho§	—	0	1	5	6	3	1	19	82	47	—	0	2	1	—
Montana§	—	0	1	1	5	—	1	8	31	12	—	0	4	2	15
Nevada§	—	0	1	5	3	—	0	7	15	7	—	0	1	2	2
New Mexico§	—	0	1	3	3	1	2	6	35	36	—	0	3	5	16
Utah	—	0	1	1	1	—	3	9	86	149	—	0	2	—	3
Wyoming§	—	0	1	—	4	—	0	1	4	20	—	0	3	11	17
Pacific	—	3	16	84	114	19	32	186	997	571	—	3	12	71	121
Alaska	—	0	2	1	3	—	0	6	12	29	—	0	2	11	9
California	—	2	13	55	73	—	21	162	730	248	—	3	11	54	108
Hawaii	—	0	2	—	3	—	0	4	—	20	—	0	0	—	—
Oregon	—	1	3	19	26	2	6	15	157	126	—	0	2	6	4
Washington	—	0	7	9	9	17	4	24	98	148	—	0	0	—	—
American Samoa	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	N	0	0	N	N
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	1	1	1	3	24	23
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—

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† Data for meningococcal disease, invasive caused by serogroups A, C, Y, and W-135; serogroup B; other serogroup; and unknown serogroup are available in Table I.
§ Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).

TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending July 10, 2010, and July 11, 2009 (27th week)*

Reporting area	Salmonellosis					Shiga toxin-producing *E. coli* (STEC)†					Shigellosis				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	472	833	1,551	15,946	20,327	48	72	198	1,490	1,966	145	264	525	6,403	8,388
New England	4	20	216	449	1,356	—	2	30	47	150	—	2	28	44	126
Connecticut	—	0	211	211	430	—	0	27	27	67	—	0	28	28	43
Maine§	2	2	7	49	59	—	0	2	4	9	—	0	2	3	2
Massachusetts	—	6	47	—	568	—	0	6	—	43	—	0	27	—	66
New Hampshire	1	3	9	76	184	—	0	3	11	19	—	0	5	3	4
Rhode Island§	—	2	16	88	74	—	0	26	—	—	—	0	7	9	8
Vermont§	1	1	3	25	41	—	0	3	5	12	—	0	1	1	3
Mid. Atlantic	64	91	208	2,089	2,364	10	7	24	177	190	17	36	90	843	1,591
New Jersey	—	15	47	268	483	—	1	5	17	57	—	7	23	152	341
New York (Upstate)	35	24	78	549	529	6	3	15	77	47	1	4	19	83	103
New York City	5	24	46	523	541	—	0	4	19	36	—	7	15	148	232
Pennsylvania	24	29	67	749	811	4	2	8	64	50	16	19	63	460	915
E.N. Central	30	78	159	1,956	2,600	6	10	29	225	362	8	28	235	958	1,599
Illinois	—	25	55	678	733	—	1	6	24	99	—	9	228	565	365
Indiana	1	8	22	81	299	—	1	9	23	40	—	1	5	19	44
Michigan	5	15	34	353	506	2	2	16	76	67	3	4	10	104	137
Ohio	24	25	47	656	719	4	2	11	60	60	5	8	46	171	741
Wisconsin	—	10	26	188	343	—	2	8	42	96	—	5	16	99	312
W.N. Central	11	44	94	995	1,340	6	11	42	268	299	34	48	88	1,471	446
Iowa	1	7	16	172	213	—	2	12	52	80	—	0	5	28	42
Kansas	—	6	20	159	181	—	1	5	26	34	—	3	14	136	133
Minnesota	—	9	32	178	287	—	2	17	31	63	—	0	6	14	37
Missouri	8	13	29	319	283	4	2	29	115	62	31	44	75	1,272	215
Nebraska§	2	4	12	93	218	2	1	6	34	43	3	0	3	17	14
North Dakota	—	0	39	15	27	—	0	7	—	4	—	0	5	—	3
South Dakota	—	2	9	59	131	—	0	12	10	13	—	0	2	4	2
S. Atlantic	212	246	502	4,274	5,020	6	12	26	245	315	38	39	70	946	1,275
Delaware	1	3	9	55	39	—	0	2	2	8	—	3	10	35	44
District of Columbia	—	2	6	37	48	—	0	1	4	1	—	0	4	16	14
Florida	130	126	277	2,070	2,122	4	3	8	96	82	18	11	30	398	229
Georgia	50	40	105	731	914	—	1	4	27	37	12	12	24	338	347
Maryland§	25	15	32	358	363	2	1	6	38	38	8	3	17	54	215
North Carolina	—	30	90	230	677	—	1	5	4	65	—	2	26	15	249
South Carolina§	6	19	66	347	330	—	0	3	12	14	—	1	6	34	74
Virginia§	—	18	68	367	423	—	2	15	56	59	—	3	15	55	98
West Virginia	—	3	17	79	104	—	0	5	6	11	—	0	2	1	5
E.S. Central	18	49	118	1,004	1,204	3	4	10	92	112	3	11	40	353	519
Alabama§	—	14	40	254	344	1	1	4	24	26	—	2	10	54	100
Kentucky	6	8	28	213	224	—	1	4	12	38	3	4	28	166	128
Mississippi	2	13	42	235	310	—	0	2	10	6	—	1	4	18	20
Tennessee§	10	14	33	302	326	2	1	8	46	42	—	5	13	115	271
W.S. Central	18	102	547	1,554	2,147	1	4	68	76	136	34	48	251	1,070	1,643
Arkansas§	12	10	26	207	250	—	1	5	23	15	2	2	11	26	185
Louisiana	—	16	46	330	448	—	0	3	5	14	—	3	9	101	119
Oklahoma	6	10	46	204	255	1	0	27	7	10	2	7	96	151	116
Texas§	—	53	477	813	1,194	—	3	41	41	97	30	34	144	792	1,223
Mountain	24	48	133	1,113	1,415	2	7	26	160	235	6	14	39	306	619
Arizona	5	18	50	361	466	2	1	5	34	31	3	9	32	162	443
Colorado	17	11	33	281	302	—	2	11	33	86	3	2	6	50	46
Idaho§	1	3	10	68	87	—	1	7	23	31	—	0	3	9	3
Montana§	—	2	7	51	66	—	1	7	23	11	—	0	1	4	11
Nevada§	—	4	14	106	124	—	0	4	11	15	—	1	7	17	33
New Mexico§	1	5	40	102	165	—	1	3	14	20	—	1	6	54	69
Utah	—	5	15	125	162	—	1	11	17	38	—	0	4	10	13
Wyoming§	—	1	9	19	43	—	0	2	5	3	—	0	2	—	1
Pacific	91	116	299	2,512	2,881	14	9	46	200	167	5	21	64	412	570
Alaska	—	1	6	44	37	—	0	1	1	1	—	0	2	—	1
California	74	84	227	1,853	2,194	3	4	35	90	99	4	16	51	349	448
Hawaii	—	4	62	20	130	—	0	4	6	3	—	0	4	3	17
Oregon	—	8	49	283	217	—	1	11	29	14	—	1	4	27	27
Washington	17	15	61	312	303	11	3	19	74	50	1	2	9	33	77
American Samoa	—	1	1	2	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	1	3
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	2	2	6	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	3	1	4
Puerto Rico	2	7	39	104	265	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	7
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—

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U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not reportable. NN: Not Nationally Notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.
* Incidence data for reporting years 2009 and 2010 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 July 10, 2010, and July 11, 2009 (27th week)*

Reporting area	Spotted Fever Rickettsiosis (including RMSF)†									
	Confirmed					Probable				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009
		Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	2	2	8	46	75	10	12	421	383	698
New England	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	1	1	8
Connecticut	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Maine§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	1	4
Massachusetts	—	0	0	—	1	—	0	1	—	4
New Hampshire	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Rhode Island§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Vermont§	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Mid. Atlantic	—	0	3	11	3	—	1	6	19	53
New Jersey	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	3	—	37
New York (Upstate)	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	3	3	3
New York City	—	0	1	2	—	—	0	2	9	5
Pennsylvania	—	0	2	8	2	—	0	1	7	8
E.N. Central	—	0	1	1	6	1	0	5	20	53
Illinois	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	3	6	34
Indiana	—	0	0	—	3	—	0	2	9	6
Michigan	—	0	1	—	2	—	0	2	3	1
Ohio	—	0	0	—	—	1	0	4	2	10
Wisconsin	—	0	0	—	1	—	0	1	—	2
W.N. Central	—	0	3	6	7	1	2	23	111	128
Iowa	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	2
Kansas	—	0	1	2	1	—	0	0	—	—
Minnesota	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Missouri	—	0	1	3	3	1	2	22	110	125
Nebraska§	—	0	2	1	3	—	0	1	1	1
North Dakota	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
South Dakota	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
S. Atlantic	2	0	3	15	43	4	3	30	91	210
Delaware	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	3	6	5
District of Columbia	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Florida	—	0	1	1	—	1	0	2	8	2
Georgia	2	0	3	11	36	—	0	0	—	—
Maryland§	—	0	1	1	2	3	0	2	11	30
North Carolina	—	0	1	1	3	—	1	22	27	131
South Carolina§	—	0	1	—	2	—	0	1	4	13
Virginia§	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	7	35	29
West Virginia	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
E.S. Central	—	0	2	6	3	4	3	21	124	140
Alabama§	—	0	1	—	1	—	1	7	25	28
Kentucky	—	0	2	4	1	—	0	0	—	—
Mississippi	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	1	9
Tennessee§	—	0	2	2	1	4	3	14	98	103
W.S. Central	—	0	3	1	4	—	1	408	13	92
Arkansas§	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	110	—	43
Louisiana	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	2
Oklahoma	—	0	3	—	3	—	0	287	9	34
Texas§	—	0	1	1	1	—	0	11	4	13
Mountain	—	0	2	2	7	—	0	3	4	14
Arizona	—	0	2	—	2	—	0	2	1	5
Colorado	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Idaho§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	1	—
Montana§	—	0	1	2	4	—	0	1	1	6
Nevada§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	1
New Mexico§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	1	1
Utah	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	1
Wyoming§	—	0	0	—	1	—	0	1	—	—
Pacific	—	0	2	4	1	—	0	0	—	—
Alaska	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
California	—	0	2	4	1	—	0	0	—	—
Hawaii	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
Oregon	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Washington	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
American Samoa	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
Puerto Rico	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—

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* Incidence data for reporting years 2009 and 2010 are provisional.
† Illnesses with similar clinical presentation that result from Spotted fever group rickettsia infections are reported as Spotted fever rickettsioses. Rocky Mountain spotted fever (RMSF) caused by *Rickettsia rickettsii*, is the most common and well-known spotted fever.
§ Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).

TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending July 10, 2010, and July 11, 2009 (27th week)*

Reporting area	*Streptococcus pneumoniae*,† invasive disease										Syphilis, primary and secondary				
	All ages					Age <5									
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	97	159	479	8,880	1,902	13	49	156	1,369	1,403	55	236	413	5,507	7,151
New England	1	5	98	480	30	—	1	24	36	45	2	8	22	227	162
Connecticut	—	0	93	241	—	—	0	22	22	—	—	1	10	39	32
Maine§	—	1	6	73	8	—	0	2	6	2	—	0	3	14	1
Massachusetts	—	0	1	—	2	—	0	3	—	34	1	5	12	143	115
New Hampshire	—	0	7	59	—	—	0	2	3	6	1	0	1	11	10
Rhode Island§	—	0	7	53	11	—	0	1	2	1	—	0	5	18	4
Vermont§	1	0	6	54	9	—	0	1	3	2	—	0	2	2	—
Mid. Atlantic	6	11	52	756	114	3	7	48	222	179	16	33	47	852	927
New Jersey	—	0	8	66	—	—	1	4	37	28	—	4	12	117	131
New York (Upstate)	—	3	12	106	45	—	3	19	77	81	6	2	11	57	55
New York City	5	3	25	276	4	3	1	24	72	58	5	18	39	483	564
Pennsylvania	1	4	22	308	65	—	0	5	36	12	5	7	15	195	177
E.N. Central	16	23	96	1,773	440	—	8	18	216	232	—	27	44	553	761
Illinois	—	0	7	58	—	—	1	5	52	37	—	12	21	149	375
Indiana	—	5	23	344	174	—	1	6	29	45	—	3	13	74	78
Michigan	3	2	26	419	19	—	1	6	49	46	—	4	13	116	119
Ohio	12	13	49	759	247	—	2	6	59	79	—	7	13	192	162
Wisconsin	1	1	22	193	—	—	1	4	27	25	—	1	3	22	27
W.N. Central	3	8	182	554	121	1	3	12	102	109	—	5	12	130	156
Iowa	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	4	13
Kansas	—	1	7	61	44	—	0	2	11	14	—	0	3	10	13
Minnesota	—	1	179	287	26	—	1	10	44	42	—	1	4	40	37
Missouri	1	1	9	75	42	1	0	3	28	35	—	3	8	71	86
Nebraska§	2	1	7	86	—	—	0	2	10	7	—	0	1	5	4
North Dakota	—	0	11	31	7	—	0	1	2	4	—	0	1	—	3
South Dakota	—	0	3	14	2	—	0	2	7	7	—	0	0	—	—
S. Atlantic	35	37	143	2,064	856	3	12	28	352	336	24	57	218	1,356	1,686
Delaware	—	0	3	21	13	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	3	3	20
District of Columbia	—	0	4	21	16	—	0	2	7	3	—	2	8	58	94
Florida	11	18	89	967	506	3	3	18	130	126	—	19	31	452	579
Georgia	2	10	28	328	240	—	4	12	93	76	1	15	167	278	356
Maryland§	13	2	25	293	4	—	1	6	34	52	4	6	12	145	135
North Carolina	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	4	9	31	204	280
South Carolina§	8	1	25	325	—	—	1	4	35	32	5	2	6	68	65
Virginia§	—	0	4	41	—	—	1	4	39	30	10	4	22	145	153
West Virginia	1	1	21	68	77	—	0	4	14	17	—	0	2	3	4
E.S. Central	8	12	50	794	190	—	2	8	77	84	3	20	39	451	598
Alabama§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	6	17	123	249
Kentucky	4	2	16	123	53	—	0	2	10	7	2	2	13	68	28
Mississippi	—	1	6	38	31	—	0	2	8	13	1	5	17	96	100
Tennessee§	4	8	44	633	106	—	2	7	59	64	—	6	16	164	221
W.S. Central	13	10	89	1,128	74	3	6	41	181	207	6	41	72	741	1,463
Arkansas§	3	2	9	109	35	—	0	3	10	26	4	5	14	79	106
Louisiana	—	1	8	47	39	—	0	3	16	17	—	6	27	64	427
Oklahoma	—	0	5	32	—	—	1	5	32	33	2	1	6	39	47
Texas§	10	5	82	940	—	3	3	34	123	131	—	27	46	559	883
Mountain	14	7	83	1,146	75	3	5	12	159	192	2	9	21	216	282
Arizona	6	1	52	547	—	2	2	7	73	85	—	4	10	92	134
Colorado	7	0	20	327	—	1	1	4	42	28	—	2	5	58	49
Idaho§	—	0	1	8	—	—	0	1	4	7	—	0	1	2	3
Montana§	—	0	2	13	—	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	1	—	—
Nevada§	—	1	4	46	28	—	0	1	4	6	—	1	10	42	54
New Mexico§	1	1	8	103	—	—	0	4	13	23	2	1	4	17	25
Utah	—	2	9	94	38	—	1	4	20	42	—	0	2	5	15
Wyoming§	—	0	1	8	9	—	0	1	2	1	—	0	1	—	2
Pacific	1	2	14	185	2	—	0	7	24	19	2	39	62	981	1,116
Alaska	—	0	9	69	—	—	0	5	16	11	—	0	0	—	—
California	1	0	12	116	—	—	0	2	8	—	2	35	57	884	993
Hawaii	—	0	1	—	2	—	0	1	—	8	—	0	3	18	19
Oregon	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	5	6	31
Washington	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	3	7	73	73
American Samoa	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	2	3	17	114	113
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—

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* Incidence data for reporting years 2009 and 2010 are provisional.
† Includes drug resistant and susceptible cases of invasive *Streptococcus pneumoniae* disease among children <5 years and among all ages. Case definition: Isolation of *S. pneumoniae* from a normally sterile body site (e.g., blood or cerebrospinal fluid).
§ Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).

TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending July 10, 2010, and July 11, 2009 (27th week)*

Reporting area	Varicella (chickenpox)§					West Nile virus disease†									
						Neuroinvasive					Nonneuroinvasive¶				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks Med	Previous 52 weeks Max	Cum 2010	Cum 2009	Current week	Previous 52 weeks Med	Previous 52 weeks Max	Cum 2010	Cum 2009	Current week	Previous 52 weeks Med	Previous 52 weeks Max	Cum 2010	Cum 2009
United States	44	330	544	8,524	13,897	—	0	46	2	40	—	0	49	8	28
New England	—	16	36	385	627	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Connecticut	—	7	20	177	303	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Maine§	—	3	15	107	107	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Massachusetts	—	0	1	—	3	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
New Hampshire	—	2	8	73	126	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Rhode Island§	—	1	12	16	22	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Vermont§	—	1	10	12	66	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Mid. Atlantic	5	33	66	941	1,314	—	0	2	—	1	—	0	1	—	—
New Jersey	—	9	30	350	270	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
New York (Upstate)	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	1	—	—
New York City	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Pennsylvania	5	22	52	591	1,044	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
E.N. Central	17	108	176	2,987	4,325	—	0	4	—	—	—	0	3	—	—
Illinois	—	26	49	747	1,014	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Indiana§	—	6	35	274	320	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Michigan	2	35	62	947	1,274	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Ohio	13	28	56	833	1,337	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Wisconsin	2	7	24	186	380	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
W.N. Central	2	13	40	345	899	—	0	5	—	2	—	0	11	2	9
Iowa	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	1
Kansas§	—	4	18	99	378	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	2	—	3
Minnesota	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	1
Missouri	2	6	16	202	431	—	0	2	—	1	—	0	1	—	—
Nebraska§	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	6	—	2
North Dakota	—	0	26	29	55	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	1	—
South Dakota	—	0	7	15	35	—	0	3	—	1	—	0	2	1	2
S. Atlantic	5	36	105	1,291	1,695	—	0	4	—	—	—	0	2	3	—
Delaware§	—	0	10	39	7	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
District of Columbia	—	0	4	14	21	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Florida§	—	15	57	639	866	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Georgia	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	3	—
Maryland§	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
North Carolina	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
South Carolina§	—	0	34	72	92	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Virginia§	2	11	34	271	458	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
West Virginia	3	8	26	256	251	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
E.S. Central	1	6	28	181	355	—	0	6	1	6	—	0	4	—	2
Alabama§	1	6	27	174	352	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Kentucky	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	0	—	—
Mississippi	—	0	2	7	3	—	0	5	1	3	—	0	4	—	2
Tennessee§	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	2	—	2	—	0	1	—	—
W.S. Central	6	64	285	1,730	3,345	—	0	19	—	14	—	0	6	—	1
Arkansas§	—	3	32	106	313	—	0	1	—	3	—	0	0	—	—
Louisiana	—	2	10	64	80	—	0	2	—	4	—	0	4	—	—
Oklahoma	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Texas§	6	53	272	1,560	2,952	—	0	16	—	7	—	0	4	—	1
Mountain	8	25	48	644	1,262	—	0	12	1	12	—	0	17	3	14
Arizona	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	4	1	4	—	0	2	—	3
Colorado§	8	10	41	250	686	—	0	7	—	—	—	0	14	3	3
Idaho§	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	3	—	1	—	0	5	—	2
Montana§	—	3	17	130	110	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	1	—	—
Nevada§	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	2	—	5	—	0	1	—	4
New Mexico§	—	2	7	63	89	—	0	2	—	1	—	0	1	—	—
Utah	—	6	22	188	377	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	1
Wyoming§	—	0	3	13	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	2	—	1
Pacific	—	1	5	20	75	—	0	12	—	5	—	0	12	—	2
Alaska	—	0	4	20	45	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
California	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	8	—	4	—	0	6	—	2
Hawaii	—	0	2	—	30	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Oregon	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	4	—	—
Washington	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	6	—	1	—	0	3	—	—
American Samoa	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	3	9	14	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	1	5	30	149	340	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.
U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not reportable. NN: Not Nationally Notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.
* Incidence data for reporting years 2009 and 2010 are provisional. Data for HIV/AIDS, AIDS, and TB, when available, are displayed in Table IV, which appears quarterly.
† Updated weekly from reports to the Division of Vector-Borne Infectious Diseases, National Center for Zoonotic, Vector-Borne, and Enteric Diseases (ArboNET Surveillance). Data for California serogroup, eastern equine, Powassan, St. Louis, and western equine diseases are available in Table I.
§ Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).
¶ Not reportable in all states. Data from states where the condition is not reportable are excluded from this table, except starting in 2007 for the domestic arboviral diseases and influenza-associated pediatric mortality, and in 2003 for SARS-CoV. Reporting exceptions are available at http://www.cdc.gov/ncphi/disss/nndss/phs/infdis.htm.

TABLE III. Deaths in 122 U.S. cities,* week ending July 10, 2010 (27th week)

Reporting area	All causes, by age (years)						P&I†
	All Ages	≥65	45–64	25–44	1–24	<1	Total
New England	444	299	108	24	6	7	31
Boston, MA	106	61	26	11	3	5	8
Bridgeport, CT	22	15	5	1	—	1	3
Cambridge, MA	13	9	3	1	—	—	—
Fall River, MA	23	21	1	1	—	—	1
Hartford, CT	38	29	5	3	1	—	3
Lowell, MA	15	10	5	—	—	—	1
Lynn, MA	4	3	—	1	—	—	—
New Bedford, MA	22	15	6	—	1	—	1
New Haven, CT	29	21	8	—	—	—	1
Providence, RI	67	48	13	5	—	1	2
Somerville, MA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Springfield, MA	30	21	9	—	—	—	4
Waterbury, CT	19	10	8	—	1	—	1
Worcester, MA	56	36	19	1	—	—	6
Mid. Atlantic	1,622	1,092	388	82	32	27	72
Albany, NY	49	35	10	1	1	2	1
Allentown, PA	19	15	4	—	—	—	—
Buffalo, NY	89	65	19	3	—	2	9
Camden, NJ	40	22	10	6	—	2	2
Elizabeth, NJ	11	7	3	1	—	—	1
Erie, PA	30	26	3	—	1	—	1
Jersey City, NJ	17	9	6	1	1	—	—
New York City, NY	907	610	225	43	17	11	38
Newark, NJ	23	7	10	4	2	—	—
Paterson, NJ	22	12	7	2	—	1	3
Philadelphia, PA	122	77	29	10	3	3	2
Pittsburgh, PA§	31	21	6	3	—	1	1
Reading, PA	36	27	7	—	1	1	2
Rochester, NY	70	45	17	1	3	4	6
Schenectady, NY	18	13	4	1	—	—	1
Scranton, PA	27	26	1	—	—	—	1
Syracuse, NY	50	35	10	4	1	—	1
Trenton, NJ	23	13	9	1	—	—	1
Utica, NY	18	9	7	1	1	—	2
Yonkers, NY	20	18	1	—	1	—	—
E.N. Central	1,626	1,095	376	77	36	42	103
Akron, OH	69	45	15	2	2	5	7
Canton, OH	31	20	7	3	—	1	2
Chicago, IL	220	147	51	12	6	4	12
Cincinnati, OH	67	36	20	1	1	9	3
Cleveland, OH	226	168	46	5	5	2	13
Columbus, OH	87	59	21	4	1	2	4
Dayton, OH	108	75	25	5	3	—	9
Detroit, MI	121	59	41	9	7	5	2
Evansville, IN	41	28	11	2	—	—	2
Fort Wayne, IN	54	38	12	2	—	2	2
Gary, IN	7	4	—	2	1	—	—
Grand Rapids, MI	54	39	12	1	1	1	5
Indianapolis, IN	189	114	47	17	5	6	11
Lansing, MI	39	31	5	3	—	—	3
Milwaukee, WI	72	57	11	4	—	—	4
Peoria, IL	61	45	11	2	1	2	13
Rockford, IL	49	34	11	1	1	2	3
South Bend, IN	33	22	9	1	1	—	1
Toledo, OH	53	36	14	1	1	1	5
Youngstown, OH	45	38	7	—	—	—	2
W.N. Central	484	304	135	25	11	9	27
Des Moines, IA	67	45	18	2	1	1	3
Duluth, MN	36	26	9	1	—	—	2
Kansas City, KS	21	15	5	—	—	1	—
Kansas City, MO	82	52	21	4	2	3	5
Lincoln, NE	25	18	5	2	—	—	—
Minneapolis, MN	44	22	14	4	3	1	1
Omaha, NE	82	48	22	5	5	2	10
St. Louis, MO	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
St. Paul, MN	40	27	13	—	—	—	1
Wichita, KS	86	50	28	7	—	1	5
S. Atlantic	1,149	712	297	89	34	16	92
Atlanta, GA	119	60	42	16	1	—	9
Baltimore, MD	154	92	38	17	4	2	12
Charlotte, NC	89	60	19	7	2	1	7
Jacksonville, FL	127	85	32	8	1	1	13
Miami, FL	183	113	55	4	7	4	11
Norfolk, VA	39	24	6	5	2	2	1
Richmond, VA	70	42	20	3	5	—	8
Savannah, GA	46	37	6	1	1	1	3
St. Petersburg, FL	34	22	5	3	2	2	2
Tampa, FL	155	108	28	15	3	1	17
Washington, D.C.	124	62	44	10	6	2	9
Wilmington, DE	9	7	2	—	—	—	—
E.S. Central	718	466	162	64	18	8	45
Birmingham, AL	128	94	20	9	5	—	4
Chattanooga, TN	77	47	20	7	1	2	2
Knoxville, TN	100	73	22	4	—	1	9
Lexington, KY	61	32	18	7	3	1	1
Memphis, TN	154	82	42	22	5	3	13
Mobile, AL	46	36	8	2	—	—	3
Montgomery, AL	12	8	2	2	—	—	—
Nashville, TN	140	94	30	11	4	1	13
W.S. Central	1,038	664	258	63	26	27	51
Austin, TX	78	47	23	6	2	—	5
Baton Rouge, LA	65	49	10	4	1	1	—
Corpus Christi, TX	39	25	8	3	1	2	1
Dallas, TX	188	103	57	13	7	8	8
El Paso, TX	114	75	27	7	5	—	4
Fort Worth, TX	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Houston, TX	138	91	36	7	1	3	12
Little Rock, AR	50	30	14	3	3	—	1
New Orleans, LA	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
San Antonio, TX	206	135	49	10	3	9	10
Shreveport, LA	75	46	19	5	2	3	4
Tulsa, OK	85	63	15	5	1	1	6
Mountain	996	656	227	70	19	23	57
Albuquerque, NM	113	82	24	2	3	2	12
Boise, ID	43	30	7	5	1	—	—
Colorado Springs, CO	75	49	20	4	—	2	3
Denver, CO	82	46	24	8	1	3	3
Las Vegas, NV	206	138	47	13	5	2	13
Ogden, UT	31	20	4	6	—	1	1
Phoenix, AZ	150	88	40	11	5	6	5
Pueblo, CO	29	19	9	1	—	—	3
Salt Lake City, UT	119	78	25	10	2	4	11
Tucson, AZ	148	106	27	10	2	3	6
Pacific	1,479	1,007	327	93	31	21	123
Berkeley, CA	10	9	1	—	—	—	1
Fresno, CA	110	76	25	5	3	1	10
Glendale, CA	30	23	7	—	—	—	6
Honolulu, HI	50	30	16	2	—	2	4
Long Beach, CA	59	39	12	4	3	1	8
Los Angeles, CA	224	146	43	25	5	5	23
Pasadena, CA	21	13	6	1	1	—	2
Portland, OR	112	71	24	10	6	1	6
Sacramento, CA	150	98	39	8	4	1	8
San Diego, CA	120	81	27	8	2	2	12
San Francisco, CA	100	66	22	8	2	2	10
San Jose, CA	161	122	31	5	1	2	13
Santa Cruz, CA	24	16	7	1	—	—	1
Seattle, WA	101	69	26	3	1	2	5
Spokane, WA	70	55	10	3	—	2	7
Tacoma, WA	137	93	31	10	3	—	7
Total¶	**9,556**	**6,295**	**2,278**	**587**	**213**	**180**	**601**

U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases.

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

† Pneumonia and influenza.

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

¶ Total includes unknown ages.

TABLE IV. Provisional cases of selected notifiable disease,* United States, quarter ending July 3, 2010 (26th week)

Reporting area	Tuberculosis†				
	Current quarter	Previous 4 quarters		Cum 2010	Cum 2009
		Min	Max		
United States	1,073	1,073	3,217	2,613	5,294
New England	41	41	108	107	183
Connecticut	—	0	27	17	42
Maine	3	1	3	4	7
Massachusetts	32	32	68	72	114
New Hampshire	—	0	6	3	8
Rhode Island	6	5	8	11	11
Vermont	—	0	3	—	1
Mid. Atlantic	229	229	462	542	749
New Jersey	93	47	138	140	173
New York (Upstate)	41	41	55	83	112
New York City	95	95	199	294	379
Pennsylvania	—	0	78	25	85
E.N. Central	77	77	293	225	420
Illinois	—	0	175	60	151
Indiana	25	12	37	37	59
Michigan	12	12	34	46	77
Ohio	22	22	55	53	89
Wisconsin	18	11	18	29	44
W.N. Central	43	37	116	80	186
Iowa	—	0	13	—	20
Kansas	—	0	23	1	32
Minnesota	37	25	57	62	71
Missouri	—	0	20	1	40
Nebraska	6	3	14	9	13
North Dakota	—	0	2	—	2
South Dakota	—	0	7	7	8
S. Atlantic	282	282	579	710	1,090
Delaware	2	2	4	6	13
District of Columbia	7	6	12	13	23
Florida	91	91	219	310	454
Georgia	63	63	118	155	210
Maryland	51	43	76	94	85
North Carolina	—	0	73	—	107
South Carolina	26	10	44	36	82
Virginia	36	36	101	86	105
West Virginia	6	3	6	10	11
E.S. Central	144	99	175	243	240
Alabama	40	40	49	83	77
Kentucky	27	0	45	27	28
Mississippi	22	18	34	40	54
Tennessee	55	38	67	93	81
W.S. Central	102	102	546	377	852
Arkansas	9	9	30	26	31
Louisiana	61	7	85	68	41
Oklahoma	6	6	37	23	34
Texas	26	26	394	260	746
Mountain	70	66	165	136	225
Arizona	14	14	81	53	77
Colorado	17	8	27	25	36
Idaho	7	0	7	7	6
Montana	—	0	2	—	5
Nevada	17	0	27	17	59
New Mexico	8	8	15	22	20
Utah	7	4	10	11	20
Wyoming	—	0	1	1	2
Pacific	85	85	773	193	1,349
Alaska	—	0	15	—	21
California	—	0	633	—	1,130
Hawaii	24	24	34	49	58
Oregon	21	20	23	41	46
Washington	40	40	85	103	94
American Samoa	—	0	1	—	1
C.N.M.I.	—	0	9	—	18
Guam	—	0	19	—	65
Puerto Rico	2	2	27	29	31
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	0	0	—	—

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

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

* CDC is in the process of upgrading the national surveillance data management system for human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome. As a result, the quarterly data scheduled for this issue of MMWR is not being published in Table IV.

† CDC is in the process of implementing Public Health Information Network tuberculosis (TB) case notification message standards, which will simplify reporting of TB cases. As a result, TB provisional incidence counts are now reported from the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS) and the Tuberculosis Information Management System (TIMS) data sources. Previously, provisional TB incidence counts were reported through the National Electronic Telecommunications System for Surveillance (NETSS). The TB provisional incidence counts are low in some reporting jurisdictions as these areas continue to catch up with data entry and transmission to CDC during this transition.

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