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WEEKLY REPORT



## World No-Tobacco Day — May 31, 2000

May 31 is World No-Tobacco Day (WNTD) 2000. This year's theme, "Entertainment and Tobacco Promotion—Countering the Deception," intends to raise awareness of the tobacco industry's global marketing practices and to mobilize action to counter the industry's recruitment of new customers through glamorizing tobacco use in films, music, art, and sports. Worldwide, tobacco use will cause an estimated 10 million deaths annually by 2030 (*1*). Each day, the tobacco industry must recruit 11,000 new users to replace smokers who die (*2*).

To build global support for tobacco-control measures, the World Health Organization (WHO) has developed the "Tobacco Kills—Don't Be Duped" media initiative. This effort includes distribution of products with the "Bob" image (Figure 1), public service announcements featuring a super model and pop group, and a video with entertainers, artists, and sports figures endorsing antitobacco messages. Local and regional WNTD events will take place around the world, especially in countries where tobacco marketing remains largely unregulated.

**FIGURE 1. "Bob" from "Don't Be Duped," No-Tobacco Day Message, 2000**


Additional information about World No-Tobacco Day 2000 is available at WHO's World-Wide Web site, http://www.who.int/toh/media/wntd2000/wntd2000.htm*, and at CDC's Office on Smoking and Health, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion site, http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco, or telephone (800) 232-1311.

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*References to sites of non-CDC organizations on the World-Wide Web are provided as a service to *MMWR* readers and do not constitute or imply endorsement of these organizations or their programs by CDC or the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. CDC is not responsible for the content of pages found at these sites.

## Prevalence of Cigarette Smoking Among Secondary School Students — Budapest, Hungary, 1995 and 1999

The average per capita cigarette consumption in Hungary is among the highest in the world (World Health Organization [WHO], unpublished data, 1997) (*1*). In 1999, the Metropolitan Institute of State Public Health and Public Health Officer Service, Budapest, Hungary, collaborating with CDC, conducted a survey of cigarette smoking among secondary school students aged 14–18 years in Budapest (1999 population of Budapest: approximately 2 million), similar to a survey conducted in 1995 (*2*). This report summarizes the survey findings, which indicate that current smoking among secondary school students in Budapest increased from 36% in 1995 to 46% in 1999.

The objective of the 1999 survey was to compare changes that had occurred since the 1995 survey in the prevalence of current* cigarette smoking, in the factors associated with current cigarette smoking, and in the smoking behaviors of current cigarette smokers (i.e., number of cigarettes smoked per day and number of days smoking occurred on school property). Among the 80,352 secondary school students in Budapest in 1999, 67,253 attended traditional high schools and 13,099 attended vocational/technical schools. Of 222 secondary schools (grades 9–12), 21 traditional high schools and nine vocational/technical schools were selected with a probability proportional to enrollment size. Classrooms in the 30 schools were selected randomly. All selected schools and classrooms agreed to participate, and all students in the selected classrooms were eligible to participate.

From March through May 1999, 2615 (85%) of 3092 eligible students† completed a pretested, standardized questionnaire that included questions about tobacco use translated from the U.S. Youth Risk Behavior Survey (*3*). Of the 2615 completed surveys, 2434 (93%) were from students aged 14–18 years; 24 (<1.0%) were age 14 years, a number too small for meaningful analysis. Therefore, analysis of data from 1999 was limited to students aged 15–18 years. The 1995 data for students aged 15–18 years were compared with 1999 data using Epi Info version 6.0. Prevalence odds ratios (POR)§ and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated using CSAMPLE to account for the complex survey design (*4*).

Among the 2410 students, 1148 (46.0%) (95% CI=42.4%–49.5%) reported current smoking (Table 1). Prevalence of current smoking among male and female students was similar (44.9% and 46.9%, respectively) (POR=0.9; 95% CI=0.8–1.1). Students aged 18 years were more likely to be current smokers than students aged 15 years (51.8% and 37.2%, respectively) (POR=1.8; 95% CI=1.3–2.6). Prevalence of current smoking was higher among vocational/technical students than traditional high school students (60.2% and 43.1%, respectively) (POR=2.0; 95% CI=1.5–2.6); among students whose friends smoked than those whose friends did not smoke (51.9% and 5.2%, respectively) (POR=19.5; 95% CI=9.8–38.9); among students who reported that they had seen a teacher smoking during the school year than those who had not seen a teacher smoking (47.2% and 35.8%, respectively) (POR=1.6; 95% CI=1.4–1.9); and among students with a family member who smoked than students whose family members did not smoke (51.9% and 36.6%, respectively) (POR=1.9; 95% CI=1.5–2.3). The prevalence of current smoking was

*Smoked on at least 1 day during the 30 days preceding the survey.
† 350 were absent; 127 refused to participate.
§ Used to calculate odds ratios from cross-sectional data; an odds ratio from studies of prevalent rather than incident cases.

*Cigarette Smoking Among Secondary School Students — Continued*

**TABLE 1. Number and percentage of current* smokers among secondary school students aged 15–18 years, by selected characteristics — Budapest, Hungary, 1995 and 1999**

| Characteristic | Sample size§ | Current smokers | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1999 | | 1995† | |
| | | No. | % | (95% CI¶) | % | (95% CI) |
| **Sex** | | | | | | |
| Male | 1181 | 558 | 44.9 | (40.0–49.8) | 36.7 | (31.8–41.7) |
| Female | 1209 | 586 | 46.9 | (43.2–50.6) | 35.2 | (30.1–40.3) |
| **Age (yrs)** | | | | | | |
| 15 | 375 | 145 | 37.2 | (28.5–45.9) | 26.5 | (21.7–31.3) |
| 16 | 664 | 295 | 43.0 | (38.6–47.4) | 35.5 | (29.3–41.7) |
| 17 | 843 | 424 | 49.4 | (45.9–52.9) | 39.4 | (35.5–45.3) |
| 18 | 515 | 284 | 51.8 | (47.3–56.3) | 47.9 | (42.1–53.6) |
| **Grade** | | | | | | |
| 9 | 548 | 234 | 40.9 | (33.0–48.8) | 34.0 | (28.5–39.7) |
| 10 | 764 | 366 | 45.5 | (40.9–50.2) | 32.8 | (28.5–37.1) |
| 11 | 733 | 376 | 50.1 | (45.3–54.8) | 41.9 | (36.6–47.2) |
| 12 | 333 | 159 | 47.2 | (42.4–51.9) | 36.1 | (29.0–43.1) |
| **School type** | | | | | | |
| Vocational/Technical | 680 | 409 | 60.2 | (55.2–65.2) | 54.2 | (47.7–60.5) |
| Traditional high school | 1717 | 739 | 43.1 | (39.0–47.3) | 31.5 | (27.1–36.0) |
| **Total** | **2410** | **1148** | **46.0** | **(42.4–49.5)** | **35.9** | **(32.0–39.8)** |

*Smoked a cigarette on at least 1 day of the preceding 30 days.
† Reference *2*. The survey consists of 942 students who indicated that they were current smokers aged 15–18 years.
§ For some characteristics, the sample size does not equal 2410 because of missing data.
¶ Confidence interval.

similar among students who discussed issues related to smoking and health in any of their classes and those who did not receive such instruction (44.8% and 48.6%, respectively) (POR=0.9; 95% CI=0.7–1.1). Among students who were current smokers, 23.5% smoked ≥11 cigarettes on the days that they smoked, 46.7% smoked daily, and 36.9% smoked on school property on ≥10 days during the preceding month.

From 1995 to 1999, current smoking increased among female students (35.2% versus 46.9%), 17-year-old students (39.4% versus 49.4%), 10th graders (32.8% versus 45.5%), and traditional high school students (31.5% versus 43.1%). Although the prevalence of daily smoking was similar among male and female students in 1999 (46.2% and 46.4%, respectively), daily smoking among female students increased from 32% in 1995 while the rate for male students remained stable. The percentage of secondary school students in Budapest who smoked ≥11 cigarettes per day during the preceding month increased from 1995 to 1999 (Table 2).

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**Editorial Note:** The survey findings indicate that the prevalence of current cigarette smoking among secondary school students aged 15–18 years in Budapest increased

*Cigarette Smoking Among Secondary School Students — Continued*

**TABLE 2. Number and percentage of secondary school students aged 15–18 years who were current* smokers, by selected characteristics — Budapest, Hungary, 1995 and 1999†**

| | | Current smokers | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1999 | | 1995§ | |
| Characteristic | No.¶ | (%) | (95%CI**) | (%) | (95%CI) |
| **No. cigarettes smoked per day** | | | | | |
| 1 | 205 | 19.8 | (16.1–23.4) | 22.9 | (20.3–25.4) |
| 2–10 | 629 | 56.7 | (52.8–60.7) | 59.6 | (56.1–63.1) |
| ≥11 | 294 | 23.5 | (20.9–26.2) | 17.5 | (15.5–19.5) |
| **No. days used per month** | | | | | |
| 1–2 | 171 | 16.1 | (12.9–19.3) | 20.2 | (18.0–22.4) |
| 3–9 | 158 | 14.6 | (12.0–17.2) | 14.7 | (11.7–17.6) |
| 10–29 | 257 | 22.6 | (20.2–25.0) | 26.6 | (22.9–30.4) |
| ≥30 | 562 | 46.7 | (42.6–50.7) | 38.5 | (34.1–43.0) |
| **No. days used on school property per month** | | | | | |
| 0 | 459 | 43.2 | (37.6–48.8) | 48.6 | (41.6–55.6) |
| 1–2 | 104 | 8.7 | ( 6.5–10.9) | 10.4 | ( 8.5–12.2) |
| 3–9 | 143 | 11.2 | ( 8.3–14.0) | 11.1 | ( 8.8–13.3) |
| ≥10 | 440 | 36.9 | (33.4–40.5) | 30.0 | (23.9–36.1) |

* Smoked a cigarette on at least 1 day of the preceding 30 days.
† n=1148.
§ Reference *2*. The survey consisted of 942 students who indicated that they were current smokers aged 15–18 years.
¶ For each characteristic, the sample size does not equal 1148 because of missing data.
**Confidence interval.

significantly from 1995 to 1999. In 1999, the prevalence of current smoking among adolescents aged 15 years was 37.2%. This finding is consistent with smoking rates among adolescents aged 13–15 years during 1999 in the Russian Federation, Moscow, where 33.4% were current smokers (*5*). The estimated 46% smoking prevalence for students in Budapest in 1999 is higher than the estimated 28.4% prevalence for U.S. high school students (grades 9–12) who participated in the 1999 National Youth Tobacco Survey (*6*).

In 1999, the Hungarian Parliament passed stronger legislation to enforce restrictions on smoking in the workplace and other public places. However, factors that may have contributed to the increased prevalence of smoking among youth in Budapest include a lack of regulation of the sale of cigarettes to minors until 1999 (T. Szilágyi, Health 21 Hungarian Foundation, personal communication, 2000), fewer advertising restrictions since 1997, free distribution of cigarette samples, weak health warnings, availability of contraband cigarettes, low fines for advertising violations, and lack of enforcement of existing regulations (*1*).

The findings in this report are subject to at least one important limitation. These data apply only to youth who attended secondary school and are not representative of all persons in this age group (e.g., secondary school students who dropped out and approximately 80% of gypsy children who do not attend secondary school) (*7*).

To better understand increasing prevalence rates of smoking among youth in Budapest and other central and eastern European countries, national health agencies must expand and evaluate tobacco prevention efforts and continue surveillance of trends in tobacco use among youth. The Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS), sponsored by WHO's Tobacco Free Initiative (*8*) and CDC, will be conducted in Budapest by the end of

*Cigarette Smoking Among Secondary School Students — Continued*

2000 and throughout Hungary in 2001. GYTS will evaluate a wide range of variables, including knowledge and attitudes about tobacco, exposure to environmental tobacco smoke, familiarity with prosmoking and antismoking media messages, and exposure to tobacco-use prevention curricula in schools. These efforts, along with Hungary's development of a plan for tobacco control as part of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (*8*), are important steps in curbing the increase in smoking among secondary school students in Hungary.

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## Costs of Smoking Among Active Duty U.S. Air Force Personnel — United States, 1997

Smoking is the leading cause of preventable disease and death in the United States (*1*). The health consequences of smoking impose a substantial economic toll on persons, employers, and society. Smoking accounts for $50–$73 billion in annual medical-care expenditures, or 6%–12% of all U.S. medical costs (*2–5*). The costs associated with lost productivity also are extensive (*2*). In 1997, approximately 25% of male and 27% of female active duty Air Force (ADAF) personnel aged 17–64 years were smokers (*6*). A 1997 retrospective cohort study was conducted among ADAF personnel to estimate the short-term medical and lost productivity costs of current smoking to the U.S. Air Force (USAF). This report summarizes the results of the study, which indicate that current smoking costs the USAF approximately $107.2 million per year: $20 million from medical-care expenditures and $87 million from lost workdays.

Study participants completed a health assessment survey and were followed for 1 year; then researchers calculated participants' use of medical care and health-related lost work time (i.e., time spent on smoke breaks, days spent in the hospital, and time away from duty station for outpatient clinic visits). Total expenditures among current smokers and never smokers were used to compute population-attributable fractions (PAFs) (i.e., the fraction of expenditures attributable to ADAF members who currently smoked). Data were collected from 5164 active duty TRICARE Prime enrollees aged 17–64 years in Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas who completed the Health

*Costs of Smoking — Continued*

Enrollment Assessment Review (HEAR) survey during September–December 1996, and who remained enrolled in the health plan the year following the HEAR survey. The HEAR instrument is a voluntary survey given to all TRICARE Prime enrollees. Self-reported demographic data were obtained by written questionnaires from the Air Force personnel system; smoking status, weekly alcohol consumption, frequency of aerobic exercise, and body mass index data also were obtained through self-administered questionnaires from HEAR (Table 1) (*7*). Respondents were classified as current, former, or never smokers*. Results for former smokers were not included in this study. Inpatient and outpatient visits, clinical diagnoses, bed days, and encounter costs were obtained from the Corporate Executive Information System (CEIS) and the TRICARE Management Activity. Prevalence estimates of all currently smoking ADAF personnel during 1997 were based on a linear interpolation of results from the 1995 and 1998 U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Military Personnel† (*6–8*). Prevalence estimates in the DoD survey were 22% and 49% higher than HEAR among men and women, respectively. The DoD survey of risk behaviors is anonymous and is assumed to reflect current smoking in the ADAF population more accurately than the HEAR survey, which is not anonymous.

*HEAR defined current smokers as those who, at the time of the interview, smoked cigarettes every day or some days, and former smokers as those who currently did not smoke but had smoked in the past.

† The DoD survey defined current smokers as those who had smoked ≥100 cigarettes during their lifetime and smoked within the 30 days preceding the survey, former smokers as those who had smoked ≥100 cigarettes during their lifetime but had not smoked within the 30 days preceding the survey, and never smokers as those who had smoked <100 cigarettes during their lifetime.

**TABLE 1. Characteristics of study cohort and all active duty Air Force (ADAF) personnel and current smoking-attributable costs among ADAF personnel — United States, 1997***

| | Men | | Women | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Characteristic** | **Cohort** | **All** | **Cohort** | **All** | **ADAF** |
| **Age (yrs)†** | 31.9 | 30.4 | 30.9 | 28.2 | |
| **Race** | | | | | |
| White | 70.5% | 78.4% | 62.1% | 67.7% | |
| Black | 12.2% | 13.5% | 18.0% | 22.8% | |
| Other§ | 17.3% | 8.1% | 19.9% | 9.5% | |
| **Current smoker** | 20.9% | 25.5% | 18.0% | 26.8% | |
| **Type of cost¶** | | | | | |
| Smoking-attributable direct medical costs | | $18,442,979 | | $1,655,360 | $20,098,339 |
| Smoking-attributable expenditures | | 7.7% | | 1.5% | 5.8% |
| Smoking-attributable productivity** costs | | $75,989,629 | | $11,153,087 | $87,142,716 |
| Lost FTEs†† | | 2,957 | | 615 | 3,573 |

* Age and race data for all ADAF personnel supplied by Air Force Personnel Center, Randolph Air Force Base, Texas.

† Mean.

§ Includes Hispanics, Asians/Pacific Islanders, and American Indians/Alaska Natives.

¶ Based on 1995 and 1998 ADAF estimates from the U.S. Department of Defense Survey of Health Related Behaviors Among Military Personnel.

** Time lost spent on breaks, days spent in the hospital, and time away from duty station for outpatient clinic visits.

†† Full-time equivalents (i.e., the amount of time worked by one ADAF member in 1 year).

*Costs of Smoking — Continued*

An empirical model was used to compare medical-care expenditures and lost work time among current smokers and never smokers. Men and women were modeled separately because of the influence of pregnancy-related events. A log-linear Poisson regression model was used to compare the rates of accumulating medical-care costs. Sex-specific rate ratios (RRs) were adjusted for age, race, weekly alcohol consumption, frequency of aerobic exercise, and body mass index. Adjusted RRs from HEAR were combined with current smoking prevalence data from the DoD survey to estimate PAFs of expenditures associated with current smoking for all ADAF personnel. The use of two distinct datasets in the PAF formula precluded computing confidence intervals (CIs). The average margin of error (one half the width of the CI around the mean) was ±3.6% for the RR estimates and ±4.1% for the prevalence estimates. The RR margins of error and smoking prevalence estimates indicate the overall stability of the PAFs. Smoking-attributable expenditures (SAEs) among men and women were calculated by multiplying the PAFs by total medical-care costs for each sex. Total medical-care costs for all ADAF personnel were $347 million and were estimated by using CEIS data to extrapolate the sex-specific medical-care costs for the study cohort to the entire ADAF population. Productivity costs were estimated using 1996 age-specific and sex-specific salary and benefit data among ADAF personnel. Hospital days, outpatient clinic visit time, and excess break time for current smokers were included; nonhospital sick days were excluded.

Smoking-attributable medical-care costs for ADAF personnel were approximately $20 million (Table 1), representing approximately 6% of the total annual Air Force medical system expenditures. In 1997, current smoking was associated with 893,128 lost workdays: 739,374 among men and 153,755 among women. Assuming 250 workdays per year, this lost work time represents a loss of approximately 3573 full-time equivalent positions (FTEs) in 1997: 2957 among men and 615 among women. Lost workdays represent approximately $87 million in annual productivity losses: $76 million among men and $11 million among women.

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**Editorial Note:** Current smoking among ADAF personnel is associated with large medical expenditures and lost productivity each year, particularly among men. The 6% SAF of medical expenditures is within the 6%–12% range of recent SAF estimates of total U.S. medical costs (*2–5* ). DoD estimated that current smoking among all U.S. military health system beneficiaries cost the DoD an estimated $930 million in 1995: $584 million in annual health care expenditures and $346 million in lost productivity (*9* ). Among ADAF personnel, smoking-attributable productivity losses were more than four times the cost of medical care: 6.7 times among women and 4.1 times among men. The number of lost FTEs is larger than the number of FTEs on active duty at 35 (40%) of 87 USAF installations.

The findings in this report differ from previous cost-of-smoking estimates because the study population in this report excludes persons aged ≥65 years; the costs for former smokers were excluded. Consequently, medical costs among this younger population are a much smaller percentage of total smoking-attributable costs than in other studies (*2,3* ). The exclusion of results for former smokers also lowers the costs of smoking estimates for women compared with men. Pregnancy-related events were a large portion of health-care use among ADAF women. Because a substantial proportion of women

*Costs of Smoking — Continued*

quit smoking during pregnancy and many others conceal their smoking status during pregnancy (*10*), the SAEs PAFs among women who are classified as current smokers may be artificially low; this may account for the lower costs of smoking for women relative to men. In 1993, smoking-attributable medical costs for the United States were approximately 51% lower for women than men (*4*).

The findings in this report are subject to at least four limitations. First, the study cohort may not be representative of all ADAF personnel. Second, study participants knew their HEAR survey responses would become part of their medical record. This might have reduced the rate of self-reported smoking and other risk behaviors when compared with anonymous ADAF surveys (*6–8*); however, anonymity may be only one factor influencing differences in reported risk behaviors. Third, the medical-care costs and productivity losses of former smokers were not included. Finally, the study excluded lost productivity on days that ADAF personnel were on convalescent leave or confined to quarters; a large number of work days may have been missed because of less severe illnesses that did not require hospitalization. Limitations two, three, and four may underestimate the costs of smoking among ADAF personnel.

These results support USAF and DoD efforts to decrease the prevalence of smoking among ADAF personnel. Smoking-attributable lost work time is particularly important for USAF operational commanders because it adversely affects military readiness; however, the impact of smoking on productivity also is relevant to civilian employers. The prevalence of smoking among ADAF members is approximately the same as among the U.S. population aged 18–64 years (*1*). However, because of physical training requirements, smokers in the ADAF population are probably healthier than smokers in the civilian population. If so, average productivity losses to civilian employers could be larger than those found in this military group. Costs related to tobacco use are largely preventable. Implementing comprehensive tobacco-control programs remains an effective way to reduce associated medical and productivity losses.

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## Progress Toward Poliomyelitis Eradication — African Region, 1999–March 2000

In 1988, the World Health Assembly resolved to eradicate poliomyelitis globally by 2000 (*1*). The African Region (AFR) of the World Health Organization (WHO) began implementing polio eradication strategies in 1996, including National Immunization Days (NIDs*) and acute flaccid paralysis (AFP) surveillance (*2,3*). This report summarizes progress toward polio eradication in AFR during 1999–March 2000, and suggests that although substantial progress has been reported toward interrupting poliovirus transmission in eastern and southern Africa, poliovirus remains endemic in other African countries in west and central Africa, especially among those experiencing internal strife or civil war.

### Routine vaccination

AFR includes 48 countries and territories and is divided geographically into five major epidemiologic blocks: eastern, western, southern, central, and countries in special situations. Reported regional coverage with three doses of oral poliovirus vaccine (OPV3) among children aged 1 year was approximately 55% in 1999 and has remained relatively stable since 1990. OPV3 coverage by country ranged from 65%–75% in the eastern and southern blocks, 50%–55% in the western block, and approximately 40% in the central block. Coverage was lower (approximately 30%) among countries in difficult circumstances (e.g., Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo [DR Congo], and Ethiopia).

### Supplemental vaccination

From January 1999 through March 2000, two or more rounds of NIDs or Subnational Immunization Days (SNIDs) were conducted in all 35 (73%) countries and territories of the region where polio is either endemic (20 countries) or was considered endemic until recently (15). An estimated 133 million children received at least two supplemental doses of OPV during 1999, representing a 50% increase over the number of children reached in similar campaigns in 1998. NIDs coverage was reported to be >80% in all countries, with the exception of Sierra Leone (76%) and Congo Brazzaville (55%). Countries conducting SNIDs (predominantly eastern and southern block countries) reported coverage >80%.

To accelerate progress toward eradication, intensified NIDs were conducted in nine countries in the region (Angola, Benin, Chad, DR Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Niger, Nigeria, and Sierra Leone) during 1999. Intensified NIDs consisted of either additional rounds or administering the vaccine house-to house. DR Congo conducted three rounds of NIDs during July–September 1999 and reported coverage rates of 81%, 91%, and 80% for the first, second, and third rounds, respectively (*4*). Nigeria targeted 13 million children residing in 15 (35%) of 37 states during April–May 1999; all OPV doses were

*Nationwide mass campaigns over a short period (days to weeks), in which two doses of oral poliovirus vaccine are administered to all children in the target age group (usually aged <5 years), regardless of vaccination history, with an interval of 4–6 weeks between doses.

*Poliomyelitis Eradication — Continued*

administered in house-to-house vaccination campaigns. This effort reached 10%–40% more children in each state than had been reported from previous NID rounds (*5*). SNIDs also were conducted in the capitals of Central African Republic (Bangui) and Burkina Faso (Ouagadougou) in May and June 1999.

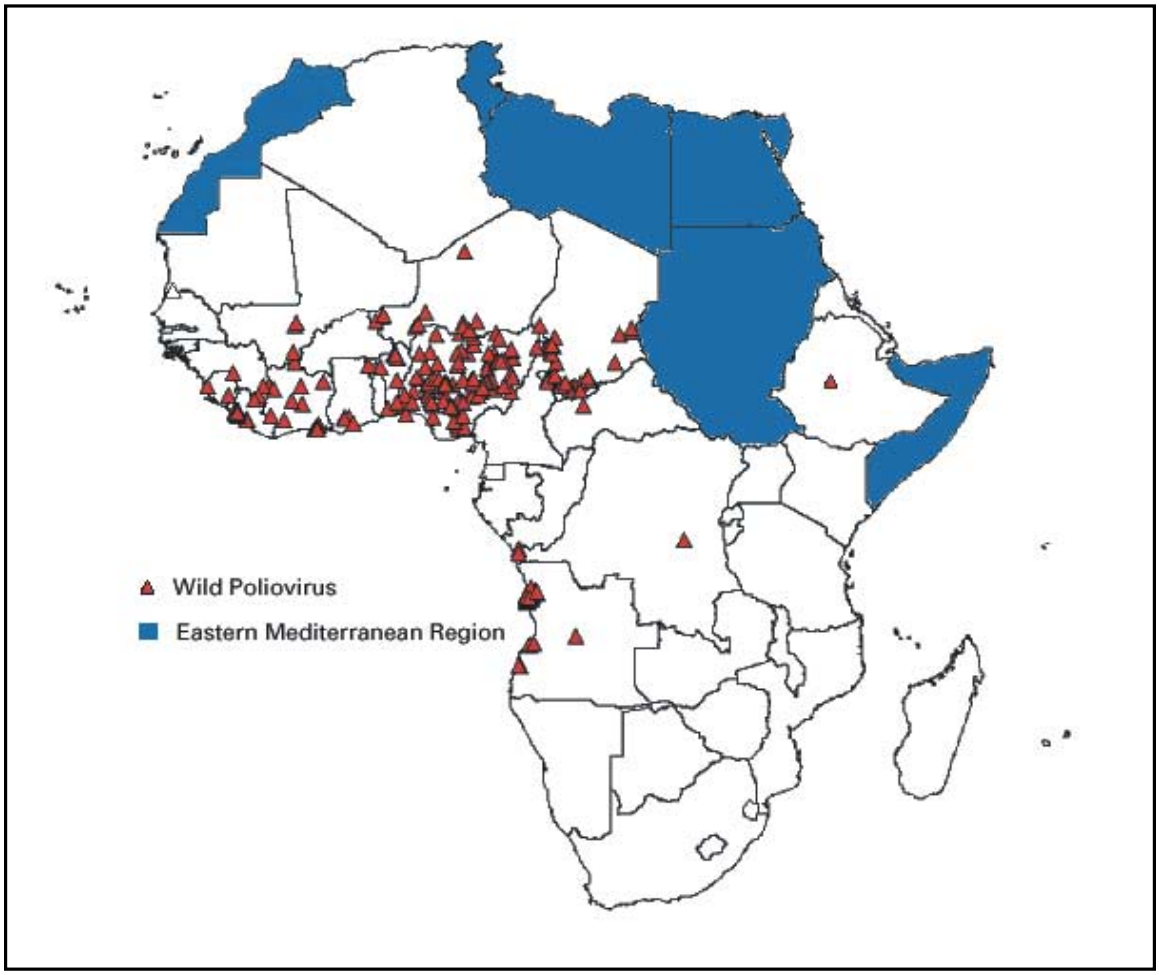
**AFP surveillance**

AFP surveillance improved rapidly in AFR during 1999; 4999 AFP cases were reported in 1999 compared with 1754 in 1998, an increase of nearly 200%. The nonpolio AFP rate more than doubled from 0.3 cases per 100,000 children aged <15 years in 1998 to 0.8 in 1999 (target: ≥1 nonpolio AFP case per 100,000 population aged <15 years) (Table 1). However, the proportion of AFP cases with two stool specimens collected within 14 days of onset of paralysis declined from 35% in 1998 to 31% in 1999. Of the 15 polio laboratories in the region, 13 were accredited during 1999, and all stool specimens were processed in accredited network laboratories.

**Impact on poliovirus transmission**

In 1999, wild poliovirus was isolated from 238 AFP case-patients residing in 16 AFR countries, mainly in central and western Africa and Angola (Figure 1). Angola experienced the largest polio outbreak ever recorded in Africa with 1093 cases and 89 deaths

**FIGURE 1. Reported wild poliovirus — African Region, World Health Organization, 1999**



*Poliomyelitis Eradication — Continued*

**TABLE 1. Performance indicators for acute flaccid paralysis (AFP) surveillance, by country — African Region, World Health Organization, 1998 and 1999**

| Block/ Country | 1998 No. AFP cases | 1998 Nonpolio AFP rate* | 1998 % Cases with adequate specimens† | 1998 Confirmed polio (Wild virus) | 1999 No. AFP cases | 1999 Nonpolio AFP rate | 1999 % Cases with adequate specimens | 1999 Confirmed polio (Wild virus) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Central** | | | | | | | | |
| Cameroon | 40 | 0.4 | 60% | 16 ( 0) | 95 | 1.5 | 74% | 1 ( 1) |
| C. African Republic | 59 | 3.3 | 41% | 6 ( 2) | 38 | 1.3 | 43% | 18 ( 1) |
| Chad | 12 | 0.3 | 83% | 4 ( 4) | 156 | 1.6 | 38% | 109 ( 35) |
| Congo | 0 | | | | 11 | 0.8 | 100% | 2 ( 0) |
| Equitorial Guinea | 0 | | | | 1 | 0.0 | 0 | 1 ( 0) |
| Gabon | 1 | 0.2 | 100% | 0 ( 0) | 2 | 0.3 | 50% | 0 ( 0) |
| **Western** | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | 88 | 0.8 | 75% | 0 ( 0) | 78 | 0.5 | 47% | 10 ( 0) |
| Benin | 15 | 0.3 | 67% | 8 ( 3) | 71 | 1.4 | 42% | 37 ( 8) |
| Burkina Faso | 12 | 0.1 | 50% | 8 ( 4) | 53 | 0.9 | 26% | 5 ( 0) |
| Gambia | 0 | | | | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 ( 0) |
| Ghana | 154 | 0.5 | 30% | 112 (18) | 114 | 1.4 | 50% | 3 ( 3) |
| Guinea | 7 | 0.1 | 43% | 4 ( 0) | 51 | 0.9 | 43% | 22 ( 3) |
| Guinea-Bissau | 0 | | | | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 ( 0) |
| Cotê d'Ivoire | 71 | 0.4 | 42% | 38 (11) | 144 | 1.8 | 60% | 9 ( 9) |
| Liberia | 0 | | | | 75 | 2.4 | 36% | 42 ( 11) |
| Mali | 23 | 0.2 | 30% | 14 ( 2) | 43 | 0.4 | 51% | 22 ( 4) |
| Mauritania | 0 | | | | 13 | 0.6 | 31% | 6 ( 0) |
| Niger | 12 | 0.1 | 50% | 8 ( 4) | 110 | 1.1 | 44% | 56 ( 10) |
| Senegal | 17 | 0.2 | 39% | 10 ( 2) | 65 | 1.5 | 58% | 0 ( 0) |
| Sierra Leone | 3 | <0.1 | 0 | 3 ( 0) | 24 | 0.5 | 33% | 14 ( 2) |
| Togo | 10 | 0.2 | 60% | 5 ( 1) | 36 | 1.5 | 58% | 1 ( 1) |
| **Southern** | | | | | | | | |
| Botswana | 5 | 0.7 | 80% | 0 ( 0) | 11 | 1.6 | 45% | 0 ( 0) |
| Lesotho | 5 | 0.2 | 40% | 3 ( 0) | 12 | 1.3 | 75% | 0 ( 0) |
| Madagascar | 17 | 0.2 | 53% | 6 ( 0) | 28 | 0.4 | 52% | 0 ( 0) |
| Malawi | 28 | 0.5 | 79% | 5 ( 0) | 22 | 0.4 | 73% | 0 ( 0) |
| Mozambique | 16 | 0.1 | 56% | 7 ( 0) | 32 | 0.4 | 22% | 0 ( 0) |
| Namibia | 11 | 1.3 | 64% | 2 ( 0) | 16 | 1.9 | 6% | 3 ( 0) |
| South Africa | 167 | 0.4 | 13% | 104 ( 0) | 147 | 1.0 | 29% | 4 ( 0) |
| Swaziland | 5 | 1.3 | 60% | 0 ( 0) | 5 | 1.3 | 80% | 0 ( 0) |
| Zimbabwe | 51 | 0.7 | 43% | 17 ( 0) | 57 | 1.1 | 42% | 2 ( 0) |
| **Eastern** | | | | | | | | |
| Burundi | 0 | | | | 16 | 0.5 | 94% | 1 ( 0) |
| Eritrea | 0 | | | | 12 | 0.3 | 38% | 7 ( 0) |
| Kenya | 123 | 0.1 | 8% | 109 ( 0) | 270 | 0.8 | 41% | 63 ( 0) |
| Rwanda | 2 | 0.1 | 0 | 2 ( 0) | 45 | 0.5 | 38% | 28 ( 0) |
| Tanzania | 127 | 0.4 | 48% | 66 ( 0) | 199 | 1.3 | 71% | 0 ( 0) |
| Uganda | 61 | 0.1 | 23% | 46 ( 0) | 187 | 1.8 | 49% | 0 ( 0) |
| Zambia | 23 | 0.4 | 39% | 6 ( 0) | 68 | 0.8 | 41% | 30 ( 0) |
| **Special Situation** | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | 16 | 0.1 | 56% | 7 ( 3) | 1176 | 1.2 | 7% | 1103 ( 53) |
| DR Congo | 21 | 0.1 | 52% | 10 ( 0) | 84 | 0.2 | 43% | 45 ( 1) |
| Ethiopia | 63 | 0.1 | 13% | 55 ( 0) | 189 | 0.2 | 24% | 132 ( 1) |
| Nigeria | 489 | 0.4 | 39% | 312 (42) | 1242 | 0.5 | 26% | 981 ( 95) |
| **Total** | **1754** | **0.3** | **39%** | **993 (96)** | **4999** | **0.8** | **31%** | **2856 (238)** |

* Per 100,000 children aged <15 years.

† Two stool specimens collected at an interval of at least 24 hours within 14 days of onset of paralysis and adequately shipped to the laboratory.

*Poliomyelitis Eradication — Continued*

(*6*). Wild poliovirus circulation was detected in stool specimens from AFP cases in Nigeria (95), Angola (53), Chad (35), Liberia (11), Niger (10), Cotê d'Ivoire (nine), and Benin (eight). Wild poliovirus also was detected in Cameroon, Central African Republic, DR Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Sierra Leone, and Togo. No wild poliovirus was detected in southern Africa.

*Reported by: Expanded Program on Immunization, World Health Organization Regional Office for Africa, Harare, Zimbabwe; Vaccines and Biologicals Div, World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland. Respiratory and Enteric Viruses Br, Div of Viral and Rickettsial Diseases, National Center for Infectious Diseases; Vaccine Preventable Disease Eradication Div, National Immunization Program, CDC.*

**Editorial Note:** Intensified efforts to achieve polio eradication were implemented in the remaining countries of AFR where polio is endemic during 1999. Specific actions to improve the quality of supplemental vaccination campaigns (NIDs and SNIDs) included 1) intensified NIDs using the house-to-house strategy; 2) increased provision of technical assistance (e.g., logisticians, epidemiologists, and social mobilization experts); 3) dissemination of guidelines to achieve quality NIDs; and 4) synchronization of NIDs among countries having contiguous borders, including special cross-border coordination strategies. In addition, SNIDs were implemented in at least two countries, and special attention was given to improving the quality and geographic coverage of AFP surveillance.

Serious constraints to improving the quality and the geographic coverage of NIDs persisted in 1999. Wars, civil unrest, and political instability made it impossible to reach all unvaccinated children in certain countries during NIDs (Angola, Congo Brazzaville, DR Congo, Nigeria, and Sierra Leone). In October and November of 1999, the global shortfall in the OPV supply made it necessary to postpone NIDs in Burknia Faso, Chad, Ghana, Kenya, Niger, Sierra Leone, and Togo. In addition, some countries received OPV without vaccine vial monitors.

Although AFP surveillance has improved substantially from 1998 to 1999, further improvements are needed to increase the nonpolio AFP rate from 0.8 to the standard threshold of ≥1.0, indicating a sensitive surveillance system. The stool collection rate remains low in AFR. Although some of the decrease in the collection rate during 1998–1999 may be because not all cases associated with the 1999 Angola outbreak needed to be virologically confirmed, stool collection rates in the region did not increase in 1999.

Wild poliovirus is assumed to circulate in Sierra Leone and Congo Brazzaville, but surveillance was not operating for most of 1999 in these countries. In addition, the quality of surveillance is inadequate to determine whether wild poliovirus transmission continues in Madagascar, Malawi, and Mozambique. These three countries have low routine vaccination coverage and no longer conduct supplementary vaccination activities.

Efforts to improve the quality of AFP surveillance in 1999 and early 2000 include 1) increased funding for AFP surveillance; 2) expansion of active surveillance to the provincial level; and 3) provision of additional technical support for AFP surveillance through the Stop Transmission of Polio (STOP) Initiative in Chad, DR Congo, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Niger, Nigeria, and Uganda.

Although indigenous wild poliovirus is virtually absent in southern and eastern Africa and wild poliovirus circulation has declined to low levels in the some parts of west Africa, countries with intense circulation of wild poliovirus, including Angola, Chad, DR Congo, Ethiopia, Nigeria, and Sierra Leone, pose a risk for delaying global polio eradication. The remaining major challenges to polio eradication in AFR are 1) conducting high-quality

*Poliomyelitis Eradication — Continued*

supplemental vaccination activities and additional rounds and mopping-up activities where indicated, with emphasis on reaching previously unvaccinated children; 2) gaining access to all children in countries affected by conflict (e.g., Angola, Congo Brazzaville, DR Congo, and Sierra Leone); 3) assuring adequate quantities of potent OPV vaccines for routine and supplemental vaccination activities; 4) addressing basic routine EPI infrastructure in Angola, DR Congo, Liberia, Nigeria, and Sierra Leone; 5) filling the shortfall in funding[†] for polio eradication in AFR; and 6) rapidly improving the quality of AFP surveillance.

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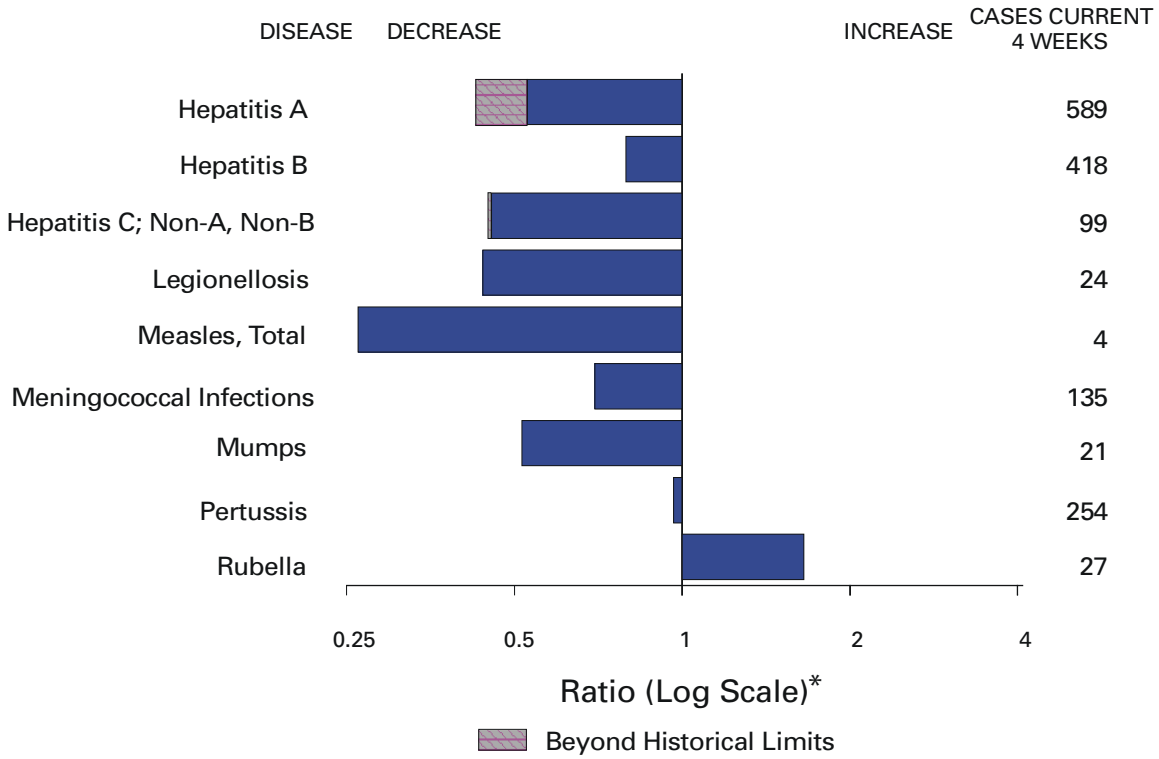
[†] The polio eradication initiative in AFR is supported by AFR member countries. External funding is provided by Rotary International, United Nations Childrens' Fund, the governments of Canada, United States, United Kingdom, Norway, and Belgium, the United Nations Foundation, the Gates Foundation, the De Beers Corporation, WHO, and CDC.

## *Notice to Readers*

### Satellite Broadcast on Preparing for the Next Influenza Pandemic

A Public Health Training Network (PHTN) satellite broadcast titled "Update: Preparing for the Next Influenza Pandemic," is scheduled for July 13, 2000, from 9 to 11 a.m. and rebroadcast from 1 to 3 p.m. eastern time. This broadcast will update local, state, and national plans; describe the integration of local, state, and federal partners in pandemic influenza planning; and describe roles for antiviral drug use and triage and infection control measures. Additional information is available on the World-Wide Web at http://www.cdc.gov/phtn/pandemic/pandemicflu.htm, by telephone at (404) 639-8799, or by e-mail at cwilkins@cdc.gov. This program is a production of the PHTN and CDC's National Immunization Program and National Vaccine Program Office.

**FIGURE I. Selected notifiable disease reports, United States, comparison of provisional 4-week totals ending May 20, 2000, 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.

**TABLE I. Summary of provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, cumulative, week ending May 20, 2000 (20th Week)**

| | Cum. 2000 | | Cum. 2000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Anthrax | - | HIV infection, pediatric*§ | 85 |
| Brucellosis* | 15 | Plague | 2 |
| Cholera | - | Poliomyelitis, paralytic | - |
| Congenital rubella syndrome | 4 | Psittacosis* | 5 |
| Cyclosporiasis* | 6 | Rabies, human | - |
| Diphtheria | - | Rocky Mountain spotted fever (RMSF) | 52 |
| Encephalitis: California serogroup viral* | 2 | Streptococcal disease, invasive, group A | 1,205 |
| eastern equine* | - | Streptococcal toxic-shock syndrome* | 43 |
| St. Louis* | - | Syphilis, congenital¶ | 38 |
| western equine* | - | Tetanus | 8 |
| Ehrlichiosis human granulocytic (HGE)* | 26 | Toxic-shock syndrome | 52 |
| human monocytic (HME)* | 3 | Trichinosis | 4 |
| Hansen disease (leprosy)* | 14 | Typhoid fever | 103 |
| Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome*† | 4 | Yellow fever | - |
| Hemolytic uremic syndrome, postdiarrheal* | 31 | | |

-: No reported cases.
*Not notifiable in all states.
†Updated weekly from reports to the Division of Viral and Rickettsial Diseases, National Center for Infectious Diseases (NCID).
§Updated monthly from reports to the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention — Surveillance and Epidemiology, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention (NCHSTP). Last update April 30, 2000.
¶Updated from reports to the Division of STD Prevention, NCHSTP.

## TABLE II. Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending May 20, 2000, and May 22, 1999 (20th Week)

| Reporting Area | AIDS | | Chlamydia† | | Cryptosporidiosis | | *Escherichia coli* O157:H7* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | NETSS | | PHLIS | |
| | Cum. 2000§ | Cum. 1999 | Cum. 2000 | Cum. 1999 | Cum. 2000 | Cum. 1999 | Cum. 2000 | Cum. 1999 | Cum. 2000 | Cum. 1999 |
| UNITED STATES | 13,355 | 16,929 | 210,632 | 255,327 | 422 | 616 | 587 | 484 | 357 | 416 |
| NEW ENGLAND | 802 | 895 | 8,247 | 8,058 | 21 | 32 | 56 | 78 | 56 | 72 |
| Maine | 14 | 15 | 516 | 276 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | - |
| N.H. | 11 | 25 | 399 | 409 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 10 |
| Vt. | 2 | 6 | 202 | 197 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 1 |
| Mass. | 535 | 614 | 3,903 | 3,465 | 3 | 15 | 23 | 35 | 26 | 32 |
| R.I. | 34 | 52 | 906 | 892 | 2 | - | - | 4 | - | 6 |
| Conn. | 206 | 183 | 2,321 | 2,819 | - | 3 | 22 | 19 | 21 | 23 |
| MID. ATLANTIC | 3,280 | 4,308 | 12,365 | 30,219 | 38 | 142 | 72 | 33 | 53 | 22 |
| Upstate N.Y. | 186 | 529 | N | N | 28 | 39 | 68 | 25 | 40 | 2 |
| N.Y. City | 1,943 | 2,108 | 2,188 | 14,560 | 5 | 84 | 3 | 2 | - | - |
| N.J. | 703 | 846 | 2,337 | 4,844 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 20 |
| Pa. | 448 | 825 | 7,840 | 10,815 | 4 | 8 | N | N | 5 | - |
| E.N. CENTRAL | 1,310 | 1,142 | 35,606 | 39,727 | 84 | 110 | 102 | 89 | 35 | 70 |
| Ohio | 194 | 186 | 8,300 | 11,801 | 19 | 16 | 20 | 33 | 11 | 22 |
| Ind. | 100 | 146 | 4,425 | 4,525 | 7 | 8 | 19 | 14 | 9 | 11 |
| Ill. | 809 | 505 | 10,099 | 10,893 | 4 | 17 | 30 | 23 | - | 18 |
| Mich. | 153 | 248 | 9,245 | 8,495 | 14 | 16 | 16 | 19 | 11 | 13 |
| Wis. | 54 | 57 | 3,537 | 4,013 | 40 | 53 | 17 | N | 4 | 6 |
| W.N. CENTRAL | 299 | 298 | 12,545 | 14,728 | 35 | 35 | 110 | 85 | 65 | 84 |
| Minn. | 55 | 45 | 2,319 | 2,969 | 4 | 13 | 29 | 22 | 30 | 23 |
| Iowa | 26 | 37 | 1,675 | 1,615 | 11 | 7 | 18 | 9 | 4 | 3 |
| Mo. | 139 | 105 | 4,764 | 5,392 | 8 | 4 | 37 | 8 | 17 | 10 |
| N. Dak. | - | 4 | 61 | 352 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| S. Dak. | 3 | 11 | 664 | 647 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Nebr. | 20 | 24 | 1,049 | 1,365 | 5 | 5 | 11 | 33 | 5 | 41 |
| Kans. | 56 | 72 | 2,013 | 2,388 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 3 | - |
| S. ATLANTIC | 3,641 | 4,706 | 44,205 | 54,819 | 86 | 108 | 53 | 54 | 26 | 37 |
| Del. | 65 | 50 | 1,143 | 1,104 | 2 | - | - | 3 | - | - |
| Md. | 392 | 561 | 4,515 | 5,184 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 1 | - |
| D.C. | 264 | 161 | 1,280 | N | - | 4 | - | - | U | U |
| Va. | 278 | 263 | 5,940 | 5,542 | 3 | 6 | 12 | 15 | 10 | 12 |
| W. Va. | 21 | 24 | 753 | 715 | - | - | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| N.C. | 195 | 358 | 7,913 | 8,903 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 10 | 2 | 10 |
| S.C. | 294 | 473 | 3,508 | 7,796 | - | - | 3 | 6 | 1 | 5 |
| Ga. | 357 | 588 | 7,016 | 13,865 | 50 | 67 | 5 | 3 | 5 | U |
| Fla. | 1,775 | 2,228 | 12,137 | 11,710 | 18 | 24 | 14 | 12 | 5 | 9 |
| E.S. CENTRAL | 639 | 713 | 18,770 | 17,073 | 19 | 6 | 31 | 32 | 21 | 27 |
| Ky. | 80 | 127 | 3,084 | 2,952 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 7 |
| Tenn. | 287 | 312 | 5,515 | 5,471 | 4 | 3 | 14 | 12 | 11 | 11 |
| Ala. | 169 | 112 | 5,947 | 3,828 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 7 | - | 8 |
| Miss. | 103 | 162 | 4,224 | 4,822 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| W.S. CENTRAL | 1,128 | 2,043 | 32,164 | 34,192 | 12 | 46 | 23 | 24 | 37 | 28 |
| Ark. | 69 | 69 | 1,978 | 2,196 | 1 | - | 4 | 5 | 3 | 4 |
| La. | 232 | 378 | 7,212 | 5,509 | - | 19 | - | 3 | 8 | 5 |
| Okla. | 65 | 55 | 3,297 | 3,271 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 5 |
| Tex. | 762 | 1,541 | 19,677 | 23,216 | 9 | 26 | 12 | 12 | 23 | 14 |
| MOUNTAIN | 477 | 622 | 12,045 | 13,123 | 32 | 29 | 55 | 37 | 23 | 25 |
| Mont. | 6 | 4 | 591 | 512 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 3 | - | - |
| Idaho | 9 | 8 | 731 | 680 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 1 | - | 3 |
| Wyo. | 2 | 3 | 302 | 302 | 2 | - | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Colo. | 99 | 143 | 1,862 | 2,754 | 9 | 4 | 19 | 14 | 7 | 5 |
| N. Mex. | 50 | 37 | 1,687 | 1,880 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Ariz. | 165 | 270 | 4,899 | 4,949 | 3 | 7 | 13 | 7 | 11 | 4 |
| Utah | 52 | 61 | 966 | 801 | 8 | N | 1 | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| Nev. | 94 | 96 | 1,007 | 1,245 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | - | 2 |
| PACIFIC | 1,779 | 2,202 | 34,685 | 43,388 | 95 | 108 | 85 | 52 | 41 | 51 |
| Wash. | 202 | 115 | 4,830 | 4,679 | N | N | 18 | 13 | 22 | 21 |
| Oreg. | 47 | 50 | 1,799 | 2,400 | 3 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 12 |
| Calif. | 1,476 | 1,989 | 26,413 | 34,332 | 92 | 98 | 50 | 25 | - | 17 |
| Alaska | 5 | 6 | 974 | 750 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| Hawaii | 49 | 42 | 669 | 1,227 | - | - | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| Guam | 13 | 1 | - | 181 | - | - | N | N | U | U |
| P.R. | 284 | 583 | 142 | U | - | - | 2 | 8 | U | U |
| V.I. | 18 | 13 | - | U | - | U | - | U | U | U |
| Amer. Samoa | - | - | - | U | - | U | - | U | U | U |
| C.N.M.I. | - | - | - | U | - | U | - | U | U | U |

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

* Individual cases can be reported through both the National Electronic Telecommunications System for Surveillance (NETSS) and the Public Health Laboratory Information System (PHLIS).

† Chlamydia refers to genital infections caused by *C. trachomatis*. Totals reported to the Division of STD Prevention, NCHSTP.

§ Updated monthly from reports to the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention — Surveillance and Epidemiology, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention. Last update April 30, 2000.

## TABLE II. (Cont'd) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending May 20, 2000, and May 22, 1999 (20th Week)

| Reporting Area | Gonorrhea | | Hepatitis C; Non-A, Non-B | | Legionellosis | | Lyme Disease | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cum. 2000 | Cum. 1999 | Cum. 2000 | Cum. 1999 | Cum. 2000 | Cum. 1999 | Cum. 2000 | Cum. 1999 |
| UNITED STATES | 111,035 | 134,634 | 999 | 1,456 | 236 | 328 | 1,242 | 2,019 |
| NEW ENGLAND | 2,238 | 2,538 | 23 | 7 | 16 | 22 | 217 | 477 |
| Maine | 32 | 22 | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | - | 1 |
| N.H. | 35 | 28 | - | - | 2 | 3 | 26 | - |
| Vt. | 20 | 24 | 3 | 2 | - | 3 | 1 | - |
| Mass. | 1,017 | 990 | 18 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 97 | 108 |
| R.I. | 233 | 228 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | - | 16 |
| Conn. | 901 | 1,246 | - | - | 3 | 6 | 93 | 352 |
| MID. ATLANTIC | 8,172 | 16,173 | 22 | 53 | 43 | 90 | 772 | 1,104 |
| Upstate N.Y. | 2,252 | 2,325 | 22 | 26 | 20 | 24 | 371 | 381 |
| N.Y. City | 824 | 6,115 | - | - | - | 11 | 4 | 32 |
| N.J. | 1,282 | 2,808 | - | - | - | 6 | - | 221 |
| Pa. | 3,814 | 4,925 | - | 27 | 23 | 49 | 397 | 470 |
| E.N. CENTRAL | 22,212 | 23,858 | 93 | 833 | 62 | 96 | 12 | 86 |
| Ohio | 4,823 | 6,326 | 3 | - | 30 | 29 | 10 | 14 |
| Ind. | 2,020 | 2,500 | 1 | - | 13 | 8 | 1 | 3 |
| Ill. | 7,173 | 7,713 | 6 | 21 | 4 | 12 | 1 | 3 |
| Mich. | 6,680 | 5,739 | 83 | 288 | 10 | 28 | - | 1 |
| Wis. | 1,516 | 1,580 | - | 524 | 5 | 19 | U | 65 |
| W.N. CENTRAL | 5,389 | 6,154 | 244 | 62 | 17 | 16 | 47 | 39 |
| Minn. | 932 | 1,112 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 8 |
| Iowa | 358 | 361 | 1 | - | 3 | 5 | 1 | 3 |
| Mo. | 2,812 | 3,012 | 222 | 57 | 10 | 7 | 9 | 19 |
| N. Dak. | 4 | 35 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| S. Dak. | 96 | 61 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| Nebr. | 349 | 616 | 3 | 3 | - | 2 | - | 4 |
| Kans. | 838 | 957 | 17 | - | 2 | - | 24 | 4 |
| S. ATLANTIC | 32,230 | 40,624 | 42 | 85 | 50 | 36 | 154 | 215 |
| Del. | 636 | 661 | - | - | 4 | 2 | 12 | 12 |
| Md. | 3,135 | 4,736 | 5 | 23 | 14 | 4 | 103 | 160 |
| D.C. | 899 | 2,472 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Va. | 3,843 | 3,729 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 9 | 14 | 11 |
| W. Va. | 227 | 244 | 4 | 11 | N | N | 6 | 4 |
| N.C. | 6,648 | 7,605 | 12 | 20 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 25 |
| S.C. | 3,980 | 4,093 | - | 12 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| Ga. | 4,462 | 8,877 | - | 1 | 3 | - | - | - |
| Fla. | 8,400 | 8,207 | 20 | 10 | 18 | 8 | 10 | 1 |
| E.S. CENTRAL | 13,272 | 13,283 | 167 | 104 | 7 | 15 | 4 | 29 |
| Ky. | 1,279 | 1,275 | 16 | 5 | 5 | 7 | - | 2 |
| Tenn. | 4,208 | 4,223 | 36 | 38 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 13 |
| Ala. | 4,456 | 3,659 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| Miss. | 3,329 | 4,126 | 109 | 60 | - | - | - | 8 |
| W.S. CENTRAL | 16,815 | 19,189 | 260 | 176 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| Ark. | 1,065 | 1,032 | 3 | 9 | - | - | - | - |
| La. | 5,030 | 4,678 | 162 | 116 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Okla. | 1,450 | 1,660 | 2 | 3 | 1 | - | - | 2 |
| Tex. | 9,270 | 11,819 | 93 | 48 | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| MOUNTAIN | 3,848 | 3,581 | 85 | 80 | 15 | 24 | 1 | 4 |
| Mont. | 20 | 17 | 1 | 4 | - | - | - | - |
| Idaho | 34 | 34 | - | 4 | 1 | - | - | - |
| Wyo. | 25 | 11 | 54 | 30 | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Colo. | 1,268 | 835 | 12 | 11 | 7 | 4 | 1 | - |
| N. Mex. | 367 | 328 | 5 | 13 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Ariz. | 1,610 | 1,810 | 10 | 14 | 2 | 3 | - | - |
| Utah | 105 | 81 | - | 2 | 3 | 10 | - | 1 |
| Nev. | 419 | 465 | 3 | 2 | - | 6 | - | 1 |
| PACIFIC | 6,859 | 9,234 | 63 | 56 | 22 | 28 | 34 | 59 |
| Wash. | 847 | 828 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 7 | - | 1 |
| Oreg. | 216 | 346 | 15 | 7 | N | N | 2 | 3 |
| Calif. | 5,594 | 7,758 | 40 | 44 | 14 | 20 | 32 | 55 |
| Alaska | 119 | 134 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| Hawaii | 83 | 168 | - | - | - | - | N | N |
| Guam | - | 27 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| P.R. | 170 | 144 | 1 | - | - | - | N | N |
| V.I. | - | U | - | U | - | U | - | U |
| Amer. Samoa | - | U | - | U | - | U | - | U |
| C.N.M.I. | - | U | - | U | - | U | - | U |

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

## TABLE II. (Cont'd) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending May 20, 2000, and May 22, 1999 (20th Week)

| Reporting Area | Malaria | | Rabies, Animal | | Salmonellosis* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | NETSS | | PHLIS | |
| | Cum. 2000 | Cum. 1999 | Cum. 2000 | Cum. 1999 | Cum. 2000 | Cum. 1999 | Cum. 2000 | Cum. 1999 |
| UNITED STATES | 328 | 428 | 1,857 | 2,188 | 9,150 | 10,157 | 6,060 | 9,058 |
| NEW ENGLAND | 12 | 16 | 240 | 341 | 584 | 573 | 578 | 605 |
| Maine | 2 | 1 | 59 | 60 | 50 | 40 | 25 | 25 |
| N.H. | 1 | - | 3 | 24 | 44 | 29 | 43 | 29 |
| Vt. | 2 | 1 | 16 | 53 | 43 | 23 | 44 | 25 |
| Mass. | 3 | 6 | 83 | 76 | 328 | 332 | 329 | 344 |
| R.I. | 2 | - | 6 | 40 | 25 | 32 | 36 | 44 |
| Conn. | 2 | 8 | 73 | 88 | 94 | 117 | 101 | 138 |
| MID. ATLANTIC | 44 | 123 | 356 | 403 | 1,153 | 1,367 | 1,137 | 1,076 |
| Upstate N.Y. | 19 | 29 | 255 | 269 | 314 | 292 | 349 | 323 |
| N.Y. City | 15 | 56 | U | U | 271 | 395 | 402 | 407 |
| N.J. | 4 | 27 | 57 | 79 | 322 | 330 | 215 | 311 |
| Pa. | 6 | 11 | 44 | 55 | 246 | 350 | 171 | 35 |
| E.N. CENTRAL | 32 | 51 | 17 | 25 | 1,316 | 1,540 | 768 | 1,361 |
| Ohio | 4 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 324 | 297 | 259 | 262 |
| Ind. | 2 | 7 | - | - | 164 | 131 | 142 | 129 |
| Ill. | 14 | 23 | - | - | 418 | 480 | 1 | 493 |
| Mich. | 10 | 9 | 13 | 17 | 236 | 338 | 275 | 321 |
| Wis. | 2 | 4 | - | - | 174 | 294 | 91 | 156 |
| W.N. CENTRAL | 15 | 15 | 195 | 292 | 555 | 625 | 588 | 699 |
| Minn. | 4 | 2 | 30 | 38 | 73 | 170 | 185 | 223 |
| Iowa | - | 5 | 30 | 46 | 76 | 63 | 25 | 58 |
| Mo. | 1 | 7 | 5 | 11 | 222 | 199 | 220 | 237 |
| N. Dak. | 2 | - | 54 | 60 | 14 | 11 | 22 | 21 |
| S. Dak. | - | - | 40 | 84 | 25 | 26 | 24 | 36 |
| Nebr. | 2 | - | - | 1 | 53 | 67 | 37 | 51 |
| Kans. | 6 | 1 | 36 | 52 | 92 | 89 | 75 | 73 |
| S. ATLANTIC | 93 | 102 | 793 | 782 | 1,754 | 1,803 | 1,026 | 1,608 |
| Del. | 2 | - | 13 | 23 | 32 | 41 | 30 | 50 |
| Md. | 35 | 32 | 154 | 172 | 251 | 248 | 223 | 270 |
| D.C. | 2 | 9 | - | - | 1 | 34 | U | U |
| Va. | 20 | 20 | 208 | 187 | 224 | 218 | 184 | 194 |
| W. Va. | - | 1 | 48 | 45 | 47 | 31 | 33 | 29 |
| N.C. | 9 | 9 | 175 | 168 | 252 | 330 | 155 | 335 |
| S.C. | 1 | - | 51 | 57 | 139 | 95 | 113 | 110 |
| Ga. | 4 | 7 | 91 | 61 | 292 | 307 | 282 | 444 |
| Fla. | 20 | 24 | 53 | 69 | 516 | 499 | 6 | 176 |
| E.S. CENTRAL | 14 | 9 | 70 | 106 | 465 | 543 | 307 | 366 |
| Ky. | 2 | 2 | 10 | 20 | 98 | 125 | 56 | 88 |
| Tenn. | 5 | 4 | 41 | 37 | 120 | 140 | 144 | 148 |
| Ala. | 6 | 3 | 19 | 49 | 151 | 158 | 91 | 112 |
| Miss. | 1 | - | - | - | 96 | 120 | 16 | 18 |
| W.S. CENTRAL | 4 | 11 | 29 | 46 | 711 | 1,138 | 644 | 742 |
| Ark. | 1 | 2 | - | - | 102 | 110 | 22 | 76 |
| La. | 2 | 7 | - | - | 59 | 137 | 79 | 156 |
| Okla. | 1 | 1 | 29 | 46 | 94 | 108 | 73 | 73 |
| Tex. | - | 1 | - | - | 456 | 783 | 470 | 437 |
| MOUNTAIN | 18 | 18 | 71 | 71 | 928 | 888 | 641 | 827 |
| Mont. | 1 | 2 | 23 | 25 | 38 | 18 | - | 1 |
| Idaho | - | 1 | - | - | 45 | 32 | - | 37 |
| Wyo. | - | - | 22 | 26 | 18 | 9 | 14 | 13 |
| Colo. | 10 | 7 | - | 1 | 281 | 285 | 246 | 290 |
| N. Mex. | - | 2 | 4 | - | 71 | 100 | 59 | 102 |
| Ariz. | 2 | 4 | 21 | 19 | 253 | 260 | 197 | 199 |
| Utah | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | 138 | 118 | 125 | 132 |
| Nev. | 2 | 1 | - | - | 84 | 66 | - | 53 |
| PACIFIC | 96 | 83 | 86 | 122 | 1,684 | 1,680 | 371 | 1,774 |
| Wash. | 8 | 5 | - | - | 143 | 140 | 157 | 255 |
| Oreg. | 19 | 9 | - | 1 | 117 | 138 | 145 | 174 |
| Calif. | 67 | 64 | 71 | 116 | 1,337 | 1,278 | - | 1,238 |
| Alaska | - | - | 15 | 5 | 23 | 15 | 16 | 7 |
| Hawaii | 2 | 5 | - | - | 64 | 109 | 53 | 100 |
| Guam | - | - | - | - | - | 20 | U | U |
| P.R. | - | - | 16 | 35 | 24 | 169 | U | U |
| V.I. | - | U | - | U | - | U | U | U |
| Amer. Samoa | - | U | - | U | - | U | U | U |
| C.N.M.I. | - | U | - | U | - | U | U | U |

N: Not notifiable. U: Unavailable. -: No reported cases.
*Individual cases can be reported through both the National Electronic Telecommunications System for Surveillance (NETSS) and the Public Health Laboratory Information System (PHLIS).

## TABLE II. (Cont'd) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending May 20, 2000, and May 22, 1999 (20th Week)

| Reporting Area | Shigellosis* NETSS Cum. 2000 | Shigellosis* NETSS Cum. 1999 | Shigellosis* PHLIS Cum. 2000 | Shigellosis* PHLIS Cum. 1999 | Syphilis (Primary & Secondary) Cum. 2000 | Syphilis (Primary & Secondary) Cum. 1999 | Tuberculosis Cum. 2000 | Tuberculosis Cum. 1999† |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UNITED STATES | 5,369 | 4,883 | 2,489 | 2,654 | 2,276 | 2,565 | 3,631 | 5,277 |
| NEW ENGLAND | 106 | 126 | 89 | 113 | 26 | 24 | 134 | 130 |
| Maine | 4 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 6 |
| N.H. | 1 | 6 | 4 | 6 | - | - | 2 | 1 |
| Vt. | 1 | 4 | - | 3 | - | 1 | - | - |
| Mass. | 71 | 77 | 57 | 69 | 22 | 14 | 88 | 62 |
| R.I. | 9 | 12 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 16 |
| Conn. | 20 | 25 | 20 | 26 | 3 | 8 | 30 | 45 |
| MID. ATLANTIC | 690 | 358 | 493 | 191 | 74 | 114 | 813 | 866 |
| Upstate N.Y. | 326 | 76 | 136 | 26 | 7 | 9 | 88 | 111 |
| N.Y. City | 283 | 123 | 264 | 87 | 23 | 46 | 464 | 430 |
| N.J. | 38 | 102 | 61 | 76 | 14 | 29 | 195 | 178 |
| Pa. | 43 | 57 | 32 | 2 | 30 | 30 | 66 | 147 |
| E.N. CENTRAL | 943 | 806 | 325 | 408 | 464 | 409 | 454 | 526 |
| Ohio | 78 | 228 | 45 | 46 | 29 | 35 | 94 | 75 |
| Ind. | 234 | 30 | 29 | 11 | 181 | 122 | 22 | 41 |
| Ill. | 274 | 299 | 2 | 258 | 115 | 167 | 253 | 266 |
| Mich. | 287 | 121 | 234 | 78 | 119 | 70 | 51 | 111 |
| Wis. | 70 | 128 | 15 | 15 | 20 | 15 | 34 | 33 |
| W.N. CENTRAL | 435 | 298 | 260 | 234 | 31 | 57 | 172 | 180 |
| Minn. | 51 | 38 | 93 | 44 | 2 | 6 | 61 | 75 |
| Iowa | 108 | 4 | 22 | 7 | 10 | 4 | 13 | 14 |
| Mo. | 226 | 211 | 119 | 153 | 14 | 40 | 68 | 64 |
| N. Dak. | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | 1 |
| S. Dak. | 2 | 7 | - | 4 | - | - | 9 | 3 |
| Nebr. | 19 | 22 | 9 | 11 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 |
| Kans. | 27 | 14 | 16 | 13 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 15 |
| S. ATLANTIC | 748 | 784 | 154 | 201 | 759 | 903 | 727 | 1,009 |
| Del. | 5 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | - | 11 |
| Md. | 37 | 48 | 10 | 10 | 119 | 179 | 86 | 89 |
| D.C. | - | 24 | U | U | 22 | 46 | 2 | 17 |
| Va. | 49 | 28 | 35 | 9 | 53 | 63 | 57 | 83 |
| W. Va. | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 19 |
| N.C. | 44 | 77 | 16 | 43 | 230 | 207 | 112 | 153 |
| S.C. | 18 | 36 | 28 | 15 | 76 | 107 | 30 | 131 |
| Ga. | 90 | 83 | 28 | 30 | 116 | 165 | 137 | 205 |
| Fla. | 503 | 477 | 32 | 90 | 140 | 132 | 288 | 301 |
| E.S. CENTRAL | 276 | 421 | 191 | 245 | 362 | 457 | 250 | 321 |
| Ky. | 47 | 45 | 31 | 33 | 37 | 44 | 42 | 42 |
| Tenn. | 154 | 293 | 148 | 190 | 229 | 238 | 102 | 99 |
| Ala. | 14 | 46 | 9 | 21 | 44 | 116 | 106 | 120 |
| Miss. | 61 | 37 | 3 | 1 | 52 | 59 | - | 60 |
| W.S. CENTRAL | 638 | 1,049 | 540 | 333 | 314 | 387 | 115 | 800 |
| Ark. | 77 | 41 | 3 | 21 | 44 | 27 | 72 | 56 |
| La. | 54 | 67 | 38 | 47 | 77 | 91 | 1 | U |
| Okla. | 14 | 201 | 8 | 61 | 68 | 89 | 42 | 41 |
| Tex. | 493 | 740 | 491 | 204 | 125 | 180 | - | 703 |
| MOUNTAIN | 367 | 268 | 153 | 154 | 82 | 77 | 145 | 162 |
| Mont. | 3 | 6 | - | - | - | - | 4 | 5 |
| Idaho | 28 | 4 | - | 3 | - | - | 3 | - |
| Wyo. | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Colo. | 63 | 45 | 30 | 33 | 2 | 1 | 13 | U |
| N. Mex. | 38 | 37 | 20 | 21 | 11 | 5 | 19 | 21 |
| Ariz. | 143 | 142 | 66 | 72 | 66 | 68 | 66 | 87 |
| Utah | 31 | 17 | 35 | 18 | - | 1 | 12 | 16 |
| Nev. | 60 | 15 | - | 6 | 2 | 2 | 28 | 32 |
| PACIFIC | 1,166 | 773 | 284 | 775 | 164 | 137 | 821 | 1,283 |
| Wash. | 229 | 37 | 222 | 47 | 23 | 28 | 72 | 57 |
| Oreg. | 87 | 27 | 51 | 26 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 39 |
| Calif. | 827 | 688 | - | 683 | 139 | 105 | 677 | 1,101 |
| Alaska | 7 | - | 3 | - | - | 1 | 28 | 25 |
| Hawaii | 16 | 21 | 8 | 19 | - | 1 | 38 | 61 |
| Guam | - | 4 | U | U | - | - | - | - |
| P.R. | 1 | 32 | U | U | 49 | 78 | - | 73 |
| V.I. | - | U | U | U | - | U | - | U |
| Amer. Samoa | - | U | U | U | - | U | - | U |
| C.N.M.I. | - | U | U | U | - | U | - | U |

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

*Individual cases can be reported through both the National Electronic Telecommunications System for Surveillance (NETSS) and the Public Health Laboratory Information System (PHLIS).

†Cumulative reports of provisional tuberculosis cases for 1999 are unavailable ("U") for some areas using the Tuberculosis Information System (TIMS).

## TABLE III. Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases preventable by vaccination, United States, weeks ending May 20, 2000, and May 22, 1999 (20th Week)

| Reporting Area | *H. influenzae*, Invasive | | Hepatitis (Viral), By Type | | | | Measles (Rubeola) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | A | | B | | Indigenous | | Imported* | | Total | |
| | Cum. 2000† | Cum. 1999 | Cum. 2000 | Cum. 1999 | Cum. 2000 | Cum. 1999 | 2000 | Cum. 2000 | 2000 | Cum. 2000 | Cum. 2000 | Cum. 1999 |
| UNITED STATES | 472 | 482 | 4,254 | 7,421 | 2,107 | 2,544 | - | 12 | - | 4 | 16 | 51 |
| NEW ENGLAND | 32 | 36 | 93 | 83 | 20 | 59 | - | - | - | - | - | 9 |
| Maine | 1 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| N.H. | 6 | 6 | 11 | 7 | 8 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Vt. | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mass. | 16 | 15 | 39 | 26 | 3 | 26 | - | - | - | - | - | 6 |
| R.I. | 1 | - | 1 | 9 | 2 | 11 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Conn. | 6 | 7 | 33 | 38 | - | 16 | U | - | U | - | - | 2 |
| MID. ATLANTIC | 66 | 73 | 179 | 475 | 193 | 373 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Upstate N.Y. | 30 | 29 | 89 | 95 | 45 | 79 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| N.Y. City | 14 | 23 | 90 | 127 | 148 | 120 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| N.J. | 18 | 20 | - | 62 | - | 53 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pa. | 4 | 1 | - | 191 | - | 121 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| E.N. CENTRAL | 62 | 73 | 541 | 1,362 | 243 | 229 | - | 3 | - | - | 3 | 1 |
| Ohio | 26 | 25 | 125 | 315 | 40 | 42 | - | 2 | - | - | 2 | - |
| Ind. | 10 | 11 | 20 | 47 | 20 | 19 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Ill. | 22 | 30 | 187 | 263 | 38 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mich. | 4 | 7 | 196 | 698 | 144 | 149 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - |
| Wis. | - | - | 13 | 39 | 1 | 19 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| W.N. CENTRAL | 19 | 22 | 503 | 305 | 200 | 111 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - |
| Minn. | 7 | 12 | 97 | 25 | 7 | 16 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Iowa | - | 1 | 40 | 63 | 19 | 19 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mo. | 4 | 2 | 252 | 174 | 134 | 63 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| N. Dak. | 1 | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| S. Dak. | - | 1 | - | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nebr. | 3 | 3 | 17 | 27 | 18 | 10 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kans. | 4 | 3 | 97 | 7 | 20 | 3 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - |
| S. ATLANTIC | 135 | 105 | 521 | 658 | 439 | 397 | - | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| Del. | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Md. | 28 | 30 | 65 | 133 | 44 | 82 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| D.C. | - | 3 | 2 | 30 | 6 | 10 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Va. | 27 | 10 | 60 | 54 | 57 | 39 | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| W. Va. | 4 | 3 | 37 | 9 | 4 | 11 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| N.C. | 10 | 20 | 84 | 50 | 109 | 93 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| S.C. | 6 | 2 | 15 | 11 | 3 | 35 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ga. | 39 | 25 | 67 | 193 | 67 | 45 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Fla. | 21 | 12 | 191 | 176 | 149 | 82 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| E.S. CENTRAL | 25 | 35 | 139 | 175 | 122 | 186 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Ky. | 9 | 5 | 18 | 32 | 32 | 13 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Tenn. | 13 | 17 | 21 | 75 | 27 | 82 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ala. | 3 | 11 | 26 | 32 | 20 | 46 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Miss. | - | 2 | 74 | 36 | 43 | 45 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| W.S. CENTRAL | 26 | 35 | 746 | 2,040 | 249 | 396 | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| Ark. | - | 1 | 76 | 18 | 40 | 31 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| La. | 6 | 9 | 26 | 66 | 45 | 77 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Okla. | 19 | 23 | 130 | 227 | 46 | 46 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Tex. | 1 | 2 | 514 | 1,729 | 118 | 242 | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| MOUNTAIN | 54 | 51 | 358 | 627 | 168 | 239 | - | 8 | - | 1 | 9 | - |
| Mont. | - | 1 | 1 | 12 | 3 | 15 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Idaho | 2 | 1 | 13 | 24 | 4 | 12 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Wyo. | - | 1 | 6 | 3 | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Colo. | 11 | 6 | 68 | 108 | 35 | 37 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | - |
| N. Mex. | 11 | 10 | 37 | 20 | 37 | 81 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ariz. | 25 | 27 | 179 | 386 | 64 | 52 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Utah | 4 | 4 | 29 | 23 | 8 | 14 | - | 3 | - | - | 3 | - |
| Nev. | 1 | 1 | 25 | 51 | 17 | 24 | U | 4 | U | - | 4 | - |
| PACIFIC | 53 | 52 | 1,174 | 1,696 | 473 | 554 | - | - | - | 3 | 3 | 30 |
| Wash. | 3 | 1 | 112 | 101 | 22 | 21 | - | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| Oreg. | 14 | 18 | 91 | 118 | 37 | 46 | - | - | - | - | - | 10 |
| Calif. | 22 | 28 | 966 | 1,467 | 406 | 475 | - | - | - | 3 | 3 | 15 |
| Alaska | 1 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Hawaii | 13 | 1 | - | 6 | 5 | 5 | U | - | U | - | - | - |
| Guam | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | U | - | U | - | - | 1 |
| P.R. | - | 1 | 40 | 112 | 24 | 107 | U | - | U | - | - | - |
| V.I. | - | U | - | U | - | U | U | - | U | - | - | U |
| Amer. Samoa | - | U | - | U | - | U | U | - | U | - | - | U |
| C.N.M.I. | - | U | - | U | - | U | U | - | U | - | - | U |

N: Not notifiable. U: Unavailable. - : No reported cases.
*For imported measles, cases include only those resulting from importation from other countries.
†Of 112 cases among children aged <5 years, serotype was reported for 47 and of those, 10 were type b.

## TABLE III. (Cont'd) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases preventable by vaccination, United States, weeks ending May 20, 2000, and May 22, 1999 (20th Week)

| Reporting Area | Meningococcal Disease | | Mumps | | | Pertussis | | | Rubella | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cum. 2000 | Cum. 1999 | 2000 | Cum. 2000 | Cum. 1999 | 2000 | Cum. 2000 | Cum. 1999 | 2000 | Cum. 2000 | Cum. 1999 |
| UNITED STATES | 966 | 1,107 | 8 | 157 | 158 | 57 | 1,698 | 2,327 | 4 | 48 | 64 |
| NEW ENGLAND | 56 | 58 | - | 2 | 3 | 9 | 428 | 225 | - | 5 | 7 |
| Maine | 3 | 4 | - | - | - | - | 11 | - | - | - | - |
| N.H. | 4 | 9 | - | - | 1 | - | 54 | 45 | - | 1 | - |
| Vt. | 2 | 4 | - | - | - | 6 | 94 | 9 | - | - | - |
| Mass. | 37 | 33 | - | - | 2 | 3 | 244 | 159 | - | 3 | 7 |
| R.I. | 3 | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | 7 | 3 | - | - | - |
| Conn. | 7 | 6 | U | 1 | - | U | 18 | 9 | U | 1 | - |
| MID. ATLANTIC | 86 | 108 | - | 9 | 19 | 1 | 132 | 509 | - | 2 | 9 |
| Upstate N.Y. | 22 | 28 | - | 6 | 3 | 1 | 77 | 447 | - | 2 | 5 |
| N.Y. City | 21 | 36 | - | - | 3 | - | - | 10 | - | - | - |
| N.J. | 21 | 18 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 13 | - | - | 1 |
| Pa. | 22 | 26 | - | 3 | 12 | - | 55 | 39 | - | - | 3 |
| E.N. CENTRAL | 175 | 197 | - | 17 | 20 | 17 | 222 | 187 | - | - | - |
| Ohio | 36 | 73 | - | 7 | 6 | 10 | 156 | 95 | - | - | - |
| Ind. | 22 | 22 | - | - | 2 | 3 | 22 | 9 | - | - | - |
| Ill. | 43 | 55 | - | 3 | 4 | - | 18 | 39 | - | - | - |
| Mich. | 56 | 24 | - | 7 | 7 | 4 | 16 | 17 | - | - | - |
| Wis. | 18 | 23 | - | - | 1 | - | 10 | 27 | - | - | - |
| W.N. CENTRAL | 77 | 117 | - | 10 | 6 | 9 | 75 | 66 | - | 2 | 26 |
| Minn. | 3 | 26 | - | - | 1 | 4 | 40 | 18 | - | - | - |
| Iowa | 15 | 23 | - | 4 | 3 | - | 11 | 14 | - | - | 2 |
| Mo. | 48 | 40 | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | 12 | 17 | - | - | - |
| N. Dak. | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| S. Dak. | 4 | 5 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | - |
| Nebr. | 3 | 8 | - | 2 | - | - | 3 | 1 | - | - | 24 |
| Kans. | 3 | 12 | - | 3 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 14 | - | 2 | - |
| S. ATLANTIC | 159 | 153 | 3 | 25 | 28 | 4 | 147 | 105 | - | 28 | 2 |
| Del. | - | 3 | - | - | - | 2 | 3 | - | - | - | - |
| Md. | 15 | 27 | - | 5 | 4 | 1 | 36 | 36 | - | - | 1 |
| D.C. | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Va. | 28 | 22 | - | 4 | 8 | - | 13 | 13 | - | - | - |
| W. Va. | 4 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| N.C. | 26 | 22 | - | 3 | 5 | - | 39 | 26 | - | 20 | 1 |
| S.C. | 10 | 21 | 1 | 7 | 3 | - | 16 | 7 | - | 6 | - |
| Ga. | 26 | 29 | - | 2 | - | 1 | 19 | 12 | - | - | - |
| Fla. | 50 | 25 | 2 | 4 | 6 | - | 21 | 10 | - | 2 | - |
| E.S. CENTRAL | 68 | 85 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 30 | 49 | - | 4 | 2 |
| Ky. | 13 | 16 | - | - | - | - | 16 | 12 | - | 1 | - |
| Tenn. | 32 | 31 | - | 2 | - | 1 | 5 | 25 | - | - | - |
| Ala. | 19 | 21 | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | 8 | 10 | - | 3 | 2 |
| Miss. | 4 | 17 | - | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | - |
| W.S. CENTRAL | 80 | 105 | - | 15 | 21 | 3 | 61 | 62 | - | 2 | 4 |
| Ark. | 6 | 20 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 9 | 4 | - | - | - |
| La. | 25 | 37 | - | 3 | 3 | - | 3 | 2 | - | - | - |
| Okla. | 19 | 18 | - | - | 1 | - | 5 | 8 | - | - | - |
| Tex. | 30 | 30 | - | 11 | 17 | 2 | 44 | 48 | - | 2 | 4 |
| MOUNTAIN | 54 | 78 | 4 | 15 | 9 | 5 | 315 | 255 | - | 1 | 12 |
| Mont. | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 6 | 1 | - | - | - |
| Idaho | 6 | 8 | - | - | - | - | 37 | 89 | - | - | - |
| Wyo. | - | 3 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - |
| Colo. | 15 | 20 | - | 1 | 3 | 4 | 173 | 68 | - | 1 | - |
| N. Mex. | 7 | 10 | - | 1 | N | - | 57 | 19 | - | - | - |
| Ariz. | 16 | 26 | 3 | 3 | - | 1 | 33 | 45 | - | - | 10 |
| Utah | 7 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 5 | - | 6 | 29 | - | - | 1 |
| Nev. | 2 | 5 | U | 3 | 1 | U | 3 | 2 | U | - | 1 |
| PACIFIC | 211 | 206 | - | 59 | 49 | 8 | 288 | 869 | 4 | 4 | 2 |
| Wash. | 22 | 28 | - | 3 | 1 | 6 | 103 | 435 | - | - | - |
| Oreg. | 27 | 38 | N | N | N | 2 | 31 | 16 | - | - | - |
| Calif. | 155 | 131 | - | 51 | 42 | - | 144 | 398 | 4 | 4 | 2 |
| Alaska | 3 | 5 | - | 4 | 1 | - | 6 | 3 | - | - | - |
| Hawaii | 4 | 4 | U | 1 | 5 | U | 4 | 17 | U | - | - |
| Guam | - | 1 | U | - | 1 | U | - | 1 | U | - | - |
| P.R. | 2 | 7 | U | - | - | U | - | 7 | U | - | - |
| V.I. | - | U | U | - | U | U | - | U | U | - | U |
| Amer. Samoa | - | U | U | - | U | U | - | U | U | - | U |
| C.N.M.I. | - | U | U | - | U | U | - | U | U | - | U |

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

## TABLE IV. Deaths in 122 U.S. cities,* week ending May 20, 2000 (20th Week)

| Reporting Area | All Causes, By Age (Years) | | | | | | P&I† Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All Ages | ≥65 | 45-64 | 25-44 | 1-24 | <1 | |
| NEW ENGLAND | 573 | 429 | 94 | 33 | 11 | 6 | 48 |
| Boston, Mass. | 154 | 103 | 29 | 14 | 5 | 3 | 16 |
| Bridgeport, Conn. | 31 | 25 | 5 | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Cambridge, Mass. | 26 | 21 | 3 | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| Fall River, Mass. | 30 | 27 | 2 | 1 | - | - | 2 |
| Hartford, Conn. | 45 | 31 | 13 | - | 1 | - | 4 |
| Lowell, Mass. | 27 | 17 | 7 | 3 | - | - | 3 |
| Lynn, Mass. | 12 | 9 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - |
| New Bedford, Mass. | 20 | 17 | 1 | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| New Haven, Conn. | 40 | 29 | 8 | 2 | 1 | - | 5 |
| Providence, R.I. | 53 | 43 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Somerville, Mass. | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - |
| Springfield, Mass. | 40 | 27 | 9 | 2 | 2 | - | 2 |
| Waterbury, Conn. | 27 | 22 | 4 | - | 1 | - | - |
| Worcester, Mass. | 62 | 55 | 6 | 1 | - | - | 9 |
| MID. ATLANTIC | 2,097 | 1,475 | 408 | 141 | 40 | 33 | 101 |
| Albany, N.Y. | 40 | 29 | 7 | 4 | - | - | 1 |
| Allentown, Pa. | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| Buffalo, N.Y. | 78 | 55 | 15 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| Camden, N.J. | 32 | 23 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Elizabeth, N.J. | 15 | 12 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 2 |
| Erie, Pa.§ | 43 | 32 | 9 | - | 2 | - | 3 |
| Jersey City, N.J. | 35 | 24 | 8 | 2 | - | 1 | - |
| New York City, N.Y. | 1,136 | 805 | 225 | 79 | 17 | 10 | 41 |
| Newark, N.J. | 48 | 24 | 9 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Paterson, N.J. | 18 | 12 | 3 | 1 | - | 2 | - |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | 256 | 154 | 64 | 24 | 9 | 5 | 14 |
| Pittsburgh, Pa.§ | 63 | 43 | 11 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| Reading, Pa. | 31 | 28 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 |
| Rochester, N.Y. | 128 | 97 | 25 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| Schenectady, N.Y. | 25 | 21 | 4 | - | - | - | 6 |
| Scranton, Pa.§ | 29 | 23 | 6 | - | - | - | 2 |
| Syracuse, N.Y. | 75 | 57 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| Trenton, N.J. | 22 | 16 | 3 | 3 | - | - | 2 |
| Utica, N.Y. | 23 | 20 | 2 | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Yonkers, N.Y. | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| E.N. CENTRAL | 2,018 | 1,332 | 422 | 158 | 37 | 67 | 120 |
| Akron, Ohio | 48 | 33 | 10 | 4 | - | 1 | 2 |
| Canton, Ohio | 35 | 21 | 12 | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 395 | 242 | 84 | 41 | 9 | 17 | 38 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 96 | 63 | 23 | 9 | - | 1 | 6 |
| Cleveland, Ohio | 122 | 77 | 26 | 11 | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| Columbus, Ohio | 210 | 143 | 35 | 13 | 9 | 10 | 16 |
| Dayton, Ohio | 109 | 73 | 24 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 9 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 176 | 98 | 48 | 23 | 1 | 6 | 8 |
| Evansville, Ind. | 53 | 39 | 8 | 5 | - | 1 | 2 |
| Fort Wayne, Ind. | 76 | 53 | 17 | 1 | - | 5 | 6 |
| Gary, Ind. | 18 | 10 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Grand Rapids, Mich. | 42 | 25 | 12 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 178 | 114 | 41 | 13 | 3 | 7 | 3 |
| Lansing, Mich. | 31 | 21 | 5 | 4 | - | 1 | 1 |
| Milwaukee, Wis. | 98 | 75 | 20 | 2 | - | 1 | 4 |
| Peoria, Ill. | 54 | 41 | 7 | 5 | - | 1 | 2 |
| Rockford, Ill. | 39 | 33 | 1 | 2 | - | 3 | 3 |
| South Bend, Ind. | 64 | 46 | 11 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Toledo, Ohio | 103 | 75 | 21 | 5 | 2 | - | 8 |
| Youngstown, Ohio | 71 | 50 | 12 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| W.N. CENTRAL | 859 | 637 | 144 | 40 | 16 | 22 | 69 |
| Des Moines, Iowa | 44 | 36 | 7 | - | 1 | - | 8 |
| Duluth, Minn. | 28 | 22 | 6 | - | - | - | 1 |
| Kansas City, Kans. | 98 | 74 | 15 | 7 | 2 | - | 8 |
| Kansas City, Mo. | 81 | 56 | 12 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Lincoln, Nebr. | 36 | 26 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Minneapolis, Minn. | 147 | 113 | 22 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 16 |
| Omaha, Nebr. | 64 | 46 | 16 | 1 | - | 1 | 2 |
| St. Louis, Mo. | 91 | 63 | 15 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 4 |
| St. Paul, Minn. | 87 | 66 | 15 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 9 |
| Wichita, Kans. | 183 | 135 | 30 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 19 |
| S. ATLANTIC | 1,082 | 700 | 232 | 105 | 21 | 22 | 78 |
| Atlanta, Ga. | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| Baltimore, Md. | 159 | 96 | 33 | 21 | 6 | 3 | 13 |
| Charlotte, N.C. | 104 | 73 | 23 | 7 | - | 1 | 8 |
| Jacksonville, Fla. | 134 | 96 | 26 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| Miami, Fla. | 97 | 55 | 24 | 17 | - | 1 | 16 |
| Norfolk, Va. | 52 | 31 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 3 |
| Richmond, Va. | 74 | 31 | 28 | 10 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| Savannah, Ga. | 37 | 23 | 9 | 4 | 1 | - | - |
| St. Petersburg, Fla. | 76 | 57 | 12 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Tampa, Fla. | 239 | 164 | 47 | 20 | 5 | 2 | 18 |
| Washington, D.C. | 100 | 68 | 21 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Wilmington, Del. | 10 | 6 | - | - | 3 | - | - |
| E.S. CENTRAL | 785 | 525 | 158 | 69 | 15 | 18 | 68 |
| Birmingham, Ala. | 179 | 124 | 32 | 18 | 1 | 4 | 17 |
| Chattanooga, Tenn. | 79 | 60 | 14 | 5 | - | - | 7 |
| Knoxville, Tenn. | 79 | 52 | 17 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 4 |
| Lexington, Ky. | 70 | 47 | 16 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 8 |
| Memphis, Tenn. | 201 | 130 | 37 | 22 | 6 | 6 | 15 |
| Mobile, Ala. | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| Montgomery, Ala. | 40 | 29 | 7 | 2 | 2 | - | 11 |
| Nashville, Tenn. | 137 | 83 | 35 | 13 | - | 6 | 6 |
| W.S. CENTRAL | 1,565 | 1,021 | 307 | 136 | 65 | 34 | 94 |
| Austin, Tex. | 119 | 86 | 18 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 8 |
| Baton Rouge, La. | 38 | 32 | 5 | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Corpus Christi, Tex. | 56 | 38 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 7 |
| Dallas, Tex. | 210 | 121 | 45 | 25 | 11 | 8 | 9 |
| El Paso, Tex. | 70 | 39 | 16 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Ft. Worth, Tex. | 98 | 69 | 21 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 9 |
| Houston, Tex. | 413 | 259 | 87 | 47 | 17 | 3 | 29 |
| Little Rock, Ark. | 77 | 49 | 12 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| New Orleans, La. | 99 | 64 | 16 | 1 | 12 | 4 | - |
| San Antonio, Tex. | 207 | 145 | 37 | 14 | 9 | 2 | 16 |
| Shreveport, La. | 57 | 43 | 10 | 3 | 1 | - | 4 |
| Tulsa, Okla. | 121 | 76 | 30 | 10 | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| MOUNTAIN | 910 | 615 | 177 | 74 | 26 | 18 | 62 |
| Albuquerque, N.M. | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| Boise, Idaho | 38 | 28 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Colo. Springs, Colo. | 73 | 48 | 13 | 9 | 3 | - | 5 |
| Denver, Colo. | 106 | 68 | 29 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| Las Vegas, Nev. | 234 | 169 | 48 | 11 | 2 | 4 | 20 |
| Ogden, Utah | 25 | 21 | 2 | 2 | - | - | 3 |
| Phoenix, Ariz. | 169 | 100 | 40 | 17 | 6 | 6 | 11 |
| Pueblo, Colo. | 32 | 16 | 8 | 7 | 1 | - | - |
| Salt Lake City, Utah | 114 | 77 | 16 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 9 |
| Tucson, Ariz. | 119 | 88 | 18 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 8 |
| PACIFIC | 1,391 | 981 | 270 | 86 | 24 | 28 | 106 |
| Berkeley, Calif. | 9 | 6 | 2 | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Fresno, Calif. | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| Glendale, Calif. | 9 | 8 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Honolulu, Hawaii | 75 | 57 | 13 | 4 | - | 1 | 8 |
| Long Beach, Calif. | 64 | 45 | 9 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 15 |
| Los Angeles, Calif. | 409 | 286 | 86 | 28 | 5 | 4 | 16 |
| Pasadena, Calif. | 16 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Portland, Oreg. | 129 | 86 | 24 | 11 | 5 | 3 | 7 |
| Sacramento, Calif. | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| San Diego, Calif. | 167 | 122 | 26 | 8 | 3 | 7 | 18 |
| San Francisco, Calif. | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| San Jose, Calif. | 181 | 124 | 42 | 10 | 2 | 3 | 8 |
| Santa Cruz, Calif. | 34 | 30 | 2 | 2 | - | - | 6 |
| Seattle, Wash. | 126 | 80 | 27 | 11 | 4 | 4 | 12 |
| Spokane, Wash. | 56 | 44 | 11 | 1 | - | - | 5 |
| Tacoma, Wash. | 116 | 84 | 23 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 10 |
| TOTAL | 11,280¶ | 7,715 | 2,212 | 842 | 255 | 248 | 746 |

U: Unavailable. -:No reported cases.

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

†Pneumonia and influenza.

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

¶Total includes unknown ages.

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