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Hospital Stays, Hospital Charges, and In-Hospital Deaths Among Infants with Selected Birth Defects — United States, 2003

Birth defects (BDs) are conditions that 1) result from a malformation, deformation, or disruption in one or more parts of the body; 2) are present at birth; and 3) have a serious, adverse effect on health, development, or functional ability. BDs are leading causes of pediatric hospitalizations (*1*), medical expenditures (*2*), and infant mortality (*3*). To estimate national hospital charges and rates of in-hospital deaths for a greater number of specific BDs than estimated in previous reports, investigators at the University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences and CDC used the Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project 2003 Kids' Inpatient Database (KID), developed and distributed by the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (*4*). KID is a 10% sample of hospital discharges after uncomplicated births and an 80% sample of all other pediatric discharges from 36 participating states. Data are weighted to represent all pediatric hospitalizations in the United States. The investigators analyzed hospital stays during 2003 for newborn infants with any of 35 BDs. This report describes the results of that analysis, which indicated substantial variation among BDs regarding average length of stay, average hospital charge, and the incidence of in-hospital deaths. Average length of stay was greatest for infants with surgically repaired gastroschisis or omphalocele. Average hospital charges were highest for infants with hypoplastic left heart syndrome and common truncus arteriosus. Although anencephaly, trisomy 13, and trisomy 18 were associated with the highest rates of in-hospital death, the largest total numbers of deaths associated with neonatal hospitalizations occurred in infants with diaphragmatic hernia and renal agenesis. Further studies are needed to distinguish outcomes for infants with isolated and multiple defects and to assess longer-term outcomes.

Thirty-five BDs were selected for this analysis from the 45 defect categories included in the *Congenital Malformations Surveillance Report* of the National Birth Defects Prevention Network (*5*) based on the likelihood that any of the 35 BDs would be diagnosed at birth or during the neonatal hospital stay and that the diagnosis would represent a permanent structural defect rather than an anomaly associated with preterm birth. Because of concerns regarding the specificity of *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification* (ICD-9-CM) diagnosis codes, atrial septal defects, ventricular septal defects, and patent ductus arteriosus were excluded from the analysis. BDs were identified in the KID database on the basis of ICD-9-CM codes with the exception of gastroschisis and omphalocele; the ICD-9-CM code 756.79 includes both these conditions. To distinguish gastroschisis from omphalocele, procedure code 54.71 was used to identify surgically repaired gastroschisis, and procedure codes 53.41 and 53.49 were used to identify omphalocele. Certain BDs include more than one four-digit ICD-9-CM code, such as cleft lip (749.1 and 749.2) and obstructive genitourinary defects (753.2 and 753.6).

BD codes were included if the infant in which the defect occurred was aged <10 days at the time of admission to the hospital. At discharge, a single infant could have up to 15 BD codes; all BD codes for each infant were included in the analysis. Because KID discharge records cannot be matched for individual persons, BDs for infants who were transferred from the birth hospital to another hospital during the first 10 days of life were excluded to avoid double counting of BDs (*6*). BDs for those infants were presumed to have been taken from the discharge record of the hospital to which they were

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transferred. The charges associated with the birth hospitalizations of these infants were not included.

Certain severe BDs were associated with a high risk for in-hospital death, particularly anencephaly (85.3%) (Table 1). Approximately 60.4% of infants admitted with trisomy 13 and 56.4% admitted with trisomy 18 died before discharge. All three of these BDs are typically considered to be fatal; however, approximately 5% of infants with trisomies 13 and 18 are reported to survive to age 1 year (*7*), and some anencephalic infants survive for a week or more (*8*). Approximately one third of newborn infants with diaphragmatic hernia (34.4%) and hypoplastic left heart (33.5%) and one fourth of those with renal agenesis (27.3%) died in the hospital.

Average length of hospital stays for newborns was longest for infants with surgically repaired gastroschisis (41.0 days, 95% confidence interval [CI] = 39.5–42.5 days) or omphalocele (32.5 days, CI = 29.2–35.8 days) (Table 2). Average length of stay was ≥21 days for infants with eight other BDs: esophageal atresia, common truncus arteriosus, hypoplastic left heart, diaphragmatic hernia, bladder exstrophy, coarctation of the aorta, pulmonary valve atresia or stenosis, and transposition of the great arteries. In comparison, the average length of stay for uncomplicated births in 2003 was 2.1 days (CI = 2.1–2.2 days).

The most expensive average neonatal hospital charges were for two congenital heart defects: hypoplastic left heart, at $199,597 and common truncus arteriosus at $192,781 (Table 2). Two other cardiac defects, coarctation of the aorta and transposition of the great arteries, were associated with average hospital charges in excess of $150,000, as were two noncardiac BDs, diaphragmatic hernia and gastroschisis. The average hospital charge for uncomplicated births was $1,844 (CI = $1,806–$1,883).

The most commonly identified BDs in this study were hypospadias and/or epispadias and obstructive genitourinary defects; each was identified in more than 13,000 newborns. Following those were Down syndrome (n = 5,036), cleft lip with or without cleft palate (n = 3,486), and pulmonary valve stenosis (n = 2,538). Each of these five common BDs was associated with a low rate of in-hospital death (<3%) and average charges of <$40,000, except pulmonary valve stenosis ($80,814).

Total deaths and charges associated with neonatal admissions for BDs reflect both relative prevalence and severity. Five BDs were associated with at least 250 in-hospital deaths: diaphragmatic hernia, renal agenesis, trisomy 18, hypoplastic left heart, and coarctation of the aorta. Six BDs had total cumulative charges of approximately $200 million or greater in 2003: obstructive genitourinary defect, pulmonary valve stenosis,

TABLE 1. Estimated number of hospitalizations and in-hospital deaths associated with selected birth defects, by type of birth defect — United States, 2003

Type of birth defect	Hospitalizations		In-hospital deaths			
	No.	(95% CI*)	No.	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
Central nervous system						
Anencephaly	290	(269–310)	245	(223–266)	85.3	(82.3–88.5)
Spina bifida	1,136	(1,048–1,224)	53	(40–66)	4.6	(3.6–5.7)
Encephalocele	243	(218–268)	73	(59–86)	29.9	(25.3–34.5)
Eye/Ear						
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	335	(302–369)	34	(26–44)	10.4	(7.8–13.0)
Congenital cataract	394	(367–421)	16	(11–21)	3.9	(2.7–5.2)
Aniridia	31	(25–37)	0	—	0.0	—
Anotia/microtia	314	(290–339)	11	(5–16)	3.4	(1.7–5.1)
Cardiovascular						
Common truncus arteriosus	304	(265–343)	62	(47–78)	20.5	(16.2–24.7)
Transposition of great arteries	1,642	(1,469–1,816)	227	(194–260)	13.8	(12.5–15.1)
Tetralogy of Fallot	1,512	(1,416–1,607)	136	(118–154)	9.0	(8.0–10.0)
Endocardial cushion	1,099	(1,019–1,179)	148	(122–173)	13.4	(11.6–15.3)
Pulmonary valve atresia	471	(417–526)	107	(85–128)	22.6	(18.9–26.3)
Pulmonary valve stenosis	2,538	(2,385–2,692)	57	(44–70)	2.2	(1.8–2.7)
Tricuspid valve	417	(371–463)	74	(58–90)	17.9	(15.7–21.0)
Ebstein's anomaly	287	(256–318)	52	(38–65)	18.0	(14.0–21.9)
Aortic valve stenosis	495	(445–546)	66	(50–81)	13.3	(10.7–15.9)
Hypoplastic left heart	949	(832–1,066)	318	(277–358)	33.5	(30.7–36.2)
Coarctation of aorta	1,864	(1,690–2,038)	303	(266–341)	16.3	(14.9–17.7)
Orofacial						
Cleft palate without cleft lip	2,187	(2,109–2,264)	104	(89–118)	4.8	(4.1–5.4)
Cleft lip with or without cleft palate	3,486	(3,386–3,585)	132	(116–148)	3.8	(3.4–4.2)
Choanal atresia	534	(491–576)	13	(8–19)	2.5	(1.4–3.4)
Gastrointestinal						
Esophageal atresia	942	(872–1,012)	115	(97–134)	12.2	(10.4–14.0)
Rectal atresia	1,604	(1,497–1,710)	131	(111–151)	8.2	(7.0–9.3)
Genitourinary						
Renal agenesis	1,259	(1,202–1,317)	344	(315–373)	27.3	(25.6–29.1)
Bladder exstrophy	118	(99–136)	12	(7–16)	9.9	(6.2–13.7)
Obstructive genitourinary	13,001	(12,486–13,516)	153	(134–172)	1.2	(1.0–1.3)
Hypospadias/epispadias	13,288	(12,986–13,589)	56	(45–66)	0.4	(0.3–0.5)
Musculoskeletal						
Upper limb reduction	818	(780–857)	36	(29–44)	4.4	(3.5–5.4)
Lower limb reduction	530	(497–562)	28	(23–34)	5.4	(4.3–6.5)
Gastroschisis	1,419	(1,298–1,539)	42	(32–52)	3.0	(2.3–3.6)
Omphalocele	397	(356–437)	27	(19–35)	6.8	(4.9–8.7)
Diaphragmatic hernia	1,128	(1,039–1,216)	387	(343–431)	34.4	(32.2–36.5)
Chromosomal						
Down syndrome	5,036	(4,887–5,186)	140	(122–158)	2.8	(2.4–3.1)
Trisomy 13	308	(283–332)	185	(165–205)	60.4	(56.5–64.2)
Trisomy 18	576	(541–610)	324	(297–351)	56.4	(53.6–59.2)

* Confidence interval.

coarctation of the aorta, transposition of the great arteries, and gastroschisis.

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Editorial Note: BDs account for approximately 20% of total infant deaths in the United States (*3*). The three BDs accounting for the most deaths associated with neonatal hospitalization were diaphragmatic hernia, renal agenesis, and trisomy 18, and the three leading BDs related to in-hospital mortality rate were anencephaly, trisomy 13, and trisomy 18.

TABLE 2. Estimated number of hospitalizations, length of stay, and hospital charges associated with selected birth defects, by type of birth defect — United States, 2003

Type of birth defect	Hospitalizations		Length of stay (days)		Hospital charges ($)			
	No.	(95% CI*)	Mean	(95% CI)	Mean	(95% CI)	Total	(95% CI)
Central nervous system								
Anencephaly	290	(269–310)	1.3	(0.9–1.7)	3,827	(2,565–5,088)	**1,090,279**	**(724,741–1,455,817)**
Spina bifida	1,136	(1,048–1,224)	15.1	(14.2–16.0)	65,342	(61,116–69,567)	**74,040,816**	**(66,226,584–81,855,048)**
Encephalocele	243	(218–268)	10.3	(8.4–12.2)	45,269	(36,232–54,305)	**10,946,518**	**(8,499,819–13,393,217)**
Eye/Ear								
Anophthalmia/microphthalmia	335	(302–369)	17.9	(15.6–20.1)	65,337	(57,829–72,846)	**21,918,908**	**(18,643,811–25,194,005)**
Congenital cataract	394	(367–421)	9.0	(7.8–10.1)	27,046	(22,762–31,331)	**10,587,251**	**(8,709,557–12,464,945)**
Aniridia	31	(25–37)	5.8	(4.6–7.0)	22,515	(16,286–28,744)	**696,386**	**(507,420–885,352)**
Anotia/microtia	314	(290–339)	7.3	(6.0–8.7)	30,604	(24,252–36,955)	**9,617,963**	**(7,433,210–11,802,716)**
Cardiovascular								
Common truncus arteriosus	304	(265–343)	28.9	(26.3–31.6)	192,781	(175,223–210,338)	**57,009,072**	**(47,227,202–66,790,942)**
Transposition of great arteries	1,642	(1,469–1,816)	21.6	(20.6–22.6)	162,517	(152,494–172,540)	**264,905,015**	**(232,042,285–297,767,745)**
Tetralogy of Fallot	1,512	(1,416–1,607)	18.6	(17.0–20.2)	85,657	(79,950–91,363)	**128,293,780**	**(115,595,424–140,992,136)**
Endocardial cushion	1,099	(1,019–1,179)	19.6	(18.0–21.3)	95,100	(86,418–103,781)	**103,693,809**	**(89,871,662–117,515,956)**
Pulmonary valve atresia	471	(417–526)	22.0	(20.6–23.9)	147,142	(135,085–159,199)	**68,941,316**	**(58,668,341–79,214,291)**
Pulmonary valve stenosis	2,538	(2,385–2,692)	22.8	(21.9–23.7)	80,814	(76,967–84,660)	**204,237,235**	**(186,540,358–221,934,112)**
Tricuspid valve	417	(371–463)	19.0	(16.9–21.2)	122,221	(108,272–136,170)	**50,459,586**	**(41,339,941–59,579,231)**
Ebstein's anomaly	287	(256–318)	15.8	(13.6–18.0)	100,169	(85,645–114,692)	**28,756,725**	**(23,024,815–34,488,635)**
Aortic valve stenosis	495	(445–546)	17.6	(15.6–19.6)	109,755	(95,553–123,958)	**53,397,284**	**(44,118,820–62,675,748)**
Hypoplastic left heart	949	(832–1,066)	28.7	(26.8–30.5)	199,597	(186,483–212,711)	**182,731,101**	**(155,211,766–210,250,436)**
Coarctation of aorta	1,864	(1,690–2,038)	23.0	(21.7–24.2)	150,938	(139,370–162,506)	**275,135,996**	**(237,651,343–312,620,649)**
Orofacial								
Cleft palate without cleft lip	2,187	(2,109–2,264)	10.2	(9.6–10.9)	33,387	(30,581–36,193)	**72,914,132**	**(65,559,154–80,269,110)**
Cleft lip with or without cleft palate	3,486	(3,386–3,585)	5.6	(5.3–5.9)	15,387	(14,154–16,619)	**53,630,046**	**(48,838,118–58,421,974)**
Choanal atresia	534	(491–576)	16.6	(14.7–18.5)	63,660	(56,832–70,488)	**33,962,714**	**(29,450,039–38,475,389)**
Gastrointestinal								
Esophageal atresia	942	(872–1,012)	31.3	(29.0–33.6)	136,631	(126,122–147,140)	**127,919,132**	**(112,590,525–143,247,739)**
Rectal atresia	1,604	(1,497–1,710)	17.1	(16.1–18.0)	75,220	(70,253–80,187)	**120,042,653**	**(108,821,739–131,263,567)**
Genitourinary								
Renal agenesis	1,259	(1,202–1,317)	9.2	(8.2–10.2)	32,453	(29,164–35,742)	**40,530,726**	**(35,871,600–45,189,852)**
Bladder exstrophy	118	(99–136)	23.9	(20.1–27.0)	109,903	(92,110–127,696)	**12,950,172**	**(10,381,941–15,518,403)**
Obstructive genitourinary	13,001	(12,486–13,516)	7.5	(7.1–7.8)	28,129	(25,558–30,700)	**364,881,114**	**(323,888,608–405,873,620)**
Hypospadias/epispadias	13,288	(12,986–13,589)	5.1	(4.9–5.2)	12,210	(11,571–12,848)	**162,109,639**	**(152,566,346–171,652,932)**
Musculoskeletal								
Upper limb reduction	818	(780–857)	9.1	(8.1–10.0)	28,028	(24,422–31,635)	**22,901,004**	**(19,592,742–26,209,266)**
Lower limb reduction	530	(497–562)	7.6	(6.6–8.7)	25,778	(21,315–30,241)	**13,656,488**	**(11,095,360–16,217,616)**
Gastroschisis	1,419	(1,298–1,539)	41.0	(39.5–42.5)	155,629	(148,617–162,642)	**218,516,169**	**(199,602,383–237,429,955)**
Omphalocele	397	(356–437)	32.5	(29.2–35.8)	141,724	(128,514–154,934)	**54,905,010**	**(47,265,008–62,545,012)**
Diaphragmatic hernia	1,128	(1,039–1,216)	25.0	(23.1–26.8)	162,700	(149,971–175,430)	**179,470,456**	**(156,501,285–202,439,627)**
Chromosomal								
Down syndrome	5,036	(4,887–5,186)	11.1	(10.7–11.5)	38,745	(36,937–40,553)	**194,811,136**	**(183,485,413–206,136,859)**
Trisomy 13	308	(283–332)	7.7	(6.9–8.6)	30,021	(27,334–32,709)	**9,189,510**	**(8,106,365–10,272,655)**
Trisomy 18	576	(541–610)	10.2	(8.8–11.6)	39,547	(36,152–42,943)	**22,434,298**	**(20,124,156–24,744,440)**

* Confidence interval.

To assess the public health impact of BDs in the newborn period, at least three factors must be considered: 1) the prevalence of BDs among newborns, 2) the frequency of associated deaths, and 3) the length and costs of hospital stays, especially for BDs with low prevalence. Infants with defects requiring immediate surgical repair, such as gastroschisis, omphalocele, common truncus ateriosus, and hypoplastic left heart, tend to stay in the hospital longer after birth and incur greater hospital charges than infants with more common BDs. In addition to newborn hospital stays, certain BDs such as hypoplastic left heart involve staged surgeries requiring multiple hospital stays during infancy; those costs are not included in this report.

The findings in this report are subject to at least three limitations. First, not all defects were accurately recorded during the neonatal period in hospital discharge records. Chart reviews, which are a standard procedure in birth defects registries with active case ascertainment (*9*), would likely identify

additional cases of BDs and exclude some false-positive cases. Second, hospital charges do not reflect actual costs of expenditures by payers for inpatient care, although they do reflect relative costs of hospitalizations for different BDs. Finally, because infants with two or more BDs were assigned to each condition diagnosed, the estimates cannot be aggregated validly across specific defects.

The findings in this report underscore the need for further studies of medical-care utilization and expenditures beyond the neonatal period and analyses of survival among infants identified with BDs in registries (*7*). Such studies should distinguish outcomes for children with isolated and multiple BDs and by condition of severity, where possible. In addition, surveys of families are needed to quantify the economic and psychosocial effects of BDs on affected children and family members, as has been done for spina bifida (*10*).

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Laboratory-Confirmed Non-O157 Shiga Toxin-Producing *Escherichia coli* — Connecticut, 2000–2005

Shiga toxin-producing *Escherichia coli* (STEC) infection causes diarrhea that is often bloody and can result in potentially life-threatening hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS) (*1*). *Escherichia coli* O157:H7 is the most common cause of STEC infection in the United States, producing 73,000 illnesses annually, according to the last estimate in 1999 (*2*). Unlike O157, however, little is known about the incidence of non-O157 strains. Because STEC other than O157 are not commonly identified, the incidence, trends, and epidemiology of non-O157 STEC are not well understood. To assess trends in Shiga toxin enzyme immunoassay (Stx EIA) testing by local clinical laboratories, the Connecticut Department of Public Health (CTDPH) analyzed results of confirmatory testing conducted in the state laboratory during 2000–2005. The findings indicated that a total of 403 STEC infections were reported by clinical laboratories in Connecticut, including 207 identified as STEC by Stx EIA testing alone, and that the use of Stx EIA increased from 2000 to 2005. Use of Stx EIA without prompt culture confirmation can delay or prevent serotyping and subtyping of isolates and detection of both O157 and non-O157 STEC outbreaks. Public health authorities in all states should ensure that clinical laboratories forward Stx EIA-positive specimens to the state laboratory for isolation and identification of STEC, as recommended by the Association of Public Health Laboratories* and CDC (*3*).

Clinical laboratories typically use sorbitol-MacConkey (SMAC) agar, a culture method, to identify STEC O157, which cannot ferment sorbitol and therefore forms colorless colonies. Like other intestinal flora, most non-O157 STEC strains ferment sorbitol and form pink colonies; therefore, SMAC agar cannot be used to readily differentiate between sorbitol-fermenting non-O157 STEC strains and other sorbitol-fermenting intestinal flora growing on the plate. Rapid diagnostic EIAs capable of detecting Stx in stool specimens or culture broths are commercially available and used increasingly by clinical laboratories. These nonculture methods are capable of detecting both O157 and non-O157 STEC strains; however, these methods should not be considered as substitutes for culture.

Clinical laboratories in Connecticut have been required to report culture-confirmed STEC O157 infections since 1992 and Stx EIA-positive infections since 2000 (*4*). During 2000–2005, the number of clinical laboratories in Connecticut conducting Stx EIA testing increased from four (11%) of 35 laboratories to 10 (31%) of 32 laboratories. Because not all Stx EIA tests at these laboratories are confirmed by culture, clinical laboratories performing Stx EIA without culture confirmation have been required to submit the enrichment broth from all Stx-positive stool specimens to the CTDPH state laboratory since 2000.

*Association of Public Health Laboratories. Guidelines for isolation and identification of Shiga toxin-producing *E. coli*, 2006. Available at http://www.aphl.org/programs/food_safety.

At the CTDPH state laboratory, Stx-positive broths are plated on SMAC agar and SMAC agar enriched with cefixime-tellurite (CT-SMAC). Sorbitol-negative colonies are screened for the O157 antigen using a latex agglutination test and, if positive, are tested for the H7 antigen. If the sorbitol-negative colonies are O157-negative, both sorbitol-positive and sorbitol-negative colonies are tested for Stx using EIA. In November 2002, the CTDPH state laboratory instituted the additional step of screening Stx-positive colonies for the six most common non-O157 STEC serogroups in the United States (O26, O45, O103, O111, O121, and O145), using commercial antisera. All non-O157 STEC isolates are forwarded to CDC for further characterization. To allow examination of the epidemiology of non-O157 STEC, in April 2004, CTDPH also began interviewing all patients with confirmed STEC cases using a standardized questionnaire that collects clinical and exposure information.

During 2000–2005, a total of 403 laboratory-confirmed STEC infections were reported in Connecticut. Of these, 196 (49%) were identified as STEC O157 at clinical laboratories using culture; the remaining 207 (51%) were identified as STEC at clinical laboratories using Stx EIA with no culture confirmation (Table). The percentage of STEC isolates identified initially by Stx EIA testing increased significantly ($p<0.001$) from 33% in 2000 to 59% in 2005. Similarly, the percentage of STEC O157 isolates identified as STEC initially by Stx EIA testing increased significantly ($p<0.01$) from 23% in 2000 to 40% in 2005. Among the Stx EIA-positive broths submitted to the CTDPH state laboratory, 82 (40%) yielded STEC O157 and 125 (60%) yielded non-O157 STEC. The percentage identified as non-O157 STEC has remained higher than 50% since 2001. Four serogroups accounted for 88 (70%) of the STEC non-O157 isolates: O103, 26 (21%) isolates; O111, 26 (21%) isolates; O26, 18 (14%) isolates; and O45, 18 (14%) isolates. The remaining 37 (30%) belonged to 15 other serogroups. During 2000–2005, the incidence of identified non-O157 STEC infections increased 50%, from 0.4 to 0.6 per 100,000 population.

Patients with non-O157 STEC infection were less likely than those with STEC O157 infection to have had bloody diarrhea (56% versus 90%, $p<0.001$), have been hospitalized (12% versus 45%, $p<0.001$), have developed HUS (zero versus 9%, $p<0.001$), or have eaten at a restaurant in the 7 days preceding illness onset (59% versus 88%, $p=0.01$). No differences were found in the proportion of patients who had eaten ground beef, had contact with farm animals, or visited a petting zoo in the 7 days before illness onset.

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Editorial Note: Non-O157 STEC infections represent a substantial portion of laboratory-confirmed STEC cases in Connecticut, consistent with findings from studies in other states (*5,6*). The number of clinical laboratories in Connecticut conducting Stx EIA testing has been increasing, thus the identified increase in the incidence of non-O157 STEC infections likely is a reflection of increased Stx EIA testing in the state and subsequent required submission of Stx-positive broths to the state laboratory for further characterization. However, because only 31% of clinical laboratories tested for non-O157 STEC in 2005, the number of detected cases likely represents the minimum annual incidence in Connecticut for that year.

Overall, infections caused by non-O157 STEC were less severe than those caused by STEC O157. However, the severity of disease caused by STEC is related to the virulence profile of the infecting strain, and some non-O157 serotypes cause illness as severe as that caused by STEC O157 (*7,8*).

TABLE. Results of Shiga toxin-producing *Escherichia coli* (STEC) culture confirmation tests, by year — Connecticut Department of Public Health, 2000–2005

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
Isolate characteristics	**No. (%)**	**No. (%)**	**No. (%)**	**No. (%)**	**No. (%)**	**No. (%)**	**No. (%)**
Total STEC isolates confirmed by state laboratory	97	63	62	63	55	63	**403**
Isolates initially identified by clinical laboratories as STEC by Stx EIA* testing	32 (33%)	33 (52%)	29 (47%)	41 (65%)	35 (64%)	37 (59%)	**207 (51%)**
Isolates confirmed by state laboratory as non-O157 by culture	13 (41%)	25 (76%)	17 (59%)	26 (63%)	24 (69%)	20 (54%)	**125 (60%)**
Total STEC O157 isolates confirmed by state laboratory	84	38	45	37	31	43	**278**
Isolates initially identified by clinical laboratories as STEC by Stx EIA testing	19 (23%)	8 (21%)	12 (27%)	15 (41%)	11 (35%)	17 (40%)	**82 (29%)**

* Shiga toxin enzyme immunoassay. During 2000–2005, the number of clinical laboratories in Connecticut conducting Stx EIA testing increased from four (11%) of 35 laboratories to 10 (31%) of 32 laboratories. Clinical laboratories performing Stx EIA without culture confirmation are required to submit the enrichment broth from Stx-positive stool specimens to the Connecticut Department of Public Health state laboratory.

The sources of non-O157 STEC infections are not well described, although outbreak investigations indicate that some sources are similar to those of STEC O157 infections (*9,10*). Furthermore, the similar exposures of patients with STEC O157 and non-O157 STEC cases in Connecticut described in this report suggest that many of the routes of transmission are similar.

The findings in this report are subject to at least three limitations. First, most clinical laboratories in Connecticut do not conduct Stx EIA testing; 22 (69%) of 32 laboratories use culture methods. As a result, the true number of non-O157 STEC infections remains undefined. Second, lack of uniformity exists among clinical laboratories regarding types of stool specimens that are cultured for STEC O157 or tested for Stx. Some laboratories culture or test all stool specimens, others only bloody stools, and others only on physician request. Finally, the numbers of each non-O157 STEC serogroup were too small to permit serogroup-specific analysis of disease severity and epidemiology.

In Connecticut, Stx EIA testing increasingly is replacing direct culture for STEC O157 in clinical laboratories. Connecticut has taken steps to ensure that all STEC isolates are further characterized, which can enable evaluation of the incidence and epidemiology of non-O157 STEC. Clinical laboratories in all states should forward Stx EIA-positive specimens to the public health laboratory for confirmation and characterization by culture methods to rule out false-positive EIA results and ensure accurate STEC surveillance (*3*).

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Notice to Readers

Call for Manuscripts Addressing Community Assessment Health Impact (Assessment Initiative Project)

Since 1992, CDC has provided funds through the Assessment Initiative project to improve the ways data are used to guide public health decisions and policies. States funded by the Assessment Initiative have shared their experiences in applied data analysis, presentation techniques, policy development, and community health assessment processes and outcomes through publication in peer-reviewed journals and at the Assessment Initiative annual conferences.

The *Journal of Public Health Management and Practice*, a peer-reviewed journal, will focus an issue on the effects of community health assessments. Of particular interest are the effects of these assessments and supporting tools (e.g., web-based data-query systems) on health status, health outcomes, health behaviors, and health-system changes, including changes in policies, practices, or infrastructure.

Scientists and program managers who are involved in community health assessment, including those from state and local health departments, federal agencies, community organizations, and universities, are encouraged to submit two-page proposals for articles to be included in this focus issue. Proposals submitted by state health departments currently and previously funded by the Assessment Initiative project will be given priority for acceptance.

The two-page proposals should be submitted to Nelson Adekoya by e-mail (nba7@cdc.gov) by March 31, 2007. Upon acceptance of the proposals, authors will be invited to develop manuscripts. Manuscripts will then be submitted for peer review. Additional information regarding the Assessment Initiative is available at http://www.cdc.gov/epo/dphsi/ai/conference_training.htm.

Notice to Readers

Beginning and Intermediate/Advanced Courses in Epi Info

Emory University's Rollins School of Public Health and CDC's Office of Workforce and Career Development will cosponsor training for Epi Info (CDC statistical software for public health practitioners) March 12–14, 2007, for beginning-level students, and March 15-17, 2007, for intermediate/advanced- level students. Courses will be held at Emory University; tuition is charged.

These courses are designed for practitioners of epidemiology and computing who would like to develop software applications using Epi Info for Windows. The beginning-level course will cover MakeView, Analysis, Enter, Epi Map, and Epi Report. The intermediate/advanced level will cover importing and converting other data formats; creating relational databases; advanced check-coding and using Epi Info functions; advanced analysis including linear regression, logistic regression, Kaplan Meier, Cox proportional hazards, complex sample frequencies, tables, and means; special topics on Epi Map and Epi Report; and issues related to students' own projects.

Additional information and applications are available from Emory University, Rollins School of Public Health (ATTN: Pia), 1518 Clifton Rd. N.E., Room 746, Atlanta, Georgia, 30322; fax: 404-727-4590; website: http://www.sph.emory.edu/EPICOURSES; e-mail: pvaleri@sph.emory.edu.

Notice to Readers

The Changing Face of Women's Health Exhibit at CDC, January 22–April 6, 2007

The Global Health Odyssey, located in the Tom Harkin Global Communications Center on CDC's Roybal Campus, invites visitors to The Changing Face of Women's Health exhibit, on display from January 22 to April 6, 2007. This interactive health exhibit provides the latest scientific information on women's health and illustrates both the advances made in women's health care and the challenges facing women's health today.

The exhibit is divided into four categories: detection, prevention, risk, and control. It includes several hands-on activities to engage, entertain, and appeal to both male and female visitors, young and old. A resource center will be available for further research, including a library of printed materials, Internet access, video presentations, and take-home materials.

The Changing Face of Women's Health was created by the National Health Sciences Consortium. Funding was provided by CDC, National Institutes of Health, MetLife Foundation, and Pfizer Women's Health.

A preview of the exhibit is available at http://www.whealth.org/exhibit. Global Health Odyssey visitor information is available online at http://www.cdc.gov/gcc/exhibit, by telephone at 404-629-0830, or by e-mail at jgantt@cdc.gov. Women's health information from CDC is available at http://www.cdc.gov/women.

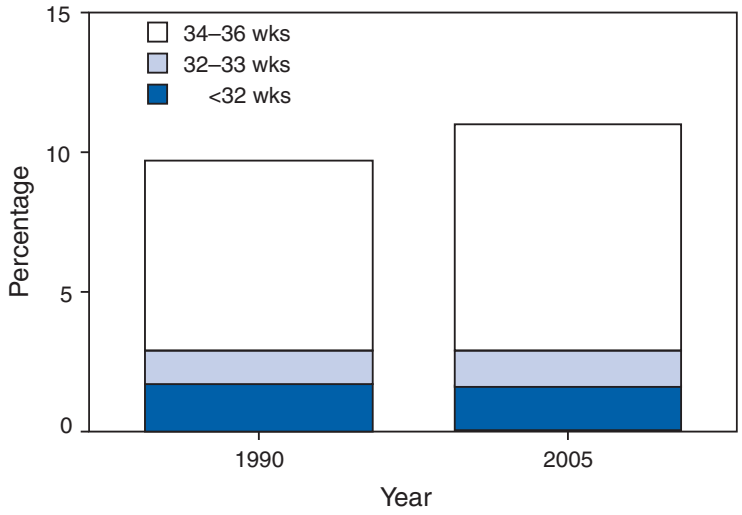
Erratum: Vol. 55, Nos. 51 & 52

In the *MMWR* QuickGuide, "Recommended Immunization Schedules for Persons Aged 0–18 Years—United States, 2007," an error occurred in the first sentence of the second bullet of footnote 10 under Figure 2 on page Q-3. The sentence should read, "Administer 2 doses of varicella vaccine to persons aged <13 years at least 3 months apart."

QuickStats

FROM THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

Percentage of Total Births That Were Preterm,* by Gestational Age — United States, 1990 and 2005



* Includes births in single deliveries only. Preterm births are those occurring at <37 completed weeks of gestation.

The proportion of total births that were preterm increased from 9.7% in 1990 to 11.0% in 2005. Most of the increase was among births occurring at 34–36 weeks (i.e., late preterm), which increased from 6.8% to 8.1%. Although late preterm infants are at lower risk for mortality and long-term morbidity than other preterm infants, they are at higher risk than those born later in pregnancy.

SOURCE: National Vital Statistics System. Preliminary birth data for 2005. Available at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/pubs/pubd/hestats/prelimbirths05/prelimbirths05.htm.

TABLE I. Provisional cases of infrequently reported notifiable diseases (<1,000 cases reported during the preceding year) — United States, week ending January 13, 2007 (2nd Week)*

Disease	Current week	Cum 2007	5-year weekly average†	Total cases reported for previous years 2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	States reporting cases during current week (No.)
Anthrax	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	
Botulism:									
foodborne	—	—	0	16	19	16	20	28	
infant	—	1	1	87	85	87	76	69	
other (wound & unspecified)	—	—	1	47	31	30	33	21	
Brucellosis	3	4	2	111	120	114	104	125	NE (1), TN (2)
Chancroid	—	—	1	28	17	30	54	67	
Cholera	—	—	0	6	8	5	2	2	
Cyclosporiasis§	—	—	2	118	543	171	75	156	
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Domestic arboviral diseases§,¶:									
California serogroup	—	—	0	63	80	112	108	164	
eastern equine	—	—	—	7	21	6	14	10	
Powassan	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	
St. Louis	—	—	0	9	13	12	41	28	
western equine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ehrlichiosis§:									
human granulocytic	—	—	15	473	786	537	362	511	
human monocytic	1	4	8	428	506	338	321	216	NY (1)
human (other & unspecified)	—	—	1	190	112	59	44	23	
Haemophilus influenzae,**									
invasive disease (age <5 yrs):									
serotype b	—	—	1	8	9	19	32	34	
nonserotype b	—	—	3	85	135	135	117	144	
unknown serotype	4	6	5	227	217	177	227	153	MD (1), GA (1), TN (1), AZ (1)
Hansen disease§	—	1	2	71	87	105	95	96	
Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome§	—	—	0	33	26	24	26	19	
Hemolytic uremic syndrome, postdiarrheal§	1	2	4	248	221	200	178	216	NE (1)
Hepatitis C viral, acute	4	7	21	780	652	713	1,102	1,835	OH (1), MI (1), MD (1), CO (1)
HIV infection, pediatric (age <13 yrs)††	—	—	4	52	380	436	504	420	
Influenza-associated pediatric mortality§,§§	4	5	0	41	45	—	N	N	LA (3), GA (1)
Listeriosis	3	9	13	735	896	753	696	665	FL (1), CO (1), AZ (1)
Measles¶¶	—	—	1	51	66	37	56	44	
Meningococcal disease, invasive***:									
A, C, Y, & W-135	1	1	7	224	297	—	—	—	TX (1)
serogroup B	—	—	4	136	156	—	—	—	
other serogroup	—	—	1	24	27	—	—	—	
unknown serogroup	4	16	24	697	765	—	—	—	MO (1), FL (2), WA (1)
Mumps	4	6	6	6,400	314	258	231	270	KS (1), MD (1), ID (1), CO (1)
Plague	—	—	0	16	8	3	1	2	
Poliomyelitis, paralytic	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Poliovirus infection, nonparalytic§	—	—	—	N	N	N	N	N	
Psittacosis§	—	—	1	20	16	12	12	18	
Q fever§	1	2	2	169	136	70	71	61	MO (1)
Rabies, human	—	—	0	3	2	7	2	3	
Rubella†††	1	2	0	8	11	10	7	18	FL (1)
Rubella, congenital syndrome	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	
SARS-CoV§,§§§	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	N	
Smallpox§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Streptococcal toxic-shock syndrome§	1	1	3	89	129	132	161	118	CO (1)
Syphilis, congenital (age <1 yr)	—	—	8	288	329	353	413	412	
Tetanus	—	—	1	32	27	34	20	25	
Toxic-shock syndrome (staphylococcal)§	—	—	3	100	90	95	133	109	
Trichinellosis	—	—	0	11	16	5	6	14	
Tularemia	—	—	2	85	154	134	129	90	
Typhoid fever	—	3	6	265	324	322	356	321	
Vancomycin-intermediate *Staphylococcus aureus*§	—	—	—	3	2	—	N	N	
Vancomycin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*§	—	—	—	—	3	1	N	N	
Vibriosis (non-cholera *Vibrio* species infections)§	2	3	—	N	N	N	N	N	FL (2)
Yellow fever	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	1	

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

* Incidence data for reporting years 2006 and 2007 are provisional, whereas data for 2002, 2003, 2004, and 2005 are finalized.

† Calculated by summing the incidence counts for the current week, the 2 weeks preceding the current week, and the 2 weeks following the current week, for a total of 5 preceding years. Additional information is available at http://www.cdc.gov/epo/dphsi/phs/files/5yearweeklyaverage.pdf.

§ Not notifiable in all states. Data from states where the condition is not notifiable are excluded from this table, except in 2007 for the domestic arboviral diseases and influenza-associated pediatric mortality, and in 2004 for SARS-CoV. Reporting exceptions are available at http://www.cdc.gov/epo/dphsi/phs/infdis.htm.

¶ Includes both neuroinvasive and non-neuroinvasive. Updated weekly from reports to the Division of Vector-Borne Infectious Diseases, National Center for Zoonotic, Vector-Borne, and Enteric Diseases (proposed) (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 (proposed). 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 (proposed). A total of six cases were reported for the 2006–07 flu season.

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

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

††† The one case reported for the current week was indigenous, and none were imported from another country.

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

TABLE II. Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending January 13, 2007, and January 14, 2006 (2nd Week)*

Reporting area	Chlamydia†					Coccidioidomycosis					Cryptosporidiosis				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2007	Cum 2006	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2007	Cum 2006	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2007	Cum 2006
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	7,104	19,327	21,249	16,136	30,167	97	150	367	148	109	21	65	303	41	116
New England	349	588	974	674	834	—	0	0	—	—	1	3	22	2	41
Connecticut	—	96	578	6	70	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	36
Maine§	—	43	65	29	75	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	6	1	2
Massachusetts	306	292	604	560	452	—	0	0	—	—	—	1	14	—	2
New Hampshire	43	39	71	79	56	—	0	0	—	—	—	1	5	—	1
Rhode Island§	—	58	107	—	144	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	5	—	—
Vermont§	—	19	41	—	37	N	0	0	N	N	1	0	5	1	—
Mid. Atlantic	304	2,410	3,357	1,304	3,368	—	0	0	—	—	2	9	31	2	21
New Jersey	136	390	566	257	639	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	3	—	1
New York (Upstate)	168	504	1,156	318	108	N	0	0	N	N	2	3	13	2	—
New York City	—	719	1,566	719	1,021	N	0	0	N	N	—	2	7	—	7
Pennsylvania	—	786	1,106	10	1,600	N	0	0	N	N	—	4	17	—	13
E.N. Central	1,470	3,103	3,894	2,576	5,953	—	1	3	—	1	6	15	110	9	21
Illinois	822	989	1,410	823	2,004	—	0	0	—	—	—	2	22	—	3
Indiana	—	390	484	312	749	—	0	0	—	—	—	1	18	—	—
Michigan	568	662	1,223	1,077	971	—	0	3	—	1	1	2	9	2	4
Ohio	4	608	1,424	220	1,387	—	0	2	—	—	5	5	33	7	8
Wisconsin	76	382	524	144	842	N	0	0	N	N	—	5	53	—	6
W.N. Central	276	1,181	1,455	507	1,712	1	0	1	1	—	4	12	77	6	7
Iowa	—	163	225	—	265	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	28	—	—
Kansas	71	150	256	94	72	N	0	0	N	N	2	1	8	2	2
Minnesota	—	238	348	7	313	—	0	0	—	—	—	3	21	—	1
Missouri	160	448	629	319	759	1	0	1	1	—	—	2	21	1	3
Nebraska§	—	97	176	—	180	N	0	0	N	N	1	1	16	2	1
North Dakota	—	33	64	5	63	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	—
South Dakota	45	51	116	82	60	N	0	0	N	N	1	1	7	1	—
S. Atlantic	2,355	3,787	4,977	4,329	5,701	—	0	1	—	1	7	16	68	16	21
Delaware	68	67	107	106	150	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	3	—	—
District of Columbia	72	55	139	112	107	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Florida	581	976	1,183	1,294	1,465	N	0	0	N	N	3	7	32	8	7
Georgia	1	702	1,542	18	72	N	0	0	N	N	4	5	14	7	5
Maryland§	324	340	482	693	827	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	3	—	2
North Carolina	428	633	1,772	467	1,270	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	11	—	7
South Carolina§	504	338	1,452	903	887	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	13	1	—
Virginia§	327	463	712	675	656	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	5	—	—
West Virginia	50	58	227	61	267	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	3	—	—
E.S. Central	579	1,427	1,967	1,900	1,974	—	0	0	—	—	—	3	15	2	1
Alabama§	—	412	760	23	451	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	12	—	1
Kentucky	48	157	691	88	406	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	3	1	—
Mississippi	54	365	807	816	318	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	3	—	—
Tennessee§	477	508	604	973	799	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	5	1	—
W.S. Central	227	2,166	2,678	1,471	3,407	—	0	1	—	—	1	4	44	1	1
Arkansas§	189	153	336	313	284	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	2	—	—
Louisiana	38	214	607	71	451	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	9	—	—
Oklahoma	—	248	423	325	308	N	0	0	N	N	1	1	4	1	1
Texas§	—	1,461	1,897	762	2,364	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	35	—	—
Mountain	802	1,018	1,634	1,188	1,983	94	104	202	123	7	—	3	38	1	3
Arizona	417	359	881	757	616	94	102	200	123	5	—	0	3	—	1
Colorado	299	143	255	329	339	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	7	1	—
Idaho§	—	50	253	—	91	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—
Montana§	—	46	143	—	33	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	26	—	1
Nevada§	—	87	397	—	100	—	1	4	—	1	—	0	1	—	—
New Mexico§	—	187	339	—	620	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	5	—	—
Utah	86	94	180	95	130	—	1	3	—	1	—	0	3	—	1
Wyoming§	—	26	54	7	54	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	11	—	—
Pacific	742	3,348	3,929	2,187	5,235	2	44	186	24	100	—	1	7	2	—
Alaska	18	81	150	34	97	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	—
California	298	2,663	3,191	1,479	4,208	2	44	186	24	100	—	0	0	—	—
Hawaii	—	101	136	32	204	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	—
Oregon§	—	178	309	—	226	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	7	2	—
Washington	426	348	604	642	500	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—
American Samoa	U	0	46	U	U	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U
C.N.M.I.	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U
Guam	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	—	95	198	95	71	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
U.S. Virgin Islands	U	5	16	U	U	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.
U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.
* Incidence data for reporting years 2006 and 2007 are provisional. Data for HIV/AIDS, AIDS, and TB, when available, are displayed in Table IV, which appears quarterly.
† Chlamydia refers to genital infections caused by *Chlamydia trachomatis*.
§ Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).

TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending January 13, 2007, and January 14, 2006 (2nd Week)*

Reporting area	Giardiasis					Gonorrhea					*Haemophilus influenzae*, invasive All ages, all serotypes†				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2007	Cum 2006	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2007	Cum 2006	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2007	Cum 2006
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	78	301	524	212	463	2,430	6,547	8,061	5,780	11,707	28	40	60	52	89
New England	3	19	44	4	30	57	95	166	121	181	—	2	12	—	3
Connecticut	—	0	25	—	—	—	22	118	4	22	—	0	8	—	—
Maine§	1	3	14	2	—	—	2	8	1	3	—	0	4	—	—
Massachusetts	—	8	18	—	22	52	46	86	110	103	—	1	7	—	3
New Hampshire	—	0	9	—	1	5	3	9	6	13	—	0	2	—	—
Rhode Island§	—	1	17	—	—	—	9	19	—	38	—	0	2	—	—
Vermont§	2	3	12	2	7	—	1	4	—	2	—	0	2	—	—
Mid. Atlantic	15	64	107	27	87	142	648	858	477	1,149	2	9	18	5	25
New Jersey	—	9	16	—	16	66	104	160	125	194	—	1	4	—	6
New York (Upstate)	13	25	56	21	8	76	119	235	132	88	2	3	9	2	1
New York City	2	15	29	6	32	—	176	377	215	242	—	2	5	3	9
Pennsylvania	—	15	32	—	31	—	221	401	5	625	—	3	8	—	9
E.N. Central	14	48	94	24	91	504	1,245	1,946	968	2,477	5	5	13	8	14
Illinois	—	8	25	—	19	269	364	521	269	817	—	0	6	—	2
Indiana	N	0	0	N	N	—	161	249	146	339	—	1	10	—	—
Michigan	5	14	38	10	33	165	262	880	392	371	—	0	5	—	2
Ohio	9	15	32	14	12	4	284	701	74	659	5	2	6	8	6
Wisconsin	—	9	24	—	27	66	133	172	87	291	—	0	3	—	4
W.N. Central	6	25	118	15	36	107	369	453	244	596	8	2	10	9	8
Iowa	—	6	15	—	7	—	36	63	—	75	—	0	1	—	—
Kansas	1	3	11	2	5	22	40	81	30	23	3	0	2	4	1
Minnesota	—	1	87	—	2	—	61	105	2	63	—	0	9	—	—
Missouri	4	9	28	10	15	79	194	257	204	379	5	0	6	5	7
Nebraska§	1	2	9	1	3	—	27	56	—	39	—	0	2	—	—
North Dakota	—	0	2	—	—	—	2	6	1	4	—	0	2	—	—
South Dakota	—	2	6	2	4	6	6	15	7	13	—	0	0	—	—
S. Atlantic	18	51	93	45	63	830	1,616	2,145	1,564	3,013	7	10	21	18	20
Delaware	—	0	4	1	1	36	27	44	62	66	—	0	1	—	—
District of Columbia	—	1	4	—	2	42	35	59	70	84	—	0	2	—	—
Florida	16	21	44	29	30	311	456	551	651	744	—	3	9	2	4
Georgia	—	11	26	12	17	1	351	717	10	38	3	2	5	8	6
Maryland§	2	4	11	3	11	90	124	183	209	358	4	1	5	6	7
North Carolina	—	0	0	—	—	69	310	766	69	1,179	—	0	9	—	1
South Carolina§	—	2	8	—	1	218	150	704	397	317	—	1	3	2	2
Virginia§	—	8	28	—	1	48	127	249	78	184	—	1	7	—	—
West Virginia	—	0	6	—	—	15	19	41	18	43	—	0	4	—	—
E.S. Central	6	10	42	9	12	189	576	867	680	826	2	2	7	2	6
Alabama§	2	6	30	4	10	—	190	313	8	210	—	0	5	—	1
Kentucky	N	0	0	N	N	14	56	268	26	166	—	0	1	—	1
Mississippi	N	0	0	N	N	8	144	435	294	150	—	0	1	—	—
Tennessee§	4	4	12	5	2	167	190	238	352	300	2	1	4	2	4
W.S. Central	2	6	15	2	—	126	899	1,265	639	1,515	1	1	5	2	—
Arkansas§	—	2	8	—	—	91	81	142	155	218	—	0	2	—	—
Louisiana	—	0	6	—	—	35	130	354	61	270	—	0	3	—	—
Oklahoma	2	2	11	2	—	—	90	185	128	104	1	1	4	2	—
Texas§	N	0	0	N	N	—	579	918	295	923	—	0	2	—	—
Mountain	14	30	68	25	35	185	214	428	283	464	3	4	9	6	11
Arizona	2	3	9	3	3	94	91	198	160	115	2	1	6	2	1
Colorado	8	9	33	14	7	70	40	85	99	160	1	1	4	3	7
Idaho§	3	3	12	4	7	—	3	20	—	5	—	0	1	1	—
Montana§	—	2	11	—	1	—	3	20	—	3	—	0	0	—	—
Nevada§	—	1	9	—	3	—	23	135	—	29	—	0	1	—	—
New Mexico§	—	1	6	—	1	—	31	65	—	117	—	0	2	—	2
Utah	1	7	25	4	12	21	17	26	24	26	—	0	4	—	1
Wyoming§	—	0	4	—	1	—	2	6	—	9	—	0	1	—	—
Pacific	—	59	99	61	109	290	788	968	804	1,486	—	2	8	2	2
Alaska	—	1	17	—	2	3	10	26	4	13	—	0	2	2	—
California	—	41	68	52	77	163	651	834	619	1,276	—	0	5	—	—
Hawaii	—	1	4	2	3	—	16	26	9	38	—	0	1	—	—
Oregon§	—	8	14	7	27	—	28	49	—	32	—	1	6	—	2
Washington	—	7	22	—	—	124	76	142	172	127	—	0	1	—	—
American Samoa	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	2	U	U	U	0	0	U	U
C.N.M.I.	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U
Guam	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	—	1	12	—	—	—	5	16	5	10	—	0	0	—	—
U.S. Virgin Islands	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	5	U	U	U	0	0	U	U

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.
U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.
* Incidence data for reporting years 2006 and 2007 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 January 13, 2007, and January 14, 2006 (2nd Week)*

Reporting area	Hepatitis (viral, acute), by type† A: Current week	A: Previous 52 weeks Med	A: Previous 52 weeks Max	A: Cum 2007	A: Cum 2006	B: Current week	B: Previous 52 weeks Med	B: Previous 52 weeks Max	B: Cum 2007	B: Cum 2006	Legionellosis: Current week	Legionellosis: Previous 52 weeks Med	Legionellosis: Previous 52 weeks Max	Legionellosis: Cum 2007	Legionellosis: Cum 2006
United States	10	63	117	21	131	15	84	113	38	96	16	45	108	26	51
New England	—	2	20	1	13	—	2	8	—	5	—	2	12	1	3
Connecticut	—	1	2	—	1	—	0	3	—	4	—	0	9	—	—
Maine§	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	2	—	1
Massachusetts	—	0	6	—	12	—	0	5	—	—	—	0	4	—	2
New Hampshire	—	0	16	1	—	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	1	—	—
Rhode Island§	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	4	—	—	—	0	6	—	—
Vermont§	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	2	1	—
Mid. Atlantic	—	6	18	—	11	—	8	20	—	24	2	13	52	3	21
New Jersey	—	2	5	—	5	—	2	8	—	8	—	1	11	—	5
New York (Upstate)	—	1	8	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	2	6	30	3	1
New York City	—	2	10	—	4	—	2	5	—	8	—	2	16	—	6
Pennsylvania	—	1	5	—	2	—	3	9	—	8	—	4	19	—	9
E.N. Central	3	6	13	5	16	3	7	16	7	14	8	8	26	8	6
Illinois	—	1	4	—	2	—	1	7	—	1	—	0	2	—	3
Indiana	—	0	5	—	—	—	0	7	—	—	—	0	4	—	—
Michigan	2	2	7	4	9	2	3	6	3	7	2	3	11	2	3
Ohio	1	1	4	1	4	1	2	10	4	5	6	3	19	6	—
Wisconsin	—	0	4	—	1	—	0	2	—	1	—	1	3	—	—
W.N. Central	—	2	8	—	3	—	3	9	4	3	—	1	15	1	4
Iowa	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	3	—	—
Kansas	—	0	5	—	2	—	0	2	—	1	—	0	2	—	—
Minnesota	—	0	7	—	—	—	0	5	—	—	—	0	11	—	—
Missouri	—	1	3	—	1	—	1	6	3	2	—	0	2	1	4
Nebraska§	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	3	1	—	—	0	2	—	—
North Dakota	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
South Dakota	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
S. Atlantic	4	9	29	8	20	12	23	42	16	27	4	9	20	9	12
Delaware	—	0	2	—	—	—	1	4	—	1	—	0	2	—	1
District of Columbia	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	5	—	—
Florida	3	4	13	6	11	7	8	16	10	15	2	3	10	5	3
Georgia	1	1	6	1	1	2	3	8	2	3	—	0	3	1	1
Maryland§	—	1	6	—	5	2	2	9	3	5	2	2	7	3	4
North Carolina	—	0	20	—	3	—	0	23	—	—	—	0	5	—	3
South Carolina§	—	0	3	1	—	1	2	4	1	3	—	0	1	—	—
Virginia§	—	1	7	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	1	5	—	—
West Virginia	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	7	—	—	—	0	3	—	—
E.S. Central	—	2	8	1	4	—	8	21	4	9	—	2	9	1	2
Alabama§	—	0	3	—	—	—	2	13	2	2	—	0	2	—	—
Kentucky	—	0	5	1	—	—	1	5	—	2	—	0	5	1	1
Mississippi	—	0	1	—	—	—	1	4	—	2	—	0	2	—	—
Tennessee§	—	1	5	—	4	—	2	7	2	3	—	1	7	—	1
W.S. Central	—	6	20	—	1	—	16	35	—	3	1	1	12	2	—
Arkansas§	—	0	9	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Louisiana	—	0	4	—	—	—	0	5	—	1	—	0	2	—	—
Oklahoma	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	14	—	—	—	0	6	—	—
Texas§	—	5	15	—	1	—	12	26	—	2	1	0	12	2	—
Mountain	3	5	17	4	5	—	2	9	—	2	1	2	8	1	2
Arizona	3	3	16	4	1	—	0	4	—	—	—	1	4	—	—
Colorado	—	1	3	—	1	—	0	4	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Idaho§	—	0	2	—	1	—	0	2	—	1	—	0	3	—	—
Montana§	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Nevada§	—	0	2	—	1	—	0	5	—	1	—	0	2	—	2
New Mexico§	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Utah	—	0	2	—	1	—	0	5	—	—	1	0	6	1	—
Wyoming§	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Pacific	—	16	53	2	58	—	11	25	7	9	—	1	9	—	1
Alaska	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	3	1	—	—	0	0	—	—
California	—	14	48	1	55	—	8	20	5	6	—	1	9	—	1
Hawaii	—	0	3	—	1	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Oregon§	—	1	4	1	2	—	1	5	1	3	—	0	0	—	—
Washington	—	1	4	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
American Samoa	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U
C.N.M.I.	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U
Guam	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	—	0	6	—	—	—	0	4	—	1	—	0	1	—	—
U.S. Virgin Islands	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.
U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.
* Incidence data for reporting years 2006 and 2007 are provisional.
† Data for acute hepatitis C, viral are available in Table I.
§ Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).

TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending January 13, 2007, and January 14, 2006 (2nd Week)*

Reporting area	Lyme disease					Malaria					Meningococcal disease, invasive† All serogroups				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2007	Cum 2006	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2007	Cum 2006	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2007	Cum 2006
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	27	230	1,000	58	145	3	25	39	11	34	5	20	45	17	46
New England	2	18	260	2	7	—	0	6	—	2	—	1	3	—	2
Connecticut	1	8	227	1	—	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Maine§	—	1	34	—	3	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	2	—	2
Massachusetts	—	0	3	—	4	—	0	3	—	2	—	0	2	—	—
New Hampshire	—	3	95	—	—	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Rhode Island§	—	0	93	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Vermont§	1	1	15	1	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Mid. Atlantic	5	139	556	21	93	—	5	13	1	8	—	3	11	—	8
New Jersey	1	27	185	1	35	—	0	3	—	4	—	0	2	—	—
New York (Upstate)	4	59	250	20	4	—	1	7	1	—	—	0	4	—	—
New York City	—	0	18	—	—	—	3	9	—	3	—	1	4	—	5
Pennsylvania	—	36	231	—	54	—	1	4	—	1	—	0	4	—	3
E.N. Central	—	11	153	1	10	—	2	7	2	6	—	2	12	2	10
Illinois	—	0	0	—	—	—	1	5	1	4	—	0	3	—	5
Indiana	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	5	—	—
Michigan	—	1	5	1	1	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	3	—	1
Ohio	—	1	5	—	2	—	0	3	1	—	—	1	4	2	2
Wisconsin	—	10	149	—	7	—	0	2	—	2	—	0	2	—	2
W.N. Central	—	5	169	1	—	—	0	14	—	2	1	1	4	3	1
Iowa	—	1	8	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Kansas	—	0	2	1	—	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Minnesota	—	2	167	—	—	—	0	12	—	—	—	0	3	—	—
Missouri	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	1	1	0	2	3	—
Nebraska§	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	2	—	1
North Dakota	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
South Dakota	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	1	—	0	1	—	—
S. Atlantic	20	31	121	31	34	3	6	14	6	8	2	4	14	5	2
Delaware	2	7	28	10	7	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	1
District of Columbia	—	0	7	—	1	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Florida	2	1	5	2	—	—	1	4	2	2	2	2	7	3	1
Georgia	—	0	1	—	1	1	2	6	2	5	—	0	3	2	—
Maryland§	16	15	78	19	23	2	1	5	2	1	—	0	2	—	—
North Carolina	—	0	4	—	2	—	0	4	—	—	—	0	11	—	—
South Carolina§	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Virginia§	—	4	29	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	0	4	—	—
West Virginia	—	0	6	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
E.S. Central	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	3	—	1	—	1	3	1	—
Alabama§	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	2	—	1	—	0	2	—	—
Kentucky	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Mississippi	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	1	—
Tennessee§	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
W.S. Central	—	0	3	—	—	—	1	7	—	1	1	1	4	1	1
Arkansas§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	1
Louisiana	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Oklahoma	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	3	—	—
Texas§	—	0	3	—	—	—	1	6	—	1	1	0	3	1	—
Mountain	—	0	3	—	—	—	1	6	—	2	—	1	5	—	6
Arizona	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	3	—	1	—	0	3	—	1
Colorado	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	2	—	1	—	0	2	—	3
Idaho§	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Montana§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Nevada§	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
New Mexico§	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Utah	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	2
Wyoming§	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Pacific	—	3	10	2	1	—	4	13	2	4	1	5	16	5	16
Alaska	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	4	—	1	—	0	1	—	—
California	—	2	8	2	1	—	3	8	—	3	—	3	10	4	5
Hawaii	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Oregon§	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	2	2	—	—	0	4	—	11
Washington	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	4	—	—	1	0	5	1	—
American Samoa	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	—	—
C.N.M.I.	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	—	—
Guam	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
U.S. Virgin Islands	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	—	—

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.
U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.
* Incidence data for reporting years 2006 and 2007 are provisional.
† Data for meningococcal disease, invasive caused by serogroups A, C, Y, & W-135; serogroup B; other serogroup; and unknown serogroup are available in Table I.
§ Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).

TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending January 13, 2007, and January 14, 2006 (2nd Week)*

Reporting area	Pertussis					Rabies, animal					Rocky Mountain spotted fever				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2007	Cum 2006	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2007	Cum 2006	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2007	Cum 2006
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	66	255	488	130	468	17	123	239	38	95	—	35	118	2	77
New England	—	22	53	—	71	8	12	26	12	7	—	0	1	—	—
Connecticut	—	1	9	—	7	5	3	14	9	2	—	0	0	—	—
Maine†	—	2	12	—	5	—	2	8	—	—	N	0	0	N	N
Massachusetts	—	12	28	—	55	—	3	17	—	3	—	0	1	—	—
New Hampshire	—	2	27	—	—	3	1	5	3	—	—	0	1	—	—
Rhode Island†	—	0	11	—	—	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Vermont†	—	2	14	—	4	—	1	5	—	2	—	0	0	—	—
Mid. Atlantic	19	36	111	29	48	—	27	71	3	25	—	1	6	—	1
New Jersey	—	4	13	—	20	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
New York (Upstate)	19	16	108	29	3	—	10	24	—	8	—	0	2	—	—
New York City	—	1	8	—	3	—	1	5	3	—	—	0	3	—	—
Pennsylvania	—	13	26	—	22	—	16	56	—	17	—	1	3	—	1
E.N. Central	19	41	77	44	88	—	2	18	—	—	—	1	6	—	1
Illinois	—	9	17	—	37	—	0	7	—	—	—	0	2	—	1
Indiana	—	3	19	—	—	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Michigan	2	12	39	5	6	—	0	5	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Ohio	17	12	25	39	29	—	0	9	—	—	—	0	4	—	—
Wisconsin	—	3	10	—	16	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
W.N. Central	5	23	71	10	79	—	6	20	—	3	—	2	14	—	—
Iowa	—	5	15	—	26	—	1	7	—	1	—	0	1	—	—
Kansas	4	5	16	8	24	—	1	5	—	1	—	0	1	—	—
Minnesota	—	0	56	—	—	—	0	6	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Missouri	—	5	14	1	20	—	1	6	—	—	—	2	12	—	—
Nebraska†	1	2	9	1	9	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	5	—	—
North Dakota	—	0	9	—	—	—	0	7	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
South Dakota	—	0	4	—	—	—	0	4	—	1	—	0	0	—	—
S. Atlantic	2	17	46	7	38	8	41	183	19	33	—	15	68	1	74
Delaware	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	3	—	—
District of Columbia	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Florida	1	4	20	5	11	3	0	167	5	—	—	0	5	—	—
Georgia	—	0	3	—	2	—	5	10	—	5	—	1	5	—	—
Maryland†	—	2	9	1	11	—	6	13	—	5	—	1	6	1	1
North Carolina	—	0	33	—	8	5	9	22	14	10	—	10	61	—	72
South Carolina†	1	3	11	1	5	—	3	11	—	6	—	0	5	—	1
Virginia†	—	2	19	—	—	—	11	27	—	7	—	2	13	—	—
West Virginia	—	0	9	—	—	—	2	7	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
E.S. Central	—	6	28	1	14	—	4	16	—	5	—	6	31	—	1
Alabama†	—	2	19	—	6	—	1	8	—	1	—	2	11	—	—
Kentucky	—	0	5	—	2	—	0	4	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Mississippi	—	0	4	—	2	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Tennessee†	—	3	11	1	4	—	2	9	—	4	—	4	22	—	1
W.S. Central	—	18	35	—	1	—	9	34	1	17	—	1	27	—	—
Arkansas†	—	1	7	—	—	—	0	5	—	1	—	0	10	—	—
Louisiana	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Oklahoma	—	0	9	—	—	—	1	9	1	—	—	0	18	—	—
Texas†	—	16	32	—	1	—	9	29	—	16	—	0	4	—	—
Mountain	21	44	88	31	109	—	3	27	1	5	—	0	5	1	—
Arizona	1	7	29	2	6	—	2	10	1	5	—	0	2	—	—
Colorado	20	10	40	28	66	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	1	—
Idaho†	—	1	8	—	3	—	0	25	—	—	—	0	3	—	—
Montana†	—	1	9	1	5	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Nevada†	—	0	9	—	9	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
New Mexico†	—	2	8	—	2	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Utah	—	13	39	—	15	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Wyoming†	—	1	8	—	3	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Pacific	—	27	228	8	20	1	3	12	2	—	—	0	1	—	—
Alaska	—	1	8	8	2	—	0	4	1	—	N	0	0	N	N
California	—	21	225	—	—	1	3	11	1	—	—	0	1	—	—
Hawaii	—	1	6	—	9	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
Oregon†	—	2	8	—	9	—	0	4	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Washington	—	5	46	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	N	0	0	N	N
American Samoa	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U
C.N.M.I.	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U
Guam	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	N	0	0	N	N
Puerto Rico	—	0	1	—	—	—	1	6	—	1	N	0	0	N	N
U.S. Virgin Islands	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.
U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.
* Incidence data for reporting years 2006 and 2007 are provisional.
† Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).

TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending January 13, 2007, and January 14, 2006 (2nd Week)*

Reporting area	Salmonellosis					Shiga toxin-producing *E. coli* (STEC)†					Shigellosis				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks Med	Previous 52 weeks Max	Cum 2007	Cum 2006	Current week	Previous 52 weeks Med	Previous 52 weeks Max	Cum 2007	Cum 2006	Current week	Previous 52 weeks Med	Previous 52 weeks Max	Cum 2007	Cum 2006
United States	332	733	1,359	580	1,369	13	50	141	18	102	82	256	480	198	375
New England	9	20	80	16	499	—	2	16	—	74	—	3	14	1	74
Connecticut	—	0	5	5	479	—	0	0	—	72	—	0	1	1	64
Maine§	6	2	10	7	2	—	0	8	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Massachusetts	—	15	53	—	18	—	1	9	—	2	—	2	11	—	9
New Hampshire	1	4	25	1	—	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	2	—	1
Rhode Island§	1	1	10	2	—	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	3	—	—
Vermont§	1	1	6	1	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Mid. Atlantic	12	86	189	28	109	2	6	61	2	3	2	16	43	4	20
New Jersey	—	14	48	—	23	—	0	4	—	—	—	3	35	—	10
New York (Upstate)	11	26	64	17	4	—	0	4	—	—	1	4	27	2	1
New York City	1	23	50	11	39	—	0	4	—	—	1	4	13	2	7
Pennsylvania	—	27	67	—	43	—	2	46	—	3	—	1	6	—	2
E.N. Central	24	94	192	42	144	—	10	56	—	7	2	20	38	5	24
Illinois	—	23	56	—	46	—	1	7	—	—	—	6	21	—	13
Indiana	—	15	55	—	—	—	1	8	—	—	—	2	17	—	—
Michigan	1	18	35	6	33	—	1	6	—	1	—	3	8	—	5
Ohio	23	23	56	36	36	—	3	18	—	3	2	3	14	5	2
Wisconsin	—	16	27	—	29	—	2	39	—	3	—	3	10	—	4
W.N. Central	24	47	109	37	75	3	11	35	3	9	15	36	77	26	64
Iowa	—	9	26	—	19	—	2	22	—	2	—	2	13	—	2
Kansas	9	7	16	11	8	1	0	4	1	—	1	2	11	1	3
Minnesota	—	11	60	—	8	—	4	27	—	2	—	3	24	—	1
Missouri	12	14	35	15	26	—	0	0	—	—	14	9	69	23	44
Nebraska§	2	4	9	9	8	—	0	8	—	—	—	1	14	—	9
North Dakota	—	0	5	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	18	—	—
South Dakota	1	3	7	2	6	—	0	5	—	—	—	6	24	2	5
S. Atlantic	219	214	399	305	276	8	9	27	12	3	43	59	148	111	69
Delaware	—	2	10	—	3	—	0	3	1	—	—	0	2	1	—
District of Columbia	—	1	4	—	2	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	2	—	1
Florida	128	92	176	155	95	4	2	9	4	1	28	28	76	60	34
Georgia	18	31	72	50	51	—	2	7	2	2	15	22	60	47	21
Maryland§	21	13	33	24	19	4	2	8	5	—	—	2	10	1	8
North Carolina	42	31	130	59	90	—	2	11	—	9	—	1	21	—	4
South Carolina§	10	18	51	17	16	—	0	2	—	—	—	1	9	2	1
Virginia§	—	20	57	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	2	9	—	—
West Virginia	—	1	16	—	—	—	0	5	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
E.S. Central	14	60	153	34	64	—	1	12	1	2	11	14	84	18	35
Alabama§	4	24	93	6	24	—	0	5	—	—	1	5	75	2	4
Kentucky	5	8	23	15	4	—	1	12	1	2	1	3	15	4	23
Mississippi	—	12	42	1	15	—	0	0	—	—	—	2	12	—	8
Tennessee§	5	15	32	12	21	—	0	4	—	2	9	3	12	12	—
W.S. Central	8	66	179	9	35	—	1	21	—	—	2	35	71	6	14
Arkansas§	5	15	47	5	4	—	0	7	—	—	—	2	9	—	1
Louisiana	—	14	42	—	12	—	0	0	—	—	—	1	25	—	—
Oklahoma	3	8	40	4	9	—	0	17	—	—	1	2	9	1	2
Texas§	—	31	102	—	10	—	2	13	—	—	1	29	69	5	11
Mountain	22	50	88	54	46	—	4	17	—	4	7	25	87	12	20
Arizona	8	17	41	16	5	—	2	13	—	—	5	12	35	8	3
Colorado	10	12	30	26	17	—	1	8	—	4	2	3	15	3	5
Idaho§	3	3	9	5	5	—	1	7	—	1	—	0	3	—	2
Montana§	—	2	10	2	2	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	13	1	—
Nevada§	—	3	20	3	6	—	0	5	—	—	—	1	20	—	1
New Mexico§	—	4	15	—	6	—	0	1	—	—	—	2	15	—	6
Utah	1	5	15	2	4	—	1	14	—	1	—	1	6	—	2
Wyoming§	—	1	4	—	1	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	19	—	1
Pacific	—	114	181	55	121	—	4	17	—	—	—	37	87	15	55
Alaska	—	1	7	1	8	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	2	—	—
California	—	88	158	49	91	—	0	0	—	N	—	30	76	12	50
Hawaii	—	5	16	3	11	—	0	2	—	—	—	1	4	1	3
Oregon§	—	8	16	2	11	—	0	1	—	—	—	1	32	2	2
Washington	—	10	46	—	—	—	2	12	—	—	—	2	13	—	—
American Samoa	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U
C.N.M.I.	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U
Guam	—	0	0	—	—	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	—	4	18	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
U.S. Virgin Islands	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.
U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.
* Incidence data for reporting years 2006 and 2007 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 January 13, 2007, and January 14, 2006 (2nd Week)*

Reporting area	Streptococcal disease, invasive, group A					*Streptococcus pneumoniae*, invasive disease† Age <5 years				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2007	Cum 2006	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2007	Cum 2006
		Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	38	86	214	91	177	21	22	41	33	23
New England	2	3	15	3	9	1	1	4	2	1
Connecticut	U	0	0	U	—	U	0	0	U	U
Maine§	—	0	2	1	1	—	0	2	—	—
Massachusetts	—	2	6	—	8	—	0	4	—	1
New Hampshire	1	0	9	1	—	1	0	4	1	—
Rhode Island§	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	3	—	—
Vermont§	1	0	2	1	—	—	0	1	1	—
Mid. Atlantic	3	17	40	5	37	6	3	8	6	1
New Jersey	—	2	8	—	10	—	1	4	—	1
New York (Upstate)	3	5	19	5	4	6	2	7	6	—
New York City	—	3	8	—	9	—	0	2	—	—
Pennsylvania	—	6	13	—	14	N	0	0	N	N
E.N. Central	9	13	45	24	47	4	6	14	8	7
Illinois	—	2	12	2	20	—	1	6	—	3
Indiana	—	2	11	—	—	—	0	10	—	—
Michigan	1	3	12	4	10	1	1	5	3	1
Ohio	8	4	19	18	14	3	2	7	5	1
Wisconsin	—	1	4	—	3	—	0	2	—	2
W.N. Central	2	4	57	6	8	1	2	10	2	2
Iowa	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Kansas	1	1	5	2	5	—	0	3	—	1
Minnesota	—	0	52	—	—	—	0	7	—	—
Missouri	1	1	5	4	1	1	0	2	2	1
Nebraska§	—	0	4	—	2	—	0	2	—	—
North Dakota	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
South Dakota	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
S. Atlantic	12	23	45	25	43	6	1	6	11	4
Delaware	—	0	2	—	1	—	0	0	—	—
District of Columbia	—	0	2	—	1	—	0	1	—	—
Florida	6	5	16	6	12	1	0	0	1	—
Georgia	3	5	12	7	13	2	0	2	4	—
Maryland§	3	4	12	7	6	3	1	5	5	4
North Carolina	—	0	26	—	5	—	0	0	—	—
South Carolina§	—	1	6	5	5	—	0	1	1	—
Virginia§	—	2	9	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
West Virginia	—	0	6	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
E.S. Central	1	3	11	6	10	—	0	2	—	3
Alabama§	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
Kentucky	1	0	5	3	2	—	0	0	—	—
Mississippi	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	2	—	3
Tennessee§	—	3	9	3	8	—	0	0	—	—
W.S. Central	3	7	18	5	3	1	3	13	2	1
Arkansas§	1	0	5	1	—	—	0	2	—	—
Louisiana	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Oklahoma	1	2	8	3	—	1	1	5	2	1
Texas§	1	4	14	1	3	—	2	11	—	—
Mountain	5	11	41	15	16	2	3	12	2	4
Arizona	2	5	34	4	1	2	2	9	2	—
Colorado	2	2	7	9	7	—	1	4	—	4
Idaho§	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Montana§	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
Nevada§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
New Mexico§	—	1	5	—	—	—	0	3	—	—
Utah	1	1	7	2	7	—	0	0	—	—
Wyoming§	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	0	—	—
Pacific	1	2	9	2	4	—	0	1	—	—
Alaska	—	0	0	—	N	—	0	0	—	—
California	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
Hawaii	1	2	9	2	4	—	0	1	—	—
Oregon§	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
Washington	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
American Samoa	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U
C.N.M.I.	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U
Guam	—	0	0	—	—	N	0	0	N	N
Puerto Rico	—	0	0	—	—	N	0	0	N	N
U.S. Virgin Islands	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.
U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.
* Incidence data for reporting years 2006 and 2007 are provisional.
† Includes cases of invasive pneumococcal disease, in children aged <5 years, caused by *S. pneumoniae*, which is susceptible or for which susceptibility testing is not available (NNDSS event code 11717).
§ Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).

TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending January 13, 2007, and January 14, 2006 (2nd Week)*

Reporting area	*Streptococcus pneumoniae*, invasive disease, drug resistant†										Syphilis, primary and secondary				
	All ages					Age <5 years									
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2007	Cum 2006	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2007	Cum 2006	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2007	Cum 2006
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	39	44	95	95	155	5	7	18	12	20	65	178	231	126	282
New England	—	0	3	1	—	—	0	1	—	1	2	4	10	3	8
Connecticut	U	0	0	U	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	6	—	—
Maine§	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	2	—	1
Massachusetts	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	2	2	7	3	6
New Hampshire	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	—	1
Rhode Island§	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Vermont§	—	0	2	1	—	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	1	—	—
Mid. Atlantic	—	3	8	—	2	—	0	2	—	—	4	22	34	10	26
New Jersey	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	2	3	8	3	2
New York (Upstate)	—	1	5	—	—	—	0	2	—	—	2	3	8	3	—
New York City	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	11	23	—	15
Pennsylvania	—	2	8	—	2	—	0	1	—	—	—	5	12	4	9
E.N. Central	17	9	38	39	28	2	1	7	3	3	6	16	32	11	37
Illinois	—	0	2	—	1	—	0	1	—	—	—	7	23	—	29
Indiana	—	2	11	—	—	—	0	2	—	—	—	1	5	—	2
Michigan	—	0	3	—	4	—	0	1	—	—	2	2	10	2	—
Ohio	17	5	37	39	23	2	1	5	3	3	3	4	8	6	5
Wisconsin	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—	1	1	4	3	1
W.N. Central	—	1	51	—	3	—	0	10	1	—	—	5	13	1	9
Iowa	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	3	—	1
Kansas	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	3	—	—
Minnesota	—	0	50	—	—	—	0	10	—	—	—	0	2	1	1
Missouri	—	1	3	—	3	—	0	1	—	—	—	3	8	—	7
Nebraska§	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
North Dakota	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
South Dakota	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	3	—	—
S. Atlantic	16	22	40	45	72	3	2	8	8	3	39	41	73	66	51
Delaware	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	3	—	1
District of Columbia	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	2	—	—	3	2	8	3	2
Florida	10	12	29	28	26	3	2	8	8	3	8	14	23	28	26
Georgia	6	7	28	17	46	—	0	1	—	—	—	7	28	—	—
Maryland§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	6	5	14	11	8
North Carolina	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	20	5	17	20	12
South Carolina§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	2	1	5	4	—
Virginia§	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—	—	3	17	—	2
West Virginia	—	1	14	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
E.S. Central	2	2	10	3	41	—	0	2	—	10	8	14	27	18	12
Alabama§	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—	—	6	19	4	4
Kentucky	1	0	0	1	36	—	0	0	—	9	5	1	9	5	5
Mississippi	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	1	8	—	—
Tennessee§	1	2	10	2	5	—	0	2	—	1	3	5	13	9	3
W.S. Central	4	0	5	6	—	—	0	2	—	—	1	29	55	5	50
Arkansas§	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	2	—	—	1	1	6	1	1
Louisiana	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	4	27	—	2
Oklahoma	4	0	2	6	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	1	4	—	3
Texas§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	21	34	4	44
Mountain	—	1	7	1	9	—	0	4	—	3	1	8	25	1	11
Arizona	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	1	3	16	1	3
Colorado	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	1	3	—	—
Idaho§	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	1
Montana§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Nevada§	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	1	12	—	7
New Mexico§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	1	5	—	—
Utah	—	0	7	—	9	—	0	4	—	3	—	0	2	—	—
Wyoming§	—	1	3	—	—	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Pacific	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	4	37	52	11	78
Alaska	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	4	—	—
California	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—	2	32	43	8	68
Hawaii	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	—	1
Oregon§	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	6	—	1
Washington	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—	2	2	10	3	8
American Samoa	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U
C.N.M.I.	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U
Guam	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—	—	3	10	—	1
U.S. Virgin Islands	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.
U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.
* Incidence data for reporting years 2006 and 2007 are provisional.
† Includes cases of invasive pneumococcal disease caused by drug-resistant *S. pneumoniae* (DRSP) (NNDSS event code 11720).
§ Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).

TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending January 13, 2007, and January 14, 2006 (2nd Week)*

Reporting area	Varicella (chickenpox)					West Nile virus disease†									
						Neuroinvasive					Non-neuroinvasive§				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2007	Cum 2006	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2007	Cum 2006	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2007	Cum 2006
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	562	813	1,432	814	1,272	—	1	177	—	2	—	1	399	—	—
New England	6	28	59	13	80	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Connecticut	U	0	0	U	—	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Maine¶	—	0	16	—	27	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Massachusetts	—	0	17	—	20	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
New Hampshire	4	6	47	7	8	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Rhode Island¶	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Vermont¶	2	12	50	6	25	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Mid. Atlantic	—	105	184	—	286	—	0	11	—	—	—	0	4	—	—
New Jersey	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
New York (Upstate)	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	5	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
New York City	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	4	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Pennsylvania	—	105	184	—	286	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
E.N. Central	349	330	602	487	493	—	0	43	—	—	—	0	33	—	—
Illinois	N	1	7	N	N	—	0	23	—	—	—	0	23	—	—
Indiana	—	0	475	—	—	—	0	7	—	—	—	0	12	—	—
Michigan	97	111	250	136	178	—	0	11	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Ohio	252	160	420	351	267	—	0	11	—	—	—	0	3	—	—
Wisconsin	—	14	142	—	48	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
W.N. Central	40	30	98	58	148	—	0	36	—	—	—	0	79	—	—
Iowa	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	4	—	—
Kansas	2	5	24	8	37	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	3	—	—
Minnesota	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	6	—	—	—	0	7	—	—
Missouri	37	23	82	47	109	—	0	14	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Nebraska¶	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	9	—	—	—	0	38	—	—
North Dakota	—	0	8	—	—	—	0	5	—	—	—	0	28	—	—
South Dakota	1	1	15	3	2	—	0	7	—	—	—	0	22	—	—
S. Atlantic	12	86	223	64	82	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	7	—	—
Delaware	—	1	6	1	4	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
District of Columbia	—	0	5	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Florida	N	0	16	N	N	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Georgia	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	4	—	—
Maryland¶	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
North Carolina	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
South Carolina¶	6	16	53	13	26	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Virginia¶	—	27	133	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
West Virginia	6	28	70	50	52	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
E.S. Central	2	3	43	10	—	—	0	15	—	2	—	0	16	—	—
Alabama¶	2	3	43	10	—	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Kentucky	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Mississippi	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	10	—	2	—	0	16	—	—
Tennessee¶	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	4	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
W.S. Central	85	191	556	104	93	—	0	58	—	—	—	0	26	—	—
Arkansas¶	—	12	88	—	13	—	0	4	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Louisiana	—	1	8	1	1	—	0	13	—	—	—	0	9	—	—
Oklahoma	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	6	—	—	—	0	4	—	—
Texas¶	85	170	549	103	79	—	0	38	—	—	—	0	16	—	—
Mountain	68	61	137	78	90	—	0	57	—	—	—	1	228	—	—
Arizona	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	15	—	—
Colorado	43	29	76	48	72	—	0	10	—	—	—	0	51	—	—
Idaho¶	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	30	—	—	—	0	157	—	—
Montana¶	N	0	13	N	N	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	8	—	—
Nevada¶	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	9	—	—	—	0	16	—	—
New Mexico¶	—	4	34	2	7	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Utah	25	16	65	28	9	—	0	8	—	—	—	0	17	—	—
Wyoming¶	—	1	11	—	2	—	0	7	—	—	—	0	10	—	—
Pacific	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	15	—	—	—	0	51	—	—
Alaska	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
California	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	15	—	—	—	0	37	—	—
Hawaii	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Oregon¶	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	14	—	—
Washington	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
American Samoa	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U
C.N.M.I.	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U
Guam	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	—	5	26	—	5	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
U.S. Virgin Islands	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.
U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.
‡ Incidence data for reporting years 2006 and 2007 are provisional.
† Updated weekly from reports to the Division of Vector-Borne Infectious Diseases, National Center for Zoonotic, Vector-Borne, and Enteric Diseases (proposed) (ArboNET Surveillance). Data for California serogroup, eastern equine, Powassan, St. Louis, and western equine diseases are available in Table I.
§ Not notifiable in all states. Data from states where the condition is not notifiable are excluded from this table, except in 2007 for the domestic arboviral diseases and influenza-associated pediatric mortality, and in 2004 for SARS-CoV. Reporting exceptions are available at http://www.cdc.gov/epo/dphsi/phs/infdis.htm.
¶ Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).

TABLE III. Deaths in 122 U.S. cities,* week ending January 13, 2007 (2nd Week)

Reporting Area	All causes, by age (years)						P&I† Total
	All Ages	≥65	45-64	25-44	1-24	<1	
New England	541	378	110	30	12	11	61
Boston, MA	144	80	37	15	5	7	10
Bridgeport, CT	25	17	8	—	—	—	2
Cambridge, MA	30	27	3	—	—	—	5
Fall River, MA	32	26	2	4	—	—	6
Hartford, CT	46	34	10	1	—	1	6
Lowell, MA	18	15	2	1	—	—	1
Lynn, MA	11	8	3	—	—	—	1
New Bedford, MA	40	30	8	1	—	1	5
New Haven, CT	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Providence, RI	71	45	20	3	2	1	7
Somerville, MA	3	2	1	—	—	—	—
Springfield, MA	36	29	3	2	2	—	3
Waterbury, CT	22	17	4	—	1	—	4
Worcester, MA	63	48	9	3	2	1	11
Mid. Atlantic	2,182	1,544	455	118	28	37	121
Albany, NY	51	41	7	2	—	1	4
Allentown, PA	29	23	5	1	—	—	—
Buffalo, NY	71	53	10	7	—	1	6
Camden, NJ	30	20	5	5	—	—	1
Elizabeth, NJ	21	17	1	1	—	2	1
Erie, PA	51	34	12	1	3	1	4
Jersey City, NJ	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
New York City, NY	1,214	856	264	67	11	16	63
Newark, NJ	32	15	8	4	3	2	2
Paterson, NJ	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Philadelphia, PA	315	204	75	23	7	6	17
Pittsburgh, PA§	24	16	5	—	3	—	—
Reading, PA	35	31	4	—	—	—	2
Rochester, NY	136	100	27	4	1	4	9
Schenectady, NY	25	21	4	—	—	—	1
Scranton, PA	19	15	3	—	—	1	2
Syracuse, NY	56	48	6	1	—	1	4
Trenton, NJ	36	24	8	2	—	2	2
Utica, NY	19	14	5	—	—	—	2
Yonkers, NY	18	12	6	—	—	—	1
E.N. Central	2,312	1,542	531	149	42	47	152
Akron, OH	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Canton, OH	48	32	13	1	2	—	5
Chicago, IL	378	217	110	39	4	8	33
Cincinnati, OH	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Cleveland, OH	259	189	58	7	1	4	5
Columbus, OH	254	167	50	23	8	6	16
Dayton, OH	171	123	35	11	1	1	15
Detroit, MI	189	108	53	17	4	7	5
Evansville, IN	60	46	12	2	—	—	5
Fort Wayne, IN	93	69	20	3	1	—	5
Gary, IN	26	14	4	4	2	1	—
Grand Rapids, MI	89	68	13	5	2	1	14
Indianapolis, IN	259	174	62	12	4	7	13
Lansing, MI	62	43	14	4	1	—	2
Milwaukee, WI	128	83	28	9	5	3	16
Peoria, IL	67	44	13	5	3	2	7
Rockford, IL	52	36	13	—	1	2	4
South Bend, IN	72	56	9	4	1	2	3
Toledo, OH	105	73	24	3	2	3	4
Youngstown, OH	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
W.N. Central	765	526	154	49	14	22	54
Des Moines, IA	129	98	23	5	1	2	15
Duluth, MN	40	31	6	3	—	—	4
Kansas City, KS	20	12	4	1	2	1	1
Kansas City, MO	125	93	22	5	1	4	5
Lincoln, NE	56	45	6	4	1	—	11
Minneapolis, MN	68	38	16	8	4	2	4
Omaha, NE	100	72	20	3	2	3	9
St. Louis, MO	89	47	22	12	2	6	2
St. Paul, MN	54	33	14	5	—	2	2
Wichita, KS	84	57	21	3	1	2	1
S. Atlantic	1,186	763	285	80	34	24	74
Atlanta, GA	72	47	17	6	2	—	3
Baltimore, MD	205	119	59	18	5	4	19
Charlotte, NC	138	89	32	8	6	3	7
Jacksonville, FL	188	120	47	14	4	3	12
Miami, FL	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Norfolk, VA	48	36	9	1	—	2	2
Richmond, VA	58	38	13	6	1	—	7
Savannah, GA	87	65	16	2	—	4	5
St. Petersburg, FL	56	36	12	3	4	1	6
Tampa, FL	220	151	46	11	6	6	10
Washington, D.C.	99	51	32	10	5	1	1
Wilmington, DE	15	11	2	1	1	—	2
E.S. Central	905	561	227	58	30	29	82
Birmingham, AL	190	110	47	15	12	6	19
Chattanooga, TN	78	50	15	4	4	5	10
Knoxville, TN	138	94	31	6	5	2	5
Lexington, KY	57	33	19	2	1	2	5
Memphis, TN	121	67	35	8	3	8	7
Mobile, AL	67	42	17	4	3	1	8
Montgomery, AL	58	42	14	2	—	—	6
Nashville, TN	196	123	49	17	2	5	22
W.S. Central	1,744	1,120	412	114	51	47	105
Austin, TX	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Baton Rouge, LA	73	50	17	2	1	3	3
Corpus Christi, TX	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Dallas, TX	268	172	55	19	12	10	19
El Paso, TX	124	90	24	8	2	—	5
Fort Worth, TX	192	126	41	13	6	6	16
Houston, TX	466	270	133	36	15	12	17
Little Rock, AR	109	60	35	8	2	4	4
New Orleans, LA¶	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
San Antonio, TX	270	183	51	18	11	7	15
Shreveport, LA	107	70	23	9	2	3	14
Tulsa, OK	135	99	33	1	—	2	12
Mountain	1,337	887	319	72	28	29	104
Albuquerque, NM	234	168	50	10	4	2	14
Boise, ID	57	35	16	—	—	6	6
Colorado Springs, CO	82	54	22	4	1	1	5
Denver, CO	128	79	35	7	3	4	6
Las Vegas, NV	261	167	67	15	8	4	31
Ogden, UT	23	17	4	—	1	1	2
Phoenix, AZ	231	142	60	16	4	7	17
Pueblo, CO	36	28	5	2	—	1	3
Salt Like City, UT	134	89	28	10	4	3	8
Tucson, AZ	151	108	32	8	3	—	12
Pacific	1,588	1,100	337	91	31	27	108
Berkeley, CA	22	18	2	—	—	2	3
Fresno, CA	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Glendale, CA	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Honolulu, HI	86	67	12	5	—	2	12
Long Beach, CA	61	31	21	7	—	2	5
Los Angeles, CA	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Pasadena, CA	20	17	3	—	—	—	3
Portland, OR	155	115	28	7	3	2	7
Sacramento, CA	239	144	65	12	12	6	16
San Diego, CA	289	192	62	22	5	8	13
San Francisco, CA	158	100	41	14	2	1	8
San Jose, CA	221	171	40	8	2	—	20
Santa Cruz, CA	26	20	5	1	—	—	4
Seattle, WA	148	102	31	8	4	3	10
Spokane, WA	58	43	9	3	—	1	2
Tacoma, WA	105	80	18	4	3	—	5
Total	12,560**	8,421	2,830	761	270	273	861

U: Unavailable. —:No reported cases.

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

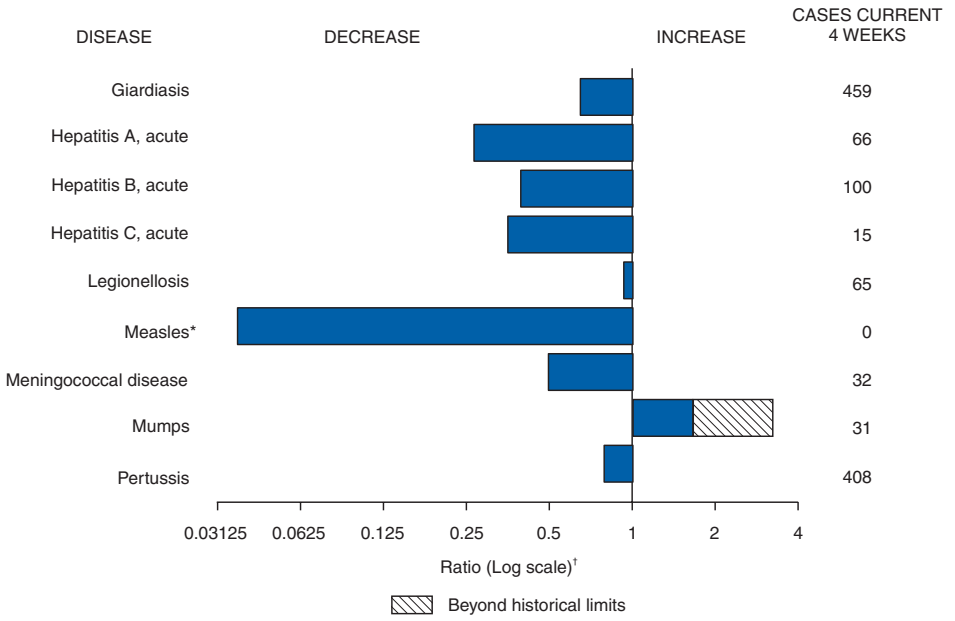
† Pneumonia and influenza.

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

¶ Because of Hurricane Katrina, weekly reporting of deaths has been temporarily disrupted.

** Total includes unknown ages.

FIGURE I. Selected notifiable disease reports, United States, comparison of provisional 4-week totals January 13, 2007, with historical data



* No measles cases were reported for the current 4-week period, yielding a ratio for week 2 of zero (0).
† Ratio of current 4-week total to mean of 15 4-week totals (from previous, comparable, and subsequent 4-week periods for the past 5 years). The point where the hatched area begins is based on the mean and two standard deviations of these 4-week totals.

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