



MMWRTM

Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

Weekly

February 16, 2007 / Vol. 56 / No. 6

American Heart Month — February 2007

February is American Heart Month. Heart disease is the leading cause of death in the United States and a major cause of disability. An estimated 1.2 million persons in the United States will have a myocardial infarction (i.e., heart attack) in 2007 (1). Recognizing and responding quickly to symptoms and receiving appropriate care can limit heart damage (2). Prevention measures reduce the risk for heart disease and its effects. At the individual level, persons can eliminate or control their own risk factors, including high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, tobacco use, physical inactivity, unhealthy diet, obesity, and diabetes. At the community level, the American Heart Association (AHA) recommends school, worksite, and health-care facility education programs on heart disease; policies that ensure access to screening, referral, and counseling services for stroke and heart-disease risk factors; and measures that ensure access to healthy food and safe environments for physical activity (3).

Information regarding CDC heart-disease programs is available at <http://www.cdc.gov/dhdsp>. Information regarding American Heart Month and heart disease is available from AHA (<http://www.americanheart.org>) and the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute of the National Institutes of Health (<http://www.nhlbi.nih.org>).

References

1. American Heart Association. Heart and stroke statistics—2007 update. Dallas, TX: American Heart Association; 2007. Available at <http://www.americanheart.org/presenter.jhtml?identifier=1200026>.*
2. Ornato JP, Hand MM. Warning signs of a heart attack. *Circulation* 2001;104:1212–3.
3. Pearson TA, Bazzarre TL, Daniels SL, et al. American Heart Association guide for improving cardiovascular health at the community level: a statement for public health practitioners, healthcare providers, and health policy makers. *Circulation* 2003;107:645–51.

Prevalence of Heart Disease — United States, 2005

Heart disease has been the leading cause of death in the United States for the past 80 years (1) and is a major cause of disability. Heart disease also results in substantial health-care expenditures; for example, coronary heart disease is projected to cost an estimated \$151.6 billion in direct and indirect costs in 2007 (2). Although some self-reported national data are available (3), state-specific prevalence data for heart disease have not been reported previously. In addition, although racial/ethnic, geographic, and sex differences in death rates for heart disease have been documented (4,5), less information has been available regarding the prevalence of persons living with heart disease. To estimate the prevalence of myocardial infarction (MI) and angina/coronary heart disease (CHD) in each of the 50 states, the District of Columbia (DC), Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands (USVI), CDC analyzed self-reported data from the 2005 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS).* This report summarizes the results of that analysis and provides the first state-based prevalence estimates of these heart diseases. The results indicated that substantial geographic, racial/ethnic, educational, and sex disparities existed in the prevalence of MI and angina/CHD. To lower the incidence of heart disease and meet the overall *Healthy People 2010* goal to eliminate health disparities, public health programs should target disproportionately affected populations.

*Information regarding BRFSS data and methods is available at http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/technical_infodata/surveydata/2005.htm.

INSIDE

- 118 Update: Influenza Activity — United States, October 1, 2006–February 3, 2007
- 122 QuickStats

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

Suggested Citation: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. [Article title]. *MMWR* 2007;56:[inclusive page numbers].

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Julie L. Gerberding, MD, MPH
Director

Tanja Popovic, MD, PhD
(Acting) Chief Science Officer

James W. Stephens, PhD
(Acting) Associate Director for Science

Steven L. Solomon, MD
Director, Coordinating Center for Health Information and Service

Jay M. Bernhardt, PhD, MPH
Director, National Center for Health Marketing

Judith R. Aguilar
(Acting) Director, Division of Health Information Dissemination (Proposed)

Editorial and Production Staff

Frederic E. Shaw, MD, JD
Editor, MMWR Series

Lisa A. Grohskopf, MD, MPH
Guest Editor, MMWR Series

Suzanne M. Hewitt, MPA
Managing Editor, MMWR Series

Douglas W. Weatherwax
(Acting) Lead Technical Writer-Editor

Catherine H. Bricker, MS
Jude C. Rutledge
Writers-Editors

Beverly J. Holland
Lead Visual Information Specialist

Lynda G. Cupell
Malbea A. LaPete
Visual Information Specialists

Quang M. Doan, MBA
Erica R. Shaver
Information Technology Specialists

Editorial Board

William L. Roper, MD, MPH, Chapel Hill, NC, Chairman
Virginia A. Caine, MD, Indianapolis, IN
David W. Fleming, MD, Seattle, WA
William E. Halperin, MD, DrPH, MPH, Newark, NJ
Margaret A. Hamburg, MD, Washington, DC
King K. Holmes, MD, PhD, Seattle, WA
Deborah Holtzman, PhD, Atlanta, GA
John K. Iglehart, Bethesda, MD
Dennis G. Maki, MD, Madison, WI
Sue Mallonee, MPH, Oklahoma City, OK
Stanley A. Plotkin, MD, Doylestown, PA
Patricia Quinlisk, MD, MPH, Des Moines, IA
Patrick L. Remington, MD, MPH, Madison, WI
Barbara K. Rimer, DrPH, Chapel Hill, NC
John V. Rullan, MD, MPH, San Juan, PR
Anne Schuchat, MD, Atlanta, GA
Dixie E. Snider, MD, MPH, Atlanta, GA
John W. Ward, MD, Atlanta, GA

BRFSS is a state-based, random-digit-dialed telephone survey of the noninstitutionalized, U.S. civilian population aged ≥ 18 years and is administered by state health departments in collaboration with CDC. In 2005, the median response rate among states, based on Council of American Survey and Research Organizations (CASRO) guidelines, was 51.1% (range: 34.6%–67.4%). This rate accounts for both the efficiency of the telephone sampling method used and participation rates among eligible respondents who were contacted. A total of 356,112 respondents from all 50 states, DC, Puerto Rico, and USVI participated in the survey. State (including DC) and territory sample sizes ranged from 2,422 (USVI) to 23,302 (Washington).

Survey respondents answered questions indicating whether a doctor or other health professional had ever told them that they had experienced a “heart attack, also called a myocardial infarction” or “angina or coronary heart disease.” Differences in prevalence were assessed by age, race/ethnicity, sex, education, and state or territory of residence. Data were weighted to reflect each state and territory’s population aged ≥ 18 years, and results were age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. adult standard population. Race/ethnicity identification was provided by respondents; persons who identified themselves as multiracial were included in a separate category.

In 2005, a total of 4.0% (95% confidence interval [CI] = 3.9–4.1) of respondents reported a history of MI, and 4.4% (CI = 4.3–4.5) reported a history of angina/CHD (Table 1). A total of 6.5% (CI = 6.3–6.6) of respondents reported a history of one or more of these conditions (MI, angina/CHD, or both). Men had a significantly higher prevalence of MI history than women (5.5%, CI = 5.3–5.7, versus 2.9%, CI = 2.8–3.0), angina/CHD (5.5%, CI = 5.3–5.8, versus 3.4%, CI = 3.3–3.6), and one or more of these conditions (8.2%, CI = 8.0–8.5, versus 5.0%, CI = 4.9–5.2). The prevalences of history of MI, angina/CHD, and one or more of these conditions increased among successive age groups and decreased with higher education. Of persons with less than a high school diploma, 9.8% (CI = 9.3–10.4) reported a history of one or more of the conditions, nearly twice the proportion among college graduates (5.0%, CI = 4.7–5.2). American Indians/Alaska Natives and multiracial persons had substantially higher prevalences of a history of MI, angina/CHD, and one or more of these conditions than did non-Hispanic whites. The prevalences of all of these conditions among whites and blacks were similar.

The prevalence of respondents with a history of MI ranged from 2.1% (CI = 1.5–2.9) in USVI to 6.1% (CI = 5.4–6.9) in West Virginia. Puerto Rico (8.5%) and West Virginia (7.3%) had the highest prevalence of angina/CHD history; Colorado (2.8%) and USVI (2.2%) had the lowest prevalence. The

TABLE 1. Percentage of respondents aged ≥ 18 years who reported a history of myocardial infarction (MI) or angina/coronary heart disease (CHD), by selected characteristics — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, United States, 2005

Characteristic	No. of respondents*	MI (%) [†]	95% CI [§]	Angina/CHD (%) [¶]	95% CI	MI or angina/CHD (%) ^{**}	95% CI
Age (yrs)							
18–44	128,328	0.8	0.7–0.9	1.1	0.9–1.2	1.6	1.5–1.8
45–64	137,738	4.8	4.5–5.0	5.4	5.2–5.6	7.7	7.4–8.0
≥ 65	87,351	12.9	12.5–13.3	13.1	12.6–13.5	19.6	19.1–20.1
Sex^{††}							
Male	136,201	5.5	5.3–5.7	5.5	5.3–5.8	8.2	8.0–8.5
Female	219,911	2.9	2.8–3.0	3.4	3.3–3.6	5.0	4.9–5.2
Race/Ethnicity^{††}							
White, non-Hispanic	279,419	4.0	3.9–4.1	4.2	4.1–4.3	6.2	6.0–6.3
Black, non-Hispanic	27,925	4.1	3.8–4.5	3.7	3.4–4.1	6.2	5.7–6.7
Asian	5,974	2.9	1.7–4.7	3.3	2.2–4.8	4.7	3.3–6.5
Hispanic	25,539	3.6	3.1–4.2	5.0	4.5–5.7	6.9	6.3–7.7
American Indian/Alaska Native	5,535	7.4	5.9–9.1	7.2	5.9–8.9	11.2	9.4–13.3
Multiracial	6,519	6.4	5.5–7.4	5.4	4.6–6.4	9.0	7.9–10.3
Education^{††}							
Less than high school diploma	38,202	6.0	5.7–6.4	6.4	5.9–6.9	9.8	9.3–10.4
High school graduate	109,830	4.5	4.3–4.7	4.5	4.3–4.7	6.8	6.6–7.1
Some college	93,228	3.9	3.7–4.1	4.5	4.2–4.7	6.4	6.1–6.7
College graduate	113,944	2.9	2.8–3.2	3.6	3.4–3.8	5.0	4.7–5.2
Total^{††}	356,112	4.0	3.9–4.1	4.4	4.3–4.5	6.5	6.3–6.6

* Sums of the sample sizes in each category might not add up to the total number of respondents because of unknown or missing information.

[†] Percentage of respondents who reported a history of MI.

[§] Confidence interval.

[¶] Percentage of respondents who reported a history of angina/CHD.

** Percentage of respondents who reported a history of MI, angina/CHD, or both.

^{††} Weighted percentages are age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population of adults.

prevalence of any condition (MI, angina/CHD, or both) ranged from 3.5% (CI = 2.7–4.5) in USVI to 10.4% (CI = 9.4–11.4) in West Virginia (Table 2). States and territories with the highest prevalence of a history of any of the conditions had approximately twice the prevalence of those with the lowest prevalence (Figure).

Reported by: JR Neyer, KJ Greenlund, PhD, CH Denny, PhD, NL Keenan, PhD, DR Labarthe, MD, PhD, JB Croft, PhD, Div for Heart Disease and Stroke Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, CDC.

Editorial Note: This report describes the first state-based prevalence estimates of MI and angina/CHD. The overall prevalence estimates in this report are comparable to previously published self-reported data on a national level (3). Substantial disparities by sex, race/ethnicity, and education were observed in the prevalence of these heart conditions in the United States in 2005. The results also suggest variation among states, with an approximately twofold difference between states with the highest and lowest prevalences. Many of the states with the highest prevalence were clustered in the lower Mississippi and Ohio River valleys, areas that have been documented previously as having high proportions of residents with heart-disease risk factors (6) and high heart-disease mortality (4,5).

One important explanation for the geographic variation in heart-disease prevalence is variation in the proportion of the population with heart-disease risk factors (6). A previous analysis suggested that up to 60% of the variation in state heart-disease mortality is a result of differences in the prevalence of cardiovascular risk factors among states (7), which has been attributed to differences in cultural norms, lack of economic opportunity, poverty, and social isolation (4). Additional studies that include small-area analyses, in-depth interviews, and more precise race/ethnicity prevalence estimates, quality-of-care assessments, and health outcomes might further define these differences and lead to effective interventions.

The findings in this report are subject to at least four limitations. First, BRFSS data are based on self-reported information and are subject to recall bias. Second, BRFSS does not include persons living in nursing homes, prisons, military bases, or other institutions, populations whose inclusion might alter heart-disease prevalence estimates for the entire population. Third, BRFSS is limited to households with landline telephones and does not include persons without telephones or who use cellular telephones exclusively. Finally, although the BRFSS response rate was low, BRFSS data are considered valid and reliable when compared with data from other surveys (8).

TABLE 2. Percentage* of respondents aged ≥18 years who reported a history of myocardial infarction (MI) or angina/coronary heart disease (CHD), by state/area — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, United States, 2005

State/Area	No. of respondents	MI (%) [†]	95% CI [§]	Angina/CHD (%) [¶]	95% CI	MI or angina/CHD (%) ^{**}	95% CI
Alabama	3,197	5.1	4.3–5.9	4.5	3.8–5.2	7.4	6.6–8.4
Alaska	2,813	4.0	2.9–5.5	4.2	3.0–5.8	5.5	4.3–7.2
Arizona	4,710	4.6	3.6–5.7	4.8	4.0–5.7	7.0	5.9–8.3
Arkansas	5,280	4.6	4.1–5.2	4.6	4.1–5.2	6.7	6.1–7.4
California	6,134	3.3	2.8–3.9	4.3	3.7–5.0	6.0	5.3–6.8
Colorado	5,979	3.3	2.8–3.7	2.8	2.4–3.3	4.8	4.3–5.4
Connecticut	5,254	3.1	2.6–3.6	4.0	3.5–4.6	5.4	4.8–6.0
Delaware	4,192	4.2	3.6–4.9	4.7	4.1–5.5	6.9	6.1–7.8
District of Columbia	3,743	3.0	2.4–3.7	3.2	2.6–4.0	4.8	4.0–5.7
Florida	8,190	4.5	4.0–5.1	5.2	4.6–5.9	7.4	6.7–8.2
Georgia	6,064	4.1	3.6–4.7	3.9	3.4–4.6	6.1	5.5–6.9
Hawaii	6,416	3.4	2.9–4.0	3.2	2.7–3.8	4.9	4.3–5.6
Idaho	5,734	4.2	3.7–4.8	4.9	4.1–5.9	6.9	6.1–8.0
Illinois	5,077	3.9	3.4–4.6	3.6	3.1–4.2	6.0	5.4–6.8
Indiana	5,635	4.9	4.4–5.5	4.7	4.2–5.3	6.8	6.2–7.5
Iowa	5,051	4.0	3.5–4.5	4.1	3.6–4.7	5.9	5.3–6.6
Kansas	8,626	3.9	3.5–4.3	4.4	4.0–4.9	6.3	5.8–6.8
Kentucky	6,628	6.0	5.4–6.8	5.4	4.8–6.1	8.8	8.0–9.6
Louisiana	2,936	4.6	3.8–5.5	5.2	4.4–6.1	7.9	6.9–9.0
Maine	3,960	4.1	3.5–4.8	4.0	3.5–4.7	6.1	5.4–6.9
Maryland	8,632	3.7	3.2–4.1	3.7	3.3–4.2	5.6	5.1–6.2
Massachusetts	8,906	4.0	3.5–4.4	3.8	3.4–4.3	5.7	5.2–6.3
Michigan	12,136	4.5	4.2–4.9	4.4	4.0–4.7	6.9	6.4–7.3
Minnesota	2,829	3.2	2.7–3.9	3.3	2.7–3.9	5.0	4.3–5.7
Mississippi	4,439	5.1	4.5–5.9	5.1	4.5–5.8	8.0	7.2–8.8
Missouri	5,164	4.9	4.3–5.5	4.5	3.9–5.1	7.3	6.5–8.1
Montana	4,983	3.4	2.9–4.0	3.2	2.7–3.8	5.1	4.5–5.7
Nebraska	8,332	3.7	3.3–4.1	3.4	3.0–3.8	5.3	4.9–5.8
Nevada	3,161	4.8	3.9–6.0	4.2	3.4–5.2	6.5	5.5–7.7
New Hampshire	6,038	3.7	3.2–4.2	4.4	3.9–4.9	6.2	5.6–6.9
New Jersey	13,663	3.6	3.3–4.0	4.2	3.9–4.7	6.0	5.5–6.5
New Mexico	5,585	3.8	3.3–4.3	3.3	2.9–3.8	5.2	4.7–5.8
New York	7,796	3.3	2.9–3.8	4.2	3.7–4.7	5.8	5.3–6.4
North Carolina	17,261	4.2	3.9–4.6	4.2	3.9–4.5	6.6	6.2–7.0
North Dakota	4,010	3.9	3.4–4.5	3.8	3.3–4.4	5.8	5.2–6.6
Ohio	7,498	4.2	3.6–4.9	4.2	3.6–4.8	6.2	5.5–6.9
Oklahoma	13,707	5.0	4.5–5.6	4.7	4.2–5.2	7.5	6.9–8.1
Oregon	12,015	3.5	3.2–3.8	3.6	3.3–4.0	5.5	5.1–5.9
Pennsylvania	13,378	4.0	3.6–4.5	4.5	4.0–4.9	6.2	5.7–6.8
Rhode Island	3,976	3.3	2.8–3.9	4.0	3.4–4.6	5.6	4.9–6.3
South Carolina	8,440	4.4	3.9–4.8	4.0	3.6–4.4	6.5	6.0–7.1
South Dakota	6,915	4.0	3.6–4.5	4.0	3.6–4.4	6.1	5.6–6.6
Tennessee	4,749	4.9	4.3–5.6	4.5	3.9–5.3	7.6	6.8–8.5
Texas	6,512	4.2	3.7–4.8	4.8	4.1–5.5	7.0	6.3–7.8
Utah	5,137	3.2	2.7–3.8	3.2	2.7–3.8	5.0	4.4–5.7
Vermont	6,763	3.7	3.3–4.2	4.2	3.8–4.7	6.0	5.5–6.6
Virginia	5,493	4.1	3.5–4.7	4.6	4.0–5.3	6.5	5.8–7.3
Washington	23,302	3.5	3.2–3.8	3.7	3.4–4.0	5.5	5.2–5.9
West Virginia	3,553	6.1	5.4–6.9	7.3	6.5–8.2	10.4	9.4–11.4
Wisconsin	4,900	3.3	2.8–3.9	3.8	3.2–4.5	5.3	4.7–6.0
Wyoming	5,009	3.6	3.2–4.2	3.6	3.1–4.1	5.3	4.8–6.0
Puerto Rico	3,789	4.0	3.3–4.8	8.5	7.5–9.5	10.2	9.2–11.3
U.S. Virgin Islands	2,422	2.1	1.5–2.9	2.2	1.6–3.0	3.5	2.7–4.5
Total	356,112	4.0	3.9–4.1	4.4	4.3–4.5	6.5	6.3–6.6

* Weighted percentages are age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population of adults.

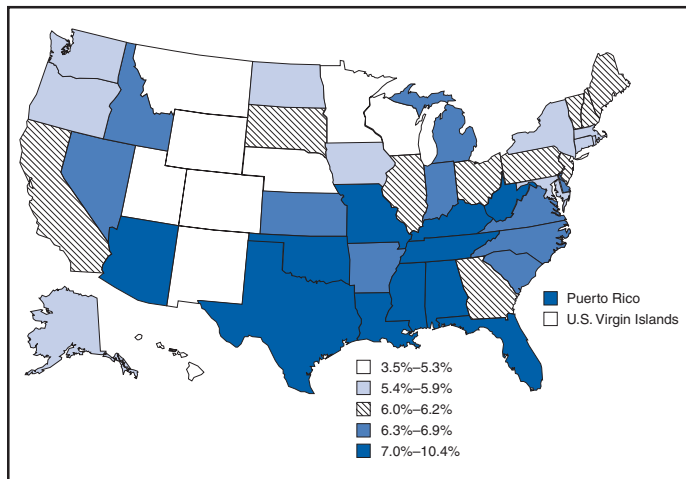
† Percentage of respondents who reported a history of MI.

§ Confidence interval.

¶ Percentage of respondents who reported a history of angina/CHD.

** Percentage of respondents who reported a history of MI, angina/CHD, or both.

FIGURE. Self-reported prevalence* of history of myocardial infarction or angina/coronary heart disease among adults aged ≥ 18 years — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, United States, 2005



* Age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population of adults.

CDC has formed local, state, national, and international partnerships to control risk factors, reduce heart disease, and attain the national health objectives described in *Healthy People 2010*. For example, CDC has partnered with nearly 80 other organizations to form the National Forum for Heart Disease and Stroke Prevention. The forum is pursuing a comprehensive agenda for achieving national goals for preventing heart disease and stroke (9). In addition, the CDC State Heart Disease and Stroke Prevention Program funds health departments in 32 states and DC to support heart-disease prevention through education, strategies to change physical and social environments to decrease risk for heart disease, and elimination of racial/ethnic disparities in heart-disease risk. CDC also funds 15 WISEWOMAN projects that provide low-income, underinsured, and uninsured women aged 40–64 years with lifestyle interventions, referral services, and screening for chronic-disease risk factors to prevent cardiovascular disease; approximately 12,000 women have received services through WISEWOMAN in the past 4 years.[†]

This report indicates that the prevalence of certain heart diseases varies between men and women, among various levels of education achievement, among racial/ethnic groups, and among states and territories. These data can help health planners (e.g., policy makers and public health officials) better target resources and can aid the development of more tailored prevention programs for groups with disproportionately high heart-disease prevalence. The importance of preventing and

controlling risk factors such as high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, diabetes, tobacco use, physical inactivity, and obesity to reduce the risk of heart disease is well-established (10). Measures should include prevention of risk factors, early detection and control of risk factors, and reduction of risk in persons who have already received a diagnosis of heart disease. Persons with known heart disease should have regular clinical follow-up and consultations to reduce their heart-disease risk factors (10). In addition, community- and state-level policies are needed to promote healthy lifestyles, help reduce tobacco exposure, ensure access to healthy foods, establish school and worksite heart-health education programs, and result in an environment that is safe for and conducive to physical activity.[§]

Acknowledgment

The findings in this report are based on data provided by BRFSS state coordinators.

References

- Greenlund KJ, Giles WH, Keenan NL, et al. Heart disease and stroke mortality in the 20th century. In: Ward J, Warren C, eds. *Silent victories: the history and practice of public health in twentieth century America*. Oxford, England: Oxford University Press; 2006.
- Rosamond W, Flegal K, Friday G, et al. Heart disease and stroke statistics—2007 update: a report from the American Heart Association Statistics Committee and Stroke Statistics Subcommittee. *Circulation* 2006;113:e69–171.
- Lethbridge-Cejku M, Rose D, Vickerie J. Summary health statistics for U.S. adults: National Health Interview Survey, 2004. *Vital Health Stat* 2006;10(228).
- Barnett E, Casper ML, Halverson JA, et al. Men and heart disease: an atlas of racial and ethnic disparities in mortality. First edition. Morgantown, WV: Office for Social Environment and Health Research, West Virginia University; 2001. Available at http://www.cdc.gov/dhdsp/library/maps/cvdatlas/atlas_mens/mens_download.htm.
- Casper ML, Barnett E, Halverson JA, et al. Women and heart disease: an atlas of racial and ethnic disparities in mortality. Second edition. Morgantown, WV: Office for Social Environment and Health Research, West Virginia University; 2000. Available at http://www.cdc.gov/dhdsp/library/maps/cvdatlas/atlas_womens/womens_download.htm.
- CDC. Racial/ethnic and socioeconomic disparities in multiple risk factors for heart disease and stroke. *MMWR* 2005;54:113–7.
- Byers T, Anda R, McQueen D, et al. The correspondence between coronary heart disease mortality and risk factor prevalence among states in the United States, 1991–1992. *Prev Med* 1998;27:311–6.
- Nelson DE, Holtzman D, Bolen J, Stanwyck CA, Mack KA. Reliability and validity of measures from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). *Soz Praventivmed* 2001;46(Suppl 1):S3–42.
- CDC. A public health action plan to prevent heart disease and stroke. Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC; 2003. Available at http://www.cdc.gov/dhdsp/library/action_plan/index.htm.

[†] Additional information regarding the WISEWOMAN program is available at <http://www.cdc.gov/wisewoman>.

[§] American Heart Association Guide for Improving Cardiovascular Health at the Community Level: A Statement for Public Health Practitioners, Healthcare Providers, and Health Policy Makers. Available at <http://circ.ahajournals.org/cgi/reprint/107/4/645>.

10. Pearson TA, Blair SN, Daniels SR, et al. AHA guidelines for primary prevention of cardiovascular disease and stroke: 2002 update: consensus panel guide to comprehensive risk reduction for adult patients without coronary or other atherosclerotic vascular diseases. American Heart Association Science Advisory and Coordinating Committee. *Circulation* 2002;106:388–91.

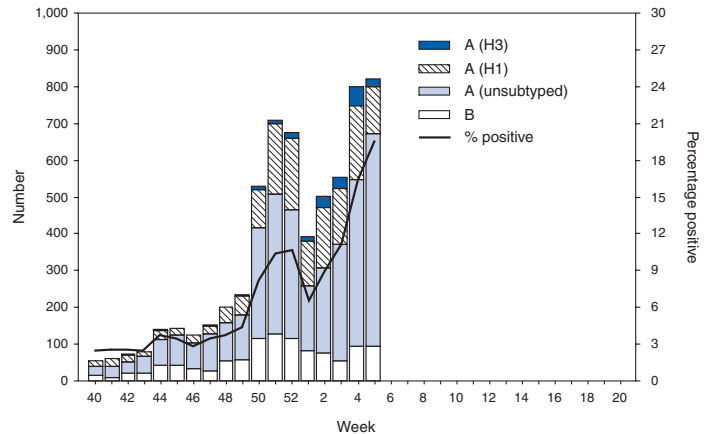
Update: Influenza Activity — United States, October 1, 2006–February 3, 2007

This report summarizes U.S. influenza activity* since the beginning of the 2006–07 influenza season (October 1, 2006) and updates the previous summary (1). Low levels of influenza activity were reported from October through early December. Activity increased from mid-December through the end of the year, declined slightly in early January, and then increased again in mid-January.

Viral Surveillance

During October 1, 2006–February 3, 2007,† World Health Organization (WHO) and National Respiratory and Enteric Virus Surveillance System (NREVSS) collaborating laboratories in the United States reported testing 83,332 specimens for influenza viruses, and 6,244 (7.5%) tested positive (Figure 1). Of these, 5,161 (82.7%) were influenza A viruses, and 1,083 (17.3%) were influenza B viruses. A total of 1,696 (32.9%) of the 5,161 influenza A viruses have been subtyped: 1,507 (88.9%) were influenza A (H1) viruses, and 189 (11.1%) were influenza A (H3) viruses. From October 1, 2006 through January 6, 2007, 6.2% of the subtyped influenza A viruses were A (H3). From January 7 through February 3, the percentage of influenza A viruses subtyped as A (H3) increased to 16.9%. Although influenza A (H3) viruses have been identified in all nine surveillance regions,§ of the 189 influenza A

FIGURE 1. Number* and percentage of respiratory specimens testing positive for influenza reported by World Health Organization and National Respiratory and Enteric Virus Surveillance System collaborating laboratories, by type and week — United States, October 1, 2006–February 3, 2007†



* N = 83,332.

† As of February 3, 2007.

(H3) viruses reported to CDC this season, 117 (61.9%) were from the Mountain and Pacific regions.

Antigenic Characterization

CDC has antigenically characterized 161 influenza viruses collected since October 1, 2006, and submitted by U.S. laboratories: 99 influenza A (H1), seven influenza A (H3), and 55 influenza B viruses. Ninety-three (94%) of the influenza A (H1) viruses were characterized as A/New Caledonia/20/99-like, the influenza A (H1) component of the 2006–07 influenza vaccine; six (6%) had reduced titers with ferret antisera produced against A/New Caledonia/20/99. Four (57%) of the seven influenza A (H3) viruses were characterized as A/Wisconsin/67/2005-like, the influenza A (H3) component of the 2006–07 influenza vaccine, and three (43%) had reduced titers with ferret antisera produced against A/Wisconsin/67/2005. Influenza B viruses currently circulating can be divided into two antigenically distinct lineages represented by B/Victoria/02/87 and B/Yamagata/16/88. Thirty-seven (67%) of the 55 influenza B viruses characterized belong to the B/Victoria lineage of viruses: 18 (49%) were similar to B/Ohio/01/2005, the influenza B component of the 2006–07 influenza vaccine, and 19 (51%) had reduced titers with antisera produced against B/Ohio/01/2005. Eighteen (33%) of the 55 influenza B viruses characterized belong to the B/Yamagata lineage of viruses.

*The CDC Influenza Surveillance System has seven components: 1) World Health Organization and National Respiratory and Enteric Virus Surveillance System collaborating laboratories, 2) U.S. Influenza Sentinel Provider Surveillance Network, 3) state and territorial epidemiologist reports, 4) 122 Cities Mortality Reporting System, 5) Emerging Infections Program, 6) New Vaccine Surveillance Network, and 7) Influenza-Associated Pediatric Mortality Surveillance System.

† As of February 3, 2007.

§ New England (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Rhode Island); Mid-Atlantic (New Jersey, New York City, upstate New York, and Pennsylvania); East North Central (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin); West North Central (Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota); South Atlantic (Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia); East South Central (Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee); West South Central (Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas); Mountain (Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming); Pacific (Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington).

Influenza-Like Illness (ILI) Surveillance

During the current influenza surveillance season, weekly percentages of patient visits for ILI[‡] reported by approximately 1,300 U.S. sentinel providers in 50 states, Chicago, the District of Columbia, New York City, and the U.S. Virgin Islands have ranged from 1.0 to 3.2%. The national percentage of outpatient visits for ILI during 7 weeks was above the national baseline of 2.1%** (Figure 2). For the week ending February 3, 2007, eight of the nine influenza surveillance regions reported ILI at or above their region-specific baselines.

State-Specific Activity Levels

Widespread^{††} influenza activity was reported by only seven southeastern states (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Tennessee) from the week ending November 25, 2006, through January 13, 2007. Since that time, an additional eight states (Arkansas, Delaware, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Minnesota, Oklahoma, and Texas) have reported widespread influenza activity for at least 1 week this season. Arkansas, Maryland, Minnesota, Oklahoma, and Texas each reported widespread activity for the first time this season during the week ending January 27, and Delaware reported widespread activity for the first time during the week ending February 3. For the week ending February 3, nine states reported widespread activity, 19 states reported regional activity, 14 states reported local activity, and seven states reported sporadic activity (Figure 3).

Pneumonia and Influenza-Related Mortality

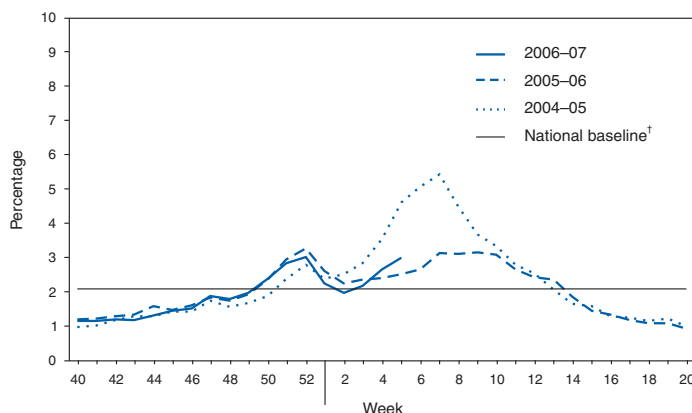
Pneumonia and influenza (P&I) was listed as an underlying or contributing cause of death for 7.4% of all deaths reported through the 122 Cities Mortality Reporting System

[‡] Defined as a temperature of $\geq 100.0^{\circ}\text{F}$ ($\geq 37.8^{\circ}\text{C}$), oral or equivalent, and cough and/or sore throat, in the absence of a known cause other than influenza

** The national and regional baselines are the mean percentage of visits for ILI during non-influenza weeks for the previous three seasons plus two standard deviations. A non-influenza week is a week during which $<10\%$ of specimens tested positive for influenza. National and regional percentages of patient visits for ILI are weighted on the basis of state population. Use of the national baseline for regional data is not appropriate.

†† Levels of activity are 1) *no activity*; 2) *sporadic*: isolated laboratory-confirmed influenza cases or laboratory-confirmed outbreak in one institution, with no increase in ILI activity; 3) *local*: increased ILI or at least two institutional outbreaks (ILI or laboratory-confirmed influenza) in one region with recent laboratory evidence of influenza in that region; virus activity no greater than sporadic in other regions; 4) *regional*: increased ILI activity or institutional outbreaks (ILI or laboratory-confirmed influenza) in at least two but fewer than half of the regions in the state with recent laboratory evidence of influenza in those regions; and 5) *widespread*: increased ILI activity or institutional outbreaks (ILI or laboratory-confirmed influenza) in at least half the regions in the state with recent laboratory evidence of influenza in the state.

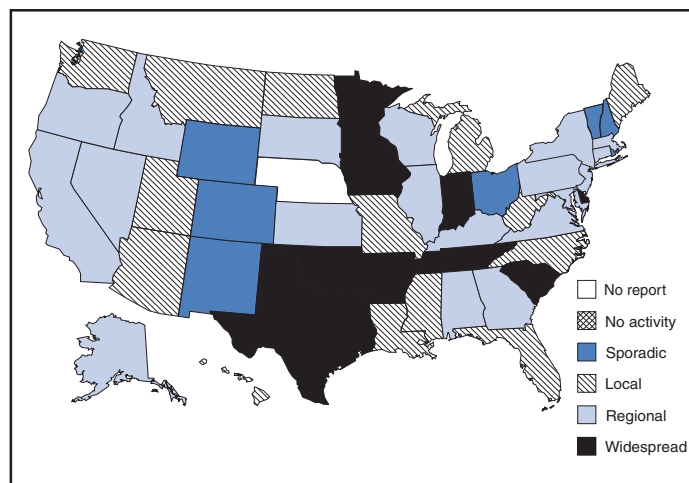
FIGURE 2. Percentage of visits for influenza-like illness (ILI) reported by the Sentinel Provider Surveillance Network, by week — United States, 2004–05, 2005–06, and 2006–07* influenza seasons



* As of February 3, 2007.

† The national baseline was calculated as the mean percentage of visits for ILI during non-influenza weeks for the preceding three seasons plus two standard deviations. A non-influenza week is a week during which $<10\%$ of specimens tested positive for influenza. National and regional percentages of patient visits for ILI are weighted on the basis of state population. Use of the national baseline for regional data is not appropriate.

FIGURE 3. Estimated influenza activity levels reported by state epidemiologists, by state and level of activity* — United States, week ending February 3, 2007



* Levels of activity are 1) *no activity*; 2) *sporadic*: isolated laboratory-confirmed influenza cases or a laboratory-confirmed outbreak in one institution, with no increase in activity; 3) *local*: increased influenza-like illness (ILI), or at least two institutional outbreaks (ILI or laboratory-confirmed influenza) in one region with recent laboratory evidence of influenza in that region; virus activity no greater than sporadic in other regions; 4) *regional*: increased ILI activity or institutional outbreaks (ILI or laboratory-confirmed influenza) in at least two but less than half of the regions in the state with recent laboratory evidence of influenza in those regions; and 5) *widespread*: increased ILI activity or institutional outbreaks (ILI or laboratory-confirmed influenza) in at least half the regions in the state with recent laboratory evidence of influenza in the state.

for the week ending February 3, 2007. During the current influenza season, the weekly percentage of deaths associated with P&I has ranged from 5.6% to 7.5% but has not exceeded the epidemic threshold^{§§} (Figure 4).

Influenza-Associated Pediatric Hospitalizations

Pediatric hospitalizations associated with laboratory-confirmed influenza infections are monitored in two population-based surveillance networks, the Emerging Infections Program (EIP) and the New Vaccine Surveillance Network (NVSN). From October 1, 2006, through January 20, 2007, the preliminary laboratory-confirmed influenza-associated hospitalization rate reported by EIP sites for children aged 0–17 years was 0.13 per 10,000 (0.34 per 10,000 children aged 0–4 years and 0.05 per 10,000 children aged 5–17 years). From November 5, 2006, through January 20, 2007, the preliminary laboratory-confirmed influenza associated hospitalization rate for children aged 0–4 years in NVSN was 0.63 per 10,000 children.^{¶¶}

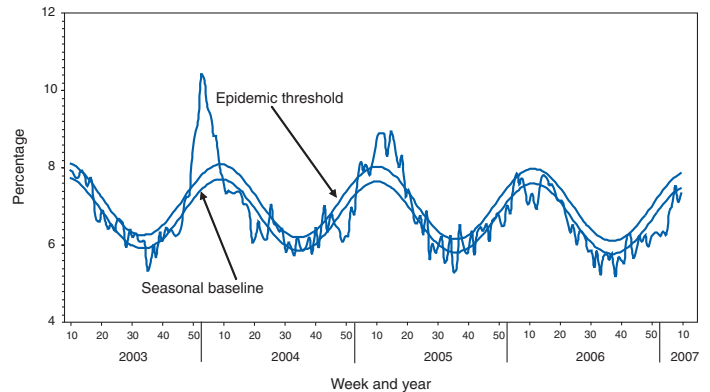
Influenza-Related Pediatric Mortality

For the 2006–07 influenza season, nine influenza-related pediatric deaths have been reported from six states (Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, New York, Ohio, and Texas) through the CDC Influenza-Associated Pediatric Mortality Surveillance System. Children ranged in age from 3 months to 14 years (mean: 7.5 years). Five children were male, and four were female. All patients tested positive for influenza A virus; two specimens were further subtyped as influenza A (H1) virus.

^{§§} The expected seasonal baseline proportion of P&I deaths reported by the 122 Cities Mortality Reporting System is projected using a robust regression procedure in which a periodic regression model is applied to the observed percentage of deaths from P&I that occurred during the preceding 5 years. The epidemic threshold is 1.645 standard deviations above the seasonal baseline.

^{¶¶} NVSN conducts surveillance in Monroe County, New York; Hamilton County, Ohio; and Davidson County, Tennessee. NVSN provides population-based estimates of laboratory-confirmed influenza hospitalization rates in children aged <5 years admitted to NVSN hospitals with fever or respiratory symptoms. Children are prospectively enrolled, and respiratory samples are collected and tested by viral culture and reverse transcription–polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR). EIP conducts surveillance in 60 counties associated with 12 metropolitan areas: San Francisco, California; Denver, Colorado; New Haven, Connecticut; Atlanta, Georgia; Baltimore, Maryland; Minneapolis/St. Paul, Minnesota; Albuquerque, New Mexico; Las Cruces, New Mexico; Albany, New York; Rochester, New York; Portland, Oregon; and Nashville, Tennessee. EIP conducts surveillance for laboratory-confirmed, influenza-related hospitalizations in persons aged <18 years. Hospital laboratory and admission databases and infection-control logs are reviewed to identify children with a positive influenza test (i.e., viral culture, direct fluorescent antibody assays, RT-PCR, or a commercial rapid antigen test) from testing conducted as a part of their routine care.

FIGURE 4. Percentage of all deaths attributed to pneumonia and influenza reported by the 122 Cities Mortality Reporting System, by week and year — United States, 2003–2007*



* As of February 3, 2007.

Reported by: WHO Collaborating Center for Surveillance, Epidemiology, and Control and Influenza. L Brammer, MPH, S Wang, MPH, L Blanton, MPH, A Postema, MPH, R Dhara, MA, MPH, T Wallis, MS, D Shay, MD, J Bresee, MD, A Klimov, PhD, N Cox, PhD, Influenza Div, National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases (proposed); A Johnson, DVM, PhD, EIS Officer, CDC.

Editorial Note: During October 1, 2006–February 3, 2007, the United States experienced moderate levels of influenza activity. For the week ending February 3, 2007, state and territorial epidemiologists reported nine states with widespread activity and 19 states with regional activity. Influenza virus isolates have been reported in all nine surveillance regions in the United States. Patient visits for ILI have exceeded the national baseline during 7 weeks this season; however, P&I mortality has not exceeded the epidemic threshold.

Vaccination is the best method for preventing influenza and its potentially severe complications. Although the optimal months for influenza vaccination are October and November, vaccination in December and beyond is still beneficial. Influenza activity typically peaks in the United States between December and March (2).

The degree of antigenic match between current influenza vaccine strains and strains that are circulating this season will be determined as more strains become available for analysis. However, to date, influenza A (H1) viruses have been most frequently reported, and 94% of those sent to CDC for antigenic characterization were similar to A/New Caledonia/20/99, the influenza A (H1) component of the 2006–07 influenza vaccine.

On January 9, 2007, the executive committee of the Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists adopted an interim position statement that adds human infections with novel influenza A viruses to the list of nationally notifiable diseases

and conditions reportable to the National Notifiable Disease Surveillance System.*** Novel influenza A viruses are defined as those isolated from a human but subtyped as nonhuman, or those that cannot be subtyped by standard methods. Human infections with novel influenza A viruses that can be transmitted from person to person might signal the beginning of an influenza pandemic. Rapid reporting of such infections will facilitate characterization of influenza A viruses with pandemic potential and early implementation of public health responses. Influenza surveillance reports for the United States are posted online weekly during October–May at <http://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/fluactivity.htm>. Additional information regarding influenza viruses, surveillance, vaccine, and avian influenza is available at <http://www.cdc.gov/flu>.

Acknowledgments

This report is based, in part, on data contributed by participating state and territorial health departments and state public health laboratories, WHO collaborating laboratories, National Respiratory and Enteric Virus Surveillance System collaborating laboratories, the U.S. Influenza Sentinel Provider Surveillance Network, the New Vaccine Surveillance Network, the Emerging Infections Program, and the 122 Cities Mortality Reporting System.

References

1. CDC. Update: influenza activity—United States, October 1–December 9, 2006. *MMWR* 2006;55:1359–62.
2. CDC. Prevention and control of influenza: recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP). *MMWR* 2006;55(No. RR-10).

Errata: Vol. 55, Nos. 51 & 52

On page 1396, in Table I, “Provisional cases of infrequently reported notifiable diseases (<1,000 cases reported during the preceding year)—United States, week ending December 30, 2006 (52nd Week),” the cumulative 2006 count for *Haemophilus influenzae*, invasive disease (age <5 yrs) with unknown serotype should read **221**.

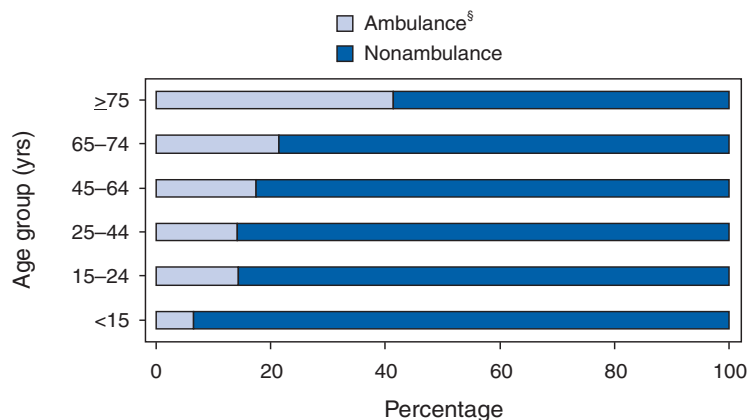
On page 1398, in Table II, “Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending December 30, 2006, and December 31, 2005 (52nd Week),” the cumulative 2006 counts for *Haemophilus influenzae*, invasive disease (all ages, all serotypes) for New Jersey and Texas should read **49** and **7**, respectively. In addition, the cumulative 2006 counts for Mid-Atlantic states, West South Central states, and the United States overall should read **435**, **74**, and **2,038**, respectively.

*** Available at <http://www.cste.org/PS/2007pdfs/NovelFluANNNDSSJan10final23.pdf>.

QuickStats

FROM THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

Percentage* of Trauma-Related Visits† to Emergency Departments, by Transport Mode and Patient Age Group — National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey, United States, 2003–2004



* Based on the following national estimates of trauma-related visits: for persons aged ≥ 75 years, approximately 1.8 million visits; 65–74 years, 1.2 million; 45–64 years, 4.7 million; 25–44 years, 8.6 million; 15–24 years, 5.5 million; and < 15 years, 6.6 million.

† Indicated by an *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification* code in the range of 800–959 (excluding poisonings and adverse effects) in any of the three diagnosis fields on the patient record form.

§ Air or ground, private or public ambulances, including fire and rescue vehicles.

Ambulance use for trauma patients increases with patient age. Among trauma patients aged ≥ 75 years, approximately 41.4% were transported to emergency departments by ambulance, compared with 17.5% of patients aged 45–64 years and 6.5% of patients aged < 15 years. Additional information is available at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/ahcd/ahcd1.htm>.

SOURCE: Burt CW, McCaig LF. Trauma cases transported by ambulance to U.S. hospitals. Presented at the 134th Annual Meeting of the American Public Health Association, Boston, MA; November 4–8, 2006.

TABLE 1. Provisional cases of infrequently reported notifiable diseases (<1,000 cases reported during the preceding year) — United States, week ending February 10, 2007 (6th Week)*

Disease	Current week	Cum 2007	5-year weekly average†	Total cases reported for previous years					States reporting cases during current week (No.)
				2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	
Anthrax	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	2	
Botulism:									
foodborne	—	—	0	18	19	16	20	28	
infant	—	5	2	89	85	87	76	69	
other (wound & unspecified)	1	1	0	47	31	30	33	21	CA (1)
Brucellosis	—	4	2	115	120	114	104	125	
Chancroid	1	1	1	34	17	30	54	67	NC (1)
Cholera	—	—	0	6	8	5	2	2	
Cyclosporiasis§	1	8	1	125	543	171	75	156	FL (1)
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Domestic arboviral diseases§§:									
California serogroup	—	—	—	63	80	112	108	164	
eastern equine	—	—	—	7	21	6	14	10	
Powassan	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	
St. Louis	—	—	—	9	13	12	41	28	
western equine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ehrlichiosis§:									
human granulocytic	2	7	1	521	786	537	362	511	ME (1), NY (1)
human monocytic	1	11	1	465	506	338	321	216	NY (1)
human (other & unspecified)	—	4	0	193	112	59	44	23	
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> **,									
invasive disease (age <5 yrs):									
serotype b	—	1	0	9	9	19	32	34	
nonserotype b	—	3	3	97	135	135	117	144	
unknown serotype	7	33	5	240	217	177	227	153	CT (1), OH (1), MD (1), GA (2), FL (1), UT (1)
Hansen disease§	—	4	1	74	87	105	95	96	
Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome§	—	1	0	34	26	24	26	19	
Hemolytic uremic syndrome, postdiarrheal§	1	7	2	250	221	200	178	216	OH (1)
Hepatitis C viral, acute	7	48	19	824	652	713	1,102	1,835	NY (2), PA (1), OH (1), MO (1), GA (1), WA (1)
HIV infection, pediatric (age <13 yrs)††	—	—	6	52	380	436	504	420	
Influenza-associated pediatric mortality§§	3	12	1	41	45	—	N	N	NV (1), MN (2)
Listeriosis	7	46	8	781	896	753	696	665	OH (2), MD (1), TX (1), WA (1), CA (1), AK (1)
Measles¶¶	1	1	1	51	66	37	56	44	WA (1)
Meningococcal disease, invasive***:									
A, C, Y, & W-135	—	12	6	228	297	—	—	—	
serogroup B	1	9	3	139	156	—	—	—	TX (1)
other serogroup	1	1	1	24	27	—	—	—	OK (1)
unknown serogroup	13	69	19	712	765	—	—	—	NY (1), MT (1), UT (2), OR (2), CA (6), HI (1)
Mumps	7	40	7	6,491	314	258	231	270	NY (1), OH (2), MD (1), VA (1), FL (2)
Plague	—	—	—	15	8	3	1	2	
Poliomyelitis, paralytic	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Poliovirus infection, nonparalytic§	—	—	—	N	N	N	N	N	
Psittacosis§	—	—	0	20	16	12	12	18	
Q fever§	1	9	1	165	136	70	71	61	TN (1)
Rabies, human	—	—	0	3	2	7	2	3	
Rubella†††	—	2	0	8	11	10	7	18	
Rubella, congenital syndrome	—	—	0	1	1	—	1	1	
SARS-CoV§§§	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	N	
Smallpox§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Streptococcal toxic-shock syndrome§	—	6	3	95	129	132	161	118	
Syphilis, congenital (age <1 yr)	1	10	8	305	329	353	413	412	LA (1)
Tetanus	—	—	0	32	27	34	20	25	
Toxic-shock syndrome (staphylococcal)§	—	5	2	108	90	95	133	109	
Trichinellosis	—	1	0	14	16	5	6	14	
Tularemia	—	—	0	84	154	134	129	90	
Typhoid fever	1	13	5	270	324	322	356	321	FL (1)
Vancomycin-intermediate <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> §	—	—	—	3	2	—	N	N	
Vancomycin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> §	—	—	—	—	3	1	N	N	
Vibriosis (non-cholera <i>Vibrio</i> species infections)§	2	8	—	N	N	N	N	N	FL (1), HI (1)
Yellow fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	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 13 cases were reported for the 2006–07 flu season.

¶¶ The one measles case reported for the current week was indigenous.

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

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

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

TABLE II. Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending February 10, 2007, and February 11, 2006 (6th 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	9,736	19,623	22,064	85,298	107,103	66	150	367	678	936	27	67	304	227	299
New England	708	605	1,188	3,043	2,903	—	0	0	—	—	—	3	22	10	51
Connecticut	197	110	654	301	332	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	3	3	36
Maine [§]	—	44	72	219	224	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	6	3	4
Massachusetts	360	297	604	1,867	1,616	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	14	—	9
New Hampshire	37	39	70	220	195	—	0	0	—	—	—	1	5	3	1
Rhode Island [§]	95	60	108	343	387	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	5	—	—
Vermont [§]	19	21	45	93	149	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	5	1	1
Mid. Atlantic	1,626	2,398	3,497	11,369	12,720	—	0	0	—	—	4	10	31	22	51
New Jersey	130	389	562	1,175	2,270	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	3	—	1
New York (Upstate)	405	502	2,213	1,809	1,370	N	0	0	N	N	2	3	13	6	6
New York City	530	745	1,566	4,157	4,803	N	0	0	N	N	—	2	10	1	14
Pennsylvania	561	782	1,004	4,228	4,277	N	0	0	N	N	2	4	17	15	30
E.N. Central	702	3,104	4,100	11,297	19,456	—	1	3	3	3	4	16	110	42	58
Illinois	—	1,012	1,352	3,170	6,613	—	0	0	—	—	—	2	22	—	8
Indiana	166	389	614	2,365	2,484	—	0	0	—	—	—	1	18	1	2
Michigan	414	668	1,225	3,646	2,966	—	0	3	2	2	—	2	9	9	10
Ohio	13	633	1,424	1,108	4,856	—	0	2	1	1	4	5	33	25	22
Wisconsin	109	368	526	1,008	2,537	N	0	0	N	N	—	5	53	7	16
W.N. Central	284	1,187	1,445	5,355	7,179	—	0	1	2	—	5	12	77	35	31
Iowa	—	162	225	792	1,010	N	0	0	N	N	—	2	28	6	3
Kansas	1	147	282	769	981	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	8	5	6
Minnesota	—	247	321	619	1,505	—	0	0	—	—	3	3	21	4	12
Missouri	193	447	628	2,349	2,549	—	0	1	2	—	1	2	21	6	7
Nebraska [§]	—	99	180	424	592	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	16	3	3
North Dakota	23	30	64	110	249	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	—
South Dakota	67	51	84	292	293	N	0	0	N	N	1	1	7	11	—
S. Atlantic	2,031	3,778	5,605	17,780	19,922	—	0	1	1	2	13	17	67	91	74
Delaware	72	68	107	434	421	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	3	1	—
District of Columbia	—	58	155	327	288	—	0	0	—	—	1	0	2	3	2
Florida	—	973	1,187	3,300	4,951	N	0	0	N	N	6	7	32	44	27
Georgia	289	702	2,514	2,894	2,551	N	0	0	N	N	5	5	12	29	20
Maryland [§]	—	341	482	1,747	1,731	—	0	1	1	2	1	0	3	3	4
North Carolina	718	631	1,772	3,394	4,956	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	11	2	16
South Carolina [§]	438	350	2,105	2,858	1,927	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	13	3	1
Virginia [§]	485	461	687	2,557	2,874	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	5	5	4
West Virginia	29	57	96	269	223	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	3	1	—
E.S. Central	806	1,452	2,035	7,575	8,114	—	0	0	—	—	—	3	15	7	3
Alabama [§]	66	421	761	1,540	2,869	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	12	2	2
Kentucky	170	140	691	811	1,198	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	3	4	1
Mississippi	—	374	807	1,943	1,273	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	3	—	—
Tennessee [§]	570	516	612	3,281	2,774	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	5	1	—
W.S. Central	1,107	2,151	2,671	9,132	11,470	—	0	1	—	—	—	4	46	4	10
Arkansas [§]	90	154	336	835	850	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	2	—	1
Louisiana	44	188	607	628	1,915	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	9	1	—
Oklahoma	146	248	423	1,265	1,160	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	4	2	4
Texas [§]	827	1,452	1,907	6,404	7,545	N	0	0	N	N	—	3	37	1	5
Mountain	423	1,190	1,832	4,923	7,336	2	108	202	462	655	1	3	39	9	8
Arizona	59	381	892	1,762	2,146	2	105	200	454	639	—	0	3	1	3
Colorado	88	299	416	854	1,834	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	7	4	2
Idaho [§]	—	46	253	—	390	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	5	1	—
Montana [§]	18	50	143	254	114	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	26	—	1
Nevada [§]	—	103	397	578	835	—	1	4	3	9	—	0	1	—	—
New Mexico [§]	161	191	314	943	1,309	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	5	2	—
Utah	97	94	180	469	539	—	1	3	5	5	1	0	3	1	2
Wyoming [§]	—	28	54	63	169	—	0	0	—	2	—	0	11	—	—
Pacific	2,049	3,355	3,930	14,824	18,003	64	43	214	210	276	—	1	5	7	13
Alaska	87	81	154	438	432	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	—
California	1,403	2,652	3,191	10,828	13,982	64	43	214	210	276	—	0	0	—	—
Hawaii	1	105	135	363	698	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	—
Oregon [§]	145	175	394	1,091	969	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	4	7	13
Washington	413	350	604	2,104	1,922	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	—	104	236	762	489	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 February 10, 2007, and February 11, 2006 (6th Week)*

Reporting area	Giardiasis					Gonorrhea					<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> , 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	166	312	527	1,119	1,551	3,099	6,593	8,381	28,717	38,223	30	41	112	253	286
New England	7	18	44	50	107	111	99	208	523	519	3	2	12	20	13
Connecticut	—	3	25	25	17	35	26	152	70	94	3	0	8	15	—
Maine [§]	3	3	14	13	4	—	2	8	9	16	—	0	4	2	2
Massachusetts	—	6	18	—	63	62	47	95	356	302	—	0	7	—	10
New Hampshire	—	0	9	—	5	—	3	9	14	35	—	0	2	3	—
Rhode Island [§]	—	1	17	—	2	10	10	19	67	66	—	0	3	—	—
Vermont [§]	4	3	12	12	16	4	1	5	7	6	—	0	2	—	1
Mid. Atlantic	20	65	108	199	298	397	637	891	3,078	3,679	5	9	25	54	74
New Jersey	—	8	16	—	51	61	103	159	448	652	—	1	4	3	14
New York (Upstate)	13	25	83	77	57	100	121	419	536	457	2	3	15	13	10
New York City	—	17	31	59	96	94	176	377	963	1,186	—	2	6	12	21
Pennsylvania	7	15	33	63	94	142	211	320	1,131	1,384	3	3	8	26	29
E.N. Central	21	47	95	139	305	304	1,271	2,206	4,149	8,121	4	5	13	25	41
Illinois	—	8	26	—	66	—	360	487	1,098	2,644	—	0	4	—	12
Indiana	N	0	0	N	N	41	159	250	970	1,106	1	1	10	3	5
Michigan	1	14	38	53	94	190	267	880	1,306	1,192	—	0	5	3	5
Ohio	20	15	32	71	82	12	303	702	375	2,291	3	2	6	19	11
Wisconsin	—	9	24	15	63	61	130	178	400	888	—	0	3	—	8
W.N. Central	8	24	118	80	124	100	387	488	1,918	2,197	—	2	12	15	12
Iowa	1	6	15	21	26	—	37	63	172	211	—	0	1	—	—
Kansas	—	3	11	7	17	1	43	95	240	292	—	0	2	4	1
Minnesota	—	0	87	1	19	5	64	87	199	360	—	0	9	—	—
Missouri	7	9	28	41	42	90	195	272	1,172	1,141	—	0	5	9	9
Nebraska [§]	—	2	9	5	7	—	27	56	101	131	—	0	2	2	2
North Dakota	—	0	2	—	1	—	2	6	5	18	—	0	2	—	—
South Dakota	—	2	6	5	12	4	6	15	29	44	—	0	0	—	—
S. Atlantic	36	53	92	225	211	907	1,658	2,543	7,235	8,843	13	11	26	72	68
Delaware	—	1	4	3	2	20	28	44	191	165	—	0	1	1	—
District of Columbia	2	1	4	6	5	—	35	61	147	214	—	0	2	—	—
Florida	25	21	44	118	86	—	452	549	1,564	2,341	3	3	9	19	14
Georgia	4	12	28	40	41	118	349	1,187	1,178	1,192	3	2	6	25	17
Maryland [§]	3	4	11	23	29	—	121	182	581	825	3	1	5	18	11
North Carolina	—	0	0	—	—	477	310	571	1,781	2,782	3	0	8	3	11
South Carolina [§]	1	1	8	3	13	191	154	1,135	1,266	799	—	0	3	4	8
Virginia [§]	1	9	28	31	34	90	122	249	441	467	—	1	7	—	7
West Virginia	—	0	6	1	1	11	18	42	86	58	1	0	4	2	—
E.S. Central	6	11	42	43	42	284	585	877	2,929	3,377	1	2	8	17	15
Alabama [§]	3	6	30	24	23	16	196	313	662	1,417	—	0	5	5	3
Kentucky	N	0	0	N	N	68	55	268	317	428	—	0	1	—	1
Mississippi	N	0	0	N	N	—	149	434	770	548	—	0	1	—	—
Tennessee [§]	3	4	12	19	19	200	194	239	1,180	984	1	1	5	12	11
W.S. Central	4	6	18	27	12	398	904	1,279	3,963	4,987	—	1	26	12	12
Arkansas [§]	2	2	10	12	4	56	83	142	480	572	—	0	2	—	2
Louisiana	—	0	6	2	—	29	125	354	528	1,111	—	0	3	2	—
Oklahoma	2	2	11	13	8	55	90	184	456	383	—	1	24	10	9
Texas [§]	N	0	0	N	N	258	579	932	2,499	2,921	—	0	2	—	1
Mountain	9	28	68	111	145	77	255	438	1,179	1,727	3	4	10	25	33
Arizona	—	3	9	20	22	18	96	204	414	555	—	2	6	11	12
Colorado	5	10	33	39	39	16	72	92	313	454	2	1	4	8	12
Idaho [§]	1	3	12	12	21	—	2	20	—	22	—	0	1	1	2
Montana [§]	—	2	11	7	7	2	3	20	16	6	—	0	0	—	—
Nevada [§]	—	1	8	6	3	—	33	135	154	319	—	0	1	1	—
New Mexico [§]	—	1	6	5	7	23	32	65	190	233	—	0	2	1	5
Utah	3	7	25	21	44	18	17	26	87	111	1	0	4	3	2
Wyoming [§]	—	0	4	1	2	—	2	5	5	27	—	0	1	—	—
Pacific	55	57	98	245	307	521	786	971	3,743	4,773	1	2	7	13	18
Alaska	—	1	17	11	2	8	10	27	47	56	—	0	2	4	2
California	47	39	68	171	239	387	641	833	3,016	3,976	—	0	5	—	1
Hawaii	1	1	4	7	7	2	16	30	53	117	—	0	1	—	1
Oregon [§]	4	8	12	39	56	25	28	46	137	168	1	1	4	9	14
Washington	3	7	42	17	3	99	77	142	490	456	—	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	3	15	2	5	—	6	13	29	41	—	0	2	—	—
U.S. Virgin Islands	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	4	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 February 10, 2007, and February 11, 2006 (6th Week)*

Reporting area	Hepatitis (viral, acute), by type [†]										Legionellosis				
	A					B									
	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	19	62	117	147	408	43	84	173	251	411	11	47	107	126	141
New England	—	2	20	1	38	—	1	6	2	23	—	1	12	1	10
Connecticut	—	1	2	—	3	—	0	3	—	12	—	0	9	—	2
Maine [§]	—	0	2	—	1	—	0	2	—	2	—	0	2	—	1
Massachusetts	—	0	4	—	25	—	0	3	—	6	—	0	4	—	6
New Hampshire	—	0	16	1	6	—	0	1	—	3	—	0	1	—	—
Rhode Island [§]	—	0	2	—	1	—	0	4	2	—	—	0	6	—	—
Vermont [§]	—	0	2	—	2	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	2	1	1
Mid. Atlantic	5	6	19	20	36	2	8	17	25	63	3	15	53	28	46
New Jersey	—	1	5	2	12	—	2	6	3	22	—	2	11	3	10
New York (Upstate)	5	1	9	6	4	1	1	7	4	3	2	6	30	7	6
New York City	—	2	11	6	14	—	2	5	1	16	—	2	18	1	12
Pennsylvania	—	1	5	6	6	1	3	7	17	22	1	5	19	17	18
E.N. Central	—	6	13	13	33	4	8	16	45	43	2	8	26	31	24
Illinois	—	1	4	2	8	—	1	7	—	6	—	0	2	—	6
Indiana	—	0	9	—	3	—	0	9	—	—	—	0	5	2	1
Michigan	—	2	8	6	11	1	3	8	19	22	—	3	10	12	7
Ohio	—	1	4	5	8	3	2	10	23	13	2	4	19	17	7
Wisconsin	—	1	4	—	3	—	0	3	3	2	—	0	3	—	3
W.N. Central	—	2	8	6	14	1	3	9	13	13	—	1	15	6	4
Iowa	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	2	2	3	—	0	3	—	—
Kansas	—	0	5	—	8	—	0	2	—	3	—	0	2	—	—
Minnesota	—	0	7	—	—	—	0	5	—	—	—	0	11	1	—
Missouri	—	1	3	4	3	1	1	6	8	7	—	0	2	4	4
Nebraska [§]	—	0	2	1	1	—	0	3	2	—	—	0	2	1	—
North Dakota	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
South Dakota	—	0	3	—	2	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	1	—	—
S. Atlantic	7	9	29	44	53	30	23	42	89	115	4	9	23	37	31
Delaware	—	0	2	—	1	—	1	4	2	3	—	0	2	—	1
District of Columbia	—	0	5	5	1	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	5	—	—
Florida	6	3	13	20	22	10	8	16	38	45	2	3	10	15	13
Georgia	—	1	5	10	4	1	3	8	7	12	—	0	3	2	1
Maryland [§]	1	1	6	2	13	2	2	7	12	27	1	2	7	12	11
North Carolina	—	0	20	1	8	16	0	23	16	19	1	0	5	3	3
South Carolina [§]	—	0	3	2	4	1	2	5	5	7	—	0	2	2	—
Virginia [§]	—	1	7	4	—	—	2	4	8	2	—	1	5	2	2
West Virginia	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	7	1	—	—	0	4	1	—
E.S. Central	1	2	8	5	10	—	8	22	15	41	—	2	9	6	4
Alabama [§]	—	0	3	1	—	—	2	13	8	15	—	0	2	1	—
Kentucky	—	0	5	1	—	—	1	5	1	12	—	0	5	3	1
Mississippi	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	4	—	4	—	0	2	—	—
Tennessee [§]	1	1	5	2	10	—	3	7	6	10	—	1	7	2	3
W.S. Central	—	6	20	2	19	1	18	74	10	45	—	1	12	2	1
Arkansas [§]	—	0	9	—	2	—	1	4	—	6	—	0	1	—	—
Louisiana	—	0	4	2	1	—	0	5	2	2	—	0	2	—	—
Oklahoma	—	0	3	—	—	1	0	14	1	—	—	0	6	—	—
Texas [§]	—	5	15	—	16	—	14	55	7	37	—	1	12	2	1
Mountain	1	5	12	21	45	1	3	8	11	23	2	2	9	11	6
Arizona	—	3	9	18	30	—	0	2	—	7	—	1	4	2	—
Colorado	1	1	3	2	6	1	0	4	2	6	1	0	2	2	2
Idaho [§]	—	0	2	—	2	—	0	2	1	3	—	0	3	—	1
Montana [§]	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Nevada [§]	—	0	1	1	2	—	1	4	5	3	—	0	2	2	3
New Mexico [§]	—	0	2	—	3	—	0	2	3	3	—	0	1	2	—
Utah	—	0	2	—	2	—	0	5	—	1	1	0	6	3	—
Wyoming [§]	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Pacific	5	15	53	35	160	4	11	24	41	45	—	1	6	4	15
Alaska	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	3	2	—	—	0	0	—	—
California	5	13	48	30	146	3	8	17	28	35	—	1	6	4	15
Hawaii	—	0	3	—	5	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Oregon [§]	—	1	4	4	6	1	1	5	9	10	—	0	0	—	—
Washington	—	0	4	1	3	—	1	8	2	—	—	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	—	1	9	—	5	—	1	9	1	1	—	0	4	—	—
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 February 10, 2007, and February 11, 2006 (6th 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	37	245	1,012	517	510	5	24	41	66	140	15	20	45	91	158
New England	8	19	260	37	37	—	0	6	—	5	—	1	3	2	6
Connecticut	1	8	227	7	12	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	2	1	2
Maine§	5	2	34	20	9	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	2	1	2
Massachusetts	—	0	3	—	10	—	0	3	—	4	—	0	2	—	2
New Hampshire	1	3	95	6	5	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Rhode Island§	—	0	93	—	1	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Vermont§	1	1	15	4	—	—	0	0	—	1	—	0	1	—	—
Mid. Atlantic	23	143	566	294	310	2	5	13	12	36	1	3	11	11	28
New Jersey	—	27	186	36	120	—	1	3	—	11	—	0	2	—	3
New York (Upstate)	18	59	298	66	32	—	1	7	3	2	1	0	4	2	2
New York City	—	3	22	—	3	—	3	9	5	18	—	1	4	2	12
Pennsylvania	5	43	234	192	155	2	1	4	4	5	—	0	4	7	11
E.N. Central	—	12	158	4	32	—	2	7	7	17	—	2	12	9	14
Illinois	—	0	0	—	—	—	1	5	2	6	—	0	3	—	7
Indiana	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	5	2	1
Michigan	—	1	5	1	2	—	0	2	1	2	—	0	4	4	2
Ohio	—	0	5	1	3	—	0	3	2	6	—	1	4	3	2
Wisconsin	—	10	154	2	27	—	0	2	2	3	—	0	2	—	2
W.N. Central	1	6	169	7	7	1	0	14	8	4	—	1	4	8	7
Iowa	—	1	8	—	1	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	2	1	—
Kansas	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	1	—
Minnesota	1	2	167	7	6	1	0	12	4	2	—	0	3	—	—
Missouri	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	1	1	—	0	3	5	3
Nebraska§	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	2	—	—	0	1	—	4
North Dakota	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
South Dakota	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	1	—	0	1	1	—
S. Atlantic	5	37	128	161	114	1	6	14	24	39	—	4	10	17	29
Delaware	2	7	28	35	33	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	1	—	2
District of Columbia	—	0	7	—	2	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Florida	—	1	5	6	2	1	1	4	8	3	—	2	7	7	7
Georgia	—	0	1	—	1	—	1	6	3	14	—	0	3	3	1
Maryland§	3	19	85	104	71	—	1	5	5	13	—	0	2	3	4
North Carolina	—	0	4	—	5	—	0	4	2	3	—	0	6	—	11
South Carolina§	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	2	—	1	—	0	2	2	2
Virginia§	—	6	31	16	—	—	1	4	5	5	—	0	4	2	2
West Virginia	—	0	10	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
E.S. Central	—	0	3	2	—	—	0	3	5	2	—	1	3	7	4
Alabama§	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	2	—	1	—	0	2	1	1
Kentucky	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	1	—	1
Mississippi	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	1	1	—	0	2	2	—
Tennessee§	—	0	2	2	—	—	0	2	3	—	—	0	2	4	2
W.S. Central	—	0	5	1	—	1	1	7	2	5	2	1	4	5	4
Arkansas§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	1
Louisiana	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	2	1	—
Oklahoma	—	0	0	—	—	1	0	2	1	1	1	0	3	2	1
Texas§	—	0	5	1	—	—	1	6	—	4	1	0	3	2	2
Mountain	—	0	3	2	—	—	1	6	—	7	3	1	4	7	16
Arizona	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	3	—	2	—	0	2	2	7
Colorado	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	2	—	2	—	0	2	—	7
Idaho§	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	1	—
Montana§	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	1	—	—	1	0	1	1	—
Nevada§	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
New Mexico§	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	1	—
Utah	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	2	—	3	2	0	1	2	2
Wyoming§	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Pacific	—	3	16	9	10	—	4	13	8	25	9	5	16	25	50
Alaska	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	4	2	2	—	0	1	—	1
California	—	2	14	9	10	—	3	6	2	20	6	3	10	19	29
Hawaii	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	2	—	—	1	0	2	2	—
Oregon§	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	3	3	2	2	0	4	3	15
Washington	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	5	1	1	—	0	5	1	5
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 February 10, 2007, and February 11, 2006 (6th 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	130	256	532	598	1,536	23	108	175	255	534	6	35	118	23	154
New England	1	22	53	12	189	4	12	26	46	44	—	0	1	—	—
Connecticut	—	1	9	—	12	—	4	14	23	10	—	0	0	—	—
Maine†	—	2	14	7	12	—	2	8	7	5	N	0	0	N	N
Massachusetts	—	9	28	—	147	—	2	17	—	22	—	0	1	—	—
New Hampshire	—	2	27	2	—	2	1	5	6	1	—	0	1	—	—
Rhode Island†	—	0	17	—	—	—	0	3	4	1	—	0	1	—	—
Vermont†	1	1	14	3	18	2	1	5	6	5	—	0	0	—	—
Mid. Atlantic	30	36	148	186	168	—	17	57	38	61	—	1	6	3	4
New Jersey	—	4	13	5	52	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	1
New York (Upstate)	24	20	142	126	25	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
New York City	—	1	8	—	9	—	1	5	8	—	—	0	3	—	1
Pennsylvania	6	12	26	55	82	—	16	56	30	61	—	1	4	3	2
E.N. Central	63	41	77	144	303	—	2	18	—	3	—	1	6	1	1
Illinois	—	9	17	—	88	—	0	7	—	1	—	0	4	—	1
Indiana	—	4	23	—	3	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Michigan	7	11	39	32	53	—	0	5	—	2	—	0	1	1	—
Ohio	56	11	25	112	115	—	0	9	—	—	—	0	4	—	—
Wisconsin	—	2	8	—	44	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
W.N. Central	2	21	71	44	236	—	6	20	11	16	1	2	14	5	3
Iowa	—	5	12	9	76	—	1	7	1	3	—	0	1	—	—
Kansas	2	5	13	25	66	—	1	5	7	3	1	0	1	1	—
Minnesota	—	0	56	—	—	—	1	6	2	1	—	0	2	—	—
Missouri	—	5	14	5	68	—	1	6	1	1	—	2	12	4	3
Nebraska†	—	1	9	1	23	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	5	—	—
North Dakota	—	0	9	—	2	—	0	7	—	2	—	0	0	—	—
South Dakota	—	0	4	4	1	—	0	4	—	6	—	0	0	—	—
S. Atlantic	12	17	135	65	107	12	38	62	129	314	2	13	68	7	145
Delaware	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	3	1	2
District of Columbia	—	0	2	—	2	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Florida	11	4	20	35	33	7	0	3	20	176	—	0	5	—	2
Georgia	—	0	3	—	4	—	5	16	16	23	—	1	5	—	2
Maryland†	1	2	6	12	33	—	6	13	18	27	2	1	6	4	5
North Carolina	—	0	94	—	17	5	9	22	33	21	—	5	61	—	133
South Carolina†	—	3	11	7	17	—	3	11	6	12	—	0	5	—	1
Virginia†	—	3	19	11	—	—	11	27	30	47	—	2	13	2	—
West Virginia	—	0	9	—	—	—	2	7	6	8	—	0	2	—	—
E.S. Central	2	6	28	25	40	—	4	16	4	24	3	6	31	6	1
Alabama†	1	2	19	9	10	—	1	8	—	5	1	2	11	3	—
Kentucky	—	0	5	—	8	—	0	4	4	1	—	0	1	—	—
Mississippi	—	0	4	1	7	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Tennessee†	1	3	11	15	15	—	2	9	—	18	2	4	22	3	1
W.S. Central	—	18	71	3	51	2	7	34	6	51	—	1	27	—	—
Arkansas†	—	1	7	—	4	1	0	5	1	1	—	0	10	—	—
Louisiana	—	0	2	—	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Oklahoma	—	0	9	—	1	1	1	9	5	5	—	0	18	—	—
Texas†	—	15	64	3	45	—	2	29	—	45	—	0	4	—	—
Mountain	16	42	88	98	358	2	3	27	6	14	—	0	5	1	—
Arizona	—	7	29	6	55	1	2	10	5	14	—	0	2	—	—
Colorado	8	9	34	47	197	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	1	—
Idaho†	—	1	7	7	15	—	0	25	—	—	—	0	3	—	—
Montana†	—	1	9	5	16	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Nevada†	—	0	6	—	5	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
New Mexico†	—	2	8	3	4	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Utah	8	13	39	24	58	1	0	1	1	—	—	0	2	—	—
Wyoming†	—	1	8	6	8	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Pacific	4	28	228	21	84	3	4	12	15	7	—	0	1	—	—
Alaska	—	1	8	8	15	3	0	4	11	2	N	0	0	N	N
California	—	21	225	—	18	—	3	11	4	5	—	0	1	—	—
Hawaii	—	1	6	2	20	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
Oregon†	—	1	8	5	25	—	0	4	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Washington	4	5	46	6	6	—	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	6	10	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 February 10, 2007, and February 11, 2006 (6th Week)*

Reporting area	Salmonellosis					Shiga toxin-producing <i>E. coli</i> (STEC) [†]					Shigellosis				
	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	322	795	1,368	2,476	3,374	13	68	170	125	227	122	258	476	892	1,149
New England	2	20	82	60	590	—	2	16	1	85	—	3	14	7	86
Connecticut	—	0	31	31	479	—	0	0	—	72	—	0	4	4	64
Maine [§]	—	2	13	12	6	—	0	8	—	1	—	0	2	2	—
Massachusetts	—	14	53	—	91	—	0	9	—	8	—	2	11	—	20
New Hampshire	2	4	25	7	8	—	0	3	1	2	—	0	2	1	2
Rhode Island [§]	—	1	10	7	4	—	0	2	—	1	—	0	3	—	—
Vermont [§]	—	1	6	3	2	—	0	4	—	1	—	0	2	—	—
Mid. Atlantic	37	89	190	336	340	1	8	63	15	9	1	16	43	28	99
New Jersey	1	14	49	19	57	—	1	4	—	2	—	3	35	—	42
New York (Upstate)	20	26	84	94	33	1	3	14	7	2	—	4	39	5	24
New York City	2	24	50	82	112	—	0	4	—	—	—	5	13	18	25
Pennsylvania	14	29	67	141	138	—	2	49	8	5	1	1	6	5	8
E.N. Central	14	98	196	206	404	3	10	56	27	26	2	21	53	30	97
Illinois	—	23	59	8	132	—	1	7	—	3	—	7	39	3	41
Indiana	—	15	55	22	28	—	1	8	—	4	—	2	17	5	7
Michigan	3	18	35	43	77	—	1	6	5	5	—	2	8	3	27
Ohio	11	24	56	111	98	3	3	18	22	6	2	3	14	13	10
Wisconsin	—	16	27	22	69	—	2	39	—	8	—	3	10	6	12
W.N. Central	9	47	109	164	188	1	12	43	17	30	32	34	77	152	150
Iowa	—	8	26	23	35	—	1	22	—	4	—	2	13	5	2
Kansas	1	7	16	28	23	—	0	4	1	—	—	2	11	3	13
Minnesota	1	11	60	23	36	—	3	27	7	13	6	3	24	29	9
Missouri	6	14	35	61	58	—	2	13	5	11	25	9	69	102	95
Nebraska [§]	1	4	9	14	20	1	1	11	4	2	1	1	14	2	19
North Dakota	—	0	5	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	18	—	1
South Dakota	—	3	7	15	16	—	0	5	—	—	—	6	24	11	11
S. Atlantic	165	221	396	982	816	6	11	31	41	30	61	63	147	415	239
Delaware	—	3	10	6	8	—	0	3	3	—	—	0	2	1	—
District of Columbia	—	1	4	4	9	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	2	—	2
Florida	80	95	176	441	353	1	2	9	12	6	43	30	76	234	111
Georgia	30	33	69	187	114	1	1	7	5	4	16	24	58	165	78
Maryland [§]	14	13	33	66	57	3	2	9	12	4	2	2	10	8	16
North Carolina	34	29	130	165	183	1	2	11	2	13	—	1	21	—	18
South Carolina [§]	4	18	51	43	43	—	0	3	—	1	—	1	9	5	11
Virginia [§]	3	21	57	65	48	—	2	11	7	2	—	2	9	2	3
West Virginia	—	2	16	5	1	—	0	5	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
E.S. Central	14	62	153	159	201	—	4	21	8	16	5	14	84	66	93
Alabama [§]	3	22	95	46	88	—	0	5	1	2	2	5	75	20	14
Kentucky	2	8	23	40	35	—	1	12	1	4	—	3	15	8	55
Mississippi	—	12	42	5	30	—	0	0	—	—	—	2	13	1	17
Tennessee [§]	9	16	32	68	48	—	3	9	6	10	3	3	14	37	7
W.S. Central	4	80	185	57	143	1	3	25	3	1	7	36	172	55	69
Arkansas [§]	2	15	46	22	25	—	0	7	1	—	2	2	10	6	4
Louisiana	—	15	42	10	28	—	0	1	—	—	—	1	25	5	1
Oklahoma	2	8	40	23	21	—	0	17	1	—	—	2	9	3	11
Texas [§]	—	46	104	2	69	1	2	17	1	1	5	29	159	41	53
Mountain	16	51	87	177	247	1	8	35	9	22	1	25	87	51	97
Arizona	1	18	45	66	99	—	2	13	4	10	—	11	35	29	53
Colorado	4	12	30	48	55	—	1	8	1	6	1	3	15	7	11
Idaho [§]	4	3	9	15	20	—	2	8	1	3	—	0	3	—	4
Montana [§]	1	2	10	8	13	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	13	2	—
Nevada [§]	—	2	20	12	16	—	0	4	—	—	—	1	20	8	8
New Mexico [§]	—	4	15	10	19	—	1	5	1	1	—	2	15	4	14
Utah	6	5	15	16	20	1	1	14	2	2	—	1	6	1	6
Wyoming [§]	—	1	4	2	5	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	19	—	1
Pacific	61	114	181	335	445	—	4	17	4	8	13	32	87	88	219
Alaska	—	1	4	3	15	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	2	3	1
California	58	89	158	264	356	—	0	1	1	N	12	28	76	69	161
Hawaii	—	5	16	21	27	—	0	2	1	1	—	0	3	2	9
Oregon [§]	2	8	16	26	41	—	1	13	2	5	—	1	6	7	41
Washington	1	10	58	21	6	—	2	13	—	2	1	2	13	7	7
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	2	11	47	10	13	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	6	—	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 *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 February 10, 2007, and February 11, 2006 (6th Week)*

Reporting area	Streptococcal disease, invasive, group A					<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> , 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	47	84	212	407	662	19	23	67	125	129
New England	1	3	15	9	27	—	1	4	5	6
Connecticut	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Maine [§]	—	0	2	2	3	—	0	2	—	—
Massachusetts	—	1	5	—	19	—	0	4	—	5
New Hampshire	—	0	9	2	4	—	0	4	2	1
Rhode Island [§]	—	0	4	—	—	—	0	3	2	—
Vermont [§]	1	0	2	5	1	—	0	1	1	—
Mid. Atlantic	7	15	40	57	128	3	3	13	16	19
New Jersey	—	2	9	—	26	—	1	4	—	8
New York (Upstate)	6	5	24	26	20	3	2	13	16	9
New York City	—	2	8	4	30	—	0	2	—	2
Pennsylvania	1	6	13	27	52	N	0	0	N	N
E.N. Central	9	13	44	75	146	2	6	14	25	36
Illinois	—	2	12	5	48	—	1	6	1	9
Indiana	2	2	9	11	15	—	0	10	3	3
Michigan	—	3	11	12	35	1	1	5	11	9
Ohio	7	4	19	47	35	1	1	7	9	9
Wisconsin	—	1	4	—	13	—	0	2	1	6
W.N. Central	3	4	57	26	33	—	2	10	6	5
Iowa	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Kansas	2	1	3	7	17	—	0	3	2	4
Minnesota	—	0	52	—	—	—	1	7	—	—
Missouri	1	2	5	16	9	—	0	2	4	1
Nebraska [§]	—	0	2	1	6	—	0	2	—	—
North Dakota	—	0	2	—	1	—	0	1	—	—
South Dakota	—	0	2	2	—	—	0	0	—	—
S. Atlantic	10	21	44	112	147	4	1	7	25	12
Delaware	—	0	2	—	1	—	0	0	—	—
District of Columbia	—	0	2	—	3	—	0	1	—	—
Florida	2	5	16	26	38	2	0	1	4	—
Georgia	4	5	12	34	39	—	0	2	7	—
Maryland [§]	3	4	12	24	29	2	1	5	11	9
North Carolina	—	0	26	13	13	—	0	0	—	—
South Carolina [§]	1	1	6	6	10	—	0	1	2	—
Virginia [§]	—	2	9	7	12	—	0	1	1	—
West Virginia	—	0	6	2	2	—	0	2	—	3
E.S. Central	2	4	11	24	23	2	0	6	11	3
Alabama [§]	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
Kentucky	—	0	5	5	3	—	0	0	—	—
Mississippi	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	2	—	3
Tennessee [§]	2	3	9	19	20	2	0	6	11	—
W.S. Central	8	6	27	28	40	6	4	32	16	16
Arkansas [§]	1	0	5	4	1	—	0	2	2	3
Louisiana	—	0	2	—	1	—	0	1	1	—
Oklahoma	3	2	8	13	16	1	1	12	6	9
Texas [§]	4	4	23	11	22	5	2	17	7	4
Mountain	6	11	42	64	101	2	4	12	19	32
Arizona	—	5	34	21	60	—	2	9	12	20
Colorado	3	2	7	20	21	2	1	4	5	6
Idaho [§]	—	0	1	2	2	—	0	1	—	1
Montana [§]	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
Nevada [§]	—	0	3	3	—	—	0	0	—	—
New Mexico [§]	—	1	5	6	7	—	0	3	2	5
Utah	3	1	5	11	10	—	0	0	—	—
Wyoming [§]	—	0	1	1	1	—	0	0	—	—
Pacific	1	2	9	12	17	—	0	1	2	—
Alaska	1	0	1	3	N	—	0	1	2	—
California	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
Hawaii	—	2	9	9	17	—	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 (NNDS 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 February 10, 2007, and February 11, 2006 (6th Week)*

Reporting area	<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> , 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	34	46	96	329	354	4	6	19	35	47	106	179	232	722	968
New England	1	0	4	7	4	—	0	1	—	1	8	4	11	18	20
Connecticut	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	3	0	6	3	—
Maine§	—	0	2	3	2	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	2	—	1
Massachusetts	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	5	2	7	12	15
New Hampshire	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	3	4
Rhode Island§	—	0	2	1	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	3	—	—
Vermont§	1	0	2	3	2	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	1	—	—
Mid. Atlantic	—	3	8	25	15	—	0	3	4	2	32	23	35	145	104
New Jersey	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	4	3	8	15	19
New York (Upstate)	—	1	5	5	3	—	0	2	1	—	1	3	12	7	9
New York City	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	26	11	23	97	56
Pennsylvania	—	2	6	20	12	—	0	2	3	2	1	5	12	26	20
E.N. Central	11	10	40	103	70	2	1	8	10	12	7	15	32	59	115
Illinois	—	0	2	—	5	—	0	1	—	1	—	7	13	7	69
Indiana	—	2	24	12	6	1	0	5	1	2	—	2	5	5	11
Michigan	—	0	3	—	6	—	0	1	—	—	1	2	10	14	3
Ohio	11	5	38	91	53	1	1	5	9	9	6	4	9	28	26
Wisconsin	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—	—	1	4	5	6
W.N. Central	1	1	51	10	8	—	0	10	1	1	—	5	13	15	29
Iowa	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	3	—	2
Kansas	1	0	0	1	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	3	1	4
Minnesota	—	0	50	—	—	—	0	10	—	—	—	0	3	6	7
Missouri	—	1	2	9	8	—	0	1	—	1	—	3	8	8	15
Nebraska§	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	—	1
North Dakota	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
South Dakota	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	3	—	—
S. Atlantic	19	21	49	145	207	2	2	8	18	18	16	42	114	186	196
Delaware	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	3	2	5
District of Columbia	1	0	3	1	6	—	0	2	—	—	—	2	7	10	13
Florida	9	12	29	81	71	1	2	8	15	17	—	15	23	68	84
Georgia	7	8	24	57	120	—	0	1	—	1	—	7	83	4	9
Maryland§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	5	14	28	28
North Carolina	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	8	5	21	39	39
South Carolina§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	2	1	5	11	7
Virginia§	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—	6	3	17	24	11
West Virginia	2	1	14	6	10	1	0	1	3	—	—	0	2	—	—
E.S. Central	2	2	11	21	30	—	0	2	1	4	13	14	29	73	61
Alabama§	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—	4	6	18	23	30
Kentucky	1	0	3	5	7	—	0	2	—	—	2	1	9	10	6
Mississippi	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	1	8	9	10
Tennessee§	1	2	10	16	23	—	0	2	1	4	7	5	12	31	15
W.S. Central	—	0	5	12	3	—	0	2	—	2	25	29	54	132	149
Arkansas§	—	0	3	—	3	—	0	2	—	2	7	1	6	11	7
Louisiana	—	0	2	1	—	—	0	1	—	—	4	5	27	17	10
Oklahoma	—	0	4	11	—	—	0	0	—	—	1	1	4	12	7
Texas§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	13	21	34	92	125
Mountain	—	1	7	6	17	—	0	5	1	7	—	8	26	27	47
Arizona	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	3	16	11	21
Colorado	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	1	5	1	7
Idaho§	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	1
Montana§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Nevada§	—	0	2	5	2	—	0	1	1	—	—	2	12	8	14
New Mexico§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	1	5	7	4
Utah	—	0	7	—	12	—	0	4	—	6	—	0	2	—	—
Wyoming§	—	0	3	1	3	—	0	2	—	1	—	0	0	—	—
Pacific	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	5	36	51	67	247
Alaska	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	4	1	—
California	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—	1	32	44	50	217
Hawaii	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	1	0	2	1	2
Oregon§	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—	1	0	6	2	2
Washington	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—	2	2	11	13	26
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	11	11	15
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 February 10, 2007, and February 11, 2006 (6th Week)*

Reporting area	Varicella (chickenpox)					West Nile virus disease†									
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2007	Cum 2006	Neuroinvasive					Non-neuroinvasive§				
		Med	Max			Current week	Med	Max	Cum 2007	Cum 2006	Current week	Med	Max	Cum 2007	Cum 2006
United States	1,052	807	1,432	4,226	5,329	—	1	178	—	2	—	1	399	—	—
New England	16	25	59	73	269	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Connecticut	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Maine¶	—	0	16	—	50	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Massachusetts	—	0	14	—	74	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
New Hampshire	3	5	47	26	46	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Rhode Island¶	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Vermont¶	13	12	52	47	99	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Mid. Atlantic	108	106	189	753	823	—	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	108	106	189	753	823	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
E.N. Central	501	276	587	1,600	2,371	—	0	43	—	—	—	0	33	—	—
Illinois	—	1	7	—	12	—	0	23	—	—	—	0	23	—	—
Indiana	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	7	—	—	—	0	12	—	—
Michigan	51	106	258	670	702	—	0	11	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Ohio	450	136	420	925	1,393	—	0	11	—	—	—	0	3	—	—
Wisconsin	—	12	52	5	264	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
W.N. Central	40	29	98	243	375	—	0	36	—	—	—	0	79	—	—
Iowa	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	4	—	—
Kansas	12	5	41	114	82	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	3	—	—
Minnesota	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	6	—	—	—	0	7	—	—
Missouri	28	20	82	116	272	—	0	14	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Nebraska¶	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	9	—	—	—	0	38	—	—
North Dakota	—	0	8	—	8	—	0	5	—	—	—	0	28	—	—
South Dakota	—	1	15	13	13	—	0	7	—	—	—	0	22	—	—
S. Atlantic	53	88	223	420	374	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	7	—	—
Delaware	—	1	6	7	14	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
District of Columbia	—	0	5	—	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Florida	27	0	37	147	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¶	9	16	57	70	128	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Virginia¶	—	28	133	1	28	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
West Virginia	17	28	70	195	203	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
E.S. Central	3	4	43	42	—	—	0	15	—	2	—	0	16	—	—
Alabama¶	3	4	43	41	—	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Kentucky	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Mississippi	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	10	—	2	—	0	16	—	—
Tennessee¶	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	4	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
W.S. Central	246	197	656	766	702	—	0	58	—	—	—	0	26	—	—
Arkansas¶	3	12	88	19	73	—	0	4	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Louisiana	—	1	9	14	2	—	0	13	—	—	—	0	9	—	—
Oklahoma	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	6	—	—	—	0	4	—	—
Texas¶	243	176	568	733	627	—	0	38	—	—	—	0	16	—	—
Mountain	83	61	137	324	415	—	0	61	—	—	—	1	228	—	—
Arizona	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	9	—	—	—	0	15	—	—
Colorado	48	24	76	133	281	—	0	10	—	—	—	0	51	—	—
Idaho¶	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	30	—	—	—	0	157	—	—
Montana¶	3	0	11	41	N	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	8	—	—
Nevada¶	—	0	3	—	1	—	0	9	—	—	—	0	16	—	—
New Mexico¶	1	3	34	18	38	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Utah	31	17	65	132	93	—	0	8	—	—	—	0	17	—	—
Wyoming¶	—	1	11	—	2	—	0	7	—	—	—	0	10	—	—
Pacific	2	0	2	5	—	—	0	15	—	—	—	0	51	—	—
Alaska	2	0	2	5	N	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
California	—	0	0	—	N	—	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	2	10	30	19	39	—	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 1.

§ 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 February 10, 2007 (6th Week)

Reporting Area	All causes, by age (years)							Reporting Area	All causes, by age (years)						
	All Ages	≥65	45-64	25-44	1-24	<1	P&I† Total		All Ages	≥65	45-64	25-44	1-24	<1	P&I† Total
New England	622	426	139	28	15	14	53	S. Atlantic	1,423	898	388	89	24	24	81
Boston, MA	175	118	36	11	6	4	13	Atlanta, GA	258	167	72	12	3	4	10
Bridgeport, CT	31	25	6	—	—	—	4	Baltimore, MD	243	137	71	22	7	6	22
Cambridge, MA	21	14	5	1	1	—	1	Charlotte, NC	130	84	33	5	5	3	11
Fall River, MA	30	25	5	—	—	—	1	Jacksonville, FL	191	129	46	10	4	2	9
Hartford, CT	65	41	17	2	3	2	6	Miami, FL	77	48	24	4	1	—	3
Lowell, MA	21	17	1	1	2	—	1	Norfolk, VA	51	31	17	1	—	2	6
Lynn, MA	9	5	4	—	—	—	1	Richmond, VA	58	32	21	5	—	—	—
New Bedford, MA	27	21	6	—	—	—	7	Savannah, GA	53	38	12	3	—	—	3
New Haven, CT	48	36	7	2	2	1	6	St. Petersburg, FL	61	45	13	2	—	1	6
Providence, RI	55	36	14	4	1	—	5	Tampa, FL	180	109	54	13	1	3	6
Somerville, MA	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	Washington, D.C.	100	61	21	12	3	3	3
Springfield, MA	47	26	15	2	—	4	2	Wilmington, DE	21	17	4	—	—	—	2
Waterbury, CT	32	23	5	2	—	2	2	E.S. Central	766	509	188	44	14	11	70
Worcester, MA	57	36	17	3	—	1	4	Birmingham, AL	151	96	39	10	4	2	13
Mid. Atlantic	2,146	1,534	436	118	32	23	140	Chattanooga, TN	52	34	10	7	1	—	4
Albany, NY	54	41	9	2	1	1	2	Knoxville, TN	106	76	23	6	—	1	12
Allentown, PA	21	18	2	—	1	—	—	Lexington, KY	26	18	6	—	—	2	3
Buffalo, NY	74	54	14	5	—	1	7	Memphis, TN	117	74	31	7	2	3	11
Camden, NJ	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	Mobile, AL	71	48	19	2	2	—	8
Elizabeth, NJ	15	9	3	3	—	—	2	Montgomery, AL	60	45	14	1	—	—	2
Erie, PA	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	Nashville, TN	183	118	46	11	5	3	17
Jersey City, NJ	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	W.S. Central	1,572	1,027	369	97	39	40	66
New York City, NY	1,137	818	233	60	13	10	64	Austin, TX	73	50	17	4	1	1	5
Newark, NJ	25	9	9	4	1	2	2	Baton Rouge, LA	53	25	17	6	2	3	—
Paterson, NJ	17	11	5	—	—	1	1	Corpus Christi, TX	57	41	11	3	—	2	4
Philadelphia, PA	358	221	93	28	9	7	25	Dallas, TX	232	141	58	17	7	9	10
Pittsburgh, PA‡	32	22	9	1	—	—	4	El Paso, TX	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Reading, PA	29	25	2	—	2	—	2	Fort Worth, TX	123	85	31	5	—	2	3
Rochester, NY	163	128	30	3	2	—	9	Houston, TX	410	268	98	25	11	8	16
Schenectady, NY	29	21	7	—	1	—	3	Little Rock, AR	82	52	20	4	3	3	3
Scranton, PA	24	18	4	2	—	—	2	New Orleans, LA¶	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Syracuse, NY	110	89	11	8	1	1	14	San Antonio, TX	305	204	70	15	8	8	11
Trenton, NJ	29	24	5	—	—	—	—	Shreveport, LA	76	46	17	8	4	1	7
Utica, NY	11	11	—	—	—	—	2	Tulsa, OK	161	115	30	10	3	3	7
Yonkers, NY	18	15	—	2	1	—	1	Mountain	1,235	847	245	81	33	29	85
E.N. Central	1,825	1,255	419	102	26	23	139	Albuquerque, NM	166	114	34	13	1	4	19
Akron, OH	43	30	11	1	1	—	2	Boise, ID	61	44	14	2	1	—	7
Canton, OH	35	29	4	2	—	—	3	Colorado Springs, CO	80	61	13	4	1	1	5
Chicago, IL	281	167	75	32	2	5	28	Denver, CO	101	66	19	7	—	9	11
Cincinnati, OH	65	41	20	1	1	2	13	Las Vegas, NV	293	190	68	18	11	6	12
Cleveland, OH	237	166	53	14	2	2	10	Ogden, UT	31	23	4	3	1	—	2
Columbus, OH	216	140	58	10	5	3	18	Phoenix, AZ	183	119	37	13	9	5	9
Dayton, OH	121	93	22	2	3	1	11	Pueblo, CO	37	28	5	4	—	—	1
Detroit, MI	167	95	53	11	5	3	12	Salt Lake City, UT	132	94	19	12	5	2	7
Evansville, IN	42	28	8	5	—	1	1	Tucson, AZ	151	108	32	5	4	2	12
Fort Wayne, IN	72	59	11	1	—	1	4	Pacific	1,380	981	264	94	26	15	107
Gary, IN	11	3	5	2	1	—	—	Berkeley, CA	13	13	—	—	—	—	2
Grand Rapids, MI	58	43	10	3	1	1	6	Fresno, CA	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Indianapolis, IN	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	Glendale, CA	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Lansing, MI	66	50	15	1	—	—	7	Honolulu, HI	70	51	10	9	—	—	3
Milwaukee, WI	106	70	22	8	5	1	8	Long Beach, CA	75	47	20	6	1	1	10
Peoria, IL	54	43	10	—	—	1	1	Los Angeles, CA	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Rockford, IL	56	42	13	—	—	1	3	Pasadena, CA	24	19	2	1	1	1	2
South Bend, IN	49	41	7	—	—	1	2	Portland, OR	133	94	32	5	—	2	5
Toledo, OH	82	64	10	8	—	—	4	Sacramento, CA	231	172	42	11	4	2	19
Youngstown, OH	64	51	12	1	—	—	6	San Diego, CA	213	151	34	21	3	4	12
W.N. Central	784	523	180	44	15	20	48	San Francisco, CA	126	88	25	6	6	1	17
Des Moines, IA	127	83	31	8	1	3	8	San Jose, CA	176	127	35	7	5	2	19
Duluth, MN	31	27	4	—	—	—	—	Santa Cruz, CA	33	22	6	4	1	—	1
Kansas City, KS	34	25	6	1	—	2	2	Seattle, WA	108	69	23	12	2	2	5
Kansas City, MO	113	75	26	9	1	2	7	Spokane, WA	63	46	14	3	—	—	7
Lincoln, NE	39	28	10	1	—	—	5	Tacoma, WA	115	82	21	9	3	—	5
Minneapolis, MN	67	42	15	5	4	1	4	Total	11,753**	8,000	2,628	697	224	199	789
Omaha, NE	100	65	20	6	5	4	5								
St. Louis, MO	116	69	36	5	2	4	7								
St. Paul, MN	70	45	15	5	1	4	5								
Wichita, KS	87	64	17	4	1	—	5								

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.

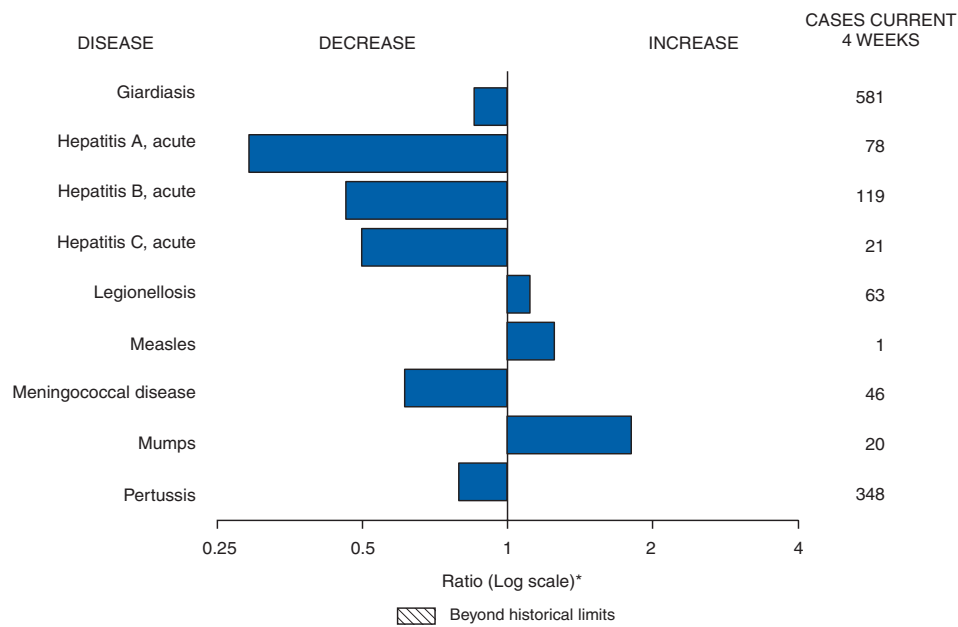
† Pneumonia and influenza.

‡ 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 February 10, 2007, 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.

Notifiable Disease Data Team and 122 Cities Mortality Data Team

Patsy A. Hall

Deborah A. Adams

Rosaline Dhara

Willie J. Anderson

Vernitta Love

Lenee Blanton

Pearl C. Sharp

The *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR)* Series is prepared by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and is available free of charge in electronic format. To receive an electronic copy each week, send an e-mail message to listserv@listserv.cdc.gov. The body content should read *SUBscribe mmwr-toc*. Electronic copy also is available from CDC's Internet server at <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr> or from CDC's file transfer protocol server at <ftp://ftp.cdc.gov/pub/publications/mmwr>. Paper copy subscriptions are available through the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402; telephone 202-512-1800.

Data in the weekly *MMWR* are provisional, based on weekly reports to CDC by state health departments. The reporting week concludes at close of business on Friday; compiled data on a national basis are officially released to the public on the following Friday. Data are compiled in the National Center for Public Health Informatics, Division of Integrated Surveillance Systems and Services. Address all inquiries about the *MMWR* Series, including material to be considered for publication, to Editor, *MMWR* Series, Mailstop E-90, CDC, 1600 Clifton Rd., N.E., Atlanta, GA 30333 or to www.mmwrq@cdc.gov.

All material in the *MMWR* Series is in the public domain and may be used and reprinted without permission; citation as to source, however, is appreciated.

Use of trade names and commercial sources is for identification only and does not imply endorsement by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

References to non-CDC sites on the Internet 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 these sites. URL addresses listed in *MMWR* were current as of the date of publication.