



Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

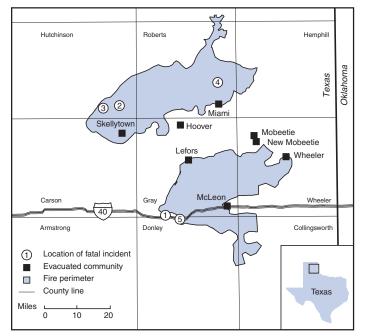
Weekly

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Wildfire-Related Deaths — Texas, March 12-20, 2006

During March 12–20, 2006, wildfires burned approximately 1 million acres in the Panhandle region of Texas, advancing 45 miles in 9 hours, with dense smoke and flames up to 11 feet. The two largest fires, which together extended into nine counties, resulted from power lines downed by sustained winds of 46 mph and gusts up to 53 mph. The wildfires destroyed more than 89 structures, with losses estimated at \$16 million. The fires caused evacuations in eight communities with a total population of 4,072 (1). This report summarizes the circumstances of 12 deaths and describes the five separate incidents caused by the two wildfires that resulted in those deaths (Figure).

FIGURE. Locations of five incidents that resulted in 12 deaths and the eight communities where evacuations occurred during wildfires that burned approximately 1 million acres — Texas, March 12–20, 2006



In response to the wildfires, regional and state public health preparedness staff members at the Texas Department of State Health Services (TDSHS) began mortality surveillance and initiated an investigation to characterize the associated deaths. Case finding was conducted via interviews with local emergency management officials, justices of the peace, and highway safety officials in addition to reviews of local newspaper accounts of the wildfires. A case was defined as any death among civilians or firefighters (volunteer or paid) directly or indirectly associated with incidents associated with one of the two wildfires during March 12-20, 2006. A directly related death was defined as one resulting from direct contact with the wildfire or a wildfire product (e.g., smoke or superheated air). An indirectly related death was defined as one resulting from indirect contact with a wildfire product (e.g., smoke that caused poor visibility, resulting in an automobile crash). Age, sex, county of occurrence, and time and cause of death for each decedent was provided by the Bureau of Vital Statistics of TDSHS.

Twelve deaths (seven directly related and five indirectly related) were considered related to the wildfires. Decedents were aged 14–94 years; median age was 48 years. Eight of the decedents were male. All 12 decedents were injured on March 12, between 1:30 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. Eleven were

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civilians who died on March 12, less than 7 hours after the fires began; the twelfth decedent was a volunteer firefighter who sustained serious injuries on March 12 and died 27 days later.

The injuries that resulted in the 12 deaths occurred in four rural counties (Hutchinson, Roberts, Gray, and Donley), in five separate incidents within a 45-mile radius (Figure). Three of the five incidents resulted in multiple deaths, including two incidents in which four persons died and one in which two persons died. The immediate cause of death for eight (67%) of the decedents was smoke inhalation; the underlying cause for four of those eight was listed as superheated air from grass wildfires. The immediate cause of death for the other four (33%) decedents was bluntforce trauma and complications resulting from injuries; the underlying cause was listed as vehicular accident/collision. Following are descriptions of the five incidents, all of which occurred on March 12.

Incident 1. At approximately 1:30 pm, four persons died as a result of a nine-car collision on Interstate 40. The collision was caused by reduced visibility because of blowing smoke, sand, and dirt from a wildfire. Three of the decedents, two females aged 14 and 49 years and one male aged 56 years, were in the same vehicle; the fourth decedent, a female aged 46 years, was in a separate vehicle. Local officials closed 90 miles of the highway for 9 hours because of heavy smoke.

Incident 2. At approximately 3:00 p.m., an estimated 38 miles from incident 1, rescuers attempted to evacuate an older couple from their home in advance of a spreading wildfire. A female neighbor aged 64 years came to the home to assist with the evacuation. Rescuers were able to place the wife into a rescue vehicle and her husband, aged 84 years, into the neighbor's vehicle. As both vehicles were leaving the property, rescuers noticed that the second vehicle (with the older man and neighbor) had turned around and returned to the home. Both the man and his neighbor were overcome by flames from the advancing wildfire.

Incident 3. At approximately 6:00 p.m., a man aged 94 years died at his home, approximately 5 miles from incident 2. The man had refused attempts by emergency responders to evacuate him from his home in the face of the advancing wildfire.

Incident 4. At approximately 6:30 p.m., an estimated 30 miles from incident 3, four male oil rig workers (aged 25, 27, 30, and 42 years) were driving to work when their vehicle veered off a pasture road in reduced visibility conditions caused by smoke from a wildfire. The vehicle was trapped in a ravine; the men fled the vehicle and used a

cellular telephone to contact a coworker, telling him they were having trouble breathing and could not see. The four men were overcome by smoke; their bodies were recovered by emergency responders 24 hours later, approximately 75 yards from their vehicle.

Incident 5. At approximately 7:00 p.m., an estimated 45 miles from incident 4, a male volunteer firefighter aged 62 years was driving a water truck near Interstate 40 in a field where graders had moved brush, leaving the ground softened. When flames approached, the firefighter attempted to escape by backing up the truck, which turned over and rolled down a 60-foot ravine. The firefighter sustained serious injuries and died 27 days later.

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Editorial Note: Wildfires can spread rapidly, and even in sparsely populated areas, multiple fatalities can occur within a brief period. Eleven of the 12 deaths described in this report occurred within 7 hours of the start of the fires; these 11 deaths were the most civilian deaths associated with wildfires in the United States since 2003 (2). Conditions in the Panhandle region of Texas in March 2006 were ideal for wildfires. The area had experienced a drought for 11 months, and drought conditions for the preceding 5 months had been rated as extreme by the U.S. Drought Monitor; the National Weather Service Storm Prediction Center had issued a fire danger warning of extremely critical for March 8, 10, 11, and 12.

Wildfire deaths can be prevented; however, preparedness and disaster planning are essential to reduce the health impact of wildfires. Effective methods for creating "defensible spaces" have been described for homeowners, but these must be in place before a wildfire starts (3). Steps to protect a home from wildfires include keeping all combustible materials (e.g., firewood and dead vegetation) away from structures and clearing roof surfaces and gutters regularly to avoid build-up of flammable materials such as leaves and other debris (3).

Wildfires are a growing hazard in most regions of the United States, presenting a threat to property and life (4). In 2004, wildfires burned approximately 8 million acres in 40 states. During 2000–2007, an annual average of 17,615 wildfires occurred in the United States (Jennifer Smith, National Interagency Fire Center, personal communication, 2007). During 1995–2004, a total of 184 firefighter deaths were associated with fighting wildfires in the United States (5). Of the 21 firefighter deaths associated with wildfires in 2004, a total of 10 resulted from

myocardial infarction, five were related to vehicle crashes, three were caused by aircraft crashes, and three resulted from other circumstances. The number of civilian deaths related to wildfires during this period is unknown.

The findings in this report are subject to at least two limitations. First, although cases were identified through multisource case finding, certain deaths directly or indirectly attributable to the wildfires might have been missed. Second, certain deaths might have occurred outside of the study period, particularly those indirectly attributable to the wildfires.

Wildfire prevention messages are available from the Texas Forest Service, U.S. Fire Administration, Federal Emergency Management Agency, and CDC (3,6–8). Key messages include adhering to warnings and evacuation orders, avoiding traveling through smoke on roadways, having an exit strategy, and avoiding the path of the wildfire. Detailed action plans also exist for persons trapped at home and persons threatened by smoke and fire outdoors or while riding in vehicles (7). A comprehensive strategy addressing wildfires is provided in the U.S. National Fire Plan (9), and a guide for public health officials regarding wildfire smoke health effects and prevention measures is available at http://www.oehha.ca.gov/air/risk_assess/wildfirev8.pdf.

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Breastfeeding Trends and Updated National Health Objectives for Exclusive Breastfeeding — United States, Birth Years 2000–2004

Breastfeeding is associated with decreased risk for many early-life diseases and conditions, including otitis media, respiratory tract infections, atopic dermatitis, gastroenteritis, type 2 diabetes, sudden infant death syndrome, and obesity (1). Breastfeeding also is associated with health benefits to women, including decreased risk for type 2 diabetes, ovarian cancer, and breast cancer (1). Exclusive breastfeeding is defined as an infant receiving only breast milk and no other liquids or solids except for drops or syrups consisting of vitamins, minerals, or medicines (2). In 2007, Healthy People 2010 (HP2010) objectives for breastfeeding initiation and duration were updated to include two new objectives on exclusive breastfeeding (i.e., to increase the proportion of mothers who exclusively breastfeed their infants through age 3 months to 60% and through age 6 months to 25% [objectives 16-19d and 16-19e]) (3). To monitor progress toward achieving HP2010 breastfeeding objectives, CDC analyzed data from the National Immunization Survey (NIS). This report describes the results of that analysis, which indicated that rates for breastfeeding initiation and duration increased among infants born during 2000-2004. Rates for exclusive breastfeeding through ages 3 months and 6 months among infants born in 2004 were 30.5% and 11.3%, respectively, below targets set by HP2010. Rates of exclusive breastfeeding were significantly lower among black infants (compared with white infants) and infants born to unmarried mothers (compared with married mothers). Additionally, older age, urban residence, higher education, and higher income of mothers all were positively associated with exclusive breastfeeding. Further research is needed to identify successful programs and policies to support exclusive breastfeeding, especially among subgroups with the lowest rates.

NIS is a random-digit—dialed telephone survey conducted annually by CDC to obtain national, state, and selected urban area estimates of vaccination rates among U.S. children aged 19-35 months. (Additional information about NIS methods is available at http://www.cdc.gov/nis.) NIS is designed to collect nationally representative data regarding the noninstitutionalized, U.S. civilian population. Telephone interviews are conducted with the adult household member most knowledgeable regarding the child's vaccination history to collect data about the child, mother, and household. The overall interview response rates, defined by the Council of American Survey and Research Organizations, for NIS years 2001-2006 were consistently above 64% (range: 64.5%-76.1%). Questions on breastfeeding initiation and duration and exclusive breastfeeding were first added to NIS in the third quarter of 2001. Early postpartum breastfeeding (i.e., initiation of breastfeeding) was defined by a positive response to the question, "Was [child's name] ever breastfed or fed breast milk?" Breastfeeding at ages 6 months and 12 months (i.e., duration of breastfeeding) was further defined by responses to the question, "How long was [child's name] breastfed or fed breast milk?" The wording of this question changed slightly in 2006 (Table 1) but did not substantially affect responses. Although questions used to determine duration of exclusive breastfeeding have been included in NIS since 2001, in 2006, revised questions based on results of cognitive testing (CDC, unpublished data, 2005) resulted in substantially lower rates of exclusive breastfeeding than in previous years.

Because data included in this analysis are for children aged 19-35 months at the time of the NIS interview, each cross-sectional survey includes children from birth cohorts that span 3 calendar years. The 2006 NIS, for example, includes children born from February 2003 through May 2005. To monitor progress toward achieving the HP2010 objectives, data from the 2001-2006 surveys were combined, and breastfeeding data were analyzed by year of birth during 2000-2004 (i.e., birth year cohort) rather than by survey year (4). Therefore, each birth year cohort represents data collected over 3 survey years. Sample sizes ranged from 12,388 for the 2000 birth cohort to 29,256 for the 2003 birth cohort. The sample size for the 2000 birth cohort was substantially smaller than that for other years because breastfeeding questions were asked only of a sample of all NIS respondents during the first 18 months after breastfeeding questions were added to NIS.

TABLE 1. Changes in breastfeeding questions — National Immunization Survey, 2001–2006

Original questions

Revised questions (2006)

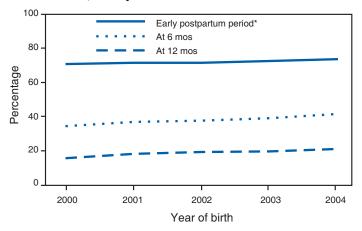
- Was [child's name] ever breastfed or fed breast milk?
- 1. Question remained unchanged.
- 2. How long was [child's name] breastfed or fed breast milk?
- 2. How old was [child's name] when [child's name] completely stopped breastfeeding or being fed breast milk?
- How old was [child's name] when s/he was first fed something other than breast milk or water?* This includes formula, juice, cow's milk, sugar water, solid foods, or anything else.
- How old was [child's name] when (he/she) was first fed formula?[†]
- 4. This next question is about the first thing that [child's name] was given other than breast milk or formula. Please include juice, cow's milk, sugar water, baby food, or anything else that [child's name] may have been given, even water. How old was [child's name] when (he/she) was first fed anything other than breast milk or formula?

Among infants born in 2000, breastfeeding rates for the early postpartum period,* 6 months, and 12 months were 70.9% (95% confidence interval [CI] = 69.0%–72.8%), 34.2% (CI = 32.2%–36.2%), and 15.7% (CI = 14.2%–17.2%), respectively. For infants born in 2004, these rates had consistently increased to 73.8% (CI = 72.8%–74.8%), 41.5% (CI = 40.4%–42.6%), and 20.9% (CI = 20.0%–21.8%), respectively (Figure). Based on the revised questions, rates for exclusive breastfeeding through ages 3 and 6 months were 30.5% and 11.3%, respectively, among infants born in 2004 (Table 2).

Disparities were observed in rates of exclusive breastfeeding among infants born in 2004. Rates of exclusive breastfeeding through age 3 months were lowest among black infants (19.8%) and among infants of mothers who were aged <20 years (16.8%), had a high school education or less (22.9% and 23.9%, respectively), were unmarried (18.8%), resided in rural areas (23.9%), and had an incometo-poverty ratio of <100% (23.9%) (Table 2).

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FIGURE. Estimated percentage of infants who were breastfed, by birth year and period — National Immunization Survey, United States, birth years 2000–2004



^{*} In-hospital period, before discharge.

Editorial Note: The findings in this report indicate that although progress is being made toward achieving the HP2010 objectives for breastfeeding initiation and duration, rates of exclusive breastfeeding are below desired levels, especially among black infants and those born to women who are young, unmarried, have lower incomes, are less educated, or who live in rural areas. Previous research has indicated that less education and lower socioeconomic status are associated with lower rates of breastfeeding among all racial/ethnic groups; however, black women across all sociodemographic variables consistently had lower rates of breastfeeding than white and Mexican-American women (5). Lower rates of breastfeeding among black women have been attributed to several factors, such as economic pressures to return to work environments that do not support breastfeeding, lack of breastfeeding education and supportive social networks, aggressive marketing by formula manufacturers, and cultural environments that do not value breastfeeding or promote positive images of breastfeeding women (6). However, successful interventions such as the Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative,[†] in which hospitals adopt 10 practices that support breastfeeding as outlined by UNICEF and the World Health Organization (WHO), have resulted in increases in rates of both overall and exclusive breastfeeding among black women and other subgroups with the lowest breastfeeding rates (7). Increasing exclusive breastfeeding rates is a critical public health strategy to improve infant health outcomes among populations at high risk.

^{*} In 2004, "or water" was removed from the first part of the question and placed in the list of items after "cow's milk."

^TQuestion 3 (revised from original) and question 4 (new in 2006) replaced the original question 3.

^{*}In-hospital period, before discharge.

[†] Available at http://www.babyfriendlyusa.org/eng/index.html.

TABLE 2. Estimated percentage of infants born in 2004 who were exclusively breastfed* through ages 3 and 6 months, by selected sociodemographic characteristics — National Immunization Survey, United States

	brea th	clusive stfeeding rough e 3 mos	breas thr	tlusive tfeeding ough 6 mos
Characteristic	(%)	(95% CI§)	(%)	(95% CI)
U.S. overall (N = 17,654 [†])	(30.5)	(29.4–31.6)	(11.3)	(10.5–12.1)
Sex				
Male	(30.7)	(29.1–32.3)	(10.8)	(9.8–11.8)
Female [¶]	(30.3)	(28.7–31.9)	(11.7)	(10.5–12.9)
Race/Ethnicity (child)				
Hispanic	(30.8)	(28.3–33.3)	(11.5)	(9.7–13.3)
White, non-Hispanic [¶]	(33.0)	(31.6–34.4)	(11.8)	(10.9–12.7)
Black, non-Hispanic	(19.8)**	(17.0–22.6)	(7.3)**	(5.5–9.1)
Asian, non-Hispanic Other race,	(30.6)	(25.0–36.2)	(14.5)	(10.0–19.0)
non-Hispanic ^{††}	(29.3)	(24.9-33.7)	(12.2)	(9.2–15.2)
Age of mother at child's birth (yrs)				
<20	(16.8)**	(10.3-23.3)	(6.1)**	
20–29	(26.2)**	(24.4-28.0)	(8.4)**	
<u>≥</u> 30¶	(34.6)	(33.2 - 36.0)	(13.8)	(12.7-14.9)
Education				
Less than high school	(23.9)**	(21.0-26.8)	(9.1)**	
High school	(22.9)**	(20.9-24.9)	(8.2)**	
Some college	(32.8)**	(30.3–35.3)		(10.2–14.4)
College graduate¶	(41.5)	(39.7–43.3)	(15.4)	(14.1–16.7)
Marital status				
Married [¶]	(35.4)	(34.0 - 36.8)	(13.4)	(12.4–14.4)
Unmarried	(18.8)**	(16.9–20.7)	(6.1)**	(5.0-7.2)
Residence				
MSA, ^{§§} central city [¶]	(30.7)	(29.0–32.4)	(11.7)	(10.5–12.9)
MSA, non-central city	(32.8)	(30.9–34.7)	(12.1)	(10.8–13.4)
Non-MSA	(23.9)**	(21.8–26.0)	(8.2)**	(6.9-9.5)
Income-to-poverty ratio (%)¶¶				
<100	(23.9)**	(21.6–26.2)	(8.3)**	
100–184	(26.6)**	(23.8-29.4)	(8.9)**	
185–349	(33.2)**	(30.9–35.5)		(10.3–13.3)
≥350¶ * Defined as an infant re	(37.7)	(35.7–39.7)	(14.0)	(12.6–15.4)

- * Defined as an infant receiving only breast milk and no other liquids or solids except for drops or syrups consisting of vitamins, minerals, or medicines.
- † Weighted sample.
- § Confidence interval.
- ¶ Referent group.
- ** p<0.05 by chi-square test, compared with the referent group.
- †† Includes American Indian/Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian, other Pacific Islander, and multiple race.
- §§ Metropolitan statistical area, defined by the U.S. Census Bureau.
- 11 Ratio of self-reported family income to the federal threshold value, defined by the U.S. Census Bureau.

The NIS breastfeeding rates described in this report are different from those reported by the Ross Mothers Survey (RMS), the data source used to set and monitor the *HP2010* objectives for breastfeeding initiation and duration (8).

Exclusive breastfeeding, as defined by WHO (2), is not measured by RMS. The in-hospital breastfeeding rate from RMS was 68.4% in 2000, 70.1% in 2002, and 64.7% in 2004 (8). In contrast, early postpartum NIS breastfeeding rates steadily increased during those years. RMS is administered by mail, and historically low response rates continue to decline; a recent RMS publication reports a response rate of 28% (9). Ross Laboratories, which conducts the RMS, manufactures infant formula, and breastfeeding practices of RMS respondents might be different from those of NIS respondents. Further examination of the differences between NIS and RMS is needed.

The findings in this report are subject to at least four limitations. First, breastfeeding behavior was based on retrospective self-report by mothers or other caregivers, whose responses might be subject to recall bias. Maternal recall is a valid and reliable method for estimating breastfeeding initiation and duration (10). However, NIS respondents include other types of caregivers, and their recall might not be as valid or reliable as that of mothers. Second, the NIS question that defines early postpartum breastfeeding or initiation, "Was [child's name] ever breastfed or fed breast milk?" collects information that might differ from the HP2010 objective (16-19a) for initiation, defined as in-hospital breastfeeding before discharge; RMS uses in-hospital rates to measure breastfeeding initiation. Breastfeeding is time-sensitive, and duration of breastfeeding is influenced by initiation during the first few hours and days of life (7). Measurement of breastfeeding initiation using questions regarding whether an infant ever received breast milk is likely a valid proxy. Third, although survey data were weighted to make them representative of all U.S. children aged 19-35 months, some bias might remain. Finally, accurate trend analysis of exclusive breastfeeding is not yet possible because data collected using the improved 2006 questions resulted in significantly lower rates of exclusive breastfeeding for the 2004 birth cohort than for previous birth cohorts.

Compared with breastfeeding combined with formula feeding, exclusive breastfeeding provides more protection against lower respiratory tract infections, acute otitis media, atopic dermatitis, and childhood obesity (1). The American Academy of Pediatrics and other health organizations recommend that mothers exclusively breastfeed their infants for the first 6 months of life, with continuation of breastfeeding through age 12 months and beyond as other foods are introduced (1). To increase exclusive breastfeeding rates and decrease disparities in breastfeeding initiation and duration and exclusive breastfeeding among subgroups such

as black women, more research is needed regarding factors that influence breastfeeding decisions. As outlined in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Blueprint for Action on Breastfeeding, such factors include maternity care practices, interactions with health-care professionals, and workplace support. To help states assess their progress in addressing these factors, CDC's Division of Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Obesity created the Breastfeeding Report Card, which links process and outcome measures of eight indicators important to breastfeeding support, including progress toward all five HP2010 breastfeeding objectives. Among all sociodemographic groups, identification and implementation of successful practices and programs that increase rates of breastfeeding (particularly rates of exclusive breastfeeding through 6 months) are paramount to achieving these breastfeeding objectives.

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Youth Exposure to Alcohol Advertising in Magazines — United States, 2001–2005

Alcohol consumption among persons aged 12-20 years contributes to the three leading causes of death (unintentional injury, homicide, and suicide) in this age group in the United States and is associated with other health-risk behaviors, including high-risk sexual activity, smoking, and physical fighting (1). Recent studies have documented the contribution of alcohol marketing to underage drinking (2,3). In 2000, the trade association for the wine industry changed its voluntary marketing code to stop advertising in magazines in which youths aged 12-20 years were >30% of the audience. In 2003, this threshold was adopted by the trade associations for beer and liquor producers. To determine the proportion of alcohol advertisements placed in magazines with disproportionately large youth readerships (i.e., >15% of readers aged 12-20 years) and to assess the proportion of youths exposed to these advertisements, the Center on Alcohol Marketing and Youth (Health Policy Institute, Georgetown University, District of Columbia) evaluated the placement of alcohol advertisements in 143 national magazines for which readership composition data were available for 2001–2005; these 143 publications accounted for approximately 90% of expenditures for all alcohol advertising in national print magazines. This report summarizes the results of that study, which indicated that alcohol advertising remained common in magazines with >15% youth readership but decreased substantially in magazines with >30% youth readership. These results suggest that although voluntary industry standards have reduced youth exposure to alcohol advertising in magazines, strengthening these standards by establishing a >15% youth readership threshold would further reduce exposure. In addition, independent monitoring of youth exposure to alcohol advertising should continue, as recommended by the U.S. Congress (4) and Surgeon General (5).

In this study, underage youths were defined as persons aged 12–20 years. Age 12 years is the youngest age at which exposure to magazine advertising is tracked, and age 21 years is the minimum age at which persons can legally purchase alcohol in all U.S. states. Youth-oriented magazines were defined as those in which youth readership exceeded the proportion of youths aged 12–20 years in the general population (i.e., >15% [6]). Alcohol advertising in magazines was assessed at two levels of youth readership. The first level was magazines in which the proportion of youth

[§] Available at http://www.cdc.gov/breastfeeding/pdf/bluprntbk2.pdf.

Available at http://www.cdc.gov/breastfeeding/data/report_card.htm.

readers exceeded 15%; this is the threshold above which the National Research Council and Institute of Medicine (NRC/IOM) recommend that alcohol companies refrain from advertising (7). The second level was magazines in which the proportion of youth readers exceeded 30%, which is twice their proportion in the general population and the threshold above which the major alcohol companies have agreed to refrain from alcohol advertising.

Data on advertising in print versions of national magazines that included alcohol advertisements (lists available at http://www.camy.org) were obtained from TNS Media Intelligence (formerly CMR, New York, New York), which monitors advertising in 394 national magazines and collects information about total advertising expenditures by industry type. Data on readership demographics were obtained from population-based surveys conducted by Mediamark Research, Inc. (New York, New York), which reports readership estimates for approximately 250 of the largest national magazines (not all of which include alcohol advertising). Advertisements that were alcohol related but that primarily promoted responsible drinking (approximately 3% of all alcohol advertisements) were excluded from the analysis. In the advertising industry, the total number of advertisements viewed by a particular demographic group is referred to as the gross number of impressions; this number includes repeat exposures for readers who saw more than one advertisement in a magazine or multiple advertisements for a particular brand in different magazines. Advertising impressions were calculated by multiplying the magazine-specific annual number of readers aged 12-20 years by the number of advertising placements for each publication that year and summing them across magazines. Of the approximately 250 national magazines that were monitored for advertising placement and readership composition during 2001–2005, 143 included alcohol advertising. This advertising accounted for 86.3% of spending on alcohol advertising in national magazines in 2001, 93.1% of 2002 spending, 93.9% of 2003 spending, 93.0% of 2004 spending, and 93.1% of 2005 spending. Of the 143 publications, 51 (36.7%) had >15% youth readership, and nine (6.3%) had >30% youth readership in any year during 2001–2005. Occurrence and readership data were available for 16,635 individual advertisements for 391 alcohol brands that appeared in the 143 magazines during 2001–2005.

The number and proportion of alcohol advertisements that appeared in magazines with >15% youth readership (i.e., those with >15%-30% plus those with >30% youth readership) decreased from 1,867 (51.6% of all advertisements) in 2001 to 1,281 (44.2%) in 2005. From 2001 to 2005, in magazines with >15%-30% youth readership, the number of advertisements decreased 14.3% (from 1,485 in 2001 to 1,272 in 2005), whereas the proportion of alcohol advertisements in these magazines increased 6.9% (from 41.1% to 43.9%) (Table 1). The proportion of alcohol advertisements in magazines with >30% youth readership decreased 97.6% during this period (from 10.6% [382] advertisements] in 2001 to 0.3% [nine advertisements] in 2005). Therefore, most of the decreases in advertisement placements in magazines with >15% youth readership were a result of fewer advertisements in magazines with >30% youth readership. During the study period, the largest decreases in numbers of advertisements in youth-oriented magazines were for those advertising liquor and beer (Figure), both at the >15% and >30% levels. Advertisements

TABLE 1. Number and percentage of alcohol advertisements in magazines* and youth† exposure to advertisements, by year and composition of youth readership — United States, 2001–2005

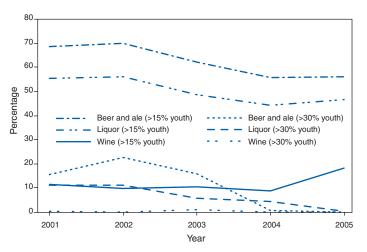
		=	lo. and %			Total no. (in millions)		No. (in mil of alcoho pressions	l advertis	ing
	Total no. of alcohol	yo comp	%–30% uth osition	yo <u>comp</u>	30% outh oosition	of alcohol advertising impressions§	>15% you compo	uth osition	yo comp	0% uth osition
Year	advertisements	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	among youths	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
2001	3,616	1,485	(41.1)	382	(10.6)	5,741	3,932	(68.5)	1,194	(20.8)
2002	3,598	1,466	(40.7)	389	(10.8)	5,093	3,136	(61.6)	1,304	(25.6)
2003	3,241	1,271	(39.2)	223	(6.9)	4,157	2,969	(71.4)	643	(15.5)
2004	3,283	1,272	(38.7)	101	(3.1)	4,037	3,161	(78.3)	172	(4.3)
2005	2,897	1,272	(43.9)	9	(0.3)	3,046	2,486	(81.6)	28	(0.9)

^{*} Advertisements from 143 national, full-run print magazines, representing all such magazines that contained alcohol advertising and were monitored for advertising placement and readership composition from 2001–2005 by Mediamark Research, Inc. (New York, New York); these 143 publications represented approximately 90% of expenditures for all alcohol advertising in national print magazines during these years.

Aged 12–20 years.

Advertising impressions are the advertisements seen by a particular demographic group and include repeat exposures for readers who see more than one advertisement in a publication or multiple advertisements for a particular brand in different publications.

FIGURE. Percentage of alcohol advertisements in magazines,* by composition of youth readership,† beverage type, and year — United States, 2001–2005



*Advertisements from 143 national, full-run print magazines, representing all such magazines that contained alcohol advertising and were monitored for advertising placement and readership composition from 2001–2005 by Mediamark Research, Inc. (New York, New York); these 143 publications represented approximately 90% of expenditures for all alcohol advertising in national print magazines during these years. Aged 12–20 years. >15% and >30% refer to magazines with >15% and >30% of readers aged 12–20 years, respectively.

for wine remained low at both thresholds throughout the study period.

During 2001–2005, total youth exposure to alcohol advertising in magazines decreased 46.9% (from approximately 5.74 billion impressions in 2001 to 3.05 billion in 2005) (Table 1). During this period, exposure among those aged ≥21 years decreased 25.0%. The proportion of youth exposure to alcohol advertising in magazines with >15%

youth readership decreased 7.6% (from 89.3% in 2001 to 82.5% in 2005). The proportion of youth exposure to alcohol advertising in magazines with >30% youth readership decreased 95.5% (from 20.8% in 2001 to 0.9% in 2005), whereas the proportion of youth exposure in magazines with >15%–30% youth readership increased 19.1% (from 68.5% in 2001 to 81.6% in 2005).

Liquor accounted for most alcohol advertising in magazines in all study years and for 1,909 (65.9%) of 2,897 advertisements in 2005 (Table 2). In 2005, nine (0.3%) alcohol advertisements appeared in magazines with >30% youth readership. In magazines with >15%-30% youth readership, liquor accounted for 879 (69.1%) of 1,272 advertisements, and beer accounted for 291 (22.9%) of advertisements. However, premixed alcoholic beverages (also known as "alcopops," which are flavored, premixed drinks such as hard lemonade) had the largest proportion of advertisements in magazines with >15%-30% youth readership (90.9%), followed by beer (56.0%), liquor (46.0%), and wine (18.4%). Liquor (67.9%) and beer (23.8%) advertisements accounted for most youth exposure to alcohol advertising overall (Table 2). The beverage-specific proportions of youth exposure accounted for by advertising in magazines with >15%-30% youth readership ranged from 64.6% for wine to 98.7% for premixed alcoholic beverages.

The proportion of alcohol advertisements placed in magazines with disproportionately large youth audiences varied considerably by brand, even within beverage categories. Of the 201 alcohol brands advertised in magazines in 2005, a total of 36 brands placed all of their advertising in magazines with >15% youth readership, 38 brands placed more than half of their advertising in these magazines, 39 had

TABLE 2. Number and percentage of alcohol advertisements in magazines* and youth† exposure to advertisements, by beverage type and composition of youth readership — United States, 2005

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Type of alcoholic	Total no. of alcohol		–30% uth osition	>30 you compo	ıth	To	otal	>15% you compo	uth	yo	0% uth osition
beverage advertised	advertisements	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.1	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Beer and ale	520	291	(56.0)	_	(0)	724	(23.8)	611	(84.5)	_	(0)
Liquor	1,909	879	(46.0)	9	(0.5)	2,069	(67.9)	1,702	(82.3)	28	(1.4)
Premixed beverages**	22	20	(90.9)	_	(0)	23	(0.8)	23	(98.7)	_	(0)
Wine	446	82	(18.4)	_	(0)	231	(7.6)	149	(64.6)	_	(0)
Total	2,897	1,272	(43.9)	9	(0.3)	3,046	(100.0)	2,486	(81.6)	28	(0.9)

^{*} Advertisements from 143 national, full-run print magazines, representing all such magazines that contained alcohol advertising and were monitored for advertising placement and readership composition from 2001–2005 by Mediamark Research, Inc. (New York, New York); these 143 publications represented approximately 90% of expenditures for all alcohol advertising in national print magazines during these years.

[†] Aged 12-20 years.

[§] Advertising impressions are the advertisements seen by a particular demographic group and include repeat exposures for readers who see more than one advertisement in a publication or multiple advertisements for a particular brand in different publications.

[¶] Numbers do not add to total because of rounding.

^{**} Also known as "alcopops," which are flavored, premixed alcoholic drinks such as hard lemonade.

half or less of their advertising in these magazines, and 88 brands had no advertising in these magazines (listing of brands available at http://www.camy.org).

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Editorial Note: This report describes the first study of alcohol advertising in magazines since the trade associations for the beer and liquor industries adopted and implemented a new standard in which they agreed to restrict advertising in media in which the youth audience composition exceeds 30%. The surveillance system used in this report is the only independent source of brand- and company-specific data regarding youth exposure to alcohol marketing and has been used to document levels of youth exposure to alcohol advertising in magazines by sex (8).

The placement of advertisements in the nine publications with >30% youth readership decreased approximately 90% during 2001–2005; however, almost 45% of alcohol advertisements were still placed in magazines with a disproportionately large youth readership (i.e., >15%). Furthermore, advertisements in magazines with >15% youth readership accounted for approximately 80% of all youth exposure to alcohol advertising in magazines overall. These data indicate that although alcohol companies have modified their advertising practices to meet >30% target thresholds, youth exposure to alcohol advertising would be further reduced if these companies followed the NRC/IOM recommendation and did not advertise in magazines in which youth readership exceeds 15%.

Although alcohol advertising in magazines decreased from 2001 to 2005, alcohol advertising on television increased 41% for youth and 48% for adults during this same period (9). This increase is largely attributable to increased advertising by liquor producers on cable television programs, which are more likely than broadcast television program to have disproportionately large youth audiences (9). The Distilled Spirits Council of the United States changed its voluntary marketing practices code in 1996 to allow television advertising. After the four major U.S. broadcast television networks refused an attempt by liquor producers to advertise on broadcast network television in 2001, liquor companies expanded their cable television advertising (9). This increase in liquor advertising on cable television coincided with an increase in liquor consumption among underage youth, including among those who binge drink (i.e., consume five or more drinks in a row on ≥ 1 day in the past 30 days) (10).

The findings in this report are subject to at least three limitations. First, the data did not include advertisements from regional, local, or Internet magazines or advertisements in partial-run magazine editions (i.e., special regional or demographic editions of national magazines); therefore, the data might not be representative of all advertisement patterns of all magazines in the United States. Second, approximately 10% of alcohol advertising expenditures were for advertisements placed in national magazines that were not measured by Mediamark during the study period. Finally, surveys of audience composition by Mediamark have inherent limitations associated with surveys (e.g., noncoverage), but whether these lead to overrepresentation or underrepresentation of underage youths when measuring the composition of magazine readers is unclear; however, these data are representative of the data used by advertisers to make marketing decisions.

In 2003, to recognize the importance of reducing youth exposure to alcohol marketing as part of a comprehensive strategy to reduce underage drinking, NRC/IOM recommended movement toward a 15% threshold, with immediate adoption of a 25% threshold to encourage progress toward this goal. The findings in this report indicate that implementation of the 15% threshold would further reduce youth exposure to alcohol advertising in magazines. In addition, independent, regular monitoring of alcohol marketing to youth should continue as recommended by the U.S. Congress (4) and Surgeon General (5), and future research should further examine the relation between alcohol advertising and alcohol consumption among youths.

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Botulism Associated with Commercially Canned Chili Sauce — Texas and Indiana, July 2007

On July 30, 2007, this report was posted as an MMWR Dispatch on the MMWR website (http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr). On July 7 and July 11, 2007, public health officials in Texas and Indiana, respectively, reported to CDC four suspected cases of foodborne botulism, two in each state. Investigations conducted by state and local health departments revealed that all four patients had eaten brands of Castleberry's hot dog chili sauce before illness began. Botulinum toxin type A was detected in the serum of one Indiana patient and in a leftover chili mixture obtained from his home. CDC informed the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) of the apparent link between illness and consumption of the chili sauce. On July 18, FDA issued a consumer advisory, and the manufacturer, Castleberry's Food Company (Augusta, Georgia), subsequently recalled the implicated brand and several other products produced in the same set of retorts (commercial-scale pressure cookers for processing canned foods) at the same canning facility. Examination of the canning facility in Georgia during the outbreak investigation had identified deficiencies in the canning process. On July 19, the U.S. Department of Agriculture Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) issued a press release that announced a recall of chili and certain meat products from the Castleberry canning facility and provided recommendations to consumers. That recall was expanded on July 21 to include additional canned products. A fifth case of botulism potentially linked to one of the recalled products is under investigation in California. This report describes the ongoing investigation by members of OutbreakNet* and others and the measures undertaken to control the outbreak, which is the first outbreak of foodborne botulism in the United States associated with

a commercial canning facility in approximately 30 years. Clinicians should be vigilant for symptoms of botulism, including symmetric cranial nerve palsies, especially if accompanied by descending flaccid paralysis. Consumers should not eat any of the recalled chili sauce or other recalled products and should carefully dispose of all recalled products. Information regarding product disposal is available at http://www.cdc.gov/botulism/botulism_faq.htm.

Case Reports

Texas. On July 7, the Texas Department of State Health Services (TDSHS) reported to CDC two suspected cases of foodborne botulism in children who are siblings. On June 29, both patients had onset of illness that progressed to include cranial nerve palsies and symmetric, descending paralysis typical of botulism. The two children initially were evaluated at two different hospitals, where multiple diagnoses were considered. After one child was transferred to the same hospital as the sibling, botulism was identified as the etiology of the shared symptoms. The two children required mechanical ventilation; botulinum antitoxin was requested on the evening of July 7, released by CDC, and administered the next morning. Patient stool and serum specimens, collected 9 days after symptom onset, were negative for botulinum toxin by mouse bioassay. Initial stool cultures did not yield Clostridium botulinum.

The children had shared several meals in the days before symptoms began. They had eaten Castleberry's Austex Hot Dog Chili Sauce Original for lunch on June 28. The opened can from this meal had been discarded and could not be located. However, one unopened can of this product, produced on May 7 at the Castleberry's Food Company canning facility in Georgia and purchased at the same time as the discarded can, was found in the children's home. The TDSHS laboratory tested an aliquot from this can using an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) for botulinum toxin and did not detect toxin. One child remains hospitalized and is on mechanical ventilation. The second child has been removed from mechanical ventilation and begun rehabilitation.

Indiana. On July 11, the Indiana State Department of Health (ISDH) reported to CDC two suspected cases of foodborne botulism in a married couple. The couple had onset of symptoms on July 7. Like the Texas children, the Indiana patients initially were evaluated at two different hospitals, where multiple diagnoses were considered. On July 9, after both were admitted to the same hospital, botulism was identified as the etiology of the shared symptoms.

^{*} A network of public health epidemiologists at the local, state, and federal levels (including employees of CDC, FDA, and FSIS) who investigate foodborne and diarrheal disease outbreaks.

The man and woman were hospitalized with cranial nerve palsies and symmetric, descending paralysis typical of botulism and were placed on mechanical ventilation. On July 11, CDC released botulinum antitoxin, and the antitoxin was administered to both patients. Serum samples collected on July 10 were sent to CDC's Botulism Reference Laboratory and received on July 15. On July 16, CDC detected botulinum toxin type A by mouse bioassay in the man's serum sample. Botulinum toxin also was detected by mouse bioassay in the woman's serum sample, but the sample volume was insufficient to determine the toxin type.

During the initial investigation by ISDH, food histories could not be obtained from the patients because of the severity of their illnesses. Local health officials collected several foods from the home of the patients, including an unlabeled, sealed plastic bag of leftover chili mixture from the refrigerator. On July 16, CDC detected botulinum toxin type A by mouse bioassay in the chili mixture. Empty, wellrinsed cans (with no visible signs of food debris) of Castleberry's Hot Dog Chili Sauce Original and chili made by another company were found in the couple's recycling bin. CDC re-rinsed the two cans and tested the rinse water for botulinum toxin by mouse bioassay; both were negative. The label on the Castleberry's Hot Dog Chili Sauce Original can indicated a production date of May 8 and a time of 2:23 a.m., less than 5 hours after the 9:41 p.m., May 7 production time indicated on the can collected from the Texas patients; the Indiana can had been manufactured in the same set of retorts as the Texas can. Both patients remain hospitalized and on mechanical ventilation.

On July 17, CDC OutbreakNet staff members provided information regarding the production dates and times to FDA; the evidence strongly suggested that brands of Castleberry's hot dog chili sauce were the common source of the four cases of botulism. On July 18, FDA issued a consumer advisory. On that same day, after being informed about the outbreak and findings from FDA investigation of the canning facility, Castleberry's Food Company issued a voluntary recall that included limited production dates of Castleberry's Hot Dog Chili Sauce Original, Castleberry's Austex Hot Dog Chili Sauce Original, and Kroger Hot Dog Chili Sauce. That recall was expanded on July 21 to include all production dates for 91 types of canned chili sauce, chili, other meat products, chicken products, and dog food that were manufactured in the same set of retorts as the hot dog chili sauce at the Castleberry's Food Company facility in Georgia. These included Castleberry's brands and products produced by the manufacturer but distributed under 25 other brand names (e.g., Austex, Kroger, and Piggly Wiggly).[†]

California. On July 25, the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) reported to CDC a case of botulism caused by botulinum toxin type A with a potential link to one of the recalled products. On July 1, several days after reportedly eating a recalled chili product, the patient, a woman, had onset of symptoms that progressed to include cranial nerve palsies and bilateral generalized weakness. She was hospitalized on July 5. On July 7, CDPH released botulinum antitoxin, which was administered to the patient. Botulinum toxin type A was detected by mouse bioassay from a serum sample collected on July 7. The product had been discarded and could not be tested. The patient was hospitalized for 10 days and is now recovering at home. CDPH is continuing to investigate to determine whether the patient's illness was associated with the recalled chili product.

Canning Facility Investigation

The Castleberry's canning facility in Georgia produces both FDA- and FSIS-regulated products. The outbreak investigation by FDA and FSIS identified production deficiencies that might have permitted spores of C. botulinum to survive the canning process. C. botulinum spores are in the environment and can be present in foods that have not been properly subjected to high temperature and pressure during the canning process. Anaerobic conditions, low acidity (pH>4.6), low salt and sugar concentrations, and temperatures >39.0°F (>3.9°C) allow germination of C. botulinum spores and subsequent production of botulinum toxin. FDA officials tested 17 swollen cans of Castleberry's hot dog chili sauce produced on May 8 in the same set of retorts as the cans associated with the Indiana and Texas botulism cases. Sixteen of the 17 cans were positive for botulinum toxin type A by ELISA. Mouse bioassay results were consistent with ELISA findings. Castleberry's Food Company has closed its Georgia canning facility and has hired a firm to help recall products from approximately 8,500 retail outlets.

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[†] The recalled products were distributed in 49 of the 50 United States (all states except Alaska). A listing of the 91 products recalled as of July 21 is available at http://www.castleberrys.com/news_productrecall.asp.

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Editorial Note: In the United States, foodborne botulism usually is associated with home-canned foods. During 1950-2005, local and state health departments reported to CDC 405 events (i.e., single cases or outbreaks) of foodborne botulism in which an implicated food item was identified. Of these 405 events, 371 (92%) were linked to home-processed foods and 34 (8%) to commercially processed foods, including foods prepared in restaurants. Only four of the outbreaks associated with commercially processed foods (i.e., canned tuna, liver paste, vichyssoise, and beef stew) were associated with deficiencies in a commercial canning process. The last such outbreak in the United States occurred in 1974 and was associated with commercially canned beef stew (1). Although rare, any deficiency in the retort canning process is a major public health concern because of the severity of botulism and the widespread distribution of canned products.

Botulism is a nationally notifiable disease. Investigators are actively seeking additional cases that might be linked to the current outbreak by issuing health alerts and examining reported botulism cases dating back to 2005. Clinicians should consider botulism in patients with symmetric cranial nerve palsies, especially if accompanied by descending flaccid paralysis. Suspected cases of botulism should be reported immediately to local or state public health officials, who should then call the 24-hour CDC Emergency Operations Center (770-488-7100); callers will be connected immediately with an on-call CDC botulism specialist. Health-care providers and public health officials are encouraged to inquire specifically about consumption of the recalled canned products as part of the food history of persons with suspected botulism. Additional information regarding this botulism outbreak is available at http://www. cdc.gov/botulism/botulism.htm. Consumers should check their homes for any of the 91 recalled products listed by Castleberry's Food Company at http://www.castleberrys.com/ news_productrecall.asp. Persons with unopened cans of recalled products should dispose of the cans without opening or puncturing them, as described at http://www.cdc.gov/ botulism/botulism_faq.htm.

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Notice to Readers

New Medication for Severe Malaria Available Under an Investigational New Drug Protocol

On June 21, 2007, CDC's Investigational New Drug Application (IND) for intravenous artesunate went into effect. This IND allows for use of an investigational antimalarial medication (intravenous artesunate) under a protocol entitled "Intravenous Artesunate for Treatment of Severe Malaria in the United States." Intravenous artesunate can be used only under the provisions of this IND protocol because it is not a drug approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Artesunate is in the class of medications known as artemisinins, which are derivatives from "quing hao," or sweet wormwood plant (*Artemisia annua*). Only the CDC Drug Service and CDC Quarantine Stations will be permitted to release the medication for use under this IND protocol.

Approximately 1,400 cases of malaria (nearly all imported) are diagnosed in the United States each year; approximately 10% are cases of severe malaria (1). Intravenous quinidine gluconate, principally used as an antiarrhythmic medicine, also has antimalarial properties and is the only parenteral drug approved by FDA for treatment of severe malaria that is available in the United States. However, quinidine has cardiotoxic effects and has become less available in U.S. hospitals with the advent of newer antiarrhythmic drugs (2,3). Since 2000, the World Health Organization has recommended artesunate in preference to quinidine for treatment of severe malaria, and artesunate has been used outside the United States for many years (4). CDC's IND protocol provides a mechanism for investigational use of intravenous artesunate for patients with severe malaria in the United States.

Patient Eligibility for Investigational Use of Artesunate

The Walter Reed Army Institute for Research has agreed to provide a supply of intravenous artesunate to CDC for release to hospitals in the United States under the IND protocol for treatment of patients with severe malaria. To be eligible to receive intravenous artesunate under CDC's IND protocol, patients must have malaria and need parenteral therapy because they are either unable to take oral medications, have high-density parasitemia (>5%), or

have severe malaria, indicated by other clinical criteria such as acute respiratory distress syndrome or severe anemia. In addition, for these patients, one of the following must be true: 1) artesunate is available more rapidly than quinidine (if the drugs are equally available, attending clinicians will decide which drug to use in consultation with CDC), 2) the patient has experienced quinidine failure or intolerance, or 3) use of quinidine is contraindicated.

Dosage and Administration

Under the IND protocol, intravenous artesunate should be administered in 4 equal doses of 2.4 mg/kg each over a 3-day period. In parts of the world where artesunate is used regularly, intravenous administration typically is followed by a course of oral antimalarial medication once the patient is able to tolerate medications by mouth. Although artesunate is a life-saving drug, it has a short half-life, and supplementary therapy is necessary to increase the likelihood of eliminating all of the circulating parasites. This is similar to the current standard of care regimens in the United States, in which a rapidly acting drug such as quinine or quinidine is always coupled with a follow-on drug such as doxycycline or clindamycin. The recommended options for follow-on drugs in this protocol are

oral treatment with atovaquone-proguanil (Malarone®), doxycycline, clindamycin, or mefloquine.

How to Obtain Investigational Artesunate

Artesunate will be provided free to hospitals, upon request and on an emergency basis, by the CDC Drug Service or by one of the CDC Quarantine Stations. Physicians who administer the drug to patients must notify CDC of any adverse event after administration and comply with the IND protocol. To enroll a patient with severe malaria in this treatment protocol, health-care providers should telephone the CDC Malaria Hotline at 770-488-7788, Monday–Friday, 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m., Eastern time. At other times, callers should telephone 770-488-7100 and ask to speak with a CDC Malaria Branch clinician.

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TABLE I. Provisional cases of infrequently reported notifiable diseases (<1,000 cases reported during the preceding year) — United States, week ending July 28, 2007 (30th Week)*

	urrent	Cum	5-year weekly		cases rep				
<u>Disease</u> v	veek	2007	average [†]	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	States reporting cases during current week (No.)
Anthrax	_	_	0	1	_	_	_	2	
Botulism:		_							
foodborne	_	3	0	20	19	16	20	28	
infant	1	46	1	97	85	87	76	69	TX (1)
other (wound & unspecified)	_	12	1	48	31	30	33	21	24.40
Brucellosis	1	61	3	121	120	114	104	125	CA (1)
Chancroid	_	15	1	33	17	30	54	67	
Cholera	_	_	0	9	8	5	2	2	DA (4) El (4)
Cyclosporiasis [§]	2	57	6	136	543	171	75	156	PA (1), FL (1)
Diphtheria	_	_	_	_	_	_	1	1	
Domestic arboviral diseases ^{§,1} :		4	6	67	80	112	108	164	
California serogroup	_		1						
eastern equine Powassan	_	_	0	8 1	21 1	6 1	14	10 1	
St. Louis	_	2	1	10	13	12	41	28	
western equine	_	_		_	_		-	_	
Ehrlichiosis§:	_		_			_			
human granulocytic	26	129	22	646	786	537	362	511	NY (7), MN (19)
human monocytic	13	174	16	578	506	338	321	216	NY (2), MN (7), VA (1), FL (2), TN (1)
human (other & unspecified)	_	58	5	231	112	59	44	23	1V1 (2), 1V11V (1), VA (1), 1 L (2), 11V (1)
Haemophilus influenzae,**		50	3	201	112	55		20	
invasive disease (age <5 yrs):									
serotype b	_	7	0	29	9	19	32	34	
nonserotype b	_	57	2	175	135	135	117	144	
unknown serotype	2	156	3	179	217	177	227	153	NY (1), NC (1)
Hansen disease§	_	30	2	66	87	105	95	96	(1), (10)
Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome§	_	15	1	40	26	24	26	19	
Hemolytic uremic syndrome, postdiarrheal [§]	1	90	6	288	221	200	178	216	UT(1)
Hepatitis C viral, acute	7	364	22	802	652	713	1,102	1,835	NY (1), OH (1), MN (3), OK (1), TX (1)
HIV infection, pediatric (age <13 yrs) ^{††}	_	_	4	52	380	436	504	420	(.), (.), (.),
Influenza-associated pediatric mortality ^{§,§§}	_	68	0	41	45	_	N	N	
Listeriosis	14	310	21	875	896	753	696	665	NY (2), PA (1), OH (1), IN (2), NC (1), SC (1),
Measles ¹¹¹	_	21	1	55	66	37	56	44	FL (2), AZ (1), NV (1), WA (2)
Meningococcal disease, invasive***:									
A, C, Y, & W-135	_	162	4	311	297	_	_	_	
serogroup B	2	75	2	190	156	_	_	_	FL (2)
other serogroup	_	13	1	31	27	_	_	_	
unknown serogroup	2	385	9	648	765	_	_	_	MN (1), FL (1)
Mumps	3	498	12	6,584	314	258	231	270	KS (1), FL (1), TN (1)
Novel influenza A virus infections	_	_	_	N	N	N	N	N	
Plague	_	4	0	17	8	3	1	2	
Poliomyelitis, paralytic	_	_	_		1				
Poliovirus infection, nonparalytic§	_	_	_	N	N	N	N	N	
Psittacosis [§]	_	2	0	21	16	12	12	18	00 (1) 04 (1)
Q fever [§]	2	106	2	169	136	70	71	61	CO (1), CA (1)
Rabies, human	_	_	0	3	2	7	2	3	
Rubella ^{†††}		9	0	11	11	10	7	18	
Rubella, congenital syndrome	_	_	_	1	1	_	1	1	
SARS-CoV ^{§,§§§}	_	_	_	_	_	_	8	N	
Smallpox§	1	67	1	125	129	132	161	118	MN (1)
Streptococcal toxic-shock syndrome [§]		194	7	380	329	353	413	412	MN (1)
Syphilis, congenital (age <1 yr) Tetanus	1	7	1	41	329 27	353	20	25	NY (1)
Toxic-shock syndrome (staphylococcal)§	1	44	2	101	90	95	133	109	NY (1)
Trichinellosis		44	0	15	16	95 5	6	109	141 (1)
Tularemia	2	55	4	95	154	134	129	90	MO (2)
Typhoid fever	5	151	8	353	324	322	356	321	VA (1), CA (4)
Vancomycin-intermediate Staphylococcus aureus		6	0	6	2		330 N	N	VI (1), OI (7)
Vancomycin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus	_	_	_	1	3	1	N	N	
	8	108	6	N	N	N	N	N	GA (1), FL (1), CA (6)
Vibriosis (noncholera <i>Vibrio</i> species infections)§									

N: Not notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts.

^{-:} 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 2003 for SARS-CoV. Reporting exceptions are available at http://www.cdc.gov/epo/dphsi/phs/infdis.htm.

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

Updated monthly from reports to the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention. Implementation of HIV reporting influences the number of cases reported. Updates of pediatric HIV data have been temporarily suspended until upgrading of the national HIV/AIDS surveillance data management system is completed. Data for HIV/AIDS, when available, are displayed in Table IV, which appears quarterly.

SUpdated weekly from reports to the Influenza Division, National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases. A total of 66 cases were reported for the current week.

No measles cases were reported for the current week.

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.

TABLE II. Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending July 28, 2007, and July 29, 2006 (30th Week)*

(30th Week)*			Chlamyd	ia [†]			Coccid	ioidomy	cosis			Cry	ptosporid	iosis	
	Commont		vious	C		Comment		vious	O		Command		vious	C	
Reporting area	Current week	Med	veeks Max	Cum 2007	Cum 2006	Current week	Med	veeks Max	Cum 2007	Cum 2006	Current week	Med	veeks Max	Cum 2007	Cum 2006
United States	11,895	20,604	25,327	574,009	576,211	126	151	658	4,586	4,942	112	73	319	1,806	1,780
New England Connecticut Maine [§] Massachusetts New Hampshire Rhode Island [§] Vermont [§]	714 244 — 368 21 81	670 204 50 310 39 63 19	1,357 829 74 600 70 108 45	19,635 5,720 1,422 9,089 1,141 1,796 467	18,342 5,503 1,238 7,918 1,054 1,927 702		0 0 0 0 0	1 0 0 0 1 0	1 N — 1 — N	N — — — — N	1 1 - - -	4 0 1 2 1 0 1	27 13 6 19 4 5	101 13 16 33 20 6 13	141 38 15 51 17 3
Mid. Atlantic New Jersey New York (Upstate) New York City Pennsylvania	1,163 506 657	2,671 411 509 849 821	4,284 541 2,758 1,602 1,797	80,814 11,347 14,676 25,336 29,455	69,896 11,086 13,386 22,909 22,515	N N N N	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	N N N N	N N N	33 4 29	10 0 3 1 4	37 5 14 10 18	250 9 68 32 141	271 18 57 76 120
E.N. Central Illinois Indiana Michigan Ohio Wisconsin	1,027 430 — 274 85 238	3,187 1,013 382 731 646 372	6,297 1,327 644 1,225 3,653 528	94,413 26,737 11,322 20,665 24,792 10,897	97,014 30,919 11,630 18,818 23,696 11,951	1 - 1 - N	1 0 0 0 0	3 0 0 3 2 0	17 — 12 5 N	27 — 23 4 N	13 — 2 11	16 2 1 2 5 5	110 22 18 10 33 53	389 37 34 78 111 129	420 60 31 64 115 150
W.N. Central lowa Kansas Minnesota Missouri Nebraska [§] North Dakota South Dakota	576 1 201 — 295 — 2 77	1,205 165 151 241 454 104 31	1,448 243 294 314 628 184 69 84	33,177 4,786 4,717 5,827 13,038 2,504 857 1,448	34,826 4,765 4,594 7,321 12,797 2,864 1,005 1,480	N N — — N N	0 0 0 0 0 0	54 0 0 54 1 0 0	3 N N 3 N N N N	N N — — N N	12 7 5 —	11 2 1 2 2 1 0 2	77 28 8 25 21 16 11	278 70 37 61 38 14 3	282 43 31 95 54 21 6 32
S. Atlantic Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Maryland [§] North Carolina South Carolina [§] Virginia [§] West Virginia	3,613 69 106 1,355 6 343 551 1,130 —	3,934 69 89 1,055 673 409 596 453 497 54	6,760 122 167 1,651 3,822 697 1,233 3,030 685 86	111,805 1,996 3,204 31,424 13,117 11,245 16,500 18,608 14,047 1,664	110,943 2,034 1,740 27,698 20,098 11,864 19,733 12,596 13,482 1,698	N	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0	2 N N N 2 N N N	2 N N N 2 N N N	28 1 	19 0 0 9 4 0 1 1 1	70 3 2 32 17 2 11 14 5	417 4 3 199 83 17 46 32 29 4	365 1 9 143 109 11 44 23 22 3
E.S. Central Alabama [§] Kentucky Mississippi Tennessee [§]	612 54 66 — 492	1,389 345 124 381 528	2,044 539 691 959 695	37,887 5,691 4,252 12,080 15,864	43,997 13,580 5,597 10,601 14,219	 N N N	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	N N N N	N N N N	8 - 8 - -	3 0 1 0	15 12 5 8 5	91 26 34 14 17	70 28 18 8 16
W.S. Central Arkansas [§] Louisiana Oklahoma Texas [§]	1,756 152 — 314 1,290	2,214 168 323 264 1,482	3,028 337 549 470 1,911	65,196 4,796 8,951 7,330 44,119	64,725 4,414 10,348 6,533 43,430	N — N N	0 0 0 0	1 0 1 0 0	1 N 1 N N	 N N	3 - 3 -	5 0 1 0 2	45 3 9 9 36	89 5 21 21 42	103 8 24 22 49
Mountain Arizona Colorado Idaho [§] Montana [§] Nevada [§] New Mexico [§] Utah Wyoming [§]	325 58 — 3 — 143 — 105 16	1,327 488 274 53 51 175 157 100 25	2,026 993 416 253 82 397 396 209 45	33,325 12,074 5,207 1,927 1,352 4,734 4,334 2,992 705	37,719 11,561 9,189 1,920 1,473 4,177 5,813 2,741 845	103 100 N N N 3	93 91 0 0 0 1 0	293 293 0 0 0 5 2 4	2,982 2,900 N N N 32 14 35	3,482 3,390 N N N 40 11 39 2	11 1 3 — — — 7	5 0 1 0 1 0 1 0	40 6 7 5 26 3 6 3	144 22 40 9 17 5 29 12	80 13 20 7 12 4 14 6 4
Pacific Alaska California Hawaii Oregon [§] Washington	2,109 87 1,851 — — 171	3,380 87 2,683 105 172 342	4,362 157 3,627 129 394 621	97,757 2,514 77,350 2,994 5,189 9,710	98,749 2,455 77,333 3,321 5,355 10,285	22 N 22 N N N	55 0 55 0 0	311 0 311 0 0	1,580 N 1,580 N N N	1,431 N 1,431 N N N	3 - 3 	1 0 0 0 1	5 1 0 1 5	47 1 — 46 —	48 3 — 3 42 —
American Samoa C.N.M.I. Guam Puerto Rico U.S. Virgin Islands	U U — U	0 14 114 3	32 72 233 7	U U 125 3,905 U	U U 522 2,760 U	U U N U	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	U N U	U U N U	U U N U	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	U U N U	U U N 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*.

Scontains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).

TABLE II. (Continued) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending July 28, 2007, and July 29, 2006 (30th Week)*

			Giardiasi	s				onorrhe	a		Hae	All age	s, all ser	z <i>ae</i> , invas otypes†	ive
	Current		rious eeks	Cum	Cum	Current		evious weeks	Cum	Cum	Current		vious veeks	Cum	Cum
Reporting area	week	Med	Max	2007	2006	week	Med	Max	2007	2006	week	Med	Max	2007	2006
United States	219	294	1,513	7,710	8,856	3,851	6,931	8,941	185,004	199,024	28	45	184	1,370	1,380
New England	9	24	67	583	667	118	109	259	3,172	3,185	2	3	19	108	96
Connecticut Maine§	1 2	5 4	25 14	158 82	139 62	52 —	41 2	204 8	1,183 68	1,294 72		0	6 2	31 7	24 11
Massachusetts New Hampshire	3	9	26 3	236 9	316 18	57 1	50 2	96 8	1,555 88	1,386 124	_	2	5 2	54 9	46 6
Rhode Island§	_	0	17	31	50	8	9	19	245	269	_	0	10	6	2
Vermont§	3	3	12	67	82	_	1	5	33	40	_	0	1	1	7
Mid. Atlantic New Jersey	32	58 7	127 17	1,413 142	1,794 269	306	713 115	1,537 160	21,058 3,267	18,428 3,003	7	10 1	27 5	291 36	283 51
New York (Upstate) New York City	24 1	24 16	108 32	515 430	595 532	115	115 189	1,035 376	3,499 5,370	3,458 5,610	4	3 2	15 6	83 59	86 51
Pennsylvania	7	14	34	326	398	191	246	613	8,922	6,357	2	3	10	113	95
E.N. Central	20	45	100	1,072	1,385 348	448 205	1,258	2,609	37,613	39,455	2	6	15 6	150	235
Illinois Indiana	N	10 0	30 0	214 N	348 N	_	362 156	501 303	9,683 4,710	11,470 5,039	1	1 1	10	29 32	72 48
Michigan Ohio	4 16	14 15	38 32	319 381	370 391	100 38	296 298	880 1,569	8,608 10,821	7,560 11,431	_ 1	0 2	5 5	15 66	20 48
Wisconsin	_	8	27	158	276	105	132	181	3,791	3,955	<u>.</u>	0	4	8	47
W.N. Central	7	20	553 16	456 106	1,024	193	386 39	512 62	10,669	10,789	4	3 0	24 1	80	73
lowa Kansas	3	5 3	11	74	141 99	<u> </u>	43	86	1,011 1,317	1,022 1,292	_	0	2	1 8	13
Minnesota Missouri		0 7	514 28	12 179	414 266	— 131	62 202	87 266	1,558 5,909	1,820 5,663	3 1	1 1	17 5	33 26	36 18
Nebraska§	_	2	9	44	51	_	27	57	679	716	<u>.</u>	0	2	11	4
North Dakota South Dakota	_	0 1	16 6	11 30	8 45	<u> </u>	2 6	7 15	52 143	65 211	_	0	2	1	2
S. Atlantic	54	55	106	1,392	1,313	1,475	1,664	3,209	43,749	49,138	6	11	34	352	358
Delaware District of Columbia	1	1 1	3 7	22 34	20 40	28 38	27 42	44 72	799 1,316	837 1,006	_	0	3 2	5 3	1 2
Florida	23	24	44	642	530	559	474	717	13,194	13,671	1	3	8	101	112
Georgia Maryland [§]	21 3	12 5	31 12	288 127	310 109	1 128	327 131	2,068 228	5,522 3,530	9,483 4,098	1 2	2 2	7 6	69 57	75 45
North Carolina South Carolina§		0 1	0 8	— 43	— 59	192 511	303 194	675 1,361	7,720 7,898	10,102 5,887	2	1 1	9 4	43 32	40 26
Virginia [§]	4	9	28	217	233	_	123	236	3,288	3,599	_	1	6	27	43
West Virginia E.S. Central	_	0 9	21 34	19 249	12 232	18 263	18 541	44 879	482	455	_	0 2	6 9	15 82	14
Alabama§	11 5	4	22	131	109	203	156	271	14,339 2,587	17,667 6,272	4	0	3	18	74 15
Kentucky Mississippi	N N	0	0	N N	N N	26	50 156	268 434	1,607 4,525	1,963 4,008	_	0	1 1	2 6	4 10
Tennessee§	6	4	12	118	123	214	194	240	5,620	5,424	4	1	6	56	45
W.S. Central	5	7	55	168	152	635	949	1,490	26,883	28,259	1	2	34	68	56
Arkansas§ Louisiana	_	3 1	13 6	63 37	48 50	72 —	79 211	142 334	2,284 5,452	2,420 6,147	_	0 0	2 3	5 5	6 12
Oklahoma Texas [§]	5 N	2	42 0	68 N	54 N	102 461	91 574	236 938	2,732 16,415	2,468 17,224	1	1 0	29 3	55 3	34 4
Mountain	35	30	67	776	806	80	254	454	6,376	8,292	2	4	11	163	142
Arizona Colorado	2 11	3 10	11 26	94 256	82 264	26	107 60	220 93	2,539 1,278	2,815 2,109	_ 1	2 1	6 4	65 39	58 36
Idaho§	8	3	12	78	87	1	3	20	128	109		0	1	4	3
Montana [§] Nevada [§]		2 1	10 8	46 62	39 69	34	2 48	8 135	47 1,165	118 1,509	_ 1	0 0	0 2	 8	9
New Mexico [§]	_	2	6	53	35	_	28	64	726	1,066	_	0	3	22	20
Utah Wyoming [§]	11 1	7 1	27 4	165 22	217 13	18 1	17 2	33 5	448 45	488 78	_	0 0	3 1	23 2	13 3
Pacific	46	59	558	1,601	1,483	333	742	935	21,145	23,811	_	2	16	76	63
Alaska California	2 33	1 43	17 93	36 1,076	26 1,207	5 309	10 620	27 804	256 18,042	318 19,615	_	0 0	2 10	6 20	8 20
Hawaii Oregon [§]	3	1 8	4 14	40 216	31 219	_	14 24	26 46	358 596	582 841	_	0 1	2 6	6 43	11 24
Washington	8	2	449	233		19	69	142	1,893	2,455	_	0	5	1	_
American Samoa	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	4	U	U	U	0	0	U	U
C.N.M.I. Guam	U	0	0	U	U —	<u>U</u>	1	7	U 20	U 56	<u>U</u>	0	0	U —	U 1
Puerto Rico U.S. Virgin Islands	_ U	6 0	19 0	114 U	85 U	_ U	5 1	16 3	178 U	178 U	_ U	0	2	2 U	1 U
U.U. VIIGIII ISIAIIUS	<u> </u>	U	U	U	- 0	U	1	3	- 0	U	<u> </u>	U	U	- 0	

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.
U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not notifiable. U: Unavailable. 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 July 28, 2007, and July 29, 2006 (30th Week)*

				itis (viral,	acute), by	type [†]									
		Previ	A oue				Drov	B			-		egionellos vious	sis	
	Current	52 we		Cum	Cum	Current		eeks	Cum	Cum	Current		veeks_	Cum	Cum
Reporting area	week	Med	Max	2007	2006	week	Med	Max	2007	2006	week	Med	Max	2007	2006
United States	35	55	201	1,464	1,997	34	76	405	2,148	2,461	19	39	109	932	1,181
New England Connecticut	_	2	6 3	56 9	112 21	2 1	2	5 5	35 20	67 28	_	2	13 9	48 12	78 17
Maine§	_	0	1	1	7		0	2	2	15	_	0	2	1	3
Massachusetts New Hampshire	_	1 0	4 3	27 10	54 18	_	0	2 1	3 4	12 7	_	1 0	5 2	15	40 6
Rhode Island§	_	0	2	7	6	1	0	4	5	4	_	0	6	16	9
Vermont [§]	_	0	1	2	6	_	0	1	1	1	_	0	2	4	3
Mid. Atlantic New Jersey	3	7 2	20 5	202 42	215 68	1	9 2	21 7	250 51	302 95	5	12 1	55 10	269 21	396 55
New York (Úpstate)	1	1	11	41	45	1	1	13	50	37	3	5	30	88	128
New York City Pennsylvania		2 1	10 5	72 47	63 39	_	2 3	6 8	52 97	72 98		2 5	24 19	39 121	67 146
E.N. Central	2	6	17	127	173	2	9	23	240	290	6	8	31	168	253
Illinois Indiana	_	2 0	7 7	39 6	44 15	_	2	6 21	60 26	87 27	_	0 1	13 6	1 15	52 18
Michigan	1	2	8	36	55	1	2	8	63	84	_	3	10	62	53
Ohio Wisconsin	1	1 0	4 4	39 7	39 20	1	2	10 3	80 11	68 24	6	3 0	19 3	82 8	105 25
W.N. Central	2	2	18	93	81	_	2	15	70	83	_	1	16	40	32
Iowa	1	0	4	20	7	_	0	3	12	12	_	0	2	5	7
Kansas Minnesota	_	0	1 17	2 46	21 8	_	0	1 13	5 13	8 10	_	0	3 11	2 11	1
Missouri	1	0	2	14	26	_	1	5	31	44	_	0	2	16	13
Nebraska§ North Dakota	_	0	2	6	11	_	0	3 1	7	6	_	0	1 1	3	7
South Dakota	_	0	1	5	8	_	0	1	2	3	_	0	1	3	4
S. Atlantic Delaware	15	11 0	27 1	282 3	283 10	19	20 0	56 3	568 8	693 30	1	8	25 2	188 5	222 6
District of Columbia	_	0	5	14	2	_	0	2	1	5	_	0	5	1	9
Florida Georgia	4	3 1	13 4	81 39	108 33	11	7 3	14 10	213 60	237 118	1	2 1	9 2	78 14	83 15
Maryland [§]	1	1	6	44	33	1	2	7	58	93	_	1	8	35	51
North Carolina South Carolina§	5 2	0	11 3	34 7	52 11	2 1	0 2	16 5	77 40	91 51	_	1 0	4 2	24 8	20 3
Virginia§	3	1	5	56	30	4	2	8	82	28	_	1	4	20	31
West Virginia	_	0	1	4	4	_	0	23	29	40	_	0	4 7	3	4
E.S. Central Alabama§	3 1	2 0	7 2	57 10	73 8	1	6 2	17 10	181 64	193 62	1	2	1	52 6	49 7
Kentucky	1	0 0	2	10	26 5	_	1 0	7 8	34 14	43 8	_	1 0	6	24	14 1
Mississippi Tennessee [§]	1	1	4 5	6 31	34	1	3	8	69	80	1	1	2 3	22	27
W.S. Central	_	6	43	101	195	5	18	169	415	467	1	1	16	45	40
Arkansas§ Louisiana	_	0 1	2 4	6 18	36 12	1	1 1	7 4	25 39	39 40	_	0	2 2	3 2	2
Oklahoma	_	0	3	3	4	1	1	24	20	18	_	0	6	2	1
Texas [§]	_	4	39	74	143	3	14	135	331	370	1	1	13	38	31
Mountain Arizona	4 2	5 4	17 13	174 135	166 94	_	4 0	9 6	117 48	79 —	3 1	2	8 4	59 19	59 20
Colorado	2	1	3	18	26	_	0	2	19	25	2	0	2	11	10 6
Idaho [§] Montana [§]	_	0	1 3	2 4	7 6	_	0	2	7	7	_	0	3 1	4 3	3
Nevada§	_	0	2	7	8	_	1	5	24	19	_	0	2	6	4
New Mexico [§] Utah	_	0 0	2 1	4 2	12 11	_	0 0	2 4	7 12	12 16	_	0	2 2	5 8	2 14
Wyoming§	_	0	1	2	2	_	0	1	_	_	_	0	1	3	_
Pacific Alaska	6	12 0	92 1	372 2	699 1	4	10 0	106 3	272 4	287 2	2	2	11 1	63	52 —
California	5	10	40	329	665	3	7	31	199	235	1	1	11	48	52
Hawaii Oregon [§]	_	0 1	1 3	3 16	9 24		0 1	1 5	— 41	5 45	_	0	1 1	1 3	=
Washington	1	Ö	52	22	_		Ö	74	28	_	1	0	2	11	_
American Samoa	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U
C.N.M.I. Guam	U —			<u>U</u>	<u>U</u>	U —		0	U —	U —	<u>U</u>			U —	U _
Puerto Rico	_	1	10	35	28		1	9	36	34		0	2	3	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 July 28, 2007, and July 29, 2006 (30th Week)*

New Find New				yme disea	ase				/lalaria			Mer	AI	serogrou	se, invasiv ıps	re [†]
United States	B		52 w	eeks				52 w	eeks				52 v	veeks		Cum
NewEngland																2006 737
Connecticut 81 12 214 861 881 — 0 3 1 10 — 0 1 6 6 1 8 1 1 2 214 861 881 — 0 3 1 10 — 0 1 6 6 1 8 1 1 2 214 861 881 — 0 1 1 8 1 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1												_				25
Massachusetis — 1 66 13 1,063 — 0 3 16 17 — 0 2 16 Permethylangeline — 1 65 43 265 425 — 0 1 1 2 7 — 0 1 1 — 1 Permethylangeline — 1 6 45 265 425 — 0 1 1 2 7 — 0 1 1 — 1 Permethylangeline — 1 6 45 26 425 — 0 1 1 2 7 — 0 1 1 — 1 Permethylangeline — 1 8 45 2 8 8 8 9 — 0 1 1 3 3 8 8 8 9 — 0 1 1 3 3 8 8 8 9 — 0 1 1 3 3 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	Connecticut	81	12	214	861	881	_	0	3	1	10		0	1	6	8
New Humpshire																2 12
Network	New Hampshire	8	6	43	265	425		0	1	2	7		0	1	_	1
Mid. Altantic																_
New York City 190 50 426 1,300 1,354 1 1 7 34 19 1 3 25		231	116						18	121		_	2	8		123
New York City																12
Section 1																28 47
Illinois	•	41		213	1,762	1,760	_		4		22	_			34	36
Indiana — 0 4 16 11 — 0 2 5 7 7 — 0 4 16 16 11 — 0 2 5 7 7 — 0 4 16 16 16 16 16 17 — 0 2 5 7 7 — 0 4 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16												_				107 29
Display Disp	ndiana	_	0	4	16	11		0	2	5	7		0	4	16	14
Visconsin																18 30
owa — 1 8 43 74 — 0 1 2 1 — 0 3 9 stansas 1 0 2 9 3 — 0 1 1 4 1 0 3 1 idebraskas 1 0 4 14 2 9 3 — 0 12 15 0 0 3 11 idebraskas — 0 2 4 7 — 0 1 4 2 — 0 1 2 0 1 2 0 1 2 0 1 2 0 1 2 0 1 1 1 4 2 0 0 1 2 2 0 1 2 2 0 1 2 2 2 3 1 1 1 3 3 3 1 1																16
Cansas		16	-				_					2				42
Minnesota																10
sebraska*	Minnesota	14	1	188	128	159		0	12	11	14		0	3	11	10
Sorth Dakota																12 6
S. Atlantic 97 48 134 1,801 1,114 5 5 14 121 194 3 3 11 103 1 104	North Dakota		0	7	_	_		0	1	_	1		0	3	2	1
Delaware 12 9 32 398 314 0 1 3 5 0 1 -2 District of Columbia 0 7 13 18 0 2 3 3 3 0 1 District of Columbia 1 1 4 26 10 1 4 24 28 3 1 7 38 Beorgia 0 1 1 6 1 0 5 13 61 0 2 18 Maryland ⁸ 25 26 108 930 656 2 1 4 30 43 0 2 18 Maryland ⁸ 0 2 12 5 0 1 5 7 0 2 10 Mignial ⁸ 51 10 36 375 84 1 1 4 28 32 0 2 12 Mest Virginia 5 10 36 375 84 1 1 4 28 32 0 2 12 Mest Virginia 6 0 14 23 5 0 1 1 2 0 2 12 Mest Virginia 0 3 8 5 0 2 4 8 0 2 6 Mest Virginia 0 3 8 5 0 2 4 8 0 2 6 Mentale 0 3 18 6 0 2 13 3 0 2 12 Mest Maryland 0 3 18 6 0 2 13 3 0 2 12 Mest Maryland 0 1 4 3 3 0 2 12 Mest Maryland 0 1 4 3 3 0 2 12 Mest Maryland 0 2 4 8 0 2 12 Mest Maryland 0 2 4 4 8 0 2 2 Mest Maryland 0 2 4 4 8 0 2 2 Mest Maryland 0 2 13 3 0 2 12 Mest Maryland 0 3 18 6 0 2 13 3 0 2 12 Mest Maryland 0 0 1 1 0 2 13 Metale 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1												_				2
Diolida																126
Secretar																_
Maryland				-												50 10
South Carolina									-							3
Nest Virginia																22 14
E.S. Central																14 4
Alabama ⁶	•	_														28
Mississippi — 0 1 — 2 — 0 1 1 3 — 0 4 9 Fennessee [§] — 0 3 18 6 — 0 2 13 3 — 0 2 12 Fennessee [§] — 0 0 3 18 6 — 0 2 13 3 — 0 2 12 Fennessee [§] — 0 0 0 — — — 0 2 15 69 Arkansas [§] — 0 0 0 — — — 0 2 2 — 1 — 0 2 8 Arkansas [§] — 0 0 0 — — — 0 2 2 — 1 — 0 2 8 Arkansas [§] — 0 0 1 2 — — 0 2 13 3 — 0 4 23 Oklahoma — 0 0 — — — 0 3 3 5 4 — 0 4 14 Fexas [§] — 1 5 32 10 2 1 25 38 42 — 0 11 24 Fexas [§] — 1 5 32 10 2 1 25 38 42 — 0 11 24 Fexas [§] — 1 5 32 10 2 1 25 38 42 — 0 11 24 Fexas [§] — 1 5 34 Arizona — 0 1 — 4 — 0 3 3 5 13 — 0 3 18 Arizona — 0 1 1 — 4 — 0 3 3 5 13 — 0 3 18 Arizona — 0 1 1 — 4 — 0 3 3 5 13 — 0 3 18 Arizona — 0 1 1 1 — — 0 2 16 Gaho [§] — 0 2 4 1 — 0 1 — — 0 1 3 Hexade [§] — 0 1 1 1 — — 0 1 1 3 Hexade [§] — 0 1 1 1 — — 0 1 1 3 Hexade [§] — 0 1 1 1 — 0 1 1 3 Hexade [§] — 0 1 1 1 — 0 1 1 3 Hexade [§] — 0 2 2 5 1 — 0 1 1 3 1 — 0 1 1 2 2 2 — 0 1 1 3 Hexade [§] — 0 1 2 2 1 — 0 3 9 8 — 0 2 8 Hyyoming [§] — 0 1 2 2 1 — 0 3 9 9 8 — 0 2 2 8 Hyyoming [§] — 0 1 2 1 — 0 4 2 2 0 — 0 1 1 1 Arizonia 3 2 16 76 37 4 3 45 79 122 — 4 48 148 1 Arizonia 3 2 16 76 37 4 3 45 79 122 — 4 48 148 1 Arizonia 3 2 16 76 37 4 3 45 79 122 — 4 48 148 1 Arizonia 3 2 10 72 34 2 2 6 51 89 — 2 10 105 1 Arizonia 3 2 10 72 34 2 2 6 51 89 — 2 10 105 1 Arizonia 3 2 10 72 34 2 2 6 51 89 — 2 10 105 1 Arizonia 3 2 10 72 34 2 2 6 51 89 — 2 10 105 1 Arizonia 3 2 10 72 34 2 2 6 51 89 — 2 10 105 1 Arizonia 3 2 10 72 34 2 2 6 51 89 — 2 10 105 1 Arizonia 3 2 10 72 34 2 2 6 51 89 — 2 10 105 1 Arizonia 3 2 10 72 34 2 2 6 51 89 — 2 10 105 1 Arizonia 3 2 10 72 34 2 2 6 51 89 — 2 10 105 1 Arizonia 3 2 10 72 34 2 2 6 51 89 — 2 10 105 1 Arizonia 3 2 10 72 34 2 2 6 51 89 — 2 10 105 1 Arizonia 3 2 10 72 34 2 2 6 51 89 — 2 10 105 1 Arizonia 3 2 10 72 34 2 2 0 43 12 — — 0 43 15 Arizonia — 0 1 1 2 1 — — 0 1 1 2 — — 0 1 1 3 Hizonia — — 0 1 1 1 1 — — 0 1 1 1 1 — — 0 1 1 1 1	Alabama§		0	3	8	5	_	0	2	4	8	_	Ö	2	6	4
Tennessee\$ — 0 3 18 6 — 0 2 13 3 — 0 2 12 W.S. Central — 1 5 34 10 2 2 29 56 50 — 2 15 69 Arkansas\$ — 0 0 0 — — 0 2 13 3 — 0 2 8 Louisiana — 0 1 2 — 0 2 13 3 — 0 4 23 Oldahoma — 0 0 1 2 — 0 2 13 3 — 0 4 23 Oldahoma — 0 0 0 — — 0 0 3 5 4 — 0 14 24 Rountain — 1 3 13 11 — 1 6 31 39 — 1 5 48 Arizona — 0 1 — 4 — 0 3 5 13 — 0 3 13 Arizona — 0 1 1 — 4 — 0 3 5 13 — 0 3 13 Arizona — 0 1 1 — 4 — 0 2 11 11 11 — 0 2 16 Calorado — 0 1 1 — 0 0 2 11 11 11 — 0 2 16 Calorado — 0 1 1 1 — 0 0 1 — 0 1 3 13 Nevada\$ — 0 2 4 1 — 0 1 3 1 3 1 — 0 1 3 Nevada\$ — 0 2 5 1 — 0 1 3 1 3 1 — 0 1 3 Nevada\$ — 0 1 1 1 — 0 0 1 2 2 — 0 1 3 NewMexico\$ — 0 1 2 1 — 0 1 3 9 8 — 0 2 Pacific 3 2 16 76 37 4 3 45 79 122 — 4 48 148 1 Alaska — 0 1 2 1 — 0 4 2 20 — 0 1 1 3 Oregon\$ — 0 1 2 1 — 0 4 2 20 — 0 1 1 3 Oregon\$ — 0 1 2 1 — 0 4 2 20 — 0 1 1 3 Oregon\$ — 0 1 2 1 — 0 4 2 20 — 0 1 1 3 Oregon\$ — 0 1 2 1 — 0 4 2 20 — 0 1 1 3 Oregon\$ — 0 1 2 1 — 0 4 2 20 — 0 1 1 3 Oregon\$ — 0 1 2 2 1 — 0 4 2 20 — 0 1 1 3 Oregon\$ — 0 1 2 2 1 — 0 4 2 20 — 0 1 1 3 Oregon\$ — 0 1 2 2 1 — 0 4 2 20 — 0 1 1 3 Oregon\$ — 0 1 2 2 1 — 0 4 2 20 — 0 1 1 3 Oregon\$ — 0 1 2 2 1 — 0 4 2 20 — 0 1 1 3 Oregon\$ — 0 1 2 2 1 — 0 4 2 20 — 0 1 1 3 Oregon\$ — 0 1 2 2 — 0 3 12 7 — 0 3 24 Washington — 0 8 — 2 0 43 12 — 0 0 43 15 Oregon\$ — 0 0 0 — 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0													-			7
Arkansas\$		_			18		_					_				15
		_										_				71
Dklahoma																29
Mountain — 1 3 13 11 — 1 6 31 39 — 1 5 48 Arizona — 0 1 — 4 — 0 3 5 13 — 0 3 13 Colorado — 0 1 1 — — 0 2 11 11 — 0 2 16 dahos — 0 1 13 — 0 2 16 dahos — 0 1 1 — — 0 1 3 1 — 0 1 3 1 — 0 1 3 1 — 0 1 1 1 — 0 1 2 2 — 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 2 1 — 0 1 2 1 — 0		_			_							_		-		8
Arizona — 0 1 — 4 — 0 3 5 13 — 0 3 13 Colorado — 0 1 1 — 4 — 0 2 111 11 — 0 2 16 daho\$ — 0 2 4 1 — 0 1 — — 0 1 3 Montana\$ — 0 1 1 1 — 0 1 3 1 — 0 1 3 Nevada\$ — 0 1 1 1 — 0 1 3 1 — 0 1 3 Nevada\$ — 0 2 5 1 — 0 1 2 2 — 0 1 3 New Mexico\$ — 0 0 0 — 3 — 0 1 1 4 — 0 1 2 Jtah — 0 1 2 1 — 0 3 9 8 — 0 2 8 Nyoming\$ — 0 0 0 — 1 — 0 0 0 — — — 0 2 8 Nyoming\$ — 0 0 0 — 1 — 0 0 0 — 0 2 2 Pacific 3 2 16 76 37 4 3 45 79 122 — 4 48 148 1 Alaska — 0 1 2 1 — 0 4 2 20 — 0 1 1 California 3 2 10 72 34 2 2 6 51 89 — 2 10 105 1 Lawaii N 0 0 N N N — 0 1 2 6 — 0 1 3 Dregon\$ — 0 1 2 2 — 0 3 12 7 — 0 3 24 Nashington — 0 8 — — 2 0 43 12 — 0 0 43 15 American Samoa U 0 0 U U U U — — 0 U U U U — — 0 0 — Calum — 0 0 N N N — 0 1 1 — 0 0 0 — 0 0 — 0 0 — 0 0 0 — 0 0 0 0		_										_				27 44
daho [§]		_		1	_				3			_				13
Montana [§] — 0 1 1 — — 0 1 3 1 — 0 1 1 Alevada [§] — 0 1 3 1 — 0 1 1 Alevada [§] — 0 1 2 5 1 — 0 1 2 2 — 0 1 3 2 1 — 0 1 1 4 — 0 1 2 2 8 Polyoming [§] — 0 0 — — 0 1 2 2 8 Polyoming [§] — 0 0 — — 0 0 — — 0 2 2 8 Polyoming [§] — 0 0 — — 0 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 1 1 1 <td></td> <td>14 1</td>																14 1
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Utah — 0 1 2 1 — 0 3 9 8 — 0 2 8 Pacific 3 2 16 76 37 4 3 45 79 122 — 4 48 148 1 Alaska — 0 1 2 1 — 0 4 2 20 — 0 1 1 California 3 2 10 72 34 2 2 6 51 89 — 2 10 105 1 Hawaii N 0 0 N N — 0 1 2 6 — 0 1 3 24 Vegeons — 0 1 2 2 — 0 3 12 7 — 0 3 24 Vashington — 0 0 0					5							_		-		2
Pacific 3 2 16 76 37 4 3 45 79 122 — 4 48 148 1 Alaska — 0 1 2 1 — 0 4 2 20 — 0 1 1 California 3 2 10 72 34 2 2 6 51 89 — 2 10 105 1 Hawaii N 0 0 N N — 0 1 2 6 — 0 1 3 24 Dregons — 0 1 2 2 — 0 3 12 7 — 0 3 24 Nashington — 0 8 — — 2 0 43 12 — — 0 4 3 15 4 3 4 2 2	Jtah		0	1	2	1	_	0	3			_	0	2	8	5
Alaska — 0 1 2 1 — 0 4 2 20 — 0 1 1 2 1 1 — 4 2 10 10 105 1 2 1 1 1 2 2 6 — 0 1 1 1 2 10 105 1 1 1 2 6 — 0 1 3 24 10 105 1 1 2 6 — 0 1 3 24 10 105 1 1 2 2 0 0 43 12 7 — 0 3 24 10 105 1 1 2 2 0 0 43 12 7 — 0 3 24 10 105 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	, ,											_				2
California 3 2 10 72 34 2 2 6 51 89 — 2 10 105 1 Hawaii N 0 0 N N — 0 1 2 6 — 0 1 3 24 Dregon§ — 0 1 2 2 — 0 3 12 7 — 0 3 24 Nashington — 0 8 — — 2 0 43 12 — — 0 43 15 American Samoa U 0 0 U U U 0 0 U U U 0 0 — — 0 0 — — 0 0 — — 0 0 — — 0 0 — — 0 0 — — 0 0 — — 0 0 — — 0 0 — — 0							4				122 20	_				171 3
Oregon [§] — 0 1 2 2 — 0 3 12 7 — 0 3 24 Nashington — 0 8 — — 2 0 43 12 — — 0 43 15 American Samoa U 0 0 U <t< td=""><td>California</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>10</td><td>72</td><td>34</td><td></td><td>2</td><td>6</td><td>51</td><td>89</td><td>_</td><td>2</td><td>10</td><td>105</td><td>134</td></t<>	California	3	2	10	72	34		2	6	51	89	_	2	10	105	134
Washington — 0 8 — — 2 0 43 12 — — 0 43 15 American Samoa U 0 0 U <t< td=""><td></td><td>N</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>_</td><td>-</td><td></td><td></td><td>5 29</td></t<>		N										_	-			5 29
C.N.M.I.		_					2				_	_				_
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Puerto Rico N 0 0 N N — 0 1 1 — — 0 1 6	Guam	_			_	_				_	_				_	_
J.S. Virgin Islands U 0 0 U U U 0 0 U U 0 0 —			0	0		N U	_ U	0	1	1 U	_ U	_ U			6	4

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 July 28, 2007, and July 29, 2006 (30th Week)*

			Pertussis	s				ies, anim	al		R	<u> </u>		otted feve	r
	Current		ious eeks	Cum	Cum	Current		/ious eeks	Cum	Cum	Current		vious veeks	Cum	Cum
Reporting area	week	Med	Max	2007	2006	week	Med	Max	2007	2006	week	Med	Max	2007	2006
United States	96	193	1,479	4,726	7,682	92	92	171	2,531	2,957	29	28	211	781	982
New England	7	34	77	686	883	12	12	22	330	213	_	0	10	_	8
Connecticut Maine [†]	=	2 2	10 15	26 38	48 38	5 —	5 2	14 8	128 45	86 54	_	0 0	0 0	_	
Massachusetts New Hampshire	7	23 2	46 9	562 36	559 134	4	0 1	0 4	 29	 20	_	0	1 0	_	7 1
Rhode Island†	_	0	31	4	25	_	0	3	21	16	_	0	9	_	_
Vermont [†] Mid. Atlantic	— 15	0 30	9 155	20 643	79 938	3	2 13	13 44	107 420	37 261	_ 1	0 1	0 6	30	— 48
New Jersey	_	3	16	65	171	_	0	0	420	_	_	0	3	1	25
New York (Upstate) New York City	10	17 2	146 6	347 51	364 56	_	_ 1	 5	 28	9	_	0 0	1 3	1 14	 11
Pennsylvania	5	8	20	180	347	_	12	44	392	252	1	Ö	3	14	12
E.N. Central Illinois	17	40 6	80 23	894 81	1,135 279	11	2 1	18 7	115 34	63 16	_	0	9 4	12 4	35 16
Indiana	9	2	45	39	129	_	0	2	6	6	_	0	1	2	3
Michigan Ohio	2 6	8 15	39 54	152 430	250 339	3 8	0	5 12	32 43	26 15	_	0	1 4	2 4	1 14
Wisconsin	_	5	24	192	138	_	0	0	_	_	_	Ō	0	_	1
W.N. Central lowa	2	16 4	151 16	347 90	756 193	11 1	6 0	17 7	159 20	174 31	2	4 0	12 1	109 4	106 3
Kansas	1	3	14	87	154	1	2	8	80	49	1	0	1	2	_
Minnesota Missouri	1	0 3	119 10	59 45	111 196	5 3	0 1	4 6	16 21	25 28	1	0 3	2 12	1 94	1 86
Nebraska [†] North Dakota	_	1 0	4 18	22 4	72 13	_ 1	0	0 6	 12	— 14	_	0	2	6	16
South Dakota	_	0	6	40	17	_	0	2	10	27	_	0	1	2	_
S. Atlantic Delaware	18	19 0	163 2	535 7	623 3	46	40 0	65 0	1,155	1,365	18	12 0	67 2	412 7	565 14
District of Columbia	_	0	2	2	3	_	0	0	_	_	_	0	1	1	_
Florida Georgia	7	4 1	18 5	140 14	121 56	 23	0 4	28 16	73 120	176 150	_	0 0	4 5	13 10	8 30
Maryland† North Carolina	 11	2 1	8 112	67 191	92 109	2 14	6 9	12 21	165 292	249 276	1 14	1	7 61	31 261	45 409
South Carolina†		2	11	47	90	_	2	11	46	92	2	1	7	31	18
Virginia [†] West Virginia	_	2 0	17 19	56 11	126 23	7	13 1	31 8	420 39	362 60	1	2	12 2	56 2	40 1
E.S. Central	5	5	24	145	190	2	3	11	83	150	6	5	27	137	156
Alabama [†] Kentucky	_	1 0	18 4	40 5	38 41		0	8 4	 12	48 11	2	1 0	9 1	35 3	40 1
Mississippi	3	0	10	40	19	_	0	0	_	4	_	Ö	1	2	2
Tennessee [†] W.S. Central	2 15	2 20	7 226	60 530	92 449	_ 2	2 4	6 35	71 64	87 519	4 2	3 1	22 168	97 61	113 41
Arkansas†	3	2	17	101	43	2	0	5	19	20	_	0	53	14	28
Louisiana Oklahoma	_	0	2 36	11 3	19 18	_	0	1 22	<u> </u>	2 45	_	0	1 108	1 34	<u> </u>
Texas [†]	12	17	174	415	369	_	0	34	_	452	2	0	7	12	8
Mountain Arizona	12	27 6	61 17	658 162	1,728 363	6 6	3 2	28 10	86 63	90 69	_	0	4 2	18	21 7
Colorado	6	6	17	180	549	_	0	0	_	_	_	0	1	1	3
Idaho† Montana†	2	1 1	6 7	25 31	47 79	_	0 0	24 2	6	 8	_	0 0	3 1	3 1	1 2
Nevada [†] New Mexico [†]	_	0 2	5 8	3 25	54 59	_	0	2	1 4	2 6	_	0	0 1	 4	 5
Utah	4	8	47	218	525	_	0	1	6	3	_	0	Ó	_	_
Wyoming [†] Pacific	— 5	1 15	5 547	14 288	52 980	_ 2	0 4	2 13	6 119	2 122	_	0	2 1	9 2	3 2
Alaska	2	1	8	31	46	_	0	6	34	14	N	0	0	N	N
California Hawaii	_	11 0	225 3	99 13	781 74	2 N	3 0	12 0	80 N	99 N	N	0 0	0 0	N	N
Oregon† Washington		1 0	11 377	59 86	79 —	=	0	4	5	9		0	1 0	2 N	2 N
American Samoa	J U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U
C.N.M.I.	Ü	_	_	Ü	Ü	Ü	_	_	U	Ü	Ü	_	_	U	Ü
Guam Puerto Rico	_	0 0	7 1	_	22 1	_	0 1	0 5	 27	<u> </u>	N N	0 0	0 0	N N	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 July 28, 2007, and July 29, 2006 (30th Week)*

(30th Week)*		S	almonello	sis		Shigat	oxin-pro	ducina E	. coli (STE	C)†			Shigellos	is	
		Prev	rious					ious/				Pre	vious		
Reporting area	Current week	52 w Med	eeks Max	Cum 2007	Cum 2006	Current week	52 w	eeks Max	Cum 2007	Cum 2006	Current week	Med 52 v	veeks Max	Cum 2007	Cum 2006
United States	620	821	2,338	19,939	20,803	106	75	336	1,763	1,690	219	325	1,287	7,897	6,231
New England Connecticut Maine [§] Massachusetts New Hampshire Rhode Island [§] Vermont [§]	5 2 1 2	37 0 3 23 3 2 2	218 203 14 60 15 20 6	1,135 203 59 694 81 50 48	1,376 503 61 630 107 46 29	_ _ _ _ _	3 0 1 1 0 0	29 24 8 8 3 2 4	115 24 17 58 8 2 6	160 75 9 54 14 2 6	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	4 0 0 3 0 0	19 16 5 11 2 3	127 16 13 88 4 4	176 67 3 94 4 5
Mid. Atlantic New Jersey New York (Upstate) New York City Pennsylvania	71 — 35 4 32	98 13 29 24 33	189 50 112 45 66	2,583 218 730 664 971	2,617 583 557 657 820	8 -6 -2	7 1 3 0 3	63 20 15 4 47	173 11 74 18 70	209 52 82 25 50	12 - 2 1 9	11 1 3 5 1	47 5 42 12 21	323 25 64 129 105	556 231 126 151 48
E.N. Central Illinois Indiana Michigan Ohio Wisconsin	109 — 36 5 68 —	101 30 15 18 25 17	203 65 55 35 57 49	2,782 785 367 430 732 468	2,905 862 359 544 630 510	11 2 3 6	9 1 1 1 3 2	63 8 8 6 18 41	211 18 25 38 70 60	254 47 29 44 69 65	36 1 — 35 —	31 12 2 1 5 4	81 53 17 5 68 14	952 246 38 19 522 127	631 236 78 103 92 122
W.N. Central lowa Kansas Minnesota Missouri Nebraska [§] North Dakota South Dakota	26 9 10 6 — 1	49 9 7 13 15 3 0	104 26 20 44 35 11 23	1,367 228 218 344 360 109 19 89	1,344 226 192 360 372 106 10 78	12 1 1 1 9 —	12 2 0 4 2 1 0	45 38 4 26 12 11 12 5	294 63 30 102 54 27 1	306 68 16 80 92 29 2	20 1 3 16 —	44 2 1 5 18 1 0 4	156 14 10 24 72 14 127 28	1,168 41 18 139 877 11 4 78	819 42 66 59 441 45 8 158
S. Atlantic Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Maryland [§] North Carolina South Carolina [§] Virginia [§] West Virginia	191 — 100 33 12 7 27 8 4	214 3 0 88 28 15 29 18 20	401 10 4 176 73 31 130 45 58 31	4,993 74 16 2,074 818 389 657 430 451 84	5,021 64 35 2,117 811 345 689 457 455 48	35 — 5 1 2 24 — 3	14 0 0 2 1 3 2 0 3	32 3 1 8 4 10 11 3 11 5	329 10 1 85 29 50 70 9 69 6	267 2 1 50 46 42 45 7 71 3	80 — 28 37 6 2 4 3	84 0 0 46 31 2 1 1 2	167 1 5 76 89 10 14 5 9	2,698 6 4 1,472 992 56 42 55 64 7	1,480 5 6 683 527 60 96 68 35
E.S. Central Alabama [§] Kentucky Mississippi Tennessee [§]	49 22 11 — 16	56 14 9 13 17	140 78 23 101 32	1,361 375 280 293 413	1,298 372 229 332 365	12 2 5 — 5	4 0 1 0 2	25 18 7 3 8	128 42 39 2 45	142 13 42 2 85	23 11 6 — 6	19 7 2 3 3	89 67 32 76 14	804 305 188 206 105	366 104 154 40 68
W.S. Central Arkansas [§] Louisiana Oklahoma Texas [§]	46 2 — 8 36	84 13 18 9 44	595 45 48 103 470	1,721 262 319 214 926	2,221 408 491 220 1,102	2 1 — — 1	4 1 0 0 2	73 7 2 17 68	99 19 — 14 66	92 14 11 7 60	22 — 2 20	39 2 8 2 23	655 10 25 63 580	839 56 254 58 471	897 49 82 53 713
Mountain Arizona Colorado Idaho [§] Montana [§] Nevada [§] New Mexico [§] Utah Wyoming [§]	51 21 13 4 — 4 — 9	48 17 10 3 2 4 4 4	90 44 21 8 6 10 15 14 4	1,325 469 313 72 46 105 114 161 45	1,438 416 389 94 83 122 135 165 34	16 1 1 11 — — 3	9 2 1 2 0 0 1 1	34 9 7 10 0 5 4 14 3	232 64 38 58 — 14 20 38	214 43 51 39 — 16 22 37 6	12 8 3 — 1 —	19 10 3 0 0 1 3 1	84 37 15 2 13 20 15 4	425 227 62 8 13 17 56 16 26	518 277 83 9 4 50 61 31
Pacific Alaska California Hawaii Oregon§ Washington	72 — 45 — — 27	109 1 88 5 7 1	890 5 260 16 17 625	2,672 44 1,976 133 173 346	2,583 44 2,186 125 226 2	10 N 5 — 5	5 0 1 0 1	164 0 15 3 9 162	182 N 105 9 25 43	46 N N 7 39	14 1 11 — — 2	25 0 21 0 1 0	256 2 84 3 6 170	561 7 441 16 37 60	788 5 680 26 77
American Samoa C.N.M.I. Guam Puerto Rico U.S. Virgin Islands	U - 9 U	0 0 14 0	0 0 66 0	U U — 320 U	U U — 254 U	U N U	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	U U N U	U N — U	U - - -	0 0 0 0	0 0 4 0	U - 16 U	U U 24 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: N.** 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). Med: Median.

TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending July 28, 2007, and July 29, 2006 (30th Week)*

(30th Week)*	Stre	eptococca	l disease,	invasive, gr	oup A	Streptococc	us pneumon	iae, invasiv Age <5 ye		ondrug resistant†	
	Current	Prev	ious eeks	Cum	Cum	Current		vious veeks	Cum	Cum	_
Reporting area	week	Med	Max	2007	2006	week	Med	Max	2007	2006	
United States	69	94	261	3,341	3,593	18	29	108	945	814	
New England	7	6	27	282	230	_	3	11	70	70	
Connecticut Maine§	7	0 0	23 3	91 20	59 12	_	0 0	6 1	_ 1	23	
Massachusetts	_	3	12	129	122	_	2	6	54	41	
New Hampshire Rhode Island [§]	_	1 0	4 12	27	24 4	_	0 0	2 3	7 6	6 —	
Vermont [§]	_	ő	2	15	9	_	Ő	1	2	_	
Mid. Atlantic	9	15	41	628	677	5	4	20	114	120	
New Jersey New York (Upstate)	<u> </u>	2 5	9 27	80 214	115 219		1 2	4 15	19 72	44 63	
New York City	_	3	12	148	121	_	1	3	23	13	
Pennsylvania	3	5	11	186	222	N	0	0	N	N	
E.N. Central	2	17 4	32 13	570 141	710 217	1	5 1	14 6	153 35	214 59	
Illinois Indiana		2	17	93	82	_	0	10	35 14	59 31	
Michigan Obio	_	3	10	139	149		1	4	54	51	
Ohio Wisconsin	_	4 1	14 6	171 26	181 81	<u>1</u>	0	7 2	42 8	43 30	
W.N. Central	6	5	32	226	238	2	2	8	71	61	
lowa	_	0	0	_	_	_	0	0	_	_	
Kansas Minnesota	1 5	0 0	3 29	28 116	45 111		0 1	1 6	1 51	10 34	
Missouri	_	2	6	51	45	_	0	2	13	11	
Nebraska [§] North Dakota	_	0 0	3 2	15 10	21 8	_	0 0	2 2	5 1	4 2	
South Dakota	_	Ō	2	6	8	_	0	0	_	_	
S. Atlantic	28	21	51	815	786	3	3	14	188	52	
Delaware District of Columbia	1	0 0	2 3	7 8	7 9	_	0 0	0 1	_	_	
Florida	11	6	16	193	177	2	0	5	43	_	
Georgia Maryland [§]	4 2	5 4	12 9	153 147	166 151	_	0 1	5 6	45 44	<u> </u>	
North Carolina	8	0	22	119	117	_	0	0	_	_	
South Carolina§ Virginia§		1 2	7 11	69 99	53 86	1	0 0	3 3	24 27	_	
West Virginia	_	Ō	3	20	20	_	Ő	4	5	9	
E.S. Central	4	4	13	143	150	2	1	6	55	15	
Alabama [§] Kentucky	N —	0 1	0 3	N 31	N 35	<u>N</u>	0	0 0	N	N 	
Mississippi	N	0	0	N	N	_	0	2	3	15	
Tennessee§	4	3	13	112	115	2	0	6	52	_	
W.S. Central Arkansas [§]	8	6 0	90 2	206 16	269 20	2	4 0	43 2	139 7	135 16	
Louisiana	_	0	4	14	13	_	0	4	22	16	
Oklahoma Texas§	2 6	2 3	23 64	52 124	70 166	1 1	1 1	13 27	35 75	26 77	
Mountain	4	10	23	387	471	2	4	12	132	132	
Arizona	2	5	11	156	240	2	2	7	76	75	
Colorado Idaho§	2	3 0	9 2	113 8	83 7	_	1 0	4 1	32 2	32 1	
Montana [§]	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	
Nevada [§] New Mexico [§]	_	0 1	1 5	2 35	— 91	_	0	1 4	1 17	2 22	
Utah	_	2	7	68	47	_	0	2	4	_	
Wyoming [§]	_	0	1	5	3	_	0	0	_	_	
Pacific Alaska	1 1	3 0	9 3	84 21	62 N	1 1	0	4 2	23 21	15 —	
California	Ń	0	0	N	N	Ń	0	0	N	N	
Hawaii Oregon§	 N	2 0	9 0	63 N	62 N	N	0	2	2 N	15 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			U —	U	U N			U N	U N	
Guam 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 July 28, 2007, and July 29, 2006 (30th Week)*

(30th Week)*															
		Si	reptococ All ages		oniae, inva	sive disease		sistant† e <5 year:			Sw	nhilie nı	imary an	d seconda	251
		Prev		·				/ious	3				vious	u seconua	ai y
Dan anti-	Current	52 w	eeks	Cum	Cum 2006	Current		reeks	Cum 2007	Cum	Current		veeks	Cum	Cum
Reporting area United States	week 13	47	Max 256	2007 1,486	1,602	week 5	9	Max 35	265	2006 244	week 109	200	Max 310	2007 5,525	2006 5,237
New England	_	1	12	33	90	_	0	3	5	2	5	4	13	136	124
Connecticut	_	0	5	_	70	_	0	0	_	_	_	0	10	18	25
Maine§ Massachusetts	_	0 0	2	9	5	_	0	2	1	1	4	0 2	1 8	2 86	7 76
New Hampshire	_	0	0	_	_	_	0	0	_	_	1	0	3	17	7
Rhode Island§ Vermont§	_	0 0	4 2	13 11	6 9	_	0 0	1 1	2 2	1	_	0 0	5 1	12 1	7 2
Mid. Atlantic	_	2	9	86	100	1	0	5	22	13	7	27	45	888	647
New Jersey New York (Upstate)	_	0 1	0 5	 28	33	_ 1	0	0 4	 8	<u> </u>	_ 1	3 3	8 14	96 77	93 85
New York City	_	0	0	_	_	_	0	0	_	- 7	_	16	35	566	318
Pennsylvania E.N. Central	_ 2	2 9	6 40	58 375	67 349	_ 2	0 1	2 7	14 48	7 55	6 11	5 15	12 27	149 429	151 517
Illinois	_	0	4	11	18	_	0	1	2	5	7	7	13	202	267
Indiana Michigan	_	2 0	31 1	97 2	90 15	2	0	5 1	12 1	14 2	_ 1	1 2	5 8	24 65	44 65
Ohio	2	6	38	265	226	_	1	5	33	34	2	3	9	103	109
Wisconsin	N	0	0	N	N	_	0	0	_	_	1	1	4	35	32
W.N. Central lowa	_	2	124 0	105	30	_	0	15 0	7	1	10	5 0	14 3	177 7	159 9
Kansas	_	0	10	57	_	_	0	2	3	_	_	0	3	9	12
Minnesota Missouri	_	0 1	123 5	<u></u>	29	_	0	15 1	_	1	10	1 3	5 12	40 116	31 102
Nebraska§	_	0	1	2	_	_	0	0	_	_	_	0	2	1	2
North Dakota South Dakota	_	0 0	0 3	<u> </u>		_	0	0 1	4	_	_	0 0	0 3	4	1 2
S. Atlantic	11	21	59	665	765	2	4	15	135	116	23	46	180	1,258	1,149
Delaware District of Columbia	_	0 0	1 2	5 5	— 19	1	0	1 0	2		1	0 3	3 12	7 101	14 63
Florida	5	11	29	382	398	1	2	8	75	76	11	15	25	445	415
Georgia Maryland [§]	5	7 0	17 1	227 1	260	_	1 0	10 0	50	38	7	7 6	153 15	162 173	178 179
North Carolina	_	0	0	<u>.</u>	_	_	0	0	_	_	1	5	23	194	173
South Carolina [§] Virginia [§]	N	0 0	0	N	N	_	0	0	_	_	3	1 4	10 17	56 115	40 85
West Virginia	1	1	17	45	88	_	ő	1	8	_	_	0	2	5	2
E.S. Central	_	3	9	98	136	_	0	3	20	22	23	16	29	461	364
Alabama [§] Kentucky	N —	0 0	0 2	N 17	N 26	_	0	0 1		<u> </u>	9	6 1	17 7	172 39	154 37
Mississippi Tennessee§	_	0	2	_	17	_	0	0	_	_	_	2	9	58	35
W.S. Central	_	2 1	8 10	81 85	93 63	_	0	3 3	18 14	17 6	14	6 32	14 55	192 957	138 831
Arkansas§	_	0	10	1	9	_	0	0	— —	2	25 —	3≥ 1	55 7	95 <i>7</i> 65	40
Louisiana Oklahoma	_	1 0	3 8	40 44	54	_	0	2	6 8	4	_	7 1	29 5	200 42	142 39
Texas§	=	0	0	_	=	=	0	0	_	=	 25	21	37	650	610
Mountain	_	1	5	39	69	_	0	3	14	29	1	7	27	170	272
Arizona Colorado	_	0 0	0	_	_	_	0	0	_	_	_	3 1	16 5	73 19	103 46
Idaho§	N	0	0	N	N	_	0	0	_	_	_	0	1	1	2
Montana [§] Nevada [§]	_	0	0 3	— 16	— 15	_	0	0 2	<u> </u>	1	_ 1	0 2	1 12	1 45	1 74
New Mexico [§]	_	0	0	_	_	_	0	0	_	_	_	1	7	26	37
Utah Wyoming [§]	_	0 0	5 2	13 10	28 26	_	0 0	3 1	8 1	20 8	_	0 0	2 1	4 1	9
Pacific	_	0	0	_	_	_	0	0	_	_	4	38	57	1,049	1,174
Alaska California	 N	0 0	0	N	N	_	0	0 0	_	_	_ 1	0 36	2 54	5 960	5 1,038
Hawaii	_	0	0	_	_	_	0	0	_	_	_	0	1	5	13
Oregon§ Washington	N N	0 0	0 0	N N	N N	_	0	0	_	_	3	0 2	6 11	9 70	10 108
American Samoa	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	1	U	U	U	0	0	U	U
C.N.M.I. Guam	U N			U N	U N	U			U —	U	U		_ 1	U 3	U
Puerto Rico	N	0	0	N	N	_	0	0	_	_	_	2	11	77	85
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.

^{*} 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 July 28, 2007, and July 29, 2006 (30th Week)*

		Varia	West Nile virus disease† Neuroinvasive Nonneuroinvasive§												
			ella (chick rious	(enpox)				roinvasiv /ious	/e				vious	ISIVes	
	Current		eeks	Cum	Cum	Current		eeks	Cum	Cum	Current		vious veeks	Cum	Cum
Reporting area	week	Med	Max	2007	2006	week	Med	Max	2007	2006	week	Med	Max	2007	2006
United States	149	795	2,813	24,215	30,851	_	1	178	60	319	2	2	417	125	466
New England	_	21	124	466	3,095	_	0	3	_	_	_	0	2	_	1
Connecticut Maine ¹	_	0	76 7	1	1,081 168	_	0 0	3	_	_	_	0	1 0	_	1
Massachusetts	_	0	9	_	1,123	_	0	1	_	_	_	0	1	_	_
New Hampshire Rhode Island ¹	_	7 0	17 0	200	236	_	0	0	_	_	_	0	0	_	_
Vermont [¶]	_	9	66	265	487	_	0	0	_	_	_	0	0	_	_
Mid. Atlantic	13	109	195	2,990	3,258	_	0	11	_	5	_	0	4	_	1
New Jersey	N	0	0	N	N	_	0	2	_	_	_	0	1	_	_
New York (Upstate) New York City	N —	0 0	0	N	N —	_	0	5 4	_	_ 1	_	0	1 2	_	_
Pennsylvania	13	109	195	2,990	3,258	_	0	2	_	4	_	Ō	0	_	1
E.N. Central	16	228	568	6,860	10,224	_	0	42	3	9	_	0	33	1	7
Illinois Indiana	_	2 0	11 0	91	87	_	0	24 5	2	6 2	_	0 0	22 12	1	3 1
Michigan	6	97	258	2,830	3,037	_	0	10	_	_	_	0	4	_	i
Ohio Wissensin	10	107	449	3,264	6,358	_	0	11	1	_ 1	_	0	3 2	_	_
Wisconsin		17	72	675	742	_	0	2							
W.N. Central lowa	3 N	32 0	136 0	1,204 N	1,235 N	_	0	37 3	22 1	50 4	1	0	78 4	53 1	96 7
Kansas	_	9	52	426	234	_	0	3	2	7	1	0	3	1	3
Minnesota Missouri	3	0 16	0 78	634	940	_	0	7 14	3	11 10	_	0	7 2	1 2	16
Nebraska [¶]	N	0	0	N	940 N	_	0	9	_	8	_	0	38	12	30
North Dakota	_	0	60	84	27	_	0	5	4	1	_	0	28	10	23
South Dakota	_	2	15	60	34	_	0	8	12	9	_	0	22	26	17
S. Atlantic Delaware	32	96 1	239 6	3,200 22	2,990 45	_	0	2	1	5 —	_	0	7 0	_	_
District of Columbia	-	0	8	14	21	_	0	0	_	_	_	0	1	_	_
Florida Georgia	16 N	16 0	81 0	801 N	N N	_	0	1 1	_	2 2	_	0	0 4	_	_
Maryland ¹	N	0	0	N	N	_	0	2	_	_	_	0	1	_	_
North Carolina South Carolina ¹		0 18	0 72	— 676	— 795	_	0	1 1	_	_	_	0	0	_	_
Virginia ¹	_	27	190	960	1,115	_	0	1	1	_	_	0	2	_	_
West Virginia	12	23	50	727	1,014	_	0	1	_	1	_	0	0	_	_
E.S. Central	4	2	571	329	25	_	0	15	7	35	_	0	17	10	19
Alabama [¶] Kentucky	4 N	2	571 0	327 N	25 N	_	0	1 2	2	5 —	_	0 0	1 1	2	_
Mississippi	_	0	2	2	_	_	0	10	5	29	_	0	16	8	19
Tennessee ¹	N	0	0	N	N	_	0	5	_	1	_	0	2	_	_
W.S. Central Arkansas ¹	76 42	181 12	1,640 105	7,322 476	8,188 592	_	0	59 5	5 1	132 8	_	0	27 2	2	49 2
Louisiana	42	2	11	89	178	_	0	13		21	_	0	10	_	17
Oklahoma	_	0	0		7 440	_	0	6	_	8	_	0	4	_	2
Texas ¹	34	163	1,534	6,757	7,418	_	0	39	4	95	_	0	16	2	28
Mountain Arizona	5	56 0	131 0	1,819	1,836	_	0	63 10	5	65 2	_	1 0	245 14	34 7	231 4
Colorado	2	22	62	696	960	_	0	11	2	7	_	0	51	8	40
Idaho ¹ Montana ¹	N —	0 5	0 40	N 278	N N	_	0	32 3	_	34	_	0	174 8	8	151 1
Nevada [¶]	_	0	1	1	9	_	0	9	_	11	_	0	17	1	23
New Mexico [¶]	1	6	37	286	297	_	0	2	2	_	_	0	1	_	_
Utah Wyoming ¹	2	15 0	73 11	540 18	538 32	_	0	8 7	1	11 —	_	0	17 10	1 9	9
Pacific	_	0	9	25	_	_	0	15	17	18	1	0	51	25	62
Alaska	_	0	9	25	N	_	0	0	_	_	_	0	0	_	_
California Hawaii	_	0	0	_	N —	_	0	15 0	17	17	1	0 0	37 0	25 —	51 —
Oregon ¹	N	0	Ō	N	N	_	0	2	_	1	_	0	14	_	9
Washington	N	0	0	N	N	_	0	0	_	_	_	0	1	_	2
American Samoa	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U
C.N.M.I. Guam	U —	4	30	U 99	U 153	U —			<u>U</u>	<u>U</u>	U —			<u>U</u>	U
Puerto Rico	-	12	29	380	350	-	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.

I 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 (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 influenzanassociated pediatric mortality, and in 2003 for SARS-CoV. Reporting exceptions are available at http://www.cdc.gov/epo/dphsi/phs/infdis.htm.

TABLE III. Deaths in 122 U.S. cities.* week ending July 28, 2007 (30th Week)

TABLE III. Deaths	1			y age (ye			01 (0011	l Wook,	All causes, by age (years)				П		
B	All	25	45.04	05.44	101		P&I [†]	D	All	0.5	45.04	05.44	4.04		P&I [†]
Reporting Area	Ages	≥65	45-64	25-44	1-24 10	<1	Total	Reporting Area	Ages	≥65	45-64	25-44	1-24	<1	Total
New England Boston, MA	537 185	347 88	107 41	28 13	5	8	45 7	S. Atlantic Atlanta, GA	1,216 174	725 91	304 42	112 26	49 13	26 2	71 7
Bridgeport, CT	27	19	6	2	_	_	3	Baltimore, MD	180	105	38	18	14	5	19
Cambridge, MA	18	13	4	_	1	_	3	Charlotte, NC	131	94	24	8	4	1	11
Fall River, MA	16	14	2	_	_	_	3	Jacksonville, FL	186	108	53	16	7	2	10
Hartford, CT	49	35	6	3	2	3	7	Miami, FL	77	50	19	7	_	1	6
Lowell, MA	22	20	2	_	_	_	1	Norfolk, VA	52	30	12	5	3	2	2
Lynn, MA	1	1	_	_	_	_	_	Richmond, VA	90	38	33	9	6	4	3
New Bedford, MA New Haven, CT	19 46	17 33	2 9	3	_	_ 1	2 7	Savannah, GA St. Petersburg, FL	53 82	40 54	8 20	2 6	1	2	1
Providence, RI	48	34	10	2	1	1	1	Tampa, FL	178	107	50 50	15	1	5	10
Somerville, MA	1	1	_	_				Washington, D.C.	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ú	Ŭ	Ü
Springfield, MA	38	22	11	3	_	2	6	Wilmington, DE	13	8	5	_	_	_	2
Waterbury, CT	22	14	7	1	_	_	1	E.S. Central	920	590	219	73	22	15	58
Worcester, MA	45	36	7	1	1	_	4	Birmingham, AL	188	124	43	16	2	3	13
Mid. Atlantic	1,956	1,331	419	121	45	35	99	Chattanooga, TN	90	69	13	6	1	1	5
Albany, NY	38	25	9	3	_	1	2	Knoxville, TN	88	53	22	7	5	1	8
Allentown, PA	20	15	4	1	_	_	1	Lexington, KY	94	54	27	7	2	4	1
Buffalo, NY	94	59	26	4	2	3	9	Memphis, TN	167	103	40	16	6	2	13
Camden, NJ	16	9	3	3	1	_	2	Mobile, AL	115	82	20	9	2	2	6
Elizabeth, NJ	19 42	12	7	3	_ 1	_	1	Montgomery, AL	41	23 82	12	4	4	1	5 7
Erie, PA Jersey City, NJ	31	29 19	9 8	2	2	_	1 4	Nashville, TN	137		42	8	4	ı	
New York City, NY	1,014	706	208	61	20	14	37	W.S. Central	1,369	838	342	103	50	36	73
Newark, NJ	51	21	16	7	4	3	4	Austin, TX	85	46	25	8	4	2	8
Paterson, NJ	14	9	3	_	2	_	2	Baton Rouge, LA	40	31	9	_	_ 1	_	_
Philadelphia, PA	288	184	58	24	10	12	16	Corpus Christi, TX Dallas, TX	43 187	27 104	12 52	3 14	11	_ 6	 12
Pittsburgh, PA§	50	37	9	3	_	1	3	El Paso, TX	43	35	52	2	1	_	1
Reading, PA	32	22	8	2	_	_	1	Fort Worth, TX	120	73	30	5	4	8	4
Rochester, NY	115	87	21	5	2	_	9	Houston, TX	367	214	89	40	12	12	24
Schenectady, NY Scranton, PA	7 31	4 25	3 6	_	_	_	1	Little Rock, AR	71	40	21	5	2	3	2
Syracuse, NY	33	24	8	_	_	1	2	New Orleans, LA ¹	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Trenton, NJ	25	16	8	1	_		_	San Antonio, TX	211	138	48	12	8	5	7
Utica, NY	15	12	1	2	_	_	1	Shreveport, LA	69	43 87	22 29	3 11	1 6	_	9
Yonkers, NY	21	16	4	_	1	_	3	Tulsa, OK	133						
E.N. Central	1,924	1,266	439	115	48	56	105	Mountain	945	583	204	87	44	26	53
Akron, OH	47	30	12	2	_	3	_	Albuquerque, NM Boise, ID	76 43	55 29	13 12	4 2	2	2	6 1
Canton, OH	32	22	7	2	1	_	2	Colorado Springs, CO	69	45	17	2	4	1	5
Chicago, IL	252	136	66	27	14	9	21	Denver, CO	80	31	14	15	12	8	9
Cincinnati, OH	98	54	24	8	5	7	9	Las Vegas, NV	252	136	75	27	12	2	13
Cleveland, OH Columbus, OH	257 199	184 144	50 35	12 15	3 3	8 2	11 11	Ogden, UT	37	32	2	3	_	_	2
Dayton, OH	125	87	26	6	3	3	6	Phoenix, AZ	133	77	24	15	7	9	8
Detroit, MI	163	90	50	11	7	5	4	Pueblo, CO	39	32	6	_	1	_	3
Evansville, IN	51	35	12	3	_	1	3	Salt Like City, UT	105	81	14	7	2 4	1	4
Fort Wayne, IN	54	33	17	1	2	1	2	Tucson, AZ	111	65	27	12			2
Gary, IN	19	6	6	3	2	2	1	Pacific	1,302	863	310	74	29	26	92
Grand Rapids, MI	53	37	14		1	1	4 9	Berkeley, CA	12	7	4	1	_	_	
Indianapolis, IN Lansing, MI	178 42	107 32	48 9	13 1	5	5	2	Fresno, CA Glendale, CA	113 U	68 U	31 U	8 U	U	4 U	15 U
Milwaukee, WI	89	65	19	3		2	1	Honolulu, HI	81	56	22	2	_	1	4
Peoria, IL	28	23	4	_	_	1	3	Long Beach, CA	56	37	15	2	_	2	8
Rockford, IL	48	37	8	2	1		3	Los Angeles, CA	Ü	Ü	Ü	Ū	U	Ū	Ŭ
South Bend, IN	58	47	6	1	1	3	2	Pasadena, CA	20	17	2	1	_	_	2
Toledo, OH	84	59	18	5	_	2	6	Portland, OR	123	77	28	12	2	4	9
Youngstown, OH	47	38	8	_	_	1	5	Sacramento, CA	155	99	43	9	4	_	10
W.N. Central	602	394	134	39	13	22	37	San Diego, CA	138	90	33	6	3	6	7
Des Moines, IA	83	62	15	4	1	1	4	San Francisco, CA	117	77 122	30	6	2	2	10
Duluth, MN	29	17	9	3	_	_	_	San Jose, CA Santa Cruz. CA	178 16	123 9	31 7	12	8	4	12 1
Kansas City, KS	20	14	5	1	_	_	3	Santa Cruz, CA Seattle, WA	119	73	36	6	3	1	4
Kansas City, MO	90	63	15	3	2	7	4	Spokane, WA	58	39	10	5	2	2	4
Lincoln, NE	41	32	6	_	1	2	2	Tacoma, WA	116	91	18	4	3	_	6
Minneapolis, MN	70 63	37	22 15	4	_ 1	7	4	•						057	
Omaha, NE	63 95	44 47	15 25	3 17	1 2	4	3 6	Total	10,771**	0,937	2,478	752	310	257	633
	33	47	20	17	_	4	O	İ							
St. Louis, MO St. Paul, MN	39	27	7	2	3	_	5								

U: Unavailable.

U: Unavailable. —:No reported cases.

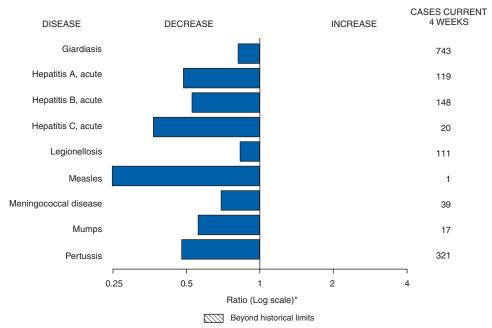
* Mortality data in this table are voluntarily reported from 122 cities in the United States, most of which have populations of ≥100,000. A death is reported by the place of its occurrence and by the week that the death certificate was filed. Fetal deaths are not included.

† 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 July 28, 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.

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