



Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

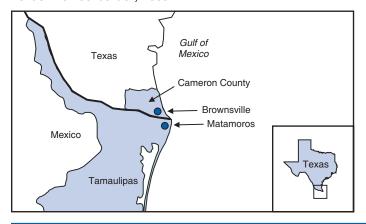
Weekly

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Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever — U.S.-Mexico Border, 2005

Dengue fever is a mosquito-transmitted disease caused by any of four closely related virus serotypes (DEN-1, DEN-2, DEN-3, and DEN-4) of the genus Flavivirus. Infection with one of these serotypes provides lifelong immunity to the infecting serotype only. Therefore, persons can acquire a second dengue infection from a different serotype, and second infections place them at greater risk for dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF), the more severe form of the disease (1). DHF is characterized by bleeding manifestations, thrombocytopenia,* and increased vascular permeability that can lead to life-threatening shock (2). In south Texas, near the border with Mexico, sporadic, locally acquired outbreaks of dengue fever have been reported previously; however, on the Texas side of the border, these outbreaks have not included recognized cases of locally acquired DHF in persons native to the area. In July 2005, a case of DHF was reported in a resident of Brownsville, Texas (Figure 1). In August 2005, health authorities in the neigh-

FIGURE 1. Jurisdictions affected by dengue fever outbreak — Texas–Mexico border, 2005



boring state of Tamaulipas, Mexico, reported an ongoing dengue outbreak with 1,251 cases of dengue fever, including 223 cases (17.8%) of DHF. To characterize this dengue outbreak, the Texas Department of State Health Services (TDSHS), Mexican health authorities, and CDC conducted a clinical and epidemiologic investigation. This report summarizes the results of that investigation, which determined that the percentage of DHF cases associated with dengue fever outbreaks at the Texas-Tamaulipas border has increased. Health-care providers along the U.S. border with Mexico should be vigilant for DHF and familiar with its diagnosis and management to reduce the number of severe illnesses and deaths associated with outbreaks of dengue fever.

Autochthonous DHF Case Report

On June 24, 2005, a woman from Brownsville, Texas, had acute onset of fever, chills, headache, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, arthralgia, and myalgia. As a youth, the patient had resided across the border in the city of Matamoros in Tamaulipas, Mexico; however, she had been a Brownsville resident for 16 years with the exception of 1 year in Houston, Texas. After she became ill, the woman crossed the border into Matamoros for the first time in approximately 2 months, where she visited a clinician and was given antibiotics. On June 28, the woman was hospitalized in Matamoros with a diagnosis of probable dengue fever and urinary tract infection. During her 3-day hospitalization in Mexico, she had thrombocytopenia (62,000 platelets/mm³)

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^{*} $\leq 100,000$ platelets/mm³.

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but no hemorrhagic manifestations; she was treated with fluids and antibiotics and discharged.

On July 1, the woman reentered the United States and sought treatment for continued fever, chills, vomiting, and abdominal pain. She was admitted to a hospital in Brownsville, Texas, where her blood pressure was 94/70 mm Hg, and laboratory testing indicated proteinuria, hematuria, and a further decrease in platelet count (43,000/mm³). She was given antibiotics for suspected partially treated urinary tract infection and fluids for dehydration. During her hospital stay, the patient's platelet count dropped to 39,000/mm³ and albumin to 2.9 g/100 mL; a fecal occult blood test was positive, and pleural effusion was noted on ultrasound. Upon discharge on July 4, her platelet count had increased to 118,000/mm³. The woman was discharged with a diagnosis of possible murine typhus or viral infection and instructions to take a course of doxycycline.

Although the woman's clinical characteristics (i.e., acute fever, platelet count ≤100,000/mm³, evidence of bleeding [hematuria and fecal occult blood] and plasma leakage) were consistent with World Health Organization (WHO) criteria for DHF (Box) (2), dengue was not diagnosed at the Brownsville hospital. Subsequently, results from a July 3

BOX. World Health Organization case definition for dengue hemorrhagic fever

The following must all be present:

- Fever, or history of acute fever, lasting 2–7 days, occasionally biphasic.
- Hemorrhagic tendencies, evidenced by at least one of the following:
 - a positive tourniquet test;
 - petechiae, ecchymoses, or purpura;
 - bleeding from the mucosa, gastrointestinal tract, injection sites, or other locations;
 - hematemesis or melena.
- Thrombocytopenia (≤100,000 platelets/mm³).
- Evidence of plasma leakage because of increased vascular permeability, manifested by at least one of the following:
 - an increase in the hematocrit ≥20% above average for age, sex, and population;
 - a decrease in the hematocrit following volumereplacement treatment ≥20% of baseline;
 - signs of plasma leakage such as pleural effusion, ascites, and hypoproteinemia.

SOURCE: World Health Organization. Dengue haemorrhagic fever: diagnosis, treatment, prevention and control. 2nd ed. Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization, 1997. Available at http://www.who.int/csr/resources/publications/dengue/Denguepublication/en.

serum sample from the woman obtained by the regional Texas Border Infectious Disease Surveillance (BIDS) project tested positive for dengue immunoglobulin M (IgM) by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) and had an elevated titer of immunoglobulin G (IgG) antibodies to dengue fever (1:655,350); this was interpreted as indicative of a secondary dengue infection (1).

Outbreak Investigation and Response

Dengue fever case finding. On August 27, 2005, Tamaulipas State Health Services reported to TDSHS that an outbreak of dengue fever in the border state had grown to 1,251 cases that met the Mexico case definition (i.e., fever and at least two of the following symptoms: headache, myalgia, arthralgia, and rash). Using WHO criteria for DHF, Tamaulipas health authorities had classified 223 (17.8%) of the cases as DHF, an increase in the percentage classified as DHF from 2000–2004, when 541 dengue fever cases were reported, including 20 cases (3.7%) classified as DHF.[†]

In October, investigators in Texas and Tamaulipas began conducting expanded outbreak case finding, including active surveillance in local hospitals, with laboratory testing encouraged for patients with undifferentiated fever as part of the BIDS project. In Cameron County, Texas, where Brownsville is the county seat, TDSHS identified 24 additional cases of laboratory-confirmed dengue fever[§], including two additional cases of locally transmitted dengue fever and 22 cases associated with travel to Mexico; the cases had been reported during August-November (Figure 2). The serotype most commonly associated with the outbreak was identified as DEN-2 (i.e., 27 of 28 viral isolates in Tamaulipas). Molecular analysis of isolates at CDC indicated that the circulating strain of DEN-2 was one previously associated with DHF in the Americas region (4,5). Plotting reports of cases by week determined that the border outbreak peaked in October and substantially subsided by December (Figure 2).

DHF case finding. In December, investigators reviewed medical records of 129 patients who had been hospitalized and reported to public health authorities with both clinical and laboratory evidence of dengue fever, including 25 persons treated at three Cameron County hospitals and 104

treated at three hospitals in Matamoros. Fifty-nine percent of the patients were female. Ages ranged from 30 to 76 years (median 47.5 years) among the Cameron County cases and from 7 to 70 years (median 36.0 years) among the Matamoros cases. In addition to fever, 82% had myalgia, 78% headache, 41% abdominal pain, 23% rash, and 19% had underlying chronic diseases. No fatalities were recorded. A total of 16 (64.0%) of the 25 dengue cases from Cameron County and 34 (32.7%) of the 104 cases from Matamoros met WHO criteria for DHF (Box). Eleven of the 50 DHF cases, including one from Cameron County, were classified as WHO grade III, or dengue shock syndrome, with early or mild evidence of hypotension or shock. The remaining 39 DHF cases were classified as WHO grade II. §

Serosurveys. Because many dengue infections are asymptomatic, and most ill persons likely do not seek medical attention, investigators conducted serosurveys to assess the incidence of dengue infection in the populations of Matamoros and Brownsville. Serosurveys also enable estimation of the population susceptible to second dengue infections and DHF. For the serosurveys, a two-stage cluster design was used to obtain a representative sample of households from Brownsville and Matamoros (6). Thirty census tracts were selected systematically from each city after stratifying by income. Four households were selected from each census tract after mapping and selecting a random start point and random direction for sampling.

At each participating household, all residents present and aged ≥ 5 years were asked to provide a blood sample and demographic information. Serum samples were tested for IgM and IgG antibodies to dengue virus by ELISA. The seroincidence of recent dengue infection was defined by IgM antibodies ≥ 0.2 optical density (OD). Seroprevalence was defined as the presence of IgG antibodies $\geq 1:40$. Data were weighted to reflect probability of selection, taking into account the population and numbers of households per census tract and size of household.

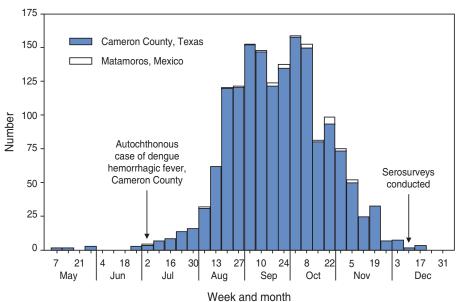
In Matamoros, 240 households were visited during December 5–10, and 143 (59.6%) had residents at home. Blood samples were obtained from 131 persons in 111 homes. Of these samples, 30 were anti-dengue IgM posi-

[†] Boletín Epidemiolgía [Spanish] México, D.F. Dirección General de Epidemiología, 2000–2006. Available at http://www.dgepi.salud.gob.mx/boletin/boletin.htm.

[§] Defined as the presence of anti-dengue IgM antibody, dengue viral identification by polymerase chain reaction, or virus isolation from a blood sample of a patient with clinically compatible symptoms.

⁵ DHF is classified into four grades of severity; grades III and IV are considered to be dengue shock syndrome. Grade I: Fever accompanied by nonspecific constitutional symptoms; the only hemorrhagic manifestation is a positive tourniquet test and/or easy bruising. Grade II: Spontaneous bleeding in addition to the manifestations of Grade I patients, usually in the forms of skin or other hemorrhages. Grade III: Circulatory failure manifested by a rapid, weak pulse and narrowing of pulse pressure or hypotension, with the presence of cold, clammy skin and restlessness. Grade IV: Profound shock with undetectable blood pressure or pulse (2).

FIGURE 2. Number of cases of dengue fever, by week of report — City of Matamoros, Mexico,* and Cameron County, Texas, † 2005



* n = 1,596. † n = 25.

tive (weighted prevalence: 22.8%; 95% confidence interval [CI] = 13.3%–32.3%), and 101 were IgG positive (weighted prevalence: 76.6%; CI = 64.7%–88.5%). In Brownsville, 346 households were visited during December 12–15, and 161 (46.5%) had residents at home. Blood samples were obtained from 141 persons in 118 homes. Of these samples, four were anti-dengue IgM positive (weighted prevalence: 2.5%; CI = 0%–5.4%) and 47 were IgG positive (weighted prevalence: 38.2%; CI = 26.7%–49.8%). Of 24 Brownsville participants with no history of travel outside the United States, six (25%) were seropositive for IgM or IgG antibodies to dengue.

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Editorial Note: DHF incidence has increased in the Western Hemisphere in Latin America and the Caribbean during the past two decades (3). Over this period, the epidemiology of dengue in Mexico and Texas has changed. Since 1995, when all four dengue serotypes were identified as circulating in Mexico, an increasing percentage of reported dengue cases in Mexico have been DHF (7). In the Mexican border state of Tamaulipas, all four serotypes were first reported in circulation in 1995, and the proportion of reported DHF cases increased from 2.2% in 2000 to 23.4% in 2006. In south Texas, all dengue serotypes have circulated periodically

(3,8), but locally acquired DHF has been reported only recently (9). The first report of locally acquired DHF in Texas, published in 2004, described a fatal case involving a woman originally from Southeast Asia (9). She presumably had acquired her first dengue infection in Asia and her second dengue infection in Val Verde, Texas, near the U.S.-Mexico border. However, the DHF case described in this report is the first in a Texas resident who was native to the U.S.-Mexico border area. Case-finding activities during the dengue outbreak identified 15 additional DHF cases on the Texas side of the border.

Entomologic, serologic and virologic conditions are now such that locally acquired DHF can occur in south Texas. The principal dengue vector, the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito, is well established in south Texas, as is *Aedes albopictus*, which also is capable of transmitting dengue (7,10; TDSHS, unpublished data, 2007). The finding that 38% of surveyed Brownsville residents have IgG antibodies to dengue indicates that a substantial proportion of the city population has been infected with the dengue virus and might be more susceptible to DHF if they receive a second infection with a heterologous dengue serotype. The presence in Brownsville of multiple dengue serotypes since 1980 might increase the likelihood for secondary dengue infections from a different serotype and increase the risk for DHF.

The findings in this report are subject to at least two limitations. First, more comprehensive laboratory testing

on the U.S. side of the border during the 2005 outbreak likely accounted for the greater percentage of patients meeting DHF criteria among hospitalized dengue patients in Cameron County compared with Matamoros. As such, the results for these two sites are not directly comparable. Second, because anti-dengue IgM antibodies do not always remain elevated 2–3 months after infection, especially after a second infection, the serosurvey conducted during December 5–15 likely underestimated the number of recent dengue infections in Brownsville and Matamoros.

Health authorities along the Texas-Tamaulipas border should consider strengthening surveillance for dengue fever, given the potential for future outbreaks with increased risk for DHF. Maintaining active virologic surveillance for circulating serotypes also is important to provide early warning of possible epidemics. Clinicians in the south Texas area and members of the public should be aware of the potential for DHF in addition to dengue fever in the region. Furthermore, clinicians should be trained to recognize and manage DHF. Early recognition and diagnosis of DHF and careful fluid management can reduce the case fatality rate in cases with shock to less than 1%. Public health officials should continue outreach activities to advise communities of prevention measures, including effective mosquito surveillance and reduction programs.

Acknowledgments

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Update: Influenza Activity — United States and Worldwide, 2006–07 Season, and Composition of the 2007–08 Influenza Vaccine

During the 2006-07 season, influenza activity peaked in mid-February in the United States and was associated with less mortality and lower rates of pediatric hospitalizations than during the previous three seasons. In the United States, influenza A (H1) viruses predominated overall, but influenza A (H3) viruses were isolated more frequently than influenza A (H1) viruses late in the season. Although influenza A (H1), A (H3), and B viruses cocirculated worldwide, influenza A (H3) viruses were the most commonly reported type in Europe and Asia. Sporadic cases of avian influenza A (H5N1) virus infections associated with severe illness or death were reported among humans in Cambodia, China, Egypt, Indonesia, Laos, Nigeria, and Viet Nam. This report summarizes influenza activity in the United States and worldwide during the 2006-07 influenza season (October 1, 2006-May 19, 2007) and describes the composition of the 2007-08 influenza vaccine.

United States

The national percentage of respiratory specimens testing positive for influenza and the proportion of outpatient visits to sentinel providers for influenza-like illness (ILI)* peaked in mid-February. Although influenza A (H1) viruses were most commonly isolated overall, influenza A (H3) viruses were more frequently identified than influenza A (H1) viruses from early March through May. A small number of influenza B viruses also were identified.

Viral Surveillance

During October 1, 2006–May 19, 2007, World Health Organization (WHO) and National Respiratory and Enteric Virus Surveillance System (NREVSS) collaborating laboratories in the United States tested 179,268 respiratory specimens for influenza viruses; 23,753 (13.2%) were

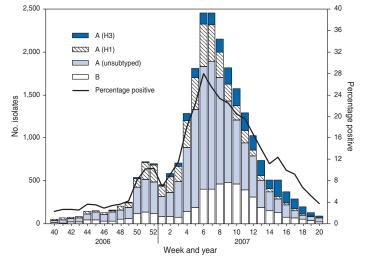
^{*} Defined as a temperature of ≥100.0°F (≥37.8°C), oral or equivalent, and cough and/or sore throat, in the absence of a known cause other than influenza.

positive (Figure 1). Of these, 18,817 (79.2%) were influenza A viruses and 4,936 (20.8%) were influenza B viruses. Among the influenza A viruses, 6,280 (33.4%) were subtyped; 3,912 (62.3%) were influenza A (H1) viruses and 2,368 (37.7%) were influenza A (H3) viruses. The proportion of specimens testing positive for influenza first exceeded 10% during the week ending December 23, 2006 (week 51), peaked at 28.0% during the week ending February 10, 2007 (week 6), and declined to less than 10% during the week ending April 28, 2007 (week 17). The proportion was above 10% positive for 14 consecutive weeks. The peak percentage of specimens testing positive for influenza during the previous three seasons ranged from 22.6% to 34.7%, and the peak occurred during early December to early March (1; CDC, unpublished data, 2007). During the previous three influenza seasons, the number of consecutive weeks during which more than 10% of specimens tested positive for influenza ranged from 13 to 17 weeks (1; CDC, unpublished data, 2007).

Composition of the Influenza Vaccine for the 2007–08 Season

The Food and Drug Administration's Vaccines and Related Biological Products Advisory Committee recommended that the 2007–08 trivalent influenza vaccine for

FIGURE 1. Number* and percentage of respiratory specimens testing positive for influenza reported by World Health Organization and National Respiratory and Enteric Virus Surveillance System collaborating laboratories, by week and year — United States, 2006–07 influenza season†



^{*}N = 179,268. †As of August 6, 2007.

the United States contain A/Solomon Islands/3/2006-like (H1N1), A/Wisconsin/67/2005-like (H3N2), and B/Malaysia/2506/2004-like viruses. This represents a change only in the influenza A (H1N1) component. A/Solomon Islands/3/2006 is a recent antigenic variant of the 2006–07 vaccine strain A/New Caledonia/20/99. The influenza A (H3N2) and influenza B components remain the same. These recommendations were based on antigenic analyses of recently isolated influenza viruses, epidemiologic data, postvaccination serologic studies in humans, and the availability of candidate vaccine strains and reagents.

Antigenic Characterization

Since October 1, 2006, CDC has antigenically characterized 1,107 influenza viruses collected by U.S. laboratories: 486 influenza A (H1) viruses, 289 influenza A (H3) viruses, and 332 influenza B viruses. Of the 486 influenza A (H1) viruses, 439 (90%) were characterized as similar to A/New Caledonia/20/99, the influenza A (H1N1) component recommended for the 2006-07 influenza vaccine. Forty-five (9%) viruses showed reduced titers with antisera produced against A/New Caledonia/20/99 and are similar to A/Solomon Islands/3/2006, which is a recent antigenic variant of A/New Caledonia/20/99 and is the influenza A (H1N1) component recommended for the 2007–08 influenza vaccine. Two influenza A (H1) viruses showed reduced titers with antisera produced against both A/New Caledonia/20/99 and A/Solomon Islands/3/2006. Of the 289 influenza A (H3) viruses, 69 (24%) were characterized as similar to A/Wisconsin/67/2005, the H3N2 component recommended for the 2007-08 vaccine, and 220 (76%) of the 289 viruses showed reduced titers with antisera produced against A/Wisconsin/67/2005. Influenza B viruses currently circulating can be divided into two antigenically distinct lineages represented by B/Yamagata/16/ 88 and B/Victoria/02/87 viruses. A total of 254 (77%) of the 332 influenza B viruses that have been characterized belong to the B/Victoria lineage: 128 (50%) were similar to B/Ohio/01/2005, and 126 (50%) showed reduced titers with antisera produced against B/Ohio/01/2005. B/Ohio/01/2005 is antigenically equivalent to B/Malaysia/ 2506/2004, the recommended influenza B component for the 2007-08 influenza vaccine. Seventy-eight (23%) of the 332 influenza B viruses were identified as belonging to the B/Yamagata lineage.

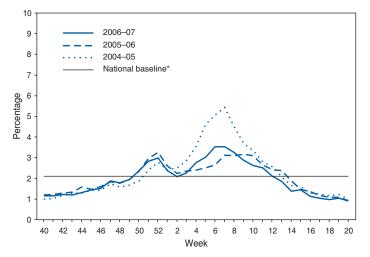
Influenza-Like Illness (ILI) Surveillance

The weekly percentage of patient visits to U.S. sentinel providers for ILI exceeded or was at baseline levels (2.1%)[†] during the weeks ending December 16, 2006–March 24, 2007 (weeks 50–12) and peaked twice, once at 3.0% for the week ending December 30, 2006 (week 52), and again at 3.5% for the week ending February 17, 2007 (week 7) (Figure 2). The increase in the percentage of patient visits for ILI during the week ending December 30, 2006 (week 52) might have been influenced by a reduction in routine health-care visits during the holiday season, as has occurred in previous seasons. During the previous three influenza seasons, the peak percentage of patient visits for ILI has ranged from 3.3% to 7.6% and the peak occurred during late December to mid-February (1; CDC, unpublished data, 2007).

State-Specific Activity Levels

State and territorial epidemiologists report the geographic distribution of influenza in their state through a weekly influenza activity code. The geographic distribution of

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



^{*}The national baseline was calculated as the mean percentage of visits for ILI during noninfluenza weeks for the preceding three seasons plus two standard deviations. Noninfluenza weeks are those in which less than 10% of laboratory specimens are positive for influenza. National percentages of patient visits for ILI are weighted on the basis of state population.

influenza activity peaked during the week ending February 24, 2007 (week 8), when 25 states reported widespread activity and 19 states reported regional activity. Forty-one states reported widespread influenza activity at least once during the 2006–07 season. No states reported widespread influenza activity during the weeks ending April 21–May 19, 2007 (weeks 16–20). The peak number of states reporting widespread or regional activity during the previous three seasons ranged from 41 to 50 states (1; CDC, unpublished data, 2007).

Influenza-Associated Pediatric Hospitalization

Pediatric hospitalizations associated with laboratoryconfirmed influenza infections are monitored in two population-based surveillance networks: the Emerging Infections Program (EIP) and the New Vaccine Surveillance Network (NVSN). During October 1, 2006-April 28, 2007, the preliminary influenza-associated hospitalization rate reported by EIP for children aged 0-17 years was 0.81 per 10,000. For children aged 0-4 years and 5-17 years, the rates were 1.62 per 10,000 and 0.23 per 10,000, respectively. During November 5, 2006-May 26, 2007, the preliminary laboratory-confirmed influenza-associated hospitalization rate for children aged 0-4 years in NVSN was 3.46 per 10,000. EIP hospitalization data collection ended on April 28, 2007, whereas NVSN hospitalization data collection ended on May 26, 2007. Rate estimates are preliminary and might continue to change as data are finalized.

In years 2000–2006, the end-of-season hospitalization rate for NVSN ranged from 3.7 (2002–03) to 12 (2003–04) per 10,000 children aged 0–4 years. During the 2004–05 influenza season, the end-of-season hospitalization rate for EIP was 3.3 per 10,000 children aged 0–4 years and 0.6 per 10,000 children aged 5–17 years; during the 2005–06 season, the rates were 2.8 and 0.4, respectively. Differences in rate estimates between the NVSN and the EIP

[†] The national baseline is the mean percentage of visits for ILI during noninfluenza weeks for the previous three seasons plus two standard deviations. Noninfluenza weeks are those in which less than 10% of laboratory specimens are positive for influenza. National percentages of patient visits for ILI are weighted on the basis of state population.

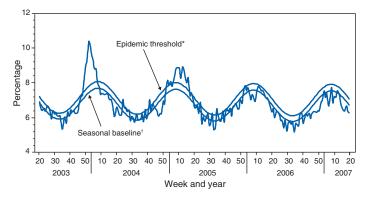
Sevels of activity are 1) no activity; 2) sporadic: isolated laboratory-confirmed influenza cases or a laboratory-confirmed outbreak in one institution, with no increase in ILI activity; 3) local: increased ILI, or at least two institutional outbreaks (ILI or laboratory-confirmed influenza) in one region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

systems likely result from different case-finding methods, the diagnostic tests used, and the populations monitored.

Pneumonia- and Influenza-Related Mortality

During the 2006–07 influenza season, the percentage of deaths attributed to pneumonia and influenza (P&I) did not exceed the epidemic threshold** in the 122 Cities Mortality Reporting System (Figure 3). The percentage of P&I deaths peaked three times, once at 7.5% during the week ending January 20, 2007 (week 3), once at 7.7% during the week ending February 24, 2007 (week 8), and again at 7.5% during the week ending March 24, 2007 (week 12). During the previous three influenza seasons, the peak percentage of P&I deaths ranged from 7.8% to 10.4%, and the total number of weeks above the epidemic threshold ranged from one to 16 (1; CDC, unpublished data, 2007).

FIGURE 3. Percentage of deaths attributed to pneumonia and influenza (P&I) reported by the 122 Cities Mortality Reporting System, by week and year — United States, 2003–2007



^{*}The epidemic threshold is 1.645 standard deviations above the seasonal baseline

Influenza-Associated Pediatric Mortality

As of August 6, 2007, among persons aged <18 years, a total of 68 deaths associated with influenza infection occurring during October 1, 2006-May 19, 2007, were reported to CDC. These deaths were reported from 26 states (Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, North Carolina, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin). All patients had laboratory-confirmed influenza virus infection. Age-specific information was available for all 68 persons; 10 were aged <6 months, 10 were aged 6-23 months, nine were aged 2-4 years, and 39 were aged 5-17 years. Of the 63 patients for whom influenza virus type was known, 47 had influenza A and 16 had influenza B viruses. Of the 53 patients aged >6 months for whom vaccination status was known, 50 (94%) had not been vaccinated against influenza. These data are provisional.

Worldwide

During the 2006–07 influenza season, influenza A (H1), A (H3), and B viruses cocirculated worldwide. In Africa, small numbers of influenza A and B viruses were reported. In Europe and Asia, influenza A (H3) viruses were identified most frequently, but influenza A (H1) viruses circulated at low levels. Influenza B viruses circulated at lower levels overall in Asia and Europe but predominated in some countries.

Human Infections with Avian Influenza A (H5N1) Viruses

From December 1, 2003, through July 25, 2007, a total of 319 human cases of avian influenza A (H5N1) infection were reported to WHO (2). Of these, 192 (60%) were fatal (Table). All cases were reported from Asia (Azerbaijan, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Iraq, Laos, Thailand, Turkey, and Viet Nam) and Africa (Djibouti, Egypt, and Nigeria). To date, no human case of avian influenza A (H5N1) virus infection has been identified in the United States.

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Editorial Note: During the 2006–07 influenza season, influenza activity in the United States peaked in mid-February, and the percentage of deaths resulting from pneumonia and influenza remained below baseline levels for the

NVSN provides population-based estimates of laboratory-confirmed influenza hospitalization rates in children aged <5 years admitted to NVSN hospitals with fever or respiratory symptoms. Children are prospectively enrolled, and respiratory samples are collected and tested by viral culture and reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR). EIP conducts surveillance for laboratory-confirmed, influenza-related hospitalizations in persons aged <18 years. Hospital laboratory and admission databases and infection-control logs are reviewed to identify children with a positive influenza test (i.e., viral culture, direct fluorescent antibody assays, RT-PCR, or a commercial rapid antigen test) from testing conducted as a part of their routine care.

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

sonal baseline.

†The seasonal baseline is projected using a robust regression procedure that applies a periodic regression model to the observed percentage of deaths from P&I during the preceding 5 years.

TABLE. Number of laboratory-confirmed human cases and deaths from avian influenza A (H5N1) infection reported to the World Health Organization, by country — worldwide, December 1, 2003—July 25, 2007

	20	03	20	004	20	005	20	06	20	07	Т	otal
Country	No. of	Dootho										
Country	cases	Deaths										
Azerbaijan	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	5	0	0	8	5
Cambodia	0	0	0	0	4	4	2	2	1	1	7	7
China	1	1	0	0	8	5	13	8	3	2	25	16
Djibouti	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	10	20	5	38	15
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	20	13	55	45	27	23	102	81
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	3	2
Laos	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Thailand	0	0	17	12	5	2	3	3	0	0	25	17
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	4	0	0	12	4
Vietnam	3	3	29	20	61	19	0	0	2	0	95	42
Total	4	4	46	32	98	43	115	79	56	34	319	192

entire influenza season. In the United States, influenza A (H1) viruses predominated during most of the season, but influenza A (H3) viruses were more frequently identified than influenza A (H1) viruses since early March. Worldwide, influenza A (H3) viruses predominated in many European and Asian countries.

In the United States, the majority of influenza A (H1) viruses were characterized as A/New Caledonia/20/99, the recommended influenza A (H1N1) component of the 2006-07 influenza vaccine. Fifty percent of the influenza B viruses characterized as belonging to the B/Victoria lineage were further characterized as B/Ohio/01/2005, the antigenic equivalent of B/Malaysia/2506/2004, the recommended influenza B component for the 2006-07 influenza vaccine. In the early months of the season, the majority of influenza A (H3) isolates matched the A/Wisconsin/67/ 2005 strain, the recommended influenza A (H3N2) component for the 2006-07 vaccine. Beginning in late February 2007, the majority of the influenza A (H3) isolates indicated reduced titers with antisera produced against A/Wisconsin/67/2005. States are requested to submit a subset of their summer influenza isolates and any samples that cannot be subtyped by standard methods or are unusual to CDC for further antigenic characterization.

In May 2007, a Health Alert Network advisory was issued by CDC regarding an increase in the number of influenza-associated pediatric deaths and coinfections with *Staphylococcus aureus* during the 2006–07 season (3). Only one pediatric death with influenza and *S. aureus* coinfection had been reported during 2004–05, and three had been reported during the 2005–06 season (3). Of the 68 reported deaths among children associated with influenza infections during October 1, 2006–May 19, 2007, a total

of 21 had coinfections with influenza and either methicillinresistant or sensitive *S. aureus*. State health departments have been asked to ensure that all influenza-associated pediatric deaths from the 2006–07 influenza season are reported to CDC.

At the June 2007 Annual Meeting of the Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists (CSTE), members voted to ratify a position statement adopted by the CSTE Executive Committee in January 2007 that adds human infections with novel influenza A viruses to the list of nationally notifiable diseases and conditions reportable to the National Notifiable Disease Surveillance System. Novel influenza A viruses are defined as those isolated from a human but subtyped as nonhuman, or those that cannot be subtyped by standard methods. Human infections with novel influenza A viruses that can be transmitted from person-toperson might signal the beginning of an influenza pandemic. Rapid reporting of human infections with novel influenza A viruses will facilitate prompt detection and characterization of influenza A viruses with pandemic potential and accelerate implementation of effective public health responses. In addition, influenza-associated pediatric deaths were maintained as a nationally notifiable disease reportable to the National Notifiable Disease Surveillance System.

In May 2007, health authorities in the United Kingdom identified four persons, two in Wales and two in northwest England, who were infected with a low pathogenic avian influenza A (H7N2) virus (4). All four persons had been exposed to infected poultry at a farm in Wales; limited evidence of human-to-human transmission has been associated with low pathogenic avian influenza viruses such as influenza A (H7N2) virus (4). The United Kingdom inci-

dent underscores the importance of submission and identification of unusual influenza isolates.

In collaboration with local and state health departments, CDC continues to recommend enhanced surveillance for possible avian influenza A (H5N1) infection among travelers who have severe unexplained respiratory illness and are returning from influenza A (H5N1)-affected countries. Additional information regarding influenza, including avian influenza, is available at http://www.cdc.gov/flu. Updates on the worldwide avian influenza situation are available from WHO at http://www.who.int/csr/disease/avian_influenza/en.

Acknowledgments

This report is based, in part, on data contributed by participating state and territorial health departments and state public health laboratories, WHO collaborating laboratories, National Respiratory and Enteric Virus Surveillance System collaborating laboratories, the U.S. Influenza Sentinel Provider Surveillance System, the New Vaccine Surveillance Network, the Emerging Infections Program, and the 122 Cities Mortality Reporting System; WHO National Influenza Centers, WHO Global Influenza Programme, Geneva, Switzerland; I Gust, MD, A Hampson, WHO Collaborating Center for Reference and Research on Influenza, Parkville, Australia; A Hay, PhD, WHO Collaborating Center for Reference and Research on Influenza, National Institute of Medical Research, London, England; M Tashiro, MD, WHO Collaborating Center for Reference and Research on Influenza, National Institute of Infectious Diseases, Tokyo, Japan.

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Notice to Readers

Revised Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices to Vaccinate All Persons Aged 11–18 Years with Meningococcal Conjugate Vaccine

In January 2005, a quadrivalent meningococcal polysaccharide-protein conjugate vaccine (MCV4) (MenactraTM, Sanofi Pasteur, Inc., Swiftwater, Pennsylvania) was licensed for use among persons aged 11–55 years. In May 2005, the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) recommended routine vaccination with 1 dose of MCV4 for persons aged 11–12 years, persons entering high school (i.e., at approximately age 15 years) if not previously vaccinated with MCV4, and other persons at increased risk for meningococcal disease, including college freshmen living in dormitories (1). Background information regarding meningococcal disease and the vaccine, including a discussion of duration of protection and use of the vaccine for outbreak control, has been published previously (1).

In June 2007, ACIP revised its recommendation to include routine vaccination of all persons aged 11–18 years with 1 dose of MCV4 at the earliest opportunity. Persons aged 11–12 years should be routinely vaccinated at the 11–12 years health-care visit as recommended by ACIP (2). ACIP continues to recommend routine vaccination for persons aged 19–55 years who are at increased risk for meningococcal disease: college freshmen living in dormitories, microbiologists routinely exposed to isolates of *Neisseria meningitidis*, military recruits, travelers to or residents of countries in which *N. meningitidis* meningitis is hyperendemic or epidemic, persons with terminal complement component deficiencies, and persons with anatomic or functional asplenia.

The ACIP goal is routine vaccination of all adolescents with MCV4 beginning at age 11 years. ACIP and partner organizations, including the American Academy of Pediatrics, American Academy of Family Physicians, American Medical Association, and Society for Adolescent Medicine, recommend a health-care visit for children aged 11–12 years to receive recommended vaccinations and indicated preventive services. This visit is the optimal time for adolescents to receive MCV4. In addition, because the incidence of meningococcal disease increases during adolescence, health-care providers should vaccinate previously unvaccinated persons aged 11-18 years with MCV4 at the earliest possible health-care visit. College freshmen living in dormitories are at increased risk for meningococcal disease and should be vaccinated with MCV4 before college entry if they have not been vaccinated previously. Because of difficulties in targeting freshmen in dormitories, colleges may elect to target their vaccination campaigns to all matriculating freshmen (1).

The ACIP meningococcal vaccine workgroup reviewed updated data on MCV4 use and supply projections and data presented previously on the epidemiology of meningococcal disease, safety, and the cost-effectiveness of MCV vaccination strategies. On the basis of these data, expert opinion of the workgroup members, and feedback from

partner organizations, the workgroup revised the MCV4 recommendations, which were approved by ACIP at the June 2007 meeting.

The 2005 ACIP MCV4 recommendation was influenced by concern that implementation of MCV4 recommendations might be hindered by reduced vaccine supply during the first few years of production. In 2005 and 2006, peaks in demand were observed during the months when children were returning to school after summer vacation, leading to limited vaccine availability (3,4). However, as of June 2007, ACIP expects supply of MCV4 to be sufficient to meet increased vaccine demand resulting from the revised recommendations. ACIP anticipates that recommending vaccination of all persons aged 11–18 years will improve MCV4 vaccination coverage in this age group and simplify provider decisions to vaccinate.

ACIP encourages health-care providers to vaccinate with MCV4 throughout the year to minimize seasonal increases in demand during July and August when students prepare to return to school from summer vacation. Vaccine providers should administer MCV4 and Tdap (tetanus toxoid, reduced diphtheria toxoid and acellular pertussis) vaccine to persons aged 11–18 years during the same visit if both vaccines are indicated and available. If simultaneous vaccination is not feasible (e.g., a vaccine is not available), MCV4 and Tdap can be administered using any order of administration (5). When making decisions about timing of vaccination, providers should consider that eligibility for the Vaccines for Children Program ends at age 19 years.

Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) has been associated with receipt of MCV4 (6). Persons with a history of GBS might be at increased risk for postvaccination GBS; therefore, a history of GBS is a relative contraindication to receiving MCV4. Persons recommended to receive meningococcal vaccination who have a history of GBS (or their parents) should discuss the decision to be vaccinated with their health-care provider (6). Meningococcal polysaccharide vaccine (MPSV4) is an acceptable alternative for short-term protection against meningococcal disease (3–5 years). Providers who have questions about ordering MCV4 or MPSV4 may contact Sanofi Pasteur by telephone at 1-800-VAC-CINE or online at http://www.vaccineshoppe.com.

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Notice to Readers

Satellite Broadcast and Webcast: Current Challenges and Successes in HIV Prevention with Hispanics/Latinos

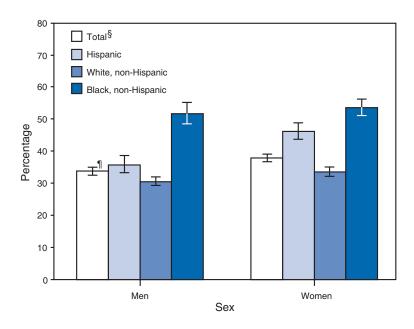
CDC and the Public Health Training Network will present the satellite broadcast and live webcast, Current Challenges and Successes in HIV Prevention with Hispanics/Latinos, on November 15, 2007, at 1:00 p.m. EST. The 2-hour broadcast will highlight relevant research and examples of effective HIV-prevention programs in the United States. A panel will answer viewer questions, which can be sent by fax during the broadcast or by e-mail during and after the broadcast.

Organizations are responsible for setting up their own viewing locations and are encouraged to register their locations as soon as possible so that potential viewers can access information online. Additional information regarding the broadcast and directions for establishing and registering a viewing location are available at http://www.cdc npin-broadcast.org. The broadcast will be available for 3 years after its initial airing at http://www2a.cdc.gov/phtn. DVDs can be ordered by telephone, 800-458-5231.

QuickStats

FROM THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

Percentage of Adults Aged ≥18 Years Who Reported Ever Being Tested for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV),* by Sex and Race/Ethnicity — National Health Interview Survey, United States, 2006[†]



- * Based on responses to the following question: "Except for tests you may have had as part of blood donations, have you ever been tested for HIV?"
- [†] Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian, noninstitutionalized U.S. population.
- § Total includes non-Hispanics of other races or multiple races.

Among both men and women, non-Hispanic blacks (51.6% of men and 53.5% of women) were more likely to report ever being tested for HIV than Hispanics (35.7% of men and 46.1% of women) and non-Hispanic whites (30.5% of men and 33.5% of women). Overall, women (37.8%) were more likely than men (33.7%) to report ever being tested for HIV.

SOURCE: National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Available at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm.

^{195%} confidence interval.

TABLE I. Provisional cases of infrequently reported notifiable diseases (<1,000 cases reported during the preceding year) — United States, ek ending August 4 2007 (31st Week)

		•	5-year	Total	ases rep	orted for	nrevious	s vears	
Disease	Current week	Cum 2007	weekly average [†]	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	States reporting cases during current week (No.)
Anthrax				1				2	
Botulism:									
foodborne	_	3	0	20	19	16	20	28	
infant	_	47	1	97	85	87	76	69	
other (wound & unspecified)	_	12	1	48	31	30	33	21	
Brucellosis	5	66	3	121	120	114	104	125	MN (4), CA (1)
Chancroid	_	15	1	33	17	30	54	67	
Cholera	3	60	0 6	9	8 540	5	2	2	DA (1) IN (1) FL (1)
Cyclosporiasis [§] Diphtheria	_	- 00	_	136	543	171	75 1	156 1	PA (1), IN (1), FL (1)
Domestic arboviral diseases ^{§,¶} :	_		_		_		'	'	
California serogroup	_	4	6	67	80	112	108	164	
eastern equine	_		1	8	21	6	14	10	
Powassan	_	_	0	1	1	1	_	1	
St. Louis	_	2	1	10	13	12	41	28	
western equine	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	
Ehrlichiosis§:									
human granulocytic	9	139	21	646	786	537	362	511	NY (3), MN (6)
human monocytic	7	187	15	578	506	338	321	216	NC (2), GA (2), FL (2), AR (1)
human (other & unspecified)	1	62	4	231	112	59	44	23	NC (1)
Haemophilus influenzae,**									
invasive disease (age <5 yrs):	4	0	0	00	0	10	20	0.4	MA (4)
serotype b	1 1	8 54	0 2	29 175	9 135	19 135	32 117	34 144	WA (1)
nonserotype b unknown serotype	3	161	3	175	217	177	227	153	NV (1) NY (1), PA (1), FL (1)
Hansen disease§	_	31	2	66	87	105	95	96	N (1), 1 A (1), 1 E (1)
Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome§	1	16	1	40	26	24	26	19	AZ (1)
Hemolytic uremic syndrome, postdiarrheal§	6	96	6	288	221	200	178	216	MI (1), TN (1), UT (2), CA (2)
Hepatitis C viral, acute	7	376	21	802	652	713	1,102	1,835	MI (1), NC (1), GA (1), OK (3), WA (1)
HIV infection, pediatric (age <13 yrs) ^{††}	_	_	4	52	380	436	504	420	
Influenza-associated pediatric mortality ^{§,§§}	3	71	0	41	45	_	N	N	NYC (2), VA (1)
Listeriosis	7	326	21	875	896	753	696	665	NY (2), NYC (1), OH (1), MN (1), TN (1), OR (1)
Measles [¶]	_	21	1	55	66	37	56	44	
Meningococcal disease, invasive***:		407		044	007				TV (4) 14(4 (4)
A, C, Y, & W-135	2	167	4	311 190	297 156	_	_	_	TX (1), WA (1)
serogroup B	_	75 13	2 1	31	27	_	_	_	
other serogroup unknown serogroup	3	387	9	648	765	_	_	_	MA (1), NYC (1), WV (1)
Mumps	6	518	12	6,584	314	258	231	270	OH (1), SC (1), ID (1), WA (3)
Novel influenza A virus infections	_	_		N	N	N	N	N	311 (1), 33 (1), 12 (1), WY (0)
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	
Q fever [§]	2	106	2	169	136	70	71	61	MI (1), CA (1)
Rabies, human	_	_	0	3	2	7	2	3	
Rubella ^{†††}	_	9	0	11	11	10	7	18	
Rubella, congenital syndrome SARS-CoV ^{\$.\$§\$}	_	_	_	1	1	_	1 8	1 N	
Smallpox [§]		_		_	_	_	_	IN_	
Streptococcal toxic-shock syndrome§		67	1	125	129	132	161	118	
Syphilis, congenital (age <1 yr)	1	204	7	380	329	353	413	412	NC (1)
Tetanus		7	1	41	27	34	20	25	('/
Toxic-shock syndrome (staphylococcal)§	2	46	1	101	90	95	133	109	MI (1), CO (1)
Trichinellosis	_	4	0	15	16	5	6	14	() ()
Tularemia	1	60	4	95	154	134	129	90	NE (1)
Typhoid fever	3	158	8	353	324	322	356	321	NY (1), TX (1), CO (1)
Vancomycin-intermediate Staphylococcus aure		6	0	6	2	_	N	N	
Vancomycin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus§			_	1	3	1	N	N	0.1 (I) E1 (0) E1 (1) E2 (1)
Vibriosis (noncholera <i>Vibrio</i> species infections)	§ 6	126	6	N	N	N	N	N	GA (1), FL (3), TN (1), CA (1)
Yellow fever	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	1	

Data for meningococcal disease (all serogroups) are available in Table II. No rubella cases were reported for the current week.

THE No rubella cases were reported for the current week.

When the property of the current week. 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 August 4, 2007, and August 5, 2006 (31st Week)*

			Chlamyd	ia [†]				ioidomy	osis				ptosporid	iosis	
	Current		vious veeks	Cum	Cum	Current		vious veeks	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	10,680	20,604	25,327	593,150	596,503	72	126	658	3,819	5,151	164	73	319	2,053	1,925
New England Connecticut	609 214	691 206	1,357 829	20,241 5,939	18,810 5,579	 N	0	1 0	1 N	N	1	4 0	27 14	105 14	153 38
Maine§ Massachusetts	323	50 310	74 600	1,422 9,404	1,299 8,153	_	0	0	_	_	1	1 1	6 19	17 33	18 56
New Hampshire	4	38	70	1,145	1,099	_	0	1	1	_	_	1	4	22	18
Rhode Island [§] Vermont [§]	67 1	63 19	108 45	1,863 468	1,961 719	N	0 0	0 0	N	N	_	0 1	5 4	6 13	3 20
Mid. Atlantic	1,398	2,690	4,284	83,557	72,904	N	0	0	_ N	_ N	30	10 0	46 5	303 9	297
New Jersey New York (Upstate)	415	412 505	541 2,758	11,347 15,087	11,514 13,958	N	0	0	N	N	10	3	14	78	20 66
New York City Pennsylvania	540 443	869 822	1,687 1,797	26,931 30,192	24,095 23,337	N N	0	0 0	N N	N N	20	1 4	10 42	37 179	78 133
E.N. Central	1,789	3,142	6,301	98,505	100,034	_	1	3	17	29	19	16	110	419	458
Illinois Indiana	692 448	1,013 385	1,327 644	28,128 12,180	31,905 11,982	_	0	0	_	_	6	2 1	22 18	38 40	71 34
Michigan Ohio	320 77	732 635	1,225 3,653	21,196 25,662	19,343 24,510	_	0	3 2	12 5	25 4	 12	3 5	10 33	83 123	69 115
Wisconsin	252	374	528	11,339	12,294	N	0	0	N	Ň	1	5	53	135	169
W.N. Central lowa	793 154	1,206 162	1,448 250	34,878 5,110	36,184 4,932		0	54 0	3 N	_ N	35 14	11 2	77 28	337 95	304 51
Kansas	182	149 238	294 314	4,886	4,763	N	0	0 54	N	N	4	1	8	41	33
Minnesota Missouri	267	454	628	5,960 13,430	7,565 13,357	_	0	1	3	_	_	2 1	25 21	66 38	96 58
Nebraska [§] North Dakota	144 7	105 31	183 69	3,122 883	2,964 1,044	N N	0	0 0	N N	N N	12	1 0	16 11	33 3	25 6
South Dakota	39	49	84	1,487	1,559	N	0	0	N	N	1	2	7	61	35
S. Atlantic Delaware	3,229 49	3,934 69	6,760 122	115,679 2,045	114,859 2,122	N	0	1 0	2 N	2 N	21 —	21 0	70 3	441 4	386 4
District of Columbia Florida	146 1,146	92 1,056	167 1,651	3,369 32,570	1,799 28,746	N	0	0	_ N	N	 16	0 10	2 32	3 215	9 155
Georgia	4	681	3,822	13,641	20,861	N	0	Ō	N	N	2	4	17	86	113
Maryland [§] North Carolina	316 307	406 596	697 1,233	11,592 16,807	12,300 20,298	_	0 0	1 0	_	2	_	0 1	2 11	17 46	11 44
South Carolina [§] Virginia [§]	863 354	453 497	3,030 685	19,455 14,480	12,958 14,029	N N	0	0	N N	N N	3	1 1	14 5	36 30	24 22
West Virginia	44	54	86	1,720	1,746	N	Ö	Ö	N	N	_	Ô	3	4	4
E.S. Central Alabama§	614 37	1,390 349	2,044 539	39,093 6,322	45,703 14,074	N	0	0	_ N	N	14	3 0	15 12	107 26	73 28
Kentucky Mississippi	_	120 367	691 959	4,252 12,080	5,723 11,157	N N	0	0	N N	N N	10	1	8 8	45 14	20
Tennessee§	577	521	695	16,439	14,749	N	0	0	N	N	4	1	5	22	17
W.S. Central Arkansas§	287	2,206 164	3,028 337	65,484 4,796	66,591 4,561	N	0	1 0	1 N	 N	10	5 0	45 3	109 5	112 10
Louisiana	_	318	549	8,951	10,552	_	0	1	1	_	_	1	9	30	29
Oklahoma Texas [§]	287 —	266 1,472	470 1,911	7,618 44,119	6,665 44,813	N N	0 0	0	N N	N N	10	0 2	9 36	31 43	22 51
Mountain Arizona	659 51	1,352 488	2,026 993	35,430 12,125	39,269 12,166	58 58	79 74	293 293	2,184 2,096	3,609 3,517	29	5 0	40 6	179 23	93 15
Colorado	145	264	416	5,403	9,524	N	0	0	N	N	4	2	7	44	22
Idaho [§] Montana [§]	120 17	51 51	253 82	2,047 1,488	1,920 1,526	N N	0	0	N N	N N	4	0 1	5 26	13 20	7 18
Nevada [§] New Mexico [§]	218	185 163	397 396	5,618 4,943	4,431 5,955	_	1 0	5 2	38 14	40 11	_	0	3 6	5 31	5 14
Utah Wyoming [§]	77 31	102 25	209 45	3,070 736	2,867 880	_	1 0	4	35 1	39 2	21	0	7 11	33 10	6
Pacific	1,302	3,382	4,362	100,283	102,149	14	53	311	1,611	1,511	<u> </u>	1	5	53	49
Alaska California	104 845	87 2,682	157 3,627	2,642 79,395	2,565 79,951	N 14	0 53	0 311	1,611	N 1,511	2	0	1 0	3	3
Hawaii	_	103	129	2,994	3,444	N	0	0	N	N	_	0	1	_	3
Oregon [§] Washington	262 91	172 342	394 621	5,451 9,801	5,554 10,635	N N	0 0	0	N N	N N	3	1 0	5 0	50 —	43
American Samoa C.N.M.I.	U	0	32	U	U U	U U	0	0	U U	U	U	0	0	U U	U
Guam	_	13	72	125	540	_	0	0	_	_	_	0	0	_	_
Puerto Rico	84 U	120 3	301 7	4,318 U	2,904 U	N U	0	0	N U	N U	N U	0	0	N 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 August 4, 2007, and August 5, 2006 (31st Week)*

			Giardiasi	s				onorrhe	a		Нае	All age	s, all ser	<i>zae</i> , invas otypes†	ive
	Current	Prev	ious 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	212	296	1,513	8,133	9,241	3,591	6,916	8,941	190,983	205,967	25	45	184	1,392	1,427
New England	9	23	67	621	709	106	111	259	3,278	3,258	1	3	19	111	102
Connecticut Maine§	1 3	5 4	25 12	166 85	155 68	34	43 2	204 8	1,218 68	1,311 73	_	0	6 2	31 7	28 11
Massachusetts	5	9	26	259	336	66	50	96	1,620	1,418	1	2	6	57	48
New Hampshire Rhode Island§	_	0 0	3 17	9 31	18 50	2 4	2 9	8 19	90 249	127 288	_	0 0	2 10	9 6	6 2
Vermont§	_	3	12	71	82	_	1	5	33	41	_	0	1	1	7
Mid. Atlantic New Jersey	34	57 7	127 17	1,487 142	1,855 280	416	713 115	1,537 160	21,774 3,267	19,217 3,080	7	10 1	27 5	297 36	295 53
New York (Upstate)	30	24	108	545	619	97	113	1,035	3,594	3,597	3	3	15	85	89
New York City Pennsylvania	1 3	16 14	32 34	458 342	543 413	160 159	193 250	376 613	5,741 9,172	5,945 6,595	<u> </u>	2	6 10	59 117	55 98
E.N. Central	34	44	100	1,140	1.460	644	1,258	2,609	39.075	40,757	2	6	15	157	242
Illinois	_	10	30	238	372	252	361	501	10,161	11,859	_	1	6	34	73
Indiana Michigan	N 6	0 14	0 38	N 333	N 386	159 104	158 296	306 880	5,073 8,781	5,190 7,820	_	1 0	10 5	32 15	50 22
Ohio	28	15	32	409	416	28	266	1,569	11,123	11,817	2	2	5	68	50
Wisconsin	_	8	27	160	286	101	131	181	3,937	4,071	_	0	4	8	47
W.N. Central lowa	11 2	20 5	553 16	472 109	1,056 147	249 32	386 39	512 62	11,227 1,106	11,207 1,045		3 0	24 1	82 1	75 —
Kansas Minnesota	7	3 0	11 514	81 12	103 414	70	43 61	86 87	1,382 1,577	1,334 1,882	_	0 1	2 17	8 35	13 36
Missouri	_	7	28	179	278	95	202	266	6,075	5,907	_	1	5	26	19
Nebraska [§] North Dakota	1	2	9 16	49 11	54 10	46 1	29 2	57 7	885 54	751 67	_	0	2 2	11 1	4
South Dakota	1	1	6	31	50	5	6	15	148	221	_	Ö	0	<u>.</u>	_
S. Atlantic	66	56	106	1,479	1,380	1,319	1,653	3,209	45,226	50,843	10	11	34	365	369
Delaware District of Columbia	_	1 1	3 7	22 34	22 40	28 44	28 42	44 72	827 1,362	870 1,041	_	0 0	3 2	5 3	1 2
Florida	39	24	44	681	559	452	474	717	13,646	14,177	6	3	8	107	116
Georgia Maryland [§]	13 8	12 5	31 12	311 136	330 115	2 116	324 131	2,068 227	5,679 3,667	9,857 4,252	2 1	2 2	7 6	71 59	78 47
North Carolina South Carolina§		0 1	0 8	— 46	<u> </u>	166 425	303 194	675 1,361	7,886 8,275	10,455 6,023	_	1 1	9 4	43 33	41 26
Virginia [§]	3	9	28	230	240	71	123	236	3,380	3,692	_	1	6	28	43
West Virginia	_	0	21	19	14	15	18	44	504	476	1	0	6	16	15
E.S. Central Alabama [§]	4	9 4	21 16	261 131	240 114	218 15	542 159	879 271	14,784 2,834	18,399 6,543	_	2	9	83 18	78 17
Kentucky	N	0	0	N	N	_	47	268	1,607	2,013	_	0	1	2	4
Mississippi Tennessee§	N 4	0 5	0 14	N 130	N 126	203	152 194	434 240	4,525 5,818	4,179 5,664	_	0 2	1 6	6 57	10 47
W.S. Central	5	7	55	182	162	116	934	1,490	26,999	29,105	1	2	34	69	58
Arkansas [§] Louisiana	2	3 1	13 6	66 45	53 50	_	79 203	142 312	2,284 5,452	2,492 6,285	_	0	2	5 5	8 12
Oklahoma	3	3	42	71	59	116	95	236	2,848	2,502	1	1	29	56	34
Texas [§]	N	0	0	N	N	_	571	938	16,415	17,826	_	0	3	3	4
Mountain Arizona	20	30 3	67 11	810 95	849 85	170 25	274 107	454 220	6,901 2,564	8,631 2,946	1	4 2	11 6	150 51	143 59
Colorado	8	10	26	264	276	60	60	93	1,367	2,181	_	1	4	39	36
Idaho [§] Montana [§]	4	3 2	12 10	85 53	97 40	14 1	3 2	20 8	142 50	109 122	_	0	1 0	4	3
Nevada [§]	4	2	8	69	70	58	49	135	1,388	1,585	1	0	2	9	9
New Mexico§ Utah	4	2 7	6 27	53 169	41 225	10	30 17	52 34	882 461	1,103 504	_	0 0	3 3	22 23	20 13
Wyoming [§]	_	1	4	22	15	2	2	5	47	81	_	0	1	2	3
Pacific Alaska	29 1	59 2	558 17	1,681 37	1,530 27	353 15	738 10	935 27	21,719 274	24,550 331	1	2	16 2	78 6	65 8
California	12	43	93	1,138	1,238	294	615	804	18,554	20,166	_	0	10	20	20
Hawaii Oregon [§]	1 2	1 8	4 14	42 220	34 231	— 31	13 24	25 46	358 627	607 875	_	0 1	2 6	6 44	12 25
Washington	13	3	449	244	_	13	69	142	1,906	2,571	1	Ö	5	2	_
American Samoa	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	2	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 62	<u>U</u>	0	0	U —	U 1
Puerto Rico	 U	6 0	19 0	126 U	88 U	4 U	6 1	16 3	196 U	186 U	_ U	0	2	2 U	1 U
U.S. Virgin Islands	U	U	U	U	U	U	1	3	U	U	U	U	U	U	U

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.
U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.

^{*} Incidence data for reporting years 2006 and 2007 are provisional.

† Data for *H. influenzae* (age <5 yrs for serotype b, nonserotype b, and unknown serotype) are available in Table I.

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

TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending August 4, 2007, and August 5, 2006 (31st Week)*

				titis (viral,	acute), by	type [†]						14	egionellos	ie	
		Previ	A ious				Prev	B ious					vious	913	
Reporting area	Current week	52 we	eeks Max	Cum 2007	Cum 2006	Current week		eeks Max	Cum 2007	Cum 2006	Current week		veeks Max	Cum 2007	Cum 2006
United States	23	54	201	1,490	2,059	26	77	405	2,206	2,535	24	39	109	985	1,248
New England	1	2	6	58	117	_	2	5	37	69	1	2	13	53	79
Connecticut Maine [§]	_ 1	0	3 1	9 2	23 7	_	0	5 2	20 2	29 15	_ 1	0	9 2	14 2	17 3
Massachusetts	_	1	4	26	57	_	0	2	3	13	_	1	5	14	40
New Hampshire Rhode Island§	_	0	3 2	10 8	18 6	_	0	1 4	4 7	7 4	_	0	2 6	1 18	7
Vermont [§]	_	Ö	1	3	6	_	Ö	1	1	1	_	Ö	2	4	3
Mid. Atlantic	2	7	20	208	222	1	9	21	259	321	6	12	55	283	428
New Jersey New York (Upstate)		1 1	5 11	42 43	70 47	1	2 1	7 13	51 51	100 42	<u> </u>	1 5	10 30	21 93	56 143
New York City Pennsylvania	_	2 1	10 5	75 48	66 39	_	2	6 8	55 102	75 104	_ 1	2 5	24 19	41 128	71 158
E.N. Central	3	6	17	145	178	_	9	23	246	294	5	8	31	184	265
Illinois	_	2	7	48	47	_	2	6	62	88	_	0	13	1	53
Indiana Michigan	_ 1	0 2	7 8	6 43	15 56	1	0 2	21 8	27 65	27 87	2	1 3	6 10	17 75	22 58
Ohio	2	1	4	41	39	1	2	10	81	68	1	3	14	83	105
Wisconsin	_	0	4	7	21	_	0	3	11	24	_	0	3	8	27
W.N. Central lowa	_	2	18 4	97 23	85 7	_	2	15 3	70 12	87 13	3	1 0	16 2	44 6	34 7
Kansas	_	0	1	2	22	_	0	1	5	8	_	0	3	2	1
Minnesota Missouri	_	0 0	17 2	46 14	9 28	_	0 1	13 5	13 31	10 47	3	0	11 2	14 16	15
Nebraska§	_	0	2	7	11	_	0	3 1	7	6	_	0	1 1	3	7
North Dakota South Dakota	_	0	1	 5	8	_	0	1	2	3	_	0	1	3	4
S. Atlantic	5	11	27	289	295	12	20	56	585	705	4	8	25	193	234
Delaware District of Columbia	_	0 0	1 5	3 14	10 2	_	0	3 2	8 1	30 5	_	0	2 5	5 1	7 9
Florida	1	3	11	82	115	5	7	14	218	243	3	2	9	81	88
Georgia Maryland [§]	_	1 1	4 6	39 47	36 33	2	3 2	10 7	65 58	119 94	_	1 1	2 8	14 35	15 52
North Carolina	_	0	11	34	53	2	0	16	79	91	1	1	4	25	20
South Carolina [§] Virginia [§]	1 1	0 1	3 5	8 58	11 31	2 1	2 2	5 8	42 85	51 32	_	0 1	2 4	9 20	3 33
West Virginia	_	0	1	4	4	_	0	23	29	40	_	0	4	3	7
E.S. Central Alabama [§]	1	2	7 2	58 10	78 9	_	6 2	17 10	185 64	196 62	1	2	7 1	57 6	51 7
Kentucky	1	0	2	11	28	_	1	7	35	43	1	1	6	27	15
Mississippi Tennessee§	_	0 1	4 5	6 31	5 36	_	0 3	8 8	14 72	8 83	_	0 1	2 4	 24	1 28
W.S. Central	_	6	43	101	204	5	18	169	427	482	1	1	16	48	42
Arkansas [§]	_	0	2	6	38	_	1	7	25	40 40	_	0	2	3	2
Louisiana Oklahoma	_	1 0	4 3	18 3	12 4	=	1 1	4 24	41 20	18	_	0	2 6	2 2	8 1
Texas [§]	_	4	39	74	150	5	14	135	341	384	1	1	13	41	31
Mountain Arizona	4 2	5 3	15 11	140 97	167 94	3	3 0	9 3	112 39	82	_	2	8 4	52 12	62 20
Colorado	1	1	3	19	26	_	0	2	19	27	_	0	2	11	12
Idaho [§] Montana [§]	_	0	1	2 6	7 6	1	0	2	8	7	_	0	3 1	4 3	6
Nevada§	_	0	2	7	8	1	1	5	26	19	_	0	2	6	4
New Mexico [§] Utah	_ 1	0	2 1	4 3	12 12	_ 1	0	2 4	7 13	12 17	_	0	2 2	5 8	2 15
Wyoming§	_	0	1	2	2	_	0	1	_	_	_	0	1	3	_
Pacific Alaska	7	13 0	92 1	394 2	713 1	3	10 0	106 3	285 4	299 3	3	2	11 1	71	53
California	5	11	40	349	678	_	7	31	209	244	2	1	11	53	53
Hawaii Oregon [§]	_	0 1	1	3 16	9 25	_	0 1	1 5	1 40	5 47	_	0	1 1	1 5	=
Washington	2	Ö	52	24	_	3	Ö	74	31	-	1	0	2	12	_
American Samoa	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U
C.N.M.I. Guam	U —	0	0	U —	<u>U</u>	U —		0	U —	<u>U</u>	<u>U</u>	0	0	U —	<u>U</u>
Puerto Rico	1	1	10	38	30		1	9	39	36		0	2	3	1
U.S. Virgin Islands	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U

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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 August 4, 2007, and August 5, 2006 (31st Week)*

			yme disea	ase				/lalaria			Me	All	serogrou	se, invasiv ups	ve [†]
	Current	Previ 52 we		Cum	Cum	Current		rious 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	398	227	981	7,994	11,076	24	23	105	570	800	5	19	87	642	745
New England	92	39	254	1,459	2,625	_	1	5	27	38	1	1	3	32	26 9
Connecticut Maine§	78 6	12 3	214 38	939 107	950 50	_	0 0	3 1	1 3	10 3	_	0 0	1 3	6 5	2
Massachusetts New Hampshire		1 7	60 38	17 325	1,123 463	_	0	3 4	16 6	17 7	1	0	2 1	17	12 1
Rhode Island§	_	0	93	3	1	_	0	1	_	_	_	0	1	1	_
Vermont [§]	4	1	16	68	38	_	0	1	1	1	_	0	1	3	2
Mid. Atlantic New Jersev	236	116 25	560 112	4,140 611	5,521 1,800	2	5 0	18 5	128	197 61	1	2	8 2	84 1	123 12
New York (Upstate)	198	50	426	1,497	1,567	_	1	7	34	19	_	1	3	25	28
New York City Pennsylvania	1 37	2 44	22 213	35 1,997	181 1,973	2	3 1	8 4	77 17	93 24	<u>1</u>	0 1	4 5	24 34	47 36
E.N. Central	3	5	72	131	1,360	1	2	10	60	88	_	3	9	84	108
Illinois Indiana		0	4 4	11 18	89 12	_	1 0	6 2	25 5	43 8	_	0	3 4	24 15	29 14
Michigan	1	1	6	24	27	_	0	2	9	13	_	Ō	3	16	18
Ohio Wisconsin	_	0 3	5 58	8 70	31 1,201	1	0	2	14 7	18 6	_	1 0	3 3	23 6	31 16
W.N. Central	17	4	195	221	263	1	0	12	22	29	_	1	5	39	43
Iowa	=	1	9	48	77	_	0	1	2	1	_	0	3	10	10
Kansas Minnesota	17	0 1	2 188	10 145	3 173	1	0 0	1 12	2 11	5 14	_	0 0	1 3	1 11	1 10
Missouri Nebraska [§]	_	0 0	4 2	14 4	2 7	_	0	1 1	2 4	5 2	_	0	3 1	10 2	13 6
North Dakota	_	0	7	_	_	_	0	1	_	1	_	0	3	2	1
South Dakota	_	0	0	_	1	_	0	1	1	1	_	0	1	3	2
S. Atlantic Delaware	43 6	48 9	128 32	1,889 423	1,224 329	12	5 0	14 1	134 3	208 5	1	3	11 1	103 1	127 4
District of Columbia	_	0	7	13	20	_	0	2	3	3	_	0	1	_	_
Florida Georgia	5 —	1 0	4 1	31 1	11 7	9	1 0	4 5	33 14	31 62	_	1 0	7 3	38 9	50 10
Maryland [§]	17	26	108	971	720	_	1	4	30	47	_	0	2	18	9
North Carolina South Carolina§	3	0 0	6 2	26 13	16 7	2	0 0	4 1	16 5	14 8	_	0 0	6 2	14 10	22 14
Virginia§ West Virginia	12	10 0	55 14	388 23	109 5	1	1 0	4 1	29 1	36 2	_ 1	0	2	12 1	14 4
E.S. Central		1	4	30	17		0	3	22	17		1	4	34	28
Alabama§	_	0	3	8	5	_	0	2	4	8	_	Ö	2	6	4
Kentucky Mississippi	_	0 0	2 1	3	2	_	0	1 1	4 1	3 3	_	0 0	2 4	7 9	7
Tennessee§	_	Ö	3	19	7	_	Ö	2	13	3	_	Ö	2	12	15
W.S. Central	2	1	5 0	37	11	_	2	29	56	55	1	2	15	71	71
Arkansas [§] Louisiana	_	0 0	1	2	_	_	0 0	2 2	13	2 4	_	0 0	2 4	8 24	7 29
Oklahoma Texas [§]	_ 2	0 1	0 5	— 35	 11	_	0 1	3 25	5 38	6 43	_ 1	0	4 11	14 25	8 27
Mountain	2	1	3	16	12	2	1	6	33	40	_	1	4	43	46
Arizona	_	0	1	_	4	_	0	3	5	13	_	0	2	8	13
Colorado Idaho§		0 0	1 2	1 7	_ 1		0	2 1	11 2	12	_	0 0	2 1	16 3	14
Montana§	_	0	1	1	_	_	0	1	3	1	_	0	1	1	3
Nevada [§] New Mexico [§]	_	0 0	2 0	5 —	1 3	_	0 0	1 1	2 1	2 4	_	0 0	1 1	3 2	2
Utah Wyoming [§]	_	0	1 0	2	2 1	_	0	3	9	8	_	0	2	8 2	5 4
Pacific	3	2	16	— 71	43	6	3	45	88	128	1	4	48	152	173
Alaska	1	0	1	3	2	_	0	1	2	20	_	0	1	1	3
California Hawaii	2 N	2 0	10 0	67 N	38 N	4	2	6 1	58 2	94 7	_	3 0	10 1	108 3	136 5
Oregon§	_	0	1	1	3	_	Ō	3	12	7	_	Ō	3	24	29
Washington American Samoa	_ U	0	8	_ U	— U	2 U	0	43 0	14 U	— U	1 U	0	43 0	16	
C.N.M.I.	Ü	_	_	U	Ü	U	_	_	Ü	Ü	Ü	_	_	_	_
Guam Puerto Rico	N	0	0	 N	 N	_	0	0 1	_ 1	_	_	0	0 1	<u> </u>	4
U.S. Virgin Islands	Ü	0	0	Ü	Ü	U	0	Ö	ΰ	U	U	0	Ö	_	_

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 August 4, 2007, and August 5, 2006 (31st Week)*

			Pertussi	s			Rab	ies, anim	al		R	ocky Mo	untain sp	otted feve	r
	Current		rious	Cum	Cum-	Current		/ious reeks	C:		Cumant		vious	C	C
Reporting area	Current week	Med Med	eeks Max	Cum 2007	Cum 2006	week	Med	Max	Cum 2007	Cum 2006	Current week	Med	<u>reeks</u> Max	Cum 2007	Cum 2006
United States	71	188	1,479	4,869	7,963	60	93	171	2,620	3,097	68	29	211	866	1,045
New England	5	33	77	711	922	8	12	22	339	232	_	0	10	_	8
Connecticut Maine [†]	_	2 2	10 15	26 38	58 39	4 1	5 2	14 8	132 46	100 57	_	0	0	_	_
Massachusetts	4	22	46	583	583	_	0	0	_	_	_	0	1	_	7
New Hampshire Rhode Island [†]	_	2	9 31	36 4	135 25	2	1 0	4 3	31 22	22 16	_	0	0 9	_	1
Vermont [†]	1	1	9	24	82	1	2	13	108	37	_	0	0	_	_
Mid. Atlantic New Jersey	11	30 3	155 16	675 65	992 182	_	13 0	44 0	420	281	1	1 0	6 3	31 1	51 26
New York (Upstate)	11	16	146	359	391	_	_	_	_	_	1	0	1	2	_
New York City Pennsylvania	_	2 8	6 20	68 183	59 360	_	1 12	5 44	28 392	13 268	_	0	3 3	14 14	13 12
E.N. Central	9	38	80	912	1,183	8	2	18	125	72	1	0	9	14	39
Illinois Indiana	_	5 2	23 45	81 39	289 133	2	1 0	7 1	38 6	19 7	_ 1	0	4 1	4 3	20 3
Michigan	_	8	39	154	267	4	1	5	36	29		0	1	3	1
Ohio Wisconsin	9	15 5	54 24	439 199	353 141	2	0	12 0	45	17	_	0	4 0	4	14 1
W.N. Central	5	15	151	361	773	4	6	17	165	181	_	3	12	112	112
Iowa	4	4	16	95 91	199 160	1 2	0	7	21 84	31 50	_	0	1	6 2	4
Kansas Minnesota	<u>4</u>	3 0	14 119	59	111	1	0	8 5	84 17	26	_	0	1 2	1	1
Missouri Nebraska [†]	_ 1	3 1	10 4	45 27	196 74	_	1 0	6 0	21	32	_	3	12 2	94 7	89 18
North Dakota	_	0	18	4	16	_	0	6	12	14	_	0	0	_	_
South Dakota	_	0	6	40	17	_	0	2	10	28	_	0	1	2	_
S. Atlantic Delaware	13	19 0	163 2	555 7	665 3	35 —	40 0	65 0	1,191	1,407 —	61 —	12 0	67 2	481 7	600 16
District of Columbia	_	0	2	2	3	_	0	0			_	0	1	1	_
Florida Georgia	2	4 1	18 5	142 17	127 59	_	0 4	28 23	74 120	176 158		0 0	4 5	13 13	8 31
Maryland [†] North Carolina	9	2	8 112	68 200	95 131	6 11	6 9	12 19	171 303	256 293	 55	1 6	7 61	34 316	49 430
South Carolina [†]	_	2	11	47	95	_	2	11	46	94	1	1	7	34	20
Virginia [†] West Virginia	1	2	17 19	60 12	129 23	18	13 1	31 8	438 39	367 63	3	2	12 2	61 2	45 1
E.S. Central	_	5	24	147	198	1	4	11	98	152	1	5	27	142	168
Alabama [†]	_	1 0	18 3	40 5	40 41	_ 1	0	8 3	13	48 11	_	1 0	9 2	35 4	41 1
Kentucky Mississippi	_	0	10	40	20		0	0	_	4	_	Ö	1	2	2
Tennessee [†]	_	2	7	62	97	_	2	7	85	89	1	3	22	101	124
W.S. Central Arkansas [†]	8 2	20 2	226 17	549 103	463 43	2 2	3 0	35 5	66 21	545 24	3 3	1 0	168 53	65 17	42 29
Louisiana	_	0	2 36	11 3	19 18	_	0	1 22	— 45	3 48	_	0	1 108	1 34	<u> </u>
Oklahoma Texas [†]	6	17	174	432	383	_	0	34	45 —	48 470	_	0	7	13	8
Mountain	11	26	61	659	1,759	_	3	28	90	98	1	0	4	19	23
Arizona Colorado	3	6 6	13 17	145 183	364 565	_	2 0	10 0	63	75 —	1	0 0	2 1	1 1	7 4
Idaho†	2	1	6	27	49	_	0	24	_	_	_	0	3	3	1
Montana [†] Nevada [†]	_	1 0	7 5	31 3	83 56	_	0	2 2	7 2	9 2	_	0 0	1 0	1	_
New Mexico [†] Utah	<u> </u>	2 8	8 47	32 224	60 529	_	0	2 1	6 6	6 4	_	0	1 0	4	5
Wyoming [†]	_	1	5	14	53	_	0	2	6	2	_	0	2	9	4
Pacific	9	15	547	300	1,008	2	4	13	126	129	_	0	1	2	2
Alaska California	1 —	1 9	8 225	32 99	48 803	_ 1	0 3	6 12	34 86	14 106	N —	0 0	0 0	N —	N —
Hawaii	_	0	3	13	77	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
Oregon [†] Washington	8	1 1	11 377	62 94	80 —	<u>1</u>	0	0	6 —	9	N	0	0	2 N	2 N
American Samoa	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U
C.N.M.I. Guam	U —		7	U —	U 29	U —			<u>U</u>	<u>U</u>	U N			U N	U N
Puerto Rico	-	0	1	_	1	2	1	5	34	57	N	0	0	N	N
U.S. Virgin Islands	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.
U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.

† Incidence data for reporting years 2006 and 2007 are provisional.

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

TABLE II. (Continued) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending August 4, 2007, and August 5, 2006 (31st Week)*

			almonello	sis		Shiga			. coli(STE	C)†			Shigellos	is	
	Current		rious eeks	Cum	Cum	Current		vious veeks	Cum	Cum	Current		vious weeks	Cum	Cum
Reporting area	week	Med	Max	2007	2006	week	Med	Max	2007	2006	week	Med	Max	2007	2006
United States	578	826	2,338	20,955	21,967	69	76	336	1,922	1,830	180	329	1,287	8,201	6,541
New England Connecticut	14	37 0	236 221	1,206 221	1,427 503	2	3 0	29 24	126 24	170 75	_	4 0	22 19	130 19	177 67
Maine [§] Massachusetts	2 9	2 23	14 60	62 730	64 666		1	8 9	17 69	10 59	_	0	5 11	13 88	3 95
New Hampshire	1	3	15	90	114	_	0	3	8	17	_	0	2	4	4
Rhode Island§ Vermont§	2	2 2	20 6	55 48	46 34	_	0	2 4	2 6	2 7	_	0	3 2	4 2	5 3
Mid. Atlantic	56	98	187	2,694	2,795	9	8	63	188	235	13	11	47	350	575
New Jersey New York (Upstate)	<u> </u>	12 29	41 112	218 769	621 594	9	1 3	20 15	11 83	67 82	 8	1 3	5 42	25 72	236 134
New York City	5	24	45	690	694	_	0	4	19	29	_	5	12	137	156
Pennsylvania E.N. Central	11 80	35 101	66 203	1,017 2,902	886 3,108	 6	3 9	47 63	75 233	57 277	5 41	1 31	21 81	116 1,017	49 662
Illinois	_	30	65	789	927	_	1	8	27	52	_	11	53	258	253
Indiana Michigan	30 7	15 18	55 35	394 476	400 572	4	1 1	8 6	31 40	33 47	2	2 1	17 4	40 31	84 106
Ohio Wisconsin	43	25 17	67 49	774 469	677 532	1	3 2	18 41	71 64	76 69	39	6 4	68 14	561 127	93 126
W.N. Central	— 16	49	103	1.449	1,415	8	12	45	324	339	4	44	156	1,179	859
Iowa Kansas	8	9	26 20	248 228	235 202	_	2	38	68 29	76 17		2	14 10	43 18	48 70
Minnesota	5	13	44	382	371	5	4	26	116	88	3	5	24	147	60
Missouri Nebraska [§]	3	15 4	35 11	360 121	398 114	3	2 1	12 11	54 39	104 33	_ 1	18 1	72 14	877 12	451 50
North Dakota South Dakota		0 3	23 11	19 91	12 83		0 0	12 5	1 17	2 19		0 4	127 28	4 78	12 168
S. Atlantic	249	211	401	5,324	5,303	13	14	36	355	277	67	84	167	2,778	1,548
Delaware	1	3	10	78	73	_	0	3	10	3	_	0	1	6	6
District of Columbia Florida	— 85	0 88	4 176	16 2,159	35 2,252		0 2	1 8	1 87	1 51	35	0 46	5 76	4 1,507	6 716
Georgia Maryland [§]	44 26	31 15	73 31	911 421	864 365	2 1	1 2	4 10	39 52	47 45	21	32 2	89 9	1,022 56	550 67
North Carolina	50	29	130	707	689	5	2	24	75	45	7	1	14	49	97
South Carolina§ Virginia§	20 7	18 20	45 58	459 473	485 483	1	0 3	2 11	9 74	7 74	3 1	1 2	5 9	60 67	68 36
West Virginia	16	1	31	100	57	2	0	5	8	4	_	0	6	7	2
E.S. Central Alabama [§]	31 —	56 14	136 78	1,406 375	1,390 405	6	4 0	25 18	136 42	154 14	3	19 7	89 67	811 305	375 108
Kentucky	16	9 12	23 101	295 293	237 361	2	1 0	8 3	42 2	45 2	1	3	32 76	190 206	155 42
Mississippi Tennessee [§]	15	18	31	443	387	4	2	8	50	93	2	3	14	110	70
W.S. Central Arkansas§	32 5	84 14	595 45	1,854 320	2,341 421	1	4 1	73 7	104 19	96 17	27 2	39 2	655 10	886 62	952 51
Louisiana	_	18	48	353	526	_	0	2	4	11	_	8	25	262	87
Oklahoma Texas [§]	15 12	8 44	103 470	229 952	232 1,162	_ 1	0 2	17 68	14 67	8 60	5 20	2 22	63 580	63 499	61 753
Mountain	39	46	90	1,253	1,500	17	9	34	257	231	16	18	84	444	568
Arizona Colorado	7 11	13 10	44 21	348 324	431 406	1 5	2 1	9 7	65 43	45 58	9 4	9 3	37 15	236 66	302 93
Idaho§	6	3	8	78	100	7	2	16	70	42	_	0	2	8	9
Montana [§] Nevada [§]	6	2 4	6 10	47 120	86 129	1	0 0	0 5	16	 17	3	1 1	13 20	14 20	5 57
New Mexico§ Utah	9	4 4	15 14	120 171	144 169		1 1	4 14	21 42	23 39	_	3 1	15 4	58 16	68 31
Wyoming§	_	1	4	45	35	_	0	3	<u>-</u>	7	_	1	19	26	3
Pacific Alaska	61 4	109 1	890 5	2,867 48	2,688 45	7 N	5 0	164 0	199 N	51 N	9	27 0	256 2	606 7	825 5
California	42	89	260	2,138	2,275	5	1	15	116	N	6	22	84	481	714
Hawaii Oregon [§]	1 3	5 7	16 17	140 186	128 238	_	0 1	3 9	12 27	9 42	_	0 1	3 6	16 39	26 80
Washington	11	1	625	355	2	2	0	162	44	_	3	0	170	63	_
American Samoa C.N.M.I.	U U	0	0	U	U	U U	0	0	U U	U	U U	0	0	U U	U
Guam Puerto Rico	- 3	0 14	0 66	— 356		Ň	0	0	Ň	N	_	0	0 4	- 17	
U.S. Virgin Islands	U	0	0	336 U	200 U	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	Ü	∠5 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: Not 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). Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.

TABLE II. (Continued) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending August 4, 2007, and August 5, 2006 (31st Week)*

	Stre	eptococca	l disease,	invasive, gr	oup A	Streptococcus	s pneumon	<i>iae</i> , invasivo Age <5 yea		ondrug resistant [†]	
	Current	Prev 52 w	ious eeks	Cum	Cum	Current		vious reeks	Cum	Cum	
Reporting area	week	Med	Max	2007	2006	week	Med	Max	2007	2006	
Jnited States	33	93	261	3,351	3,662	14	29	108	970	825	
New England	_	6	27	284	235	2	3	11	76	71	
Connecticut Maine§	_	0 0	23 3	91 20	61 14	_	0 0	6 1	_ 1	23	
Massachusetts	_	3	12	131	122	2	2	6	58	42	
lew Hampshire Rhode Island§	_	1 0	4 12	27	25 4	_	0 0	2 3	7 8	6 <u>—</u>	
/ermont [§]	_	0	2	15	9	_	0	1	2	_	
/lid. Atlantic	4	16	41	639	687	3	4	20	117	121	
lew Jersey	 3	2 5	9 27	80 217	116 222		1 2	4 15	19 75	45 63	
lew York (Upstate) lew York City	<u> </u>	4	12	152	123	<u> </u>	1	3	23	13	
Pennsylvania	1	5	11	190	226	N	0	0	N	N	
.N. Central	7	17	32	586	728	_	5	14	156	217	
llinois ndiana	3	4 2	13 17	142 96	222 86	_	1 0	6 10	37 14	60 32	
/lichigan	1	4	10	148	152	_	1	4	55	51	
Ohio Visconsin	3	4 1	14 6	174 26	185 83	_	1 0	7 2	42 8	44 30	
V.N. Central	1	5	32	229	238	_	2	8	72	62	
owa		0	0	229	238 —	_	0	0	- 12 	_	
Kansas	_	0	3	28	45	_	0	1	1	10	
Minnesota Missouri	_	0 2	29 6	116 51	111 45	_	1 0	6 2	51 13	34 11	
Nebraska [§]	1	0	3	17	21	_	0	2	6	5	
North Dakota South Dakota	_	0 0	2 2	10 7	8 8	_	0 0	2 0	1	<u>2</u>	
S. Atlantic	9	21	52	829	805	2	3	14	187	53	
Delaware	_	0	2	7	7	_	0	0	_	_	
District of Columbia	_	0	3	8	9	_	0	1	<u> </u>	_	
Florida Georgia	5 2	6 5	16 12	198 156	182 171	<u>1</u>	0 0	5 5	41 45	_	
/aryland [§]	_	4	10	149	152	_	1	6	44	44	
North Carolina South Carolina§	_ 1	0 1	22 7	119 71	121 53		0 0	0 3	<u> </u>	_	
/irginia [§]	i	2	11	101	90	_	0	3	27	_	
West Virginia	_	0	3	20	20	_	0	4	5	9	
E. S. Central Alabama§	2 N	4 0	13 0	147 N	150 N	N	1 0	6 0	60 N	15 N	
Kentucky	_	1	3	31	35	_	0	0	_	_	
Mississippi	N	0	0	N 116	N 115	_	0	2	3	15 —	
「ennessee [§]	2	3	13	116	115		0	6	57		
W.S. Central Arkansas§	6	6 0	90 2	214 16	272 21	7	4 0	43 2	147 7	138 17	
ouisiana	_	0	4	16	13	_	0	4	23	16	
Oklahoma Γexas§	1 5	2 3	23 64	53 129	71 167	2 5	1 1	13 27	37 80	26 79	
Mountain	3	10	20	336	483	_	4	12	132	133	
Arizona	_	4	11	101	247	_	2	7	76	75	
Colorado daho§	2 1	3 0	9 2	115 9	84 7	_	1 0	4 1	32 2	33 1	
Montana§	Ň	0	0	N	Ň	N	0	0	N	N	
Nevada§ New Mexico§	_	0 1	1 5	2 36	<u> </u>	_	0	1 4	1 17	2 22	
vewiviexico³ Jtah		2	5 7	68	94 48	_	0	2	4	- -	
Vyoming§	_	0	1	5	3	_	0	0	_	_	
acific	1	3	9	87	64	_	1	4	23	15	
Alaska California	1 N	0 0	3 0	22 N	N N	N	0	2 0	21 N	 N	
lawaii	_	2	9	65	64	_	0	2	2	15	
Oregon§ Vashington	N N	0 0	0 0	N N	N N	N N	0	0 0	N N	N N	
American Samoa	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U	
.merican Samoa C.N.M.I.	Ü	_	_	U	U	Ü	_	_	U	U	
auam	_	0	0	_	_	N	0	0	N	N	
Puerto Rico J.S. Virgin Islands	_ U	0 0	0	 U	 U	N U	0	0 0	N U	N U	

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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 August 4, 2007, and August 5, 2006 (31st Week)*

United States 13 New England — Connecticut — Maine§ — Massachusetts — New Hampshire — Rhode Island§ — Vermont§ — Mid. Atlantic 1 New Jersey — New York (Upstate) 1 New York City — Pennsylvania — E.N. Central 1 Illinois — Indiana — Michigan — Ohio 1 Wisconsin N W.N. Central —	All age Previous 52 weeks 47	Cum 2007 1,516 34 9 14 11 87 29 58 377 12 97	Cum 2006 1,634 90 70 5 — 6 9 102 — 33 — 69	Current week 1	Prev	35 30 20 30 31 31 31 32 31 32 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31	270 6 1 3 2	Cum 2006 250 2 — 1 —	Current week 131 5 3 2	Prev	vious veeks Max 310 13 10 1 1 8 3	Cum 2007 5,763 142 21 2 86 19	Cum 2006 5,466 127 28 7 76
Reporting area week Minum Minu	52 weeks Med Max 47 256 1 12 0 5 0 2 0 0 0 4 0 2 2 9 0 0 1 5 0 0 2 6 9 40 0 4 2 31 0 1 6 38	2007 1,516 34 9 14 11 87 29 58 377 12	2006 1,634 90 70 5 — 6 9 102 — 33	week	9 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	35 35 0 2 0 0 1	2007 270 6 1 3	2006 250 2 1 	9 week 131 5 3 2 2	198 4 0 0 2 0	310 13 10 1 1 8 3	5,763 142 21 2 86	2006 5,466 127 28 7 76
Reporting area week Mr United States 13 13 New England — — Connecticut — — Maine§ — — Massachusetts — — New Hampshire — — Rhode Island§ — — Vermont§ — — Mid. Atlantic 1 1 New York (Upstate) 1 New York City Pennsylvania — — E.N. Central 1 Illinois Indiana — — Michigan — — Ohio 1 Wisconsin N W.N. Central — —	Med Max 47 256 1 12 0 5 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2007 1,516 34 9 14 11 87 29 58 377 12	2006 1,634 90 70 5 — 6 9 102 — 33	week	9 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	35 3 0 2 0 0 1	2007 270 6 1 3	2006 250 2 1 	9 week 131 5 3 2 2	Med 198 4 0 0 2 0	Max 310 13 10 1 8 3	5,763 142 21 2 86	2006 5,466 127 28 7 76
United States 13 New England — Connecticut — Maine§ — Massachusetts — New Hampshire — Rhode Island§ — Vermont§ — Mid. Atlantic 1 New Jersey — New York (Upstate) 1 New York City — Pennsylvania — E.N. Central 1 Illinois Indiana — Michigan — Michigan — Ohio 1 Wisconsin N W.N. Central —	47 256 1 12 0 5 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 2 2 9 0 0 0 1 5 0 0 2 6 9 40 0 4 2 31 0 1 6 38	34 9 — 14 11 87 — 29 — 58 377 12	90 70 5 — 6 9 102 — 33	1	0 0 0 0 0 0	3 0 2 0 0 1 1	270 6 - 1 - - 3	2 1 —	5 3 — 2 —	198 4 0 0 2 0	13 10 1 8 3	142 21 2 86	5,466 127 28 7 76
Connecticut — Maines — Maines — Massachusetts — New Hampshire — Rhode Islands — Vermonts — Mid. Atlantic 1 New Jersey — New York (Upstate) 1 New York City — Pennsylvania — E.N. Central 1 Illinois — Indiana Michigan — Ohio 1 Wisconsin N	0 5 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 2 2 9 0 0 0 1 5 0 2 6 9 40 0 4 2 31 0 1 6 38	9 	70 5 — 6 9 102 — 33		0 0 0 0 0 0	0 2 0 0 1 1		1 - -	3 - 2 -	0 0 2 0	10 1 8 3	21 2 86	127 28 7 76
Connecticut — Maine§ — Maine§ — Massachusetts — New Hampshire — Rhode Island§ — Vermont§ — Mid. Atlantic 1 New Jersey — New York (Upstate) 1 New York City — Pennsylvania — E.N. Central 1 Illinois — Indiana — Michigan — Ohio 1 Wisconsin N W.N. Central —	0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	9 	5 — 6 9 102 — 33	_ _ _ _	0 0 0 0 0	2 0 0 1 1		1 - -	3 - 2 -	0 2 0	1 8 3	2 86	28 7 76
Massachusetts — New Hampshire — Rhode Island§ — Vermont§ — Mid. Atlantic 1 New Jersey — New York (Upstate) 1 New York City — Pennsylvania — E.N. Central 1 Illinois — Indiana — Michigan — Ohio 1 Wisconsin N W.N. Central —	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	 14 11 87 29 58 377 12	 6 9 102 33	_ _ _ _	0 0 0 0	0 0 1 1	_ _ 3	_	2	2 0	8 3	86	76
New Hampshire	0 0 4 0 2 9 0 0 0 1 5 0 0 0 2 6 9 40 0 4 2 31 0 1 6 38	14 11 87 — 29 — 58 377 12	6 9 102 — 33 —	_ _ _	0 0 0	1 1	3	_	_	0	3		
Vermont⁵ — Mid. Atlantic 1 New Jersey — New York (Upstate) 1 New York City — Pennsylvania — E.N. Central 1 Illinois — Indiana — Michigan — Ohio 1 Wisconsin N W.N. Central —	0 2 9 0 0 1 5 0 0 2 6 9 40 0 4 2 31 0 1 6 38	11 87 — 29 — 58 377 12	9 102 — 33 —	_ _ _	0	1				()			7
Mid. Atlantic 1 New Jersey — New York (Upstate) 1 New York City — Pennsylvania — E.N. Central 1 Illinois — Indiana — Michigan — Ohio 1 Wisconsin N W.N. Central —	2 9 0 0 1 5 0 0 2 6 9 40 0 4 2 31 0 1 6 38	87 — 29 — 58 377 12	102 — 33 —	_	0	5		1	_	Ő	5 1	13 1	7 2
New Jersey	0 0 1 5 0 0 2 6 9 40 0 4 2 31 0 1 6 38	29 — 58 377 12	33	_	0	3	22	14	32	27	45	933	680
New York City — Pennsylvania — E.N. Central 1 Illinois — Indiana — Michigan — Ohio 1 Wisconsin N W.N. Central —	0 0 2 6 9 40 0 4 2 31 0 1 6 38	58 377 12	_			0	_	_ 7	<u> </u>	3 3	8	96	100
Pennsylvania — E.N. Central 1 Illinois — Indiana — Michigan — Ohio 1 Wisconsin N W.N. Central —	9 40 0 4 2 31 0 1 6 38	377 12	69	_	0	4 0	8		26	16	14 35	81 604	89 328
llinois	0 4 2 31 0 1 6 38	12		_	0	2	14	7	2	5	12	152	163
Indiana — Michigan — Ohio 1 Wisconsin N W.N. Central —	2 31 0 1 6 38		357	_	1	7	48	56	13	15 7	27	450	536
Ohio 1 Wisconsin N W.N. Central —	6 38	97	18 93	_	0	1 5	2 12	5 15	3	1	13 5	205 30	273 48
Wisconsin N W.N. Central —		2	15	_	0	1	1	2	6	2	8	71	68
W.N. Central —		266 N	231 N	_	1 0	5 0	33	34	2 2	3 1	9 4	107 37	113 34
	2 124	107	30	_	0	15	7	1	3	6	14	188	165
lowa —	0 0	_	_	_	0	0	_	_	_	0	3	8	11
Kansas — Minnesota —	0 10 0 123	59 —	_	_	0	2 15	3	_	1	0 1	3 5	10 40	12 31
Missouri —	1 5	40	29	_	0	1	_	1	2	3	12	124	106
Nebraska [§] — North Dakota —	0 1 0	2	_	_	0	0	_	_	_	0	2 0	2	2
South Dakota —	0 3	6	1	_	0	1	4	_	_	0	3	4	2
S. Atlantic 10	21 59	680	785	1	4	15	138	119	48	45	180	1,328	1,210
Delaware — District of Columbia —	0 1 0 2	5 5	— 19	_	0	1 0	2			0 2	3 12	7 103	15 67
Florida 5	11 29	390	413	1	2	8	 78	79	23	15	25	468	439
Georgia 3 Maryland§ —	7 17 0 1	232	265	_	1 0	10 0	50	38	9	7 6	153	185	189
North Carolina —	0 1	1	_	_	0	0	_	_	7	5	15 23	181 201	182 182
South Carolina [§] —	0 0	_	_	_	0	0	_	_	3	1	10	59	42
Virginia [§] N West Virginia 2	0 0 1 17	N 47	N 88	_	0	0 1	 8	_	4	4 0	17 2	119 5	91 3
E.S. Central	3 9	102	137	_	0	3	21	23	18	16	29	484	377
Alabama [§] N	0 0	N	N	_	0	0	_	_	11	6	15	188	160
Kentucky — Mississippi —	0 2 0 2	17	26 17	_	0	1 0	2	6	_	1 2	7 9	39 58	38 37
Tennessee [§] 1	2 8	85	94	_	0	3	19	17	7	6	14	199	142
W.S. Central —	1 10	90	63	_	0	3	14	6	_	31	55	957	869
Arkansas§ — Louisiana —	0 1 1 3	1 45	9 54	_	0	0 2	<u> </u>	2 4	_	1 6	7 29	65 200	40 147
Oklahoma —	0 8	44	_	_	0	2	8	_	_	1	5	42	41
Texas [§] —	0 0	_	_	_	0	0	_	_	_	21	37	650	641
Mountain — Arizona —	1 5 0 0	39	70	_	0	3 0	14	29	4	7 3	27 16	190 73	280 107
Colorado —	0 0	_	_	_	0	0	_	_	_	1	5	19	47
Idaho§ N Montana§ —	0 0	N —	N —	_	0	0	_	_	_	0	1 1	1 1	2
Nevada§ —	0 3	16	15	_	0	2	5	1	4	2	12	60	76
New Mexico§ — Utah —	0 0 0 5		_	_	0	0 3	_ 8	 20	_	1 0	7	31	38 9
Wyoming§ —	0 5	13 10	28 27	_	0	1	1	20 8	_	0	2 1	4 1	9
Pacific —	0 0	_	_	_	0	0	_	_	8	38	57	1,091	1,222
Alaska —	0 0			_	0	0	_	_		0	2	5	5
California N Hawaii —	0 0	N —	N —	_	0 0	0	_	_	<u>3</u>	36 0	54 1	997 5	1,075 13
Oregon [§] N	0 0	N	N	_	0	0	_	_	_	0	6	9	10
Washington N	0 0	N	N	_	0	0	_	_	5	2	11	75	119
American Samoa U C.N.M.I. U	0 0	U	U U	U U	0	1	U U	U U	U U	0	0	U U	U
Guam N	0 0	N	N	_	0	0	_	_	_	0 2	1	3	_
Puerto Rico N U.S. Virgin Islands U	0 0	N U	N U	_	0	0	_	_	8		11	85	86

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.
U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not no U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: M * 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). Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.

TABLE II. (Continued) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending August 4, 2007, and August 5, 2006 (31st Week)*

		Varic	ella (chick	enpox)				roinvasiv	st Nile vir re	us uiseas	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		neuroinva	asive§	
			/ious	0				ious	0		0		/ious		
Reporting area	Current week	Med Med	eeks Max	Cum 2007	Cum 2006	Current week	Med Med	eeks_ Max	Cum 2007	Cum 2006	Current week	Med Med	reeks Max	Cum 2007	Cum 2006
United States	120	796	2,813	24,497	31,089	1	1	178	101	496	1	2	417	207	883
New England	2	21	124	469	3,118	_	0	3	_	_	_	0	2	_	1
Connecticut Maine ¹	_	0	76 7	1	1,091 169	_	0	3 0	_	_	_	0	1 0	_	1
Massachusetts	_	0	9	_	1,129	_	0	1	_	_	_	Ö	1	_	_
New Hampshire Rhode Island ¹	2	7 0	17 0	203	238	_	0	0	_	_	_	0	0	_	_
Vermont ¹	_	9	66	265	491	_	0	0	_	_	_	0	0	_	_
/lid. Atlantic	6	109	195	3,005	3,290	_	0	11	1	5	_	0	4	_	5
New Jersey New York (Upstate)	N N	0	0	N N	N N	_	0	2 5	_	_	_	0	1 1	_	1
New York (Opsiale)		0	0			_	0	4	_	1	_	0	2	_	2
Pennsylvaniá	6	109	195	3,005	3,290	_	0	2	1	4	_	0	0	_	1
E.N. Central	44	229	568	7,025	10,281	_	0	42 24	5 4	22 15	_	0	33 22	2	17
llinois ndiana	_	2 0	11 0	93	87 —	_	0	24 5	_	3	_	0	12	_2	9
Michigan	6	97	258	2,845	3,051	_	0	10	_	1	_	0	4	_	1
Ohio Visconsin	38	107 19	449 80	3,302 785	6,399 744	_	0	11 2	1	1 2	_	0	3 2	_	2
W.N. Central	2	32	136	1,207	1,239	_	0	37	28	78	_	0	78	85	167
owa	N	0 9	0	N 400	N	_	0	3	1	6 9	_	0	4	1	7
Kansas Minnesota	2	0	52 0	429	235	_	0	3 7	2 4	9 14	_	0	5	1 5	6 17
Missouri		16	78	634	943	_	0	14	_	15	_	0	2	2	_
Nebraska [¶] North Dakota	_N	0	0 60	N 84	N 27	_	0	9 5	7	14 4	_	0	38 28	12 32	57 51
South Dakota	_	2	15	60	34	_	Ō	8	14	16	_	0	22	32	29
S. Atlantic	6	96	239	3,224	3,031	_	0	2	2	6	_	0	7	1	1
Delaware District of Columbia	_	1 0	6 8	23 14	45 23	_	0	0	_	_	_	0	0 1	_	1
Florida	4	16	81	804	N	_	0	1	_	3	_	0	Ö	_	_
Georgia Maryland ¹	N N	0	0	N N	N N	_	0	1 2	1	2	_	0	4 1	1	
North Carolina	_	0	0	_	_	_	0	1	_	_	_	0	Ö	_	_
South Carolina ¹ /irginia ¹	_	18 26	72 190	694 960	800 1,140	_	0	1 1	_ 1	_	_	0	0 2	_	=
West Virginia	2	23	50	729	1,023	_	0	Ö		1	_	0	0	_	_
E.S. Central	_	3	571	329	27	_	0	15	8	44	_	0	17	10	27
Alabama [¶] Kentucky	N	3 0	571 0	327 N	26 N	_	0	1 2	2	5	_	0	1 1	2	_
Mississippi	_	0	2	2	1	_	0	10	6	38	_	0	16	8	27
Tennessee ¹	N	0	0	N	N	_	0	5	_	1	_	0	2	_	_
W.S. Central Arkansas¹i	55 3	181 13	1,640 105	7,385 480	8,254 592	_	0	59 5	6 2	191 10	_	0	27 2	2	76 2
Louisiana	_	2	11	90	181	_	0	13	_	34	_	0	10	_	26
Oklahoma Texas [¶]	— 52	0 163	0 1,534	 6,815	7,481	_	0	5 39	<u> </u>	13 134	_	0	4 16	_	44
Mountain	5	56	131	1,828	1,849	1	0	63	25	117	1	1	245	69	476
Arizona	_	0	0	· —	- 1,049		0	10	10	2		Ó	14	6	4
Colorado Idaho ¹	3 N	22 0	62 0	699 N	969 N	_ 1	0	11 32	7 1	12 59	_ 1	0	51 174	34 12	72 325
Montana [¶]		5	40	281	N		0	3		3		0	8	3	320
Nevada [¶]	_	0	1	1	9	_	0	9	_	20	_	0	17	2	35
New Mexico ¹ Utah	_	6 15	37 73	287 542	300 539	_	0	3 8	4 1	— 19	_	0	1 17	1 1	1 23
Wyoming [¶]	_	0	11	18	32	_	0	7	2	2	_	0	10	10	9
Pacific	_	0	9	25		_	0	15	26	33	_	0	51	38	113
Alaska California	_	0 0	9	25 —	N N	_	0	0 15	<u> </u>	32	_	0 0	0 37	38	88
Hawaii	_ N	0	0		_	_	0	0	_	_	_	0	0	_	_
Oregon¹l Washington	N N	0	0	N N	N N	_	0	2 0	_	1	_	0 0	14 1	_	23 2
American Samoa	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	Ĺ
C.N.M.I.	Ü	_	_	Ū	Ū	Ü	_	_	U	Ü	Ü	_	_	Ü	L
Guam Puerto Rico	 21	5 13	30 31	114 452	155 361	_	0	0	_	_	_	0	0	_	_
J.S. Virgin Islands	Ü	0	0	Ü	Ü	U	Ő	Ö	U	U	U	Ö	Ő	U	ι

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.
U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.

† Incidence data for reporting years 2006 and 2007 are provisional.
Updated weekly from reports to the Division of Vector-Borne Infectious Diseases, National Center for Zoonotic, Vector-Borne, and Enteric Diseases (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 influenzaassociated 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 L			c ending		st 4, 2	2007 (3 ⁻	Ist Week)	All ca	uses. by	age (yea	ars)			
Reporting Area	All Ages	≥65	45-64	25-44	1-24	<1	P&I [†] Total	Reporting Area	All Ages	<u>></u> 65	45-64	25-44	1-24	<1	P&I [†] Total
New England Boston, MA Bridgeport, CT Cambridge, MA Fall River, MA Hartford, CT Lowell, MA Lynn, MA New Bedford, MA New Haven, CT Providence, RI Somerville, MA Springfield, MA	458 111 53 13 25 49 18 8 18 U 45 7	319 77 37 11 19 32 9 6 15 U 30 6 30	106 26 12 2 4 13 7 1 1 U	26 3 4 — 1 3 2 1 2 U 3 1 2	4 4 ——————————————————————————————————	3 1 — — 1 1 — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	33 9 3 2 1 3 2 — 2 U 3	S. Atlantic Atlanta, GA Baltimore, MD Charlotte, NC Jacksonville, FL Miami, FL Norfolk, VA Richmond, VA Savannah, GA St. Petersburg, FL Tampa, FL Washington, D.C. Wilmington, DE	1,176 115 169 99 133 80 36 36 31 206 157 101 13	722 61 98 57 74 47 19 23 15 145 113 61 9	286 34 45 27 35 19 8 12 42 30 22 4	95 10 18 8 13 12 4 2 3 11 4	31 7 2 5 6 2 3 — 2 2 3 1	41 3 6 2 5 — 2 3 1 6 7 6	58 6 14 4 7 3 — 4 1 9
Waterbury, CT Worcester, MA Mid. Atlantic Albany, NY Allentown, PA Buffalo, NY Camden, NJ Elizabeth, NJ Erie, PA Jersey City, NJ New York City, NY Newark, NJ Paterson, NJ Philadelphia, PA Pittsburgh, PA Reading, PA	21 46 1,877 36 29 87 U 11 53 26 944 49 7 160 39	14 33 1,300 28 24 58 U 4 38 15 639 24 3 100 29 26	7 9 402 7 3 19 U 6 13 6 216 13 1 40 8 8 3		29	33 — 1 U — 15 4 2 2 1 1 1	90 2 2 10 U — 5 2 26 2 2 7 3 3 1	E.S. Central Birmingham, AL Chattanooga, TN Knoxville, TN Lexington, KY Memphis, TN Mobile, AL Montgomery, AL Nashville, TN W.S. Central Austin, TX Baton Rouge, LA Corpus Christi, TX Dallas, TX El Paso, TX	753 133 58 117 75 169 47 27 127 1,281 78 U 47 189 89	453 75 41 71 48 97 31 19 71 760 50 U 36 92 56	211 42 15 33 22 50 11 4 34 334 19 U 8 55 26	60 8 2 9 5 19 4 3 10 101 6 U 3 22 4	17 3 	12 5 - 2 - - 1 4 48 2 U	49 13 5 8 2 9 1 2 9 62 5 U 2 8 2
Rochester, NY Schenectady, NY Scranton, PA Syracuse, NY Trenton, NJ Utica, NY Yonkers, NY E.N. Central Akron, OH	149 27 32 141 22 16 19 2,027 45	110 17 28 114 17 10 16 1,260 27	30 7 3 21 1 3 2 484 14	3 1 1 3 3 2 1 168 3	3 2 — — 1 — 63	3 3 1 52 1	11 1 2 10 — 1 3 100 2	Fort Worth, TX Houston, TX Little Rock, AR New Orleans, LA ¹¹ San Antonio, TX Shreveport, LA Tulsa, OK Mountain Albuquerque, NM Boise, ID	117 342 72 U 162 64 121 958 127 59	72 200 40 U 97 38 79 573 80 36	30 89 19 U 46 15 27 251 31 16	6 34 4 U 13 5 4 83 8	2 12 5 U 3 2 3 32 6 2	7 7 4 U 3 4 8 19 2	8 18 3 U 6 5 5 5 5 6 5
Canton, OH Chicago, IL Cincinnati, OH Cleveland, OH Columbus, OH Dayton, OH Detroit, MI Evansville, IN Fort Wayne, IN	29 358 90 225 188 112 188 61 60	20 190 49 154 126 85 90 39 42	7 107 25 45 46 21 54 13	2 36 5 17 12 4 20 4	18 7 5 3 1 13 3	7 4 4 1 1 11 2 2	7 23 7 8 16 6 2 —	Colorado Springs, CO Denver, CO Las Vegas, NV Ogden, UT Phoenix, AZ Pueblo, CO Salt Like City, UT Tucson, AZ	67 79 233 36 135 26 131 65	37 55 130 24 74 16 77 44	18 19 64 8 39 6 33 17	10 — 27 2 15 4 10 3	2 9 1 4 — 5	3 3 1 3 — 6	4 6 6 2 8 1 12 3
Gary, IN Grand Rapids, MI Indianapolis, IN Lansing, MI Milwaukee, WI Peoria, IL Rockford, IL South Bend, IN Toledo, OH Youngstown, OH	26 43 177 42 87 56 35 40 93 72	8 26 102 32 53 42 28 33 61 53	8 10 48 6 26 6 2 4 23 7	6 5 15 4 3 5 2 8 11	3 1 4 — 1 1 — 1 —	1 8 - 4 4 - - - 1	2 11 4 4 1 1 1	Pacific Berkeley, CA Fresno, CA Glendale, CA Honolulu, HI Long Beach, CA Los Angeles, CA Pasadena, CA Portland, OR Sacramento, CA	1,249 12 130 U 77 46 U 24 119 172	833 9 88 U 48 28 U 15 77	280 2 25 U 18 7 U 7 32 45	80 — 13 U 8 8 U 1 4 11	26 	30 1 2 U 1 2 U - 4 1	88 1 17 U 7 4 U 2 2 7
W.N. Central Des Moines, IA Duluth, MN Kansas City, KS Kansas City, MO Lincoln, NE Minneapolis, MN Omaha, NE St. Louis, MO St. Paul, MN Wichita, KS	526 — 24 18 87 37 76 94 87 53 50	340 — 17 11 59 31 47 57 46 37 35	120 	33 — 1 7 — 7 9 6 1 2	21 ————————————————————————————————————	12 — — 2 1 3 — 2 3 1	32 1 1 3 3 4 9 6 5	San Diego, CA San Francisco, CA San Jose, CA Santa Cruz, CA Seattle, WA Spokane, WA Tacoma, WA Total	126 119 147 30 137 30 80 10,305**	91 71 101 18 91 19 63 6,560	23 32 36 9 26 7 11 2,474	6 12 2 1 11 1 2 759	2 6 -6 -3 260	4 4 2 2 3 3 1 250	13 12 10 1 7 2 3 565

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.

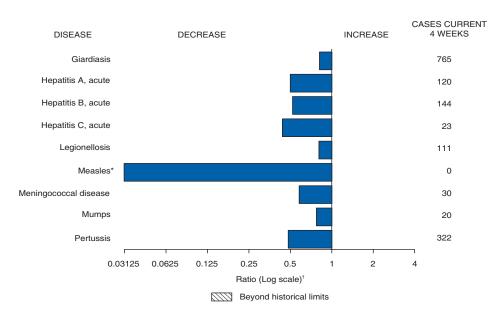
† Pneumonia and influenza.

§ 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 August 4, 2007, with historical data



Notifiable Disease Data Team and 122 Cities Mortality Data Team

Patsy A. Hall

Rosaline Dhara Deborah A. Adams Willie J. Anderson Carol Worsham Lenee Blanton Pearl C. Sharp

^{*} No measles cases were reported for the current 4-week period yielding a ratio for week 31 of zero (0).

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

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