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Persons Tested for HIV — United States, 2006

Early diagnosis of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection enables infected persons to obtain medical care that can improve the quality and length of their lives and adopt behaviors to prevent further HIV transmission. However, at the end of 2003, approximately one fourth of the estimated 1 million persons living with HIV remained unaware of their infection (1). Among all persons with HIV infection diagnosed in 2005, 38% received a diagnosis of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) within 1 year of their first positive HIV test (2). To reduce the number of persons with undiagnosed HIV infection, CDC issued recommendations in September 2006 to implement HIV screening as part of routine medical care for all persons aged 13-64 years (3). To establish a baseline for evaluating the effects of these recommendations and other strategies to increase HIV testing, CDC analyzed data from the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS). This report summarizes the results of that analysis, which indicated that testing rates remained nearly flat during 2001-2006. In 2006, 40.4% (an estimated 71.5 million persons) of U.S. adults aged 18-64 years reported ever being tested for HIV infection. In addition, 10.4% (an estimated 17.8 million persons) reported being tested in the preceding 12 months, and 23% of persons who acknowledged having HIV risk factors reported being tested in the preceding 12 months. These findings indicate that many persons in the United States have never been tested for HIV infection. Health-care providers should routinely screen all patients aged 13-64 years for HIV in accordance with CDC recommendations (3). New strategies are warranted to increase HIV testing, particularly among persons who are disproportionately affected by HIV infection.

NHIS is an annual, cross-sectional, multistage probability sample household survey that provides prevalence estimates for a broad range of health measures for the civilian, noninstitutionalized U.S. population (4). Estimates are based on in-person interviews with a nationally representative sample of adults aged \geq 18 years. In 2006, the response rate was 70.8% (4). This report presents NHIS data for adults aged 18–64 years living in the 50 states and District of Columbia.

Respondents were asked whether they had ever been tested for HIV (excluding tests done for blood donations), and if so, the month and year of their most recent test.* Additional variables analyzed in 2006 included age, sex, race/ethnicity, region of residence, pregnancy status (of women aged 18–49 years) at the time of interview, HIV risk factor status, and type of testing setting. The survey did not elicit specific HIVrisk behaviors, but asked respondents to indicate whether any of a group of risk categories applied to them, without stating which category.[†] To examine trends in testing, percentages of persons tested were calculated using annual NHIS data for the period 1987–2006. Estimates were weighted for unequal selection probabilities and nonresponse, using statistical software designed to adjust for the complex sampling design.

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^{*} Persons were asked: "Except for tests you may have had as part of blood donations, have you ever been tested for HIV?" and "Not including blood donations, in what month and year was your last test for HIV (the virus that causes AIDS)?"

[†] Persons were asked whether any of the following statements were true for them but not which applied to them: "You have hemophilia and have received clotting factor concentrations." "You are a man who has had sex with other men (even just one time)." "You have taken street drugs by needle (even just one time)." "You have traded sex for money or drugs (even just one time)." "You have tested positive for HIV (the virus that causes AIDS)." or "You have had sex (even just one time) with someone who would answer 'yes' to any of these statements."

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The method used for calculating the percentage of persons tested in this analysis differs from a previous analysis using NHIS data (5). In the previous analysis, respondents with missing data regarding HIV testing status were included in denominators, but lack of data for the numerator assumed they had not been tested. In this analysis, to minimize underestimation, such respondents (4.7% of the sample) were excluded from denominators. Therefore, the results of this analysis cannot be compared directly to the results in the previous report.

The percentage of persons ever tested for HIV increased from 6.0% in 1987 to 38.0% in 1997, and then ranged from 36.4% to 38.4% during 1998–2000 (Figure). Since 2001, the percentages have remained stable, at approximately 40%. In 2006, 40.4% of respondents (an estimated 71.5 million persons) reported ever being tested for HIV. The percentage of persons who reported being tested for HIV in the preceding 12 months increased from 6.9% in 1990 to 15.0% in 1997, and then declined to 11.0% in 2000. These percentages remained stable at approximately 10% during 2001–2006 (Figure). In 2006, 10.4% of respondents (an estimated 17.8 million persons) reported being tested in the preceding 12 months.

In 2006, greater percentages of persons aged 18–34 years, women, and residents of the South region of the United States reported being tested for HIV during the preceding 12 months than did persons aged 35–64 years, men, and residents of other regions (Table 1). Among racial/ethnic populations, the greatest percentage tested was among non-Hispanic blacks, compared with Hispanics and non-Hispanic whites (21.7% versus 12.6% and 8.0%, respectively). Among women who were pregnant at the time of interview, 60.7% reported being tested for HIV in the preceding 12 months, compared with 12.8% of nonpregnant women. Among respondents who reported having an HIV risk factor, 23.0% reported having been tested for HIV in the preceding 12 months, compared with 10.1% of those who did not report having an HIV risk factor (Table 1).

By testing setting, 82.6% (an estimated 14.6 million persons) of those persons who reported being tested for HIV in the preceding 12 months reported being tested in a clinical setting (Table 2); 53.2% (an estimated 9.4 million persons) reported being tested in a private doctor/health maintenance organization setting, and 17.6% (an estimated 3.1 million persons) reported being tested in a hospital, emergency room, or outpatient clinic. In addition, 16.7% of those persons who reported being tested for HIV in the preceding 12 months were tested at sites that are primarily publicly funded.[§]

[§] Includes certain clinical settings (public health department clinic, drug treatment facility, family planning clinic, prenatal clinic, sexually transmitted disease clinic, community health clinic, and other clinic), and one nonclinical setting (AIDS clinic/counseling and testing site).

FIGURE. Percentage of persons aged 18–64 years who reported ever being tested for HIV* (excluding blood donations) and those persons who were tested for HIV in the preceding 12 months — National Heath Interview Survey, United States, 1987–2006



^{*} Human immunodeficiency virus.

^T Confidence interval.

⁹ Questions regarding HIV testing were not included in the 1996 National Health Interview Survey.

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Editorial Note: During 2001–2006, HIV testing rates among adults remained nearly flat. The percentage of persons who reported ever being tested for HIV was approximately 40%. The number of persons being tested during each 12-month period also remained stable. These results suggest that, during 2001–2006, some persons were tested repeatedly while the majority of persons remained untested. The proportion of persons who are tested repeatedly is unknown. However, in 2005, 67% of persons tested at sites that are primarily publicly funded reported having had a previous HIV test (CDC, unpublished data, 2005).

After several years of steady increases in overall testing associated with targeted strategies, the data in this report suggest that progress in HIV testing stalled in the mid- to late- 1990s and new strategies such as expanded screening in health-care settings appear to be warranted. However, barriers to promoting expanded screening in health-care settings exist, including lack of coverage for HIV screening by some health insurance carriers, laws or regulations requiring pretest counseling and written consent in several states, competing priorities in busy clinical settings, and limited resources for care of persons with an HIV-positive test result. In addition, 77.0% of persons with HIV risk factors were not tested in the preceding 12 months; annual testing of persons with HIV risk TABLE 1. Percentage and estimated number of persons aged 18–64 years who reported being tested for HIV* (excluding blood donations) in the preceding 12 months, by age group, sex, race/ethnicity, region of residence, pregnancy status, and HIV risk status — National Health Interview Survey, United States, 2006

				Estimated r of person in United	10. S
	Sample	%		States test	ed
Characteristic	size	tested	(95% CI†)	(1,000s)	(95% CI)
Age group (yrs)					
18–24	2,533	15.7	(14.1–17.4)	4,254	(3,753–4,755)
25–34	4,077	15.4	(14.1–16.7)	5,601	(5,066-6,136)
35–44	4,271	9.9	(8.9–10.9)	3,897	(3,460–4,335)
45–64	7,180	5.9	(5.3–6.6)	4,022	(3,570–4,474)
Sex					
Men	8,167	9.1	(8.4–9.9)	7,671	(7,028-8,314)
Women	9,894	11.6	(10.9–12.3)	10,104	(9,407-10,801)
Race/Ethnicity					
White, non-Hispanic	10,252	8.0	(7.4–8.5)	9,162	(8,443–9,881)
Black, non-Hispanic	2,978	21.7	(19.6-23.9)	4,420	(3,901–4,939)
Hispanic	3,509	12.6	(11.2–13.9)	3,079	(2,724–3,433)
Other§	1,281	10.0	(8.0–11.9)	1,064	(832–1,297)
Region of residence [¶]					
Northeast	3,029	10.6	(9.3–11.8)	3,160	(2,701-3,620)
Midwest	3,881	9.1	(8.1–10.1)	3,636	(3,178–4,093)
South	6,902	12.1	(11.2–13.0)	7,833	(7,220-8,446)
West	4,249	8.6	(7.7–9.6)	3,146	(2,758–3,534)
Pregnant at time of interview**					
Yes	263	60.7	(53.5-67.9)	1,358	(1,116–1,600)
No	6,848	12.8	(11.9–13.7)	7,696	(7,069–8,323)
Had HIV risk factors ^{††}					
Yes	524	23.0	(17.7-28.3)	1,075	(766-1,384)
No	17,162	10.1	(9.6–10.6)	16,430	(15,523-17,339)
Total	18,061	10.4	(9.9–10.9)	17,775	(16,803–18,747)

* Human immunodeficiency virus.

[†] Confidence interval.

§ Includes American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and other races.

I Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; and West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

** Pregnancy status was asked of women aged 18-49 years.

⁺⁺ Persons were asked if any of the following statements were true for them but not which applied to them: "You have hemophilia and have received clotting factor concentrations." "You are a man who has had sex with other men (even just one time)." "You have taken street drugs by needle (even just one time)." "You have traded sex for money or drugs (even just one time)." "You have tested positive for HIV (the virus that causes AIDS)." or "You have had sex (even just one time) with someone who would answer 'yes' to any of these statements."

factors has been recommended by CDC since 2006 (3). Additional testing strategies also are needed in the community to reach persons without access to health care.

Routine prenatal HIV screening has been recommended by CDC since 1995 and by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists since 1999 (6). However, among women who were pregnant at the time of their NHIS interview in 2006, 60.7% reported being tested for HIV infection

	% tested		Estimated no. of pers in United States test	ons ted	
Testing setting	(N = 18,061)	(95% Cl†)	(1,000s)	(95% CI)	
Clinical	82.6	(80.6–84.6)	14,611	(13,855–15,367)	_
Private doctor/Health maintenance organization	53.2	(50.8-55.7)	9,415	(8,808–10,021)	
Hospital, emergency room, outpatient clinic	17.6	(15.6–19.5)	3,106	(2,737–3,473)	
Public health department clinic	5.0	(3.9-6.0)	879	(688–1,070)	
Drug treatment facility	0.4	(0.0-0.7)	61	(6–115)	
Correctional facility	0.4	(0.0-0.8)	68	(0-149)	
Family planning clinic	1.7	(1.1-2.3)	304	(195–413)	
Prenatal clinic	0.5	(0.2-0.7)	81	(33–129)	
Sexually transmitted disease (STD) clinic	0.0	(0.0-0.1)	6	(0-19)	
Community health clinic	2.1	(1.5-2.7)	371	(261-481)	
Other clinic	1.8	(0.9–2.7)	315	(157–471)	
Nonclinical	17.4	(14.2–20.6)	3,083	(2,483–3,684)	
AIDS [§] clinic/Counseling and testing site	5.3	(4.0–6.7)	945	(691–1,200)	
Home	4.6	(3.5-5.7)	811	(621-1,002)	
Employer or insurance company clinic	0.3	(0.1–0.6)	56	(14–99)	
Military induction or military service site	2.5	(1.7–3.3)	446	(301–592)	
Immigration site	0.7	(0.2-1.3)	127	(32–222)	
Other nonclinical setting	3.9	(2.8-5.1)	696	(481–911)	
Total	100.0		17,775	(16,803–18,747)	
Primarily publicly funded sites [¶]	16.7	(14.7–18.6)	2,962	(2,569–3,357)	

TABLE 2. Percentage and estimated number of persons aged 18–64 years who reported being tested for HIV* (excluding blood donations) in the preceding 12 months, by selected testing settings — National Health Interview Survey, United States, 2006

* Human immunodeficiency virus.

^TConfidence interval.

³Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.

Includes certain clinical settings (public health department clinic, drug treatment facility, family planning clinic, prenatal clinic, STD clinic, community health clinic, and other clinic), and one nonclinical setting (AIDS clinic/counseling and testing site).

in the preceding 12 months. That percentage is considerably lower than rates of screening reported for other infectious diseases. During 1998–1999, rates of prenatal screening at eight sentinel surveillance sites were >95% for hepatitis B, rubella, and syphilis (7). One possible reason for the relatively lower rate of HIV testing among pregnant women is that HIV testing, unlike these others infectious diseases, is not currently included by the American Medical Association as one of the defined components of the obstetric panel Common Procedural Terminology (CPT) code, which includes blood count, HBsAg, rubella antibody, syphilis screen, and blood type and group.

Although a greater percentage (21.7%) of non-Hispanic blacks reported being tested in the preceding 12 months than non-Hispanic whites or Hispanics, non-Hispanic blacks are disproportionately affected by HIV/AIDS. In 2006, non-Hispanic blacks accounted for 49% of all reported cases of HIV/AIDS (2); in addition, during 1999–2002, the HIV prevalence among non-Hispanic blacks was 2.1%, compared with 0.4% in the overall U.S. population (8).

The findings in this report are subject to at least three limitations. First, NHIS data are self-reported and subject to recall bias and potential underreporting of sensitive information such as HIV testing, HIV risk factor status, and use of potentially stigmatized health-care services (e.g., sexually transmitted disease clinics). Second, NHIS excludes active military personnel and those who live outside of households (e.g., persons who are incarcerated, in long-term care institutions, or homeless). Certain persons in these populations might be at greater risk for HIV infection than persons in households. Finally, the NHIS sample does not include persons aged 13–17 years, who are included in CDC's 2006 HIV testing recommendations.

The findings help confirm that new strategies are warranted to increase HIV testing, particularly among persons who are disproportionately affected by HIV infection. These include the 2006 recommendations (*3*) and CDC's Heightened National Response to the HIV/AIDS Crisis in the African American Community initiative, which is pursuing various efforts to increase testing (*9*). In addition, as part of the President's Domestic HIV Initiative, in 2007, CDC allocated funds to 23 jurisdictions to expand routine HIV testing in clinical settings, primarily among blacks. The goals for this initiative are to test approximately 1 million persons and identify 20,000 HIV-infected persons who were previously unaware of their infection. Other federal agencies are collaborating to increase testing. The Substance Abuse and Mental Health SerThe analysis in this report will be used by CDC's Assessment of HIV Testing in Clinical Settings project to establish a baseline for HIV testing levels in clinical settings that can help assess the effect of the 2006 recommendations and the 2007 new initiatives to increase testing. The project also will develop an analysis plan to monitor HIV testing in clinical settings since release of the 2006 recommendations and describe successful strategies used to overcome barriers to testing. HIV testing is an integral part of a comprehensive HIV prevention strategy (10), in which all persons have the opportunity to know their infection status and have access to services needed to prevent transmission and disease progression.

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Smoking Prevalence Among Women of Reproductive Age — United States, 2006

Cigarette smoking continues to be the leading cause of preventable morbidity and mortality in the United States. Women of reproductive age (18-44 years) who smoke risk adverse pregnancy outcomes and adverse health consequences for themselves. They also are exposing their children to secondhand smoke and modeling behavior that will increase the likelihood that their children will become smokers. CDC analyzed state-specific prevalence of smoking and attempts to quit among women of reproductive age, using 2006 data from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). The data indicated a six-fold difference between the state and territory with the highest and lowest prevalence (range: 5.8% [U.S. Virgin Islands (USVI)]-34.7% [Kentucky]). Among women of reproductive age, those aged 18-24 years were most likely to have attempted to guit (68.4%), but least likely to have quit smoking (26.3%). Successful prevention and cessation interventions for this group of women can protect their own and their children's health.

BRFSS is a state-based, random-digit–dialed telephone survey of the noninstitutionalized, U.S. civilian population aged ≥18 years. Estimates were weighted by age and sex distribution for each state and area population, data were adjusted for nonresponse, and 95% confidence intervals were calculated. Statistical software was used to account for the complex sampling design. Aggregated data were examined to determine the prevalence of current smokers, percentage of ever smokers who had quit, and quit attempts by age, race/ethnicity, education, and marital status among women of reproductive age. Puerto Rico and USVI were excluded in the calculation of median prevalence rates for current smoking, percentage ever smokers who had quit, and quit attempts. Median response rate across 50 states and the District of Columbia was 51.4% (range: 35.1% [New Jersey] to 66.0% [Nebraska]).

Respondents were asked, "Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?" and "Do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?" Current smokers were defined as those who reported having smoked \geq 100 cigarettes during their lifetime and who currently smoke every day or some days. Former smokers were defined as those who reported having smoked \geq 100 cigarettes during their lifetime and currently do not smoke. Never smokers were defined as those who reported not smoking \geq 100 cigarettes during their lifetime infertime and currently do not smoke. Never smokers were defined as those who reported not smoking \geq 100 cigarettes during their lifetime. Quit attempt was defined as the percentage of daily smokers (a subset of current smokers) who had quit for at least 1 day in the past year because they were trying to quit

smoking. The percentage of ever smokers who had quit is the number of former smokers divided by the number of ever smokers. The analysis only included women aged 18-44 years.

Median state prevalence of current smoking was 22.4% (Table 1). Smoking prevalence was highest among non-Hispanic whites (24.5%), those with a high school diploma (29.4%), those with less than a high school diploma (28.3%), and divorced, widowed, or separated women (34.7%), but did not differ by age group (Table 2).

The percentage of ever smokers who had quit varied among states and territories. USVI (51.0%) and California (50.4%) had the highest rates, whereas Louisiana (26.8%) and Mississippi (27.3%) had the lowest rates. Among ever smokers who had quit, college graduates (59.7%) and married women (49.6%) had the highest percentages, and women aged 18-24 years (26.3%), non-Hispanic blacks (24.5%), and those with less than a high school diploma (24.7%) had the lowest percentages.

For daily smokers who made a quit attempt, the highest percentages occurred among women aged 18-24 years (68.4%) and non-Hispanic blacks (68.1%). The highest proportion of those who made a quit attempt in the previous year lived in Delaware (67.7%), followed by Puerto Rico (66.6%); the lowest proportions were in Arizona (33.6%) and Kentucky (43.4%).

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Editorial Note: The prevalence of smoking among women of reproductive age (aged 18-44 years) in 2006 is similar to results obtained from the Pregnancy Risk Assessment and Monitoring System (PRAMS), which measures the range of maternal tobacco use from 26 reporting areas (2004: 12.3% [Utah] to 39.5% [West Virginia]) (1). A gradual decline in the median state smoking prevalence among women of reproductive age occurred from 1996 (25.9%) to 2006 (22.4%). The 22.4% median smoking prevalence for women of reproductive age reported here is higher than the 18.5% median smoking prevalence reported for women aged ≥ 18 years in a separate study of the general population (2). However, prevalence of current smoking, percentage of ever smokers who had quit smoking, and percentage of quit attempts by selected demographics were similar to the prevalences reported in that study. These comparisons are not exact because of a difference in the age range examined in these two studies.

In this analysis, large variations among states were observed in smoking prevalence, the percentage of ever TABLE 1. Prevalence of current smokers,* percentage of ever smokers who had quit,[†] and percentage of daily smokers who made a quit attempt in the past year,§ among women of reproductive age (18-44 years), by state - Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, United States, 2006

	Curr	ant smokers	Eve	er smokers	Daily smokers who made a quit attempt			
State/Area	%	(95% CI ¹)	%	(95% CI)	<u> </u>	(95% CI)		
Alabama	23.4	(19.6–27.2)	38.4	(31.9-45.0)	58.0	(48.3–67.7)		
Alaska	26.8	(21.5–32.1)	41.9	(33.7–50.0)	58.0	(43.4–72.6)		
Arizona	14.9	(11.0–18.8)	44.5	(34.4–54.5)	33.6	(19.1–48.1)		
Arkansas	26.7	(23.5–29.8)	35.4	(30.2–40.7)	58.8	(51.0-66.6)		
California	12.1	(10.0–14.2)	50.4	(44.0–56.7)	49.3	(38.5–60.1)		
Colorado	19.2	(16.8–21.7)	43.0	(37.9–48.0)	56.7	(48.2-65.1)		
Connecticut	18.5	(16.1–20.9)	48.6	(43.7–53.5)	52.5	(43.9-61.1)		
Delaware	24.5	(19.8–29.2)	39.8	(32.4-47.1)	67.7	(56.4-79.1)		
District of Columbia	14.8	(12.0–17.7)	49.3	(42.3-56.3)	66.4	(54.0-78.8)		
Florida	22.4	(19.8–24.9)	35.4	(30.7-40.1)	52.7	(45.0-60.4)		
Georgia	19.5	(17.1–21.9)	38.7	(33.4–44.0)	58.9	(51.2-66.7)		
Hawaii	19.3	(16.3–22.2)	43.9	(37.9–50.0)	55.2	(44.8–65.7)		
Idaho	17.8	(15.1–20.4)	43.5	(37.4–49.6)	52.7	(43.4–62.1)		
Illinois	19.5	(16.5–22.4)	43.2	(37.1–49.3)	56.6	(46.6–66.7)		
Indiana	27.0	(24.1–30.0)	32.5	(28.0–36.9)	48.6	(41.2–56.0)		
Iowa	24.8	(21.7–28.0)	37.8	(32.5–43.1)	45.5	(37.0–54.0)		
Kansas	19.0	(16.6–21.3)	43.3	(38.3–48.2)	61.4	(54.0–68.9)		
Kentucky	34.7	(31.1–38.4)	28.9	(23.8–34.0)	43.4	(36.6–50.2)		
Louisiana	25.2	(22.7–27.7)	26.8	(22.8–30.8)	57.3	(51.0–63.5)		
Maine	26.7	(22.7–30.6)	41.5	(35.8–47.3)	61.1	(52.3–69.9)		
Maryland	17.0	(14.9–19.1)	43.1	(38.2–48.1)	60.3	(52.9–67.8)		
Massachusetts	20.0	(17.5–22.5)	44.2	(39.6–48.8)	49.2	(41.5–56.9)		
Michigan	24.5	(21.6–27.5)	35.6	(30.5–40.6)	62.7	(55.0–70.4)		
Minnesota	22.7	(19.2–26.1)	43.4	(37.2–49.6)	61.8	(52.3–71.4)		
Mississippi	26.3	(23.2–29.3)	27.3	(22.5–32.0)	64.4	(57.3–71.5)		
Missouri	27.5	(23.4–31.6)	35.6	(29.2–42.1)	62.6	(53.8–71.5)		
Montana	25.0	(21.8–28.3)	34.8	(29.4–40.2)	60.0	(51.0-69.0)		
Nebraska	21.9	(18.9–24.8)	39.8	(34.1–45.5)	58.6	(50.5-66.8)		
Nevada	20.3	(15.8–24.8)	43.7	(34.1-53.4)	53.6	(40.2–67.0)		
New Hampshire	22.3	(19.4–25.3)	45.1	(40.0-50.1)	60.5 50.0	(52.2-68.8)		
New Jersey	10.0	(14.0 - 10.0)	40.9	(42.3-31.4)	00.0 05.0	(50.9-66.7)		
New Wextco	19.0	(17.0-22.0)	41.4	(35.7 - 47.2)	00.0 50.0	(57.4 - 74.1)		
New YOR	22.1	(19.2 - 23.1)	30.2	(31.2 - 41.3)	59.0	(51.0-00.2)		
North Dakota	22.0	(20.7 - 24.3)	25.9	(33.3 - 40.4)	52.4	(30.9-01.3)		
Obio	23.0	(19.7 - 27.4)	35.0	(23.2-42.3)	52.4	(40.9-03.9)		
Oklahoma	24.5	(20.2-29.3) (23.1-28.4)	31.0	(27.5-36.4)	55.3	(48.5-62.1)		
Oregon	22.1	(19.0-25.2)	37.3	(21.5 00.4)	56.9	(47.5-66.3)		
Pennsylvania	26.2	(13.0 - 29.3)	39.3	(34.3 - 44.4)	56.0	(48 1-63 9)		
Rhode Island	23.7	(19.8 - 27.7)	40.6	(34 0-47 3)	60.3	(48.9–71.7)		
South Carolina	22.3	(19.8 - 24.8)	39.8	(35.1–44.5)	53.0	(45.5-60.5)		
South Dakota	22.6	(19.4–25.9)	40.9	(35.0-46.9)	59.7	(49.8–69.5)		
Tennessee	24.9	(21.0–28.8)	35.4	(29.0 - 41.7)	63.7	(54.6-72.8)		
Texas	15.9	(12.9–18.9)	39.3	(31.7–46.9)	58.1	(46.5–69.7)		
Utah	10.0	(7.8–12.2)	49.8	(41.9–57.6)	57.8	(44.6–71.1)		
Vermont	22.0	(19.2–24.9)	45.7	(40.5–50.9)	56.3	(48.2–64.4)		
Virginia	23.6	(19.9–27.3)	37.0	(30.7-43.3)	62.3	(52.5–72.0)		
Washington	18.1	(16.6–19.6)	47.2	(44.1–50.4)	57.1	(51.9-62.3)		
West Virginia	34.0	(29.7–38.4)	32.2	(26.1–38.2)	55.4	(46.8–64.1)		
Wisconsin	24.1	(20.7–27.5)	43.1	(37.1–49.2)	55.1	(46.1–64.1)		
Wyoming	22.4	(19.2–25.6)	41.5	(35.6–47.5)	58.7	(49.7–67.6)		
Median	22.4		39.8		58.0			
Puerto Rico	10.2	(8.1–12.3)	43.6	(35.6–51.6)	66.6	(54.1–79.2)		
U.S. Virgin Islands	5.8	(4.0–07.6)	51.0	(39.8–62.2)	52.0	(32.7–71.4)		

* Women aged 18–44 years who reported having smoked ≥100 cigarettes during their lifetime and who currently smoke every day or some days.

[↑] Percentage of women ever smokers (i.e persons who reported having smoked ≥100 cigarettes during their lifetime) who reported no current smoking. Percentage of women who smoke every day and who had quit at least 1 day in the past year.

[¶]Confidence interval.

TABLE 2. Prevalence of current smokers,* percentage of ever smokers who had quit,[†] and percentage of daily smokers who made a quit attempt in the past year,[§] among women of reproductive age (18–44 years), by selected characteristics — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, United States, 2006

$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		Curre	ent smokers	Eve	r smokers o had quit	Daily smokers who made a quit attempt		
Age group (yrs) $18-24$ 21.9 $(20.3-23.4)$ 26.3 $(23.2-29.3)$ 68.4 $(64.8-72.0)$ $25-35$ 19.7 $(18.8-20.5)$ 40.9 $(39.2-42.6)$ 60.5 $(58.2-62.7)$ $36-44$ 20.2 $(19.4-21.0)$ 46.2 $(44.6-47.9)$ 58.3 $(56.1-60.5)$ Race/EthnicityWhite, non-Hispanic 16.3 $(14.8-17.8)$ 24.5 $(21.3-27.7)$ 68.1 $(63.5-72.7)$ Black, non-Hispanic 10.5 $(9.3-11.7)$ 45.8 $(41.4-50.2)$ 62.5 $(56.6-68.4)$ Other 18.5 $(16.0-21.0)$ 37.8 $(32.3-43.2)$ 63.4 $(56.4-70.4)$ Education**Less than high school diploma 28.3 $(25.6-30.9)$ 24.7 $(21.0-28.4)$ 63.2 $(58.6-67.8)$ High school diploma or GED ¹⁺¹ 29.4 $(28.1-30.8)$ 35.3 $(33.3-37.3)$ 57.2 $(54.7-59.8)$ Some college college graduate 9.9 $(9.2-10.6)$ 59.7 $(57.5-62.0)$ 60.0 $(56.3-63.7)$ Maritel Married 15.8 $(15.2-16.5)$ 49.6 $(48.0-51.1)$ 61.6 $(59.4-63.7)$ Divorced/Widowed/ Separated 34.7 $(32.9-36.6)$ 30.4 (2831.2) 63.0 $(60.2-65.7)$ Never married 23.5 $(22.3-24.7)$ 29.0 $(26.8-31.2)$ 63.0 $(60.2-65.7)$	Characteristic	%	(95% Cl ¹)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Age group (yrs)							
25-35 19.7 (18.8–20.5) 40.9 (39.2–42.6) 60.5 (58.2–62.7) 36–44 20.2 (19.4–21.0) 46.2 (44.6–47.9) 58.3 (56.1–60.5) Race/Ethnicity White, non-Hispanic 24.5 (23.7–25.2) 40.4 (39.1–41.6) 61.0 (59.3–62.7) Black, non-Hispanic 16.3 (14.8–17.8) 24.5 (21.3–27.7) 68.1 (63.5–72.7) Hispanic 10.5 (9.3–11.7) 45.8 (41.4–50.2) 62.5 (56.6–68.4) Other 18.5 (16.0–21.0) 37.8 (32.3–43.2) 63.4 (56.4–70.4) Education** Less than high school diploma or GED ^{1†} 29.4 (28.1–30.8) 35.3 (33.3–37.3) 57.2 (54.7–59.8) Some college 23.6 (22.4–24.7) 43.7 (41.6–45.8) 59.9 (57.2–62.5) College graduate 9.9 (9.2–10.6) 59.7 (57.5–62.0) 60.0 (56.3–63.7) Marital status Married 15.8 (15.2–16.5)	18–24	21.9	(20.3-23.4)	26.3	(23.2-29.3)	68.4	(64.8-72.0)	
36-44 20.2 (19.4-21.0) 46.2 (44.6-47.9) 58.3 (56.1-60.5) Race/Ethnicity White, non-Hispanic 24.5 (23.7-25.2) 40.4 (39.1-41.6) 61.0 (59.3-62.7) Black, non-Hispanic 16.3 (14.8-17.8) 24.5 (21.3-27.7) 68.1 (63.5-72.7) Hispanic 10.5 (9.3-11.7) 45.8 (41.4-50.2) 62.5 (56.6-68.4) Other 18.5 (16.0-21.0) 37.8 (32.3-43.2) 63.4 (56.4-70.4) Education** Less than high school diploma or GED ^{††} 29.4 (28.1-30.8) 35.3 (33.3-37.3) 57.2 (54.7-59.8) Some college 23.6 (22.4-24.7) 43.7 (41.6-45.8) 59.9 (57.2-62.5) College graduate 9.9 (9.2-10.6) 59.7 (57.5-62.0) 60.0 (56.3-63.7) Married 15.8 (15.2-16.5) 49.6 (48.0-51.1) 61.6 (59.4-63.7) Divorced/Widowed/ Separated 34.7 (32.9-36.6) 30.4	25–35	19.7	(18.8–20.5)	40.9	(39.2-42.6)	60.5	(58.2-62.7)	
Race/Ethnicity White, non-Hispanic 24.5 (23.7–25.2) 40.4 (39.1–41.6) 61.0 (59.3–62.7) Black, non-Hispanic 16.3 (14.8–17.8) 24.5 (21.3–27.7) 68.1 (63.5–72.7) Hispanic 10.5 (9.3–11.7) 45.8 (41.4–50.2) 62.5 (56.6–68.4) Other 18.5 (16.0–21.0) 37.8 (32.3–43.2) 63.4 (56.4–70.4) Education** Less than high school diploma or GED ^{††} 29.4 (28.1–30.8) 35.3 (33.3–37.3) 57.2 (54.7–59.8) Some college 23.6 (22.4–24.7) 43.7 (41.6–45.8) 59.9 (57.2–62.5) College graduate 9.9 (9.2–10.6) 59.7 (57.5–62.0) 60.0 (56.3–63.7) Married 15.8 (15.2–16.5) 49.6 (48.0–51.1) 61.6 (59.4–63.7) Divorced/Widowed/ Separated 34.7 (32.9–36.6) 30.4 (28.0–32.8) 60.3 (57.3–63.2) Never married 23.5 (22.3–24.7) </td <td>36–44</td> <td>20.2</td> <td>(19.4–21.0)</td> <td>46.2</td> <td>(44.6-47.9)</td> <td>58.3</td> <td>(56.1-60.5)</td>	36–44	20.2	(19.4–21.0)	46.2	(44.6-47.9)	58.3	(56.1-60.5)	
White, non-Hispanic 24.5 (23.7–25.2) 40.4 (39.1–41.6) 61.0 (59.3–62.7) Black, non-Hispanic 16.3 (14.8–17.8) 24.5 (21.3–27.7) 68.1 (63.5–72.7) Hispanic 10.5 (9.3–11.7) 45.8 (41.4–50.2) 62.5 (56.6–68.4) Other 18.5 (16.0–21.0) 37.8 (32.3–43.2) 63.4 (56.4–70.4) Education** Less than high school diploma or GED ^{††} 29.4 (28.1–30.8) 35.3 (33.3–37.3) 57.2 (54.7–59.8) Some college 23.6 (22.4–24.7) 43.7 (41.6–45.8) 59.9 (57.2–62.5) College graduate 9.9 (9.2–10.6) 59.7 (57.5–62.0) 60.0 (56.3–63.7) Married 15.8 (15.2–16.5) 49.6 (48.0–51.1) 61.6 (59.4–63.7) Divorced/Widowed/ Separated 34.7 (32.9–36.6) 30.4 (28.0–32.8) 60.3 (57.3–63.2) Never married 23.5 (22.3–24.7) 29.0 (26.8–31.2) </td <td>Race/Ethnicity</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	Race/Ethnicity							
Black, non-Hispanic 16.3 (14.8–17.8) 24.5 (21.3–27.7) 68.1 (63.5–72.7) Hispanic 10.5 (9.3–11.7) 45.8 (41.4–50.2) 62.5 (56.6–68.4) Other 18.5 (16.0–21.0) 37.8 (32.3–43.2) 63.4 (56.4–70.4) Education** Less than high school diploma or GED ^{††} 29.4 (28.1–30.8) 35.3 (33.3–37.3) 57.2 (54.7–59.8) Some college 23.6 (22.4–24.7) 43.7 (41.6–45.8) 59.9 (57.2–62.5) College graduate 9.9 (9.2–10.6) 59.7 (57.5–62.0) 60.0 (56.3–63.7) Married 15.8 (15.2–16.5) 49.6 (48.0–51.1) 61.6 (59.4–63.7) Divorced/Widowed/ Separated 34.7 (32.9–36.6) 30.4 (28.0–32.8) 60.3 (57.3–63.2) Never married 23.5 (22.3–24.7) 29.0 (26.8–31.2) 63.0 (60.2–65.7)	White, non-Hispanic	24.5	(23.7-25.2)	40.4	(39.1–41.6)	61.0	(59.3-62.7)	
Hispanic 10.5 (9.3–11.7) 45.8 (41.4–50.2) 62.5 (56.6–68.4) Other 18.5 (16.0–21.0) 37.8 (32.3–43.2) 63.4 (56.4–70.4) Education** Less than high school diploma or GED ^{††} 29.4 (28.1–30.8) 35.3 (33.3–37.3) 57.2 (54.7–59.8) Some college 23.6 (22.4–24.7) 43.7 (41.6–45.8) 59.9 (57.2–62.5) College graduate 9.9 (9.2–10.6) 59.7 (57.5–62.0) 60.0 (56.3–63.7) Married 15.8 (15.2–16.5) 49.6 (48.0–51.1) 61.6 (59.4–63.7) Divorced/Widowed/ Separated 34.7 (32.9–36.6) 30.4 (28.0–32.8) 60.3 (57.3–63.2) Never married 23.5 (22.3–24.7) 29.0 (26.8–31.2) 63.0 (60.2–65.7)	Black, non-Hispanic	16.3	(14.8–17.8)	24.5	(21.3-27.7)	68.1	(63.5-72.7)	
Other 18.5 (16.0-21.0) 37.8 (32.3-43.2) 63.4 (56.4-70.4) Education** Less than high school diploma 28.3 (25.6-30.9) 24.7 (21.0-28.4) 63.2 (58.6-67.8) High school diploma or GED ^{††} 29.4 (28.1-30.8) 35.3 (33.3-37.3) 57.2 (54.7-59.8) Some college 23.6 (22.4-24.7) 43.7 (41.6-45.8) 59.9 (57.2-62.5) College graduate 9.9 (9.2-10.6) 59.7 (57.5-62.0) 60.0 (56.3-63.7) Married 15.8 (15.2-16.5) 49.6 (48.0-51.1) 61.6 (59.4-63.7) Divorced/Widowed/ Separated 34.7 (32.9-36.6) 30.4 (28.0-32.8) 60.3 (57.3-63.2) Never married 23.5 (22.3-24.7) 29.0 (26.8-31.2) 63.0 (60.2-65.7)	Hispanic	10.5	(9.3–11.7)	45.8	(41.4–50.2)	62.5	(56.6-68.4)	
Education** Less than high school diploma 28.3 (25.6–30.9) 24.7 (21.0–28.4) 63.2 (58.6–67.8) High school diploma or GED ^{††} 29.4 (28.1–30.8) 35.3 (33.3–37.3) 57.2 (54.7–59.8) Some college 23.6 (22.4–24.7) 43.7 (41.6–45.8) 59.9 (57.2–62.5) College graduate 9.9 (9.2–10.6) 59.7 (57.5–62.0) 60.0 (56.3–63.7) Maritel 15.8 (15.2–16.5) 49.6 (48.0–51.1) 61.6 (59.4–63.7) Divorced/Widowed/ Separated 34.7 (32.9–36.6) 30.4 (28.0–32.8) 60.3 (57.3–63.2) Never married 23.5 (22.3–24.7) 29.0 (26.8–31.2) 63.0 (60.2–65.7)	Other	18.5	(16.0-21.0)	37.8	(32.3-43.2)	63.4	(56.4-70.4)	
Less than high school diploma 28.3 (25.6–30.9) 24.7 (21.0–28.4) 63.2 (58.6–67.8) High school diploma or GED ^{††} 29.4 (28.1–30.8) 35.3 (33.3–37.3) 57.2 (54.7–59.8) Some college 23.6 (22.4–24.7) 43.7 (41.6–45.8) 59.9 (57.2–62.5) College graduate 9.9 (9.2–10.6) 59.7 (57.5–62.0) 60.0 (56.3–63.7) Maritel 15.8 (15.2–16.5) 49.6 (48.0–51.1) 61.6 (59.4–63.7) Divorced/Widowed/ Separated 34.7 (32.9–36.6) 30.4 (28.0–32.8) 60.3 (57.3–63.2) Never married 23.5 (22.3–24.7) 29.0 (26.8–31.2) 63.0 (60.2–65.7)	Education**							
school diploma 28.3 (25.6–30.9) 24.7 (21.0–28.4) 63.2 (58.6–67.8) High school diploma or GED ^{††} 29.4 (28.1–30.8) 35.3 (33.3–37.3) 57.2 (54.7–59.8) Some college 23.6 (22.4–24.7) 43.7 (41.6–45.8) 59.9 (57.2–62.5) College graduate 9.9 (9.2–10.6) 59.7 (57.5–62.0) 60.0 (56.3–63.7) Marital status Married 15.8 (15.2–16.5) 49.6 (48.0–51.1) 61.6 (59.4–63.7) Divorced/Widowed/ Separated 34.7 (32.9–36.6) 30.4 (28.0–32.8) 60.3 (57.3–63.2) Never married 23.5 (22.3–24.7) 29.0 (26.8–31.2) 63.0 (60.2–65.7)	Less than high							
High school diploma or GED ^{1†} 29.4 (28.1–30.8) 35.3 (33.3–37.3) 57.2 (54.7–59.8) Some college 23.6 (22.4–24.7) 43.7 (41.6–45.8) 59.9 (57.2–62.5) College graduate 9.9 (9.2–10.6) 59.7 (57.5–62.0) 60.0 (56.3–63.7) Marital status Married 15.8 (15.2–16.5) 49.6 (48.0–51.1) 61.6 (59.4–63.7) Divorced/Widowed/ Separated 34.7 (32.9–36.6) 30.4 (28.0–32.8) 60.3 (57.3–63.2) Never married 23.5 (22.3–24.7) 29.0 (26.8–31.2) 63.0 (60.2–65.7)	school diploma	28.3	(25.6-30.9)	24.7	(21.0-28.4)	63.2	(58.6-67.8)	
or GED ^{††} 29.4 (28.1–30.8) 35.3 (33.3–37.3) 57.2 (54.7–59.8) Some college 23.6 (22.4–24.7) 43.7 (41.6–45.8) 59.9 (57.2–62.5) College graduate 9.9 (9.2–10.6) 59.7 (57.5–62.0) 60.0 (56.3–63.7) Marital status Married 15.8 (15.2–16.5) 49.6 (48.0–51.1) 61.6 (59.4–63.7) Divorced/Widowed/ Separated 34.7 (32.9–36.6) 30.4 (28.0–32.8) 60.3 (57.3–63.2) Never married 23.5 (22.3–24.7) 29.0 (26.8–31.2) 63.0 (60.2–65.7)	High school diploma							
Some college 23.6 (22.4–24.7) 43.7 (41.6–45.8) 59.9 (57.2–62.5) College graduate 9.9 (9.2–10.6) 59.7 (57.5–62.0) 60.0 (56.3–63.7) Marrial status	or GED ^{††}	29.4	(28.1–30.8)	35.3	(33.3–37.3)	57.2	(54.7–59.8)	
College graduate 9.9 (9.2–10.6) 59.7 (57.5–62.0) 60.0 (56.3–63.7) Marital status	Some college	23.6	(22.4-24.7)	43.7	(41.6-45.8)	59.9	(57.2-62.5)	
Marital status 49.6 (48.0–51.1) 61.6 (59.4–63.7) Divorced/Widowed/ Separated 34.7 (32.9–36.6) 30.4 (28.0–32.8) 60.3 (57.3–63.2) Never married 23.5 (22.3–24.7) 29.0 (26.8–31.2) 63.0 (60.2–65.7)	College graduate	9.9	(9.2–10.6)	59.7	(57.5–62.0)	60.0	(56.3–63.7)	
Married 15.8 (15.2–16.5) 49.6 (48.0–51.1) 61.6 (59.4–63.7) Divorced/Widowed/ Separated 34.7 (32.9–36.6) 30.4 (28.0–32.8) 60.3 (57.3–63.2) Never married 23.5 (22.3–24.7) 29.0 (26.8–31.2) 63.0 (60.2–65.7)	Marital status							
Divorced/Widowed/ Separated 34.7 (32.9–36.6) 30.4 (28.0–32.8) 60.3 (57.3–63.2) Never married 23.5 (22.3–24.7) 29.0 (26.8–31.2) 63.0 (60.2–65.7)	Married	15.8	(15.2–16.5)	49.6	(48.0–51.1)	61.6	(59.4-63.7)	
Separated 34.7 (32.9–36.6) 30.4 (28.0–32.8) 60.3 (57.3–63.2) Never married 23.5 (22.3–24.7) 29.0 (26.8–31.2) 63.0 (60.2–65.7)	Divorced/Widowed/							
Never married 23.5 (22.3–24.7) 29.0 (26.8–31.2) 63.0 (60.2–65.7)	Separated	34.7	(32.9–36.6)	30.4	(28.0–32.8)	60.3	(57.3-63.2)	
	Never married	23.5	(22.3–24.7)	29.0	(26.8–31.2)	63.0	(60.2-65.7)	

* Women who reported having smoked ≥100 cigarettes during their lifetime and who currently smoke every day or some days.

[†] Percentage of women ever smokers (i.e., persons who reported having smoked ≥100 cigarettes during their lifetime) who reported no current smoking.

§ Percentage of women who smoke every day and who had quit at least 1 day in the past year.
¶ Confidence interval.

** Women aged <u>></u>25 years.

^{††} General Education Development diploma.

smokers who had quit, and quit attempts. The variations are likely the result of differences in socioeconomic determinants (e.g. race/ethnicity, education, marital status) of smoking, differing social norms regarding tobacco use, and variation in implementation of tobacco control programs and policies in states.

Women of reproductive age who smoke are at increased risk for multiple adverse pregnancy-related health outcomes, including difficulty conceiving, infertility, spontaneous abortion, premature rupture of membranes, low birth weight, neonatal mortality, stillbirth, preterm delivery, and sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) (3). These smoking-related adverse reproductive health outcomes are associated with substantial economic and societal costs. Estimated neonatal health care costs attributable to maternal smoking are approximately \$366 million per year in the United States (4). In addition, women who smoke are at increased risk for adverse health outcomes, including lung and other cancers, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and heart disease (3). Smoking cessation is beneficial at any age, but the relative benefits of cessation are greater if women can stop smoking at younger ages, before they develop smoking-related diseases (3). In addition, parents who smoke often expose their children to secondhand smoke, with associated adverse health consequences and economic costs, and model smoking behavior to their children, potentially increasing the likelihood that their children will become smokers (5).

The findings in this report are subject to at least three limitations. First, BRFSS does not survey persons in households without landline telephones or those in wireless-only telephone households, populations that might be more likely to include smokers (6, 7). Preliminary findings from the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) indicate that 10.5% of women lived in households with only wireless telephones in 2006 (8). Those findings also indicate that 25.2% of adults aged 18-24 years, 29.1% of adults aged 25-29 years, and 12.4% of adults aged 30-44 years lived in households with only wireless telephones in 2006 (7). The exclusion of persons with wireless-only telephone service might have led to underestimation of smoking prevalence. Second, the median response rate was 51.4% (range: 35.1%–66.0%). Low response rates indicate a potential for response bias; however, BRFSS estimates for current cigarette smoking are generally comparable with smoking estimates from surveys with higher response rates (6). Finally, estimates for cigarette smoking and smoking cessation attempts are based on self-report and are not validated by biochemical tests. However, self-reported data on current smoking status have high validity (6).

The 2006–2007 Annual Report of the President's Cancer Panel described tobacco use as the number one cause of preventable death in the United States and the second leading cause of death in the world. Worldwide, approximately 10 million tobacco-related deaths will occur each year by 2020 if current tobacco use trends continue, with more than 1 billion tobacco-related deaths in the 21st century (8). The Institute of Medicine (IOM) has called for increasing the federal excise tax on cigarette substantially and dedicating a portion of the higher taxes or other resources to fund tobacco control efforts in each state (9). The IOM also recommends that states maintain a comprehensive integrated tobacco control strategy and fund tobacco control activities at the level recommended by CDC (9). Evidence-based comprehensive tobacco control programs that can prevent initiation, increase cessation, and eliminate exposure to secondhand smoke should be used to reduce smoking among women of reproductive age (10). The prevention and reduction of tobacco use among women of reproductive age are essential to reduce the burden of reproductive health complications from smoking and adverse health effects of children's exposure to secondhand smoke, and to improve the life expectancy of the women themselves.

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Fatal Fires Associated with Smoking During Long-Term Oxygen Therapy — Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Oklahoma, 2000–2007

Approximately 1 million persons in the United States receive long-term oxygen therapy (LTOT) annually through the Medicare program, most often for smoking-related lung disease (1,2). At 2:10 a.m. on December 14, 2007, a fire occurred in a public housing project for the elderly in Westbrook, Maine. Approximately 60 residents were evacuated; six were transported to a hospital for smoke inhalation. The fire was caused unintentionally by a woman aged 57 years who was an overnight guest of a relative who lived in the housing project. The visitor had ignited the fire while simultaneously smoking and using an oxygen concentrator.* After this incident, the Maine Department of Health and Human Services, in collaboration with three other states, attempted to determine 1) how often this type of event results in fatalities and 2) factors common to these incidents that might be amenable to prevention. This report describes the results of that study, which found that, during 2000–2007, of the 38 deaths identified in the four states, 37 occurred in private residences, and the median age of the decedents was 67 years. Prevention of this type of fatality is dependent on smoking cessation, careful assessment of the need for LTOT, and strategies to prevent injuries from fires, such as smoke alarms and sprinklers.

Three other states (Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Oklahoma) agreed to join Maine in the study. A case was defined as a fatality resulting from a fire caused by smoking during LTOT by a resident of one of the four states during 2000–2007. In Maine, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire, cases were identified by state fire marshals, based on information provided by immediate survivors and household members and investigation of the scene by fire officials. Supplementary information for certain cases was available from medical examiners, death certificates, and newspaper accounts. In Oklahoma, cases were identified using the state burn registry, which relies on multiple data sources, including medical examiner reports, burn center medical records, fire marshal and fire department reports, and media accounts (3). Burns and smoke inhalation injuries resulting in hospitalization or death have been a reportable condition in Oklahoma since 1986 but have not been reportable in the other three states.

A total of 38 cases were identified: five in Maine, three in New Hampshire, 11 in Massachusetts, and 19 in Oklahoma. All incidents involved a single fatality except for one fire that resulted in two deaths. The overall fatality rate for the four states was 3.8 deaths per 10 million population per year. The highest fatality rate was in Oklahoma (6.7 per 10 million population), followed by Maine (4.8), New Hampshire (2.9), and Massachusetts (2.1). Decedents ranged in age from 9 to 87 years (median: 67 years); the death of a child aged 9 years was the only fatality involving a minor. Twenty-four (63%) decedents were female. Thirty-four (89%) of the decedents were on LTOT and were smoking at the time the fire began; three (8%) were household members of smokers on LTOT who survived, and one (3%) was a nonsmoker on LTOT who was unintentionally ignited by a smoker who lived in the household and survived. Twenty-two (58%) decedents died on the

^{*} An oxygen concentrator or generator is a device that produces substantially higher concentrations of oxygen than is found in ambient air. It is an alternative to tanks or cylinders of compressed oxygen for providing LTOT to patients.

day of the fire, and seven (18%) died the following day. The remaining nine (24%) decedents survived a median of 15 days (range: 3–41 days).

All 38 fatalities occurred in private residences except for one in a nursing home. Ten (27%) incidents occurred in multifamily dwellings; six (16%) occurred in mobile homes. For the 27 incidents for which location in the home was known, 14 (52%) fires began in a bedroom, 11 (41%) in a living room, one (4%) in a hallway, and one (4%) in a bathroom. House fires occurred in 24 (65%) incidents; the remaining fires were confined to the person or the person's immediate surroundings (e.g., a chair or bed). No clustering of incidents by day of the week or month of the year was observed. Of 34 incidents for which time of occurrence was known, 20 (59%) occurred between 12:00 midnight and 8:00 a.m.

In addition to the 38 fatalities, these 37 incidents resulted in 16 nonfatal injuries, which included two injuries to firefighters, one injury to a police officer, and 13 injuries to civilians. Functioning smoke alarms were present in 19 (51%) incidents. Sprinklers and signage indicating that oxygen was in use were noted in one (3%) incident each.

Reported by: T Wendling, MPH, Injury Prevention Svc, Oklahoma State Dept of Health. A Pelletier, MD, Coordinating Office for Terrorism Preparedness and Emergency Response, CDC.

Editorial Note: Fires associated with tobacco use are the leading cause of residential fire deaths in the United States (4). Although smoking should never be allowed where LTOT is used (4), a substantial percentage of persons on LTOT continue to smoke. A precise percentage is not known; however, estimates range from 10% to 43% (2,5,6,8). Medical oxygen can saturate clothing, fabric, and hair. Oxygen will not explode but will act as an accelerant. A fire, such as a lit cigarette, will burn faster and hotter in an oxygen-enriched environment.

Five case series involving patients admitted to burn centers in the United States after being injured while smoking in the presence of medical oxygen have been published previously (2,6). These case series involved a total of 79 in-patients and 15 deaths, for an overall mortality rate of 19%. In addition, one study indicated that 52% of all patients burned while smoking in the presence of medical oxygen were treated at a burn center on an outpatient basis (2). The number of fires ignited by smoking in the presence of medical oxygen in which injuries occur that do not require treatment at a burn center is unknown.

The findings in this report are subject to at least four limitations. First, electronic records maintained by state fire marshals often do not allow for the identification of this specific type of fatality (4). Therefore, case counts for Maine, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire, which relied on data from state fire marshals, might represent underestimates. Second, some of the decedents were alone at the time of the incident. Determining the exact cause of incidents without witnesses was sometimes complicated by extensive fire damage. Third, complete information was not available for all fatalities. Some of the factors described in this report, such as presence of signage, might represent minimum estimates of actual prevalence. Finally, incidents without fatalities were not examined. Focusing only on incidents with fatalities underestimates the public health impact of smoking during LTOT.

Preventing injuries resulting from smoking in the presence of medical oxygen requires a multifaceted approach. First, health-care providers should employ evidence-based guidelines for achieving smoking cessation (7,8). Quitting smoking has immediate and long-term health benefits (7) and will decrease fire risks associated with medical oxygen substantially. Second, the need for LTOT should be carefully assessed (5). In one study, 40% of patients on LTOT were found not to meet established criteria for this therapy (9). Third, strategies to prevent fire-related injuries should be emphasized. Patients and their household contacts should be thoroughly educated about the dangers of smoking in the presence of medical oxygen. The U.S. Fire Administration recommends that homes be equipped with smoke alarms on every level, including the basement, and for extra safety, both outside sleeping areas and inside bedrooms (10). Consideration should be given to installing automatic sprinkler systems, where feasible, and families should develop a fire escape plan and practice it several times a year (10).

Acknowledgments

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Notice to Readers

National Drunk Driving Crackdown — August 15–September 1, 2008

In 2006, a total of 13,470 persons died in motor vehicle collisions in which at least one driver had a blood alcohol concentration of ≥ 0.08 g/dL, the level at which adults may not legally drive in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

These alcohol-impaired driving fatalities accounted for 32% of motor vehicle traffic fatalities in the United States during 2006 (1).

"Drunk Driving. Over the Limit. Under Arrest," a national safe-driving enforcement campaign coordinated by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, is scheduled for August 15–September 1, 2008. The campaign combines high-visibility enforcement of laws against alcohol-impaired driving with advertising and publicity to heighten public awareness about the risks of alcohol-impaired driving. A program planner, sample public-service announcements, media tool kits, and program guidance materials are available from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration at http://www.stopimpaireddriving.org/tools-campaignhead quarters.htm. Additional information on preventing motorvehicle–related injuries is available at http://www.cdc.gov/ ncipc/duip/mvsafety.htm.

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TABLE I. Provisional cases of infrequently reported notifiable diseases (<1,000 cases reported during the preceding year) — United States, week ending August 2, 2008 (31st Week)*

			5-year	5-year Total cases reported for previous years					
-	Current	Cum	weekly	Total	cases rep	ported for	previou	syears	
Disease	week	2008	average™	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	States reporting cases during current week (No.)
Anthrax	—	_	—	1	1	_	_	—	
Botulism:									
foodborne	_	5	0	32	20	19	16	20	
infant	_	43	2	85	97	85	87	76	
other (wound & unspecified)	—	9	1	27	48	31	30	33	
Brucellosis	1	43	3	131	121	120	114	104	CA (1)
Chancroid	—	24	0	23	33	17	30	54	
Cholera	_	_	0	7	9	8	6	2	
Cyclosporiasis§	3	79	5	92	137	543	160	75	NY (1), FL (2)
Diphtheria	_	_	_	_	—	_	—	1	
Domestic arboviral diseases ^{§,¶} :									
California serogroup	_	8	5	55	67	80	112	108	
eastern equine	_	1	1	4	8	21	6	14	
Powassan	_	_	0	7	1	1	1	_	
St. Louis	_	5	1	9	10	13	12	41	
western equine	_	_	_	_	_	_	—	_	
Ehrlichiosis/Anaplasmosis ^{§,**}									
Ehrlichia chaffeensis	15	270	19	828	578	506	338	321	ME (1), MN (1), MO (2), MD (7), NC (1), FL (1), TN (2)
Ehrlichia ewingii	_	3	_	_	_	_	_	_	(n +
Anaplasma phagocytophilum	20	120	22	834	646	786	537	362	MN (20)
undetermined	2	26	5	337	231	112	59	44	MO (1), TN (1)
Haemophilus influenzae. ^{††}	_		-						
invasive disease (age <5 vrs):									
serotype h	_	16	0	22	29	9	19	32	
nonserotype b	2	102	3	199	175	135	135	117	FL (1) OK (1)
unknown serotype	1	133	4	180	170	217	177	227	OH(1)
Hanson disease§		30	2	100	66	87	105	05	
Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome		7	1	32	40	26	24	26	
Homolytic uromic syndromo, postdiarrhoal		62	7	202	200	20	200	179	
Hopotitis Civiral acuto	10	454	16	292	200	652	200	1 102	ME (1) NV (1) MI (2) MD (1) EL (1) KV (1) CA (2)
HIV infaction podiatric (ago <12 vrs) ^{§§}	10	404	10	049	700	290	120	504	ME(1), MT(1), MI(3), MD(1), TE(1), KT(1), CA(2)
Influenze eccepted pediatric mortality $\[1]$	_	07	4	77	42	300	430	504 N	
Listoriopio		200	22	000	43	40 006	750	606	
LISTELIUSIS Magalag***	1	100	22	000	004 55	090	27	090	FA(1), OH(2), WIN(1), WID(1), TN(1), CA(1)
Meningenergel diagona investive ^{ttt}	_	123	1	43	55	00	57	50	
	1	170	4	225	210	207			\/A (1)
A, C, Y, & W-135	1	1/0	4	323	310	297	_	_	VA (1)
Serogroup B	1	106	2	107	193	100	_	_	SC (1)
other serogroup		22	1	35	32	27	_	_	
unknown serogroup	1	411	9	550	051	765	050		VVA (2), CA (5)
Mumps	1	257	14	800	6,584	314	258	231	WA (1)
Novel influenza A virus infections	_	_	_	1	N	N	N	N	
Plague	_	1	0	1	17	8	3	1	
Poliomyelitis, paralytic	_	_		_	_	1		_	
Poliovirus infection, nonparalytic [®]	—	_			N	N	N	N	
Psittacosis [§]		6	0	12	21	16	12	12	
Q fever ^{s,sss} total:	2	62	3	171	169	136	70	71	
acute	1	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	OH (1)
chronic	1	6		_	_	_	—	_	NY (1)
Rabies, human	—	—	0	1	3	2	7	2	
Rubella ^{¶¶}	_	8	0	12	11	11	10	7	
Rubella, congenital syndrome	_	_	_	_	1	1	_	1	
SARS-CoV ^{§,****}	_	_	_	_	—	_	_	8	

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

* Incidence data for reporting years 2007 and 2008 are provisional, whereas data for 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006 are finalized.

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

§ Not notifiable in all states. Data from states where the condition is not notifiable are excluded from this table, except in 2007 and 2008 for the domestic arboviral diseases and influenza-associated pediatric mortality, and in 2003 for SARS-CoV. Reporting exceptions are available at http://www.cdc.gov/epo/dphsi/phs/infdis.htm.

Includes both neuroinvasive and nonneuroinvasive. Updated weekly from reports to the Division of Vector-Borne Infectious Diseases, National Center for Zoonotic, Vector-Borne, and Enteric Diseases (ArboNET Surveillance). Data for West Nile virus are available in Table II.
** The names of the reporting categories changed in 2008 as a result of revisions to the case definitions. Cases reported prior to 2008 were reported in the categories:

** The names of the reporting categories changed in 2008 as a result of revisions to the case definitions. Cases reported prior to 2008 were reported in the categories: Ehrlichiosis, human monocytic (analogous to *E. chaffeensis*); Ehrlichiosis, human granulocytic (analogous to *Anaplasma phagocytophilum*), and Ehrlichiosis, unspecified, or other agent (which included cases unable to be clearly placed in other categories, as well as possible cases of *E. ewingil*).

^{††} Data for *H. influenzae* (all ages, all serotypes) are available in Table II.

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

¹¹ Updated weekly from reports to the Influenza Division, National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases. Eighty-five cases occurring during the 2007–08 influenza season have been reported.

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

^{†††} Data for meningococcal disease (all serogroups) are available in Table II.

§§§ In 2008, Q fever acute and chronic reporting categories were recognized as a result of revisions to the Q fever case definition. Prior to that time, case counts were not differentiated with respect to acute and chronic Q fever cases.

^{¶¶¶} No rubella cases were reported for the current week.

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

TABLE I. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of infrequently reported notifiable diseases (<1,000 cases reported during the preceding year) — United States, week ending August 2, 2008 (31st Week)*

	Current	Cum	5-year weekly	Total	cases rep	orted for	previou	s years	
Disease	week	2008	averaget	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	States reporting cases during current week (No.)
Smallpox§	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	
Streptococcal toxic-shock syndrome [§]	1	91	1	132	125	129	132	161	CT (1)
Syphilis, congenital (age <1 yr)	_	104	7	430	349	329	353	413	
Tetanus	_	5	1	28	41	27	34	20	
Toxic-shock syndrome (staphylococcal)§	1	38	2	92	101	90	95	133	KY (1)
Trichinellosis	_	5	0	5	15	16	5	6	
Tularemia	1	46	4	137	95	154	134	129	ND (1)
Typhoid fever	1	203	9	434	353	324	322	356	CA (1)
Vancomycin-intermediate Staphylococcus aure	<i>∋us</i> § —	5	0	28	6	2	_	N	
Vancomycin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus§	_	_	_	2	1	3	1	N	
Vibriosis (noncholera Vibrio species infections)	§ 14	155	9	447	N	N	N	N	OH (2), VA (2), FL (5), WA (5)
Yellow fever	—	_	—	—	—	—	—	_	

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

* Incidence data for reporting years 2007 and 2008 are provisional, whereas data for 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006 are finalized.

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

[§] Not notifiable in all states. Data from states where the condition is not notifiable are excluded from this table, except in 2007 and 2008 for the domestic arboviral diseases and influenza-associated pediatric mortality, and in 2003 for SARS-CoV. Reporting exceptions are available at http://www.cdc.gov/epo/dphsi/phs/infdis.htm.

CASES CURRENT DECREASE INCREASE 4 WEEKS DISEASE Giardiasis 915 Hepatitis A, acute 118 Hepatitis B, acute 157 Hepatitis C, acute 45 Legionellosis 245 Measles' 0 Meningococcal disease 38 Mumps 4 310 Pertussis 0.03125 0.25 0.5 2 0.0625 0.125 1 4 Ratio (Log scale)[†] Beyond historical limits

FIGURE I. Selected notifiable disease reports, United States, comparison of provisional 4-week totals August 2, 2008, with historical data

* 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.

Notifiable Disease Data Team and 122 Cities Mortality Data TeamPatsy A. HallDeborah A. AdamsRosaline DharaWillie J. AndersonMichael S. WodajoLenee BlantonPearl C. Sharp

· · · ·	Chlamydia [†]					Coccidioidomycosis					Cryptosporidiosis				
Reporting area	Current	Pre 52 v Med	vious veeks Max	Cum 2008	Cum 2007	Current	Pre 52 v Med	vious veeks Max	Cum 2008	Cum 2007	Current	Pre 52 v Med	vious veeks Max	Cum 2008	Cum 2007
United States	11,899	21,363	28,892	615,279	642,827	62	125	341	3,887	4,504	90	92	975	2,365	2,595
New England Connecticut Maine [§] Massachusetts New Hampshire Rhode Island [§] Vermont [§]	634 159 53 354 23 11 34	676 205 48 313 39 56 16	1,516 1,093 67 660 73 98 44	20,538 5,664 1,465 10,271 1,162 1,635 341	20,549 6,002 1,505 9,372 1,191 1,863 616	N N N N	0 0 0 0 0 0	1 0 0 1 0 0	1 N N 1 N	2 N N 2 N	 	5 0 2 1 0 1	20 18 5 11 4 3 4	148 18 13 48 37 4 28	163 42 21 52 28 5 15
Mid. Atlantic New Jersey New York (Upstate) New York City Pennsylvania	2,531 181 511 1,168 671	2,768 409 564 1,009 791	5,027 526 2,177 3,138 1,033	86,050 11,210 16,156 34,285 24,399	83,810 12,749 15,070 30,199 25,792	N N N N	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0			19 15 4	13 0 5 2 6	120 8 20 8 95	333 10 112 48 163	439 14 73 43 309
E.N. Central Illinois Indiana Michigan Ohio Wisconsin	1,020 9 286 529 74 122	3,543 1,022 385 771 859 369	4,448 1,711 656 1,223 1,530 615	100,807 27,769 11,909 26,118 24,720 10,291	106,140 30,751 12,441 22,623 28,673 11,652	N N N	1 0 0 0 0	3 0 2 1 0	29 N 22 7 N	19 N 14 5 N	29 — — 24 5	23 2 3 5 6 8	134 13 41 11 60 60	633 50 95 125 164 199	566 68 35 90 123 250
W.N. Central lowa Kansas Minnesota Missouri Nebraska [§] North Dakota South Dakota	808 134 226 246 133 15 54	1,232 162 163 263 470 94 34 53	1,700 238 529 373 572 250 65 81	37,615 5,057 5,504 7,207 14,209 2,965 1,028 1,645	37,012 5,150 4,823 7,848 13,582 3,131 1,005 1,473	N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	77 0 0 77 1 0 0 0	X X X Z Z	6 Z Z 6 Z Z Z Z	14 3 4 4 —	17 4 1 5 3 2 0 1	125 61 15 34 14 24 51 16	389 98 29 101 80 49 3 29	419 143 40 64 56 39 2 75
S. Atlantic Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Maryland [§] North Carolina South Carolina [§] Virginia [§] West Virginia	2,644 65 1,008 428 428 426 717	3,893 65 129 1,307 525 467 192 472 508 58	7,609 150 216 1,556 1,338 683 4,783 3,059 1,062 96	108,066 2,204 4,010 40,503 6,215 13,318 5,901 16,033 18,174 1,708	125,247 2,045 3,504 32,089 25,212 12,184 16,810 16,565 14,959 1,879	Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0		3 	9 	18 0 8 4 0 1 1 0	65 4 2 35 14 3 18 15 6 5	411 8 3 194 120 7 16 24 31 8	470 4 1 216 105 16 46 40 38 4
E.S. Central Alabama [§] Kentucky Mississippi Tennessee [§]	1,011 	1,540 475 230 358 513	2,394 605 361 1,048 715	46,453 12,750 6,713 10,921 16,069	49,061 15,013 4,413 13,293 16,342	N N N N	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	N N N N N		3 1 1 1	4 2 1 0 1	64 14 40 11 18	76 31 16 7 22	135 33 55 24 23
W.S. Central Arkansas [§] Louisiana Oklahoma Texas [§]	1,334 260 — 120 954	2,728 255 392 224 1,829	4,426 455 729 416 3,923	86,147 8,436 12,062 6,348 59,301	71,563 5,263 11,703 7,585 47,012	N N N	0 0 0 0	1 0 1 0 0	1 N 1 N	1 N 1 N	3 3	6 1 0 1 3	37 8 4 11 28	112 14 11 26 61	129 16 33 30 50
Mountain Arizona Colorado Idaho [§] Montana [§] Nevada [§] New Mexico [§] Utah Wyoming [§]	331 129 1 41 35 125 — —	1,389 449 286 61 51 184 145 122 0	1,836 679 488 259 363 416 561 209 34	33,384 11,111 5,333 2,247 1,785 5,583 3,967 3,347 11	43,372 14,382 10,304 2,060 1,651 5,719 5,451 3,063 742	39 37 N N 2 	89 85 0 0 1 0 0 0	170 168 0 0 7 3 7 1	2,600 2,545 N N 35 15 4 1	2,856 2,768 N N 38 16 32 2	13 7 2 2 2 	10 1 2 1 0 2 2 0	567 6 26 71 7 6 8 484 8	220 35 50 35 29 8 36 19 8	218 25 47 13 23 6 58 33 13
Pacific Alaska California Hawaii Oregon [§] Washington	1,586 75 1,511 — —	3,352 94 2,843 109 184 0	4,676 129 4,115 151 402 498	96,219 2,729 84,774 3,058 5,545 113	106,073 2,949 82,761 3,406 5,696 11,261	23 N 23 N N N	31 0 31 0 0 0	217 0 217 0 0 0	1,256 N 1,256 N N N	1,617 N 1,617 N N N	 	2 0 0 2 0	20 2 0 4 16 0	43 2 1 40 	56 3 — 53
American Samoa C.N.M.I. Guam Puerto Rico U.S. Virgin Islands	 110	0 117 9	22 — 26 612 21	73 4,125 	73 	N 	0 0 0	0 0 0	N 	N N	N 	0 0 0	0 0 0	N 	N N

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 2007 and 2008 are provisional. Data for HIV/AIDS, AIDS, and TB, when available, are displayed in Table IV, which appears quarterly. Chamydia refers to genital infections caused by *Chlamydia trachomatis*. S Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).

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			Giardiasi		a		Haemophilus influenzae, invasive All ages, all serotypes [†]								
	Current	Prev 52 w	vious eeks	Cum	Cum	Current	Pre 52	evious weeks	Cum	Cum	Current	Prev 52 w	/ious /eeks	Cum	Cum
Reporting area	week	Med	Max	2008	2007	week	Med	Max	2008	2007	week	Med	Max	2008	2007
United States	288	300	1,158	8,467	9,111	3,202	6,214	8,913	172,781	206,447	24	47	173	1,607	1,561
New England Connecticut Maine [§] Massachusetts New Hampshire Rhode Island [§]	4 1 	24 6 4 10 2 1	58 18 10 27 4 15	685 178 81 254 56 46	701 181 85 310 12 31	81 40 2 36 1	96 46 2 44 2 7	227 199 7 127 6 13	2,882 1,250 54 1,295 67 199	3,285 1,223 73 1,611 91 249	1 1 	3 0 2 0 0	12 9 3 5 2 2	104 23 9 49 7 9	115 29 7 57 14 6
Vermont§	_	3	9	70	82	1	1	5	17	38	—	0	3	7	2
Mid. Atlantic New Jersey New York (Upstate) New York City Pennsylvania	42 25 6 11	60 6 23 16 15	131 15 111 29 29	1,562 132 591 435 404	1,602 223 547 484 348	611 48 122 261 180	632 112 129 170 231	1,028 174 545 522 394	19,427 3,128 3,628 5,996 6,675	21,423 3,595 3,585 6,482 7,761	$ \begin{array}{c} 7\\ -4\\ -\\ 3 \end{array} $	10 1 3 2 4	31 7 22 6 9	322 46 93 56 127	304 48 82 59 115
E .N. Central Illinois Idiana Michigan Ohio Wisconsin	28 — N 6 22 —	46 12 0 11 16 9	96 34 0 21 36 26	1,259 298 N 287 469 205	1,498 477 N 360 408 253	382 4 155 189 21 13	1,310 364 156 299 329 117	1,626 589 296 657 685 214	35,420 9,061 4,851 9,695 8,966 2,847	43,028 11,348 5,196 9,303 13,193 3,988	6 6	8 2 1 0 2 1	28 7 20 3 6 4	255 72 52 14 96 21	234 77 32 19 68 38
N.N. Central owa Kansas Viinnesota Missouri Nebraska [§] North Dakota South Dakota	99 1 84 12 1	29 6 3 0 9 4 0 2	621 24 11 575 23 8 36 8	988 165 64 343 243 103 14 56	584 126 78 6 253 66 10 45	192 14 56 	326 30 41 162 26 2 5	435 56 130 92 216 51 7 11	9,552 841 1,334 1,651 4,685 813 57 171	11,798 1,181 1,357 2,012 6,147 884 67 150	2 2 	3 0 0 1 0 0 0	24 1 4 21 6 3 2 0	125 2 14 34 50 18 7 	88 1 9 35 31 11 1
5. Atlantic Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Maryland [§] North Carolina South Carolina [§] Virginia [§] West Virginia	30 	53 1 24 11 0 3 8 0	102 6 5 47 29 18 0 7 39 8	1,286 25 24 664 278 21 N 66 181 27	1,581 22 38 678 345 140 N 47 292 19	785 18 325 104 127 211	1,371 22 48 474 215 121 102 190 147 15	3,072 44 104 564 561 237 1,949 833 486 34	36,683 681 1,476 13,785 2,275 3,595 2,638 5,847 5,981 405	47,692 827 1,401 13,366 10,249 3,738 7,887 6,193 3,480 551	2 — 1 — 1 —	11 0 3 3 0 1 1 1	29 2 10 9 3 9 7 6 3	357 6 5 118 91 6 45 33 41 12	399 5 2 107 76 60 43 35 55 16
E .S. Central Alabama [§] Kentucky Mississippi Tennessee [§]	5 2 N 3	9 5 0 0 4	23 11 0 0 16	237 136 N N 101	279 144 N N 135	377 — 85 — 292	559 190 89 131 166	945 287 161 401 261	16,828 5,069 2,625 4,036 5,098	18,919 6,481 1,657 4,987 5,794	 	2 0 0 0 2	8 2 1 2 6	83 15 2 11 55	90 21 5 7 57
W.S. Central Arkansas [§] Louisiana Oklahoma Texas [§]	9 4 5 N	7 3 1 3 0	41 11 14 35 0	157 70 23 64 N	188 73 51 64 N	460 96 46 318	1,011 84 192 87 646	1,355 167 297 171 1,102	29,627 2,772 5,352 2,397 19,106	29,665 2,463 6,826 2,840 17,536	1 1	2 0 0 1 0	29 3 2 21 3	77 6 5 60 6	68 6 4 52 6
Mountain Arizona Colorado daho [§] Montana [§] Nevada [§] New Mexico [§] Jtah Myoming [§]	29 	31 3 11 3 1 3 2 6 1	68 11 26 19 9 6 5 32 3	752 65 293 91 46 64 47 132 14	846 105 267 85 52 82 71 161 23	60 28 6 2 24 — —	231 75 59 4 1 44 27 11 0	330 130 91 19 48 130 104 36 4	5,895 1,670 1,670 99 56 1,385 725 290	8,106 3,016 2,019 144 49 1,399 965 470 44	4 2 2 — —	5 2 1 0 0 0 1 1 0	14 11 4 1 1 4 6 1	200 89 38 12 2 11 21 27 	168 64 42 4 9 27 19 3
Pacific Alaska California Hawaii Oregon [§] Washington	42 	57 2 37 1 9 9	185 5 91 5 19 87	1,541 44 1,036 20 248 193	1,832 38 1,267 49 240 238	254 7 247 —	614 11 547 11 23 1	809 24 683 22 63 97	16,467 297 15,131 330 692 17	22,531 316 18,904 395 672 2,244	1 	2 0 0 1 0	7 4 3 2 4 3	84 13 20 12 36 3	95 7 37 6 43 2
American Samoa C.N.M.I. Guam Puerto Rico J.S. Virgin Islands	 _1	0 	0 	 55	 2 171	6	0 1 _5 _2	1 12 23 6	3 45 151 64	3 — 75 182 28	 N	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	 N	

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 2007 and 2008 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).

· · · ·				Hepat		Lagionellosis									
		A B											gionello	sis	
	Current	Prev 52 w	rious reeks	Cum	Cum	Current	Prev 52 w	/ious /eeks	Cum	Cum	Current	Prev 52 v	vious veeks	Cum	Cum
Reporting area	week	Med	Max	2008	2007	week	Med	Max	2008	2007	week	Med	Max	2008	2007
United States	26	52	171	1,493	1,653	39	73	259	1,928	2,528	61	53	117	1,325	1,211
New England	_	2	7	64	70	_	1	7	39	73	2	3	14	64	68
Connecticut Maine [§]	_	0	3	14	9	_	0	7	14	25	_	0	4	15	14
Massachusetts	_	1	5	27	35	_	0	2	8	29	_	1	2	11	23
New Hampshire	—	0	2	6	10	—	0	1	4	4	_	0	3	12	2
Vermont [§]	_	0	2	2	9 5	_	0	2	3	11		0	5 2	18	4
Mid. Atlantic	3	7	18	159	259	5	9	18	226	327	25	15	40	404	367
New Jersey		1	6	30	76		2	7	36	95		1	13	31	50
New York (Upstate)	2	1	6 7	39 51	43 89	4	2	7	43 50	49 73	10	4	16 11	128	93 84
Pennsylvania	1	1	6	39	51	1	3	7	97	110	15	6	26	208	140
E.N. Central	1	6	16	194	190	1	7	18	212	280	18	11	35	310	261
Illinois Indiana	_	2	10 4	59 12	75 4	_	1	6	47 24	92 27	_	1	16 7	19 25	56 27
Michigan	_	2	7	75	49	_	2	6	69	70	2	3	13	91	86
Ohio	1	1	4	27	40	1	2	7	66	75	14	5	18	166	82
WN Control		0	3 20	190	105	_	0	1	50	74	2	0	0	9	10
lowa	_	1	29 7	82	28	_	0	9 2	- 59 - 8	15		0	2	8	8
Kansas	—	0	3	9	4	_	0	2	5	6	—	0	1	1	6
Minnesota Missouri	_	1	23	26 31	46 13	_	1	5 4	4 36	26	1	1	4	8 32	26
Nebraska§	—	1	5	39	9	_	0	1	5	9	1	0	4	15	5
North Dakota South Dakota	_	0	2	2	5	_	0	1	1	5	_	0	2	1	3
S. Atlantic	10	8	15	192	283	15	16	60	469	618	7	7	28	183	214
Delaware	1	Ő	1	6	3		0	3	7	11	_	0	2	6	6
District of Columbia	6	03	0	86	80		0	0 12	108	212	3	0	1	6 83	8 80
Georgia	_	1	3	25	47		3	8	71	86		0	3	13	23
Maryland [§]	2	0	3	7	49	2	0	6	9	66	4	0	6	16	37
South Carolina [§]	_	0	9 4	35 7	34 9	_	1	6	52 38	79 42	_	0	2	7	25 9
Virginia [§]	1	1	5	23	56	4	2	16	65	91	_	1	6	31	23
vvest virginia	_	0	2	3	5	_	1	30	29	31	_	0	3	9	3
Alabama [§]	1	2	9 4	48 8	63 14	1	2	13 5	202	211 74	2	2	10 2	76 10	57
Kentucky	_	Ō	3	16	11	_	2	5	55	39	1	1	4	38	27
Mississippi Tennessee§	_	0	2	4 20	7 31	_	0	3	20 71	22 76	1	0	1	1 27	24
W S Central	1	5	55	156	123	6	15	131	394	516	1	2	23	38	57
Arkansas§	_	ŏ	1	4	8	_	1	3	21	46	_	ō	20	6	6
Louisiana	—	0	3	4	17		1	4	27	63	—	0	1	1	4
Texas [§]	1	5	53	, 141	95	3	11	107	283	380	1	1	18	28	45
Mountain	1	4	9	126	152	4	3	10	117	138	3	2	5	47	54
Arizona	1	2	8	64	106	_	1	4	30	59	3	1	5	17	14
Idaho§	_	0	3	24 15	2		0	3	6	21	_	0	2	3	4
Montana§	_	0	1		6	—	0	1			_	0	1	3	3
Nevada ³ New Mexico [§]	_	0	2	5 14	8	1	1	3	28	32	_	0	2	6	6
Utah	_	Ő	2	2	4	_	Ő	5	23	5	_	Ő	3	13	5
Wyoming [§]	_	0	1	2	2	_	0	1	3	4	_	0	0	_	3
Pacific Alaska	9	12	51	365	408	7	9	30	210	291	1	4	18	138	71
California	8	9	42	302	361	6	6	19	148	211	1	3	14	108	54
Hawaii	—	0	1	5	5		0	2	3	8	—	0	1	4	1
Washington	1	1 1	3	∠1 35	24	1	1 1	3	∠5 26	37 31	_	0	2	10	6 10
American Samoa	_	0	0	_	_	_	0	0		14	Ν	0	0	N	N
C.N.M.I.	—			_	_	—		<u> </u>	—		_	_		—	_
Guam Puerto Rico	_	0	0 4	12		_	0	1	22	2 45	_	0	0	1	2
U.S. Virgin Islands	_	0	0			_	0	0			_	ő	0	_	

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands. U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum. * Incidence data for reporting years 2007 and 2008 are provisional. * Data for acute hepatitis C, viral are available in Table I. * Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).

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		L	.yme disea	ase		Malaria					Meningococcal disease, invasive† All serogroups				
	Previous Current 52 weeks Cum Cum						Prev	vious	Cum	Cum	Current	Pre	vious	Cum	Cum
Reporting area	week	Med	Max	2008	2007	week	Med	Max	2008	2007	week	Med	Max	2008	2007
United States	571	354	1,375	9,727	16,128	14	22	136	495	696	9	19	53	717	702
New England	62	53	381	1,253	5,431	1	1	35	28	35	_	0	3	18	35
		0	144	100	2,353	1	0	27	8	1	—	0	1	1	6
Massachusetts	49	2 16	177	486	2,236	_	0	2	14	4 21	_	0	3	4 13	5 17
New Hampshire	3	10	65	517	645	—	0	1	2	7	—	0	0	—	3
Rhode Island [®] Vermont [§]	10	0	23	112	2 85	_	0	8 1	4	2	_	0	1	_	1
Mid. Atlantic	412	170	674	6 5 9 6	6 256	_	5	18	102	194	_	2	6	83	85
New Jersey	_	35	152	1,089	2,195	_	Õ	7		37	_	ō	2	10	11
New York (Upstate)	328	61	453	2,276	1,460	—	1	8	15	34	—	0	3	22	25
Pennsylvania	83	56	296	3,219	2,365	_	1	4	21	19	_	1	5	33	31
E.N. Central	2	6	96	105	1,570	1	3	7	80	82	_	3	10	122	106
Ilinois	_	0	8	28	115	—	1	6	35	41	_	1	4	36	44
Vichigan	2	1	5	34	22	_	0	2	10	10	_	0	2	20	17
Ohio Missouria	—	0	4	15	13	1	0	3	21	14	—	1	4	32	24
		1	79	15	1,392	_	0	3	10	11	_	0	4	17	6
w.n. Central owa	40	3	740	365	258 95	1	1	9 1	34	23	_	2	8	65 13	44 10
Kansas		0	1	1	8	—	0	1	3	2	_	0	1	1	3
Minnesota Missouri	40	0	731	320 14	144 7	1	0	8 4	17	11	_	0	7	19 21	11 13
Nebraska§	_	0	1	3	4	_	0	2	6	4	_	0	2	9	2
North Dakota	_	0	9	1	_	_	0	2	_	1	_	0	1	1	2
S Atlantic	47	54	172	1 173	2 172	3	1	15	113	156	2	3	7	105	100
Delaware	3	12	37	485	451	_	0	1	1	3		0	1	1	103
District of Columbia	3	2	8	88	76	_	0	1	1	2	_	0	0		
Georgia		0	4	32 7	8	_	0	3	29	27	_	0	3	40	40
Marylands	15	17	136	219	1,401	2	1	4	9	40	—	0	2	4	18
North Carolina South Carolina [§]	_	0	8 4	11	26 14	_	0	1	17 6	16 5	1	0	4	10 17	14 10
Virginia [§]	25	12	68	304	457	1	1	7	24	31	1	0	2	16	14
West Virginia	_	0	9	20	30	_	0	1		1	_	0	1	3	1
E.S. Central	_	1	5	29 9	32	_	0	3	11	21	_	1	6	37	36
Kentucky	_	Ő	1	2	3	_	Ő	1	3	4	_	Ő	2	7	7
Mississippi Tennessee§	_	0	1	1 17	20	_	0	1	1	1	_	0	2	9 16	10
N S Control	_	1	11	35	20	6	1	64	29	57	_	2	12	67	72
Arkansas§	_	0	1	1			0	1	20		_	0	1	6	8
Louisiana	_	0	1	1	2	_	0	1		13	_	0	3	14	23
Jkianoma Texas [§]	_	1	10	33	42	6	1	4 60	26	39	_	1	5 7	37	27
Mountain	_	0	3	20	23	_	1	5	15	37	_	1	4	36	47
Arizona	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	1	5	7	—	0	2	5	11
daho [§]	_	0	1	3 6	7	_	0	2	3	12	_	0	2	9	16
Montanas	_	0	2	2	1	_	0	0	_	3	_	0	1	4	1
Nevada ^s	_	0	2	4	6 5	_	0	3	4	2	_	0	2	6	3
Jtah	_	0	1	_	2	_	0	1	2	9	_	0	2	3	8
Wyoming§	—	0	1	1	2	_	0	0	_	_	_	0	1	2	2
Pacific	8	4	9	151	42	2	3	10	84	91	7	4	17	184	168
California	6	3	7	122	35	1	2	2 8	63	61	5	3	17	131	122
Hawaii Drogon [®]	N	0	0	N	N		0	1	2	2	—	0	2	3	5
Washington		0	4 7	22 4	4	1	0	∠ 3	э 11	12	2	0	3 5	26 21	∠4 16
American Samoa	Ν	0	0	Ν	Ν	_	0	0	_	_	_	0	0	_	_
C.N.M.I.	_			_	—	—		-			_			—	—
Juam Puerto Rico	N	0	0	N	N	_	0	1 1	1 1	1 2	_	0	0 1	2	6
J.S. Virgin Islands	N	Ō	Ō	N	N	_	Ō	0	_	_	_	Ō	0	_	_

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands. U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum. * Incidence data for reporting years 2007 and 2008 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).

			Pertussi	s			Rab	ies, anim	nal		Ro	ocky Mo	untain sp	otted fev	er
	0	Prev	vious	0	0	0	Pre	vious	0	0	0	Pre	vious	0	0
Reporting area	week	<u>52 w</u> Med	<u>еекs</u> Max	2008	2007	week	Med	Max	2008	2007	week	Med	Max	2008	2007
United States	96	147	849	4,057	5,621	64	82	187	2,273	3,517	51	29	195	827	1,101
New England	_	20	49	373	886	11	7	20	205	324	_	0	1	1	7
Connecticut Mainet	_	0	5	14	50 48	5	3	17	107	132	N	0	0	N	N
Massachusetts	_	16	33	315	715	N	Ó	0	N	N N		0	1	1	7
New Hampshire	—	0	5	17	40	2	1	3	24	34	_	0	1	_	_
Vermont [†]	_	0	25 6	21	6 27	N 4	1	6	43	109	_	0	0	_	_
Mid. Atlantic	15	20	43	475	742	15	19	32	593	599	_	1	5	36	50
New Jersey		1	9	4	130		0	0			—	0	2	2	18
New York (Upstate)	10	6 2	24	208	354 79	15	9	20	279	296	_	0	3	12 11	5 18
Pennsylvania	5	8	23	222	179	—	9	23	303	272	_	Ō	2	11	9
E.N. Central	10	20	190	741	1,004	6	5	53	102	137	2	1	7	48	35
Indiana	_	3	8 12	84 28	111 40	_	1	15 1	36	43	_	0	5	29	22
Michigan	2	4	16	106	163	3	1	32	38	54	_	0	1	2	3
Uhio Wisconsin	8	2	176 9	483 40	438 252	3 N	1	11 0	25 N	34 N	2	0	4 1	14	6
W.N. Central	18	11	142	368	379	8	4	12	92	173	4	4	22	181	226
lowa	_	1	5	35	115	_	0	3	12	20	_	0	2	1	13
Minnesota	15	1	131	125	59	7	0	7	34	04 17	_	0	2 4	_	9
Missouri	3	3	18	130	56	1	0	5	23	26	4	3	19	167	191
Nebraska [†] North Dakota	_	1	12 5	44	30	_	0	0	16	12	_	0	3	10	9
South Dakota	_	Ő	2	7	50	_	Ő	2	7	14	_	Ő	1	3	3
S. Atlantic	17	14	50	395	589	14	36	94	1,000	1,357	29	8	109	276	514
Delaware District of Columbia	_	0	2	6 2	8	_	0	0	_	_	_	0	2	13	10
Florida	10	3	17	138	141	—	0	77	82	128	—	0	4	8	7
Georgia Marvland [†]	3	0	3	21 20	29 70	5	6	37 18	214 30	165 237	3	0	5	27 15	48
North Carolina	_	Ö	38	77	200	9	9	16	292	301	18	Ő	96	125	316
South Carolina [†]	3	2	22	63 64	51	—	0	0	221	46		0	4	17	35
West Virginia	_	0	12	4	12	_	1	11	61	430		Ó	3	3	2
E.S. Central	1	7	31	149	239	_	2	7	74	98	4	4	19	146	170
Alabama [†]	_	1	6	21	50 14	_	0	0	24	13	1	1	10	38	46
Mississippi	_	3	29	60	112	_	0	1	24		_	0	3	4	11
Tennessee [†]	1	1	4	37	63	_	1	6	48	85	3	2	17	103	109
W.S. Central	1	19	198	502	641	5	7	40	67	653	10	2	153	120	72
Louisiana	_	0	3	40 9	132		0	2		4		0	1	2	3
Oklahoma	_	0	26	19	3	_	0	32	25	45	6	0	132	86	34
Mountain		10	27	434	493		1	0	22	203	ו כ	1	0	10	10
Arizona	9 3	3	10	499 124	152	N	0	0	32 N	30 N		0	2	6	24 5
Colorado	6	4	13	90	182	—	0	0	_	—	1	0	2	1	
Montana [†]	_	0	4 11	19 61	30	_	0	4	3	10	1	0	1	1	3
Nevada [†]	_	0	7	21	26	_	0	2	3	5	_	0	0		_
New Mexico [†]	_	1	5 27	28 150	51 179	_	0	3	18	8	_	0	1	1	4
Wyoming [†]	—	0	2	6	15		Ő	4	6	7	_	Ő	2	3	11
Pacific	25	21	303	555	473	5	4	12	108	140		0	1	4	3
Alaska California	5 1	1 8	29 129	67 222	35 271	5	0	4 12	12 93	36 98	N	0	0 1	N 2	N 1
Hawaii		õ	2	4	16		õ	0		_	Ν	Õ	ò	Ň	N
Oregon [†] Washington	10	2	14 169	91 171	57 94	_	0	1	3	6	N	0	1	2 N	2 N
American Samoa		0	0			N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
C.N.M.I.	_	_	_	_	_		_	_				_	_		
Guam	—	0	0	_	_	_	0	0		24	N	0	0	N	N
U S Virgin Islands	_	0	0	_	_	N	0	0	N	N N	N	0	0	N	N

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· · ·		Salmonellosis				Shiga toxin-producing <i>E. coli</i> (STEC) [†]					Shigellosis				
Reporting area	Current week	Prev 52 w Med	vious veeks Max	Cum 2008	Cum 2007	Current week	Prev 52 w Med	/ious /eeks Max	Cum 2008	Cum 2007	Current	Pre 52 v Med	vious weeks Max	Cum 2008	Cum 2007
United States	745	851	2,110	21,291	23,712	93	83	247	2,315	2,300	320	394	1,227	10,474	9,249
New England Connecticut Maine [§] Massachusetts New Hampshire Rhode Island [§] Vermont [§]	9 5 4	22 0 15 3 1 1	305 276 14 60 10 13 7	1,027 276 87 494 68 52 50	1,544 431 65 830 108 56 54	1 1 — —	3 0 2 0 0 0	25 22 4 7 5 3 3	106 22 7 46 17 7 7	189 71 19 80 10 3 6		3 0 2 0 0 0	25 23 4 7 1 9	106 23 11 61 1 8 2	165 44 13 96 4 2
Mid. Atlantic New Jersey New York (Upstate) New York City Pennsylvania	81 44 33	96 15 25 23 32	212 48 73 48 83	2,618 377 734 642 865	3,285 717 773 723 1,072	8 7 1	8 1 4 1 2	192 6 188 5 9	420 9 314 31 66	256 65 82 28 81	16 13 2	26 6 7 9 2	83 32 35 35 65	1,233 318 396 440 79	409 81 71 139 118
E.N. Central Illinois Indiana Michigan Ohio Wisconsin	59 — 7 50 2	89 23 9 17 26 14	172 61 53 43 65 37	2,510 627 325 478 765 315	3,508 1,306 351 518 764 569	10 — — 10 —	11 2 2 2 3	36 13 13 13 13 17	325 35 38 79 99 74	305 57 33 46 70 99	83 — — 80 3	73 19 10 2 21 11	145 37 83 7 104 43	2,041 474 450 52 721 344	1,386 332 39 41 559 415
W.N. Central lowa Kansas Minnesota Missouri Nebraska [§] North Dakota South Dakota	50 2 3 35 9 1 	51 9 7 12 14 5 1 2	133 15 31 73 29 13 35 11	1,478 233 220 421 363 138 28 75	1,538 280 229 374 404 133 18 100	15 1 8 6 	13 2 0 2 3 2 0 1	48 16 3 22 12 6 20 5	393 95 19 105 97 47 2 28	352 76 31 107 67 46 6 19	9 — 6 2 — 1	21 3 0 4 8 0 0 1	39 11 25 33 3 15 9	514 85 9 157 153 1 34 75	1,269 47 18 147 936 13 3 105
S. Atlantic Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Maryland [§] North Carolina South Carolina [§] Virginia [§] West Virginia	231 	251 3 102 36 10 18 21 19 4	442 8 4 181 86 44 228 52 49 25	5,214 80 30 2,482 845 282 502 465 448 80	5,583 83 32 2,153 914 448 710 498 641 104	25 — 8 5 7 5 5	12 0 2 1 1 1 0 3 0	32 2 1 18 7 5 14 3 9 3	362 8 7 101 41 34 47 21 88 15	363 10 79 48 44 75 6 92 9	44 	71 0 21 26 1 0 8 4 0	149 2 3 75 49 6 12 32 14 61	1,881 8 557 718 30 63 388 102 7	2,783 7 11 1,506 986 61 49 65 91 7
E.S. Central Alabama [§] Kentucky Mississippi Tennessee [§]	43 17 11 1 14	62 16 10 18 16	144 50 21 57 34	1,509 415 249 447 398	1,671 454 309 457 451	8 1 4 1 2	6 1 1 0 2	21 17 12 2 12	150 41 39 5 65	144 46 45 4 49	9 2 — 7	48 12 8 14 13	178 43 35 112 32	1,180 274 200 247 459	944 360 200 273 111
W.S. Central Arkansas [§] Louisiana Oklahoma Texas [§]	91 18 37 36	110 13 10 14 62	894 50 44 72 794	2,454 371 175 378 1,530	2,064 329 440 222 1,073	1 1 —	4 1 0 0 3	25 4 1 14 11	115 24 — 18 73	152 25 8 14 105	116 19 1 3 93	59 4 5 3 47	748 27 17 32 702	2,302 314 149 68 1,771	1,115 56 326 61 672
Mountain Arizona Colorado Idaho [§] Montana [§] Nevada [§] New Mexico [§] Utah Wyoming [§]	58 36 15 3 4 	56 19 11 3 2 4 7 4 7 4	102 35 43 10 13 29 17 5	1,729 546 440 98 52 126 293 152 22	1,466 492 325 77 53 151 155 165 48	8 3 2 2 	9 1 2 2 0 0 1 1 0	34 8 13 8 3 6 9 2	243 42 73 50 18 14 25 17 4	315 64 84 70 — 18 24 43 12	20 8 6 6 	18 10 2 0 0 3 1 1 0	40 30 6 1 13 6 5 2	460 219 59 6 3 126 32 12 3	464 241 65 9 15 21 70 16 27
Pacific Alaska California Hawaii Oregon [§] Washington	123 1 115 1 6	109 1 76 5 6 12	399 5 286 15 16 103	2,752 29 2,010 138 234 341	3,053 53 2,288 161 199 352	17 9 1 7	9 0 5 0 1 2	40 1 34 5 11 13	201 5 113 8 26 49	224 1 126 23 30 44	23 21 2	30 0 27 1 1 2	72 0 61 3 11 20	757 — 648 24 42 43	714 8 540 60 43
American Samoa C.N.M.I. Guam Puerto Rico U.S. Virgin Islands	 	0 	1 2 44 0	1 	 11 507	 	0 0 0	0 0 1 0	 2	 	 	0 0 0 0	1 3 2 0	1 14 6	3 — 10 19 —

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	Stre	ptococcal	disease,	invasive, g	roup A	Stre	eptococcus	pneumoni	ae, invasiv Age <5 ye	ve disease, i ears	nondrug res	∍sistant⁺						
	Current	Prev 52 w	ious	Cum	Cum		Curront	Prev 52 w	/ious	Cum	Cum							
Reporting area	week	Med	Max	2008	2007		week	Med	Max	2008	2007							
United States	48	89	259	3,548	3,688		15	36	166	1,001	1,126							
New England	_	6	31	270	291		_	2	14	48	89							
Connecticut	—	0	26	83	90		—	0	11		11							
Maine ^s	—	0	3	20	21		—	0	1	1	1							
New Hampshire	_	0	2	125	22		_	0	1	7	59							
Rhode Island§	_	õ	8	14	2		_	õ	1	2	8							
Vermont§	—	0	2	10	15		—	0	1	1	2							
Mid. Atlantic	9	17	43	744	712		3	4	19	125	205							
New Jersey	_	3	11	122	132		_	1	6	21	41							
New York (Upstate)	2	6	17	248	216		3	2	14	68	74							
Pennsylvania	7	5	16	242	187		N	0	0	30 N	90 N							
E N Contral	8	10	63	776	736		1	6	23	215	200							
Illinois	_	5	16	193	224		_	1	6	46	48							
Indiana	_	2	11	99	85		_	0	14	24	12							
Michigan	1	3	10	120	153		_	1	5	51	56							
Unio Wisconsin	6 1	5	14 42	207	174		1	1	5	36 58	42							
W.N. Control	1	4	20	202	242		2	2	10	05	72							
lowa	9	4	39	283	242		3	2	16	85	57							
Kansas	_	Õ	6	38	26		_	õ	3	12	_							
Minnesota	9	0	35	130	116		3	0	13	33	35							
Missouri	—	2	10	64	63		_	1	2	25	15							
Nebraska ^s	_	0	3	25	19		_	0	3	6	6							
South Dakota	_	0	2	16	7		_	0	1	5	_							
S. Atlantic	11	19	34	600	858		2	5	13	126	193							
Delaware	_	0	2	6	7		_	Õ	0		_							
District of Columbia	_	0	2	15	16		_	0	1	1	2							
Florida	3	6	11	171	195		2	1	4	39	39							
Maryland [§]	2	0	6	154	148		_	0	4	20	43							
North Carolina	3	2	10	96	118		Ν	Õ	Ö	Ň	Ň							
South Carolina [§]	_	1	5	38	78		_	1	4	35	25							
Virginia [§]	3	3	12	91	109		—	0	6	24	31							
	_	0	0	140	20		_	0	1	05	0							
Alabama§	N	4	9	116 N	151 N		N	2	11	65 N	62 N							
Kentucky		1	3	26	32		Ň	Ö	Ő	Ň	N							
Mississippi	N	0	0	Ν	N		_	0	3	16	5							
Tennessee§	—	3	7	90	119		—	2	9	49	57							
W.S. Central	5	7	85	294	213		4	5	66	161	157							
Arkansas ³	_	0	2	4	16		_	0	2	4	29							
Oklahoma	2	1	19	76	51		1	1	7	48	34							
Texas§	3	5	65	211	132		3	3	58	107	86							
Mountain	1	10	22	371	394		2	5	12	166	152							
Arizona		4	9	141	146		1	2	8	84	72							
Colorado	1	2	8	103	101		1	1	4	45	31							
Montana§	N	0	2	N	9 N		_	0	1	3	2							
Nevada§	_	Õ	2	6	2		Ν	Õ	Ó	Ň	Ň							
New Mexico§	_	2	7	66	68		_	0	3	14	27							
Utah Wwoming§	—	1	5	39	63		—	0	3	15	19							
vvyonning ^s	_	0	2	5	5		_	0	1	1								
Alaska	5	3	10 3	94 29	91 17		N	0	2	10 N	11 N							
California		0	0	23			Ň	0	0	N	N							
Hawaii	_	2	10	65	74		_	Ō	2	10	11							
Oregon§	N	0	0	N	N		N	0	0	N	N							
vvashington	N	0	0	N	N		N	0	0	N	N							
American Samoa	—	0	12	30	4		Ν	0	0	Ν	Ν							
C.N.M.I.	—		2	_	7		_			_	_							
Puerto Rico	N	0	3 0	N	Ň		N	0	0	N	N							
U.S. Virgin Islands		õ	õ				N	õ	õ	N	N							

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		Sti	All ages	us pneum	<i>oniae</i> , inva	sive diseas	e, drug re	esistant [†]	<u> </u>	Synhilis primary and secondary					
Reporting area		Prev	vious			Prev	vious	3	Previous						
	Current week	52 w	eeks Max	Cum 2008	Cum 2007	Current week	<u>52 v</u> Med	veeks Max	Cum 2008	Cum 2007	Current week	52 v	veeks Max	Cum 2008	Cum 2007
United States	7	51	264	1 614	1 674	3	9	43	277	326	120	232	351	6 657	6 229
New England	_	1	41 27	30	86 51	_	0	8	5	12	3	6	14	182	151
Maine [§]	_	0	2	13	9	_	0	1	1	1		0	2	8	4
Massachusetts	—	0	0	_	_	_	0	0	—	2	_	4	11	134	85
New Hampshire	—	0	0		15	_	0	0			1	0	2	10	19
Vermont [§]	_	0	3	10	15	_	0	1	2	2	- -	0	5 5	13	21
Mid. Atlantic	1	3	10	140	95	_	0	2	17	22	26	32	45	1,009	935
New Jersey	_	0	0			—	0	0			8	4	10	123	117
New York (Upstate)	_	1	4 5	38 41	30	_	0	2	6	8	3 14	3 17	30	87 629	82 574
Pennsylvania	1	1	8	61	65	_	0	2	11	14	1	5	12	170	162
E.N. Central	_	13	50	448	449	1	2	14	74	73	12	19	31	572	505
Illinois	—	2	15	57	85	—	0	6	14	25		7	19	162	266
Michigan	_	3 0	28	139	90	_	0	1	2	14	4	2	0 17	129	20 68
Ohio		7	15	242	265	1	1	4	41	33	6	4	13	172	105
Wisconsin	—	0	0	—	—		0	0	_	—	1	1	4	30	38
W.N. Central	—	3	106	112	114	—	0	9	8	25	2	8	15	229	188
iowa Kansas	_	1	5	51	61	_	0	1	3	4	2	0	2	19	10
Minnesota	_	0	105		1	_	Ő	9	_	17		1	5	56	40
Missouri	—	1	8	61	43	_	0	1	2	_	_	5	10	136	120
Nebraska [§]	—	0	0	_	2	—	0	0	—	—	_	0	2	7	3
South Dakota	_	0	0 2	_	7	_	0	1	3	4	_	0	3	_	3
S. Atlantic	6	20	41	673	709	2	4	10	127	155	19	51	215	1,376	1,356
Delaware	—	0	1	3	5	—	0	0	_	2	_	0	4	10	7
District of Columbia		0	3	275	12		0	0		1		2	11	66 521	111
Georgia	0	7	20 19	221	250		2	6	80 41	60 64		10	175	218	229
Maryland§	_	0	0	_	1	_	0	Ō	_	_	3	6	14	188	180
North Carolina	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	2	6	18	161	200
South Carolina [®]	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0		N		2	5 17	50 151	58 122
West Virginia		1	7	62	47		0	2	6	8	_	0	1	1	6
E.S. Central	_	5	14	166	138	_	1	4	33	21	9	20	31	616	499
Alabama§	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N		8	15	245	211
Kentucky Mississioni	_	1	4	47	17	_	0	2	9		1	3	/ 15	50 83	30
Tennessee§	_	3	12	118	86	_	1	3	24	19	8	8	14	238	186
W.S. Central	_	1	5	26	52	_	0	2	8	7	33	41	62	1,244	1,014
Arkansas ^s	—	0	2	9	1	—	0	1	3	2	8	2	19	97	69
Oklahoma	N	0	5	N N	51 N	N	0	2	с N	с N	1	1	22	284 46	273
Texas [§]	_	Ő	Õ	_	_	_	Õ	Õ	_	_	24	26	49	817	635
Mountain	_	1	6	19	31	_	0	2	4	9	7	9	29	225	254
Arizona	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	_	—		4	21	78	130
Idaho§	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N		2	1	2	27
Montana§	_	0	0		_		0	0			_	0	3		1
Nevada§	N	0	0	N	Ν	N	0	0	N	N	5	2	6	52	58
New Mexico [§]	—	0	1	1	-	_	0	0	_	_	_	1	3	23	27
Utan Wyoming§	_	0	6 1	18	19 12	_	0	2	4	8	_	0	2	_	9
Pacific	_	0	0	_		_	0	1	1	2	9	40	71	1 204	1 327
Alaska	Ν	Ő	Ő	Ν	Ν	N	Ő	Ö	Ň	Ň	_	0	1	1,201	6
California	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	6	38	59	1,077	1,227
Hawaii Orogon [§]		0	0				0	1	1	2	—	0	2	11	5
Washington	N N	0	0	N N	N N	N N	0	0	N N	N N	.3	0	∠ 13	9 106	9 80
American Samoa	N	ů N	ů N	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	_	n	0		Л
C.N.M.I.		_	_				_	_			_	_	_	_	-
Guam	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	_	0	0		
Puerto Kico	_	0	0	_	_	_	0	0	_	_	3	3	10	93	86
		0	0				0	0				0	0		

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· · · · ·						West Nile virus disease [†]										
		Varic	ella (chick	(enpox		Neuroinvasive Nonneuroinvasive [§]										
	Previous			/ious		Previous						Previous				
Poporting area	Current	52 w	/eeks	Cum	Cum	Current	<u>52 v</u>	veeks	Cum	Cum	Current	<u>52 v</u>	veeks	Cum	Cum	
Reporting area	126	652	1 660	17 002	2007	1 week	1	1/12	2000	2007	2	2	207	2000	2007	
New England	120	15	68	327	1 653		0	143	45	200	2	2	2	1	1	
Connecticut	_	0	38		945	_	0	1	_	1	_	0	1	1	1	
Maine	—	0	26	—	212	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	
Massachusetts New Hampshire	_	0	0 18	147	229	_	0	2	_	_	_	0	2	_	_	
Rhode Island ¹	_	Ő	0	—		_	Ő	õ	_	_	_	Ő	1	_	_	
Vermont [¶]	1	6	17	180	267	_	0	0	_	—	_	0	0	_	_	
Mid. Atlantic	30 N	58	117	1,514	3,232	_	0	3	1	3	_	0	3	—	2	
New York (Upstate)	N	0	0	N	N	_	0	2	_	1	_	0	1	_	_	
New York City	Ν	0	0	Ν	Ν	_	0	3	_	1	_	0	3	_		
Pennsylvania	30	58	117	1,514	3,232	_	0	1	1	1	_	0	1	_	2	
E.N. Central	17	164	378	4,318	7,619	_	0	19 14	1	12	_	0	12	_	8	
Indiana		0	222			_	0	4	_		_	0	2	_	3	
Michigan	4	62	154	1,857	2,863	—	0	5	_	1	_	0	1	—	_	
Ohio Wisconsin	11	55 7	128	1,558 247	3,289	_	0	4	1	1	_	0	3	_	1	
W N Central	1	23	145	755	1 1 2 6	_	0	41	4	68		0	118	18	275	
lowa	Ň	0	0	7.55 N	N N	_	0	4	-	2	_	0	3		275	
Kansas	—	6	36	247	409	_	0	3	—	4	—	0	7	_	7	
Minnesota Missouri	1	0 11	0 47	440	653	_	0	9	1	13 10	_	0	12	3	20	
Nebraska [¶]	Ň	0	0	N	N	_	ŏ	5	1	2	_	Ő	16	1	49	
North Dakota	_	0	140	48		_	0	11	_	14	_	0	49	6	128	
South Dakota		0	5	20	04	_	0	1	2	23	_	0	32	5	63	
S. Atlantic Delaware	51	92	162	2,918	3,437	_	0	12	1	13	_	0	ь 0	_	10	
District of Columbia	_	0	3	18	22	_	Ō	0	—	_	_	Ō	Ō	_	_	
Florida	18 N	29	87	1,147	790 N	_	0	0	_	3	_	0	0	_		
Maryland [¶]	N	0	0	N	N	_	0	2	_	1	_	0	2	_		
North Carolina	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	1	_	0	2	—	2	
South Carolina [®]	5	16 21	66 73	555 685	701 1 148	_	0	2	_	2	_	0	0	_	2	
West Virginia	28	15	66	479	749	_	Ő	1	1	_	_	0	Ó	_	_	
E.S. Central	_	18	101	827	337	_	0	11	6	21	_	0	14	13	21	
Alabama [¶]		18	101	818	336	—	0	2	—	8	—	0	1	1	1	
Mississippi		0	2	9	1	_	0	7	6	11	_	0	12	11	19	
Tennessee	Ν	Ō	0	Ň	Ň	_	Ō	1	_	1	_	Ō	2	1	1	
W.S. Central	22	181	886	5,987	7,344	_	0	36	7	36	_	0	19	10	30	
Arkansas [¶]	1	10	39	396	549	_	0	5	2	4	_	0	2		1	
Oklahoma	Ň	0	0	N	94 N	_	0	11	2	6	_	0	8	3	9	
Texas ¹	21	166	852	5,558	6,701	—	0	19	3	24	—	0	11	5	19	
Mountain	2	40	105	1,295	1,820	—	0	36	4	74	—	0	148	19	351	
Arizona	2	0 17	0 43	575	702	_	0	8 17	2	15 22	_	0	10 67	13	6 179	
Idaho [¶]	Ň	0	40 0	N	N	_	Ő	3	_	2	_	0	22	3	56	
Montana		6	27	207	283	—	0	10	_	7	—	0	30	—	29	
Nevada New Mexico [¶]	N	0	22	N 139	N 289	_	0	1	1	10	_	0	3	_	3	
Utah	_	9	55	369	528	_	ŏ	8	_	3	_	Ő	9	2	8	
Wyoming [®]	_	0	9	5	18	_	0	8	_	15	_	0	34	1	65	
Pacific	2	1	7	52	45	1	0	18	21	58	2	0	23	8	113	
California		0	о 0	42	20	1	0	18	21	56	2	0	20	8	103	
Hawaii		Ō	6	10	20	_	Ō	0	_		_	Ō	0	_	_	
Uregon ¹ Washington	N	0	0	N	N	_	0	3	_	2	_	0	4	_	10	
American Samoa	N	0	0	N	N	_	0	0	_	_	_	0	0	_	_	
C.N.M.I.						_			_	_	_			_	_	
Guam	_	2	17	55	189	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	
Puerto Rico U.S. Virgin Islands	2	9	37	275	497	_	0	0	_	_	_	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 2007 and 2008 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 influenza-propertient and provide the three interviewer and influenza-

associated pediatric mortality, and in 2003 for SARS-CoV. Reporting exceptions are available at http://www.cdc.gov/epo/dphsi/phs/infdis.htm. Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).

TABLE III. Deaths in 122 U.S. cities,* week ending August 2, 2008 (31st Week)

	All causes, by age (years)								All causes, by age (years)							
Reporting Area	All Ages	<u>≥</u> 65	45-64	25-44	1-24	<1	P&l [†] Total	Reporting Area	All Ages	<u>></u> 65	45-64	25-44	1-24	<1	P&I [†] Total	
Reporting Area 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 Waterbury, CT Worcester, MA	Ages 458 129 41 12 22 38 13 18 19 U 48 1 43 30 44 47 50 41	≥65 303 77 32 18 23 12 13 10 U 29 27 20 30 1022	45-64 104 35 3 - 4 11 - 3 6 U 13 1 11 7 10 227	25-44 27 8 3 — 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 U 4 4 — 1 1 3 3	1-24 13 4 3 - 1 - 1 U 1 1 1 20	<1 11 5 1 1 0 1 1 3 1 - 3 1	Total 29 5 3 1 1 U 4 5 3 20	Reporting Area 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 E.S. Central Birmingham, AL	Ages 971 106 183 101 124 75 30 48 44 53 192 U 15 802 175 802 175 77	≥65 592 59 101 66 74 44 22 31 28 35 121 U 11 505 112	45-64 236 23 47 21 33 19 5 11 11 11 11 51 U 4 186 44	25-44 96 16 26 10 12 10 3 2 2 2 2 13 U 	1-24 28 6 5 4 2 1 2 4 U 24 7 2	<pre><1 19 2 4 - 3 - 3 1 3 U 20 3 </pre>	Total 43 1 14 7 	
Mid. Attaintic 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 Rochester, NY Schenectady, NY Scranton, PA Syracuse, NY Trenton, NJ Utica, NY Yonkers, NY	1,791 50 23 65 25 25 45 18 965 42 13 168 29 32 123 19 25 76 14 16 18	1,226 355 19 41 13 16 37 12 665 16 7 87 25 30 95 15 20 95 58 9 111	367 11 4 19 5 7 6 4 226 13 4 226 13 4 39 3 2 19 4 2 12 15 5 1	90 4 3 4 1 2 48 7 11 1 6 2 5 2 _	33 	43 	92 6 1 4 2 6 1 32 3 1 6 3 4 11 1 6 1 1 1	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 Fort Worth, TX Houston, TX Little Rock, AR New Orleans, LA ¹ San Antonio, TX Shreveport, LA Tulsa, OK	73 93 99 119 58 32 151 1,458 95 86 58 197 85 133 333 86 U 227 45 113	46 62 65 77 35 19 89 906 63 52 38 117 61 79 197 48 U 153 25 73	19 17 21 28 12 8 37 345 22 14 14 55 15 34 87 23 U 44 414 23	3 8 10 10 3 16 101 4 5 2 12 3 10 29 8 U 10 1 1	3 4 2 2 6 72 5 15 3 9 5 2 15 4 U 6 2 6	4 2 5 2 1 3 34 1 1 4 1 8 5 3 U 8 3	3 10 7 11 4 1 7 68 2 - 7 11 1 8 14 5 U 11 2 7	
E.N. Central Akron, OH Canton, OH Chicago, IL Cincinnati, OH Cleveland, OH Columbus, OH Dayton, OH Detroit, MI Evansville, IN Fort Wayne, IN Gary, IN Gary, IN Grand Rapids, MI Indianapolis, IN Lansing, MI Milwaukee, WI Peoria, IL Rockford, IL South Bend, IN Toledo, OH Youngstown, OH W.N. Central Des Moines, IA Duluth, MN Kansas City, KS Kansas City, MO Lincoln, NE	$\begin{array}{c} 1,941\\ 31\\ 27\\ 296\\ 83\\ 220\\ 169\\ 134\\ 172\\ 50\\ 64\\ 9\\ 50\\ 184\\ 51\\ 100\\ 44\\ 56\\ 53\\ 98\\ 50\\ 607\\ 56\\ 28\\ 29\\ 90\\ 32\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,242\\ 24\\ 18\\ 156\\ 52\\ 154\\ 103\\ 97\\ 82\\ 35\\ 45\\ 5\\ 35\\ 115\\ 36\\ 61\\ 33\\ 42\\ 37\\ 73\\ 39\\ 392\\ 39\\ 18\\ 15\\ 61\\ 26\end{array}$	486 5 7 97 25 50 45 25 54 10 13 2 11 45 11 45 11 45 10 14 20 8 131 12 6 10 7 5	115 1 25 2 16 9 14 3 1 12 2 2 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 3 7 	51 12 12 10 13 22 9 21 2 1 23 1 23 1 31	46 1 1 5 3 2 2 3 3 2 2 3 3 2 2 3 2 2 3 2 2 3 2 4 2 2 3 2 4 2 2 3 2 4 2 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 2 2 2 3 3 12 2 4 2 2 3 3 2 2 4 3 2 2 2 3 3 2 2 2 3 3 2 2 2 3 3 2 2 2 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 2 2 2 3 3 2 2 4 3 2 2 2 2	$ \begin{array}{c} 134 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 21 \\ 9 \\ 5 \\ 17 \\ 13 \\ 13 \\ 4 \\ - \\ 5 \\ 8 \\ - \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 5 \\ 3 \\ 42 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 6 \\ 3 \end{array} $	Mountain Albuquerque, NM Boise, ID Colorado Springs, CO Denver, CO Las Vegas, NV Ogden, UT Phoenix, AZ Pueblo, CO Salt Lake City, UT Tucson, AZ Pacific Berkeley, CA Fresno, CA Glendale, CA Honolulu, HI Long Beach, CA Los Angeles, CA Pasadena, CA Portland, OR Sacramento, CA San Diego, CA San Jose, CA Sant Cruz, CA Seattle, WA Spokane, WA	$\begin{array}{c} 950\\ 95\\ 48\\ 110\\ 86\\ 256\\ 26\\ 29\\ 114\\ 134\\ 1,428\\ 13\\ 94\\ 28\\ 62\\ 63\\ 224\\ 17\\ 110\\ 184\\ 144\\ 74\\ 113\\ 26\\ 116\\ 63\\ \end{array}$	582 59 29 70 49 167 21 2 8 74 93 936 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 4 3 46 122 8 2 722 99 57 75 6 77 55	$\begin{array}{c} 208\\ 22\\ 14\\ 27\\ 55\\ 53\\ 4\\ 1\\ 6\\ 25\\ 31\\ 340\\ 5\\ 11\\ 4\\ 12\\ 11\\ 72\\ 5\\ 27\\ 49\\ 32\\ 9\\ 30\\ 8\\ 26\\ 11 \end{array}$	75 11 2 7 8 27 1 1 3 9 6 85 10 5 1 17 1 4 11 8 4 4 17 3	21 2 1 5 1 7 1 1 3 1 6 1 5 6 2 2 1 1 3 1 2 2	18 1 2 1 1 3 2 - 1 1 3 3 4 1 1 1 3 4 3 4 1 1 1 1 3 4 3 4 1 1 1 1 3 4 1 1 1 1 3 2 - 1 1 1 3 2 - 1 1 1 3 3 2 - 1 1 1 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	$\begin{array}{c} 522\\ 4\\ -\\ -\\ 6\\ 5\\ 18\\ 2\\ 2\\ 2\\ 2\\ 2\\ 8\\ 8\\ 5\\ 5\\ 7\\ 7\\ 20\\ 1\\ 1\\ 4\\ 4\\ 15\\ 10\\ 7\\ 7\\ 111\\ 2\\ 9\\ 9\\ 5\\ 5\\ 5\\ 7\\ 7\\ 20\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 2\\ 9\\ 5\\ 5\\ 5\\ 7\\ 7\\ 20\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 2\\ 1\\ 2\\ 9\\ 5\\ 5\\ 5\\ 7\\ 7\\ 20\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 2\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 2\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 2\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\ 1\\$	
Minneapolis, MN Omaha, NE St. Louis, MO St. Paul, MN Wichita, KS	66 117 64 59 66	37 78 40 34 44	18 19 14 16 14	2 13 5 4 4	3 5 2 3 4	6 2 3 2	3 13 4 4 2	Tacoma, WA Total	97 10,406**	58 6,686	28 2,423	9 708	1 298	1 244	4 626	

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.

¹Because 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. ¹Because of Hurricane Katrina, weekly reporting of deaths has been temporarily disrupted. ** Total includes unknown ages.

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