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Nonfatal Fall-Related Injuries Associated with Dogs and Cats – United States, 2001–2006

Falls are the leading cause of nonfatal injuries in the United States. In 2006, nearly 8 million persons were treated in emergency departments (EDs) for fall injuries (1). Pets might present a fall hazard (2), but few data are available to support this supposition. To assess the incidence of fall-related injuries associated with cats and dogs, CDC analyzed data from the National Electronic Injury Surveillance System All Injury Program (NEISS-AIP) for the period 2001–2006. This report describes the results of that analysis, which showed that an estimated average of 86,629 fall injuries each year were associated with cats and dogs, for an average annual injury rate of 29.7 per 100,000 population. Nearly 88% of injuries were associated with dogs, and among persons injured, females were 2.1 times more likely to be injured than males. Prevention strategies should focus on 1) increasing public awareness of pets and pet items as fall hazards and of situations that can lead to fall injuries and 2) reinforcing American Veterinary Medical Association recommendations emphasizing obedience training for dogs (3).

NEISS-AIP is operated by the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC). The program collects data on initial visits for all injuries treated in EDs from a nationally representative stratified probability sample of 66 hospitals in the United States (4). Data on the most severe injury for each case are abstracted from medical records. Data include age, sex, location, primary diagnosis (based on a system developed by CPSC), primary part of the body injured, disposition, up to two CPSC product codes, and a two-line summary narrative describing the circumstances of the injury.

A case was defined as an unintentional, nonfatal fall injury treated in an ED during 2001–2006 with a record that either included the product code 2001 (animal-induced injury) or had “pet,” “dog,” “cat,” “puppy,” or “kitten” mentioned in the narrative. A total of 7,826 records were identified initially. The

narrative for each record was reviewed, and 370 cases were excluded because the fall did not involve a dog or cat, or a pet or pet item was not directly involved in the fall (e.g., “patient jumped off a fence and fell onto a doghouse.”). The type of pet (dog or cat), location, activity, and circumstances at the time of the fall were categorized and coded based on the information in the narrative. For the analyses of dogs and cats separately, 23 cases that involved both cats and dogs were excluded; dog-related injuries were combined when cases involved one or more dogs, and cat-related injuries were combined when cases involved one or more cats.

Each case was weighted based on the inverse probability of the hospital being selected, and the weights were summed to produce national estimates. Rates per 100,000 population were calculated using U.S. Census Bureau population estimates*; 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated using a direct variance estimation procedure that accounted for the sample weights and complex sampling design. Estimates based on <20 cases or with a coefficient of variation >30% were considered unstable, and the rates and CIs were not reported.

Based on 7,456 cases recorded in NEISS-AIP, an estimated average of 86,629 fall injuries associated with cats and dogs occurred in the United States each year during 2001–2006, for an average annual injury rate of 29.7 per 100,000 population

* Available at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/dvs/popbridge/popbridge.htm>.

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(Table 1). Nearly 7.5 times as many injuries involved dogs (76,223 [88.0%]) compared with cats (10,130 [11.7%]), and females were 2.1 times more likely to be injured than males. Injuries were most frequent among persons aged 0–14 years and 35–54 years. The most common injuries and the highest injury rates were for fractures and contusions/abrasions, and the highest fracture rates occurred among persons aged 75–84 years and ≥85 years. Among hospitalized patients, 79.9% were admitted for fractures.

Substantially higher injury rates were associated with dogs compared with cats (Table 2). Injury rates associated with dogs and those associated with cats both increased with age, although rates of injuries associated with dogs increased more rapidly, especially after age 64 years. Rate ratios (RRs) (dogs/cats) were highest among persons aged 0–14 years (RR = 12.9) and 65–74 years (RR = 10.5) and lowest among persons aged ≥85 years (RR = 4.9). Fractures and contusions/abrasions accounted for 57.1% of the injuries among males and 55.3% of those among females.

Injuries to the extremities accounted for 51.8% of injuries associated with dogs and 47.6% of injuries associated with cats (Table 3). The proportion of patients hospitalized or transferred was similar whether the injuries were associated with dogs (7.8%) or cats (10.4%). The majority of fall injuries occurred inside or in the immediate environment outside the home. Among falls involving dogs, 61.6% occurred in or around the home, and 16.4% in the street or other public place. A location was not specified for 20.3% of cases. Twenty-six percent of falls involving dogs occurred while persons were walking them, and the most frequent circumstances were falling or tripping over a dog (31.3%) and being pushed or pulled by a dog (21.2%). Falling over a pet item (e.g., a toy or food bowl) accounted for 8.8% of fall injuries. Approximately 38.7% involved other or unknown circumstances.

Most falls involving cats occurred at home (85.7%). Approximately 11.7% of injuries occurred while persons were chasing cats. However, an activity was not specified in 62.1% of cases. The most frequent circumstances were falling or tripping over a cat (66.4%); 29.2% involved other or unknown circumstances.

Reported by: JA Stevens, PhD, SL Teh, Div of Unintentional Injury Prevention, T Haileyesus, MS, Office of Statistics and Programming, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, CDC.

Editorial Note: In 2006, persons in approximately 43 million U.S. households owned dogs, and persons in 37.5 million households owned cats (5); nearly 64% of households with pets had more than one pet. With the exception of one small study (2), falls associated with pets have not been addressed previously in the scientific literature. This report provides the first national estimates of fall injuries associated with cats and

TABLE 1. Average annual estimated number, percentage, and rate of nonfatal, unintentional, pet-related fall injury cases treated in hospital emergency departments, by type of pet, sex, age group, diagnosis, part of the body injured, and disposition — United States, 2001–2006*

Characteristic	Injuries					
	No.	Weighted estimate	Average annual estimate	%	Average annual rate	(95% CI†)
Total	7,456	519,776	86,629	100.0	29.7	(24.5–34.8)
Pet involved in injury						
1 dog	6,201	428,712	71,452	82.5	24.5	(20.4–28.6)
1 cat	805	58,623	9,771	11.3	3.3	(2.6–4.1)
>1 cat	27	2,155	359	0.4	—§	—
>1 dog	400	28,627	4,771	5.5	1.6	(1.2–2.1)
Cat and dog	23	1,659	277	0.3	—§	—
Sex of injured person						
Male	2,437	162,516	27,086	31.3	18.9	(15.6–22.1)
Female	5,017	357,120	59,520	68.7	40.1	(33.0–47.3)
Unspecified	2	139	23	0.0	—§	—
Age group (yrs)						
0–14	1,578	80,902	13,484	15.6	22.2	(18.2–26.3)
15–24	515	38,282	6,380	7.4	15.5	(12.8–18.1)
25–34	745	55,521	9,253	10.7	23.2	(18.7–27.7)
35–44	986	75,886	12,648	14.6	28.6	(22.7–34.5)
45–54	1,149	82,474	13,746	15.9	33.3	(27.2–39.4)
55–64	862	60,624	10,104	11.7	35.6	(28.3–42.8)
65–74	695	52,531	8,755	10.1	47.3	(37.1–57.6)
75–84	670	53,179	8,853	10.2	68.8	(54.6–82.9)
≥85	256	20,378	3,396	3.9	70.6	(50.9–90.2)
Primary injury diagnosis						
Fracture	2,307	159,651	26,609	30.7	9.1	(7.3–10.9)
Contusions/Abrasions	1,860	136,279	22,713	26.2	7.8	(6.4–9.2)
Strain/Sprain	1,326	97,700	16,283	18.8	5.6	(4.6–6.6)
Laceration	1,002	66,744	11,124	12.8	3.8	(3.1–4.6)
Internal injury	404	21,886	3,648	4.2	1.2	(0.8–1.7)
Other/Unknown	557	37,516	6,253	7.2	2.1	(1.6–2.7)

* Cases were reported by the National Electronic Injury Surveillance System – All Injury Program (NEISS-AIP). Each case was weighted based on the inverse probability of the hospital being selected, and the weights were summed to produce national estimates. Rates per 100,000 population were calculated using U.S. Census Bureau population estimates; 95% confidence intervals were calculated using a direct variance estimation procedure that accounted for the sample weights and complex sampling design.

† Confidence interval.

§ Unstable estimate because count <20 or coefficient of variation >30%.

TABLE 2. Average annual estimated number, percentage, and rate of nonfatal unintentional fall injury cases associated with dogs and cats treated in hospital emergency departments, by sex, age group, diagnosis, part of the body injured, and disposition — United States, 2001–2006*

Characteristic	Dogs				Cats				Rate ratio
	Average annual estimate	%	Average annual rate	(95% CI†)	Average annual estimate	%	Average annual rate	(95% CI)	
Total	76,223	100.0	26.1	(21.7–30.5)	10,130	100.0	3.5	(2.7–4.3)	7.5
Sex									
Male	24,152	31.7	16.8	(13.9–19.8)	2,890	28.5	2.0	(1.6–2.4)	8.4
Female	52,048	68.3	35.1	(29.1–41.1)	7,240	71.5	4.9	(3.7–6.1)	7.2
Unspecified	23	0.0	—§	—	0	0.0	—§	—	—
Age group (yrs)									
0–14	12,502	16.4	20.6	(16.8–24.4)	954	9.4	1.6	(1.0–2.2)	12.9
15–24	5,604	7.4	13.6	(11.2–16.0)	776	7.7	1.9	(1.3–2.5)	7.2
25–34	7,980	10.5	20.0	(16.2–23.8)	1,208	11.9	3.0	(2.1–4.0)	6.7
35–44	10,875	14.3	24.6	(19.6–29.5)	1,733	17.1	3.9	(2.8–5.0)	6.3
45–54	11,971	15.7	29.0	(24.0–34.1)	1,711	16.9	4.2	(2.8–5.5)	6.9
55–64	8,831	11.6	31.1	(24.9–37.3)	1,238	12.2	4.4	(2.7–6.0)	7.1
65–74	7,981	10.5	43.2	(33.5–52.8)	760	7.5	4.1	(2.9–5.3)	10.5
75–84	7,666	10.1	59.5	(47.3–71.1)	1,173	11.6	9.1	(5.9–12.3)	6.5
≥85	2,812	3.7	58.4	(41.2–75.6)	577	5.7	12.0	(6.2–17.8)	4.9

TABLE 2. (Continued) Average annual estimated number, percentage, and rate of nonfatal unintentional fall injury cases associated with dogs and cats treated in hospital emergency departments, by sex, age group, diagnosis, part of the body injured, and disposition — United States, 2001–2006*

Characteristic	Dogs				Cats				Rate ratio
	Average annual estimate	%	Average annual rate	(95% CI)†	Average annual estimate	%	Average annual rate	(95% CI)	
Primary injury diagnosis									
Fracture	23,498	30.8	8.1	(6.5–9.6)	3,031	29.9	1.0	(0.8–1.3)	8.1
Contusions/Abrasions	20,025	26.3	6.9	(5.7–8.0)	2,568	25.4	0.9	(0.6–1.1)	7.7
Strain/Sprain	14,106	18.5	4.8	(4.0–5.7)	2,138	21.1	0.7	(0.5–0.9)	6.9
Laceration	9,883	13.0	3.4	(2.7–4.1)	1,237	12.2	0.4	(0.3–0.6)	8.5
Internal injury	3,263	4.3	1.1	(0.7–1.5)	370	3.7	0.1	(0.1–0.2)	11.0
Other/Unknown	5,447	7.1	1.9	(1.4–2.3)	785	7.7	0.3	(0.1–0.4)	6.3

* Cases were reported by the National Electronic Injury Surveillance System – All Injury Program (NEISS-AIP). Each case was weighted based on the inverse probability of the hospital being selected, and the weights were summed to produce national estimates. Rates per 100,000 population were calculated using U.S. Census Bureau population estimates; 95% confidence intervals were calculated using a direct variance estimation procedure that accounted for the sample weights and complex sampling design.

† Confidence interval.

§ Unstable estimate because count <20 or coefficient of variation >30%.

TABLE 3. Average annual estimated number and percentage of nonfatal unintentional fall injury cases associated with dogs and cats treated in hospital emergency departments, by location, activity, and circumstances — United States, 2001–2006*

Characteristic	Dogs			Cats		
	Average annual estimate	%	(95% CI)†	Average annual estimate	%	(95% CI)
Primary part of body injured						
Arm/Hand	20,421	26.8	(22.2–31.4)	2,769	27.3	(19.5–35.2)
Head/Neck	18,089	23.7	(19.1–28.4)	2,305	22.8	(16.9–28.6)
Leg/Foot	19,047	25.0	(20.6–29.4)	2,056	20.3	(15.5–25.1)
Upper trunk	10,271	13.5	(10.8–16.1)	1,572	15.5	(10.8–20.2)
Lower trunk	8,110	10.6	(8.2–13.1)	1,390	13.7	(8.6–18.8)
Other/Unknown	285	0.4	(0.1–0.6)	37	0.4	—§
Disposition						
Treated and released	70,098	92.0	(76.6–107.4)	9,066	89.5	(69.4–110.6)
Hospitalized or transferred	5,929	7.8	(5.9–9.6)	1,056	10.4	(6.5–14.3)
Other/Unknown	196	0.3	—§	7	0.1	—§
Location						
Home	46,987	61.6	(49.7–73.6)	8,682	85.7	(66.2–105.2)
Street	7,945	10.4	(6.6–14.2)	52	0.5	—§
Public	4,591	6.0	(4.3–7.7)	98	1.0	—§
Sports	1,049	1.4	(0.4–2.4)	0	0.0	—
Other	156	0.2	—§	4	0.0	—
Unknown	15,495	20.3	(13.9–26.8)	1,293	12.8	(7.2–18.3)
Activity						
Walking pet	19,834	26.0	(20.5–31.6)	40	0.4	—§
Caring for pet	3,929	5.2	(3.6–6.8)	923	9.1	(6.2–12.1)
Playing with pet	3,372	4.4	(3.3–5.5)	232	2.3	—§
Chasing pet	3,779	5.0	(4.0–5.9)	1,182	11.7	(8.5–14.8)
Running from pet	2,399	3.1	(2.6–3.7)	43	0.4	—§
Running with pet¶	995	1.3	(0.9–1.7)	0	0.0	—
Breaking up pet fight	449	0.6	(0.3–0.9)	18	0.2	—§
Stepping over pet	414	0.5	—§	245	2.4	—§
Attacked by pet	268	0.4	(0.2–0.5)	20	0.2	—§
Other	5,671	7.4	(5.8–9.0)	1,140	11.3	(8.1–14.4)
Unknown	35,112	46.1	(37.7–54.5)	6,287	62.1	(45.6–78.5)
Circumstances						
Fell or tripped over pet	23,886	31.3	(25.8–36.8)	6,727	66.4	(49.3–83.5)
Pushed or pulled by pet	16,137	21.2	(16.8–25.6)	91	0.9	—§
Fell over pet item	6,731	8.8	(6.9–10.8)	354	3.5	—§
Other	12,573	16.5	(12.5–20.5)	1,584	15.6	(10.4–20.9)
Unknown	16,895	22.2	(19.0–25.3)	1,373	13.6	(10.5–16.6)

* Cases were reported by the National Electronic Injury Surveillance System – All Injury Program (NEISS-AIP). Each case was weighted based on the inverse probability of the hospital being selected, and the weights were summed to produce national estimates. Rates per 100,000 population were calculated using U.S. Census Bureau population estimates; 95% confidence intervals were calculated using a direct variance estimation procedure that accounted for the sample weights and complex sampling design.

† Confidence interval.

§ Unstable estimate because count <20 or coefficient of variation >30%.

¶ Includes skateboarding and rollerblading.

dogs and supports anecdotal evidence that pets present a fall hazard. The findings indicate that, in 2006, cats and dogs were associated with approximately 1% of the estimated 8 million fall injuries treated in EDs (1) and affected persons of all ages. Walking dogs and chasing pets were associated with the greatest number of injuries, although details about the circumstances surrounding these falls were limited. The development of more effective prevention strategies will require more information about the risks for fall injury associated with specific pets (including size and breed), and pet-human interactions.

The analysis showed that the highest rates of injuries occurred among persons aged ≥ 75 years, and the most common diagnosis was fracture. Although no specific information was available on the rate of hip fracture, such fractures would be among the most serious injuries. Among older adults, hip fractures can result in serious health consequences, such as long-term functional impairments, nursing home admission, and increased mortality (6).

The findings in this report are subject to at least four limitations. First, the number of injuries likely was underestimated because the data included only injuries treated in EDs. The study did not include injuries treated in physician offices, in other outpatient settings, or at home, or injuries that did not receive medical attention. Second, the amount of information about the location, activity, and circumstances of the falls was incomplete (e.g., activity was unknown in 46.1% of dog-related injuries and 62.1% of cat-related injuries), so only limited conclusions can be drawn on the basis of these data. Third, information provided about the breed or size of dog rarely was available. Finally, NEISS-AIP was designed to provide only national estimates and cannot provide state or local estimates.

Dog and cat ownership is increasing in the United States in concert with a rising population of older persons, in whom injuries might have the greatest health consequences. Prevention measures for fall injuries should be balanced against the known health benefits of pet ownership (5). The likelihood of pet-related falls can be reduced by 1) raising public awareness that certain situations or activities, such as walking dogs and chasing pets, can lead to falls; 2) increasing recognition that pets and pet items can cause falls; and 3) reinforcing American Veterinary Medical Association recommendations emphasizing obedience training for dogs (3) to minimize behaviors associated with falls (e.g., pushing or pulling).

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Application of Lower Sodium Intake Recommendations to Adults – United States, 1999–2006

In 2005–2006, an estimated 29% of U.S. adults had hypertension (i.e., high blood pressure), and another 28% had prehypertension (1). Hypertension increases the risk for heart disease and stroke (2), the first and third leading causes of death in the United States (3). Greater consumption of sodium can increase the risk for hypertension (4). The main source of sodium in food is salt (sodium chloride [NaCl]); uniodized salt is 40% sodium by weight. In 2005–2006, the estimated average intake of sodium among persons in the United States aged ≥ 2 years was 3,436 mg/day (5). In 2005, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and U.S. Department of Agriculture recommended that adults in the United States should consume no more than 2,300 mg/day of sodium (equal to approximately 1 tsp of salt), but those in specific groups (i.e., all persons with hypertension, all middle-aged and older adults, and all blacks) should consume no more than 1,500 mg/day of sodium (6). To estimate the proportion of the adult population for whom the lower sodium recommendation is applicable, CDC analyzed data from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) for the period 1999–2006. The results indicated that, in 2005–2006, the lower sodium recommendation was applicable to 69.2% of U.S. adults. Consumers and health-care providers should be aware of the lower sodium recommendation, and health-care providers should inform their patients of the evidence linking greater sodium intake to higher blood pressure.

NHANES is an ongoing series of cross-sectional surveys on health and nutrition designed to be nationally representative of the noninstitutionalized, U.S. civilian population by using a complex, multistage probability design. All NHANES surveys include a household interview followed by a detailed

physical examination, including blood pressure tests.* Data from four NHANES survey periods (1999–2000, 2001–2002, 2003–2004, and 2005–2006) were used to estimate the percentages of U.S. adults in the three risk groups for whom lower sodium intake of $\leq 1,500$ mg/per day was recommended in 2005.† To represent the three risk groups, three nonoverlapping populations were defined for the analysis: all adults aged ≥ 20 years with hypertension, all adults aged ≥ 40 years without hypertension, and blacks aged 20–39 years without hypertension (6). Participants first were categorized as having hypertension or not having hypertension, using an average of two or more blood pressure measurements (87% of the sample had three or more measurements). Hypertension was defined as having systolic blood pressure of ≥ 140 mm Hg, or diastolic blood pressure of ≥ 90 mm Hg, or taking antihypertension medication; prehypertension was defined as systolic blood pressure of 120–139 mm Hg or diastolic blood pressure of 80–89 mm Hg, and not taking antihypertension medication. Overall for the four survey periods, 22% of participants with hypertension had normal blood pressure readings but were categorized with hypertension because they self-reported taking antihypertension medication. Percentage estimates and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated using statistical software to account for nonresponse and complex sampling design. The significance of linear trend across survey periods was determined by using orthogonal polynomial coefficients calculated recursively.

Overall in 2005–2006, 69.2% of U.S. adults aged ≥ 20 years (approximately 145.5 million persons) met the criteria for the risk groups recommended for lower sodium consumption of $\leq 1,500$ mg/day. Among adults aged ≥ 20 years, 30.6% were found to have hypertension; 34.4% did not have hypertension but were aged ≥ 40 years, and 4.2% did not have hypertension

but were black and aged 20–39 years (Table). The overall percentage of persons in these risk groups increased significantly over the four NHANES study periods: 64.4% in 1999–2000, 67.4% in 2001–2002, 69.0% in 2003–2004, and 69.2% in 2005–2006 (p for linear trend = 0.05) (Table).

Reported by: C Ayala, PhD, EV Kuklina, MD, PhD, J Peralez, MPH, NL Keenan, PhD, DR Labarthe, MD, PhD, Div for Heart Disease and Stroke Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, CDC.

Editorial Note: Although the federal dietary guidelines were published 4 years ago, the percentage of U.S. residents to whom the lower sodium recommendation is applicable has never been reported. The findings in this report indicate that, using 2005–2006 NHANES data, the maximum daily sodium consumption of 1,500 mg recommended in 2005 applied to nearly 70% of U.S. residents aged ≥ 20 years. If the recommendation had been in effect during 1999–2006, the percentage of persons for whom it applied would have increased from 64.4% in 1999–2000 to 69.2% in 2005–2006. Previous NHANES results have indicated that the average daily sodium intake among persons in the United States aged ≥ 2 years increased from 3,329 mg in 2001–2002 to 3,436 mg in 2005–2006 (5), exceeding in each period even the higher sodium intake limit of 2,300 mg/day recommended in 2005.

Sodium reduction is recommended for persons with hypertension and as a first line of intervention for persons with prehypertension (2). Public health actions to reduce sodium intake likely will include 1) reducing the sodium content of processed foods; 2) encouraging consumption of more low-sodium foods, such as fruits and vegetables; and 3) providing more relevant information about sodium in food labeling. A randomized trial showed that the perceived pleasantness of highly salted food was based on dietary habit and that this perception could be changed by gradual reduction of dietary intake of sodium (7). The current daily percentage value for sodium in the nutrition facts panel of packaged foods is based on a previous federal guideline of 2,400 mg/day and is likely

* Additional information available at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nhanes/databriefs/calories.pdf>.

† The recommendation was based on dietary reference intakes published by the Institute of Medicine (4).

TABLE. Number and weighted percentage* of persons aged ≥ 20 years for whom lower sodium consumption of $\leq 1,500$ mg/day was recommended,† by risk group — National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 1999–2000, 2001–2002, 2003–2004, and 2005–2006

Risk group	1999–2000 (N = 1,854)			2001–2002 (N = 2,205)			2003–2004 (N = 1,977)			2005–2006 (N = 1,982)		
	No.	%	(95% CI)§	No.	%	(95% CI)	No.	%	(95% CI)	No.	%	(95% CI)
With hypertension¶	656	27.8	(25.6–30.2)	780	30.0	(27.1–33.0)	738	30.4	(26.4–34.7)	679	30.6	(27.2–34.2)
Without hypertension, aged ≥ 40 yrs	599	31.8	(27.9–36.0)	703	33.0	(30.3–35.8)	618	33.8	(29.6–38.3)	607	34.4	(31.8–37.2)
Without hypertension, black, aged 20–39 yrs	118	4.8	(3.3–6.8)	124	4.4	(3.0–6.5)	133	4.8	(3.3–6.8)	504	4.2	(3.0–5.9)
Total	1,373	64.4	(59.6–68.9)	1,607	67.4	(64.1–70.6)	1,489	69.0	(66.3–71.5)	1,440	69.2	(67.2–71.2)

* Percentages weighted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

† US Department of Health and Human Services, US Department of Agriculture. Dietary guidelines for Americans 2005. 6th ed. Washington, DC: US Department of Health and Human Services, US Department of Agriculture; 2005. Available at <http://www.health.gov/dietaryguidelines/dga2005/document/pdf/dga2005.pdf>.

§ Confidence interval.

¶ Defined as having a systolic blood pressure of ≥ 140 mm Hg, or a diastolic blood pressure of ≥ 90 mm Hg, or taking antihypertensive medication.

to mislead the majority of consumers, for whom the 1,500 mg/day limit is applicable. In addition, health-care professionals can counsel all patients regarding dietary salt intake and recommend that they adopt an eating plan such as the Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension Diet, which is reduced in sodium and rich in potassium and calcium (8) and has been shown to decrease blood pressure among persons with and without hypertension.

The findings in this report are subject to at least one limitation. NHANES data are restricted to the noninstitutionalized population, excluding persons who reside in long-term care facilities or correctional facilities. Inclusion of these populations likely would increase the percentage of the population for whom the recommended 1,500 mg/day sodium limit is applicable.

The World Health Organization has set a global target for maximum intake of salt for adults at 5 g/day (i.e., 2,000 mg/day of sodium) or lower if specified by national targets, such as the recommendation in the United States (9). Eleven countries in the European Union have agreed to reduce salt intake by 16% over the next 4 years (10). In the United States, *Healthy People 2010* calls for increasing to 95% the proportion of adults with high blood pressure who are taking action (e.g., reducing sodium intake) to help control their blood pressure (objective 12-11). Recent examples of public health strategies to reduce sodium consumption include a New York City campaign to reduce sodium content in restaurant and processed foods.[§]

[§] Information available at <http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/html/cardio/cardio-salt-initiative.shtml>.

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Cluster of Ciguatera Fish Poisoning — North Carolina, 2007

Ciguatera fish poisoning (CFP) is a distinctive type of food-borne disease that results from eating predatory ocean fish contaminated with ciguatoxins. As many as 50,000 cases are reported worldwide annually, and the condition is endemic in tropical and subtropical regions of the Pacific basin, Indian Ocean, and Caribbean. In the United States, 5–70 cases per 10,000 persons are estimated to occur yearly in ciguatera-endemic states and territories (1). CFP can cause gastrointestinal symptoms (nausea, vomiting, abdominal cramps, or diarrhea) within a few hours of eating contaminated fish. Neurologic symptoms, with or without gastrointestinal disturbance, can include fatigue, muscle pain, itching, tingling, and (most characteristically) reversal of hot and cold sensation. This report describes a cluster of nine cases of CFP that occurred in North Carolina in June 2007. Among the nine patients, six experienced reversal of hot and cold sensations, five had neurologic symptoms only, and overall symptoms persisted for more than 6 months in three patients. Among seven patients who were sexually active, six patients also complained of painful intercourse. This report highlights the potential risks of eating contaminated ocean fish. Local and state health departments can train emergency and urgent care physicians in the recognition of CFP and make them aware that symptoms can persist for months to years.

On June 28, 2007, a woman and her husband (the index couple), both aged 31 years, were treated at a hospital emergency department for illness that developed within 24 hours after eating amberjack fish purchased from a local fish market and cooked at their home. Diagnoses of CFP were based on symptoms of mild diarrhea 4–12 hours after eating fish, followed by reversal of hot and cold sensation, abnormal skin sensations, and other neurologic symptoms within 24 hours. Both

patients improved after treatment with intravenous mannitol, a long-standing treatment for CFP neurologic symptoms. Upon notification, investigators from the Food and Drug Protection Division of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services contacted the fish market that sold the amberjack filets and discovered that seven of eight persons at a local dinner party also had become ill after eating amberjack from the same shipment. The one person who did not become ill was a young child who did not eat any fish.

For the subsequent investigation, a case was defined as illness with gastrointestinal or neurologic symptoms within 72 hours of eating amberjack purchased at the fish market in June 2007. The nine patients whose illnesses met the case definition included three males and six females, aged 31–44 years (median: 37 years). Patients became ill 4–48 hours (median: 12 hours) after eating the fish. Abnormal skin sensations, joint pains, or weakness, shakiness, or fatigue affected seven patients (Table). For three persons, symptoms reappeared or worsened after alcohol consumption. Six of seven sexually active patients (two males and four females) also reported painful intercourse as a symptom. Both males described painful ejaculation with intercourse. One male stated that ejaculation was painful during the course of 1 week; the duration of the second male’s genitourinary symptoms was not reported. All four females described having a burning sensation during intercourse and 15 minutes to 3 hours after intercourse. Two females reported that burning sensations associated with intercourse continued for 1 month. Severity of illness could not be related to the amount of amberjack consumed nor to the incubation period.

Symptoms (i.e., abnormal skin sensations, itching, fatigue, or altered heat-cold sensation) lasted at least 1 month in all nine patients, but cleared within 6 months in six of the patients (Table). Abnormal skin sensations persisted for 6–12

months in one of the nine patients; 1 year after onset of their CFP illnesses, two of the nine patients were still experiencing occasional symptoms of abnormal skin sensations, and one of those two was easily fatigued.

Samples of cooked amberjack were sent to the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Gulf Coast Seafood Laboratory in Dauphin Island, Alabama, for ciguatera analysis. Acetone extracts of fish tissue were analyzed for ciguatera-related toxins using the sodium channel-specific mouse neuroblastoma assay with Caribbean ciguatoxin-1 (C-CTX-1) as a standard (2). A level of 0.6 ng C-CTX-1 equivalents per gram (0.6 ppb) of fish flesh was found in both fish samples, and C-CTX-1 was confirmed by liquid chromatography/mass spectrometry.

The first female patient had become symptomatic within 24 hours of eating the fish. She proactively collected, stored frozen, and submitted four breast milk samples for testing at the FDA laboratory because she was breastfeeding her infant and, upon researching CFP on the Internet and speaking with a Florida physician who had treated cases of CFP, had learned that breast milk might be a transmission vehicle. Against medical advice, she continued to breastfeed, but her infant, aged 8 months, exhibited no observable adverse effects. She collected one of the breast milk samples previous to eating the amberjack and the other samples at 1, 2, and 5 days after eating the fish. No activity of C-CTX-1 was reported by the FDA laboratory in any of the breast milk samples.

Traceback of the fish responsible for this cluster of CFP cases revealed that the fish was shipped to the local fish market via a seafood distributor in Atlanta, Georgia. The amberjack had been caught off the Islamorada Hump in the Florida Keys.

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TABLE. Symptoms of ciguatera poisoning among nine persons who ate amberjack, and duration of longest lasting symptoms — North Carolina, 2007

Symptom*	Reported having symptom		Duration of longest lasting symptom		
	No.	(%)	1–5 mos	6–12 mos	>12 mos
Paresthesias (abnormal skin sensations)	7	(78)	3	1	2†
Myalgias/joint pain	7	(78)			
Weakness/shakiness/fatigue	7	(78)	1		
Painful intercourse	6	(67)§			
Hot/cold sensation reversal	6	(67)	1		
Dizziness/light headedness/vertigo	6	(67)			
Itching	6	(67)	1		
Gastrointestinal symptoms (nausea/vomiting/diarrhea)	4	(44)			
Visual changes	3	(33)			
Rash	2	(22)			
Painful urination	1	(11)			
Fever/chills	1	(11)			

* For three persons, symptoms reappeared or worsened after alcohol consumption.

† One person also reported being easily fatigued for >12 months.

§ Six (86%) of seven sexually active persons reported painful intercourse.

Protection Div; L Morrison, MD, Duke Univ. HR Granade, EL Jester, A Abraham, PhD, Food and Drug Admin.

Editorial Note: Ciguatoxins are lipid-soluble cyclic polyether compounds and are the most potent sodium channel toxins known (3). Carnivorous tropical and semitropical fish, such as barracuda, amberjack, red snapper, and grouper, become contaminated with ciguatoxins by feeding on plant-eating fish that have ingested *Gambierdiscus toxicus* or another member of the *Gambierdiscus* genus, a group of large dinoflagellates commonly found in coral reef waters (4). Gambiertoxins from *Gambierdiscus* spp. are converted into more potent lipid-soluble ciguatoxins. Spoilage of fish that have been caught is not a factor in toxin development, and cooking does not deactivate the toxin. Humans who eat contaminated predatory fish are exposed to variable concentrations of ciguatoxin, depending on the fish size, age, and part consumed (toxins concentrate more in the viscera, especially liver, spleen, gonads, and roe). The attack rate can be as high as 80% to 90% in persons who eat affected fish, depending on the amount of toxin in the fish.

This cluster of CFP cases was unusual because six of the seven sexually active patients, two males and four females, reported onset of painful intercourse beginning in the first few days after onset of illness. Sexual transmission of ciguatoxin has been documented (5), and painful intercourse has been reported (6); however, painful intercourse is not commonly described as a consequence of CFP. Because all of the patients ate fish and developed other symptoms of CFP hours and days before experiencing painful intercourse, transmission through sexual intercourse was not considered likely in this cluster.

Persistence or recurrence of neurologic symptoms are hallmarks of CFP. Three of the nine patients in this cluster had recurrences of one or more symptoms for more than 6 months after their initial illness. If these patients are again exposed to fish (either ciguatoxin-contaminated or even noncontaminated fish), their symptoms likely will be more severe than those experienced with their initial episodes of CFP (3).

Variations in the geographic distribution of the various ciguatoxins might explain regional differences in symptom patterns. CFP symptoms associated with eating fish from the Pacific Ocean are primarily neurologic, and symptoms associated with eating fish from the Caribbean Sea are more commonly gastrointestinal (4). Amberjack often is linked to CFP cases in the Caribbean. Although the amberjack fish responsible for this cluster of CFP cases tested positive for C-CTX-1, it was not tested for the presence of other ciguatoxins, which also might have been present and could have altered disease presentation (7).

CFP has been associated almost exclusively with eating fish caught in tropical or semitropical waters, but increased global marketing of these species has increased the possibility that persons in temperate zones might become ill with CFP (4). Moreover, warming seawaters might expand the ranges of ciguatoxin-contaminated fish (8). In the United States, such fish have been found as far north as the coastal waters of North Carolina. Despite underreporting, CFP now is considered one of the most common illnesses related to fish consumption in the United States (9).

Any level of Caribbean ciguatoxin ≥ 0.1 ppb of fish tissue is thought to pose a health risk (3).^{*} As this illness becomes more common in nontropical areas of the world, clinicians need to be aware of its manifestations and how to manage it. Although opinions vary on the most effective course of treatment, intravenous mannitol has been a mainstay of management of neurologic symptoms for more than 20 years. Early mannitol treatment is considered more effective, but anecdotal evidence suggests that even delayed therapy benefits some patients. Amitriptyline also has been useful in relieving some of the neurologic symptoms of CFP (10). If evaluating a possible case, clinicians should consult their local poison control center for the latest treatment guidelines.

^{*}FDA has proposed guidance levels of ≥ 0.1 ppb Caribbean ciguatoxin (C-CTX-1 equivalents) and ≥ 0.01 ppb Pacific ciguatoxin (P-CTX-1 equivalents) for the 4th edition of its *Fish and Fishery Products Hazards and Controls Guidance*.

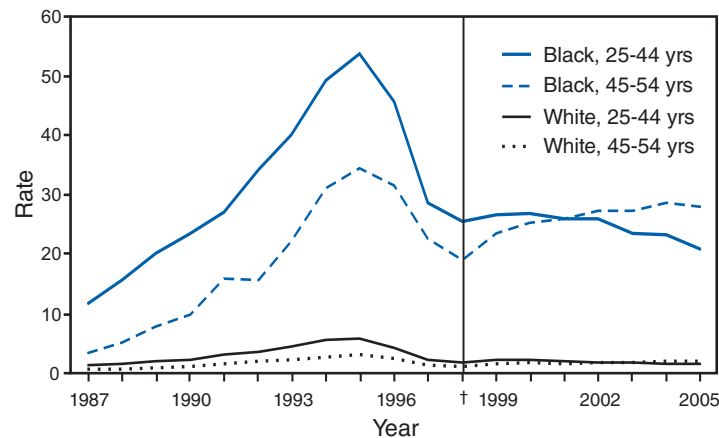
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QuickStats

FROM THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

Death Rates* for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Disease Among Women, by Race and Age Group — United States, 1987–2005



* Rate per 100,000 population for HIV disease as underlying cause of death.

† In 1987, HIV infection was added to the *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision* (ICD-9). In 1999, ICD-10 took effect, resulting in additional deaths being classified into the HIV disease category; therefore, death rates for 1987–1998 are not comparable with those computed after 1998.

In 2005, HIV disease was the third leading cause of death for black women aged 25–44 years and the fourth leading cause of death for black women aged 45–54 years. Among all women, HIV disease mortality increased during 1987–1995, then decreased until 1998. From 1998 to 2005, HIV disease mortality for black women aged 25–44 years decreased to 20.7 deaths per 100,000 population in 2005, and the rate for black women aged 45–54 years increased to 27.9 deaths per 100,000. Death rates for white women in these age groups were less than one tenth those for black women in 2005.

SOURCES: CDC, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System, available at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/deaths.htm>, and Health Data Interactive, available at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hdi.htm>.

TABLE I. Provisional cases of infrequently reported notifiable diseases (<1,000 cases reported during the preceding year) — United States, week ending March 21, 2009 (11th week)*

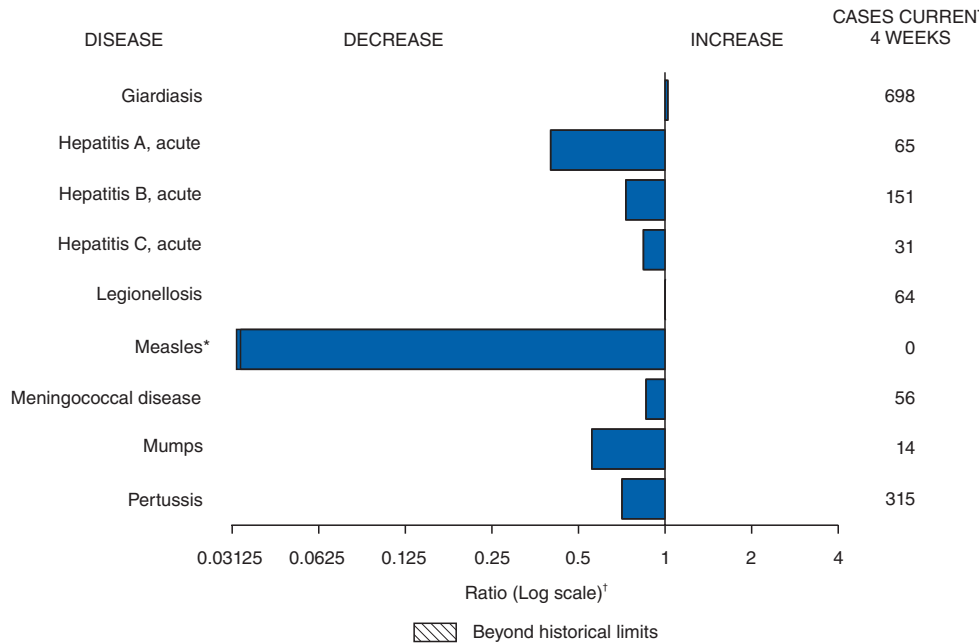
Disease	Current week	Cum 2009	5-year weekly average†	Total cases reported for previous years					States reporting cases during current week (No.)
				2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	
Botulism:									
foodborne	—	5	0	14	32	20	19	16	
infant	1	8	2	101	85	97	85	87	PA (1)
other (wound and unspecified)	1	6	0	19	27	48	31	30	WA (1)
Brucellosis	1	9	2	81	131	121	120	114	FL (1)
Chancroid	1	9	1	29	23	33	17	30	NY (1)
Cholera	—	—	—	3	7	9	8	6	
Cyclosporiasis§	—	20	3	135	93	137	543	160	
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Domestic arboviral diseases§,¶:									
California serogroup	—	—	0	49	55	67	80	112	
eastern equine	—	—	—	3	4	8	21	6	
Powassan	—	—	—	2	7	1	1	1	
St. Louis	—	—	—	10	9	10	13	12	
western equine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ehrlichiosis/Anaplasmosis§,**:									
<i>Ehrlichia chaffeensis</i>	2	25	3	911	828	578	506	338	MO (1), NC (1)
<i>Ehrlichia ewingii</i>	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	
<i>Anaplasma phagocytophilum</i>	—	6	1	602	834	646	786	537	
undetermined	—	2	0	68	337	231	112	59	
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> ††									
invasive disease (age <5 yrs):									
serotype b	—	6	0	30	22	29	9	19	
nonserotype b	1	40	4	191	199	175	135	135	FL (1)
unknown serotype	6	45	4	181	180	179	217	177	MD (1), NC (1), GA (2), LA (1), AZ (1)
Hansen disease§	—	11	2	77	101	66	87	105	
Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome§	—	—	0	18	32	40	26	24	
Hemolytic uremic syndrome, postdiarrheal§	6	23	2	267	292	288	221	200	CT (1), NY (2), WI (1), TN (1), MT (1)
Hepatitis C viral, acute	9	129	13	865	845	766	652	720	OH (1), MO (1), MD (1), NC (2), TN (1), OK (1), WA (2)
HIV infection, pediatric (age <13 years)§§	—	—	4	—	—	—	380	436	
Influenza-associated pediatric mortality§,¶¶	3	36	3	88	77	43	45	—	NY (1), WV (1), KY (1)
Listeriosis	3	85	10	723	808	884	896	753	MA (1), NC (1), CA (1)
Measles***	—	3	2	137	43	55	66	37	
Meningococcal disease, invasive†††:									
A, C, Y, and W-135	3	58	9	326	325	318	297	—	NY (1), NC (1), ID (1)
serogroup B	1	26	4	178	167	193	156	—	FL (1)
other serogroup	1	4	1	30	35	32	27	—	OK (1)
unknown serogroup	10	102	19	601	550	651	765	—	NY (1), MO (1), FL (1), KY (1), TN (1), MS (1), AZ (1), CA (3)
Mumps	2	58	35	421	800	6,584	314	258	MO (1), WA (1)
Novel influenza A virus infections	—	1	—	2	4	N	N	N	
Plague	—	—	0	1	7	17	8	3	
Poliomyelitis, paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Polio virus infection, nonparalytic§	—	—	—	—	—	N	N	N	
Psittacosis§	1	3	0	11	12	21	16	12	CA (1)
Q fever total§,§§§:	—	11	2	102	171	169	136	70	
acute	—	8	1	92	—	—	—	—	
chronic	—	3	0	10	—	—	—	—	
Rabies, human	—	—	—	1	1	3	2	7	
Rubella¶¶¶	—	—	0	18	12	11	11	10	
Rubella, congenital syndrome	—	1	0	—	—	1	1	—	
SARS-CoV§,****	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Smallpox§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Streptococcal toxic-shock syndrome§	5	29	5	146	132	125	129	132	NY (1), OH (1), MN (2), KS (1)
Syphilis, congenital (age <1 yr)	—	22	7	337	430	349	329	353	
Tetanus	1	4	0	19	28	41	27	34	MI (1)
Toxic-shock syndrome (staphylococcal)§	—	16	2	73	92	101	90	95	
Trichinellosis	1	7	0	37	5	15	16	5	CA (1)
Tularemia	—	3	0	115	137	95	154	134	
Typhoid fever	5	64	6	429	434	353	324	322	MA (1), MN (1), CA (3)
Vancomycin-intermediate <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> §	1	9	0	46	37	6	2	—	NC (1)
Vancomycin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> §	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	1	
Vibriosis (noncholera <i>Vibrio</i> species infections)§	—	28	2	490	549	N	N	N	
Yellow fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

See Table I footnotes on next page.

TABLE I. (Continued) Provisional cases of infrequently reported notifiable diseases (<1,000 cases reported during the preceding year) — United States, week ending March 21, 2009 (11th week)*

—: No reported cases. N: Not notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts.
 * Incidence data for reporting year 2008 and 2009 are provisional, whereas data for 2004, 2005, 2006, and 2007 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 starting in 2007 for the domestic arboviral diseases and influenza-associated pediatric mortality, and in 2003 for SARS-CoV. Reporting exceptions are available at <http://www.cdc.gov/epo/dphsi/phs/infdis.htm>.
 ¶ Includes both neuroinvasive and nonneuroinvasive. Updated weekly from reports to the Division of Vector-Borne Infectious Diseases, National Center for Zoonotic, Vector-Borne, and Enteric Diseases (ArboNET Surveillance). Data for West Nile virus are available in Table II.
 ** 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. ewingii*).
 †† 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.
 ¶¶ Updated weekly from reports to the Influenza Division, National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases. Thirty-five influenza-associated pediatric deaths occurring during the 2008-09 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.

FIGURE I. Selected notifiable disease reports, United States, comparison of provisional 4-week totals March 21, 2009, with historical data



* No measles cases were reported for the current 4-week period yielding a ratio for week 11 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 Team
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TABLE II. Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending March 21, 2009, and March 15, 2008 (11th week)*

Reporting area	Chlamydia†					Coccidioidomycosis					Cryptosporidiosis				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2009	Cum 2008	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2009	Cum 2008	Current week	Previous 52 week		Cum 2009	Cum 2008
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	10,774	21,886	25,375	205,712	230,023	131	125	343	1,584	1,507	43	107	466	693	710
New England	571	729	1,656	8,102	7,240	—	0	0	—	1	—	5	23	40	80
Connecticut	215	226	1,306	2,374	1,478	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	4	4	41
Maine§	—	48	72	522	563	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	6	3	1
Massachusetts	267	327	955	4,158	3,811	N	0	0	N	N	—	2	13	23	18
New Hampshire	3	39	63	189	458	—	0	0	—	1	—	1	4	5	6
Rhode Island§	68	51	208	620	677	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	3	1	2
Vermont§	18	21	53	239	253	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	7	4	12
Mid. Atlantic	2,233	2,872	6,461	30,436	25,091	—	0	0	—	—	4	13	34	80	92
New Jersey	364	404	747	3,329	4,979	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	2	—	8
New York (Upstate)	676	555	4,229	5,764	4,696	N	0	0	N	N	2	4	17	29	19
New York City	1,086	1,118	3,381	13,258	6,186	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	8	13	23
Pennsylvania	107	783	1,074	8,085	9,230	N	0	0	N	N	2	5	15	38	42
E.N. Central	1,341	3,409	4,248	26,914	40,310	1	1	3	6	9	8	26	125	156	158
Illinois	17	1,076	1,315	6,228	12,130	N	0	0	N	N	—	3	13	12	17
Indiana	130	379	713	4,133	4,376	N	0	0	N	N	—	3	13	13	14
Michigan	941	842	1,225	9,857	9,431	—	0	3	1	6	1	5	13	38	36
Ohio	39	794	1,300	3,398	9,828	1	0	2	5	3	6	6	59	56	45
Wisconsin	214	299	488	3,298	4,545	N	0	0	N	N	1	9	46	37	46
W.N. Central	695	1,324	1,550	12,854	13,946	—	0	2	—	—	8	16	68	80	97
Iowa	—	171	250	1,571	1,874	N	0	0	N	N	2	4	30	15	27
Kansas	232	184	402	2,109	1,844	N	0	0	N	N	2	1	8	14	12
Minnesota	—	271	310	2,026	3,209	—	0	0	—	—	1	4	14	13	23
Missouri	328	491	566	5,427	4,976	—	0	2	—	—	2	3	13	20	12
Nebraska§	75	99	254	910	1,039	N	0	0	N	N	1	2	8	12	14
North Dakota	7	28	60	156	441	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	2	—	1
South Dakota	53	57	85	655	563	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	9	6	8
S. Atlantic	2,380	3,845	6,326	35,239	40,714	1	0	1	4	1	9	19	47	169	116
Delaware	163	69	151	1,069	770	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	1	—	4
District of Columbia	—	126	201	858	1,419	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	—	2
Florida	1,111	1,377	1,571	15,422	14,072	N	0	0	N	N	2	8	35	60	59
Georgia	—	662	1,274	2,631	7,285	N	0	0	N	N	4	5	13	75	28
Maryland§	377	448	692	4,735	4,436	1	0	1	3	1	1	1	4	6	1
North Carolina	—	0	460	—	2,352	N	0	0	N	N	2	0	16	22	7
South Carolina§	717	488	3,038	5,042	4,379	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	4	3	5
Virginia§	—	616	1,041	4,696	5,234	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	4	2	6
West Virginia	12	63	102	786	767	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	3	1	4
E.S. Central	680	1,654	2,139	17,902	17,114	—	0	0	—	—	—	3	9	17	23
Alabama§	—	469	553	3,977	5,405	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	6	3	12
Kentucky	128	248	380	2,712	2,549	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	4	6	3
Mississippi	—	419	764	4,677	3,351	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	2	4	3
Tennessee§	552	540	798	6,536	5,809	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	6	4	5
W.S. Central	675	2,839	3,515	27,132	30,564	—	0	1	—	1	3	8	187	32	29
Arkansas§	375	276	455	3,436	2,968	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	7	2	2
Louisiana	196	419	775	2,813	3,788	—	0	1	—	1	—	1	5	5	6
Oklahoma	104	196	407	1,203	2,388	N	0	0	N	N	3	1	16	10	9
Texas§	—	1,901	2,464	19,680	21,420	N	0	0	N	N	—	6	181	15	12
Mountain	274	1,256	1,984	9,637	15,411	78	89	181	1,114	1,026	2	8	38	44	54
Arizona	31	455	645	2,467	5,003	76	86	179	1,094	996	1	1	9	6	11
Colorado	—	170	588	1,037	3,810	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	12	8	7
Idaho§	100	67	314	824	851	N	0	0	N	N	1	1	5	7	12
Montana§	5	59	87	581	643	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	3	3	6
Nevada§	124	176	415	2,245	2,123	2	0	6	15	13	—	0	1	5	—
New Mexico§	—	149	455	1,316	1,556	—	0	2	1	9	—	2	24	9	8
Utah	—	108	252	693	1,190	—	0	1	4	8	—	0	6	1	5
Wyoming§	14	33	95	474	235	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	2	5	5
Pacific	1,925	3,684	4,447	37,496	39,633	51	36	172	460	469	9	8	30	75	61
Alaska	74	80	188	911	961	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	1	—
California	1,416	2,878	3,314	30,205	30,490	51	36	172	460	469	7	5	14	44	41
Hawaii	—	110	248	892	1,180	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	1
Oregon§	144	187	631	2,156	2,155	N	0	0	N	N	1	1	5	25	11
Washington	291	384	502	3,332	4,847	N	0	0	N	N	1	1	17	5	8
American Samoa	—	0	14	—	37	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	4	24	—	21	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	180	127	333	1,673	1,175	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	12	23	—	150	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.

U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.

* Incidence data for reporting year 2008 and 2009 are provisional. Data for HIV/AIDS, AIDS, and TB, when available, are displayed in Table IV, which appears quarterly.

† Chlamydia refers to genital infections caused by *Chlamydia trachomatis*.

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

TABLE II. (Continued) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending March 21, 2009, and March 15, 2008 (11th week)*

Reporting area	Giardiasis					Gonorrhea					Haemophilus influenzae, invasive All ages, all serotypes†				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2009	Cum 2008	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2009	Cum 2008	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2009	Cum 2008
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	176	309	622	2,657	2,951	2,256	5,908	6,843	48,043	65,987	34	47	104	518	726
New England	12	27	65	217	279	66	101	301	1,029	963	—	3	17	37	41
Connecticut	1	6	14	45	60	31	52	275	469	302	—	0	11	10	—
Maine§	4	3	12	37	22	—	2	7	24	18	—	0	2	2	4
Massachusetts	2	11	27	87	126	27	38	113	450	537	—	1	5	19	29
New Hampshire	—	3	11	16	24	2	2	5	20	22	—	0	2	4	5
Rhode Island§	—	1	8	10	19	4	5	13	56	79	—	0	7	1	—
Vermont§	5	3	15	22	28	2	1	3	10	5	—	0	3	1	3
Mid. Atlantic	36	59	108	477	563	404	611	1,077	6,015	5,803	5	10	23	99	123
New Jersey	—	1	14	—	103	61	89	146	664	1,296	—	1	5	7	26
New York (Upstate)	25	22	73	214	171	102	115	621	1,115	1,148	4	3	19	32	29
New York City	—	16	30	142	157	217	208	584	2,365	1,008	—	2	6	12	18
Pennsylvania	11	16	46	121	132	24	205	267	1,871	2,351	1	4	10	48	50
E.N. Central	25	47	88	370	455	310	1,186	1,558	8,411	14,846	2	7	18	62	108
Illinois	—	11	32	43	121	6	366	480	1,805	4,057	—	2	7	15	39
Indiana	N	0	7	N	N	42	147	254	1,396	1,840	—	1	13	10	13
Michigan	6	12	22	96	93	180	298	657	3,241	3,747	—	1	2	5	5
Ohio	17	17	31	160	167	7	271	531	1,029	3,841	2	2	6	29	41
Wisconsin	2	8	20	71	74	75	78	141	940	1,361	—	0	2	3	10
W.N. Central	11	26	143	209	299	155	318	391	2,860	3,534	1	3	13	33	51
Iowa	2	6	18	53	55	—	28	53	205	330	—	0	1	—	1
Kansas	2	3	11	25	20	59	42	83	537	450	—	0	4	5	4
Minnesota	—	0	106	1	100	—	55	78	337	739	—	0	10	7	9
Missouri	5	8	22	90	78	66	147	193	1,410	1,627	1	1	4	15	30
Nebraska§	2	4	10	29	27	23	27	50	282	311	—	0	2	6	6
North Dakota	—	0	3	—	8	—	2	7	6	31	—	0	3	—	1
South Dakota	—	2	11	11	11	7	8	20	83	46	—	0	0	—	—
S. Atlantic	46	59	108	677	449	671	1,300	1,875	9,890	14,254	17	12	24	166	203
Delaware	—	0	3	4	10	8	18	35	196	260	—	0	2	1	1
District of Columbia	—	1	5	—	7	—	54	101	364	480	—	0	2	—	3
Florida	37	30	57	391	200	320	431	518	4,431	5,026	7	3	9	63	50
Georgia	6	9	63	175	106	—	271	484	849	2,729	5	2	9	35	52
Maryland§	3	5	10	47	45	106	118	210	1,302	1,323	4	1	5	23	37
North Carolina	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	203	—	1,269	1	1	9	19	14
South Carolina§	—	2	6	14	23	236	175	829	1,523	1,752	—	1	7	7	12
Virginia§	—	8	29	38	41	—	185	486	1,109	1,227	—	1	5	8	27
West Virginia	—	1	5	8	17	1	12	26	116	188	—	0	3	10	7
E.S. Central	—	8	22	35	80	169	550	771	5,296	6,234	1	3	6	21	40
Alabama§	—	4	12	18	47	—	176	216	1,241	2,221	—	0	2	5	5
Kentucky	N	0	0	N	N	36	88	153	763	970	—	0	3	1	1
Mississippi	N	0	0	N	N	—	143	253	1,475	1,310	—	0	1	—	7
Tennessee§	—	3	13	17	33	133	165	301	1,817	1,733	1	2	5	15	27
W.S. Central	9	7	21	54	46	174	948	1,300	7,794	10,758	4	2	17	23	27
Arkansas§	6	2	8	13	15	88	85	167	976	1,007	—	0	2	1	—
Louisiana	1	2	10	25	18	53	159	317	954	1,967	1	0	1	4	2
Oklahoma	2	3	11	16	13	33	72	142	439	989	3	1	16	18	22
Texas§	N	0	0	N	N	—	606	728	5,425	6,795	—	0	1	—	3
Mountain	2	27	62	178	249	35	197	339	1,085	2,390	3	5	12	57	101
Arizona	1	3	8	26	22	4	63	83	275	770	3	2	6	33	48
Colorado	—	10	27	55	89	—	55	101	152	604	—	1	5	7	17
Idaho§	—	4	14	20	28	4	3	13	24	43	—	0	4	1	1
Montana§	—	2	9	19	13	1	2	6	14	20	—	0	1	1	1
Nevada§	1	1	8	8	17	26	35	129	420	559	—	0	2	5	3
New Mexico§	—	1	8	10	27	—	23	48	142	270	—	1	4	6	11
Utah	—	7	18	31	44	—	7	19	42	114	—	0	2	4	20
Wyoming§	—	0	3	9	9	—	2	9	16	10	—	0	2	—	—
Pacific	35	56	152	440	531	272	578	661	5,663	7,205	1	2	6	20	32
Alaska	1	2	10	13	13	8	11	20	143	97	—	0	1	3	4
California	26	35	59	328	397	206	481	573	4,741	5,922	—	0	3	—	10
Hawaii	—	0	4	2	5	—	11	21	89	122	—	0	2	5	3
Oregon§	4	7	18	48	91	25	23	48	276	304	1	1	4	11	15
Washington	4	8	99	49	25	33	53	82	414	760	—	0	2	1	—
American Samoa	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	0	—	—
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	0	—	—	—	1	15	—	12	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	—	4	15	16	25	2	4	25	39	57	—	0	1	—	—
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	0	0	—	—	—	2	6	—	21	N	0	0	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 year 2008 and 2009 are provisional.

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

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

TABLE II. (Continued) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending March 21, 2009, and March 15, 2008 (11th week)*

Reporting area	Hepatitis (viral, acute), by type†										Legionellosis				
	A					B									
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2009	Cum 2008	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2009	Cum 2008	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2009	Cum 2008
	Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max			
United States	14	44	77	311	543	37	70	141	602	764	12	49	148	295	388
New England	—	2	8	15	34	—	1	3	4	20	—	3	18	11	16
Connecticut	—	0	4	6	4	—	0	2	2	9	—	1	5	5	3
Maine§	—	0	5	—	3	—	0	2	1	3	—	0	2	—	—
Massachusetts	—	1	4	7	19	—	0	1	—	7	—	1	7	4	4
New Hampshire	—	0	2	1	1	—	0	2	1	1	—	0	5	—	4
Rhode Island§	—	0	2	1	7	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	14	1	3
Vermont§	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	1	2
Mid. Atlantic	—	5	10	37	82	—	7	15	43	115	2	14	59	73	88
New Jersey	—	1	3	4	20	—	1	5	3	45	—	1	8	2	10
New York (Upstate)	—	1	4	7	13	—	1	10	15	11	2	5	21	29	19
New York City	—	2	6	12	24	—	1	6	6	16	—	1	12	3	13
Pennsylvania	—	1	4	14	25	—	2	8	19	43	—	6	33	39	46
E.N. Central	—	6	16	46	77	3	8	17	78	97	2	8	41	56	109
Illinois	—	2	10	9	22	—	2	7	7	26	—	1	13	—	17
Indiana	—	0	4	4	3	—	0	7	9	5	—	1	6	4	6
Michigan	—	2	5	14	38	2	3	7	24	35	—	2	16	13	26
Ohio	—	1	4	14	8	1	2	14	38	26	2	3	18	37	58
Wisconsin	—	0	3	5	6	—	0	1	—	5	—	0	3	2	2
W.N. Central	2	3	16	21	62	2	2	11	35	18	—	2	8	3	18
Iowa	—	1	7	—	23	—	0	3	4	6	—	0	2	2	5
Kansas	—	0	3	1	4	—	0	3	—	2	—	0	1	1	1
Minnesota	1	0	12	5	7	—	0	10	5	—	—	0	4	—	1
Missouri	—	1	3	9	10	1	1	5	18	9	—	1	7	—	5
Nebraska§	1	0	5	6	17	1	0	3	7	1	—	0	3	—	5
North Dakota	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
South Dakota	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	1	—	1
S. Atlantic	4	7	15	83	72	15	18	34	217	201	4	9	22	71	73
Delaware	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	2	4	5	—	0	2	—	1
District of Columbia	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U	—	0	2	—	3
Florida	4	3	8	47	30	11	6	11	73	69	3	2	7	30	32
Georgia	—	1	4	11	11	2	3	8	28	28	1	1	5	15	6
Maryland§	—	1	4	10	10	2	2	5	24	24	—	2	10	13	15
North Carolina	—	0	9	9	9	—	0	19	77	24	—	0	7	12	5
South Carolina§	—	0	3	4	2	—	1	4	1	21	—	0	2	—	2
Virginia§	—	0	5	2	8	—	2	10	7	16	—	1	5	1	6
West Virginia	—	0	1	—	2	—	1	4	3	14	—	0	3	—	3
E.S. Central	—	1	9	6	7	3	7	13	44	77	—	2	10	17	20
Alabama§	—	0	2	1	1	—	2	6	12	23	—	0	2	2	2
Kentucky	—	0	3	1	3	1	2	7	11	23	—	1	4	7	12
Mississippi	—	0	2	3	—	1	1	3	5	7	—	0	1	—	—
Tennessee§	—	0	6	1	3	1	3	8	16	24	—	0	5	8	6
W.S. Central	—	4	12	7	39	7	12	54	90	140	2	1	16	8	7
Arkansas§	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	4	—	6	—	0	2	—	—
Louisiana	—	0	2	2	2	—	1	4	7	21	—	0	2	1	—
Oklahoma	—	0	5	1	3	4	2	10	19	11	1	0	6	1	—
Texas§	—	4	11	3	34	3	8	43	64	102	1	1	15	6	7
Mountain	—	3	12	23	44	—	3	11	26	33	2	2	8	19	20
Arizona	—	2	11	13	17	—	1	5	10	16	1	0	2	8	5
Colorado	—	0	2	2	11	—	0	3	4	4	—	0	2	—	3
Idaho§	—	0	3	—	7	—	0	2	1	—	—	0	1	—	1
Montana§	—	0	1	2	—	—	0	1	—	—	1	0	2	3	2
Nevada§	—	0	3	3	—	—	0	3	6	7	—	0	2	5	2
New Mexico§	—	0	3	1	5	—	0	2	3	4	—	0	2	—	2
Utah	—	0	2	2	2	—	0	3	2	2	—	0	2	3	5
Wyoming§	—	0	1	—	2	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Pacific	8	9	25	73	126	7	7	42	65	63	—	4	10	37	37
Alaska	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	2	1	—	—	0	1	2	—
California	7	7	25	62	101	6	5	28	54	48	—	3	8	29	30
Hawaii	—	0	2	1	2	—	0	1	1	2	—	0	1	1	2
Oregon§	—	0	2	5	10	—	1	3	5	7	—	0	2	3	4
Washington	1	0	7	4	13	1	0	14	4	6	—	0	4	2	1
American Samoa	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	N	0	0	N	N
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	—	0	4	2	6	—	0	5	—	12	—	0	0	—	—
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.

U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.

* Incidence data for reporting year 2008 and 2009 are provisional.

† Data for acute hepatitis C, viral are available in Table I.

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

TABLE II. (Continued) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending March 21, 2009, and March 15, 2008 (11th week)*

Reporting area	Lyme disease				Malaria				Meningococcal disease, invasive† All serotypes						
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2009	Cum 2008	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2009	Cum 2008	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2009	Cum 2008
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	66	485	1,672	1,228	1,637	10	23	47	163	158	15	18	41	190	336
New England	2	80	535	109	295	—	1	6	7	7	—	0	4	9	12
Connecticut	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	0	—	1
Maine§	2	3	73	15	36	—	0	0	—	1	—	0	1	1	1
Massachusetts	—	38	360	37	198	—	0	4	6	4	—	0	3	6	10
New Hampshire	—	17	143	40	54	—	0	2	—	1	—	0	1	1	—
Rhode Island§	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	1	1	—
Vermont§	—	4	41	17	6	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	0	—	—
Mid. Atlantic	49	254	1,299	703	842	2	4	14	31	33	2	2	6	18	32
New Jersey	—	29	211	112	242	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	—	5
New Jersey (Upstate)	41	99	1,247	217	90	2	0	10	10	3	2	0	3	3	8
New York City	—	4	36	—	39	—	3	10	16	24	—	0	2	4	3
Pennsylvania	8	96	518	374	471	—	1	3	5	6	—	1	4	11	16
E.N. Central	1	11	147	27	54	—	2	7	19	31	—	3	8	33	60
Illinois	—	1	13	—	2	—	1	5	5	16	—	1	6	6	24
Indiana	—	0	8	1	—	—	0	2	5	1	—	0	4	6	8
Michigan	—	1	10	4	3	—	0	2	2	5	—	0	3	5	10
Ohio	1	0	5	3	3	—	0	2	7	8	—	1	4	13	12
Wisconsin	—	9	129	19	46	—	0	3	—	1	—	0	2	3	6
W.N. Central	—	9	225	11	6	—	1	10	5	5	1	2	6	16	34
Iowa	—	1	9	4	5	—	0	3	1	—	—	0	2	1	8
Kansas	—	0	4	2	1	—	0	2	1	—	—	0	2	2	1
Minnesota	—	5	225	4	—	—	0	8	1	1	—	0	4	4	11
Missouri	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	3	2	1	1	0	2	8	10
Nebraska§	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	3	—	0	1	1	3
North Dakota	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
South Dakota	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	1
S. Atlantic	10	70	224	330	396	6	5	15	70	44	3	3	9	36	47
Delaware	1	12	37	62	95	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	1	—	—
District of Columbia	—	2	11	—	16	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Florida	2	2	10	16	6	4	1	7	20	14	2	1	4	18	16
Georgia	—	0	6	12	—	—	1	5	14	10	—	0	2	4	4
Maryland§	6	27	162	199	231	1	1	7	21	16	—	0	3	1	4
North Carolina	1	0	5	8	2	1	0	7	11	2	1	0	3	9	3
South Carolina§	—	0	2	3	4	—	0	1	1	1	—	0	2	2	10
Virginia§	—	15	56	21	38	—	1	3	2	1	—	0	2	2	10
West Virginia	—	1	11	9	4	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
E.S. Central	—	1	5	3	1	—	0	2	5	2	3	0	6	4	17
Alabama§	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	1	1	—	0	2	—	—
Kentucky	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	1	1	0	1	1	4
Mississippi	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	1	0	2	1	4
Tennessee§	—	0	3	3	1	—	0	2	4	—	1	0	3	2	9
W.S. Central	—	2	21	2	5	—	1	11	—	7	1	2	7	14	37
Arkansas§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	2	3
Louisiana	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	3	7	12
Oklahoma	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	2	—	1	1	0	3	2	5
Texas§	—	2	21	2	5	—	1	11	—	6	—	1	6	3	17
Mountain	—	0	16	3	5	—	0	3	1	8	2	1	3	16	19
Arizona	—	0	2	—	2	—	0	2	—	2	1	0	2	4	2
Colorado	—	0	1	1	1	—	0	1	—	3	—	0	1	3	4
Idaho§	—	0	1	1	1	—	0	1	—	—	1	0	1	3	2
Montana§	—	0	16	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	2	1
Nevada§	—	0	2	1	—	—	0	0	—	3	—	0	1	2	2
New Mexico§	—	0	2	—	1	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	1	3
Utah	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	1	1	4
Wyoming§	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	1
Pacific	4	4	19	40	33	2	3	11	25	21	3	4	19	44	78
Alaska	—	0	2	1	—	1	0	2	1	—	—	0	2	2	—
California	3	3	8	33	31	—	2	8	17	16	3	2	19	22	60
Hawaii	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	1	1	—	0	1	1	1
Oregon§	1	1	3	6	2	—	0	1	2	3	—	1	7	13	9
Washington	—	0	12	—	—	1	0	7	4	1	—	0	5	6	8
American Samoa	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	1	—	2
U.S. Virgin Islands	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.

U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.

* Incidence data for reporting year 2008 and 2009 are provisional.

† Data for meningococcal disease, invasive caused by serogroups A, C, Y, and W-135; serogroup B; other serogroup; and unknown serogroup are available in Table I.

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

TABLE II. (Continued) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending March 21, 2009, and March 15, 2008 (11th week)*

Reporting area	Pertussis					Rabies, animal					Rocky Mountain spotted fever				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2009	Cum 2008	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2009	Cum 2008	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2009	Cum 2008
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	88	199	1,071	1,867	1,601	64	93	162	450	776	4	42	145	126	42
New England	1	16	36	111	244	6	8	21	52	51	—	0	2	1	1
Connecticut	—	0	4	—	20	2	3	17	21	30	—	0	0	—	—
Maine†	—	1	7	20	12	2	1	5	8	3	—	0	1	1	—
Massachusetts	1	13	29	76	190	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	1
New Hampshire	—	1	4	9	8	—	1	8	5	6	—	0	1	—	—
Rhode Island†	—	1	8	2	9	—	0	3	5	6	—	0	2	—	—
Vermont†	—	0	2	4	5	2	1	6	13	6	—	0	0	—	—
Mid. Atlantic	11	18	52	148	179	12	31	67	77	226	—	1	30	1	6
New Jersey	—	1	6	11	14	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	—	2
New York (Upstate)	8	6	41	33	49	12	9	20	57	59	—	0	29	—	—
New York City	—	0	3	—	29	—	0	2	—	5	—	0	2	1	2
Pennsylvania	3	9	34	104	87	—	21	52	20	162	—	0	2	—	2
E.N. Central	20	36	174	476	425	—	3	29	6	2	1	1	15	4	1
Illinois	—	11	45	97	33	—	1	21	1	1	—	1	11	1	1
Indiana	—	2	96	28	4	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	3	—	—
Michigan	5	7	21	119	37	—	1	9	5	—	—	0	1	1	—
Ohio	15	10	57	226	338	—	1	7	—	1	1	0	4	2	—
Wisconsin	—	2	7	6	13	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	—
W.N. Central	12	24	454	375	122	6	5	15	31	22	—	4	32	3	1
Iowa	—	3	21	24	24	—	0	5	—	2	—	0	2	—	—
Kansas	1	2	12	30	12	5	1	9	22	6	—	0	0	—	—
Minnesota	—	2	421	—	—	—	0	10	5	8	—	0	0	—	—
Missouri	9	9	50	271	72	1	1	8	3	—	—	4	31	3	1
Nebraska†	2	3	32	46	11	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	4	—	—
North Dakota	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	7	—	3	—	0	0	—	—
South Dakota	—	0	10	4	3	—	0	2	1	3	—	0	1	—	—
S. Atlantic	19	20	71	278	129	27	26	77	219	412	3	15	69	110	24
Delaware	—	0	3	4	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	5	—	—
District of Columbia	—	0	1	—	2	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Florida	9	7	20	83	27	—	0	8	34	139	—	0	3	1	1
Georgia	—	1	9	4	7	27	0	47	88	72	—	1	8	3	4
Maryland†	2	2	9	17	20	—	7	17	16	86	—	1	7	7	5
North Carolina	—	0	65	117	35	N	0	4	N	N	3	8	55	91	11
South Carolina†	8	2	11	31	16	—	0	0	—	—	—	1	9	3	—
Virginia†	—	3	24	19	19	—	10	24	72	102	—	2	15	4	1
West Virginia	—	0	2	3	2	—	1	9	9	13	—	0	1	1	2
E.S. Central	1	9	33	105	52	2	3	7	14	25	—	3	23	5	4
Alabama†	—	1	4	9	16	—	0	0	—	—	—	1	8	3	3
Kentucky	1	4	15	70	7	2	1	4	14	3	—	0	1	—	—
Mississippi	—	2	5	14	21	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	3	1	—
Tennessee†	—	2	14	12	8	—	2	6	—	21	—	2	19	1	1
W.S. Central	3	32	264	146	102	1	1	11	5	10	—	2	41	1	4
Arkansas†	1	1	20	2	16	—	0	6	2	9	—	0	14	1	—
Louisiana	1	2	7	16	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	2
Oklahoma	1	0	29	7	1	1	0	10	3	—	—	0	26	—	—
Texas†	—	27	220	121	84	—	0	1	—	1	—	1	6	—	2
Mountain	7	15	32	131	213	3	2	9	20	8	—	1	3	1	1
Arizona	3	3	10	19	58	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	2	—	—
Colorado	—	3	13	38	47	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Idaho†	3	1	5	15	4	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Montana†	—	0	10	5	29	3	0	3	8	—	—	0	1	—	—
Nevada†	1	0	7	6	3	—	0	4	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
New Mexico†	—	1	10	18	7	—	0	3	6	6	—	0	1	—	1
Utah	—	4	20	30	61	—	0	6	—	—	—	0	1	1	—
Wyoming†	—	0	2	—	4	—	0	4	6	2	—	0	2	—	—
Pacific	14	25	81	97	135	7	3	13	26	20	—	0	1	—	—
Alaska	2	3	21	19	21	1	0	2	5	9	N	0	0	N	N
California	—	8	23	—	38	6	3	12	21	11	—	0	1	—	—
Hawaii	—	0	3	5	3	—	0	0	—	—	N	0	0	N	N
Oregon†	1	3	16	39	31	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Washington	11	5	77	34	42	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
American Samoa	—	0	0	—	—	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	N	0	0	N	N
Puerto Rico	—	0	0	—	—	—	1	5	8	7	N	0	0	N	N
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	0	0	—	—	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	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 year 2008 and 2009 are provisional.

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

TABLE II. (Continued) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending March 21, 2009, and March 15, 2008 (11th week)*

Reporting area	Salmonellosis					Shiga toxin-producing <i>E. coli</i> (STEC)†					Shigellosis				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2009	Cum 2008	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2009	Cum 2008	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2009	Cum 2008
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	302	949	1,496	5,483	5,780	36	87	251	406	478	178	441	614	2,706	2,709
New England	1	31	93	267	715	1	4	14	20	75	—	3	10	32	65
Connecticut	—	0	66	66	491	—	0	6	6	47	—	0	3	3	40
Maine§	—	2	8	16	23	—	0	3	—	2	—	0	6	—	—
Massachusetts	1	19	51	137	157	1	2	11	10	18	—	3	9	25	19
New Hampshire	—	3	10	23	17	—	1	3	4	6	—	0	1	1	1
Rhode Island§	—	2	9	15	16	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	1	3	4
Vermont§	—	1	7	10	11	—	0	6	—	2	—	0	2	—	1
Mid. Atlantic	25	91	177	578	675	—	6	192	28	39	14	50	96	452	266
New Jersey	—	10	30	46	146	—	0	3	2	8	1	16	38	142	72
New York (Upstate)	14	27	64	166	146	—	3	188	19	14	8	10	35	33	51
New York City	3	22	54	154	176	—	1	5	4	8	—	12	35	95	119
Pennsylvania	8	28	78	212	207	—	0	8	3	9	5	6	27	182	24
E.N. Central	9	97	194	660	635	4	11	75	55	61	23	82	128	600	591
Illinois	—	27	72	115	204	—	1	10	7	10	—	17	35	85	201
Indiana	—	9	53	20	42	—	1	14	6	4	—	7	39	9	171
Michigan	1	18	38	144	126	1	2	43	11	14	1	5	24	56	12
Ohio	8	27	65	255	162	3	3	17	18	12	22	42	80	382	138
Wisconsin	—	15	50	126	101	—	4	20	13	21	—	7	33	68	69
W.N. Central	31	52	148	479	349	3	12	59	50	48	5	16	39	91	152
Iowa	2	9	16	57	65	—	2	21	10	14	—	4	12	27	13
Kansas	7	7	29	56	31	—	1	7	2	2	5	2	5	30	2
Minnesota	5	12	69	99	98	2	2	21	16	8	—	5	25	12	26
Missouri	6	14	48	83	95	1	2	11	15	18	—	3	14	16	63
Nebraska§	11	5	37	131	39	—	1	30	7	4	—	0	3	5	—
North Dakota	—	0	7	—	6	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	3	—	16
South Dakota	—	3	22	53	15	—	1	4	—	2	—	0	9	1	32
S. Atlantic	115	249	456	1,562	1,466	14	14	51	103	85	38	57	100	442	597
Delaware	1	2	9	7	17	—	0	2	2	1	—	0	1	5	—
District of Columbia	—	1	4	—	10	—	0	1	—	2	—	0	3	—	3
Florida	43	97	174	671	763	2	2	11	34	27	3	13	34	103	216
Georgia	17	43	86	259	158	—	1	7	8	3	4	18	48	108	234
Maryland§	6	13	36	107	100	1	2	9	15	11	9	3	11	64	13
North Carolina	41	23	106	300	150	11	2	21	36	9	21	4	27	89	17
South Carolina§	6	18	55	110	128	—	1	4	2	6	1	7	32	35	98
Virginia§	1	20	76	81	103	—	3	27	5	18	—	4	58	33	15
West Virginia	—	3	8	27	37	—	0	3	1	8	—	0	3	5	1
E.S. Central	5	58	138	279	348	3	5	12	17	44	2	35	67	142	362
Alabama§	—	15	46	76	119	—	1	3	2	23	—	6	18	35	98
Kentucky	1	10	18	70	58	—	1	7	3	7	—	3	24	18	42
Mississippi	—	14	57	59	73	—	0	2	1	1	—	2	18	5	111
Tennessee§	4	14	60	74	98	3	2	7	11	13	2	18	47	84	111
W.S. Central	16	138	480	307	377	1	7	45	19	47	53	98	254	492	343
Arkansas§	4	11	40	57	50	—	1	3	3	4	3	11	27	34	34
Louisiana	1	17	50	53	77	—	0	1	—	1	—	11	26	38	69
Oklahoma	11	15	36	60	46	—	1	19	4	2	3	3	43	31	23
Texas§	—	93	419	137	204	1	5	39	12	40	47	65	196	389	217
Mountain	11	60	110	375	430	2	10	39	59	57	14	23	52	214	124
Arizona	8	20	44	156	138	1	1	5	3	12	12	14	33	155	51
Colorado	—	12	43	74	103	—	4	18	37	11	—	2	11	16	18
Idaho§	—	3	15	26	26	—	2	15	5	17	—	0	2	—	1
Montana§	3	2	8	22	9	1	0	3	2	7	2	0	1	2	—
Nevada§	—	3	9	36	34	—	0	2	1	2	—	4	13	22	37
New Mexico§	—	7	32	18	55	—	1	6	6	7	—	2	12	18	12
Utah	—	6	19	40	50	—	1	9	4	1	—	1	3	1	2
Wyoming§	—	1	4	3	15	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	1	—	3
Pacific	89	114	530	976	785	8	9	60	55	22	29	32	82	241	209
Alaska	—	1	4	9	11	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	2	—
California	74	84	516	743	629	6	6	39	46	17	23	27	75	190	182
Hawaii	—	5	15	54	43	—	0	2	1	1	—	1	3	5	8
Oregon§	1	7	20	66	58	—	1	8	—	3	1	1	10	16	11
Washington	14	12	155	104	44	2	2	44	8	1	5	2	28	28	8
American Samoa	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	3	1
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	2	—	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	3	—	2
Puerto Rico	—	14	40	49	114	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	4	—	4
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.

U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.

* Incidence data for reporting year 2008 and 2009 are provisional.

† Includes *E. coli* O157:H7; Shiga toxin-positive, serogroup non-O157; and Shiga toxin-positive, not serogrouped.

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

TABLE II. (Continued) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending March 21, 2009, and March 15, 2008 (11th week)*

Reporting area	Streptococcal diseases, invasive, group A					<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> , invasive disease, nondrug resistant† Age <5 years				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2009	Cum 2008	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2009	Cum 2008
		Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	95	99	208	1,218	1,443	13	34	61	340	472
New England	3	5	31	82	87	—	1	12	7	29
Connecticut	—	0	26	23	—	—	0	11	—	—
Maine§	—	0	3	2	8	—	0	1	—	1
Massachusetts	3	3	7	36	63	—	1	3	4	24
New Hampshire	—	0	4	12	9	—	0	1	2	4
Rhode Island§	—	0	8	4	2	—	0	2	—	—
Vermont§	—	0	3	5	5	—	0	1	1	—
Mid. Atlantic	18	17	35	235	304	2	3	19	36	63
New Jersey	—	1	11	1	58	—	1	4	7	17
New York (Upstate)	8	6	23	83	87	2	2	19	29	24
New York City	—	4	12	47	66	—	0	5	—	22
Pennsylvania	10	7	15	104	93	N	0	2	N	N
E.N. Central	8	17	42	245	285	3	6	11	61	86
Illinois	—	5	13	58	86	—	1	5	8	24
Indiana	—	2	19	35	32	—	0	5	4	8
Michigan	2	3	9	37	55	—	1	5	16	25
Ohio	4	5	14	86	76	2	1	5	28	15
Wisconsin	2	1	10	29	36	1	0	2	5	14
W.N. Central	37	5	39	102	97	—	2	11	27	29
Iowa	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Kansas	—	0	8	17	19	N	0	1	N	N
Minnesota	34	0	35	34	20	—	0	9	9	8
Missouri	1	1	8	32	33	—	1	3	13	15
Nebraska§	2	1	3	12	14	—	0	1	1	2
North Dakota	—	0	3	—	4	—	0	2	—	1
South Dakota	—	0	2	7	7	—	0	2	4	3
S. Atlantic	19	21	31	275	301	3	6	13	79	92
Delaware	—	0	1	6	5	—	0	0	—	—
District of Columbia	—	0	4	—	8	N	0	0	N	N
Florida	8	5	13	76	69	2	1	3	17	14
Georgia	7	5	14	76	65	1	2	6	29	24
Maryland§	1	3	10	43	61	—	1	3	14	22
North Carolina	1	2	8	28	29	N	0	0	N	N
South Carolina§	1	1	5	16	18	—	1	6	15	15
Virginia§	1	2	9	20	32	—	0	4	—	15
West Virginia	—	0	3	10	14	—	0	2	4	2
E.S. Central	—	4	9	46	46	—	2	6	9	24
Alabama§	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
Kentucky	—	1	5	12	12	N	0	0	N	N
Mississippi	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	3	—	6
Tennessee§	—	3	7	34	34	—	1	5	9	18
W.S. Central	6	9	57	103	102	3	5	32	58	53
Arkansas§	—	0	2	4	2	1	0	3	8	3
Louisiana	—	0	2	3	7	—	0	3	11	2
Oklahoma	5	2	13	54	33	2	1	7	12	21
Texas§	1	6	44	42	60	—	4	23	27	27
Mountain	3	9	23	107	184	2	4	11	53	81
Arizona	2	3	8	32	54	2	2	9	36	41
Colorado	—	2	10	38	56	—	1	4	7	15
Idaho§	1	0	2	2	6	—	0	1	2	1
Montana§	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
Nevada§	—	0	1	2	4	—	0	1	—	1
New Mexico§	—	1	6	21	45	—	0	2	5	10
Utah	—	1	6	11	18	—	0	4	3	13
Wyoming§	—	0	2	1	1	—	0	1	—	—
Pacific	1	3	8	23	37	—	1	5	10	15
Alaska	1	0	4	4	9	—	0	4	7	9
California	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
Hawaii	—	2	8	19	28	—	0	2	3	6
Oregon§	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
Washington	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
American Samoa	—	0	12	—	—	N	0	0	N	N
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	0	0	—	—	N	0	0	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 year 2008 and 2009 are provisional.

† Includes cases of invasive pneumococcal disease, in children aged <5 years, caused by *S. pneumoniae*, which is susceptible or for which susceptibility testing is not available (NNDS event code 11717).

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

TABLE II. (Continued) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending March 21, 2009, and March 15, 2008 (11th week)*

Reporting area	<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> , invasive disease, drug resistant†										Syphilis, primary and secondary				
	All ages					Aged <5 years									
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2009	Cum 2008	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2009	Cum 2008	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2009	Cum 2008
	Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max			
United States	52	56	100	783	910	8	8	22	108	109	95	249	379	2,260	2,503
New England	—	1	48	15	16	—	0	5	—	1	14	5	14	77	59
Connecticut	—	0	48	—	—	—	0	5	—	—	5	1	5	18	3
Maine§	—	0	2	3	4	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	2	1	2
Massachusetts	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	5	4	11	47	48
New Hampshire	—	0	3	5	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	7	3
Rhode Island§	—	0	4	4	7	—	0	1	—	—	4	0	5	4	2
Vermont§	—	0	2	3	5	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	2	—	1
Mid. Atlantic	1	4	14	31	85	1	0	2	5	7	27	34	51	382	371
New Jersey	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	5	4	10	47	56
New York (Upstate)	—	1	6	12	13	—	0	1	2	1	5	2	8	21	22
New York City	—	1	5	—	36	—	0	0	—	—	11	23	37	258	221
Pennsylvania	1	1	10	19	36	1	0	2	3	6	6	5	11	56	72
E.N. Central	10	9	40	129	183	2	1	6	17	20	7	22	35	171	244
Illinois	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	—	5	14	22	103
Indiana	—	2	31	13	54	—	0	5	—	5	—	3	10	30	25
Michigan	—	0	3	6	6	—	0	1	—	1	7	3	18	48	30
Ohio	10	7	18	110	123	2	1	4	17	14	—	6	19	61	72
Wisconsin	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	1	4	10	14
W.N. Central	1	2	8	22	73	—	0	2	6	3	—	7	14	53	94
Iowa	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	3	3
Kansas	—	1	4	6	33	—	0	1	4	1	—	0	3	3	6
Minnesota	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	2	6	12	25
Missouri	1	1	4	16	39	—	0	1	2	1	—	4	10	33	58
Nebraska§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	2	2
North Dakota	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
South Dakota	—	0	2	—	1	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	1	—	—
S. Atlantic	34	22	51	451	384	4	4	14	64	54	22	58	197	515	416
Delaware	1	0	1	5	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	4	7	1
District of Columbia	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	—	2	9	26	26
Florida	27	14	36	290	203	3	3	13	46	26	10	20	37	209	167
Georgia	6	7	23	127	148	1	1	5	18	23	—	13	169	44	34
Maryland§	—	0	2	2	2	—	0	0	—	1	2	8	16	62	60
North Carolina	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	10	6	19	104	56
South Carolina§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	2	6	10	18
Virginia§	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	—	5	16	52	54
West Virginia	—	1	7	27	31	—	0	2	—	4	—	0	1	1	—
E.S. Central	6	5	22	81	105	1	1	4	8	13	8	21	36	233	228
Alabama§	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	—	8	17	76	108
Kentucky	5	1	6	27	21	—	0	2	3	4	1	1	10	13	14
Mississippi	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	3	18	38	21
Tennessee§	1	3	20	54	84	1	0	3	5	9	7	8	19	106	85
W.S. Central	—	2	7	23	32	—	0	1	4	6	10	43	76	407	426
Arkansas§	—	0	4	11	5	—	0	1	1	2	7	3	35	60	17
Louisiana	—	1	6	12	27	—	0	1	3	4	—	10	33	36	93
Oklahoma	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	3	1	7	13	20
Texas§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	27	41	298	296
Mountain	—	2	7	29	31	—	0	3	4	4	2	9	18	36	125
Arizona	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	4	13	2	66
Colorado	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	1	5	3	24
Idaho§	N	0	1	N	N	N	0	1	N	N	1	0	2	2	1
Montana§	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	7	—	—
Nevada§	—	1	3	13	11	—	0	1	2	1	1	1	7	20	21
New Mexico§	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	1	4	9	5
Utah	—	1	6	12	20	—	0	3	2	3	—	0	2	—	8
Wyoming§	—	0	2	4	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Pacific	—	0	1	2	1	—	0	1	—	1	5	46	71	386	540
Alaska	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
California	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	3	42	65	350	484
Hawaii	—	0	1	2	1	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	3	10	8
Oregon§	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	3	7	4
Washington	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	2	2	9	19	44
American Samoa	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	2	3	11	40	22
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.

U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.

* Incidence data for reporting year 2008 and 2009 are provisional.

† Includes cases of invasive pneumococcal disease caused by drug-resistant *S. pneumoniae* (DRSP) (NNDSS event code 11720).

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

TABLE II. (Continued) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending March 21, 2009, and March 15, 2008 (11th week)*

Reporting area	West Nile virus disease†														
	Varicella (chickenpox)					Neuroinvasive				Nonneuroinvasive§					
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2009	Cum 2008	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2009	Cum 2008	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2009	Cum 2008
	Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max			
United States	191	430	1,010	3,923	7,127	—	1	74	—	2	—	2	77	—	2
New England	1	10	24	74	154	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Connecticut	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Maine¶	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Massachusetts	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
New Hampshire	1	4	12	50	81	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Rhode Island¶	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Vermont¶	—	4	17	24	73	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Mid. Atlantic	23	43	81	395	646	—	0	8	—	—	—	0	4	—	—
New Jersey	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
New York (Upstate)	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	5	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
New York City	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Pennsylvania	23	43	81	395	646	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
E.N. Central	96	148	312	1,779	1,615	—	0	8	—	—	—	0	3	—	—
Illinois	1	39	72	457	84	—	0	4	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Indiana	—	0	5	21	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Michigan	27	56	116	565	759	—	0	4	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Ohio	67	44	106	663	729	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Wisconsin	1	6	50	73	43	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
W.N. Central	16	19	72	323	384	—	0	6	—	1	—	0	21	—	—
Iowa	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Kansas	1	5	22	73	211	—	0	2	—	1	—	0	3	—	—
Minnesota	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	4	—	—
Missouri	15	11	51	250	156	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Nebraska¶	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	6	—	—
North Dakota	—	0	39	—	4	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	11	—	—
South Dakota	—	1	4	—	13	—	0	5	—	—	—	0	6	—	—
S. Atlantic	50	73	163	532	1,365	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	4	—	—
Delaware	—	1	5	1	5	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
District of Columbia	—	0	3	—	5	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Florida	41	29	68	368	476	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Georgia	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Maryland¶	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	3	—	—
North Carolina	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
South Carolina¶	1	11	67	56	224	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Virginia¶	—	18	60	1	457	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
West Virginia	8	11	33	106	198	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
E.S. Central	—	13	101	16	287	—	0	7	—	—	—	0	9	—	2
Alabama¶	—	12	101	16	284	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Kentucky	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Mississippi	—	0	2	—	3	—	0	4	—	—	—	0	8	—	1
Tennessee¶	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	3	—	1
W.S. Central	—	91	435	452	2,066	—	0	8	—	—	—	0	7	—	—
Arkansas¶	—	5	61	19	201	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Louisiana	—	1	5	12	29	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	5	—	—
Oklahoma	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Texas¶	—	79	422	421	1,836	—	0	6	—	—	—	0	4	—	—
Mountain	2	33	89	315	584	—	0	12	—	1	—	0	22	—	—
Arizona	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	10	—	1	—	0	8	—	—
Colorado	—	12	44	108	275	—	0	4	—	—	—	0	10	—	—
Idaho¶	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	6	—	—
Montana¶	2	5	27	66	70	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Nevada¶	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	3	—	—
New Mexico¶	—	3	17	33	70	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Utah	—	11	55	108	165	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	5	—	—
Wyoming¶	—	0	4	—	4	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Pacific	3	3	8	37	26	—	0	38	—	—	—	0	23	—	—
Alaska	3	2	6	25	6	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
California	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	37	—	—	—	0	20	—	—
Hawaii	—	1	4	12	20	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Oregon¶	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	4	—	—
Washington	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
American Samoa	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	2	17	—	13	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	—	9	29	61	121	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.

U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.

* Incidence data for reporting year 2008 and 2009 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 starting in 2007 for the domestic arboviral diseases and influenza-associated pediatric mortality, and in 2003 for SARS-CoV. Reporting exceptions are available at <http://www.cdc.gov/epo/dphsi/phs/infdis.htm>.

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

TABLE III. Deaths in 122 U.S. cities,* week ending March 21, 2009 (11th week)

Reporting area	All causes, by age (years)							Reporting area	All causes, by age (years)						
	All Ages	≥65	45-64	25-44	1-24	<1	P&† Total		All Ages	≥65	45-64	25-44	1-24	<1	P&† Total
New England	580	406	132	24	13	5	56	S. Atlantic	1,327	876	296	87	37	31	74
Boston, MA	150	89	42	9	7	3	15	Atlanta, GA	210	124	59	14	5	8	4
Bridgeport, CT	34	27	5	2	—	—	4	Baltimore, MD	175	111	38	20	3	3	17
Cambridge, MA	12	11	1	—	—	—	2	Charlotte, NC	142	88	37	9	7	1	6
Fall River, MA	31	29	1	1	—	—	6	Jacksonville, FL	157	112	30	11	2	2	15
Hartford, CT	63	41	16	3	3	—	4	Miami, FL	113	71	31	8	2	1	5
Lowell, MA	23	23	—	—	—	—	5	Norfolk, VA	58	38	11	4	5	—	—
Lynn, MA	14	14	—	—	—	—	3	Richmond, VA	60	38	13	5	1	3	3
New Bedford, MA	27	19	6	1	1	—	1	Savannah, GA	47	28	13	4	—	2	1
New Haven, CT	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	St. Petersburg, FL	77	61	9	1	4	2	10
Providence, RI	59	44	12	2	1	—	2	Tampa, FL	169	122	37	6	4	—	7
Somerville, MA	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	Washington, D.C.	99	69	14	4	4	8	3
Springfield, MA	50	30	17	1	1	1	7	Wilmington, DE	20	14	4	1	—	1	3
Waterbury, CT	48	33	11	3	—	1	2	E.S. Central	972	640	231	58	19	23	78
Worcester, MA	67	44	21	2	—	—	5	Birmingham, AL	201	134	40	18	3	5	11
Mid. Atlantic	1,991	1,400	434	100	37	20	124	Chattanooga, TN	81	63	13	4	—	1	7
Albany, NY	47	32	10	3	2	—	2	Knoxville, TN	112	79	23	6	3	1	12
Allentown, PA	25	16	7	1	—	1	—	Lexington, KY	47	27	17	1	1	1	3
Buffalo, NY	81	55	22	—	3	1	6	Memphis, TN	181	116	47	7	5	6	18
Camden, NJ	35	19	13	2	1	—	4	Mobile, AL	123	75	33	10	3	2	5
Elizabeth, NJ	18	10	6	1	—	1	2	Montgomery, AL	55	36	11	5	2	1	5
Erie, PA	61	51	6	2	1	1	5	Nashville, TN	172	110	47	7	2	6	17
Jersey City, NJ	30	19	6	2	1	2	2	W.S. Central	1,383	862	364	86	32	37	92
New York City, NY	1,040	741	227	51	14	7	49	Austin, TX	69	46	15	4	3	1	2
Newark, NJ	38	19	13	4	—	2	3	Baton Rouge, LA	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Paterson, NJ	14	6	5	2	1	—	2	Corpus Christi, TX	81	53	20	5	—	3	4
Philadelphia, PA	202	124	50	19	6	3	7	Dallas, TX	193	118	51	13	5	5	19
Pittsburgh, PA§	39	28	5	3	2	1	8	El Paso, TX	110	79	23	5	—	3	9
Reading, PA	24	15	7	2	—	—	1	Fort Worth, TX	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Rochester, NY	133	103	25	2	3	—	15	Houston, TX	405	235	119	27	12	11	25
Schenectady, NY	19	16	3	—	—	—	—	Little Rock, AR	91	57	22	6	1	5	2
Scranton, PA	26	23	3	—	—	—	4	New Orleans, LA	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Syracuse, NY	105	81	16	5	2	1	10	San Antonio, TX	228	144	57	15	8	4	15
Trenton, NJ	24	14	9	1	—	—	3	Shreveport, LA	76	51	15	5	1	4	7
Utica, NY	17	15	1	—	1	—	1	Tulsa, OK	130	79	42	6	2	1	9
Yonkers, NY	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	Mountain	1,108	726	276	69	20	17	64
E.N. Central	2,050	1,388	458	108	34	58	131	Albuquerque, NM	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Akron, OH	54	37	13	2	2	—	—	Boise, ID	56	39	11	5	1	—	6
Canton, OH	40	29	8	1	1	1	4	Colorado Springs, CO	115	79	23	8	1	4	—
Chicago, IL	377	219	108	31	6	9	26	Denver, CO	95	60	30	4	1	—	9
Cincinnati, OH	96	60	22	6	2	6	9	Las Vegas, NV	313	207	81	21	3	1	19
Cleveland, OH	287	212	55	5	5	10	13	Ogden, UT	32	23	7	2	—	—	3
Columbus, OH	227	160	45	15	2	5	28	Phoenix, AZ	209	115	66	13	10	5	8
Dayton, OH	142	104	31	5	1	1	13	Pueblo, CO	32	27	4	—	1	—	3
Detroit, MI	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	Salt Lake City, UT	130	82	28	12	2	6	5
Evansville, IN	53	39	9	2	1	2	1	Tucson, AZ	126	94	26	4	1	1	11
Fort Wayne, IN	58	39	17	2	—	—	3	Pacific	1,656	1,154	364	79	34	25	170
Gary, IN	15	5	6	1	1	2	—	Berkeley, CA	21	13	6	2	—	—	3
Grand Rapids, MI	55	43	10	2	—	—	1	Fresno, CA	141	97	33	7	2	2	23
Indianapolis, IN	207	131	46	14	5	11	16	Glendale, CA	37	27	9	1	—	—	10
Lansing, MI	45	33	11	1	—	—	2	Honolulu, HI	76	66	8	2	—	—	8
Milwaukee, WI	95	63	21	5	2	4	4	Long Beach, CA	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Peoria, IL	40	31	6	1	1	1	2	Los Angeles, CA	262	162	66	22	6	6	26
Rockford, IL	43	34	6	2	1	—	1	Pasadena, CA	16	13	1	1	1	—	3
South Bend, IN	56	33	11	9	—	3	1	Portland, OR	127	89	24	8	2	4	11
Toledo, OH	87	63	17	2	3	2	5	Sacramento, CA	195	133	50	8	3	1	16
Youngstown, OH	73	53	16	2	1	1	2	San Diego, CA	153	115	26	7	4	1	19
W.N. Central	639	428	153	36	13	8	49	San Francisco, CA	110	72	30	5	2	1	18
Des Moines, IA	79	59	16	3	—	1	6	San Jose, CA	172	128	30	6	5	3	15
Duluth, MN	41	33	7	—	—	1	1	Santa Cruz, CA	35	29	4	2	—	—	2
Kansas City, KS	22	16	5	1	—	—	1	Seattle, WA	109	63	32	5	3	6	6
Kansas City, MO	67	51	11	2	3	—	4	Spokane, WA	76	54	16	2	3	1	8
Lincoln, NE	52	40	11	—	—	1	5	Tacoma, WA	126	93	29	1	3	—	2
Minneapolis, MN	69	40	17	8	4	—	10	Total¶	11,706	7,880	2,708	647	239	224	838
Omaha, NE	101	66	28	5	2	—	10								
St. Louis, MO	90	47	29	11	—	2	6								
St. Paul, MN	54	36	15	1	1	1	5								
Wichita, KS	64	40	14	5	3	2	1								

U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases.

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

† Pneumonia and influenza.

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

¶ Total includes unknown ages.

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