

MMWRTM
**MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY
WEEKLY REPORT**

- 1061** World Aids Day — December 1, 2000
- 1062** HIV-Related Knowledge and Stigma — United States, 2000
- 1065** Outbreak of Rift Valley Fever — Yemen, August–October 2000
- 1066** Declines in Lung Cancer Rates — California, 1988–1997
- 1070** Outbreak of Poliomyelitis — Cape Verde, 2000
- 1071** Notice to Readers
- 1073** National Drunk and Drugged Driving Prevention Month — December 2000

World AIDS Day — December 1, 2000

“All Men—Make a Difference!” is the theme designated by the Joint United Nations Program on Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) for this year’s World AIDS Day, December 1, 2000. This year’s theme encourages men to increase their awareness of the risk for HIV infection for themselves, their sex partners, and their families and to use their influence to help stem the HIV/AIDS epidemic. In the United States, most persons living with HIV infection and AIDS are men. Some men’s behavior often places their sex partners at risk for infection. In cultures where there is a substantial imbalance in men’s and women’s social power, focusing prevention efforts on men is an essential step toward reducing HIV transmission.

As of June 2000, AIDS was reported among 753,907 persons in the United States, and 438,795 of these persons have died; an estimated 311,701 persons were reported to be living with AIDS (1). Although deaths from AIDS began to decline in the United States in 1996, primarily because of the use of effective combination antiretroviral therapy, AIDS deaths and AIDS incidence trends began to level by 1999 (2). Since 1992, HIV incidence in the United States has been relatively stable; an estimated 40,000 new HIV infections are expected to occur each year. Prevalence of HIV infection (number of persons living with HIV and AIDS) at the end of 1998 ranged from 800,000–900,000. Among these persons, approximately one third do not know they are infected with HIV (2). In addition, approximately 4% of the U.S. population (approximately 4–5 million persons) engage in behaviors that put them at high risk for HIV infection (3).

Worldwide, 36.1 million adults are living with HIV/AIDS; of these, 5.3 million became infected in 2000 (4). Of the approximately 21.8 million persons who have died from AIDS, 3.0 million died in 2000. Of all persons living with HIV, 90.0% live in sub-Saharan Africa, southeast Asia, or Latin America (4).

Additional information about World AIDS Day and HIV infection and AIDS is available from CDC’s National Prevention Information Network, telephone (800) 458-5231, and on the World-Wide Web, <http://www.cdcnpin.org>; CDC’s National AIDS and STD hotline, telephone (800) 342-2437; and CDC’s Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention World-Wide Web site, <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/dhap.htm>.

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HIV-Related Knowledge and Stigma — United States, 2000

An essential component of efforts to prevent new human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infections in the United States is the use of voluntary HIV counseling and testing by persons at risk for HIV, especially members of underserved populations (1). To increase the number of persons at risk for HIV who receive voluntary HIV counseling and testing services, barriers to these services must be identified and removed. The stigmatization of persons infected with HIV and the groups most affected by HIV, including men who have sex with men and illicit drug users, is a barrier to testing (2,3). Measuring public attitudes and knowledge about HIV transmission to determine the prevalence and the correlates of stigmatizing attitudes is important for guiding efforts to remove barriers to HIV prevention. This report describes the results of a national public opinion survey conducted through the Internet to measure indicators of HIV-related stigma and knowledge of HIV transmission. The findings indicate that most persons do not have stigmatizing views.

During August–September 2000, Research Triangle Institute conducted an Internet-based, household survey in a sample of 7493 adults aged ≥ 18 years. The sample was proportionately selected from a nationally representative panel of approximately 45,000 households. To establish the panel, a sample of U.S. households obtained through random-digit-dialed telephone sampling was offered Internet access and equipment in exchange for participation in weekly surveys. Surveys were conducted using a standard television set connected to the Internet, and responses were entered using a remote control. A module on HIV-related stigma and knowledge of transmission was included in a larger survey on health and aging. This analysis is based on 5641 respondents (75.3%) who answered the question on HIV stigma.

The survey included one question that was considered a proxy indicator for a stigmatizing attitude. Participants were identified who strongly agreed or agreed with the statement "People who got AIDS [acquired immunodeficiency syndrome] through sex or drug use have gotten what they deserve." Although this question addresses only one element of HIV/AIDS stigma, for this report, these answers were considered a "stigmatizing" response. Two questions concerned knowledge about HIV transmission. Persons who responded that it was very unlikely or impossible to become infected through sharing a glass or being coughed or sneezed on were considered informed; those who stated that it was very likely, somewhat likely, or somewhat unlikely were classified as misinformed. Percentage estimates were weighted to provide representative estimates, and confidence intervals (CIs) and p-values were computed using SUDAAN.

Among the 5641 respondents, 40.2% (95% CI=38.8%–41.6%) responded that HIV transmission could occur (i.e., it was very likely, somewhat likely, or somewhat unlikely) through sharing a glass, and 41.1% (CI=39.7%–42.5%) responded that it could occur from being coughed or sneezed on by an HIV-infected person. A total of 18.7% responded that persons who acquired AIDS through sex or drug use have gotten what they deserve. Stigmatizing responses were more common among men (21.5%), whites (20.8%), persons aged ≥ 55 years (30.0%), those with only a high school education (22.1%), those with an income $< \$30,000$ (23.4%), and those in poorer health compared with others (23.6%) (Table 1). For both transmission questions, approximately 25% of those who were misinformed gave stigmatizing responses, compared with approximately 14% who were informed ($p < 0.05$).

HIV-Related Knowledge — Continued

TABLE 1. Percentage of respondents who gave stigmatizing response*, by demographic characteristics and knowledge of modes of HIV transmission — United States, 2000

| Characteristic | No.† | (%) | (95% CI‡) |
|-------------------------------|-------------|---------------|----------------------|
| Sex | | | |
| Male | 2631 | (21.5) | (19.7%–23.2%) |
| Female | 2779 | (15.9) | (14.4%–17.4%) |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | |
| White, non-Hispanic | 4146 | (20.8) | (19.4%–22.1%) |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 557 | (7.0) | (4.7%– 9.4%) |
| Hispanic | 498 | (11.2) | (8.1%–14.3%) |
| Other¶ | 243 | (27.9) | (21.7%–34.2%) |
| Age group (yrs) | | | |
| 18–24 | 571 | (15.5) | (12.1%–18.8%) |
| 25–29 | 522 | (11.4) | (8.4%–14.3%) |
| 30–34 | 583 | (13.0) | (10.0%–16.0%) |
| 35–39 | 652 | (15.6) | (12.5%–18.6%) |
| 40–44 | 659 | (13.8) | (10.9%–16.8%) |
| 45–49 | 630 | (17.3) | (14.0%–20.6%) |
| 50–54 | 533 | (15.6) | (12.2%–19.0%) |
| 55–64 | 582 | (21.9) | (18.2%–25.6%) |
| ≥65 | 902 | (35.2) | (31.7%–38.7%) |
| Education | | | |
| <High school | 504 | (23.4) | (19.2%–27.5%) |
| High school | 1732 | (21.7) | (19.5%–23.8%) |
| Some college | 1906 | (16.8) | (14.9%–18.7%) |
| Bachelor's degree | 1000 | (15.4) | (12.9%–17.9%) |
| Graduate degree | 465 | (17.7) | (13.9%–21.6%) |
| Income level | | | |
| <\$20,000 | 598 | (21.8) | (18.0%–25.5%) |
| \$20,000–\$29,999 | 570 | (25.0) | (21.0%–29.0%) |
| \$30,000–\$39,999 | 777 | (18.0) | (15.0%–21.0%) |
| \$40,000–\$49,999 | 713 | (18.4) | (15.3%–21.6%) |
| \$50,000–\$74,999 | 1342 | (16.6) | (14.4%–18.8%) |
| ≥\$75,000 | 834 | (18.0) | (15.0%–20.9%) |
| Health status | | | |
| Excellent | 1065 | (17.5) | (15.0%–20.1%) |
| Very good | 2093 | (18.8) | (16.9%–20.6%) |
| Good | 1777 | (17.3) | (15.4%–19.3%) |
| Fair or poor | 694 | (23.6) | (20.0%–27.2%) |
| Region** | | | |
| Northeast | 924 | (18.1) | (15.4%–20.9%) |
| Midwest | 1177 | (19.9) | (17.3%–22.5%) |
| South | 1836 | (17.9) | (16.0%–19.9%) |
| West | 1295 | (19.0) | (16.6%–21.4%) |
| Transmission knowledge | | | |
| Sharing a drink | | | |
| Misinformed†† | 2269 | (25.1) | (23.1%–27.1%) |
| Informed§§ | 3355 | (14.4) | (13.0%–15.7%) |
| Cough or sneeze | | | |
| Misinformed | 2307 | (25.4) | (23.4%–27.4%) |
| Informed | 3318 | (14.0) | (12.6%–15.3%) |
| Total | 5641 | (18.7) | (17.5%–19.8%) |

* Persons who strongly agreed or agreed with the statement, "People who get AIDS through sex or drug use have gotten what they deserve."

† Numbers differ because of item nonresponse. Chi-square tests indicated significant differences ($p < 0.05$) among categories for each variable except region.

‡ Confidence interval.

¶ Numbers for races/ethnicities other than black, white, and Hispanic were combined because, when analyzed separately, data were too small for meaningful analysis.

** *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; *West*=Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

†† Transmission is very likely, somewhat likely, or somewhat unlikely.

§§ Transmission is very unlikely or impossible.

HIV-Related Knowledge — Continued

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Editorial Note: The findings in this report suggest that most U.S. adults do not hold stigmatizing views about persons with HIV infection or AIDS. However, a substantial minority gave a response that suggests they may have stigmatizing attitudes about persons with HIV. The smallest proportion of respondents who gave this response was black, the racial/ethnic group with the highest rates of AIDS in the United States. Significantly more of the respondents who were misinformed about HIV transmission gave a stigmatizing response, suggesting that increasing understanding about behaviors related to HIV transmission may result in lower levels of stigmatizing beliefs about infected persons. However, many other factors are probably related to stigma.

Early HIV diagnosis and entry into health care have both individual and societal benefits: improved health and productivity, reduced hospitalization costs, and decreased transmission from persons who do not know their HIV status (1). Because most HIV-infected persons probably will adopt safer sexual behaviors after the diagnosis of HIV infection (4,5), increasing the number of infected persons who know their serostatus is an important prevention goal. However, HIV-infected persons who fear being stigmatized are typically reluctant to acknowledge risk behaviors, avoid seeking prevention information, and may experience real or perceived barriers to prevention and other health-care services (2,3). Therefore, public health measures that encourage access to HIV testing by reducing stigma (e.g., social marketing campaigns targeted to high risk, stigmatized populations; sexuality and cultural sensitivity training for health-care providers; and anonymous testing opportunities) strengthen HIV-prevention efforts.

The findings in this report are subject to at least two limitations. First, the results are based on only one question about stigma, which comprises a range of attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors. Second, the survey did not include persons who do not own a telephone, persons in institutions, the transient or homeless, and those living on military installations. Despite these limitations, the sampling methods eliminated the main bias in earlier Internet samples (i.e., a lack of universal access to the Internet) while preserving the advantages of Internet surveys. In addition, the panel closely matched the overall U.S. population with respect to age, race/ethnicity, sex, education, and income.

Stigma includes prejudice and active discrimination directed toward persons either perceived to be or actually infected with HIV and the social groups and persons with whom they are associated (3). Overcoming stigma is an important step in persons seeking to know their HIV status. Measurements such as those conducted in this study help to direct and assess efforts to overcome these barriers.

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Outbreak of Rift Valley Fever — Yemen, August–October 2000

On September 17, 2000, the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MAI) and Ministry of Health (MOH) of Yemen received reports about the occurrence of disease compatible with Rift Valley fever (RVF) in El Zuhrah district of Hodeidah governorate. Reports of animal disease included abortions and deaths in young animals. Surveillance efforts by MOH and MAI documented widespread disease among humans and animals in the area of Wadi Mawr in El Zuhrah district, which is located on a coastal plain that extends from the southern tip of Yemen into the Jizan area of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA). The Saudi Arabian Ministry of Health has described a simultaneous outbreak of RVF in the Jizan area in KSA (1,2). This report summarizes the investigation of the Yemen outbreak.

MAI and MOH responded to the epidemic by organizing a national effort to limit spread of disease, optimize management of affected persons, and track the course of the outbreak. The World Health Organization (WHO) provided technical assistance, including experts in virology, epidemiology, laboratory diagnostics, and entomology.

Disease in humans. Because most patients in the outbreak area do not seek health care in medical facilities, mobile surveillance teams traveled to villages to interview case-patients or animal owners about recent illness in the community. Initial case finding was focused among villages in Wadi Mawr and was expanded to include areas throughout the coastal plain. The WHO case definition for disease in humans was used (3). During August 7–November 7, 2000, 1087 suspected case-patients were identified, including 121 (11%) persons who died. The mean age of suspected case-patients was 32.2 years (range: 1 month–95 years). The clinical spectrum of disease was typical of that associated with RVF and includes patients with hemorrhagic disease, encephalitis, retinitis, and uncomplicated RVF. Of the 1087, 815 (75%) case-patients reported exposure to sick animals, handling an abortus, or slaughtering animals in the week before onset of illness. Of 490 case-patients with serologic testing, 136 (26%) had IgM-class antibody to RVF virus; 17 (3%) patients had weakly reactive serologic test results. Serologically confirmed disease transmission was detected in 15 districts throughout the coastal plain and adjacent mountains.

Disease in animals. To assess the extent of transmission in animals, cross-sectional surveys were conducted in late September in diverse areas throughout Yemen. These surveys detected a high prevalence of IgM-class antibody to RVF in numerous areas in the northern part of the coastal plain and adjacent mountains. Little evidence exists of RVF transmission south of Marawah. Since that time, transmission has been detected in animals and humans in areas to the south.

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Rift Valley Fever — Continued

Editorial Note: The outbreak described in this report coincides with an ongoing outbreak of RVF in KSA that together represent the first documented evidence of RVF virus transmission outside Africa. RNA sequencing of the virus from KSA indicates that it is similar to the RVF viruses isolated from East Africa in 1998 (1).

It is unclear whether there was a recent introduction of RVF virus into the Arabian peninsula or the emergence of an epidemic resulting from unique ecologic conditions. RVF virus may have been introduced into Yemen in 1998 and environmental factors may be promoting wide-scale disease occurrence.

Satellite images and aerial surveys reveal numerous areas throughout the coastal plain and adjacent mountains that would be conducive for transmission of RVF virus. The geographic distribution of disease hampered surveillance efforts and presents a challenge for disease-control efforts. Outbreak-control measures included vector-control (i.e., outdoor and indoor thermal fogging and larviciding and residual house spraying), restricting animal movement, preventing exposure to infected animals or abortuses through educational campaigns, and upgrading local hospitals to optimize treatment of infected patients. Entomologic studies are ongoing to evaluate and guide vector-control operations. Impregnated mosquito bed nets also have been distributed in the affected areas.

Despite intensive vector-control measures, transmission continues to occur in selected areas. The finding that most patients had direct contact with infected animals emphasizes the importance of health education to prevent transmission through this route. Cross-sectional surveys are ongoing to evaluate the severity of disease and to target and evaluate control efforts.

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Declines in Lung Cancer Rates — California, 1988–1997

Cigarette smoking is the leading cause of lung and bronchus cancer (1). During 1988–1997, per capita cigarette smoking in California declined more than twice as rapidly compared with the rest of the country (2). To characterize lung cancer incidence in California, data from the National Cancer Institute's Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) program were compared with data from the population-based California Cancer Registry (CCR). This report summarizes the results of that analysis, which indicated that during 1988–1997, age-adjusted lung cancer incidence rates in California declined significantly compared with stable incidence rates for the combined SEER area of five states and three metropolitan areas.

SEER data used in the analysis were from Connecticut, Hawaii, Iowa, New Mexico, and Utah, and Atlanta, Georgia; Detroit, Michigan; and Seattle–Puget Sound, Washington (3). SEER registries in California were excluded from the SEER analysis and were included with the CCR data. CCR data were statewide; SEER data collected in California included Los Angeles and the San Francisco Bay area only. Data collection standards for SEER and CCR were similar. However, CCR had more data than the SEER California

Lung Cancer Rates — Continued

component; therefore, the combined CCR and SEER data provided a more reliable estimate of cancer rates than using the California SEER data alone.

Cancer incidence rates were age-adjusted by the direct method based on estimated 2000 U.S. population data (3). Annual lung and bronchus cancer (*International Classification of Diseases, for Oncology*, codes C340–C349) incidence rates per 100,000 population during 1988–1997 were reported among men, women, and both sexes combined for California and the eight SEER regions combined (Table 1). Two measures of change were reported. First, the estimated annual percentage change (EAPC) was calculated using the average percentage increase or decrease in cancer incidence rates per year during 1988–1997, and a regression line was fitted using the assumption that the natural logarithm of cancer rates changed at a constant rate during the 10-year period. Second, the total percentage change was the average of 1988 and 1989 data minus the average of 1996 and 1997 data divided by 1988 and 1989 data and multiplied by 100. Statistical significance was set at $\alpha=0.01$ (Figure 1).

Non-California SEER data did not reveal a consistent pattern in the age-adjusted lung and bronchus cancer incidence rates during 1988–1997. EAPC of -0.4% per year was not significantly different from zero. Comparing the CCR incidence rates with non-California SEER incidence rates, the CCR lung and bronchus cancer incidence rates were slightly higher during 1988–1990 (Table 1). However, during 1991–1997, incidence rates in CCR declined from 68.0 per 100,000 to 60.1. During 1988–1997, overall lung and bronchus cancer CCR incidence rates decreased an average of 1.9% per year ($p<0.01$) (Figure 1). The CCR incidence rates decreased 14.0% during the 10-year period; the rates in non-California SEER regions decreased 2.7% .

The decline in incidence rates among men (all ages combined) in the CCR data was 1.5 times greater than the decline among men in the non-California SEER regions. Among men, lung and bronchus cancer incidence rates declined significantly during 1988–1997 in data from the CCR and the SEER regions; however, the decline was greater in CCR (EAPC= -2.9% ; $p<0.01$) compared with non-California SEER regions (EAPC= -1.8% ; $p<0.01$). Among women (all ages combined) in CCR, lung and bronchus cancer incidence rates declined 4.8% during 1988–1997 (EAPC= -0.6 ; $p<0.01$); incidence rates among women in non-California SEER regions increased 13.2% (EAPC= 1.5 ; $p<0.01$).

TABLE 1. Age-adjusted lung and bronchus cancer incidence rates* — California Cancer Registry (CCR) and Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) program (excluding California)†, 1988–1997

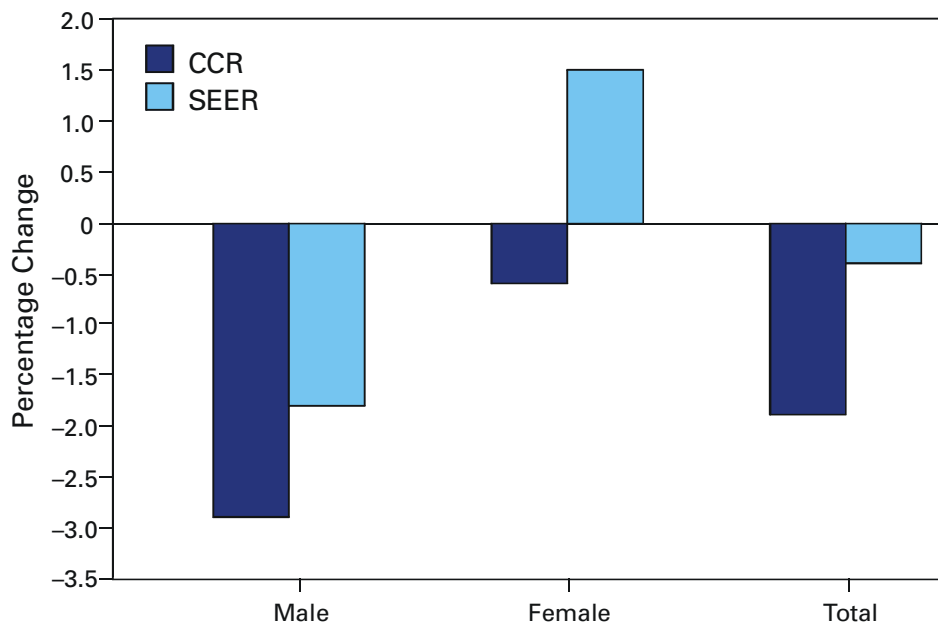
| Year | CCR | | | SEER | | |
|------|------|--------|-------------|-------|--------|-------------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| 1988 | 98.8 | 52.6 | 71.9 | 100.5 | 44.5 | 67.7 |
| 1989 | 96.4 | 52.0 | 70.3 | 98.4 | 44.8 | 67.1 |
| 1990 | 95.8 | 52.3 | 70.2 | 98.3 | 46.7 | 68.0 |
| 1991 | 91.2 | 51.5 | 68.0 | 99.0 | 48.8 | 69.5 |
| 1992 | 88.6 | 52.0 | 67.3 | 98.9 | 49.0 | 69.7 |
| 1993 | 85.6 | 51.8 | 65.9 | 95.6 | 48.8 | 68.3 |
| 1994 | 83.7 | 50.6 | 64.4 | 92.4 | 50.0 | 67.6 |
| 1995 | 83.2 | 50.8 | 64.4 | 89.9 | 50.0 | 66.8 |
| 1996 | 78.6 | 50.4 | 62.2 | 88.0 | 50.9 | 66.5 |
| 1997 | 74.9 | 49.1 | 60.1 | 84.9 | 50.1 | 64.7 |

* Per 100,000 population.

† Includes Connecticut, Hawaii, Iowa, New Mexico, and Utah, and Atlanta, Georgia; Detroit, Michigan; and Seattle–Puget Sound, Washington; August 1998.

Lung Cancer Rates — Continued

FIGURE 1. Estimated annual percentage change* in age-adjusted lung and bronchus cancer incidence rates — California Cancer Registry (CCR) and Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) (excluding California)†, 1988–1997



*All changes significantly different from zero ($p < 0.01$) except SEER total.

† Includes Connecticut, Hawaii, Iowa, New Mexico, and Utah, and Atlanta, Georgia; Detroit, Michigan; and Seattle–Puget Sound, Washington.

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Editorial Note: More than 80% of lung and bronchus cancer is caused by cigarette smoking, and former smokers have about half the risk for dying from lung cancer than do current smokers (1). Compared with current smokers, the risk for lung and bronchus cancer among former smokers declines as the duration of abstinence lengthens, with risk reduction becoming evident within 5 years of cessation (1). Reductions in the smoking rate in a state could reduce lung and bronchus cancer rates within 5 years of the decline in smoking rates (1).

The difference in the rate of decline in lung and bronchus cancer incidence rates between California and other U.S. regions may be related, in part, to the significant declines in smoking rates as a result of California tobacco control initiatives. The California Tobacco Control Program was created by Proposition 99 and was approved in 1988 (2). The program emphasized a comprehensive approach to tobacco control, prevention, and education and included strategies to change social norms related to tobacco use. The decrease in per capita cigarette consumption that began in 1990 has been

Lung Cancer Rates — Continued

attributed to the \$0.25 increase in the excise tax in 1989 (2). During 1988–1996, California had a more rapid decline in per capita cigarette consumption compared with the rest of the country (2,4). This decline has been attributed primarily to a change in the social acceptability of smoking among California residents (2,4). However, smoking rates in California were declining more rapidly than the rest of the country since the late 1980s, before enactment of Proposition 99.

The findings in this study are subject to at least three limitations. First, the SEER cancer incidence rates are based on data from selected geographic areas and may not represent incidence rates nationally; SEER data in this analysis represent 9.5% of the U.S. population (excluding California). Second, although a constant rate of change over the study period is the standard assumption when using EAPC, this assumption has not been tested (3). Third, although decreased population smoking rates in California are probably responsible for reduced rates of lung and bronchus cancer, a cause-and-effect relation cannot be determined through population-based assessments.

Following the California model, aggressive and comprehensive tobacco-control programs have been implemented in other states, including Arizona, Florida, Maine, Massachusetts, and Oregon. Initial results from several states have shown substantial declines in per capita cigarette consumption and/or changes in the prevalence of adult or youth smoking rates (4–8). The results of this report suggest that a comprehensive tobacco prevention and education program also may reduce rates of lung and bronchus cancer.

On the basis of results from state programs, CDC published *Best Practices for Comprehensive Tobacco Control* (9). This document, along with the release of *Surgeon General's Report, Reducing Tobacco Use: A Report of the Surgeon General* (10), provides guidance to states in establishing successful and sustainable tobacco control programs.

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Public Health Dispatch**Outbreak of Poliomyelitis — Cape Verde, 2000**

During August 16–October 17, 2000, 33 cases of acute flaccid paralysis (AFP), including seven (21%) deaths, were reported in Cape Verde, an archipelago of 10 islands west of Senegal and Mauritania. Preliminary laboratory results identified wild type 1 poliovirus among eight cases. The first patient was a child aged 2 years from the capital city of Praia; paralysis onset occurred August 16. The child had received one dose of the recommended three doses of oral poliovirus vaccine (OPV). Twenty-two cases were reported from the island of Santiago, seven from Sal, three from San Vicente, and one from Maio. The ages of the AFP patients ranged from 3 months–38 years; 11 (33%) were aged <5 years, 15 (46%) were 5–14 years, and seven (21%) were ≥15 years. No deaths were reported among patients aged <5 years. Three deaths (case fatality rate [CFR]: 20%) occurred among patients aged 5–14 years and four deaths occurred among patients aged ≥15 years (CFR: 57%). Of 33 cases with known vaccination status, 13 (39%) were fully vaccinated.

The estimated population of Cape Verde in 2000 was 437,500 (World Health Organization [WHO], unpublished data, 2000). Reported routine vaccination coverage with three doses of OPV has been <80% every year since 1995. The country has not conducted mass vaccination campaigns against poliomyelitis and has not established AFP surveillance. In response to the outbreak, a mass vaccination campaign was initiated October 16 with the goal of vaccinating every child aged 0–59 months with two OPV doses. Investigations by the Cape Verde Ministry of Health and WHO are under way to determine the circumstances associated with the outbreak, whether the outbreak has spread to other territories such as the neighboring countries of West Africa, and whether additional interventions will be required to control the outbreak, including a mass campaign targeting persons aged 5–14 years.

Travelers to Cape Verde and West Africa who are not vaccinated adequately must be considered at risk for polio. Recommendations for children in the United States include a four-dose vaccination series with inactivated poliovirus vaccine (IPV) at ages 2, 4, and 6–18 months, and 4–6 years. Unvaccinated adults should receive three doses of IPV, the first two doses at 4–8 week intervals and the third dose 6–12 months after the second. If three doses cannot be administered within the recommended intervals before protection is needed, alternative schedules are proposed (1). For incompletely vaccinated persons, additional IPV doses are recommended to complete a series. Booster IPV doses should be considered for persons who have completed a primary series of poliovirus vaccination and who may be traveling to areas where poliomyelitis is endemic.

Reported by: Ministry of Health, Country Office, Praia, Cape Verde; Inter-country Office for West Africa, Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire; Inter-country Office for Southern Africa and Regional Office for Africa, Harare, Zimbabwe. Institute Pasteur, Dakar, Senegal. National Institute of Virology, Johannesburg, South Africa. Vaccines and Other Biologicals Dept, World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland. Div of Quarantine and Respiratory and Enteric Viruses Br, Div of Viral and Rickettsial Diseases, National Center for Infectious Diseases; Vaccine Preventable Disease Eradication Div, National Immunization Program, CDC.

Reference

1. CDC. Poliomyelitis prevention in the United States: updated recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP). MMWR 2000;49(no. RR-5).

Notice to Readers**Alcohol Involvement in Fatal Motor-Vehicle Crashes —
United States, 1998–1999**

The following table compares alcohol involvement in fatal motor-vehicle crashes by age group and blood alcohol concentration (BAC) levels for 1998 and 1999. A fatal crash is considered alcohol-related by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) if either a driver or nonoccupant (e.g., pedestrian) had a BAC of ≥ 0.01 g/dL in a police-reported traffic crash. Because BACs are not available for all persons in fatal crashes, NHTSA estimates the number of alcohol-related traffic fatalities on the basis of a discriminant analysis of information from all cases for which driver or nonoccupant BAC data are available (1).

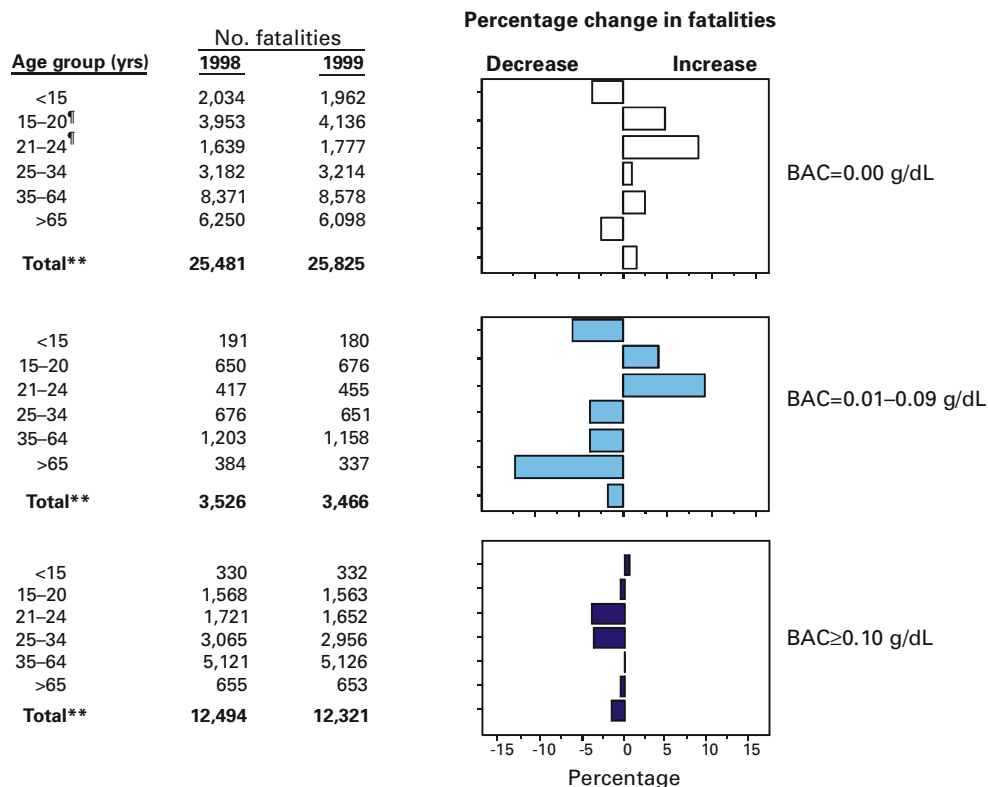
From 1998 to 1999, the number of alcohol-related traffic fatalities decreased 1.5% (95% confidence interval [CI]=−3.6%–0.7%). For BACs ≥ 0.10 g/dL (the legal limit for intoxication in most states), fatalities decreased 1.4% (95% CI=−3.8%–1.1%), and for BACs of 0.01–0.09 g/dL, fatalities decreased 1.7% (95% CI=−2.9%–1.6%).

Reference

1. Klein TM. A method for estimating posterior BAC distributions for persons involved in fatal traffic accidents: final report. Washington, DC: US Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 1986; report no. DOT-HS-807-094.

Alcohol Involvement in Fatal Motor-Vehicle Crashes — Continued

Changes in the estimated number and percentage of traffic fatalities (including drivers, occupants, and nonoccupants), by age group* and highest blood alcohol concentration (BAC)[†] of drivers[§] or nonoccupants in crashes — United States, January 1–December 31, 1998 compared with January 1–December 31, 1999



* Age of decedent was unknown for 91 traffic fatalities in 1998 and 109 in 1999. Decedents of unknown age were included in the calculations of the total number of fatalities by BAC level.

[†] BAC distributions are estimates for drivers and nonoccupants involved in fatal crashes. Fatalities include all occupants and nonoccupants who died within 30 days after a motor-vehicle crash on a public roadway.

[§] Driver may or may not have been killed.

[¶] Percentage change statistically significant at $p=0.05$.

** The number of fatalities for each BAC category is rounded to the nearest whole number.

Source: Fatality Analysis Reporting System, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

National Drunk and Drugged Driving Prevention Month — December 2000

December has been designated National Drunk and Drugged Driving Prevention Month by the National Drunk and Drugged Driving Prevention Month Coalition, a national public-private partnership devoted to preventing impaired driving crashes. During 1999, alcohol-related motor-vehicle crashes resulted in an estimated 15,786 deaths in the United States (National Highway Traffic Safety Administration [NHTSA], unpublished data, October 2000). On the basis of data provided by NHTSA and the U.S. Bureau of the Census, the rate of alcohol-related motor-vehicle deaths steadily declined from 8.9 to 5.8 per 100,000 persons during 1990–1999 (NHTSA, unpublished data, October 2000) (1,2). The 1999 rate nearly met the national health objective for 2000 of no more than 5.5 deaths per 100,000 persons (3). The *Healthy People 2010: Health Objectives for the Nation* has set a target for alcohol-related traffic fatalities of no more than 4.0 per 100,000 persons (4). Meeting the 2010 objective will require a further decrease of 31% in the rate of alcohol-related traffic fatalities.

The passage of the national 0.08% blood alcohol concentration standard for impaired driving (5) represents an important step toward reducing alcohol-related traffic fatalities. Other strategies include strict enforcement of impaired driving and minimum legal drinking age laws, sobriety checkpoints, and prompt suspension of licenses for persons arrested for driving while impaired (6).

Additional information about National Drunk and Drugged Driving Prevention Month is available from the National Commission Against Drunk Driving, 1900 L Street, NW, Suite 705, Washington, DC 20036; telephone, (202) 452-6004; or World-Wide Web site, <http://www.3dmonth.org>*

References

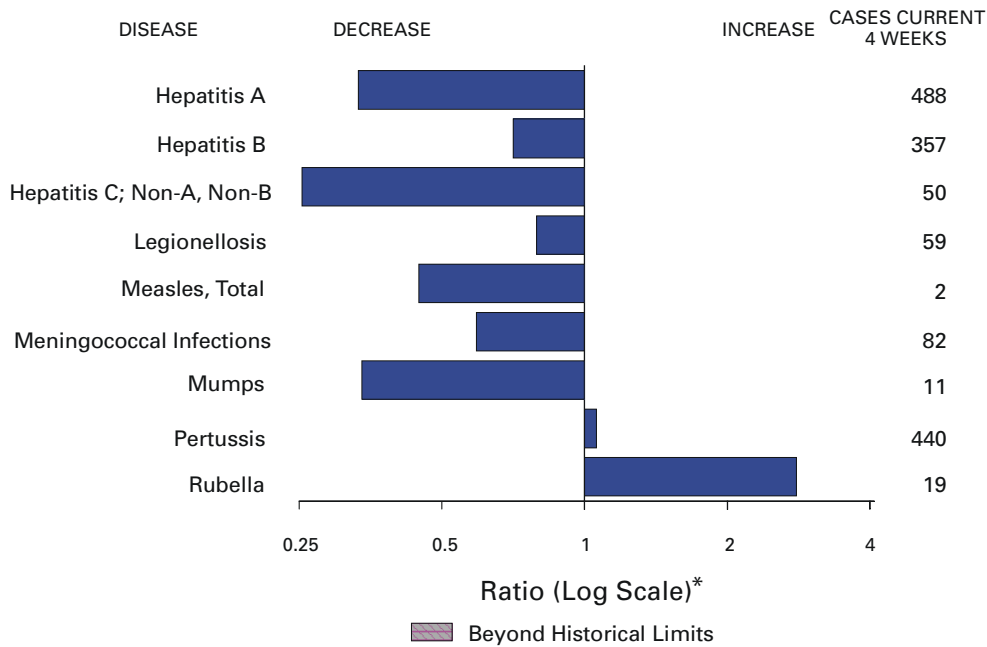
1. National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. Traffic safety facts 1998: a compilation of motor vehicle crash data for the Fatality Analysis Reporting System and the General Estimates System. Washington, DC: US Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, National Center for Statistics and Analysis, 1999; report no. DOT-HS-808-983.
2. Bureau of the Census, Economics and Statistics Administration, US Department of Commerce. IDB data access-display mode. Available at <http://www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/popest.html>. Accessed November 2000.
3. National Center for Health Statistics. Healthy people 2000 review, 1998–99. Hyattsville, Maryland: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC, 1996.
4. US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy people 2010 (conference ed, 2 vols). Washington, DC: US Department of Health and Human Services, January 2000.
5. Department of Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001, Public Law no. 106-346 (October 23, 2000).
6. DeJong W, Hingson R. Strategies to reduce driving under the influence of alcohol. *Annu Rev Public Health* 1998;19:359–78.

*References to sites of non-CDC organizations on the World-Wide Web are provided as a service to *MMWR* readers and do not constitute or imply endorsement of these organizations or their programs by CDC or the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. CDC is not responsible for the content of pages found at these sites.

Erratum: Vol. 49, No. RR-13

In the *MMWR Recommendations and Reports*, "Use of Diphtheria Toxoid-Tetanus Toxoid-Acellular Pertussis Vaccine as a Five-Dose Series: Supplemental Recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP)," the table on page 2 is incorrect regarding the pertussis antigens contained in ACEL-IMUNE.[®] ACEL-IMUNE contains *inactivated pertussis toxin, 3.2 µg; filamentous hemagglutinin, 34 µg; pertactin, 1.6 µg; and type 2 fimbriae, 0.8 µg*. All amounts are approximate.

FIGURE I. Selected notifiable disease reports, United States, comparison of provisional 4-week totals ending November 25, 2000, with historical data



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

TABLE I. Summary of provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, cumulative, week ending November 25, 2000 (47th Week)

| | Cum. 2000 | | Cum. 2000 |
|---|-----------|--|-----------|
| Anthrax | - | Poliomyelitis, paralytic | - |
| Brucellosis* | 58 | Psittacosis* | 10 |
| Cholera | 2 | Q fever* | 21 |
| Cyclosporiasis* | 38 | Rabies, human | 1 |
| Diphtheria | 2 | Rocky Mountain spotted fever (RMSF) | 397 |
| Ehrlichiosis: human granulocytic (HGE)* | 167 | Rubella, congenital syndrome | 6 |
| human monocytic (HME)* | 93 | Streptococcal disease, invasive, group A | 2,517 |
| Encephalitis: California serogroup viral* | 102 | Streptococcal toxic-shock syndrome* | 67 |
| eastern equine* | 2 | Syphilis, congenital† | 175 |
| St. Louis* | 3 | Tetanus | 24 |
| western equine* | - | Toxic-shock syndrome | 120 |
| Hansen disease (leprosy)* | 58 | Trichinosis | 14 |
| Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome*† | 27 | Tularemia* | 108 |
| Hemolytic uremic syndrome, postdiarrheal* | 176 | Typhoid fever | 298 |
| HIV infection, pediatric*§ | 190 | Yellow fever | - |
| Plague | 6 | | |

-: No reported cases.

*Not notifiable in all states.

† Updated weekly from reports to the Division of Viral and Rickettsial Diseases, National Center for Infectious Diseases (NCID).

§ Updated monthly from reports to the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention — Surveillance and Epidemiology, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention (NCHSTP). Last update October 29, 2000.

¶ Updated from reports to the Division of STD Prevention, NCHSTP.

TABLE II. Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending November 25, 2000, and November 27, 1999 (47th Week)

| Reporting Area | AIDS | | Chlamydia [†] | | Cryptosporidiosis | | Escherichia coli O157:H7* | | | |
|----------------|------------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Cum. 2000 [‡] | Cum. 1999 | Cum. 2000 | Cum. 1999 | Cum. 2000 | Cum. 1999 | NETSS | | PHLIS | |
| | | | | | | | Cum. 2000 | Cum. 1999 | Cum. 2000 | Cum. 1999 |
| UNITED STATES | 33,120 | 38,849 | 582,183 | 590,780 | 2,411 | 2,440 | 4,124 | 3,465 | 3,007 | 2,583 |
| NEW ENGLAND | 1,699 | 1,998 | 18,993 | 19,008 | 101 | 175 | 370 | 390 | 356 | 356 |
| Maine | 28 | 68 | 1,309 | 932 | 20 | 27 | 31 | 36 | 28 | - |
| N.H. | 29 | 46 | 909 | 887 | 22 | 17 | 36 | 34 | 35 | 33 |
| Vt. | 32 | 16 | 476 | 435 | 26 | 35 | 33 | 32 | 33 | 20 |
| Mass. | 1,061 | 1,318 | 7,923 | 8,065 | 30 | 68 | 158 | 171 | 162 | 183 |
| R.I. | 84 | 90 | 2,294 | 2,108 | 3 | 6 | 18 | 27 | 16 | 26 |
| Conn. | 465 | 460 | 6,082 | 6,581 | - | 22 | 94 | 90 | 82 | 94 |
| MID. ATLANTIC | 7,189 | 10,137 | 52,515 | 59,370 | 173 | 547 | 387 | 347 | 266 | 134 |
| Upstate N.Y. | 694 | 1,192 | N | N | 119 | 155 | 280 | 273 | 62 | 5 |
| N.Y. City | 3,765 | 5,371 | 22,457 | 24,465 | 11 | 233 | 10 | 17 | 11 | 17 |
| N.J. | 1,461 | 1,845 | 7,436 | 11,159 | 12 | 44 | 97 | 57 | 106 | 64 |
| Pa. | 1,269 | 1,729 | 22,622 | 23,746 | 31 | 115 | N | N | 87 | 48 |
| E.N. CENTRAL | 3,190 | 2,603 | 94,932 | 99,750 | 770 | 611 | 954 | 941 | 562 | 508 |
| Ohio | 489 | 437 | 23,019 | 26,575 | 254 | 63 | 259 | 233 | 209 | 214 |
| Ind. | 324 | 282 | 11,481 | 10,887 | 57 | 39 | 131 | 95 | 81 | 64 |
| Ill. | 1,597 | 1,202 | 25,538 | 29,389 | 7 | 87 | 182 | 493 | 14 | 85 |
| Mich. | 604 | 550 | 22,910 | 20,484 | 94 | 49 | 135 | 120 | 104 | 80 |
| Wis. | 176 | 132 | 11,984 | 12,415 | 358 | 373 | 247 | N | 154 | 65 |
| W.N. CENTRAL | 767 | 865 | 32,183 | 34,177 | 351 | 195 | 647 | 506 | 555 | 530 |
| Minn. | 153 | 159 | 6,644 | 6,821 | 132 | 74 | 198 | 165 | 177 | 181 |
| Iowa | 75 | 70 | 4,294 | 4,445 | 75 | 55 | 181 | 106 | 143 | 78 |
| Mo. | 349 | 410 | 10,486 | 12,149 | 29 | 25 | 106 | 43 | 96 | 64 |
| N. Dak. | 2 | 6 | 677 | 841 | 15 | 18 | 19 | 16 | 20 | 18 |
| S. Dak. | 7 | 13 | 1,647 | 1,395 | 15 | 7 | 55 | 45 | 58 | 62 |
| Nebr. | 65 | 58 | 3,260 | 3,090 | 76 | 14 | 62 | 101 | 45 | 112 |
| Kans. | 116 | 149 | 5,175 | 5,436 | 9 | 2 | 26 | 30 | 16 | 15 |
| S. ATLANTIC | 9,203 | 10,705 | 114,132 | 125,244 | 449 | 357 | 354 | 314 | 264 | 178 |
| Del. | 183 | 146 | 2,587 | 2,515 | 6 | - | 1 | 6 | 1 | 3 |
| Md. | 1,131 | 1,322 | 11,648 | 11,899 | 10 | 17 | 30 | 41 | 1 | 4 |
| D.C. | 695 | 493 | 2,920 | N | 18 | 7 | 1 | 1 | U | U |
| Va. | 598 | 752 | 14,053 | 12,953 | 17 | 27 | 71 | 71 | 60 | 57 |
| W. Va. | 56 | 61 | 1,442 | 1,648 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 9 |
| N.C. | 609 | 692 | 19,766 | 19,884 | 25 | 27 | 87 | 71 | 65 | 52 |
| S.C. | 703 | 899 | 8,746 | 17,021 | - | - | 21 | 19 | 14 | 14 |
| Ga. | 1,050 | 1,466 | 23,675 | 30,423 | 164 | 128 | 41 | 30 | 36 | 1 |
| Fla. | 4,178 | 4,874 | 29,295 | 28,901 | 206 | 148 | 87 | 61 | 74 | 38 |
| E.S. CENTRAL | 1,644 | 1,717 | 43,814 | 41,209 | 46 | 34 | 126 | 134 | 99 | 102 |
| Ky. | 169 | 242 | 7,248 | 6,714 | 6 | 7 | 43 | 47 | 31 | 34 |
| Tenn. | 706 | 671 | 13,313 | 12,854 | 11 | 10 | 53 | 55 | 45 | 43 |
| Ala. | 420 | 420 | 13,137 | 11,360 | 15 | 12 | 11 | 24 | 9 | 21 |
| Miss. | 349 | 384 | 10,116 | 10,281 | 14 | 5 | 19 | 8 | 14 | 4 |
| W.S. CENTRAL | 3,413 | 4,086 | 90,438 | 83,875 | 122 | 84 | 178 | 136 | 227 | 144 |
| Ark. | 159 | 185 | 5,204 | 5,503 | 13 | 2 | 57 | 15 | 38 | 14 |
| La. | 606 | 744 | 16,383 | 14,973 | 10 | 24 | 9 | 14 | 47 | 14 |
| Okla. | 291 | 125 | 8,208 | 7,362 | 17 | 10 | 19 | 37 | 17 | 28 |
| Tex. | 2,357 | 3,032 | 60,643 | 56,037 | 82 | 48 | 93 | 70 | 125 | 88 |
| MOUNTAIN | 1,232 | 1,512 | 33,200 | 29,995 | 171 | 93 | 413 | 315 | 272 | 239 |
| Mont. | 12 | 13 | 1,251 | 1,393 | 10 | 10 | 30 | 24 | - | - |
| Idaho | 19 | 20 | 1,682 | 1,607 | 23 | 8 | 70 | 64 | 35 | 43 |
| Wyo. | 9 | 11 | 720 | 710 | 5 | 1 | 17 | 15 | 9 | 16 |
| Colo. | 291 | 289 | 8,441 | 5,794 | 71 | 12 | 159 | 112 | 108 | 88 |
| N. Mex. | 126 | 79 | 4,237 | 4,447 | 21 | 41 | 23 | 12 | 16 | 6 |
| Ariz. | 403 | 743 | 11,539 | 11,269 | 11 | 12 | 49 | 32 | 37 | 23 |
| Utah | 117 | 128 | 2,035 | 1,935 | 26 | N | 52 | 35 | 67 | 48 |
| Nev. | 255 | 229 | 3,295 | 2,840 | 4 | 9 | 13 | 21 | - | 15 |
| PACIFIC | 4,783 | 5,226 | 101,976 | 98,152 | 228 | 344 | 695 | 382 | 406 | 392 |
| Wash. | 445 | 304 | 11,344 | 10,786 | N | N | 219 | 148 | 173 | 176 |
| Oreg. | 146 | 185 | 4,533 | 5,546 | 19 | 92 | 152 | 67 | 113 | 68 |
| Calif. | 4,072 | 4,631 | 81,250 | 77,222 | 209 | 252 | 281 | 153 | 108 | 136 |
| Alaska | 21 | 13 | 2,187 | 1,690 | - | - | 28 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Hawaii | 99 | 93 | 2,662 | 2,908 | - | - | 15 | 13 | 11 | 11 |
| Guam | 15 | 12 | - | 432 | - | - | N | N | U | U |
| P.R. | 1,134 | 1,174 | 3,432 | U | - | - | 6 | 6 | U | U |
| V.I. | 31 | 35 | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| Amer. Samoa | - | - | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| C.N.M.I. | - | - | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |

N: Not notifiable. U: Unavailable. -: No reported cases. C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.
 * Individual cases can be reported through both the National Electronic Telecommunications System for Surveillance (NETSS) and the Public Health Laboratory Information System (PHLIS).
[†] Chlamydia refers to genital infections caused by *C. trachomatis*. Totals reported to the Division of STD Prevention, NCHSTP.
[‡] Updated monthly from reports to the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention — Surveillance and Epidemiology, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention. Last update October 29, 2000.

TABLE II. (Cont'd) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending November 25, 2000, and November 27, 1999 (47th Week)

| Reporting Area | Gonorrhea | | Hepatitis C; Non-A, Non-B | | Legionellosis | | Listeriosis | Lyme Disease | |
|----------------|---------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | Cum. 2000 [§] | Cum. 1999 | Cum. 2000 | Cum. 1999 | Cum. 2000 | Cum. 1999 | Cum. 2000 | Cum. 2000 | Cum. 1999 |
| UNITED STATES | 304,315 | 325,485 | 2,678 | 2,633 | 878 | 924 | 622 | 12,201 | 14,371 |
| NEW ENGLAND | 5,313 | 5,922 | 15 | 15 | 51 | 73 | 52 | 4,152 | 4,290 |
| Maine | 80 | 70 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | - | 41 |
| N.H. | 93 | 101 | - | - | 3 | 8 | 4 | 59 | 22 |
| Vt. | 60 | 45 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 14 | 3 | 35 | 23 |
| Mass. | 2,155 | 2,229 | 4 | 3 | 16 | 26 | 26 | 1,098 | 757 |
| R.I. | 581 | 530 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 11 | 1 | 528 | 464 |
| Conn. | 2,344 | 2,947 | - | - | 17 | 11 | 16 | 2,432 | 2,983 |
| MID. ATLANTIC | 32,937 | 35,849 | 610 | 118 | 194 | 226 | 148 | 6,203 | 7,678 |
| Upstate N.Y. | 6,625 | 6,080 | 64 | 54 | 86 | 58 | 81 | 3,455 | 3,633 |
| N.Y. City | 9,825 | 11,084 | - | - | - | 43 | 27 | 40 | 133 |
| N.J. | 5,081 | 7,085 | 510 | - | 14 | 18 | 21 | 1,448 | 1,628 |
| Pa. | 11,406 | 11,600 | 36 | 64 | 94 | 107 | 19 | 1,260 | 2,284 |
| E.N. CENTRAL | 57,244 | 62,845 | 199 | 862 | 231 | 248 | 104 | 315 | 573 |
| Ohio | 13,928 | 16,413 | 12 | 3 | 107 | 73 | 52 | 82 | 43 |
| Ind. | 5,435 | 5,687 | 1 | 1 | 39 | 39 | 7 | 32 | 17 |
| Ill. | 17,084 | 20,839 | 16 | 47 | 9 | 30 | 11 | 11 | 17 |
| Mich. | 15,702 | 14,312 | 170 | 795 | 49 | 63 | 29 | - | 11 |
| Wis. | 5,095 | 5,594 | - | 16 | 27 | 43 | 5 | 190 | 485 |
| W.N. CENTRAL | 14,742 | 15,004 | 449 | 277 | 55 | 50 | 14 | 362 | 297 |
| Minn. | 2,617 | 2,567 | 5 | 10 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 267 | 185 |
| Iowa | 1,031 | 1,113 | 2 | - | 13 | 13 | 3 | 30 | 22 |
| Mo. | 7,138 | 7,490 | 426 | 263 | 24 | 17 | 5 | 42 | 63 |
| N. Dak. | 40 | 75 | - | 1 | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| S. Dak. | 260 | 170 | - | - | 2 | 3 | - | - | - |
| Nebr. | 1,287 | 1,295 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 6 | - | 4 | 11 |
| Kans. | 2,369 | 2,294 | 10 | - | 5 | - | - | 18 | 15 |
| S. ATLANTIC | 84,305 | 95,994 | 114 | 148 | 184 | 132 | 101 | 929 | 1,229 |
| Del. | 1,560 | 1,531 | - | - | 10 | 17 | 2 | 140 | 147 |
| Md. | 8,094 | 9,136 | 18 | 21 | 63 | 32 | 22 | 503 | 840 |
| D.C. | 2,485 | 3,353 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 4 | - | 10 | 4 |
| Va. | 9,297 | 8,805 | 3 | 10 | 32 | 32 | 8 | 140 | 114 |
| W. Va. | 465 | 518 | 14 | 17 | N | N | 4 | 31 | 17 |
| N.C. | 16,168 | 17,693 | 17 | 33 | 15 | 14 | - | 44 | 69 |
| S.C. | 10,737 | 13,402 | 3 | 22 | 6 | 11 | 9 | 13 | 6 |
| Ga. | 15,435 | 20,872 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 21 | - | - |
| Fla. | 20,064 | 20,684 | 53 | 43 | 45 | 20 | 35 | 48 | 32 |
| E.S. CENTRAL | 31,617 | 32,975 | 405 | 290 | 32 | 46 | 19 | 46 | 97 |
| Ky. | 3,189 | 3,046 | 34 | 21 | 18 | 18 | 3 | 11 | 17 |
| Tenn. | 10,592 | 10,352 | 89 | 111 | 10 | 22 | 12 | 28 | 56 |
| Ala. | 10,235 | 10,137 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 20 |
| Miss. | 7,601 | 9,440 | 274 | 157 | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | 4 |
| W.S. CENTRAL | 47,671 | 48,053 | 425 | 509 | 16 | 30 | 15 | 44 | 54 |
| Ark. | 2,855 | 2,999 | 9 | 27 | - | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 |
| La. | 12,114 | 11,954 | 292 | 287 | 6 | 8 | - | 3 | 9 |
| Okla. | 3,667 | 3,632 | 9 | 15 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| Tex. | 29,035 | 29,468 | 115 | 180 | 7 | 18 | 8 | 36 | 34 |
| MOUNTAIN | 9,091 | 8,699 | 293 | 195 | 44 | 45 | 35 | 29 | 16 |
| Mont. | 47 | 48 | 5 | 5 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Idaho | 83 | 79 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 2 | - | 2 | 3 |
| Wyo. | 45 | 28 | 211 | 64 | 2 | - | 1 | 9 | 3 |
| Colo. | 2,620 | 2,280 | 28 | 32 | 15 | 12 | 9 | 11 | 3 |
| N. Mex. | 953 | 883 | 13 | 32 | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | 1 |
| Ariz. | 3,830 | 3,990 | 18 | 41 | 8 | 7 | 14 | - | 2 |
| Utah | 208 | 204 | 2 | 6 | 12 | 17 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| Nev. | 1,305 | 1,187 | 13 | 8 | - | 6 | 5 | 4 | 2 |
| PACIFIC | 21,395 | 20,144 | 168 | 219 | 71 | 74 | 134 | 121 | 137 |
| Wash. | 2,057 | 1,888 | 31 | 19 | 18 | 19 | 7 | 9 | 10 |
| Oreg. | 671 | 785 | 27 | 19 | N | N | 5 | 15 | 14 |
| Calif. | 18,014 | 16,791 | 108 | 181 | 53 | 53 | 119 | 95 | 113 |
| Alaska | 311 | 268 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | - |
| Hawaii | 342 | 412 | 2 | - | - | 1 | 3 | N | N |
| Guam | - | 48 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| P.R. | 598 | 301 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | N | N |
| V.I. | U | U | U | U | U | U | - | U | U |
| Amer. Samoa | U | U | U | U | U | U | - | U | U |
| C.N.M.I. | U | U | U | U | U | U | - | U | U |

N: Not notifiable.

U: Unavailable.

- : No reported cases.

TABLE II. (Cont'd) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending November 25, 2000, and November 27, 1999 (47th Week)

| Reporting Area | Malaria | | Rabies, Animal | | Salmonellosis* | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Cum. 2000 | Cum. 1999 | Cum. 2000 | Cum. 1999 | NETSS | | PHLIS | |
| | | | | | Cum. 2000 | Cum. 1999 | Cum. 2000 | Cum. 1999 |
| UNITED STATES | 1,122 | 1,319 | 5,342 | 6,127 | 33,812 | 35,573 | 28,217 | 30,452 |
| NEW ENGLAND | 64 | 61 | 771 | 821 | 2,028 | 2,039 | 1,995 | 2,072 |
| Maine | 6 | 3 | 128 | 161 | 118 | 124 | 88 | 99 |
| N.H. | 1 | 2 | 21 | 45 | 134 | 130 | 131 | 130 |
| Vt. | 3 | 4 | 55 | 86 | 103 | 88 | 111 | 79 |
| Mass. | 27 | 22 | 256 | 205 | 1,149 | 1,097 | 1,116 | 1,121 |
| R.I. | 8 | 5 | 57 | 91 | 123 | 121 | 128 | 150 |
| Conn. | 19 | 25 | 254 | 233 | 401 | 479 | 421 | 493 |
| MID. ATLANTIC | 224 | 390 | 954 | 1,212 | 3,744 | 4,909 | 4,140 | 4,830 |
| Upstate N.Y. | 78 | 65 | 650 | 855 | 1,139 | 1,233 | 1,213 | 1,254 |
| N.Y. City | 80 | 230 | 4 | U | 887 | 1,360 | 834 | 1,406 |
| N.J. | 36 | 53 | 182 | 170 | 774 | 1,076 | 670 | 1,039 |
| Pa. | 30 | 42 | 118 | 187 | 944 | 1,240 | 1,423 | 1,131 |
| E.N. CENTRAL | 115 | 159 | 145 | 163 | 4,722 | 5,027 | 3,220 | 4,362 |
| Ohio | 21 | 18 | 50 | 35 | 1,406 | 1,210 | 1,329 | 1,002 |
| Ind. | 6 | 21 | - | 13 | 593 | 485 | 540 | 442 |
| Ill. | 46 | 71 | 22 | 10 | 1,313 | 1,502 | 129 | 1,458 |
| Mich. | 31 | 40 | 67 | 84 | 809 | 931 | 852 | 913 |
| Wis. | 11 | 9 | 6 | 21 | 601 | 899 | 370 | 547 |
| W.N. CENTRAL | 57 | 73 | 491 | 680 | 2,188 | 2,086 | 2,299 | 2,250 |
| Minn. | 27 | 41 | 84 | 103 | 495 | 536 | 613 | 667 |
| Iowa | 3 | 13 | 73 | 145 | 340 | 235 | 311 | 216 |
| Mo. | 11 | 13 | 50 | 29 | 664 | 691 | 834 | 824 |
| N. Dak. | 2 | - | 107 | 135 | 55 | 44 | 74 | 60 |
| S. Dak. | 1 | - | 87 | 169 | 92 | 90 | 100 | 114 |
| Nebr. | 7 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 205 | 178 | 94 | 156 |
| Kans. | 6 | 5 | 88 | 95 | 337 | 312 | 273 | 213 |
| S. ATLANTIC | 299 | 309 | 2,198 | 1,988 | 7,568 | 8,181 | 5,084 | 6,036 |
| Del. | 5 | 1 | 49 | 50 | 105 | 156 | 130 | 143 |
| Md. | 100 | 89 | 381 | 370 | 738 | 793 | 701 | 835 |
| D.C. | 16 | 18 | - | - | 61 | 72 | U | U |
| Va. | 49 | 68 | 531 | 533 | 929 | 1,172 | 839 | 964 |
| W. Va. | 4 | 2 | 108 | 103 | 156 | 162 | 141 | 147 |
| N.C. | 34 | 26 | 523 | 409 | 1,026 | 1,230 | 1,003 | 1,235 |
| S.C. | 2 | 15 | 146 | 132 | 701 | 608 | 512 | 486 |
| Ga. | 26 | 22 | 306 | 222 | 1,459 | 1,421 | 1,531 | 1,560 |
| Fla. | 63 | 68 | 154 | 169 | 2,393 | 2,567 | 227 | 666 |
| E. S. CENTRAL | 44 | 24 | 192 | 245 | 2,178 | 1,999 | 1,561 | 1,375 |
| Ky. | 18 | 7 | 20 | 35 | 356 | 382 | 240 | 269 |
| Tenn. | 11 | 8 | 97 | 89 | 587 | 531 | 679 | 556 |
| Ala. | 14 | 7 | 75 | 119 | 620 | 556 | 521 | 458 |
| Miss. | 1 | 2 | - | 2 | 615 | 530 | 121 | 92 |
| W.S. CENTRAL | 18 | 15 | 73 | 462 | 3,751 | 3,503 | 3,942 | 2,600 |
| Ark. | 3 | 3 | 20 | 14 | 673 | 624 | 587 | 233 |
| La. | 7 | 10 | - | - | 248 | 691 | 685 | 568 |
| Okla. | 8 | 2 | 53 | 88 | 369 | 424 | 265 | 332 |
| Tex. | - | - | - | 360 | 2,461 | 1,764 | 2,405 | 1,467 |
| MOUNTAIN | 50 | 42 | 235 | 207 | 2,619 | 2,778 | 2,064 | 2,391 |
| Mont. | 1 | 4 | 64 | 55 | 90 | 70 | - | 1 |
| Idaho | 3 | 3 | 9 | 5 | 113 | 119 | 97 | 97 |
| Wyo. | - | 1 | 50 | 43 | 59 | 66 | 44 | 57 |
| Colo. | 25 | 17 | - | 1 | 678 | 675 | 637 | 661 |
| N. Mex. | - | 3 | 20 | 9 | 221 | 350 | 182 | 279 |
| Ariz. | 9 | 6 | 73 | 78 | 755 | 832 | 673 | 748 |
| Utah | 6 | 4 | 10 | 8 | 466 | 478 | 431 | 499 |
| Nev. | 6 | 4 | 9 | 8 | 237 | 188 | - | 49 |
| PACIFIC | 251 | 246 | 283 | 349 | 5,014 | 5,051 | 3,912 | 4,536 |
| Wash. | 32 | 26 | - | - | 551 | 618 | 547 | 777 |
| Oreg. | 39 | 20 | 7 | 4 | 287 | 391 | 345 | 438 |
| Calif. | 169 | 187 | 253 | 338 | 3,905 | 3,678 | 2,783 | 3,028 |
| Alaska | - | 1 | 23 | 7 | 59 | 53 | 23 | 31 |
| Hawaii | 11 | 12 | - | - | 212 | 311 | 214 | 262 |
| Guam | - | - | - | - | - | 36 | U | U |
| P.R. | 4 | - | 76 | 68 | 511 | 566 | U | U |
| V.I. | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| Amer. Samoa | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| C.N.M.I. | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |

N: Not notifiable. U: Unavailable. -: No reported cases.

* Individual cases can be reported through both the National Electronic Telecommunications System for Surveillance (NETSS) and the Public Health Laboratory Information System (PHLIS).

TABLE II. (Cont'd) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending November 25, 2000, and November 27, 1999 (47th Week)

| Reporting Area | Shigellosis* | | | | Syphilis (Primary & Secondary) | | Tuberculosis | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | NETSS | | PHLIS | | Cum. 2000 | Cum. 1999 | Cum. 2000 | Cum. 1999 |
| | Cum. 2000 | Cum. 1999 | Cum. 2000 | Cum. 1999 | | | | |
| UNITED STATES | 18,998 | 15,080 | 9,844 | 9,102 | 5,377 | 6,037 | 11,009 | 13,752 |
| NEW ENGLAND | 368 | 819 | 346 | 799 | 69 | 54 | 372 | 381 |
| Maine | 10 | 5 | 12 | - | 1 | - | 12 | 16 |
| N.H. | 6 | 17 | 8 | 16 | 2 | 1 | 17 | 13 |
| Vt. | 4 | 6 | - | 4 | - | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| Mass. | 256 | 703 | 233 | 688 | 44 | 32 | 225 | 208 |
| R.I. | 26 | 23 | 28 | 26 | 4 | 2 | 28 | 39 |
| Conn. | 66 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 18 | 16 | 86 | 102 |
| MID. ATLANTIC | 1,882 | 993 | 1,250 | 683 | 244 | 268 | 1,992 | 2,342 |
| Upstate N.Y. | 719 | 255 | 211 | 68 | 14 | 18 | 259 | 296 |
| N.Y. City | 684 | 329 | 466 | 222 | 110 | 118 | 1,078 | 1,210 |
| N.J. | 296 | 228 | 313 | 217 | 42 | 62 | 492 | 478 |
| Pa. | 183 | 181 | 260 | 176 | 78 | 70 | 163 | 358 |
| E.N. CENTRAL | 3,597 | 2,914 | 1,120 | 1,585 | 1,055 | 1,112 | 1,149 | 1,452 |
| Ohio | 380 | 395 | 291 | 134 | 68 | 86 | 205 | 234 |
| Ind. | 1,461 | 299 | 143 | 103 | 334 | 396 | 102 | 124 |
| Ill. | 918 | 1,193 | 76 | 888 | 315 | 382 | 584 | 716 |
| Mich. | 618 | 437 | 555 | 392 | 295 | 208 | 185 | 287 |
| Wis. | 220 | 590 | 55 | 68 | 43 | 40 | 73 | 91 |
| W.N. CENTRAL | 2,196 | 1,104 | 1,802 | 733 | 57 | 119 | 416 | 476 |
| Minn. | 679 | 213 | 797 | 233 | 13 | 9 | 128 | 177 |
| Iowa | 504 | 60 | 314 | 52 | 11 | 9 | 32 | 50 |
| Mo. | 621 | 667 | 439 | 330 | 25 | 85 | 179 | 164 |
| N. Dak. | 42 | 3 | 49 | 2 | - | - | 2 | 6 |
| S. Dak. | 7 | 18 | 4 | 10 | - | - | 16 | 17 |
| Nebr. | 128 | 78 | 84 | 61 | 2 | 6 | 22 | 16 |
| Kans. | 215 | 65 | 115 | 45 | 6 | 10 | 37 | 46 |
| S. ATLANTIC | 2,768 | 2,283 | 1,064 | 509 | 1,794 | 1,934 | 2,311 | 2,705 |
| Del. | 23 | 15 | 23 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 14 | 25 |
| Md. | 191 | 151 | 108 | 52 | 254 | 329 | 218 | 245 |
| D.C. | 74 | 51 | U | U | 47 | 43 | 29 | 50 |
| Va. | 432 | 124 | 331 | 62 | 121 | 144 | 247 | 268 |
| W. Va. | 10 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 28 | 37 |
| N.C. | 355 | 195 | 249 | 90 | 448 | 433 | 303 | 429 |
| S.C. | 129 | 115 | 83 | 61 | 201 | 243 | 109 | 218 |
| Ga. | 240 | 217 | 165 | 82 | 353 | 400 | 496 | 539 |
| Fla. | 1,314 | 1,407 | 98 | 147 | 360 | 329 | 867 | 894 |
| E.S. CENTRAL | 1,062 | 1,102 | 502 | 643 | 798 | 1,050 | 792 | 934 |
| Ky. | 456 | 228 | 108 | 145 | 78 | 96 | 110 | 164 |
| Tenn. | 335 | 622 | 339 | 429 | 480 | 590 | 280 | 329 |
| Ala. | 87 | 110 | 49 | 59 | 110 | 195 | 273 | 277 |
| Miss. | 184 | 142 | 6 | 10 | 130 | 169 | 129 | 164 |
| W.S. CENTRAL | 2,761 | 2,450 | 2,587 | 1,074 | 751 | 955 | 888 | 1,704 |
| Ark. | 195 | 73 | 52 | 26 | 89 | 75 | 157 | 155 |
| La. | 134 | 201 | 173 | 120 | 198 | 279 | 74 | 208 |
| Okla. | 118 | 507 | 42 | 154 | 118 | 169 | 123 | 162 |
| Tex. | 2,314 | 1,669 | 2,320 | 774 | 346 | 432 | 534 | 1,179 |
| MOUNTAIN | 1,215 | 1,049 | 701 | 717 | 220 | 220 | 444 | 464 |
| Mont. | 7 | 9 | - | - | - | 1 | 17 | 13 |
| Idaho | 44 | 25 | 25 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 12 |
| Wyo. | 5 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | 4 | 3 |
| Colo. | 259 | 188 | 186 | 150 | 11 | 2 | 68 | 66 |
| N. Mex. | 157 | 127 | 99 | 98 | 21 | 11 | 36 | 55 |
| Ariz. | 551 | 547 | 311 | 386 | 180 | 199 | 196 | 190 |
| Utah | 76 | 60 | 77 | 64 | 1 | 2 | 41 | 37 |
| Nev. | 116 | 90 | - | 6 | 5 | 4 | 71 | 88 |
| PACIFIC | 3,149 | 2,366 | 472 | 2,359 | 389 | 325 | 2,645 | 3,294 |
| Wash. | 421 | 106 | 339 | 105 | 60 | 64 | 222 | 226 |
| Oreg. | 159 | 88 | 101 | 83 | 6 | 7 | 25 | 101 |
| Calif. | 2,525 | 2,140 | - | 2,136 | 322 | 250 | 2,191 | 2,750 |
| Alaska | 8 | 3 | 3 | 3 | - | 1 | 91 | 52 |
| Hawaii | 36 | 29 | 29 | 32 | 1 | 3 | 116 | 165 |
| Guam | - | 17 | U | U | - | - | - | 62 |
| P.R. | 29 | 131 | U | U | 147 | 137 | 238 | 178 |
| V.I. | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| Amer. Samoa | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| C.N.M.I. | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |

N: Not notifiable. U: Unavailable. -: No reported cases.

*Individual cases can be reported through both the National Electronic Telecommunications System for Surveillance (NETSS) and the Public Health Laboratory Information System (PHLIS).

TABLE III. Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases preventable by vaccination, United States, weeks ending November 25, 2000, and November 27, 1999 (47th Week)

| Reporting Area | <i>H. influenzae</i> , Invasive | | Hepatitis (Viral), By Type | | | | Measles (Rubeola) | | | | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Cum. 2000 [†] | Cum. 1999 | A | | B | | Indigenous | | Imported* | | Total | |
| | | | Cum. 2000 | Cum. 1999 | Cum. 2000 | Cum. 1999 | 2000 | Cum. 2000 | 2000 | Cum. 2000 | Cum. 2000 | Cum. 1999 |
| UNITED STATES | 1,092 | 1,070 | 11,266 | 14,846 | 6,019 | 6,268 | - | 59 | - | 18 | 77 | 92 |
| NEW ENGLAND | 95 | 88 | 337 | 319 | 87 | 137 | - | 3 | - | 4 | 7 | 11 |
| Maine | 1 | 7 | 21 | 12 | 5 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| N.H. | 12 | 17 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 16 | - | 2 | - | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Vt. | 9 | 5 | 10 | 19 | 6 | 4 | - | - | - | 3 | 3 | - |
| Mass. | 36 | 36 | 119 | 129 | 12 | 42 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 8 |
| R.I. | 4 | 6 | 23 | 21 | 20 | 33 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Conn. | 33 | 17 | 146 | 121 | 28 | 41 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| MID. ATLANTIC | 171 | 184 | 1,018 | 1,088 | 793 | 800 | - | 14 | - | 5 | 19 | 5 |
| Upstate N.Y. | 94 | 74 | 215 | 248 | 128 | 167 | - | 9 | - | - | 9 | 2 |
| N.Y. City | 36 | 55 | 334 | 363 | 402 | 240 | - | 5 | - | 4 | 9 | 3 |
| N.J. | 31 | 50 | 100 | 141 | 57 | 126 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pa. | 10 | 5 | 369 | 336 | 206 | 267 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| E.N. CENTRAL | 135 | 176 | 1,304 | 2,708 | 642 | 639 | - | 9 | - | - | 9 | 4 |
| Ohio | 49 | 55 | 248 | 607 | 97 | 84 | - | 2 | - | - | 2 | - |
| Ind. | 28 | 22 | 114 | 97 | 45 | 35 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Ill. | 48 | 73 | 487 | 751 | 110 | 52 | - | 4 | - | - | 4 | 1 |
| Mich. | 7 | 19 | 442 | 1,182 | 389 | 439 | - | 3 | - | - | 3 | 1 |
| Wis. | 3 | 7 | 13 | 71 | 1 | 29 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| W.N. CENTRAL | 62 | 68 | 677 | 860 | 510 | 313 | - | 3 | - | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| Minn. | 35 | 43 | 177 | 94 | 36 | 49 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Iowa | 1 | 2 | 65 | 133 | 35 | 38 | - | 2 | - | - | 2 | - |
| Mo. | 16 | 10 | 299 | 527 | 374 | 190 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| N. Dak. | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| S. Dak. | 1 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nebr. | 3 | 4 | 33 | 48 | 41 | 20 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kans. | 4 | 6 | 98 | 46 | 21 | 13 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - |
| S. ATLANTIC | 279 | 218 | 1,377 | 1,721 | 1,209 | 1,036 | - | 4 | - | - | 4 | 20 |
| Del. | - | - | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Md. | 74 | 57 | 200 | 274 | 111 | 141 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| D.C. | - | 5 | 24 | 56 | 29 | 25 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Va. | 37 | 18 | 146 | 165 | 152 | 87 | - | 2 | - | - | 2 | 18 |
| W. Va. | 9 | 7 | 53 | 39 | 15 | 22 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| N.C. | 23 | 31 | 129 | 150 | 226 | 212 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| S.C. | 15 | 5 | 76 | 43 | 21 | 63 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ga. | 65 | 57 | 280 | 444 | 218 | 149 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Fla. | 56 | 38 | 469 | 548 | 437 | 336 | - | 2 | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| E.S. CENTRAL | 47 | 60 | 364 | 374 | 413 | 439 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Ky. | 12 | 7 | 45 | 64 | 65 | 45 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Tenn. | 22 | 34 | 130 | 146 | 200 | 206 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ala. | 12 | 16 | 52 | 53 | 49 | 79 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Miss. | 1 | 3 | 137 | 111 | 99 | 109 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| W.S. CENTRAL | 57 | 60 | 2,135 | 2,825 | 697 | 1,057 | - | - | - | - | - | 12 |
| Ark. | 2 | 2 | 108 | 62 | 75 | 77 | - | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| La. | 11 | 15 | 57 | 206 | 90 | 164 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Okla. | 42 | 39 | 248 | 469 | 151 | 139 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Tex. | 2 | 4 | 1,722 | 2,088 | 381 | 677 | - | - | - | - | - | 7 |
| MOUNTAIN | 111 | 102 | 922 | 1,171 | 502 | 529 | - | 12 | - | 1 | 13 | 2 |
| Mont. | 1 | 3 | 7 | 17 | 6 | 17 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Idaho | 4 | 1 | 31 | 42 | 6 | 28 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Wyo. | 1 | 1 | 39 | 8 | 25 | 13 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Colo. | 20 | 14 | 197 | 208 | 104 | 92 | - | 2 | - | 1 | 3 | - |
| N. Mex. | 23 | 18 | 68 | 47 | 105 | 167 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ariz. | 47 | 52 | 451 | 652 | 189 | 128 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Utah | 11 | 9 | 59 | 58 | 24 | 33 | - | 3 | - | - | 3 | - |
| Nev. | 4 | 4 | 70 | 139 | 43 | 51 | U | 7 | U | - | 7 | 1 |
| PACIFIC | 135 | 114 | 3,132 | 3,780 | 1,166 | 1,318 | - | 14 | - | 7 | 21 | 35 |
| Wash. | 7 | 8 | 262 | 315 | 109 | 66 | - | 2 | - | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| Oreg. | 29 | 37 | 169 | 226 | 107 | 102 | - | - | - | - | - | 12 |
| Calif. | 32 | 52 | 2,677 | 3,203 | 929 | 1,119 | - | 11 | - | 3 | 14 | 17 |
| Alaska | 44 | 9 | 11 | 13 | 10 | 16 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - |
| Hawaii | 23 | 8 | 13 | 23 | 11 | 15 | - | - | - | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Guam | - | - | - | 1 | - | 4 | U | - | U | - | - | 1 |
| P.R. | 4 | 2 | 206 | 312 | 225 | 224 | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| V.I. | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| Amer. Samoa | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| C.N.M.I. | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |

N: Not notifiable. U: Unavailable. - : No reported cases.

*For imported measles, cases include only those resulting from importation from other countries.

[†]Of 231 cases among children aged <5 years, serotype was reported for 97 and of those, 23 were type b.

TABLE III. (Cont'd) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases preventable by vaccination, United States, weeks ending November 25, 2000, and November 27, 1999 (47th Week)

| Reporting Area | Meningococcal Disease | | Mumps | | | Pertussis | | | Rubella | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| | Cum. 2000 | Cum. 1999 | 2000 | Cum. 2000 | Cum. 1999 | 2000 | Cum. 2000 | Cum. 1999 | 2000 | Cum. 2000 | Cum. 1999 |
| UNITED STATES | 1,869 | 2,136 | 2 | 295 | 334 | 93 | 5,960 | 5,892 | - | 150 | 244 |
| NEW ENGLAND | 121 | 105 | - | 4 | 8 | 14 | 1,458 | 779 | - | 13 | 7 |
| Maine | 8 | 5 | - | - | - | 4 | 45 | - | - | - | - |
| N.H. | 12 | 12 | - | - | 1 | - | 116 | 91 | - | 2 | - |
| Vt. | 3 | 5 | - | - | 1 | 3 | 223 | 68 | - | - | - |
| Mass. | 71 | 60 | - | 1 | 4 | 7 | 1,012 | 556 | - | 9 | 7 |
| R.I. | 9 | 7 | - | 1 | 2 | - | 17 | 33 | - | 1 | - |
| Conn. | 18 | 16 | - | 2 | - | - | 45 | 31 | - | 1 | - |
| MID. ATLANTIC | 177 | 211 | - | 23 | 41 | 4 | 590 | 938 | - | 9 | 34 |
| Upstate N.Y. | 61 | 66 | - | 10 | 11 | 4 | 299 | 697 | - | 2 | 20 |
| N.Y. City | 34 | 53 | - | 4 | 12 | - | 51 | 56 | - | 7 | 7 |
| N.J. | 40 | 49 | - | 3 | 1 | - | 35 | 26 | - | - | 4 |
| Pa. | 42 | 43 | - | 6 | 17 | - | 205 | 159 | - | - | 3 |
| E.N. CENTRAL | 328 | 380 | - | 30 | 45 | 18 | 669 | 530 | - | 1 | 2 |
| Ohio | 86 | 126 | - | 7 | 18 | - | 312 | 195 | - | - | - |
| Ind. | 44 | 58 | - | 1 | 4 | 14 | 107 | 71 | - | - | 1 |
| Ill. | 72 | 101 | - | 6 | 11 | 4 | 78 | 90 | - | 1 | 1 |
| Mich. | 100 | 59 | - | 16 | 8 | - | 91 | 63 | - | - | - |
| Wis. | 26 | 36 | - | - | 4 | - | 81 | 111 | - | - | - |
| W.N. CENTRAL | 160 | 211 | - | 18 | 13 | 12 | 545 | 432 | - | 3 | 128 |
| Minn. | 20 | 47 | - | - | 1 | 11 | 328 | 188 | - | 1 | 5 |
| Iowa | 33 | 37 | - | 7 | 7 | 1 | 54 | 84 | - | - | 30 |
| Mo. | 85 | 82 | - | 4 | 1 | - | 79 | 71 | - | 1 | 2 |
| N. Dak. | 2 | 4 | - | - | 1 | - | 6 | 18 | - | - | - |
| S. Dak. | 5 | 11 | - | - | - | - | 7 | 6 | - | - | - |
| Nebr. | 7 | 10 | - | 4 | - | - | 32 | 9 | - | 1 | 90 |
| Kans. | 8 | 20 | - | 3 | 3 | - | 39 | 56 | - | - | 1 |
| S. ATLANTIC | 284 | 364 | 2 | 46 | 47 | 13 | 466 | 405 | - | 94 | 35 |
| Del. | 1 | 10 | - | - | - | - | 8 | 5 | - | 1 | - |
| Md. | 26 | 50 | - | 10 | 6 | - | 106 | 116 | - | - | 1 |
| D.C. | - | 4 | - | - | 2 | - | 3 | 1 | - | - | - |
| Va. | 38 | 50 | 1 | 10 | 10 | - | 106 | 50 | - | - | - |
| W. Va. | 12 | 8 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | - | - | - |
| N.C. | 36 | 42 | - | 7 | 8 | 10 | 108 | 93 | - | 82 | 34 |
| S.C. | 21 | 43 | 1 | 11 | 4 | 1 | 32 | 17 | - | 9 | - |
| Ga. | 44 | 59 | - | 2 | 4 | - | 38 | 40 | - | - | - |
| Fla. | 106 | 98 | - | 6 | 13 | 2 | 64 | 80 | - | 2 | - |
| E.S. CENTRAL | 122 | 147 | - | 7 | 14 | - | 104 | 94 | - | 5 | 2 |
| Ky. | 26 | 30 | - | 1 | - | - | 53 | 30 | - | 1 | - |
| Tenn. | 52 | 60 | - | 2 | - | - | 31 | 40 | - | 1 | - |
| Ala. | 32 | 35 | - | 2 | 10 | - | 19 | 21 | - | 3 | 2 |
| Miss. | 12 | 22 | - | 2 | 4 | - | 1 | 3 | - | - | - |
| W.S. CENTRAL | 125 | 199 | - | 30 | 40 | - | 327 | 210 | - | 6 | 15 |
| Ark. | 13 | 33 | - | 5 | - | - | 34 | 24 | - | - | 5 |
| La. | 35 | 62 | - | 4 | 11 | - | 12 | 9 | - | 1 | - |
| Okla. | 26 | 33 | - | - | 1 | - | 40 | 40 | - | - | 1 |
| Tex. | 51 | 71 | - | 21 | 28 | - | 241 | 137 | - | 5 | 9 |
| MOUNTAIN | 150 | 129 | - | 21 | 26 | 13 | 734 | 730 | - | 2 | 16 |
| Mont. | 4 | 4 | - | 1 | - | - | 35 | 2 | - | - | - |
| Idaho | 7 | 10 | - | - | 3 | - | 59 | 144 | - | - | - |
| Wyo. | 1 | 4 | - | 2 | - | - | 6 | 2 | - | - | - |
| Colo. | 34 | 33 | - | 1 | 6 | 12 | 436 | 269 | - | 1 | 1 |
| N. Mex. | 11 | 14 | - | 1 | N | - | 82 | 137 | - | - | - |
| Ariz. | 83 | 41 | - | 4 | 8 | 1 | 80 | 109 | - | 1 | 13 |
| Utah | 7 | 15 | - | 6 | 4 | - | 24 | 57 | - | - | 1 |
| Nev. | 3 | 8 | U | 6 | 5 | U | 12 | 10 | U | - | 1 |
| PACIFIC | 402 | 390 | - | 116 | 100 | 19 | 1,067 | 1,774 | - | 17 | 5 |
| Wash. | 56 | 63 | - | 10 | 2 | 19 | 395 | 630 | - | 7 | - |
| Oreg. | 71 | 72 | N | N | N | - | 113 | 56 | - | - | - |
| Calif. | 259 | 242 | - | 85 | 82 | - | 506 | 1,036 | - | 10 | 5 |
| Alaska | 8 | 7 | - | 7 | 3 | - | 22 | 5 | - | - | - |
| Hawaii | 8 | 6 | - | 14 | 13 | - | 31 | 47 | - | - | - |
| Guam | - | 1 | U | - | 3 | U | - | 2 | U | - | - |
| P.R. | 9 | 12 | - | - | - | - | 12 | 23 | - | - | - |
| V.I. | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| Amer. Samoa | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| C.N.M.I. | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |

N: Not notifiable.

U: Unavailable.

- : No reported cases.

**TABLE IV. Deaths in 122 U.S. cities,* week ending
November 25, 2000 (47th Week)**

| Reporting Area | All Causes, By Age (Years) | | | | | | P&I [†] Total | Reporting Area | All Causes, By Age (Years) | | | | | | P&I [†] Total |
|---------------------|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|------|----|---------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|------|-----|---------------------------|
| | All Ages | ≥65 | 45-64 | 25-44 | 1-24 | <1 | | | All Ages | ≥65 | 45-64 | 25-44 | 1-24 | <1 | |
| NEW ENGLAND | 532 | 408 | 75 | 29 | 13 | 7 | 54 | S. ATLANTIC | 871 | 542 | 196 | 93 | 28 | 12 | 53 |
| Boston, Mass. | 134 | 104 | 17 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 15 | Atlanta, Ga. | 117 | 75 | 21 | 13 | 5 | 3 | 3 |
| Bridgeport, Conn. | 26 | 21 | 4 | - | - | 1 | 2 | Baltimore, Md. | 230 | 136 | 57 | 28 | 6 | 3 | 22 |
| Cambridge, Mass. | 22 | 13 | 8 | - | 1 | - | - | Charlotte, N.C. | 81 | 54 | 20 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Fall River, Mass. | 27 | 24 | 1 | 2 | - | - | 5 | Jacksonville, Fla. | 79 | 48 | 23 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| Hartford, Conn. | 79 | 60 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 5 | Miami, Fla. | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| Lowell, Mass. | 21 | 16 | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | 3 | Norfolk, Va. | 30 | 17 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Lynn, Mass. | 6 | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | Richmond, Va. | 21 | 12 | 5 | 3 | 1 | - | 1 |
| New Bedford, Mass. | 22 | 18 | 3 | 1 | - | - | 1 | Savannah, Ga. | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| New Haven, Conn. | 38 | 26 | 9 | 3 | - | - | 3 | St. Petersburg, Fla. | 39 | 26 | 7 | 4 | 2 | - | 5 |
| Providence, R.I. | 47 | 29 | 8 | 6 | 4 | - | 1 | Tampa, Fla. | 151 | 101 | 27 | 14 | 8 | 1 | 8 |
| Somerville, Mass. | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 1 | Washington, D.C. | 100 | 58 | 29 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Springfield, Mass. | 31 | 23 | 7 | 1 | - | - | 8 | Wilmington, Del. | 23 | 15 | - | 8 | - | - | - |
| Waterbury, Conn. | 25 | 23 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | E.S. CENTRAL | 622 | 417 | 123 | 42 | 25 | 15 | 37 |
| Worcester, Mass. | 51 | 42 | 5 | 4 | - | - | 9 | Birmingham, Ala. | 99 | 69 | 18 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 5 |
| MID. ATLANTIC | 2,067 | 1,463 | 406 | 132 | 35 | 31 | 117 | Chattanooga, Tenn. | 61 | 41 | 11 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Albany, N.Y. | 50 | 31 | 15 | 3 | - | 1 | - | Knoxville, Tenn. | 48 | 32 | 12 | 3 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Allentown, Pa. | 15 | 13 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | Lexington, Ky. | 35 | 25 | 6 | 3 | - | 1 | 1 |
| Buffalo, N.Y. | 91 | 65 | 17 | 6 | - | 3 | 4 | Memphis, Tenn. | 200 | 131 | 41 | 15 | 10 | 3 | 11 |
| Camden, N.J. | 16 | 12 | 3 | - | - | 1 | - | Mobile, Ala. | 53 | 33 | 9 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 4 |
| Elizabeth, N.J. | 18 | 16 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | Montgomery, Ala. | 46 | 35 | 7 | 3 | 1 | - | 4 |
| Erie, Pa.‡ | 36 | 32 | 2 | 2 | - | - | 2 | Nashville, Tenn. | 80 | 51 | 19 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 7 |
| Jersey City, N.J. | 43 | 29 | 10 | 3 | 1 | - | - | W.S. CENTRAL | 984 | 646 | 199 | 86 | 32 | 19 | 74 |
| New York City, N.Y. | 1,118 | 772 | 229 | 79 | 28 | 10 | 52 | Austin, Tex. | 57 | 41 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Newark, N.J. | 36 | 16 | 14 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | Baton Rouge, La. | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| Paterson, N.J. | 16 | 10 | 4 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | Corpus Christi, Tex. | 33 | 26 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | 266 | 191 | 53 | 14 | - | 8 | 19 | Dallas, Tex. | 118 | 63 | 25 | 22 | 1 | 7 | 9 |
| Pittsburgh, Pa.‡ | 57 | 36 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 6 | El Paso, Tex. | 67 | 51 | 12 | 3 | 1 | - | - |
| Reading, Pa. | 28 | 23 | 5 | - | - | - | 3 | Ft. Worth, Tex. | 69 | 49 | 18 | 1 | 1 | - | 4 |
| Rochester, N.Y. | 122 | 98 | 15 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 10 | Houston, Tex. | 288 | 173 | 63 | 38 | 12 | 2 | 20 |
| Schenectady, N.Y. | 39 | 33 | 3 | 3 | - | - | 4 | Little Rock, Ark. | 30 | 17 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Scranton, Pa.‡ | 27 | 22 | 4 | 1 | - | - | 1 | New Orleans, La. | 52 | 28 | 12 | - | 9 | 1 | 13 |
| Syracuse, N.Y. | 68 | 48 | 15 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 11 | San Antonio, Tex. | 99 | 72 | 17 | 7 | 3 | - | 7 |
| Trenton, N.J. | 7 | 5 | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | Shreveport, La. | 95 | 70 | 15 | 7 | - | 3 | 7 |
| Utica, N.Y. | 14 | 11 | 3 | U | U | U | 1 | Tulsa, Okla. | 76 | 56 | 12 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Yonkers, N.Y. | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | MOUNTAIN | 850 | 574 | 175 | 66 | 19 | 16 | 49 |
| E.N. CENTRAL | 1,589 | 1,049 | 332 | 123 | 39 | 46 | 80 | Albuquerque, N.M. | 70 | 46 | 15 | 6 | 3 | - | 3 |
| Akron, Ohio | 33 | 19 | 11 | 3 | - | - | 1 | Boise, Idaho | 29 | 21 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Canton, Ohio | 36 | 26 | 7 | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | Colo. Springs, Colo. | 30 | 18 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 352 | 208 | 75 | 35 | 18 | 16 | 2 | Denver, Colo. | 106 | 69 | 26 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 5 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 35 | 25 | 7 | 2 | 1 | - | 3 | Las Vegas, Nev. | 195 | 125 | 43 | 21 | 3 | 3 | 7 |
| Cleveland, Ohio | 121 | 79 | 23 | 13 | 4 | 2 | 6 | Ogden, Utah | 27 | 24 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - |
| Columbus, Ohio | 195 | 139 | 41 | 9 | 1 | 5 | 11 | Phoenix, Ariz. | 151 | 97 | 32 | 15 | 3 | 4 | 8 |
| Dayton, Ohio | 74 | 53 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 2 | Pueblo, Colo. | 15 | 10 | 4 | 1 | - | - | 2 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 147 | 79 | 43 | 16 | 5 | 4 | 16 | Salt Lake City, Utah | 103 | 72 | 21 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 12 |
| Evansville, Ind. | 22 | 18 | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | Tucson, Ariz. | 124 | 92 | 20 | 9 | - | 3 | 8 |
| Fort Wayne, Ind. | 56 | 43 | 10 | 2 | 1 | - | 3 | PACIFIC | 1,292 | 903 | 237 | 90 | 23 | 36 | 113 |
| Gary, Ind. | 14 | 6 | 3 | 3 | - | 2 | - | Berkeley, Calif. | 9 | 6 | 2 | 1 | - | - | 3 |
| Grand Rapids, Mich. | 34 | 21 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | Fresno, Calif. | 91 | 65 | 17 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 136 | 91 | 29 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 12 | Glendale, Calif. | 30 | 24 | 4 | 1 | - | 1 | 4 |
| Lansing, Mich. | 25 | 21 | 3 | 1 | - | - | 2 | Honolulu, Hawaii | 73 | 56 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Milwaukee, Wis. | 69 | 47 | 12 | 9 | - | 1 | 4 | Long Beach, Calif. | 27 | 18 | 6 | 2 | - | 1 | 4 |
| Peoria, Ill. | 46 | 27 | 12 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 4 | Los Angeles, Calif. | 371 | 250 | 74 | 28 | 8 | 11 | 21 |
| Rockford, Ill. | 41 | 30 | 7 | 4 | - | - | 1 | Pasadena, Calif. | 27 | 19 | 4 | 1 | - | 3 | 6 |
| South Bend, Ind. | 47 | 38 | 9 | - | - | - | 4 | Portland, Oreg. | 83 | 65 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 7 |
| Toledo, Ohio | 64 | 48 | 13 | 2 | - | 1 | 4 | Sacramento, Calif. | 198 | 137 | 37 | 18 | 5 | 1 | 16 |
| Youngstown, Ohio | 42 | 31 | 9 | 2 | - | - | 4 | San Diego, Calif. | 104 | 69 | 19 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 9 |
| W.N. CENTRAL | 437 | 301 | 76 | 34 | 14 | 12 | 23 | San Francisco, Calif. | 95 | 69 | 14 | 8 | - | 3 | 17 |
| Des Moines, Iowa | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | San Jose, Calif. | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| Duluth, Minn. | 14 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | Santa Cruz, Calif. | 23 | 18 | 4 | 1 | - | - | 5 |
| Kansas City, Kans. | 27 | 16 | 6 | 3 | 2 | - | 3 | Seattle, Wash. | 67 | 42 | 18 | 5 | - | 2 | 4 |
| Kansas City, Mo. | 107 | 70 | 24 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 4 | Spokane, Wash. | 39 | 27 | 8 | 2 | - | 2 | 4 |
| Lincoln, Nebr. | 25 | 19 | 5 | 1 | - | - | 2 | Tacoma, Wash. | 55 | 38 | 10 | 4 | 1 | - | 4 |
| Minneapolis, Minn. | 61 | 53 | 5 | 2 | - | 1 | 8 | TOTAL | 9,244 | 6,303 | 1,819 | 695 | 228 | 194 | 600 |
| Omaha, Nebr. | 66 | 44 | 10 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Louis, Mo. | 71 | 38 | 19 | 8 | 4 | 2 | U | | | | | | | | |
| St. Paul, Minn. | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | | | | | | | | |
| Wichita, Kans. | 66 | 50 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | | | | | | | |

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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