MMWR™
Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report
Weekly March 19, 2004 / Vol. 53 / No. 10

## World TB Day — March 24, 2004

World TB Day is March 24, 2004. This annual event commemorates the date in 1882 when Dr. Robert Koch announced his discovery of the tuberculosis (TB) bacillus. Worldwide, TB remains a leading cause of death from infectious disease. An estimated 2 billion persons (i.e., one third of the world's population) are infected with the bacteria that cause TB. Each year, approximately 8 million persons become ill from TB; of these, 2 million die. World TB Day provides an opportunity for TB programs, nongovernment organizations, and other partners to describe TB-related problems and solutions and to support TB-control efforts.

During 1985–1992, after years of decline, the number of TB cases reported in the United States increased 20%. This resurgence was associated with 1) deterioration of the infrastructure for TB services; 2) immigration of persons from TB-endemic countries; and 3) a combination of the human immunodeficiency virus epidemic, TB transmission in congregate settings (e.g., prisons), and outbreaks of multidrug-resistant TB.

Renewed emphasis on TB control and prevention has produced substantial gains in the United States. However, provisional data indicate that 2003 marked the smallest annual decline in new TB cases since 1992. These data raise concerns that increased efforts might be required to maintain the progress made in controlling TB.

CDC is committed to eliminating TB in the United States. Achieving this goal demands targeted interventions for populations at high risk, active involvement in the global fight against TB, and strong local programs. Additional information about World TB Day and CDC's TB-elimination activities is available at http://www.cdc.gov/nchstp/tb/worldtb2004/default.htm.

## Trends in Tuberculosis — United States, 1998–2003

During 2003, a total of 14,871 tuberculosis (TB) cases (5.1 cases per 100,000 population) were reported in the United States, representing a 1.4% decrease in cases and a 1.9% decline in the rate from 2002. This decline is the smallest since 1992, when TB incidence peaked after a 7-year resurgence. In addition, the rate remains higher than the national interim goal of 3.5 cases per 100,000 population that was set for 2000 (*1*). This report summarizes data from the national TB surveillance system for 2003 and describes trends during a 5-year period, with comparison to 1998 and 2002. Despite a decline in TB nationwide, rates have increased in certain states, and elevated TB rates continue to be reported in certain populations (e.g., foreign-born persons and racial/ethnic minorities). Targeted interventions for these at-risk populations, continued collaborative efforts toward the global fight against TB, and adequate local resources are essential to eliminating TB in the United States.

The 50 states and the District of Columbia (DC) report cases to the national TB surveillance system at CDC by using a standard case definition and report form (*2*). Data were analyzed for cases reported during 1998–2003 by using reports updated as of February 24, 2004. A U.S.-born person was defined as someone born in the United States or its associated jurisdictions, or someone born in a foreign country but

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
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The *MMWR* series of publications is published by the Epidemiology Program Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Atlanta, GA 30333.

**SUGGESTED CITATION**
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. [Article Title]. MMWR 2004;53:[inclusive page numbers].

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having at least one U.S.-born parent; other persons were classified as foreign-born. U.S. Census population estimates were used to calculate national and state TB rates for 2003 (*3*), and the Current Population Survey (March 2002) was used to extrapolate the total U.S.-born and foreign-born populations for 2003 (*4*). The 2002 U.S. Census population estimates were used to extrapolate and calculate race/ethnicity TB rates for 2003 (*5,6*). U.S. Census Bureau national population estimates were used to calculate the U.S.-born, foreign-born, and racial/ethnic populations for 1998 (*7,8*).

During 2003, a total of 12 states and DC reported rates above the national average (5.1 cases per 100,000 population), and 24 states met the definition for low incidence (≤3.5 cases per 100,000 population) (Table 1). Among the 19 states that reported increases in cases during 2002–2003, California, New York, and Texas accounted for 42.4% of the 2003 national case total. Among those areas reporting <100 cases in 2003, only Alaska and DC had rates higher than the national average (Table 1).

In 2003, foreign-born persons accounted for 53.3% (7,845 cases) of the national case total, and 25 states reported ≥50% of their cases among foreign-born persons. The foreign-born prevalence represents an increase from 1998, when foreign-born persons accounted for 41.7% (7,598) of TB cases nationwide, and 13 states reported ≥50% of their cases among foreign-born persons. The 2003 TB rate among foreign-born persons (23.4 cases per 100,000 population) was 8.7 times greater than that among U.S.-born persons (2.7 cases per 100,000 population), representing an increased rate ratio from 1998 (7.0) and from 2002 (8.0). For the top three reporting states (California, New York, and Texas), the 1998–2003 decrease in cases among U.S.-born persons (32.2%; from 3,179 to 2,155) was four times greater than the decrease among foreign-born persons (7.6%; from 4,420 to 4,086).

In 2003, the five birth countries of foreign-born patients with TB reported most commonly were Mexico (25.6%), the Philippines (11.6%), Vietnam (8.4%), India (7.7%), and China (4.8%). TB patients from certain countries were concentrated in certain states. For example, New York reported 56.1% of the national total born in Ecuador, Minnesota reported 55.2% of patients born in Somalia, California reported 52.3% of patients born in the Philippines, and Florida reported 49.4% of patients born in Haiti. Among 6,429 foreign-born TB patients aged ≥15 years, 3,410 (53.0%) had resided in the United States ≥5 years before TB diagnosis, 1,778 (27.7%) resided in the United States 1–4 years, and 1,241 (19.3%) resided in the United States <1 year.

Disparities in TB rates persist among racial/ethnic minority populations. In 2003, two modifications were made to the

**TABLE 1. Number and rate* of reported tuberculosis cases, percentage change in number of cases and rate, and rank according to rate, by area and year — United States, 2002 and 2003†**

| Area | 2003 | | 2002 | | % change 2002–2003 | | 2003 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | Rank by rate |
| **≥400 cases in 2003** | | | | | | | |
| California | 3,230 | 9.1 | 3,169 | 9.0 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 3 |
| Texas | 1,594 | 7.2 | 1,550 | 7.1 | 2.8 | 1.4 | 6 |
| New York | 1,477 | 7.7 | 1,434 | 7.5 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 5 |
| Florida | 1,046 | 6.1 | 1,086 | 6.5 | -3.7 | -6.2 | 7 |
| Illinois | 633 | 5.0 | 680 | 5.4 | -6.9 | -7.4 | 14 |
| Georgia | 521 | 6.0 | 524 | 6.1 | -0.6 | -1.6 | 9 |
| New Jersey | 495 | 5.7 | 530 | 6.2 | -6.6 | -8.1 | 11 |
| **100–399 cases in 2003** | | | | | | | |
| North Carolina | 374 | 4.4 | 434 | 5.2 | -13.8 | -15.4 | 21 |
| Pennsylvania | 336 | 2.7 | 353 | 2.9 | -4.8 | -6.9 | 32 |
| Virginia | 332 | 4.5 | 315 | 4.3 | 5.4 | 4.7 | 20 |
| Arizona | 295 | 5.3 | 263 | 4.8 | 12.2 | 10.4 | 13 |
| Tennessee | 285 | 4.9 | 308 | 5.3 | -7.5 | -7.5 | 15 |
| Maryland | 268 | 4.9 | 306 | 5.6 | -12.4 | -12.5 | 15 |
| Massachusetts | 261 | 4.1 | 271 | 4.2 | -3.7 | -2.4 | 25 |
| Louisiana | 260 | 5.8 | 230 | 5.1 | 13.0 | 13.7 | 10 |
| Alabama | 258 | 5.7 | 233 | 5.2 | 10.7 | 9.6 | 11 |
| South Carolina | 254 | 6.1 | 256 | 6.2 | -0.8 | -1.6 | 7 |
| Washington | 251 | 4.1 | 252 | 4.2 | -0.4 | -2.4 | 25 |
| Michigan | 243 | 2.4 | 315 | 3.1 | -22.9 | -22.6 | 35 |
| Ohio | 229 | 2.0 | 257 | 2.3 | -10.9 | -13.0 | 39 |
| Minnesota | 214 | 4.2 | 237 | 4.7 | -9.7 | -10.6 | 24 |
| Oklahoma | 163 | 4.6 | 190 | 5.4 | -14.2 | -14.8 | 19 |
| Indiana | 143 | 2.3 | 128 | 2.1 | 11.7 | 9.5 | 37 |
| Kentucky | 139 | 3.4 | 146 | 3.6 | -4.8 | -5.6 | 28 |
| Missouri | 131 | 2.3 | 136 | 2.4 | -3.7 | -4.2 | 37 |
| Mississippi | 128 | 4.4 | 134 | 4.7 | -4.5 | -6.4 | 21 |
| Arkansas | 127 | 4.7 | 136 | 5.0 | -6.6 | -6.0 | 18 |
| Hawaii | 117 | 9.3 | 148 | 11.9 | -20.9 | -21.8 | 2 |
| Connecticut | 111 | 3.2 | 104 | 3.0 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 29 |
| Colorado | 111 | 2.4 | 104 | 2.3 | 6.7 | 4.3 | 35 |
| Nevada | 107 | 4.8 | 85 | 3.9 | 25.9 | 23.1 | 17 |
| Oregon | 106 | 3.0 | 111 | 3.2 | -4.5 | -6.3 | 30 |
| **<100 cases in 2003** | | | | | | | |
| District of Columbia | 79 | 14.0 | 82 | 14.4 | -3.7 | -2.8 | 1 |
| Kansas | 75 | 2.8 | 89 | 3.3 | -15.7 | -15.2 | 31 |
| Wisconsin | 66 | 1.2 | 78 | 1.4 | -15.4 | -14.3 | 45 |
| Alaska | 57 | 8.8 | 49 | 7.6 | 16.3 | 15.8 | 4 |
| New Mexico | 49 | 2.6 | 57 | 3.1 | -14.0 | -16.1 | 33 |
| Rhode Island | 46 | 4.3 | 49 | 4.6 | -6.1 | -6.5 | 23 |
| Iowa | 40 | 1.4 | 34 | 1.2 | 17.6 | 16.7 | 44 |
| Utah | 39 | 1.7 | 31 | 1.3 | 25.8 | 30.8 | 41 |
| Delaware | 33 | 4.0 | 25 | 3.1 | 32.0 | 29.0 | 27 |
| Nebraska | 28 | 1.6 | 28 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 42 |
| Maine | 25 | 1.9 | 23 | 1.8 | 8.7 | 5.6 | 40 |
| West Virginia | 21 | 1.2 | 30 | 1.7 | -30.0 | -29.4 | 45 |
| South Dakota | 20 | 2.6 | 13 | 1.7 | 53.8 | 52.9 | 33 |
| New Hampshire | 15 | 1.2 | 19 | 1.5 | -21.1 | -20.0 | 45 |
| Idaho | 13 | 1.0 | 14 | 1.0 | -7.1 | 0.0 | 48 |
| Vermont | 9 | 1.5 | 8 | 1.3 | 12.5 | 15.4 | 43 |
| Montana | 7 | 0.8 | 12 | 1.3 | -41.7 | -38.5 | 50 |
| North Dakota | 6 | 0.9 | 6 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 49 |
| Wyoming | 4 | 0.8 | 3 | 0.6 | 33.3 | 33.3 | 50 |
| **Total** | **14,871** | **5.1** | **15,075** | **5.2** | **-1.4** | **-1.9** | |

* Per 100,000 population.
† Data for 2002 are final; data for 2003 are provisional.

TB report form: 1) multiple race entries were allowed, with 0.3% selecting more than one race, and 2) the previous category of Asian/Pacific Islander was divided into "Asian" and "Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander." During 2003, the highest rates were reported among racial/ethnic minority populations (Table 2). The non-Hispanic black population had the largest number of TB cases (3,041 cases, 45.0%).

During 2003, drug resistance among initial isolates of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* in persons with no previous TB episodes was more common in foreign-born patients than in U.S.-born patients. With 82.3% of data on drug-susceptibility testing complete, multidrug resistance (i.e., resistance to at least isoniazid and rifampin) among foreign-born persons was 1.2% (U.S.-born: 0.6%). During the preceding 5 years, the proportion of multidrug-resistant TB has been stable (1998: foreign-born, 1.3% and U.S.-born, 0.7%). In 2000, a total of 80.8% of reported TB patients completed therapy in ≤1 year, and 92.2% completed therapy overall.

**Reported by:** *Div of Tuberculosis Elimination, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention, CDC.*

**Editorial Note:** During 1993–2002, the average year-to-year decrease in TB rate was 6.8%. However, 2003 had the smallest annual decrease (1.9%), raising concern about a possible slowing of the progress against TB. During the preceding decade, certain key challenges to TB control were identified, including 1) an increasing proportion of TB among persons born in countries with high rates of TB, 2) disparities among racial/ethnic minority populations, and 3) unique TB epidemiologic trends found in localized areas throughout the United States.

Birthplace data were first collected by the national TB surveillance system in 1986, when 21.8% of TB cases occurred among foreign-born persons. Since then, the proportion has increased steadily, with the highest proportion being reported in 2003, a trend enhanced by the decrease in TB cases among U.S.-born persons. Foreign-born TB patients also are more likely to have multidrug-resistant TB than U.S.-born patients, and the cost of caring for patients with multidrug-resistant TB is high (*9*). CDC is collaborating with partners (e.g., U.S. Agency for International Development, International Union Against TB and Lung Disease, Royal Netherlands TB Association, and World Health Organization) to assist countries with high burdens of TB. CDC collaborations have focused on operational research and programmatic evaluation to address problems such as TB/human immunodeficiency virus coinfection and drug resistance in approximately 20 countries. CDC also is contributing to improvements in TB screening among immigrant and refugee visa applicants, both overseas and in the United States, through the development of innovative tracking mechanisms, new diagnostic tools, and updated medical screening guidelines. A CDC-sponsored assessment of TB prevention among foreign-born persons is under way in 22 locations in the United States and Canada.

The elimination of disparities among racial/ethnic minority populations is a priority for TB control. CDC continues to work with the Advisory Council for the Elimination of TB and public health partners to identify contributing factors and develop strategies to eliminate existing disparities.

Epidemiologic profiles for individual states often are varied and distinct. Changing immigration patterns, proximity to

**TABLE 2. Number and rate* of tuberculosis cases and percentage change in rate in U.S.-born and foreign-born persons, by race/ethnicity — United States, 1998 and 2003†**

| | U.S.-born | | | | | Foreign-born | | | | | Total§ | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1998 | | 2003 | | % change 1998–2003 | 1998 | | 2003 | | % change 1998–2003 | 1998 | | 2003 | | % change 1998–2003 |
| Race/Ethnicity | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | |
| **Hispanic** | 1,282 | 6.6 | 1,025 | 4.4 | -33.3 | 2,785 | 26.0 | 3,035 | 19.3 | -25.8 | **4,091** | **13.5** | **4,108** | **10.5** | **-22.2** |
| **Non-Hispanic** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Black | 4,968 | 16.0 | 3,041 | 9.1 | -43.1 | 841 | 48.5 | 1,033 | 51.3 | 5.8 | **5,816** | **17.8** | **4,099** | **11.5** | **-35.4** |
| Asian/Pacific Islander¶ | 213 | 5.8 | 201 | 5.3 | -8.6 | 3,411 | 55.4 | 3,241 | 40.6 | -26.7 | **3,637** | **36.9** | **3,466** | **29.4** | **-20.3** |
| Asian | — | — | 154 | 4.4 | — | — | — | 3,205 | 40.5 | — | **—** | **—** | **3,383** | **29.7** | **—** |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | — | — | 47 | 15.1 | — | — | — | 36 | 48.6 | — | **—** | **—** | **83** | **21.5** | **—** |
| White | 3,914 | 2.1 | 2,328 | 1.2 | -42.9 | 550 | 8.5 | 437 | 6.3 | -25.9 | **4,473** | **2.3** | **2,784** | **1.4** | **-39.1** |
| American Indian/ Alaska Native | 248 | 12.6 | 169 | 7.9 | -37.3 | — | — | — | — | — | **254** | **12.7** | **175** | **8.0** | **-37.0** |
| **Total**** | **10,633** | **4.3** | **6,873** | **2.7** | **-37.2** | **7,598** | **30.2** | **7,845** | **23.4** | **-22.5** | **18,287** | **6.8** | **14,871** | **5.1** | **-25.0** |

* Per 100,000 population.
† Data for 2003 are provisional.
§ Includes persons for whom country of birth was unknown: 56 in 1998 and 153 in 2003.
¶ For comparison with 1998, data for 2003 for Asian/Pacific Islanders include Asians plus Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders.
** Includes persons for whom race/ethnicity was unknown: 16 for total, eight for U.S-born, and five for foreign-born persons in 1998; 201 for total, 99 for U.S-born, and 66 for foreign-born persons in 2003. In 2003, persons were included who selected multiple races: 38 for total, 10 for U.S.-born, and 28 for foreign-born persons.

a•ware: *adj*

(ə-'wâr) 1 : marked by comprehension, cognizance, and perception; see also *MMWR*.


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the U.S.-Mexico border, drug resistance, and outbreaks can affect TB incidence. Tailored TB-control strategies and continued monitoring of TB epidemiology are needed to identify emerging populations at high risk.

The data described in this report reflect key challenges to TB control and the need for sustained efforts to eliminate TB in the United States. Targeted interventions for populations at high risk, active involvement in the global effort against TB, and adequate local resources are essential to eliminate TB in the United States (*10*).

### Acknowledgments

The findings in this report are based on surveillance data contributed by TB control officials in state and local health departments.

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## Tuberculosis Outbreak in a Community Hospital — District of Columbia, 2002

After declining for nearly 30 years, during 1985–1992, tuberculosis (TB) rates in the United States experienced a resurgence, and several large nosocomial TB outbreaks occurred (*1*). Although data on such outbreaks are not collected systematically by CDC, the occurrence of nosocomial TB is believed to have declined sharply since the issuance and widespread implementation of infection-control guidelines in 1994 (*2–4*). During April 2–September 12, 2002, TB was diagnosed in six persons who either had been patients or had worked in a large community hospital (hospital A) in March or early April. This report describes the results of an investigation of the presumed source patient, who had spent 3 weeks on two general medical wards of hospital A before being placed in respiratory isolation and having TB diagnosed on April 2. To prevent transmission of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, hospital staff should remain vigilant to identify and treat suspected TB cases promptly.

In July 2002, after five patients at hospital A had been diagnosed with TB, the District of Columbia Department of Health requested epidemiologic assistance from CDC. An investigative team, consisting of CDC staff, the local health department TB-control program, and the infection-control department of hospital A was formed. The team conducted a contact and case-finding investigation by reviewing hospital and health department records of all six patients. Three patients were interviewed, including the index patient. An expanded contact investigation extended to persons possibly exposed to patients with TB disease at the hospital. Patients who spent ≥1 day on the same medical ward with the index patient were identified through the hospital A admission database and medical ward logs. Hospital staff contacts who were determined from the index patient's medical record and from hospital employment records were categorized as 1) direct-care providers, 2) workers assigned to the same ward but not involved in the patient's medical care, or 3) other workers who spent time on the medical ward but were not assigned there.

Latent TB infection (LTBI) was diagnosed in anyone with a tuberculin skin test (TST) reaction of ≥5 mm induration who did not have evidence of TB disease on the basis of symptom and chest radiographic evaluation. Among staff contacts, a positive TST was defined as induration of ≥5 mm during the investigation in a person with a documented negative TST during the preceding 2 years (*5*). *M. tuberculosis* isolates from all six patients were sent to CDC for genotyping.

## Index Patient

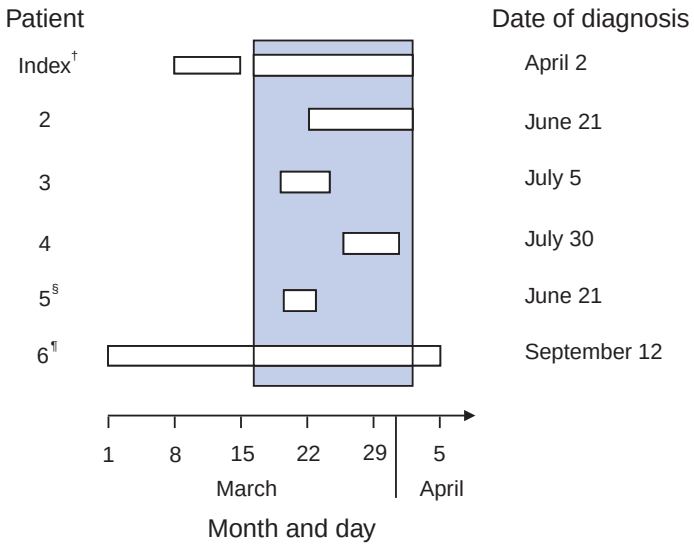
The index patient was a man aged 42 years with schizophrenia and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). The mental illness contributed to patient-care problems because of inability of the patient to understand questions and follow instructions. He was admitted twice to a different hospital (hospital B) in late February 2002 for fever and nonproductive cough. His chest radiographs were interpreted as normal. He produced one sputum specimen, which was negative for acid-fast bacilli (AFB), before leaving the hospital against medical advice. In early March, he was admitted to hospital A with similar symptoms, treated with intravenous vancomycin for a presumed central line infection, and released after a 6-day hospital stay. Three days later, he returned to the hospital. His CD4 T-lymphocyte count was 30 cells/$\mu$L. A chest radiograph revealed hilar adenopathy, and a computerized tomography scan of the chest revealed a questionable left upper lobe infiltrate thought to represent pneumonia; ceftriaxone was administered. On April 2, the hospital staff learned that a stool culture obtained during the patient's first admission had grown *M. tuberculosis*. The patient was placed in isolation that day. Three subsequent sputum specimens were 4+ AFB smear-positive, indicative of a high degree of infectiousness, and a contact investigation was initiated. The index patient was ambulatory and was in contact with several patients and medical personnel. This contact continued even after the patient was placed in isolation.

## Secondary Patients

During June 21–September 12, five secondary TB patients were identified. Four were men aged 35–49 years who had been hospitalized in different rooms on the same medical ward as the index patient. All four had at least one condition associated with increased risk for progression to TB disease (one had human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] infection and diabetes, one had diabetes, and two had end-stage renal disease) (*1*). The fifth secondary patient was a phlebotomist on the same medical ward as the index patient. She had been evaluated in May and found to have a TST of 50 mm induration. She was asymptomatic at that time. Because of slightly elevated serum liver enzyme concentrations, she was not treated for LTBI and was monitored only for development of symptoms. In September, she had TB diagnosed.

All five secondary patients received diagnoses 3–6 months after exposure to the index patient (Figure). *M. tuberculosis* isolates from all six patients had matching genotypes by three methods (i.e., identical spoligotyping, mycobacterial interspersed repetitive units, and a 6-band pattern on restriction fragment-length polymorphism). All strains were susceptible to isoniazid and rifampin.

**FIGURE. Days of overlap* on hospital A ward, by date of tuberculosis diagnosis — District of Columbia, 2002**




* All five secondary patients spent time on the medical ward with the index patient during his last admission to hospital A. The area within the box indicates the period of overlap. All secondary patients had tuberculosis (TB) diagnosed within 6 months of the exposure.
† The index patient was treated at hospital B during March 4–6. He was placed in respiratory isolation in hospital A on April 2.
§ Patient 5 had TB diagnosed posthumously when a sputum culture grew *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. His specimen was collected on May 9, and he died on May 20 from acute respiratory failure secondary to a stroke. His specimen was confirmed on June 21.
¶ Patient 6 worked as a phlebotomist for hospital A and was assigned to the patient ward.

## Contact Investigation

Of the 1,045 contacts who were identified as having been exposed to the index patient during March 9–April 2 at hospital A, 261 (25%) were patients, and 784 (75%) were staff. All staff contacts with positive TST reactions were evaluated for disease by symptom assessment and chest radiograph. Among the 784 staff members, 106 (14%) provided direct care to the index patient, 49 (6%) were ward-based staff, and 629 (80%) were other staff who had spent some time on the ward during the admissions of the index patient. Of 261 patient-contacts, 173 (66%) received TSTs, and 39 (23%) had a positive reaction. In addition, 495 (63%) of 784 staff members were evaluated with TSTs; 56 staff members tested positive, of whom 21 (38%) were direct-care providers, six (11%) were ward-based staff, and 29 (52%) were other staff (Table).

During the investigation, hospital A engineers and the infection-control staff determined that the index patient's room

**TABLE. Tuberculin skin test (TST) results among staff at hospital A, by type of work assignment — District of Columbia, April–September 2002**

| Assignment | No. workers | No. evaluated | TST-positive* No. | (%) | RR† | (95% CI§) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Direct care | 106 | 65 | 21 | (32) | 4.5 | (2.7–7.4) |
| Ward-based | 49 | 26 | 6 | (23) | 3.2 | (1.5–7.0) |
| Other | 629 | 404 | 29 | (7) | | Referent |
| **Total** | **784** | **495** | **56** | **(11)** | | |

* A TST of ≥5 mm during the investigation in a person with a documented negative TST during the preceding 2 years.
† Relative risk.
§ Confidence interval.

met specifications for an airborne infection isolation room. Infection-control staff at hospital B also were notified about the index patient so that a contact investigation could be initiated there.

Contacts with HIV and a negative TST were recommended for therapy with isoniazid for 9 months (*1*). Staff contacts who did not know their HIV status were offered voluntary HIV counseling and testing. Foreign-born persons and contacts with a previous positive TST reaction were offered treatment if they had no past history of treatment.

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**Editorial Note:** This report describes recent nosocomial transmission of *M. tuberculosis* in a community hospital. The index patient spent 3 weeks hospitalized with unrecognized TB, possibly masked by HIV infection. AIDS patients can have atypical presentations of TB disease resulting in diagnostic delays (*6*). Because TB was not initially a diagnostic consideration, the patient was not placed immediately in respiratory isolation.

Although the incidence of TB continues to decline (*7*), heightened awareness and vigilance is required by hospital staff to identify and treat persons with suspected TB promptly. Patients with suspected TB should be placed in respiratory isolation until infectious TB is ruled out. When the patient is transported for medical procedures that cannot be performed in the isolation room, the patient should wear a surgical mask. Hospital infection-control programs are encouraged to develop protocols and implement administrative procedures for HIV-infected patients with pulmonary symptoms suggestive of TB. Finally, local TB-control programs can assist hospital infection-control staff in investigating community contacts of persons hospitalized with TB (*2*).

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# School-Associated Pertussis Outbreak — Yavapai County, Arizona, September 2002–February 2003

On September 21, 2002, a pertussis case (confirmed by isolation of *Bordetella pertussis*) was reported to the Yavapai County Health Department (YCHD). The patient was a child aged 13 years in the 8th grade at a middle school in Yavapai County; the child had attended school during the illness. A case consistent with the clinical definition of pertussis had been reported in another student in the same classroom 2 weeks earlier. On September 22, a second culture-confirmed case was reported from the same classroom. Subsequent investigation identified five additional persons (two students in the same classroom, two 8th-grade teachers, and one parent of an ill student) with prolonged cough illnesses. In comparison, during the previous 10 years, an average of four pertussis cases were reported annually from this county. On September 26, YCHD, in conjunction with the Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS) and school officials, notified the community of the pertussis outbreak in the middle school and initiated control measures. This report summarizes the epidemiology of the outbreak and the control measures used to contain it. Health-care providers should consider pertussis in persons of any age with acute cough illnesses and consider obtaining nasopharyngeal (NP) specimens for *B. pertussis* culture.

A probable case of pertussis was defined as an acute cough illness lasting ≥14 days (*1*). In a person with ≥1 day of cough, cases were confirmed by isolation of *B. pertussis* from an NP specimen. In persons with cough of ≥14 days, cases were confirmed by either 1) a positive polymerase chain reaction (PCR)

test result for *B. pertussis* DNA from an NP specimen or 2) epidemiologic linkage to a person with a laboratory-confirmed case. Epidemiologic linkage was defined as close contact with a person with laboratory-confirmed pertussis or attendance at the same school as a person with a laboratory-confirmed case.

Public health and school officials implemented an aggressive control strategy requiring the exclusion of any coughing student or staff member from the school through the fifth day of treatment with an antibiotic recommended for pertussis (*1*). Parents of excluded students were given letters advising them to contact their health-care providers for medical examination, to contact YCHD to have an NP specimen collected for culture, and to stay at home and away from others (particularly infants and young children) through the fifth day of treatment. Health-care providers were alerted to the pertussis outbreak through an existing e-mail and facsimile network and were urged to send patients with suspected pertussis to YCHD for NP specimen collection. To attempt isolation of *B. pertussis*, YCHD forwarded all NP specimens collected to Arizona's Bureau of State Laboratory Services (BSLS). If identified at another laboratory, *B. pertussis* isolates were forwarded to BSLS in accordance with Arizona administrative code. All *B. pertussis* isolates were forwarded to CDC for pulsed-field gel electrophoresis (PFGE) profiling. A sample of NP specimens collected by YCHD was forwarded from BSLS to CDC for PCR testing. PCR testing targeted genes coding for an insertion element (IS*481*) and for pertussis toxin subunit 1 (*ptxS1*).

On October 24, YCHD and ADHS recommended initiation of an accelerated pertussis vaccination schedule for infants because of the increasing numbers of pertussis cases identified throughout six communities in Yavapai County. On the accelerated schedule, the first 3 doses of the diphtheria and tetanus toxoids and acellular pertussis (DTaP) vaccine are administered at ages 6, 10, and 14 weeks rather than at the usual recommended ages of 2, 4, and 6 months (*2*). Other vaccinations recommended according to the childhood immunization schedule (*2,3*) also were administered on the accelerated schedule.

A total of 485 pertussis cases were reported from six communities (2000 population: 83,550) in the county (580.5 per 100,000 population): 218 confirmed cases (16 by isolation of *B. pertussis* and 202 by epidemiologic linkage) and 267 probable cases (Figures 1 and 2). Of the 485 cases, 203 (42%) were associated with schools; 113 (56%) were in students, eight (4%) were in school staff, and 82 (40%) were in family members (including the nine infants with cases confirmed by epidemiologic linkage) or close contacts of ill students or staff members. Cases were identified in an elementary school, a middle school, and a high school (Table). The highest attack rate was among students in the 8th grade of the middle school; of 198 students in this grade, 20 (10%) were confirmed to have pertussis. Males accounted for 193 (54%) of 357 persons aged ≤19 years and 24 (19%) of 128 persons aged ≥20 years. The median age of persons with pertussis was 13 years (range: 0–83 years). Among the 29 infants aged <1 year, 20 (69%) had onset before October 24, when the accelerated schedule was recommended; of the nine cases that occurred after October 24, one infant was too young to be vaccinated, seven were aged ≥14 weeks and were ineligible for the accelerated schedule, and one was eligible but did not receive

**FIGURE 1. Number of reported pertussis cases, by week of cough onset and classification status — Yavapai County, Arizona, September 2002–February 2003**

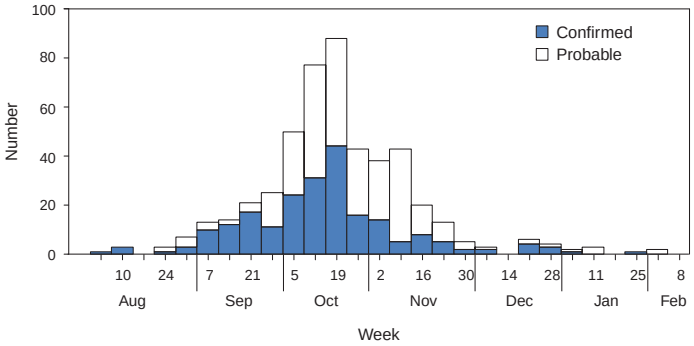
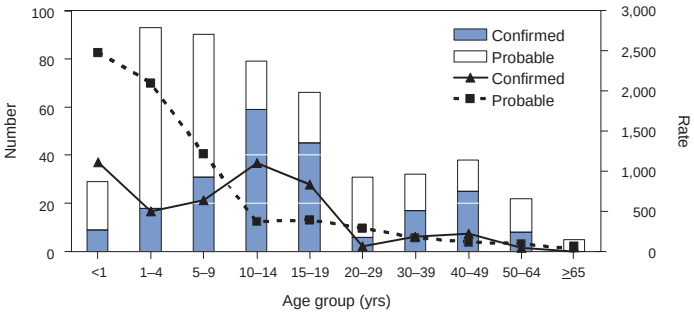



**FIGURE 2. Number and rate* of reported pertussis cases, by age group — Yavapai County, Arizona, September 2002–February 2003**




* Per 100,000 population.

**TABLE. Number of reported pertussis cases in students and attack rate, by school — Yavapai County, Arizona, September 2002–February 2003**

| School | No. culture-positive cases | Total no. confirmed cases | Attack rate |
|---|---|---|---|
| Elementary (n = 685) | 1 | **27** | 3.9% |
| Middle (n = 614) | 8 | **38** | 6.2% |
| High (n = 1,599) | 2 | **48** | 3.0% |

vaccine according to the accelerated schedule. DTaP vaccination data were available for 24 (83%) infants: three (13%) infants were not vaccinated; eight (33%) received 1 DTaP vaccination; five (21%) received 2 DTaP vaccinations; and eight (33%) received 3 DTaP vaccinations. Although 15 (52%) of the 29 infants were aged <6 months, no infants were hospitalized for pertussis.

Of 1,047 NP samples sent to BSLS, CDC tested 569 (54%) by PCR. Of these 569 samples, 11 (2%) had positive PCR results for *B. pertussis* DNA, 462 (81%) had negative results, and 96 (17%) could not be tested because of improper specimen processing or were indeterminate because of contamination. Of the 11 persons with positive PCR results, 10 (91%) also had *B. pertussis* isolated at BSLS. The one case with a positive PCR result and a negative culture result was in a person in close contact with a person from whom *B. pertussis* was isolated.

All 16 *B. pertussis* isolates were profiled genetically by PFGE, and four profiles were identified: profile 10 (63%), profile 160 (25%), profile 13 (6%), and profile 55 (6%). Profile 10 was identified in *B. pertussis* isolates from epidemiologically linked patients attending the middle and high school. Seven of the eight isolates from middle school students were profile 10; these seven students were linked epidemiologically and had cough onset within 1 month of each other. The eighth student had onset of pertussis 3 months later, and the isolate was PFGE profile 55.

The outbreak peaked in mid-October and lasted 6 months. The last culture-positive case occurred in a person who had cough onset on January 10, 2003.

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**Editorial Note:** Middle and high school–associated pertussis outbreaks are recognized increasingly and reported to state health departments, but few outbreak investigation results are published (*1,4*). The Yavapai outbreak shared features of many of these outbreaks, including a substantial number of cases among older children and adolescents (i.e., persons aged 10–19 years) and subsequent spread to the community, with cases among infants aged <1 year. In the United States, cases in older children and adolescents are reported most commonly in the fall, when students return to school (*5*). Because of waning immunity, older children and adolescents can become susceptible to pertussis 5–15 years after the last DTaP dose (*6*). In 2002, pertussis cases in persons aged 10–19 years constituted 29% (7.0 per 100,000 population) of 9,771 nationally reported cases (CDC, unpublished data, 2003). In the six affected communities in Yavapai County, the incidence of confirmed and probable pertussis among older children and adolescents was 1,348 per 100,000 population.

Attack rates among children in the three schools differed by school and grade. The outbreak was recognized first among students in the 8th grade of the middle school, which had higher attack rates than either the elementary or the high school. Although control measures implemented when the outbreak was identified appear to have contributed to lower attack rates in the elementary and high schools, differences in susceptibility, efficiency of transmission, or mixing patterns also might have been factors. The coverage level for ≥4 DTaP doses among children entering elementary school was >90% (ADHS, unpublished data, 2003); these children probably had immunity from recent DTaP vaccination. Although high school students can be susceptible to pertussis, and high attack rates have been documented (*1,4*), immunity boosted by exposure to *B. pertussis* before this outbreak might account for the low attack rate at this school.

In this outbreak, CDC's PCR testing was as specific as *B. pertussis* isolation but not more sensitive in confirming *B. pertussis* infection. The concordance of results was high and probably reflects the use of two sets of primers and a stringent quality-assurance program that detected false-positive results. In other pertussis outbreaks in which different PCR primers and protocols were used, cases with PCR-positive but culture-negative results were identified. Although they are widely used in the United States, PCR assays have not been standardized, and their predictive value for pertussis is unknown. Exclusive use of nonstandardized PCR assays can result in either underestimation or overestimation of pertussis (*1,7*).

As in other school outbreaks (*8*), a single PFGE profile predominated among the middle school isolates, indicating student-to-student spread. Communitywide outbreaks have been associated with an increase in *B. pertussis* infections with PFGE profiles that predominated before the epidemic (*9*). Although minimal data are available on the profiles of strains circulating in Yavapai County before the outbreak, outbreak PFGE profiles 10 and 13 were identified among 165 sporadic isolates recovered in Arizona during 1999–2003 (CDC, unpublished data, 2003).

The data described in this report are subject to at least two limitations. First, because persons can have cough of ≥14 days from other illnesses, the use of the probable case definition and epidemiologic linkage to confirm cases in Yavapai County might have led to an overestimation of the size of the outbreak.

However, although pertussis is challenging to confirm, studies of pertussis incidence have documented that passive reporting underestimates pertussis incidence (*1,5,6*). The absence of severe illness among infants could have resulted from the lack of specificity of the case definition used; milder illness also is consistent with DTaP vaccine–induced protection. Second, because the epidemic peak coincided with the time that the accelerated DTaP vaccination schedule was recommended, the impact of this recommendation could not be evaluated. Additional studies are needed to evaluate the effectiveness of the accelerated schedule.

Although infants with pertussis can become severely ill and die (*5,10*), no pertussis-associated hospitalizations or deaths were reported during this outbreak. In contrast to disease severity observed commonly among infants, older persons with pertussis often have a mild illness. As a result, older persons might not visit a health-care provider until several weeks after cough onset, when recovery of the fastidious *B. pertussis* bacterium is unlikely and diagnosis might not be confirmed (*6*). Recognizing pertussis outbreaks in schools is challenging for several reasons, including 1) patients usually do not seek medical care early, 2) a diagnosis of pertussis might be delayed or not considered, and 3) the sensitivity and specificity of diagnostic tests will be low if NP specimens are not obtained and transported to the laboratory under optimal conditions. Health-care providers should consider pertussis in persons of any age with an acute cough illness and consider obtaining NP specimens for *B. pertussis* culture. Early recognition, treatment, and chemoprophylaxis can help prevent transmission to others; because of its severity in young unvaccinated infants, preventing pertussis in this population is of greatest importance (*1,4,5,10*).

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## Evaluation of an Association Between Loratadine and Hypospadias — United States, 1997–2001

Hypospadias is a birth defect that affects approximately seven in 1,000 male infants in the United States. In affected infants, the urethral opening is located along the underside of the penis, scrotum, or perineum; the condition usually is corrected by surgery. Hypospadias is classified in order of increasing severity as first, second, or third degree. In 2002, a study in Sweden noted that among male infants born to women who while pregnant had taken loratadine (Claritin®), a nonsedating antihistamine commonly used for seasonal allergies, hypospadias prevalence was twice that of the general population (*1*). However, insufficient data were available to determine the severity of the hypospadias cases, and the study did not control for confounding variables (e.g., family history of hypospadias or maternal age). In 2003, a prospective study using data from four countries indicated that five of 142 pregnancies in women exposed to loratadine resulted in infants with major malformations, a prevalence consistent with that of the general population; none had hypospadias (*2*). To further assess any potential association between loratadine and hypospadias, CDC analyzed data from the National Birth Defects Prevention Study (NBDPS). This report summarizes the results of that analysis, which determined that no increased risk for second- or third-degree hypospadias existed among women who used loratadine in early pregnancy (Table). These results might be useful for women and health-care providers to address concerns about loratadine use and hypospadias.

NBDPS is an ongoing, multistate, case-control study of environmental and genetic risk factors for major birth defects that can be used in response to public health concerns regarding rare drug exposures and birth defects (*3,4*). Infants are identified through birth defect surveillance systems in eight states; mothers undergo a detailed interview by telephone in English or Spanish. For this analysis, the case population was defined as male infants with second- or third-degree hypospadias. Infants with first-degree hypospadias are not included in NBDPS because the mildest form of hypospadias is much

**TABLE. Risk for hypospadias in male infants associated with exposure to loratadine and nonsedating and sedating antihistamines — National Birth Defects Prevention Study, United States, October 1997–June 2001**

| Medication | Exposed* | | Not exposed† | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cases | Controls | Cases | Controls | OR§ | (95% CI¶) | AOR** | (95% CI) |
| Loratadine | 11 | 22 | 547 | 1,410 | 1.29†† | (0.62–2.68) | 0.96 | (0.41–2.22) |
| Nonsedating antihistamines (including loratadine) | 17 | 33 | 541 | 1,392 | 1.33 | (0.73–2.40) | 0.95 | (0.48–1.89) |
| Sedating antihistamines | 43 | 104 | 489 | 1,258 | 1.06 | (0.73–1.54) | 1.02 | (0.68–1.53) |

* Infants whose mothers reported using the medication during the period from 1 month before pregnancy through the first trimester.
† Infants whose mothers did not report using the medication during the period from 3 months before pregnancy until delivery.
§ Odds ratio.
¶ Confidence interval.
** Adjusted odds ratio. Adjusted for birth month, maternal age, maternal race/ethnicity, and state of residency at delivery.
†† This analysis had 80% power to detect OR of ≥2.3, using a one-sided test.

less completely ascertained by routine surveillance. Infants were excluded if they had 1) known or suspected chromosome abnormalities, 2) single gene conditions, or 3) other recognized multiple congenital anomaly phenotypes. The control population consisted of live-born male infants with no major birth defects, selected at random from the same populations as the case group. Excluded from the analysis were 86 infants whose mothers had incomplete interviews and 30 infants (28 in the case population and two in the control population) who had fathers or brothers with hypospadias. The study populations consisted of 563 male infants with hypospadias and 1,444 male infant controls; all were born during October 1, 1997–June 30, 2001.

Exposure was defined as any maternal use of loratadine from 1 month before pregnancy through the first trimester. To control for confounding by indication, exposure to other nonsedating or sedating antihistamines during the same period also was assessed. Potential confounding factors tested by multivariate logistic regression analysis included maternal age, maternal race/ethnicity (i.e., non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, Hispanic, and other), birth month, and state of residence at delivery.

Of 563 male infants with hypospadias, 46 (8.2%) had multiple major birth defects that were not recognized phenotypes, and 517 (91.8%) had hypospadias with no other major birth defects. Among the 1,957 mothers of infants in the case and control populations, 33 (1.7%) reported using loratadine during the exposure period. Univariate analyses showed no association between this use of loratadine and hypospadias (Table). Use of nonsedating antihistamines (including loratadine) and sedating antihistamines also were not associated with hypospadias. Multivariate adjusted odds ratio estimates did not vary significantly from the univariate estimates. In addition, no association between loratadine use and hypospadias was determined when cases with multiple major defects were excluded or when different exposure periods were examined.

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**Editorial Note:** The findings in this report indicated that hypospadias was not associated with use of loratadine during the period from 1 month before pregnancy through the first 3 months of pregnancy. During 1998–1999, loratadine was the drug most advertised directly to consumers (*5*) and was used by 3% of women of childbearing age (*6*). In November 2002, loratadine was approved by the Food and Drug Administration for over-the-counter use (*7*). Antihistamines are used widely by the general population, including women of childbearing age, 20%–30% of whom have allergic conditions, primarily rhinitis and sinusitis (*8*). Because an estimated 50% of all pregnancies in the United States are unintended (*9*), women frequently are exposed inadvertently to medications before learning they are pregnant.

This report is subject to at least two limitations. First, NBDPS does not track all birth defects. Because first-degree hypospadias is excluded, the potential association between this mildest form of hypospadias and loratadine could not be assessed. Second, women are interviewed about their pregnancy exposures after delivery, and recall of drug use might be different among mothers of infants with major birth defects compared with mothers of infants without major birth defects.

The results of this analysis might be useful for women and health-care providers to address concerns about loratadine use and hypospadias. These results do not provide definitive information on the overall safety of loratadine. Women should continue to consult their health-care providers before using any medications during pregnancy. Future studies of medications and birth defects, possibly using NBDPS, are needed to address some of the current knowledge gaps on the effects of medication use during pregnancy.

**Acknowledgments**

This report is based in part on contributions by CA Hobbs, MD, Univ of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, Arkansas. GM Shaw, DrPH, S Carmichael, PhD, California Birth Defects Monitoring Program, Emeryville, California. PA Romitti, PhD, Univ of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa. K Kelley, Slone Epidemiology Center, Boston Univ School of Public Health; M Anderka, MPH, Massachusetts Dept of Public Health. M Royle, PhD, New Jersey Dept of Health and Senior Svcs. C Druschel, PhD, New York State Health Dept. M Canfield, PhD, P Langlois, PhD, Texas Dept of Health.

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*Notice to Readers*

## National Colorectal Cancer Awareness Month

March is National Colorectal Cancer Awareness Month. This national health observance serves to increase public awareness about the importance of regular testing to decrease the burden of colorectal cancer (i.e., cancer of the colon or rectum) and to encourage persons aged ≥50 years to reduce their risk for colorectal cancer through regular screening examinations.

Colorectal cancer is the second leading cause of cancer-related death in the United States; during 2004, an estimated 56,730 such deaths will occur, and 146,940 new cases will be diagnosed (*1*). Regular testing beginning at age 50 years is the key to preventing colorectal cancer (*2*). However, despite recommendations for screening, the majority of persons who are at risk for colorectal cancer are not being screened. In 2000, only 45% of men and 41% of women aged ≥50 years had had a flexible sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy during the preceding 10 years or had used a home-fecal occult blood test during the preceding 1 year. Screening rates were particularly low among persons who had no health insurance, had no usual source of health care, or had not visited a doctor during the preceding 1 year (*3*).

To reduce the colorectal cancer death rate, CDC has implemented a broad-based initiative to 1) promote colorectal cancer screening nationwide through the "Screen for Life" campaign; 2) build national and state partnerships that focus on colorectal cancer awareness; 3) support education and training efforts for the public and health professionals; 4) conduct surveillance and research to evaluate screening test prevalence, barriers to screening, and the safety and availability of screening tests; and 5) fund comprehensive cancer-control programs that promote colorectal cancer screening. Additional information about colorectal cancer is available at http://www.cdc.gov/cancer. Information about CDC's "Screen for Life" campaign is available at http://www.cdc.gov/screenforlife.

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*Notice to Readers*

## Protocols for Confirmation of Reactive Rapid HIV Tests

On November 7, 2002, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) announced approval of the OraQuick® Rapid HIV-1 Antibody Test (OraSure Technologies, Inc., Bethlehem, Pennsylvania) for use by trained personnel as a point-of-care test to aid in the diagnosis of infection with human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1). Subsequently, two other rapid HIV tests have been approved by FDA: the Reveal™ HIV-1 Antibody Test (MedMira Laboratories, Halifax, Nova Scotia) and the Uni-Gold Recombigen™ HIV Test (Trinity Biotech, Wicklow, Ireland).

All reactive rapid HIV test results require confirmatory testing. CDC described protocols for confirming reactive rapid HIV tests based on a consultation convened in January 2003 with expert laboratory scientists, FDA, and the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (*1*). These protocols recommend 1) confirmation of all reactive rapid HIV test results with either Western blot (WB) or immunofluorescent assay (IFA), even if an enzyme immunoassay (EIA) screening test is negative, and 2) follow-up testing for persons with negative or indeterminate confirmatory test results, with a blood

specimen collected 4 weeks after the initial reactive rapid test result.

In September 2003, CDC initiated postmarketing surveillance in 14 state and local health departments to monitor the performance of the OraQuick® test. Follow-up was attempted for all persons with reactive OraQuick® tests who had either nonreactive EIAs or negative or indeterminate WB or IFA results. For the 21 such persons who were identified through the surveillance system (Table), follow-up testing was initiated at the testing sites' reference laboratories only as a result of postmarketing surveillance; test results are available for 13 of these persons.

At least five HIV-infected persons were informed incorrectly that their rapid HIV test results were false-positive. Several public health and commercial laboratories contacted during this same period also indicated that they did not perform WB or IFA on OraQuick®-reactive specimens if the laboratory EIA was nonreactive. Additional persons might have received erroneous results from incomplete confirmatory testing.

CDC emphasizes that reactive rapid HIV tests must be confirmed with WB or IFA, even if a subsequent EIA is nonreactive. If such confirmatory testing yields negative or indeterminate results, follow-up testing should be performed on a blood specimen collected 4 weeks after the initial reactive rapid HIV test result.

## Reference

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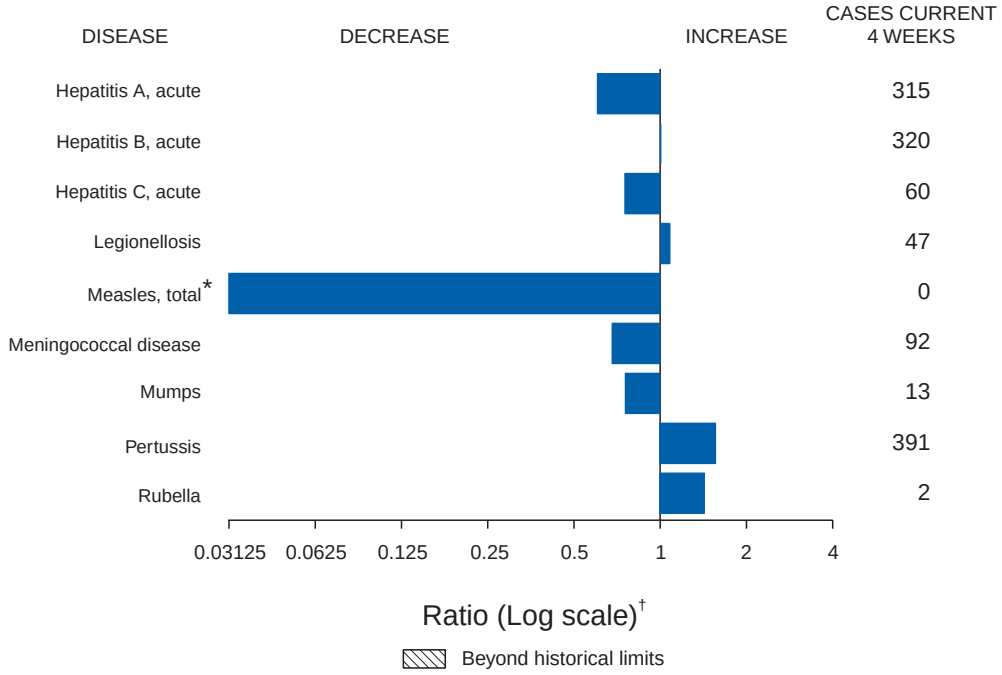
**TABLE. Test results for persons with reactive OraQuick® tests and discordant confirmatory test results**

| | Initial specimen | | | Follow-up specimen | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| OraQuick | EIA* | Confirmatory test | | EIA | Supplemental test | | Interpretation |
| Reactive | ND† | IFA | neg§ | neg | IFA¶ | pos** | Initial EIA or confirmatory test false-negative |
| Reactive | neg | — | ND | ND | Viral load | >750,000 copies | |
| Reactive | neg | WB††,§§ | Indeterm¶¶ | pos | WB | Pos | |
| Reactive | neg | WB§§ | pos | ND | ND | — | |
| Reactive | neg | WB§§ | pos | ND | ND | — | |
| Reactive | pos | IFA | indeterm | pos | WB | Pos | Early infection, evolving confirmatory test |
| Reactive | pos | WB | indeterm | pos | WB | Pos | |
| Reactive | pos | WB | indeterm | ND | Viral load | >750,000 copies | |
| Reactive | pos | WB | indeterm | pos | WB | Pos | |
| Reactive | neg | WB | neg | ND | Viral load | neg | False-positive OraQuick® |
| Reactive | neg | WB | indeterm | ND | WB | neg | |
| Reactive | neg | WB | neg | neg | WB | neg | |
| Reactive | neg | WB | neg | neg | WB | neg | |
| Reactive | pos | WB | neg | — | — | — | Unsuccessful follow-up, HIV status unconfirmed |
| Reactive | neg | WB | indeterm | — | — | — | |
| Reactive | neg | WB | indeterm | — | — | — | |
| Reactive | neg | WB | neg | — | — | — | |
| Reactive | neg | WB | neg | — | — | — | |
| Reactive | neg | WB | neg | — | — | — | |
| Reactive | neg | WB | neg | — | — | — | |
| Reactive | neg | WB | neg | — | — | — | |

* Enzyme immunoassay.
† Not done.
§ Negative.
¶ Immunoflourescent assay.
** Positive.
†† Western blot.
§§ Not performed until after surveillance follow-up was initiated.
¶¶ Indeterminate.

**FIGURE I. Selected notifiable disease reports, United States, comparison of provisional 4-week totals March 13, 2004, with historical data**




* No measles cases were reported for the current 4-week period yielding a ratio for week 10 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.

**TABLE I. Summary of provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, cumulative, week ending March 13, 2004 (10th Week)***

| | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 | | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anthrax | - | - | Hemolytic uremic syndrome, postdiarrheal† | 9 | 28 |
| Botulism: | - | - | HIV infection, pediatric†§ | - | 48 |
| foodborne | 2 | 2 | Measles, total | 1¶ | 3** |
| infant | 13 | 14 | Mumps | 31 | 38 |
| other (wound & unspecified | 4 | 4 | Plague | - | - |
| Brucellosis† | 12 | 25 | Poliomyelitis, paralytic | - | - |
| Chancroid | 7 | 9 | Psittacosis† | 2 | 5 |
| Cholera | 1 | - | Q fever† | 4 | 14 |
| Cyclosporiasis† | 5 | 21 | Rabies, human | - | - |
| Diphtheria | - | - | Rubella | 7 | 1 |
| Ehrlichiosis: | - | - | Rubella, congenital syndrome | 1 | - |
| human granulocytic (HGE)† | 4 | 17 | SARS-associated coronavirus disease† †† | - | 2 |
| human monocytic (HME)† | 6 | 19 | Smallpox† §§ | - | NA |
| human, other and unspecified | - | 1 | *Staphylococcus aureus*: | - | - |
| Encephalitis/Meningitis: | - | - | Vancomycin-intermediate (VISA)† §§ | 3 | NA |
| California serogroup viral† | - | - | Vancomycin-resistant (VRSA)† §§ | - | NA |
| eastern equine† | - | 2 | Streptococcal toxic-shock syndrome† | 21 | 46 |
| Powassan† | - | - | Tetanus | 2 | 4 |
| St. Louis† | 1 | 2 | Toxic-shock syndrome | 26 | 22 |
| western equine† | - | - | Trichinosis | 1 | - |
| Hansen disease (leprosy)† | 8 | 19 | Tularemia† | 3 | 4 |
| Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome† | 2 | 5 | Yellow fever | - | - |

-: No reported cases.
* Incidence data for reporting years 2003 and 2004 are provisional and cumulative (year-to-date).
† Not notifiable in all states.
§ Updated monthly from reports to the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention — Surveillance and Epidemiology, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention. Last update December 28, 2003.
¶ Of one case reported, one was indigenous, and none were imported from another country.
** Of three cases reported, two were indigenous, and one was imported from another country.
†† Updated weekly from reports to the Division of Viral and Rickettsial Diseases, National Center for Infectious Diseases (notifiable as of July 2003).
§§ Not previously notifiable.

**TABLE II. Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending March 13, 2004, and March 8, 2003 (10th Week)***

| Reporting area | AIDS | | Chlamydia† | | Coccidiodomycosis | | Cryptosporidiosis | | Encephalitis/Meningitis West Nile | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cum. 2004§ | Cum. 2003 | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 |
| UNITED STATES | - | 8,321 | 140,132 | 157,427 | 1,364 | 657 | 488 | 454 | 5 | 57 |
| NEW ENGLAND | - | 279 | 5,532 | 5,261 | - | - | 28 | 25 | - | - |
| Maine | - | 8 | 213 | 347 | N | N | 4 | 1 | - | - |
| N.H. | - | 3 | 330 | 290 | - | - | 7 | 3 | - | - |
| Vt. | - | 5 | 220 | 207 | - | - | 3 | 3 | - | - |
| Mass. | - | 111 | 2,822 | 2,011 | - | - | 10 | 13 | - | - |
| R.I. | - | 21 | 704 | 526 | - | - | - | 3 | - | - |
| Conn. | - | 131 | 1,243 | 1,880 | N | N | 4 | 2 | - | - |
| MID. ATLANTIC | - | 2,163 | 20,739 | 17,663 | - | - | 87 | 50 | 1 | - |
| Upstate N.Y. | - | 92 | 3,563 | 2,776 | N | N | 18 | 10 | - | - |
| N.Y. City | - | 1,272 | 6,286 | 6,316 | - | - | 14 | 22 | - | - |
| N.J. | - | 296 | 2,331 | 2,854 | - | - | 4 | 2 | - | - |
| Pa. | - | 503 | 8,559 | 5,717 | N | N | 51 | 16 | 1 | - |
| E.N. CENTRAL | - | 856 | 21,469 | 30,078 | 3 | 2 | 100 | 77 | - | - |
| Ohio | - | 128 | 2,561 | 8,210 | - | - | 35 | 11 | - | - |
| Ind. | - | 119 | 3,426 | 3,419 | N | N | 14 | 4 | - | - |
| Ill. | - | 365 | 5,470 | 9,531 | - | - | 8 | 13 | - | - |
| Mich. | - | 202 | 8,152 | 5,628 | 3 | 2 | 21 | 17 | - | - |
| Wis. | - | 42 | 1,860 | 3,290 | - | - | 22 | 32 | - | - |
| W.N. CENTRAL | - | 136 | 7,983 | 8,988 | - | 1 | 56 | 28 | 1 | - |
| Minn. | - | 23 | 1,223 | 2,090 | N | N | 19 | 16 | - | - |
| Iowa | - | 23 | - | 783 | N | N | 7 | 5 | - | - |
| Mo. | - | 73 | 3,665 | 3,407 | - | 1 | 13 | 2 | 1 | - |
| N. Dak. | - | - | 207 | 200 | N | N | - | - | - | - |
| S. Dak. | - | 4 | 456 | 437 | - | - | 4 | 4 | - | - |
| Nebr.¶ | - | 6 | 943 | 779 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| Kans. | - | 7 | 1,489 | 1,292 | N | N | 12 | - | - | - |
| S. ATLANTIC | - | 1,814 | 22,388 | 27,804 | - | - | 98 | 163 | 2 | 57 |
| Del. | - | 49 | 589 | 573 | N | N | - | 1 | - | - |
| Md. | - | 187 | 3,805 | 2,941 | - | - | 6 | 6 | - | - |
| D.C. | - | 233 | 633 | 649 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| Va. | - | 264 | 1,245 | 2,694 | - | - | 9 | 4 | - | - |
| W. Va. | - | 13 | 404 | 490 | N | N | - | - | - | - |
| N.C. | - | 192 | 4,926 | 4,500 | N | N | 24 | 4 | - | - |
| S.C.¶ | - | 169 | 3,354 | 2,577 | - | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Ga. | - | 415 | 743 | 5,720 | - | - | 30 | 18 | - | - |
| Fla. | - | 292 | 6,689 | 7,660 | N | N | 26 | 129 | 1 | 57 |
| E.S. CENTRAL | - | 324 | 8,972 | 10,587 | N | N | 19 | 19 | - | - |
| Ky. | - | 38 | 1,110 | 1,637 | N | N | 5 | 2 | - | - |
| Tenn. | - | 145 | 3,654 | 3,492 | N | N | 10 | 9 | - | - |
| Ala. | - | 64 | 2,025 | 2,838 | - | - | 2 | 6 | - | - |
| Miss. | - | 77 | 2,183 | 2,620 | N | N | 2 | 2 | - | - |
| W.S. CENTRAL | - | 940 | 19,879 | 19,801 | - | 1 | 19 | 8 | 1 | - |
| Ark. | - | 23 | 1,460 | 1,171 | - | - | 8 | 2 | - | - |
| La. | - | 49 | 4,870 | 3,849 | N | N | - | - | 1 | - |
| Okla. | - | 40 | 1,481 | 1,553 | N | N | 8 | 1 | - | - |
| Tex. | - | 828 | 12,068 | 13,228 | - | 1 | 3 | 5 | - | - |
| MOUNTAIN | - | 312 | 8,552 | 10,010 | 1,035 | 501 | 26 | 15 | - | - |
| Mont. | - | 7 | 27 | 399 | N | N | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| Idaho | - | 4 | 647 | 490 | N | N | 1 | 4 | - | - |
| Wyo. | - | 2 | 215 | 208 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - |
| Colo. | - | 72 | 1,191 | 2,571 | N | N | 15 | 3 | - | - |
| N. Mex. | - | 27 | 1,245 | 1,544 | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| Ariz. | - | 145 | 3,675 | 3,154 | 1,020 | 493 | 5 | 1 | - | - |
| Utah | - | 14 | 498 | 476 | 4 | 1 | - | 4 | - | - |
| Nev. | - | 41 | 1,054 | 1,168 | 9 | 7 | 1 | 2 | - | - |
| PACIFIC | - | 1,497 | 24,618 | 27,235 | 326 | 152 | 55 | 69 | - | - |
| Wash. | - | 117 | 3,285 | 2,833 | N | N | 3 | - | - | - |
| Oreg. | - | 66 | 1,312 | 1,296 | - | - | 6 | 5 | - | - |
| Calif. | - | 1,294 | 19,388 | 21,402 | 326 | 152 | 45 | 64 | - | - |
| Alaska | - | 7 | 622 | 674 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Hawaii | - | 13 | 11 | 1,030 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| Guam | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| P.R. | - | 235 | 298 | 199 | N | N | N | N | - | - |
| V.I. | - | 6 | - | 60 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Amer. Samoa | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| C.N.M.I. | - | U | 32 | U | - | U | - | U | - | U |

N: Not notifiable. U: Unavailable. -: No reported cases. C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.

* Incidence data for reporting years 2003 and 2004 are provisional and cumulative (year-to-date).

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

§ Updated monthly from reports to the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention — Surveillance and Epidemiology, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention. Last update December 28, 2003.

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

**TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending March 13, 2004, and March 8, 2003 (10th Week)***

| Reporting area | *Escherichia coli*, Enterohemorrhagic (EHEC) | | | | | | Giardiasis | | Gonorrhea | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | O157:H7 | | Shiga toxin positive, serogroup non-O157 | | Shiga toxin positive, not serogrouped | | | | | |
| | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 |
| UNITED STATES | 168 | 228 | 29 | 51 | 19 | 20 | 2,525 | 3,816 | 49,234 | 61,175 |
| NEW ENGLAND | 9 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 213 | 217 | 1,357 | 1,414 |
| Maine | - | - | - | - | - | - | 20 | 20 | 46 | 23 |
| N.H. | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | 8 | 14 | 20 | 21 |
| Vt. | - | - | - | - | - | - | 16 | 16 | 10 | 20 |
| Mass. | 1 | 3 | 1 | - | 2 | 2 | 105 | 105 | 658 | 522 |
| R.I. | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9 | 18 | 178 | 180 |
| Conn. | 7 | 4 | 1 | - | - | - | 55 | 44 | 445 | 648 |
| MID. ATLANTIC | 16 | 21 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 543 | 569 | 6,929 | 7,504 |
| Upstate N.Y. | 4 | 3 | 2 | - | - | - | 168 | 110 | 1,254 | 1,127 |
| N.Y. City | 4 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 173 | 233 | 2,051 | 2,569 |
| N.J. | - | 4 | - | - | 1 | - | 41 | 75 | 993 | 1,710 |
| Pa. | 8 | 11 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 161 | 151 | 2,631 | 2,098 |
| E.N. CENTRAL | 38 | 48 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 330 | 515 | 8,360 | 13,745 |
| Ohio | 11 | 13 | - | 3 | 3 | 2 | 139 | 161 | 1,154 | 4,286 |
| Ind. | 10 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,273 | 1,308 |
| Ill. | 4 | 8 | - | - | - | - | 51 | 151 | 2,098 | 4,194 |
| Mich. | 8 | 9 | - | - | - | - | 96 | 125 | 3,314 | 2,772 |
| Wis. | 5 | 14 | 6 | 3 | - | - | 44 | 78 | 521 | 1,185 |
| W.N. CENTRAL | 21 | 29 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 243 | 283 | 2,762 | 3,140 |
| Minn. | 9 | 12 | 2 | 3 | - | - | 88 | 70 | 456 | 526 |
| Iowa | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 36 | 38 | - | 158 |
| Mo. | 5 | 6 | 4 | - | 1 | - | 73 | 104 | 1,478 | 1,696 |
| N. Dak. | 1 | 1 | - | - | 3 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 24 | 6 |
| S. Dak. | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | 10 | 8 | 43 | 22 |
| Nebr. | 2 | 4 | - | - | - | - | 16 | 31 | 235 | 239 |
| Kans. | 3 | 1 | - | - | 2 | 1 | 18 | 24 | 526 | 493 |
| S. ATLANTIC | 11 | 52 | 8 | 33 | 2 | 10 | 428 | 1,373 | 10,622 | 14,120 |
| Del. | - | - | N | N | N | N | 11 | 11 | 199 | 263 |
| Md. | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 18 | 21 | 1,624 | 1,481 |
| D.C. | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | - | 424 | 489 |
| Va. | - | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | 59 | 35 | 472 | 1,356 |
| W. Va. | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 4 | 128 | 158 |
| N.C. | - | - | 3 | 6 | - | - | N | N | 2,869 | 2,582 |
| S.C. | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 12 | 1,578 | 1,497 |
| Ga. | 5 | 3 | 2 | 2 | - | - | 108 | 154 | 495 | 2,795 |
| Fla. | 4 | 47 | 1 | 25 | 2 | 10 | 220 | 1,136 | 2,833 | 3,499 |
| E.S. CENTRAL | 6 | 10 | 1 | - | 3 | - | 36 | 54 | 4,226 | 5,338 |
| Ky. | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | 3 | - | N | N | 500 | 697 |
| Tenn. | 2 | 5 | - | - | - | - | 23 | 24 | 1,393 | 1,593 |
| Ala. | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 13 | 30 | 1,200 | 1,747 |
| Miss. | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,133 | 1,301 |
| W.S. CENTRAL | 8 | 8 | - | 2 | - | 2 | 53 | 40 | 7,466 | 8,205 |
| Ark. | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 25 | 26 | 667 | 687 |
| La. | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 3 | 2,336 | 2,144 |
| Okla. | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | 21 | 11 | 690 | 631 |
| Tex. | 5 | 7 | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | 3,773 | 4,743 |
| MOUNTAIN | 35 | 19 | 3 | 4 | 1 | - | 272 | 249 | 2,083 | 2,190 |
| Mont. | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 4 | 8 | 28 |
| Idaho | 3 | 5 | 1 | 3 | - | - | 37 | 30 | 12 | 16 |
| Wyo. | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 10 | 10 |
| Colo. | 17 | 4 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 87 | 68 | 399 | 617 |
| N. Mex. | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 10 | 11 | 152 | 255 |
| Ariz. | 8 | 8 | N | N | N | N | 71 | 53 | 996 | 880 |
| Utah | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 44 | 55 | 51 | 43 |
| Nev. | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | 17 | 25 | 455 | 341 |
| PACIFIC | 24 | 32 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 407 | 516 | 5,429 | 5,519 |
| Wash. | 4 | 9 | - | - | - | - | 35 | 25 | 540 | 537 |
| Oreg. | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 67 | 61 | 159 | 169 |
| Calif. | 14 | 19 | - | - | - | - | 284 | 398 | 4,619 | 4,522 |
| Alaska | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | 14 | 110 | 102 |
| Hawaii | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | 13 | 18 | 1 | 189 |
| Guam | N | N | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| P.R. | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 12 | 24 | 27 |
| V.I. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 16 |
| Amer. Samoa | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| C.N.M.I. | - | U | - | U | - | U | - | U | 3 | U |

N: Not notifiable. U: Unavailable. - : No reported cases.
* Incidence data for reporting years 2003 and 2004 are provisional and cumulative (year-to-date).

**TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending March 13, 2004, and March 8, 2003 (10th Week)***

| Reporting area | *Haemophilus influenzae*, invasive | | | | | | | | Hepatitis (viral, acute), by type | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All ages | | Age <5 years | | | | | | | |
| | All serotypes | | Serotype b | | Non-serotype b | | Unknown serotype | | A | |
| | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 |
| UNITED STATES | 392 | 429 | 4 | 6 | 25 | 28 | 37 | 44 | 1,026 | 1,461 |
| NEW ENGLAND | 35 | 28 | - | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | 196 | 36 |
| Maine | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 1 |
| N.H. | 9 | 3 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 3 | 3 |
| Vt. | 3 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 2 |
| Mass. | 12 | 14 | - | 1 | - | 2 | 1 | - | 164 | 19 |
| R.I. | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Conn. | 7 | 5 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 18 | 9 |
| MID. ATLANTIC | 72 | 58 | - | - | 1 | - | 10 | 7 | 119 | 212 |
| Upstate N.Y. | 23 | 17 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 3 | 14 | 16 |
| N.Y. City | 11 | 10 | - | - | - | - | 3 | 2 | 39 | 87 |
| N.J. | 14 | 9 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 17 | 33 |
| Pa. | 24 | 22 | - | - | - | - | 4 | 2 | 49 | 76 |
| E.N. CENTRAL | 55 | 46 | - | 1 | 9 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 80 | 128 |
| Ohio | 30 | 12 | - | - | 2 | - | 4 | 3 | 12 | 25 |
| Ind. | 10 | 5 | - | - | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | 5 | 5 |
| Ill. | - | 19 | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 26 | 49 |
| Mich. | 8 | 5 | - | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | - | 31 | 35 |
| Wis. | 7 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 14 |
| W.N. CENTRAL | 14 | 23 | 1 | - | 1 | 3 | - | 3 | 26 | 32 |
| Minn. | 7 | 8 | - | - | 1 | 3 | - | - | 1 | 4 |
| Iowa | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 9 |
| Mo. | 2 | 10 | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 7 | 7 |
| N. Dak. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| S. Dak. | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - |
| Nebr. | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 3 |
| Kans. | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 9 |
| S. ATLANTIC | 111 | 162 | - | 1 | 2 | 8 | 9 | 11 | 219 | 603 |
| Del. | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | 2 |
| Md. | 21 | 13 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 36 | 35 |
| D.C. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - |
| Va. | 9 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 20 | 10 |
| W. Va. | 4 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 1 | 4 |
| N.C. | 7 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 13 | 15 |
| S.C. | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 12 |
| Ga. | 41 | 15 | - | - | - | - | 5 | 1 | 87 | 114 |
| Fla. | 28 | 123 | - | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 9 | 55 | 411 |
| E.S. CENTRAL | 14 | 25 | - | - | - | 1 | 4 | 3 | 28 | 34 |
| Ky. | - | 3 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | 5 |
| Tenn. | 9 | 10 | - | - | - | - | 3 | 2 | 20 | 16 |
| Ala. | 5 | 11 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 8 |
| Miss. | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 5 |
| W.S. CENTRAL | 15 | 15 | - | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | 28 | 97 |
| Ark. | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 4 |
| La. | 1 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 16 |
| Okla. | 14 | 9 | - | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | 9 | 3 |
| Tex. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 13 | 74 |
| MOUNTAIN | 61 | 47 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 112 | 64 |
| Mont. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Idaho | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 4 | 4 |
| Wyo. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Colo. | 18 | 7 | - | - | - | - | 3 | 1 | 12 | 3 |
| N. Mex. | 7 | 4 | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | 3 | 5 |
| Ariz. | 31 | 28 | - | 1 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 80 | 38 |
| Utah | 1 | 5 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 10 | 5 |
| Nev. | 3 | 3 | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | 2 | 9 |
| PACIFIC | 15 | 25 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 218 | 255 |
| Wash. | 3 | 2 | 2 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 9 |
| Oreg. | 7 | 10 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 15 | 19 |
| Calif. | 2 | 11 | - | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 188 | 223 |
| Alaska | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| Hawaii | 3 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| Guam | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| P.R. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 5 |
| V.I. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Amer. Samoa | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| C.N.M.I. | - | U | - | U | - | U | - | U | - | U |

N: Not notifiable. U: Unavailable. -: No reported cases.
* Incidence data for reporting years 2003 and 2004 are provisional and cumulative (year-to-date).

**TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending March 13, 2004, and March 8, 2003 (10th Week)***

| Reporting area | Hepatitis (viral, acute), by type | | | | Legionellosis | | Listeriosis | | Lyme disease | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | B | | C | | | | | | | |
| | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 |
| UNITED STATES | 909 | 1,901 | 242 | 471 | 188 | 327 | 65 | 117 | 1,018 | 1,399 |
| NEW ENGLAND | 38 | 61 | - | - | 2 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 34 | 67 |
| Maine | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | - |
| N.H. | 8 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Vt. | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 3 |
| Mass. | 28 | 44 | - | - | 1 | 3 | - | 2 | 10 | 60 |
| R.I. | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 4 | 3 |
| Conn. | - | 14 | U | U | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 14 | - |
| MID. ATLANTIC | 107 | 210 | 31 | 26 | 40 | 40 | 12 | 16 | 825 | 1,062 |
| Upstate N.Y. | 11 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 269 | 305 |
| N.Y. City | 3 | 102 | - | - | - | 6 | 1 | 5 | - | - |
| N.J. | 49 | 50 | - | - | 11 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 144 | 225 |
| Pa. | 44 | 50 | 28 | 24 | 19 | 22 | 4 | 6 | 412 | 532 |
| E.N. CENTRAL | 63 | 93 | 12 | 32 | 50 | 50 | 8 | 7 | 20 | 30 |
| Ohio | 37 | 29 | 2 | 3 | 31 | 22 | 4 | 1 | 14 | 5 |
| Ind. | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | 2 |
| Ill. | - | 1 | - | 9 | - | 9 | - | 3 | - | - |
| Mich. | 25 | 45 | 10 | 20 | 15 | 14 | 2 | 2 | - | - |
| Wis. | - | 18 | - | - | 2 | 3 | 1 | - | 6 | 23 |
| W.N. CENTRAL | 72 | 55 | 112 | 42 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 14 | 18 |
| Minn. | 6 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | 13 |
| Iowa | 1 | 4 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 2 | 2 |
| Mo. | 59 | 40 | 112 | 42 | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | 8 | 2 |
| N. Dak. | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| S. Dak. | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nebr. | 5 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| Kans. | - | 3 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| S. ATLANTIC | 322 | 961 | 30 | 96 | 49 | 180 | 14 | 53 | 98 | 170 |
| Del. | 1 | 2 | - | - | 2 | - | N | N | 7 | 25 |
| Md. | 29 | 20 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 12 | 2 | 3 | 57 | 51 |
| D.C. | 4 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Va. | 27 | 15 | 3 | - | 4 | 4 | - | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| W. Va. | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| N.C. | 24 | 17 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 21 | 9 |
| S.C. | 8 | 12 | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | 2 | 1 | - |
| Ga. | 110 | 258 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 4 | - | 3 |
| Fla. | 119 | 636 | 18 | 80 | 22 | 151 | 4 | 38 | 9 | 80 |
| E.S. CENTRAL | 56 | 66 | 33 | 15 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 9 |
| Ky. | 7 | 11 | 7 | 2 | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| Tenn. | 29 | 13 | 25 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | 2 |
| Ala. | 2 | 20 | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | 3 | - | - |
| Miss. | 18 | 22 | 1 | 9 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 7 |
| W.S. CENTRAL | 15 | 196 | 13 | 244 | 6 | 18 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 23 |
| Ark. | 4 | 20 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| La. | 5 | 28 | 7 | 35 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| Okla. | 6 | 7 | - | - | 2 | 2 | - | 1 | - | - |
| Tex. | - | 141 | 6 | 208 | 4 | 16 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 21 |
| MOUNTAIN | 96 | 106 | 4 | 5 | 14 | 10 | 7 | 9 | 3 | 3 |
| Mont. | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| Idaho | 2 | 2 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Wyo. | 1 | 2 | - | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - |
| Colo. | 13 | 12 | - | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 5 | - | - |
| N. Mex. | 2 | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ariz. | 59 | 57 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 | - |
| Utah | 8 | 6 | - | - | 5 | 2 | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Nev. | 11 | 15 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| PACIFIC | 140 | 153 | 7 | 11 | 16 | 12 | 17 | 14 | 20 | 17 |
| Wash. | 13 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | - | 2 | - |
| Oreg. | 20 | 29 | 2 | 3 | N | N | 3 | 1 | 6 | 5 |
| Calif. | 105 | 112 | 2 | 6 | 13 | 11 | 11 | 13 | 12 | 12 |
| Alaska | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Hawaii | - | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | N | N |
| Guam | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| P.R. | 4 | 19 | - | - | - | - | - | - | N | N |
| V.I. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Amer. Samoa | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| C.N.M.I. | - | U | - | U | - | U | - | U | - | U |

N: Not notifiable. U: Unavailable. -: No reported cases.
* Incidence data for reporting years 2003 and 2004 are provisional and cumulative (year-to-date).

**TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending March 13, 2004, and March 8, 2003 (10th Week)***

| Reporting area | Malaria | | Meningococcal disease | | Pertussis | | Rabies, animal | | Rocky Mountain spotted fever | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 |
| UNITED STATES | 171 | 254 | 359 | 453 | 1,355 | 1,231 | 548 | 876 | 86 | 67 |
| NEW ENGLAND | 12 | 7 | 13 | 17 | 402 | 126 | 54 | 77 | 4 | - |
| Maine | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 10 | 6 | - | - |
| N.H. | - | 2 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 5 | - | - |
| Vt. | 1 | - | 1 | - | 10 | 17 | 4 | 6 | - | - |
| Mass. | 7 | 4 | 10 | 13 | 382 | 101 | 18 | 29 | 4 | - |
| R.I. | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| Conn. | 3 | - | - | 2 | 3 | 1 | 18 | 30 | - | - |
| MID. ATLANTIC | 29 | 41 | 45 | 40 | 386 | 125 | 87 | 137 | 7 | 9 |
| Upstate N.Y. | 7 | 7 | 12 | 5 | 276 | 47 | 58 | 46 | 1 | - |
| N.Y. City | 12 | 22 | 9 | 10 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| N.J. | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 31 | 21 | - | 33 | - | 4 |
| Pa. | 7 | 8 | 19 | 19 | 79 | 57 | 29 | 57 | 5 | 1 |
| E.N. CENTRAL | 14 | 18 | 43 | 56 | 156 | 89 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| Ohio | 3 | 5 | 18 | 19 | 90 | 56 | 2 | - | 2 | 1 |
| Ind. | - | - | 6 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 2 | - | - |
| Ill. | 1 | 8 | 1 | 11 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mich. | 5 | 3 | 15 | 12 | 22 | 10 | - | 2 | - | - |
| Wis. | 5 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 37 | 19 | - | - | - | - |
| W.N. CENTRAL | 11 | 4 | 17 | 22 | 64 | 73 | 69 | 81 | 2 | 2 |
| Minn. | 6 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 14 | 27 | 9 | 5 | - | - |
| Iowa | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 28 | 9 | 9 | - | 1 |
| Mo. | 3 | - | 5 | 11 | 33 | 12 | 2 | - | 2 | 1 |
| N. Dak. | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 11 | 12 | - | - |
| S. Dak. | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 10 | 7 | - | - |
| Nebr. | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 12 | 9 | - | - |
| Kans. | 1 | - | 4 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 16 | 39 | - | - |
| S. ATLANTIC | 69 | 120 | 66 | 148 | 72 | 173 | 276 | 499 | 61 | 51 |
| Del. | - | - | 1 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - |
| Md. | 19 | 16 | 4 | 6 | 22 | 14 | 50 | 57 | 2 | 4 |
| D.C. | 4 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Va. | 4 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 16 | 1 | 15 | 76 | - | 1 |
| W. Va. | - | 2 | 3 | 1 | - | 1 | 13 | 10 | - | - |
| N.C. | 3 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 16 | 36 | 106 | 104 | 56 | 27 |
| S.C. | 3 | - | 5 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 16 | 25 | - | - |
| Ga. | 10 | 3 | 10 | 11 | - | 4 | 64 | 57 | 2 | 1 |
| Fla. | 26 | 92 | 34 | 107 | 12 | 114 | 11 | 170 | 1 | 18 |
| E.S. CENTRAL | 4 | 5 | 16 | 21 | 20 | 21 | 11 | 28 | 8 | 2 |
| Ky. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | - | - |
| Tenn. | 1 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 13 | 8 | 7 | 19 | 2 | 1 |
| Ala. | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 1 | - |
| Miss. | 1 | - | 4 | 11 | 4 | 2 | - | - | 5 | 1 |
| W.S. CENTRAL | 5 | 16 | 35 | 51 | 18 | 28 | 26 | 18 | - | 2 |
| Ark. | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 | - | - | - |
| La. | 2 | 1 | 9 | 19 | 2 | 4 | - | - | - | - |
| Okla. | 1 | - | 1 | 3 | - | 2 | 18 | 18 | - | - |
| Tex. | 1 | 14 | 20 | 27 | 14 | 20 | - | - | - | 2 |
| MOUNTAIN | 8 | 6 | 23 | 15 | 150 | 193 | 14 | 12 | - | - |
| Mont. | - | - | 1 | - | 4 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| Idaho | - | 1 | 2 | - | 13 | 7 | - | - | - | - |
| Wyo. | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | 28 | - | - | - | - |
| Colo. | 3 | 4 | 10 | 4 | 79 | 77 | - | - | - | - |
| N. Mex. | 1 | - | 2 | 2 | 8 | 16 | - | - | - | - |
| Ariz. | 2 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 27 | 44 | 13 | 11 | - | - |
| Utah | 1 | - | 1 | - | 17 | 16 | - | - | - | - |
| Nev. | 1 | - | - | 3 | - | 5 | - | - | - | - |
| PACIFIC | 19 | 37 | 101 | 83 | 87 | 403 | 8 | 20 | 2 | - |
| Wash. | 2 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 60 | 29 | - | - | - | - |
| Oreg. | 1 | 5 | 22 | 21 | 26 | 49 | - | - | - | - |
| Calif. | 16 | 28 | 67 | 51 | - | 324 | 8 | 19 | 2 | - |
| Alaska | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| Hawaii | - | - | 4 | 3 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Guam | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| P.R. | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 14 | 10 | N | N |
| V.I. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Amer. Samoa | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| C.N.M.I. | - | U | - | U | - | U | - | U | - | U |

N: Not notifiable. U: Unavailable. - : No reported cases.
* Incidence data for reporting years 2003 and 2004 are provisional and cumulative (year-to-date).

**TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending March 13, 2004, and March 8, 2003 (10th Week)***

| Reporting area | Salmonellosis | | Shigellosis | | Streptococcal disease, invasive, group A | | *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, invasive | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Drug resistant, all ages | | Age <5 years | |
| | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 |
| UNITED STATES | 4,280 | 8,858 | 1,769 | 5,841 | 957 | 1,512 | 573 | 1,091 | 74 | 92 |
| NEW ENGLAND | 189 | 200 | 43 | 64 | 43 | 112 | 1 | 26 | 1 | 1 |
| Maine | 8 | 11 | - | 3 | 2 | 4 | - | - | - | - |
| N.H. | 13 | 13 | 3 | - | 6 | 7 | - | - | N | N |
| Vt. | 6 | 4 | - | 1 | - | 6 | - | 3 | - | 1 |
| Mass. | 112 | 129 | 29 | 44 | 33 | 58 | N | N | N | N |
| R.I. | 7 | 10 | - | 2 | 2 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Conn. | 43 | 33 | 11 | 14 | - | 37 | - | 23 | U | U |
| MID. ATLANTIC | 522 | 593 | 189 | 325 | 140 | 236 | 33 | 27 | 16 | 18 |
| Upstate N.Y. | 113 | 72 | 82 | 41 | 56 | 69 | 15 | 14 | 10 | 14 |
| N.Y. City | 148 | 196 | 51 | 88 | 14 | 35 | U | U | U | U |
| N.J. | 93 | 119 | 30 | 81 | 23 | 62 | N | N | N | N |
| Pa. | 168 | 206 | 26 | 115 | 47 | 70 | 18 | 13 | 6 | 4 |
| E.N. CENTRAL | 605 | 677 | 160 | 282 | 163 | 320 | 123 | 93 | 32 | 52 |
| Ohio | 172 | 196 | 44 | 56 | 60 | 77 | 96 | 73 | 23 | 32 |
| Ind. | 56 | 37 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 27 | 20 | 6 | 3 |
| Ill. | 157 | 256 | 59 | 141 | 16 | 89 | - | - | - | - |
| Mich. | 114 | 90 | 27 | 41 | 66 | 91 | N | N | N | N |
| Wis. | 106 | 98 | 18 | 30 | 8 | 51 | N | N | 3 | 17 |
| W.N. CENTRAL | 247 | 258 | 56 | 138 | 80 | 73 | 54 | 63 | 7 | 10 |
| Minn. | 54 | 69 | 11 | 14 | 36 | 24 | - | - | 7 | 8 |
| Iowa | 48 | 65 | 3 | 6 | N | N | N | N | N | N |
| Mo. | 70 | 62 | 20 | 54 | 14 | 22 | 3 | 3 | - | - |
| N. Dak. | 6 | 5 | 1 | - | 3 | 3 | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| S. Dak. | 11 | 13 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 8 | - | - | - | - |
| Nebr. | 19 | 14 | 2 | 43 | 6 | 7 | - | - | N | N |
| Kans. | 39 | 30 | 18 | 13 | 16 | 9 | 51 | 58 | N | N |
| S. ATLANTIC | 1,133 | 5,304 | 580 | 3,546 | 260 | 381 | 304 | 818 | 2 | 2 |
| Del. | 5 | 12 | 2 | 74 | - | 2 | 1 | - | N | N |
| Md. | 81 | 110 | 22 | 122 | 49 | 57 | - | 1 | - | - |
| D.C. | 4 | - | 8 | - | 2 | - | - | - | 2 | - |
| Va. | 112 | 71 | 19 | 42 | 10 | 8 | N | N | N | N |
| W. Va. | 10 | 3 | - | - | 6 | 3 | 13 | 12 | - | 2 |
| N.C. | 162 | 225 | 91 | 158 | 22 | 22 | N | N | U | U |
| S.C. | 59 | 64 | 54 | 23 | 2 | 4 | 17 | 40 | N | N |
| Ga. | 224 | 150 | 122 | 278 | 118 | 54 | 128 | 154 | N | N |
| Fla. | 476 | 4,669 | 262 | 2,849 | 51 | 231 | 145 | 611 | N | N |
| E.S. CENTRAL | 201 | 290 | 89 | 159 | 44 | 32 | 32 | 24 | - | - |
| Ky. | 35 | 51 | 16 | 29 | 20 | 5 | 8 | 1 | N | N |
| Tenn. | 63 | 97 | 42 | 42 | 24 | 27 | 24 | 23 | N | N |
| Ala. | 60 | 92 | 15 | 59 | - | - | - | - | N | N |
| Miss. | 43 | 50 | 16 | 29 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| W.S. CENTRAL | 236 | 398 | 210 | 627 | 32 | 120 | 18 | 30 | 15 | 7 |
| Ark. | 40 | 52 | 11 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 2 |
| La. | 24 | 59 | 17 | 68 | - | 1 | 15 | 23 | 2 | 3 |
| Okla. | 41 | 33 | 69 | 110 | 13 | 18 | N | N | 8 | 2 |
| Tex. | 131 | 254 | 113 | 443 | 16 | 99 | N | N | 3 | - |
| MOUNTAIN | 414 | 318 | 206 | 201 | 76 | 126 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 2 |
| Mont. | 14 | 15 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Idaho | 29 | 20 | - | 3 | 1 | 7 | N | N | N | N |
| Wyo. | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | - | 4 | - | - | - |
| Colo. | 99 | 90 | 38 | 27 | 40 | 29 | - | - | - | - |
| N. Mex. | 23 | 29 | 26 | 34 | 20 | 34 | 3 | 9 | - | - |
| Ariz. | 193 | 114 | 120 | 122 | 4 | 54 | - | - | N | N |
| Utah | 30 | 25 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 2 | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| Nev. | 21 | 21 | 10 | 8 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| PACIFIC | 733 | 820 | 236 | 499 | 119 | 112 | - | 1 | - | - |
| Wash. | 54 | 55 | 11 | 24 | 10 | - | - | - | N | N |
| Oreg. | 50 | 49 | 11 | 11 | N | N | N | N | N | N |
| Calif. | 555 | 671 | 203 | 454 | 84 | 94 | N | N | N | N |
| Alaska | 22 | 18 | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | N | N |
| Hawaii | 52 | 27 | 9 | 8 | 25 | 18 | - | 1 | - | - |
| Guam | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| P.R. | 21 | 80 | 1 | 2 | N | N | N | N | N | N |
| V.I. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Amer. Samoa | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| C.N.M.I. | 3 | U | - | U | - | U | - | U | - | U |

N: Not notifiable. U: Unavailable. - : No reported cases.
* Incidence data for reporting years 2003 and 2004 are provisional and cumulative (year-to-date).

**TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending March 13, 2004, and March 8, 2003 (10th Week)***

| Reporting area | Syphilis: Primary & secondary | | Syphilis: Congenital | | Tuberculosis | | Typhoid fever | | Varicella (Chickenpox) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 | Cum. 2004 | Cum. 2003 |
| UNITED STATES | 1,111 | 1,284 | 35 | 98 | 975 | 1,735 | 36 | 62 | 2,567 | 3,130 |
| NEW ENGLAND | 15 | 29 | - | - | 29 | 40 | 4 | 3 | 172 | 549 |
| Maine | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 17 | 292 |
| N.H. | 1 | 4 | - | - | - | 5 | - | - | - | - |
| Vt. | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 155 | 207 |
| Mass. | 8 | 21 | - | - | 25 | 11 | 4 | 2 | - | 48 |
| R.I. | 2 | 2 | - | - | 3 | 7 | - | - | - | 2 |
| Conn. | 4 | 2 | - | - | 1 | 16 | - | 1 | - | - |
| MID. ATLANTIC | 162 | 143 | 5 | 14 | 229 | 332 | 4 | 12 | 8 | 4 |
| Upstate N.Y. | 9 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 18 | 27 | - | 1 | - | - |
| N.Y. City | 84 | 68 | 3 | 5 | 174 | 170 | 1 | 7 | - | - |
| N.J. | 29 | 40 | - | 8 | - | 56 | 2 | 3 | - | - |
| Pa. | 40 | 32 | - | - | 37 | 79 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 4 |
| E.N. CENTRAL | 95 | 177 | 13 | 19 | 170 | 174 | 2 | 4 | 1,119 | 1,533 |
| Ohio | 36 | 34 | - | 2 | 31 | 31 | 1 | - | 273 | 353 |
| Ind. | 10 | 6 | - | 5 | 13 | 22 | - | 2 | - | - |
| Ill. | 23 | 69 | - | 9 | 107 | 82 | - | 1 | - | - |
| Mich. | 23 | 66 | 13 | 3 | 8 | 31 | 1 | 1 | 814 | 972 |
| Wis. | 3 | 2 | - | - | 11 | 8 | - | - | 32 | 208 |
| W.N. CENTRAL | 23 | 42 | - | - | 39 | 84 | - | - | 40 | 5 |
| Minn. | 2 | 15 | - | - | 18 | 26 | - | - | - | - |
| Iowa | - | 2 | - | - | 4 | 5 | - | - | N | N |
| Mo. | 14 | 16 | - | - | 11 | 21 | - | - | - | - |
| N. Dak. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 21 | 5 |
| S. Dak. | - | - | - | - | 2 | 8 | - | - | 19 | - |
| Nebr. | 4 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| Kans. | 3 | 9 | - | - | 4 | 22 | - | - | - | - |
| S. ATLANTIC | 296 | 302 | 2 | 17 | 213 | 290 | 7 | 23 | 344 | 482 |
| Del. | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Md. | 48 | 47 | - | 4 | 26 | 26 | 2 | 2 | 1 | - |
| D.C. | 15 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | - |
| Va. | 1 | 13 | - | 1 | 6 | 24 | 1 | 4 | 42 | 101 |
| W. Va. | - | - | - | - | 5 | 2 | - | - | 257 | 358 |
| N.C. | 30 | 29 | - | 1 | 20 | 22 | 2 | 1 | - | - |
| S.C. | 25 | 27 | - | 3 | 16 | 17 | - | - | 39 | 22 |
| Ga. | 34 | 67 | - | 5 | 11 | 72 | - | 1 | - | - |
| Fla. | 142 | 114 | 2 | 3 | 129 | 127 | 2 | 15 | - | - |
| E.S. CENTRAL | 59 | 75 | 1 | 6 | 50 | 112 | - | - | 1 | - |
| Ky. | 14 | 14 | - | 1 | 6 | 16 | - | - | - | - |
| Tenn. | 27 | 28 | 1 | 1 | 30 | 32 | - | - | - | - |
| Ala. | 12 | 25 | - | 4 | 14 | 49 | - | - | - | - |
| Miss. | 6 | 8 | - | - | - | 15 | - | - | 1 | - |
| W.S. CENTRAL | 202 | 151 | 12 | 14 | 41 | 283 | 2 | 1 | 333 | 543 |
| Ark. | 11 | 9 | - | - | 20 | 11 | - | - | - | - |
| La. | 42 | 15 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| Okla. | 6 | 8 | 2 | - | 21 | 14 | - | - | - | - |
| Tex. | 143 | 119 | 10 | 14 | - | 258 | 2 | 1 | 333 | 538 |
| MOUNTAIN | 84 | 57 | 2 | 14 | 32 | 38 | 5 | 2 | 550 | 14 |
| Mont. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Idaho | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Wyo. | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 11 | 2 |
| Colo. | - | 8 | - | 2 | 2 | 17 | - | 2 | 386 | - |
| N. Mex. | 20 | 15 | - | 4 | - | 1 | - | - | 18 | - |
| Ariz. | 54 | 31 | 2 | 8 | 21 | 18 | 3 | - | - | - |
| Utah | 2 | 1 | - | - | 9 | 1 | 1 | - | 135 | 12 |
| Nev. | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| PACIFIC | 175 | 308 | - | 14 | 172 | 382 | 12 | 17 | - | - |
| Wash. | 11 | 12 | - | - | 41 | 43 | 1 | - | - | - |
| Oreg. | 9 | 12 | - | - | 12 | 15 | - | 2 | - | - |
| Calif. | 155 | 280 | - | 14 | 87 | 289 | 8 | 15 | - | - |
| Alaska | - | - | - | - | 7 | 14 | - | - | - | - |
| Hawaii | - | 4 | - | - | 25 | 21 | 3 | - | - | - |
| Guam | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| P.R. | 20 | 26 | - | 1 | - | 11 | - | - | 69 | 86 |
| V.I. | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Amer. Samoa | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| C.N.M.I. | 2 | U | - | U | 10 | U | - | U | - | U |

N: Not notifiable. U: Unavailable. - : No reported cases.
* Incidence data for reporting years 2003 and 2004 are provisional and cumulative (year-to-date).

**TABLE III. Deaths in 122 U.S. cities,* week ending March 13, 2004 (10th Week)**

| Reporting Area | All causes, by age (years) | | | | | | P&I† Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All Ages | ≥65 | 45-64 | 25-44 | 1-24 | <1 | |
| NEW ENGLAND | 508 | 370 | 87 | 31 | 12 | 8 | 65 |
| Boston, Mass. | 135 | 89 | 27 | 11 | 4 | 4 | 16 |
| Bridgeport, Conn. | 33 | 27 | 3 | 3 | - | - | 5 |
| Cambridge, Mass. | 19 | 14 | 4 | 1 | - | - | 3 |
| Fall River, Mass. | 27 | 23 | 2 | 2 | - | - | - |
| Hartford, Conn. | 41 | 27 | 9 | 3 | 2 | - | 2 |
| Lowell, Mass. | 20 | 14 | 6 | - | - | - | 3 |
| Lynn, Mass. | 10 | 7 | 3 | - | - | - | 1 |
| New Bedford, Mass. | 23 | 19 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | 4 |
| New Haven, Conn. | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| Providence, R.I. | 64 | 51 | 8 | 5 | - | - | 3 |
| Somerville, Mass. | 4 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Springfield, Mass. | 57 | 39 | 9 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 17 |
| Waterbury, Conn. | 34 | 25 | 5 | 3 | 1 | - | 3 |
| Worcester, Mass. | 41 | 31 | 9 | - | - | 1 | 8 |
| MID. ATLANTIC | 2,934 | 2,049 | 576 | 190 | 56 | 59 | 187 |
| Albany, N.Y. | 55 | 40 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| Allentown, Pa. | 18 | 17 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Buffalo, N.Y. | 87 | 62 | 17 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 12 |
| Camden, N.J. | 32 | 21 | 8 | - | - | 3 | - |
| Elizabeth, N.J. | 9 | 4 | 5 | - | - | - | - |
| Erie, Pa. | 49 | 39 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Jersey City, N.J. | 45 | 25 | 11 | 9 | - | - | - |
| New York City, N.Y. | 1,808 | 1,263 | 365 | 115 | 33 | 28 | 114 |
| Newark, N.J. | 41 | 22 | 10 | 9 | - | - | 3 |
| Paterson, N.J. | 15 | 8 | 4 | 2 | - | 1 | - |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | 382 | 241 | 80 | 30 | 12 | 19 | 18 |
| Pittsburgh, Pa.§ | 28 | 17 | 7 | 1 | 3 | - | - |
| Reading, Pa. | 26 | 22 | 3 | - | - | 1 | 3 |
| Rochester, N.Y. | 137 | 114 | 16 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| Schenectady, N.Y. | 26 | 19 | 6 | 1 | - | - | 2 |
| Scranton, Pa. | 32 | 29 | 3 | - | - | - | 1 |
| Syracuse, N.Y. | 63 | 45 | 12 | 4 | 2 | - | 9 |
| Trenton, N.J. | 33 | 23 | 7 | 2 | - | 1 | - |
| Utica, N.Y. | 22 | 17 | 3 | 2 | - | - | 3 |
| Yonkers, N.Y. | 26 | 21 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| E.N. CENTRAL | 2,121 | 1,437 | 427 | 163 | 50 | 38 | 162 |
| Akron, Ohio | 47 | 35 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Canton, Ohio | 35 | 25 | 8 | 1 | 1 | - | 5 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 344 | 192 | 80 | 47 | 10 | 9 | 21 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 105 | 67 | 22 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 11 |
| Cleveland, Ohio | 226 | 181 | 36 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 11 |
| Columbus, Ohio | 207 | 136 | 47 | 15 | 6 | 3 | 17 |
| Dayton, Ohio | 104 | 73 | 19 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 177 | 105 | 50 | 15 | 5 | 2 | 20 |
| Evansville, Ind. | 48 | 38 | 7 | 2 | - | 1 | 2 |
| Fort Wayne, Ind. | 82 | 54 | 14 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| Gary, Ind. | 18 | 10 | 7 | - | 1 | - | 2 |
| Grand Rapids, Mich. | 58 | 41 | 14 | 3 | - | - | 9 |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 176 | 114 | 38 | 14 | 3 | 7 | 16 |
| Lansing, Mich. | 42 | 26 | 8 | 7 | - | 1 | 2 |
| Milwaukee, Wis. | 105 | 79 | 15 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 9 |
| Peoria, Ill. | 60 | 43 | 9 | 8 | - | - | 4 |
| Rockford, Ill. | 62 | 49 | 10 | 2 | 1 | - | 5 |
| South Bend, Ind. | 58 | 40 | 13 | 4 | 1 | - | 5 |
| Toledo, Ohio | 89 | 68 | 13 | 6 | - | 2 | 8 |
| Youngstown, Ohio | 78 | 61 | 12 | 4 | - | 1 | 6 |
| W.N. CENTRAL | 676 | 460 | 132 | 43 | 18 | 22 | 60 |
| Des Moines, Iowa | 88 | 61 | 20 | 3 | - | 4 | 10 |
| Duluth, Minn. | 33 | 29 | 3 | 1 | - | - | 6 |
| Kansas City, Kans. | 16 | 10 | 4 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Kansas City, Mo. | 103 | 69 | 16 | 10 | 1 | 6 | 6 |
| Lincoln, Nebr. | 37 | 25 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Minneapolis, Minn. | 66 | 47 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| Omaha, Nebr. | 96 | 71 | 19 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 16 |
| St. Louis, Mo. | 138 | 75 | 33 | 17 | 7 | 6 | 7 |
| St. Paul, Minn. | 43 | 34 | 8 | 1 | - | - | 6 |
| Wichita, Kans. | 56 | 39 | 14 | 2 | 1 | - | 3 |
| S. ATLANTIC | 1,498 | 951 | 371 | 105 | 39 | 32 | 78 |
| Atlanta, Ga. | 192 | 109 | 53 | 18 | 7 | 5 | 7 |
| Baltimore, Md. | 157 | 93 | 38 | 20 | 4 | 2 | 12 |
| Charlotte, N.C. | 113 | 67 | 31 | 11 | 1 | 3 | 8 |
| Jacksonville, Fla. | 166 | 109 | 39 | 11 | 4 | 3 | 6 |
| Miami, Fla. | 158 | 94 | 44 | 14 | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| Norfolk, Va. | 50 | 35 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Richmond, Va. | 63 | 31 | 25 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 7 |
| Savannah, Ga. | 63 | 47 | 15 | 1 | - | - | 3 |
| St. Petersburg, Fla. | 53 | 34 | 11 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Tampa, Fla. | 169 | 128 | 27 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 11 |
| Washington, D.C. | 298 | 192 | 73 | 12 | 16 | 5 | 9 |
| Wilmington, Del. | 16 | 12 | 4 | - | - | - | 3 |
| E.S. CENTRAL | 919 | 626 | 203 | 49 | 17 | 21 | 60 |
| Birmingham, Ala. | 189 | 135 | 41 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 15 |
| Chattanooga, Tenn. | 69 | 50 | 12 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| Knoxville, Tenn. | 110 | 73 | 29 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Lexington, Ky. | 67 | 40 | 16 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Memphis, Tenn. | 207 | 135 | 45 | 14 | 2 | 11 | 14 |
| Mobile, Ala. | 104 | 72 | 22 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 4 |
| Montgomery, Ala. | 31 | 20 | 9 | 1 | - | 1 | 5 |
| Nashville, Tenn. | 142 | 101 | 29 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 12 |
| W.S. CENTRAL | 1,459 | 926 | 334 | 121 | 34 | 44 | 86 |
| Austin, Tex. | 100 | 65 | 22 | 12 | - | 1 | 5 |
| Baton Rouge, La. | 68 | 49 | 13 | 6 | - | - | 2 |
| Corpus Christi, Tex. | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| Dallas, Tex. | 258 | 141 | 73 | 22 | 9 | 13 | 20 |
| El Paso, Tex. | 64 | 51 | 10 | 1 | 2 | - | 3 |
| Ft. Worth, Tex. | 133 | 78 | 29 | 14 | 5 | 7 | 6 |
| Houston, Tex. | 325 | 195 | 82 | 26 | 9 | 13 | 15 |
| Little Rock, Ark. | 64 | 43 | 13 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| New Orleans, La. | 27 | 23 | 2 | 2 | - | - | - |
| San Antonio, Tex. | 268 | 170 | 58 | 28 | 6 | 6 | 23 |
| Shreveport, La. | 35 | 23 | 9 | 1 | - | 2 | 3 |
| Tulsa, Okla. | 117 | 88 | 23 | 4 | 2 | - | 4 |
| MOUNTAIN | 1,101 | 755 | 229 | 70 | 22 | 25 | 85 |
| Albuquerque, N.M. | 143 | 91 | 31 | 13 | 6 | 2 | 12 |
| Boise, Idaho | 67 | 47 | 13 | 5 | - | 2 | 8 |
| Colo. Springs, Colo. | 88 | 68 | 17 | 2 | - | 1 | 6 |
| Denver, Colo. | 104 | 64 | 24 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 4 |
| Las Vegas, Nev. | 284 | 187 | 65 | 25 | 3 | 4 | 23 |
| Ogden, Utah | 30 | 25 | 5 | - | - | - | 3 |
| Phoenix, Ariz. | 39 | 28 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Pueblo, Colo. | 38 | 29 | 8 | 1 | - | - | 4 |
| Salt Lake City, Utah | 111 | 70 | 26 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 9 |
| Tucson, Ariz. | 197 | 146 | 34 | 10 | 1 | 6 | 13 |
| PACIFIC | 2,485 | 1,769 | 494 | 133 | 53 | 35 | 227 |
| Berkeley, Calif. | 14 | 12 | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| Fresno, Calif. | 155 | 112 | 34 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 11 |
| Glendale, Calif. | 51 | 39 | 9 | 2 | - | 1 | 3 |
| Honolulu, Hawaii | 90 | 63 | 19 | 6 | - | 2 | 5 |
| Long Beach, Calif. | 94 | 59 | 23 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 14 |
| Los Angeles, Calif. | 882 | 623 | 173 | 55 | 23 | 8 | 83 |
| Pasadena, Calif. | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| Portland, Oreg. | 163 | 122 | 31 | 4 | 6 | - | 10 |
| Sacramento, Calif. | 226 | 171 | 40 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 28 |
| San Diego, Calif. | 164 | 118 | 30 | 9 | 1 | 6 | 20 |
| San Francisco, Calif. | 146 | 90 | 37 | 12 | 4 | 3 | 11 |
| San Jose, Calif. | 191 | 144 | 31 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 25 |
| Santa Cruz, Calif. | 47 | 39 | 7 | 1 | - | - | 2 |
| Seattle, Wash. | 112 | 71 | 31 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| Spokane, Wash. | 53 | 35 | 11 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Tacoma, Wash. | 97 | 71 | 16 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| TOTAL | 13,701¶ | 9,343 | 2,853 | 905 | 301 | 284 | 1,010 |

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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☆U.S. Government Printing Office: 2004-633-140/69178 Region IV ISSN: 0149-2195