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Workers' Memorial Day — April 28, 2008

Workers' Memorial Day, observed each year on April 28, was established to recognize workers who died or were injured on the job. In 2006, 5,840 workers in the United States died from injuries sustained at work (*1*); an estimated 49,000 annual deaths have been attributed to work-related diseases (*2*). In 2006, an estimated 4.1 million private-sector workers had a nonfatal work-related injury or illness; approximately half of these workers required a job transfer, work restrictions, or time away from their jobs (*3*). An estimated 3.4 million workers were treated in emergency departments in 2004 because of occupational injuries, and approximately 80,000 were hospitalized (*4*). In 2005, workers' compensation costs for employers totaled an estimated $89 billion (*5*).

Additional information on workplace safety and health is available from CDC at http://www.cdc.gov/niosh. Information also is available by telephone, 800-CDC-INFO (800-232-4636).

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Commercial Fishing Fatalities — California, Oregon, and Washington, 2000–2006

During 2000–2006, commercial fishing was one of the most dangerous occupations in the United States, with an average annual fatality rate of 115 deaths per 100,000 fishermen. By contrast, the average annual occupational fatality rate among all U.S. workers during the same period was four deaths per 100,000 workers (*1*). During the 1990s, safety interventions in Alaska fisheries were followed by declines in that state's commercial fishing fatality rates (*2*). To assess the need for similar safety improvements in the other three Pacific Coast states, CDC analyzed data on commercial fishing fatalities from California, Oregon, and Washington during 2000–2006. The results of that analysis indicated that the three states combined had an average annual commercial fishing fatality rate of 238 deaths per 100,000 full-time equivalent (FTE) fishermen, approximately double the fishing fatality rate nationwide during the same period. CDC also determined that safety equipment (e.g., immersion suits or life rafts) had not been used adequately in these fatal events, and that the Northwest Dungeness crab fishery had the highest fatality rate of any fishery located off the coasts of California, Oregon, and

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Washington. To reduce fatalities among the Pacific Coast commercial fishermen at greatest risk, additional prevention measures tailored to the Northwest Dungeness crab fishery should be considered.

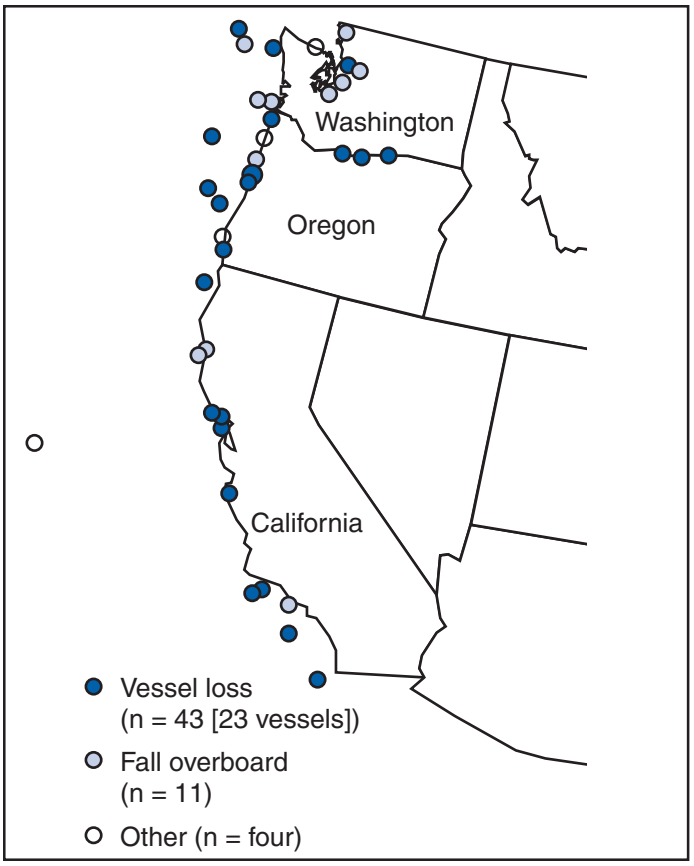
A case was defined as a fatal occupational traumatic injury in the commercial fishing industry during 2000–2006 reported from California, Oregon, or Washington. Determination of an occupational fatality used established guidelines for injury at work, which take into account where the injuries occurred (i.e., on or off employer premises) and whether the person was being compensated for the activity at the time of the event (*3*). Data were collected from multiple sources in each state, including reports from the U.S. Coast Guard, local law enforcement agencies, and local media; death certificates; and state-based occupational fatality surveillance programs.

Fatality rates were calculated using estimates of the number of FTE commercial fishermen for each year during 2000–2006; these estimates considered the number of vessels participating in a fishery, number of days at sea, and average number of crew members on board each vessel. Estimates of the number of FTE fishermen in some small-scale fisheries could not be determined; therefore, fatal events from those fisheries were included in the descriptive statistics but not in the rate calculations.

During 2000–2006, a total of 58 commercial fishing fatalities were reported from Oregon (21 [36%]), California (20 [34%]), and Washington (17 [29%]) (Figure). The number of fatalities, by year, during 2000–2006 was as follows: 2000 (eight), 2001 (seven), 2002 (10), 2003 (eight), 2004 (10), 2005 (five), and 2006 (10). All 58 decedents were male; mean age was 39 years. Forty-three (74%) of the fatalities resulted from the loss (i.e., capsizing or sinking) of 23 fishing vessels, 11 (19%) resulted from persons falling overboard, and four (7%) resulted from other incidents involving deck injuries or diving injuries.

Among the 43 fatalities that resulted from vessel loss, weather conditions were a contributing factor in 34 deaths (79%); other contributing factors included large waves (17 [40%]), flooding (16 [37%]), and vessel instability (11 [26%]) (Table 1). Among the 11 deaths that resulted from falling overboard, none of the persons wore a personal flotation device. Contributing factors in these deaths included being alone (six deaths [55%]), slipping or tripping (six [55%]), gear entanglement (three [27%]), wet or slippery deck (three [27%]), and alcohol or drug use by a decedent (three [27%]) (Table 1).

FIGURE. Number of commercial fishing fatalities,* by location and fatal event — California, Oregon, and Washington, 2000–2006



* N = 58.

None of the 43 persons whose deaths resulted from vessel loss were able to enter a functional life raft. In 12 (28%) of the fatalities, no life raft was aboard the vessel; however, seven of those deaths were among fishermen aboard skiffs that were too small to carry a life raft. Other life raft complications included malfunctioning (12 [28%]) and inability to reach a raft (9 [21%]) (Table 2).

Three (13%) of the 23 vessels that were lost had a current decal from a U.S. Coast Guard voluntary dockside safety examination. Three vessels had expired decals (i.e., >2 years since the examination), and 12 vessels did not have a decal and might have never participated in the safety examination program. Four vessels were skiffs and were not included in the examination program; decal status was unknown for one vessel. Among fatalities in these 23 vessel losses, three persons died despite successfully donning an immersion suit*; 31 persons did not use an immersion suit, and immersion suit use was unknown for the other nine persons. Information regarding how many of the vessels had immersion suits aboard was not available.

The highest number of fatalities (23 [40%]) was reported from the shellfish fishery (including 17 from the Northwest Dungeness crab fleet), followed by salmon and other pelagic fisheries (15 [26%]) and the groundfish fishery (10 [17%]). Type of fishery was not identified for 10 fatalities.

TABLE 1. Number and percentage of fatalities* from commercial fishing vessel loss or falls overboard, by contributing factors — California, Oregon, and Washington, 2000–2006

Contributing factor†	No.	(%)
Vessel loss		
Weather conditions	34	(79)
Struck by large wave	17	(40)
Flooding	16	(37)
Instability	11	(26)
Grounding	8	(19)
Crossing hazardous sandbar	7	(16)
Illicit drugs used by any crew member	6	(14)
Open door or hatch	3	(7)
Fatigue experienced by any crew member	2	(5)
Alcohol used by any crew member	1	(2)
Falls overboard		
Alone (not witnessed)	6	(55)
Trip or slip	6	(55)
Gear entanglement	3	(27)
Wet or slippery deck	3	(27)
Alcohol or drugs used by the decedent	3	(27)
Lost balance	2	(18)
Ropes on deck	2	(18)
Fatigue experienced by the decedent	2	(18)
Vessel motion	1	(9)

* Vessel loss (n = 43 [23 vessels]); falls overboard (n = 11).
† Fatalities might have had more than one contributing factor.

TABLE 2. Number and percentage of fatalities from commercial fishing vessel loss,* by life raft complications — California, Oregon, and Washington, 2000–2006

Life raft complications†	No.	(%)
No raft aboard vessel§	12	(28)
Raft malfunctioned	12	(28)
Unable to reach raft	9	(21)
Unable to free raft	3	(7)
Trapped in vessel	3	(7)
Unknown	4	(9)

* N = 43.
† None of the fishermen who died were able to enter a functional life raft.
§ Includes seven deaths of fishermen aboard four skiffs that were too small to carry a life raft.

* One person who drowned wore the immersion suit improperly; another person wore the suit properly but died from head trauma after striking his head on rocks; the third person wore the suit properly but drowned, with no indication of head trauma.

The average annual number of FTE fishermen in the three states was 2,706. This number included annual averages of 828 in the shellfish fisheries (including 524 in the Northwest Dungeness crab fleet), 1,084 in the salmon and other pelagic fisheries, and 794 in the groundfish fisheries. The average annual fatality rate for all fisheries in the three-state area during 2000–2006 was 238 deaths per 100,000 FTE fishermen. The shellfish fishery had the highest average annual fatality rate (362 deaths per 100,000 FTE fishermen); within that fishery, the rate for the Northwest Dungeness crab fleet was higher still (463 deaths per 100,000 FTE fishermen). The salmon and other pelagic fisheries had a fatality rate of 132 deaths per 100,000 FTE fishermen, and the groundfish fisheries had a rate of 72 deaths per 100,000 FTE fishermen.

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Editorial Note: Commercial fishing has long been associated with high fatality rates; however, this report is the first to identify the most hazardous Pacific Coast fisheries outside of Alaska. The findings reveal that, during 2000–2006, the average annual fatality rate for commercial fishing deaths reported from California, Oregon, and Washington was approximately double the national fishing fatality rate of 115 deaths per 100,000 workers (*1*) and also double the Alaska rate of 107 per 100,000 FTE fishermen during the same period (CDC, unpublished data, 2008).

The analysis indicates that the Pacific Coast fishery with the greatest hazard, during 2000–2006, was the Northwest Dungeness crab fishery. Although Alaska's Bering Sea crab fishery has been described as the most dangerous fishery, data from this analysis indicate that the Northwest Dungeness crab fleet had a greater number of fatalities and a higher fatality rate during 2000–2006. During that period, the number of fatalities in the Bering Sea crab fishery was 11, and the fatality rate was 305 deaths per 100,000 FTE fishermen (CDC, unpublished data, 2008). By comparison, the number of deaths in the Northwest Dungeness crab fishery during 2000–2006 was 17, with a fatality rate of 463 deaths per 100,000 FTE fishermen. The Bering Sea rate represents a 60% reduction from the rate of 768 deaths per 100,000 FTE fishermen recorded during 1990–1999 (CDC, unpublished data, 2008).

Concern over the high fatality rates in Alaska during the 1990s led to institution of various safety measures. For example, in 1999, a preseason dockside enforcement program that ensures vessels are not overloaded with crab pots and that primary safety equipment is present and maintained was developed and implemented by the U.S. Coast Guard in Alaska (*4*). A similar program, tailored to the Dungeness crab fleet, might reduce deaths in the Northwest Dungeness crab fishery.

The U.S. Coast Guard has primary jurisdiction over the safety of the U.S. commercial fishing fleet, enforcing regulations of the U.S. Commercial Fishing Industry Vessel Safety Act of 1988 (CFIVSA)[†] with at-sea boardings, during which officers check for illegal fishing activities, illicit drugs, and safety violations. CFIVSA regulations focus primarily on saving lives after the loss of a vessel and not on preventing vessels from capsizing or sinking, falls overboard, or injuries on deck. CFIVSA regulations require that commercial fishing vessels carry various equipment (e.g., life rafts, radio beacons, and immersion suits) depending on the size of the vessel and the area in which it operates.

Of particular concern in this study are the results showing a lack of use of life rafts and immersion suits. CFIVSA requirements for life rafts and immersion suits likely contributed to a survival rate of 94% among commercial fishermen aboard vessels that sank or capsized during 1997–1999 in Alaska; this rate was up from 73% in 1991 (*2*). CDC determined that, during 1992–2004, survivors of vessel sinkings in Alaska were approximately seven times more likely to have worn an immersion suit than decedents in these events and 15 times more likely to have used a life raft (CDC, unpublished data, 2008). To improve survival chances among Pacific Coast fishermen, added emphasis should be placed on formal marine safety training in the deployment and use of life rafts and immersion suits.

The findings in this report are subject to at least three limitations. First, unlike the methodology used in this study, national fatality rates for commercial fishermen are not calculated based on FTE fishermen but are calculated using annual average estimates of employed civilians aged ≥16 years and deaths from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries. Therefore, the national rates might not be directly comparable to the rates calculated in this study for California, Oregon, and Washington. Second, fatality rates for the three states do not include the number of fatalities or FTE fishermen in certain small-scale fisheries where deaths occurred. Finally, certain information (e.g., type of fishery or immersion suit usage) was not available for all fatal events. The U.S. Coast Guard is working with CDC to improve data-collection instruments so that investigating Coast Guard officers can produce more complete reports.

[†] Requirements for commercial fishing industry vessels. 46 CFR part 28.

Safety improvements in the Alaska commercial fishing industry during the 1990s did not occur because of a single intervention. Several interventions were implemented, including requirements for emergency gear, development of hands-on safety training, and tailored safety interventions addressing specific hazards for particular fishing fleets. The findings in this report suggest that safety interventions should be tailored to specific groups of vessels and emphasis should be placed on the Northwest Dungeness crab fleet, with targeted preseason safety inspections and safety and stability training. Other areas of emphasis should include improved weather reporting, training in the deployment and use of life rafts, and increased training in the use of immersion suits and personal flotation devices.

Acknowledgments

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Fatalities Among Oil and Gas Extraction Workers — United States, 2003–2006

Oil and gas extraction (i.e., removing oil and natural gas from the ground) is a growing industry in the United States, employing approximately 380,000 workers in 2006 (*1*). In recent years, activity in this industry has increased substantially, from an average of 800 actively drilling rigs in the United States during the 1990s to approximately 1,300 during 2003–2006 (*2*). In August 2005, the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) asked CDC to investigate a 15% increase in fatalities among oil and gas extraction workers (from 85 fatalities in 2003 to 98 in 2004) (*3*). CDC analyzed data from the BLS Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) for the period 2003–2006. This report describes the results of that analysis, which indicated that increases in oil and gas extraction activity were correlated with an increase in the rate of fatal occupational injuries in this industry, with an annual fatality rate of 30.5 per 100,000 workers (404 fatalities) during 2003–2006, approximately seven times the rate for all workers (4.0 per 100,000 workers) (*4*). Nearly half of all fatal injuries among these workers were attributed to highway motor-vehicle crashes and workers being struck by machinery or equipment. Employers should work with existing industry groups and federal, state, and local government agencies to promote seatbelt use. In addition, researchers and public health officials should collaborate with industry groups to establish engineering and process controls that remove workers from potentially dangerous machinery while drilling and servicing oil and gas wells.

A fatal injury was considered occupational and was included in CFOI if the event leading to the injury occurred while the employee was working, either on or off the employer's premises (*5*). CFOI cases are identified, verified, and profiled using multiple source documents; these data sources include death certificates, workers' compensation records, and reports to federal and state agencies. The industry of the worker was based on the North American Industrial Classification System.* Oil and gas extraction workers are coded in the mining sector: 211 (oil and gas extraction), 213111 (drilling oil and gas wells), and 213112 (support activities for oil and gas operations). These include employees of operators that own or lease oil and gas wells, drilling contractors, and service companies that provide additional support. In addition to analyzing the variables collected by CFOI, CDC coded seatbelt use on the basis of information available in the injury narratives. Annual fatality rates were calculated using the BLS Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages estimate of workers.

During 2003–2006, a total of 404 occupational fatalities among oil and gas extraction workers occurred in the United States, resulting in an average annual fatality rate of 30.5 per 100,000 workers (Table 1). A statistically significant correlation was observed between the number of drill-

*A standardized system developed jointly by the United States, Canada, and Mexico to provide comparability in statistics on business activity throughout North America.

TABLE 1. Number and rate* of fatal injuries among oil and gas extraction workers and average number of drilling and workover rigs,† by year — United States, 1993–2006§

Year	No. of fatalities¶	No. of workers**	Rate	No. of rigs
2006	123	385,803	31.9	3,221
2005	98	338,234	29.0	2,735
2004	98	306,863	31.9	2,427
2003	85	292,846	29.0	2,161
2002	71	308,000	23.1	1,840
2001	98	353,000	27.8	2,367
2000	83	313,000	26.5	1,974
1999	50	329,000	15.2	1,460
1998	76	373,000	20.4	1,915
1997	85	369,000	23.0	2,365
1996	82	302,000	27.2	2,113
1995	77	336,000	22.9	2,000
1994	99	387,000	25.6	2,072
1993	94	371,000	25.3	2,146

SOURCES: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (2003–2006). US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey (1993–2002). US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (2003–2006). Baker Hughes, Inc., Rig Counts (1993–2006).

* Per 100,000 workers.

† Workover rigs restore or increase production of an existing well, whereas drilling rigs drill new wells.

§ Data for 2006 are preliminary.

¶ The industry definition used by the U.S. Department of Labor changed in 2003.

** Numbers of workers for 1993–2002 are from the Current Population Survey and are reported in thousands. Numbers of workers for 2003–2006 are from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Data sources differ because the industry definition used by the U.S. Department of Labor changed in 2003.

ing and workover rigs† and the annual occupational fatality rate during 1993–2006 (Pearson correlation coefficient r = 0.80; p<0.01). Two types of events accounted for nearly half of all fatal injuries among oil and gas extraction workers in the United States during 2003–2006: highway motor-vehicle crashes (27%) and workers being struck by tools or equipment (22%). Other events included explosions (9%), falls to lower levels (7%), and fires (7%) (Table 2). The highest numbers of oil and gas extraction occupational fatalities occurred in Texas (153 [38%]), Louisiana (49 [12%]), Oklahoma (43 [11%]), Wyoming (32 [8%]), and New Mexico (22 [5%]). Among the states where most of the fatalities occurred, New Mexico (45.2 per 100,000) and Wyoming (58.5 per 100,000) had the highest average annual fatality rates, compared with Oklahoma (33.3 per 100,000), Louisiana (29.2 per 100,000), and Texas (25.3 per 100,000).

† Workover rigs restore or increase production of an existing well, whereas drilling rigs drill new wells.

TABLE 2. Number of fatal injuries among oil and gas extraction workers, by type of injury event — United States, 2003–2006*

Injury event	No. of fatal injuries
Highway crash	110
Struck by object	88
Explosion	36
Fall to lower level	30
Fire	27
Caught or compressed in moving machinery or tools	26
Electric current	20
Aircraft crash	18
Other	49
Total	**404**

SOURCE: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (2003–2006).

* Data for 2006 are preliminary.

The 110 fatal highway motor-vehicle incidents in this industry were divided among noncollision (42 [38%]), collision between vehicles (40 [36%]), and other events (28 [26%]) (Table 3). Three out of four highway fatalities (82 [75%]) involved light trucks (e.g., pickups and delivery trucks) (55 [50%]) or semi-tractor trailers (27 [25%]). A total of 39 (35%) workers in highway fatalities were not wearing seatbelts; another 13 (12%) workers were ejected upon impact and likely were not wearing seatbelts.

A total of 88 (22%) workers died after being struck by tools and equipment (most of which were dropped from a height), and another 26 (6%) were caught or compressed in moving machinery or tools. Approximately one fourth of all fatalities (116 [29%]) in this industry occurred among employees of companies with fewer than 10 employees, and approximately one fourth of all workers who had fatal injuries had worked for their employer for less than 1 year (112 [28%]).

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Editorial Note: Since 1993, when CFOI data became available, both the number and rate of occupational fatalities among oil and gas extraction workers have varied with increases and decreases in drilling activity (*6,7*). This correlation might be a result of several factors, including an increase in the proportion of inexperienced workers, longer working hours, and the use of all available rigs (including older equipment with fewer safeguards). Current petroleum prices suggest that increased oil and gas extraction activity will continue. Therefore, unless changes are made to increase worker safety, the high fatality rates described in this report are likely to continue.

Although highway crashes are the most common fatal event in U.S. industries overall (*8*), certain aspects of highway crashes in oil and gas extraction create the need for

TABLE 3. Number of fatalities in highway crashes among oil and gas extraction workers, by type of event — United States, 2003–2006*

Type of event	No. of fatalities
Noncollision (e.g., rollover or jackknife)	42
Collision between vehicles	40
Vehicle struck stationary object or equipment on side of road	23
Other	5
Total	**110**

SOURCE: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (2003–2006).
* Data for 2006 are preliminary.

further study and targeted interventions. Vehicles used in oil and gas extraction are exempt from certain U.S. Department of Transportation hours-of-service regulations.[§] Truck drivers and workers in pickup trucks often travel between oil and gas wells located on rural highways, which often lack firm road shoulders, rumble strips, and, occasionally, pavement. Workers often are on 8- or 12-hour shifts, working 7–14 days in a row. Fatigue has been identified as an important risk factor in motor-vehicle crashes (*9*); therefore, a targeted program that addresses fatigue among workers in this 24-hour industry might reduce motor-vehicle crashes and fatalities. Persons also can reduce driving fatalities by always wearing seatbelts while operating or riding in motor vehicles.

Many of the hazards associated with using heavy tools and equipment in this industry were documented in the 1970s (*10*), and being struck by these items remains the second most common event leading to an occupational fatality. The use of mechanized tools to move and manipulate heavy pipe can remove workers from potentially injurious environments. These types of controls are becoming more common on land-based drilling rigs and are consistent with good safety practices because they control a work-related hazard at the source.

The findings in this report are subject to at least three limitations. First, fatality rates were calculated using an employment estimate that is different from the standard employment estimates used by CFOI to calculate occupational fatality rates. Comparisons of the fatality rates in this report to other CFOI occupational fatality rates should be interpreted with caution. Second, the data do not provide detailed information on the worker population at risk (e.g., the proportion of new workers), which would allow more detailed analyses of risk factors. Finally, because classification of worker fatalities into industry subsectors is limited by the information available, misclassification might have occurred.

Although each company has the ultimate responsibility for the safety of its employees, drilling operations involve many companies working together in an environment with complex machinery and complex levels of supervision. Well operators have significant influence over how work is conducted and authority to establish a culture and process of safety at a site. Improved safety for oil and gas extraction workers requires a dedicated and collaborative effort from all parts of the industry. CDC is supporting this type of effort through 1) development of new worksite self-assessment, training, and communication products that emphasize seatbelt use and fall protection and 2) the activities of the National Occupational Research Agenda Oil and Gas Extraction Sub Council.[¶]

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[§] According to part 395 of the Code of Federal Regulations title 49 (Transportation Regulations), drivers of vehicles that are used exclusively to service oil and gas wells are not required to count waiting time at the well site toward their on-duty hours.

[¶] Additional information available at http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/nora/councils/mining/oilgas.

Outbreak of Multidrug-Resistant *Salmonella enterica* serotype Newport Infections Associated with Consumption of Unpasteurized Mexican-Style Aged Cheese — Illinois, March 2006–April 2007

During March 2006–April 2007, an outbreak of *Salmonella enterica* serotype Newport infections occurred predominantly among Hispanics in northeastern Illinois. Samples from 85 patients, one sample of Mexican-style aged cheese (cotija) from a local Hispanic grocery store (grocery store A), and milk from a bulk tank on a local dairy farm tested positive for *S.* Newport and had indistinguishable pulsed-field gel electrophoresis (PFGE) patterns. This report summarizes the investigation into *S.* Newport infections associated with this outbreak. The findings emphasize the need for regulatory authorities to ensure that dairy products, including Mexican-style cheese, are manufactured and distributed by inspected sources and highlight the need for culturally targeted education of consumers and grocery-store operators regarding risks associated with consuming unpasteurized dairy products.

On October 9, 2006, public health officials in Kane County, Illinois, notified the Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) of 13 cases of *S.* Newport infection among Hispanic residents since March 2, 2006. *S.* Newport is a rare serotype in Kane County; during 2001–2005, five or fewer infections were reported annually. The Kane County Department of Health conducted the initial investigation and contacted IDPH for assistance in determining the source of infection and developing measures to prevent future illness.

By March 1, 2007, local health departments had identified 67 patients who had illnesses compatible with *S.* Newport infection. Among these, 46 (69%) reported shopping at local Hispanic grocery stores. Three stores with the highest reported shopping frequency (including grocery store A) and the patients' home addresses were mapped using geographic information system software; clustering of cases near the stores was apparent. A hypothesis-generating questionnaire was developed and included questions regarding consumption of various foods, including Mexican-style cheese, unpasteurized milk, and unpasteurized and homemade cheese. The questionnaire was administered beginning March 2, 2007, to patients with onset of illness within the preceding 3 months. Thirteen patients with an onset during December 30, 2006–February 26, 2007, completed the questionnaire. Ten (77%) reported eating Mexican-style cheese; none reported consuming unpasteurized milk, unpasteurized cheese, or homemade cheese 7 days before onset of illness.

Case Definition and Case Finding

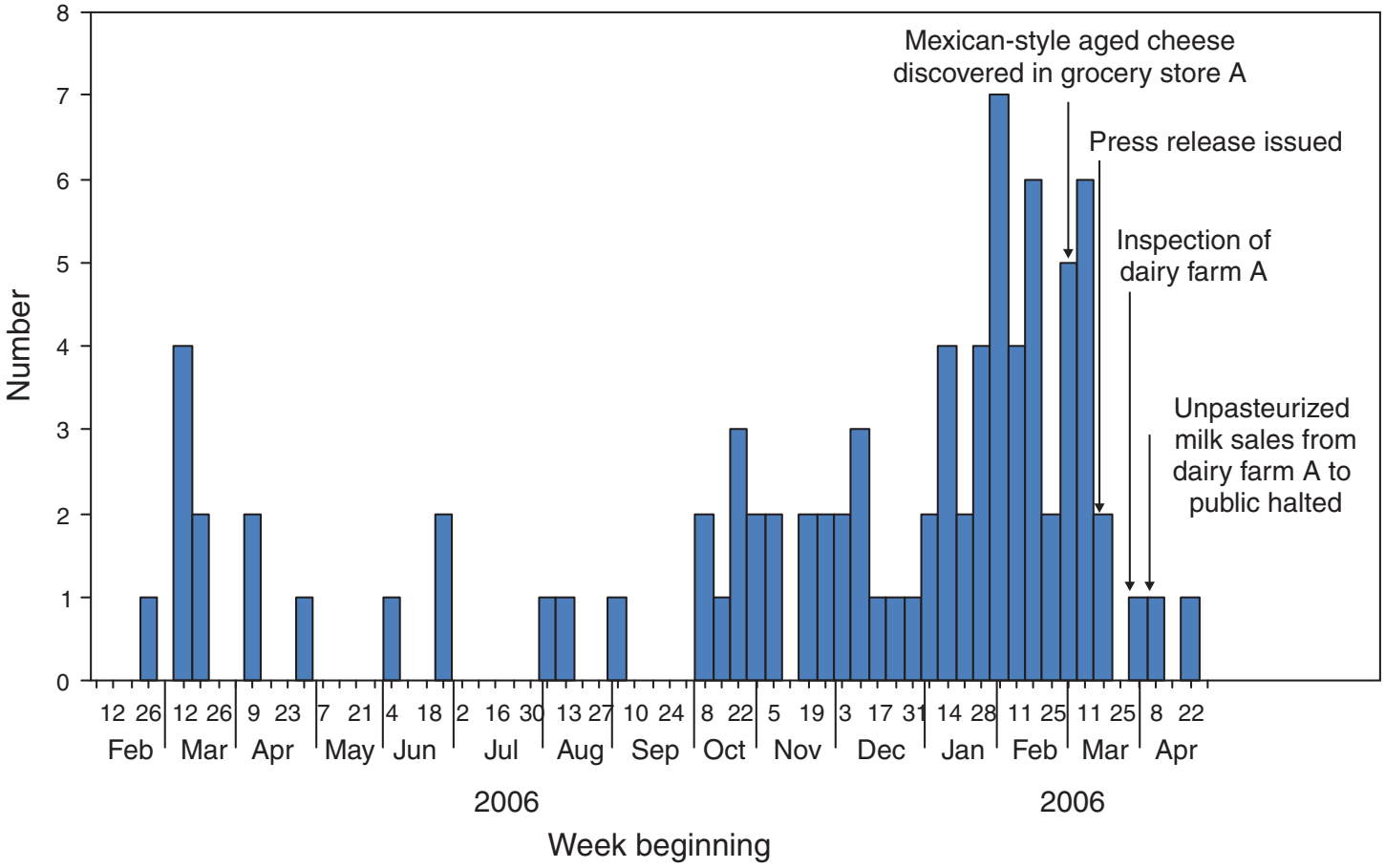
A case was defined as diarrheal illness (three or more loose stools within 24 hours) with onset beginning on or after March 2, 2006, and an isolate of *S.* Newport with a PFGE match by at least one enzyme (*xba*I) in an Illinois resident. A memorandum was sent to all local health departments on November 28 to inform them of the outbreak and encourage prompt reporting to IDPH. Additional cases were identified by performing PFGE on all *S.* Newport isolate cultures reported to IDPH. Local Illinois health departments contacted all identified patients to obtain information regarding demographic characteristics, date of illness onset, clinical presentation, and household contacts. Patients were asked to report food-consumption and grocery-shopping history for the 3 days (one incubation period) before illness onset by use of a standardized Illinois salmonellosis case report form.

Eighty-five culture-confirmed cases were identified among residents of nine counties in northeastern Illinois, with dates of illness onset during March 2, 2006–April 25, 2007 (Figure). Patients ranged in age from 9 days to 85 years (median: 34 years). Forty-five (53%) were male. Seventy-six (96%) of 79 patients who reported ethnicity were Hispanic, and Spanish was the primary language for 40 (78%) of 51 patients who reported a primary language. Among patients who reported clinical symptoms, 53 (72%) of 74 reported fever, and 43 (59%) of 73 reported bloody diarrhea. Thirty-six (44%) of 82 patients were hospitalized. No deaths were reported. Five patient stool isolates were selected randomly and sent to CDC for antibiotic susceptibility testing. All five isolates were resistant to eight antibiotics: amoxicillin/clavulanic acid, ampicillin, cefoxitin, ceftiofur, chloramphenicol, streptomycin, sulfamethoxazole, and tetracycline. This resistance pattern is consistent with *S.* Newport multidrug-resistant phenotype AmpC (Newport-MDRAmpC) (*1*).

Case-Control Study

After investigators found improperly labeled cotija cheese in grocery store A, a case-control study was initiated on March 21, 2007. Case-patients with the most recent onset of illness were contacted first. Controls were selected through a reverse telephone directory and matched by age, ethnicity, and city of residence. Twelve case-patients with onset of illness from November 1, 2006–March 2, 2007,

FIGURE. Number of cases of *Salmonella enterica* serotype Newport infection,* by week of onset — Illinois, March 2, 2006–April 25, 2007



* N = 85.

and 27 controls were enrolled. The study included questions about consumption of four specific types of Mexican-style cheese and purchase of cheese from 10 local Hispanic grocery stores. Interviews were ended on March 23 because a press release was issued by the Kane County Department of Health to warn the public, specifically members of the Hispanic community, about the risks of consuming Mexican-style cheese from unlicensed producers, an action that might have biased responses. A matched-pair analysis was performed; no statistical association was found between illness and cotija or grocery store A (Tables 1 and 2).

TABLE 1. Number and percentage of case-patients and controls who ate various cheeses during a salmonellosis outbreak, by type of cheese — Illinois, 2006–2007

Type of cheese	Case-patients (n = 12)		Controls (n = 27)*		Matched odds ratio†	(95% CI§)
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)		
Cotija	3/12	(25)	6/27	(22)	1.4	(0.2–11.6)
Cuajada	1/12	(8)	1/26	(4)	3.0	(0.04–235.5)
Fresco	9/12	(75)	18/27	(67)	1.3	(0.2–9.6)
Requéson	1/12	(8)	1/26	(4)	1.7	(0.02–56.7)
Other	6/12	(50)	11/26	(42)	1.1	(0.16–6.9)

* Controls were excluded from analysis if the relevant interview question was not answered or the respondent answered "unknown."
† Adjusted odds ratio (maximum likelihood estimate), Fisher's exact test.
§ Confidence interval.

Environmental Investigation

During March 6–April 5, 2007, local and state public health food sanitarians inspected Hispanic grocery stores in Kane County. On March 9, a sanitarian noticed an improperly labeled Mexican-style aged cheese (cotija) in grocery store A. The cheese label did not specify the manufacturer or distributor; inspectors were unable to determine whether the cheese had been obtained from a licensed source. Illinois law requires grocery stores to purchase dairy products from a licensed manufacturer or distributor (*2*). An embargo was immediately placed on the cheese, preventing sale to the public. Cheese samples were sent to the IDPH laboratory for testing. Cotija from grocery store A had >29,400 mU/L of alkaline phosphatase activity,

TABLE 2. Number and percentage of case-patients and controls who shopped at selected grocery stores during a salmonellosis outbreak, by grocery store — Illinois, 2006–2007

Grocery store	Case-patients (n = 12)*		Controls (n = 27)*		Matched odds ratio†	(95% CI§)
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)		
A	1/12	(8)	0/27	(0)	—	—
B	1/11	(9)	14/27	(52)	0.1	(0–0.82)
C	0/11	(0)	0/27	(0)	—	—
D	0/12	(0)	2/27	(7)	—	—
E	2/12	(17)	6/27	(22)	0.3	(0–26.2)
F	0/11	(0)	3/27	(11)	—	—
G	0/11	(0)	1/27	(4)	—	—
H	0/11	(0)	0/27	(0)	—	—
I	0/11	(0)	0/27	(0)	—	—
J	3/12	(25)	2/27	(7)	4.2	(0.3–236.0)
Other	6/12	(50)	8/27	(30)	2.0	(0.4–14.0)

* Case-patients and controls were excluded from analysis if the relevant interview question was not answered or the respondent answered "unknown."
† Adjusted odds ratio (maximum likelihood estimate), Fisher's exact test.
§ Confidence interval.

indicating inadequate pasteurization (*3*). On March 19, *S.* Newport was isolated from the cheese and had a PFGE pattern indistinguishable from the outbreak strain.

The cotija cheese manufacturer was not identified, so investigators searched for the source of unpasteurized milk used to make the cheese. In 2005, dairy farm A had been suspected of illegal sale of unpasteurized milk to grocery store A; a subsequent investigation was inconclusive. In Illinois, a dairy producer may sell unpasteurized milk from its farm to an individual for personal consumption but not for commercial resale (*2*). Investigators visited dairy farm A on March 27, collected samples of unpasteurized milk, and reviewed bulk-milk weight sheets. The data indicated large variations in pounds of milk sold for pasteurization, suggesting possible illegal sales of unpasteurized milk. Unpasteurized milk collected from the bulk tank tested positive for *S.* Newport, with a PFGE pattern indistinguishable from the outbreak strain. On April 5, IDPH prohibited unpasteurized milk sale by farm A to the public until a negative *Salmonella* culture was obtained from the bulk milk tank. No additional cases of *S.* Newport matching the outbreak pattern were identified after April 25.

Public Health Action

After the investigation, review of dairy farms' daily bulk-milk weight sheets was heightened by IDPH inspectors statewide to monitor fluctuations in milk sales that could indicate improper distribution of unpasteurized milk. Local Illinois health departments were encouraged to visit Hispanic grocery stores and restaurants to ensure cheese products sold were from licensed dairy manufacturers. Information on Illinois regulations regarding sale of dairy products was provided to Hispanic grocery stores. Information was provided to the Spanish-language media to alert their audience about the risks associated with consumption of illegally manufactured Mexican-style cheese.

Reported by: *C Austin, DVM, L Saathoff-Huber, MPH, M Bordson, Illinois Dept of Public Health; C Dobbins, MS, C Gross, K Marishta, MPH, F Carlson, MPH, G Maurice, Kane County Dept of Health; IC Trevino, DVM, EIS Officer, CDC.*

Editorial Note: Consumption of unpasteurized dairy products in the United States has been associated with foodborne illnesses attributed to multiple pathogens, including *Salmonella* species, *Campylobacter jejuni*, *Listeria monocytogenes*, and *Escherichia coli* O157:H7 (*4–7*). During 1998–2005, 45 outbreaks of foodborne illness were reported to CDC in which either unpasteurized milk or cheese made from unpasteurized milk was implicated. Approximately 1,000 persons became ill; 104 were hospitalized, and two died (CDC, unpublished data, 2007). Hispanics have a higher incidence of salmonellosis and are more likely to consume high-risk foods, including unpasteurized milk and cheese, than other ethnic populations (*8*).

Dairy products made with dairy farm A milk were likely responsible for this outbreak. All 85 patients, an aged Mexican-style cheese (cotija), and raw milk from a local dairy had an isolate of *S.* Newport with an indistinguishable PFGE pattern. Although no significant association was found between consumption of the Mexican-style aged cheese and illness, no cases of *S.* Newport matching the outbreak pattern have been identified since April 25, 2007, and cases of *S.* Newport have returned to preoutbreak levels in Kane County.

Newport-MDRAmpC has become a public health concern because of the increase in reported incidence in the United States during the last 10 years (*1*). Antibiotics typically used to treat *Salmonella* infections, especially in children, are ineffective against this strain (*9*). Outbreaks of Newport-MDRAmpC infection have been associated with an Italian-style soft cheese and ground beef from dairy cattle (*9*).

This is the first report of *Salmonella* isolated from an aged, rather than fresh, Mexican-style cheese. Performed correctly, the aging process inhibits pathogenic bacteria such as salmonellae (*10*). The Food and Drug Administration allows certain cheeses to be manufactured using unpasteurized milk if they are aged for at least 60 days.* Although all U.S. dairy manufacturers and distributors are inspected,

* Food and Drug Administration, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition. Grade "A" pasteurized milk ordinance: 2003 revision. Available at http://www.cfsan.fda.gov/~ear/pmo03toc.html.

requirements for cheese-manufacturing licensure vary among states. In Illinois, manufacturers must be licensed by the state (*2*). Although outbreaks caused by illegally manufactured Mexican-style cheese have been commonly associated with sales by street vendors, door-to-door salesmen, and flea markets and with gifts from relatives returning from abroad, small Hispanic grocery stores also have been implicated (*5–7*).

To prevent future outbreaks and reduce sales of illegally manufactured cheese, local and state food regulatory authorities should enforce compliance with unpasteurized milk sale and distribution regulations; dairy farms' bulk-milk weight sheets should be monitored. Food regulatory authorities should be aware that illegally manufactured cheese might be sold at grocery stores, be alert for missing or incomplete labeling, and ensure that dairy products are from an inspected manufacturer or distributor. Finally, food regulatory and public health officials should recognize that aged Mexican-style cheese can be a source of infection.

Acknowledgments

This report is based, in part, on contributions by C Conover, MD, K Kelly-Shannon, P Ward, R Lucht, MBA, D Hennings, Div of Infectious Diseases, Illinois Dept of Public Health; P Dombroski, J Price, MS, Div of Laboratories, Illinois Dept of Public Health; and G Ewald, MSPH, S Greene, MPH, M Lynch, MD, and M Biggerstaff, MPH, National Center for Zoonotic, Vector-Borne, and Enteric Diseases, CDC.

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Availability of Cefixime 400 mg Tablets — United States, April 2008

The only current CDC-recommended options for treating *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* infections are from a single class of antibiotics, the cephalosporins. Within this class, ceftriaxone, available only as an injection, is the recommended treatment for all types of gonorrhea infections (i.e., urogenital, rectal, and pharyngeal). The only oral agent recommended currently by CDC for treatment of uncomplicated urogenital or rectal gonorrhea is a single dose of cefixime 400 mg (*1*). Availability of cefixime had been limited since July 2002, when Wyeth Pharmaceuticals (Collegeville, Pennsylvania) discontinued manufacturing cefixime tablets in the United States (*2*). Beginning in April 2008, cefixime (Suprax®) 400 mg tablets are again available in the United States.

Oral cefixime is now being provided by Lupin Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (Baltimore, Maryland), which received Food and Drug Administration approval in February 2004 to manufacture and market cefixime. Lupin has been manufacturing and marketing cefixime oral suspension (100 mg/5 mL) since February 2004 and cefixime oral suspension (200 mg/5 mL) since April 2007. Public health pricing* will be available for the 400 mg cefixime tablets.

Information on obtaining cefixime is available from Lupin by telephone (866-587-4617). Guidance on treatment of *N. gonorrhoeae* infections and updates on the availability of recommended antimicrobials are available from CDC at http://www.cdc.gov/std/treatment.

References

1. CDC. Update to CDC's sexually transmitted diseases treatment guidelines, 2006: fluoroquinolones no longer recommended for treatment of gonococcal infections. MMWR 2007;56:332–6.
2. CDC. Discontinuation of cefixime tablets—United States. MMWR 2002;51:1052.

* Information available at http://www.hrsa.gov/opa/introduction.htm.

Notice to Readers

World Malaria Day — April 25, 2008

April 25, 2008, marks the first World Malaria Day. In previous years, Africa Malaria Day was commemorated on April 25, the date in 2000 when 44 African leaders met in Abuja, Nigeria, and signed the Abuja Declaration, committing their countries to cutting malaria deaths in half by 2010.

Malaria is a preventable and treatable parasitic disease, transmitted by the female *Anopheles* mosquito. Malaria continues to cause approximately 1 million deaths worldwide each year, with nearly 90% of these deaths occurring among young children in Africa (*1*).

The theme for World Malaria Day is A Disease Without Borders, reflecting the geographic expansion of the observance and serving as a reminder that malaria also affects other parts of the globe, including Asia, Central and South America, and Oceania. Although malaria has been eliminated from the United States, approximately 1,400 travelers from the United States return with malaria each year; on average, seven of these travelers will die from their infection (*2*).

An integrated package of effective interventions (i.e., a combination of insecticide-treated bed nets, antimalarial drugs to treat malaria illness, preventive treatment for pregnant women, and indoor residual spraying) can substantially decrease the burden of malaria in endemic areas. In recent years, the Roll Back Malaria Partnership, including the World Bank, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB, and Malaria, have joined together to fight malaria by scaling up the use of these interventions.

CDC contributes to malaria control through PMI, a U.S. government interagency initiative begun in 2005 to halve malaria deaths in 15 countries in sub-Saharan Africa (Angola, Benin, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia). PMI is led by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and is implemented jointly by CDC and USAID, in close collaboration with host ministries of health and other local and international partners in the public and private spheres. CDC also conducts programmatically relevant malaria research to serve as the basis for future malaria prevention and control strategies.

Additional information about World Malaria Day is available at http://www.rollbackmalaria.org/worldmalariaday. Information about malaria and CDC's malaria-control activities is available at http://www.cdc.gov/malaria. Information about PMI is available at http://www.pmi.gov.

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1. Bryce J, Boschi-Pinto C, Shibuya K, Black RE, WHO Child Health Epidemiology Reference Group. WHO estimates of the causes of death in children. Lancet 2005;365:1147–52.
2. CDC. Malaria surveillance—United States, 2006. MMWR. In press 2008.

Errata: Vol. 56, No. SS-10

In the *MMWR Surveillance Summary*, "Preconception and Interconception Health Status of Women who Recently Gave Birth to a Live-Born Infant — Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS), United States, 26 Reporting Areas, 2004," the following errors occurred:

On page 18, in Table 1 the definition of preconception tobacco use should read, "**Reported cigarette smoking during the 3 months before pregnancy**"; the definition of preconception alcohol use should read, "**Reported drinking alcohol during the 3 months before pregnancy**"; and the definition of interconception tobacco use should read, "**Reported cigarette smoking at time of survey (2–9 months postpartum**)."

On page 30, in Table 22, under the column for Race/Ethnicity, Black, the plus or minus confidence intervals should read: Arkansas (**7.4**), Florida (**3.9**), Georgia (**4.0**), Illinois (**6.4**), Louisiana (**4.4**), Maryland (**6.3**), Michigan (**8.3**), Minnesota (**11.8**), Mississippi (**4.9**), Nebraska (**5.2**), New Jersey (**5.6**), New York City (**6.4**), North Carolina (**6.0**), Oklahoma (**18.0**), Oregon (**4.9**), Rhode Island (**5.1**), South Carolina (**5.2**), Washington (**4.8**), and Total (**1.6**).

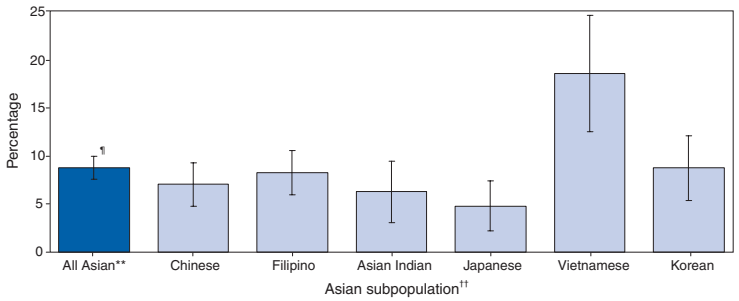
Errata: Vol. 57, No. SS-3

In the *MMWR Surveillance Summary*, "Surveillance for Violent Deaths — National Violent Death Reporting System, 16 States, 2005," two errors occurred. On page 18, in Table 2, the sixth age group should read, "**20–24**." On page 28, in Table 16, the ¶ footnote symbol should appear on the second line of the first column, after "**Crime in progress**."

QuickStats

FROM THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

Percentage of Asian Adults* Reporting Fair or Poor Health,† by Asian Subpopulation — National Health Interview Survey, United States, 2004–2006§



* Non-Hispanic Asians aged ≥18 years.
† Based on response to the following question: "Would you say your health in general is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?" Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of other family members living in the same household.
§ Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using four age groups: 18–24 years, 25–44 years, 45–64 years, and ≥65 years. Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian, noninstitutionalized U.S. population and are derived from the National Health Interview Survey sample adult component. Data were combined from 3 years of surveys to increase reliability of estimates in smaller subpopulations.
¶ 95% confidence interval.
** Includes Chinese, Filipino, Asian Indian, Japanese, Vietnamese, and Korean subpopulations; also includes Other Asian and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander subpopulations, which are not shown separately because of small sample sizes.
†† Among persons who reported a single Asian subpopulation.

During 2004–2006, approximately 9% of Asian adults reported being in fair or poor health, compared with higher rates among blacks (20%), American Indian/Alaska Natives (18%), Hispanics (17%), and whites (11%). Among Asian subpopulations, the percentage reporting fair or poor health ranged from 5% among Japanese adults to 19% among Vietnamese adults.

SOURCE: Barnes PM, Adams PF, Powell-Griner E. Health characteristics of the Asian adult population: United States, 2004–2006. Adv Data 2008;394. Available at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/ad/ad394.pdf.

TABLE I. Provisional cases of infrequently reported notifiable diseases (<1,000 cases reported during the preceding year) — United States, week ending April 19, 2008 (16th Week)*

Disease	Current week	Cum 2008	5-year weekly average†	Total cases reported for previous years 2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	States reporting cases during current week (No.)
Anthrax	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	
Botulism:									
foodborne	—	1	0	32	20	19	16	20	
infant	1	21	1	84	97	85	87	76	CO (1)
other (wound & unspecified)	—	2	0	24	48	31	30	33	
Brucellosis	—	14	2	128	121	120	114	104	
Chancroid	2	15	1	30	33	17	30	54	MA (1), CO (1)
Cholera	—	—	0	7	9	8	6	2	
Cyclosporiasis§	—	22	6	91	137	543	160	75	
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Domestic arboviral diseases§,¶:									
California serogroup	—	—	0	44	67	80	112	108	
eastern equine	—	—	—	4	8	21	6	14	
Powassan	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	
St. Louis	—	—	0	7	10	13	12	41	
western equine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ehrlichiosis/Anaplasmosis§,**:									
Ehrlichia chaffeensis	1	21	2	751	578	506	338	321	MD (1)
Ehrlichia ewingii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Anaplasma phagocytophilum	1	5	3	719	646	786	537	362	MN (1)
undetermined	—	1	1	133	231	112	59	44	
Haemophilus influenzae,††									
invasive disease (age <5 yrs):									
serotype b	—	11	0	22	29	9	19	32	
nonserotype b	—	45	3	175	175	135	135	117	
unknown serotype	4	73	4	189	179	217	177	227	SC (1), GA (1), FL (1), AK (1)
Hansen disease§	2	23	1	73	66	87	105	95	FL (1), CA (1)
Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome§	—	2	0	32	40	26	24	26	
Hemolytic uremic syndrome, postdiarrheal§	1	21	3	277	288	221	200	178	MO (1)
Hepatitis C viral, acute	5	192	15	850	766	652	720	1,102	OH (1), MO (1), NE (1), OR (1), CA (1)
HIV infection, pediatric (age <13 yrs)§§	—	—	3	—	—	380	436	504	
Influenza-associated pediatric mortality§,¶¶	2	68	2	76	43	45	—	N	NH (1), AZ (1)
Listeriosis	10	135	11	784	884	896	753	696	NY (2), PA (1), MN (1), FL (2), TN (1), WA (2), CA (1)
Measles***	1	15	1	42	55	66	37	56	MO (1)
Meningococcal disease, invasive†††:									
A, C, Y, & W-135	3	98	6	306	318	297	—	—	FL (1), AR (1), WA (1)
serogroup B	—	55	3	149	193	156	—	—	
other serogroup	—	14	1	31	32	27	—	—	
unknown serogroup	7	219	16	578	651	765	—	—	PA (1), OH (1), ND (1), GA (2), CA (2)
Mumps	4	179	127	776	6,584	314	258	231	NY (1), OH (1), NC (1), UT (1)
Novel influenza A virus infections	—	—	—	1	N	N	N	N	
Plague	—	1	0	6	17	8	3	1	
Poliomyelitis, paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
Poliovirus infection, nonparalytic§	—	—	—	—	N	N	N	N	
Psittacosis§	—	1	0	11	21	16	12	12	
Q fever§,§§§ total:	2	15	2	174	169	136	70	71	
acute	2	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	NY (1), UT (1)
chronic	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rabies, human	—	—	—	—	3	2	7	2	
Rubella¶¶¶	—	3	0	10	11	11	10	7	
Rubella, congenital syndrome	—	—	0	—	1	1	—	1	
SARS-CoV§,****	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	8	

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

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

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

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

¶ Includes both neuroinvasive and nonneuroinvasive. Updated weekly from reports to the Division of Vector-Borne Infectious Diseases, National Center for Zoonotic, Vector-Borne, and Enteric Diseases (ArboNET Surveillance). Data for West Nile virus are available in Table II.

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

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

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

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

*** The one measles case reported for the current week was indigenous.

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

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

¶¶¶ No rubella cases were reported for the current week.

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

TABLE I. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of infrequently reported notifiable diseases (<1,000 cases reported during the preceding year) — United States, week ending April 19, 2008 (16th Week)

Disease	Current week	Cum 2008	5-year weekly average†	Total cases reported for previous years 2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	States reporting cases during current week (No.)
Smallpox§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Streptococcal toxic-shock syndrome§	2	41	4	116	125	129	132	161	OH (1), CO (1)
Syphilis, congenital (age <1 yr)	—	29	7	313	349	329	353	413	
Tetanus	—	1	0	24	41	27	34	20	
Toxic-shock syndrome (staphylococcal)§	1	18	2	86	101	90	95	133	CA (1)
Trichinellosis	—	1	0	5	15	16	5	6	
Tularemia	1	5	1	122	95	154	134	129	AR (1)
Typhoid fever	4	92	5	383	353	324	322	356	MN (1), TX (1), CA (2)
Vancomycin-intermediate *Staphylococcus aureus*§	—	3	0	28	6	2	—	N	
Vancomycin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*§	—	—	0	2	1	3	1	N	
Vibriosis (noncholera *Vibrio* species infections)§	1	37	2	361	N	N	N	N	FL (1)
Yellow fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

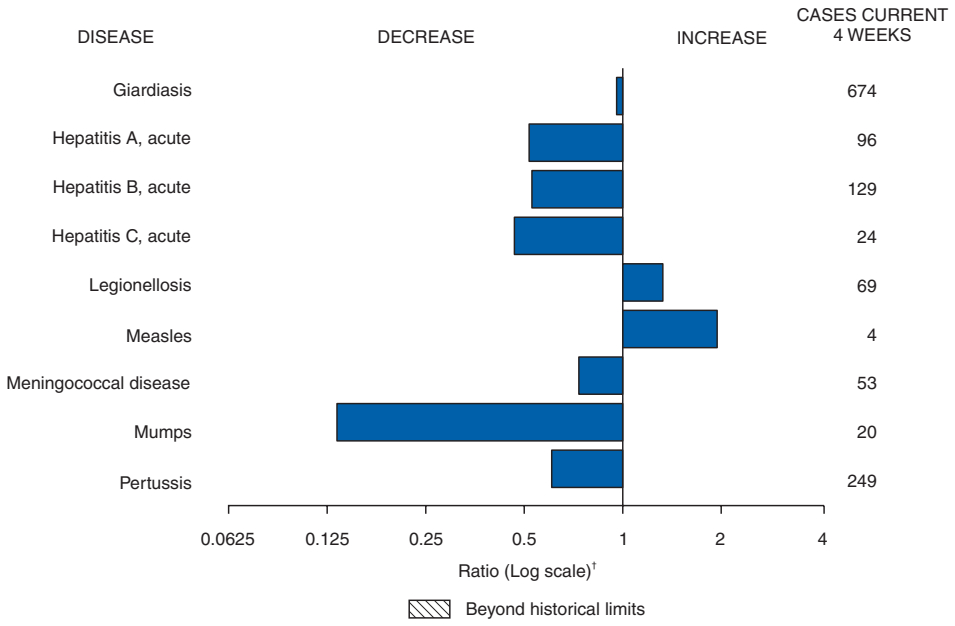
—: No reported cases. N: Not notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts.

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

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

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

FIGURE I. Selected notifiable disease reports, United States, comparison of provisional 4-week totals April 19, 2008, with historical data



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

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TABLE II. Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending April 19, 2008, and April 21, 2007 (16th Week)*

Reporting area	Chlamydia†					Coccidioidomycosis					Cryptosporidiosis				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2008	Cum 2007	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2008	Cum 2007	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2008	Cum 2007
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	13,333	20,918	24,272	286,640	327,585	96	134	308	2,052	2,319	50	85	978	920	874
New England	660	671	1,517	10,411	10,143	—	0	1	1	1	1	5	16	57	91
Connecticut	217	210	1,093	2,659	2,478	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	4	4	42
Maine§	—	49	67	763	802	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	5	5	8
Massachusetts	383	306	661	5,461	4,983	N	0	0	N	N	—	2	11	22	19
New Hampshire	5	39	73	562	597	—	0	1	1	1	—	1	5	10	13
Rhode Island§	55	62	98	960	992	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	3	3	3
Vermont§	—	11	32	6	291	N	0	0	N	N	1	1	4	13	6
Mid. Atlantic	4,682	2,753	4,719	42,734	43,074	—	0	0	—	—	2	12	119	123	106
New Jersey	257	386	522	4,067	6,745	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	7	3	7
New York (Upstate)	669	554	2,044	7,934	7,237	N	0	0	N	N	1	4	20	36	29
New York City	3,207	959	2,893	17,904	15,967	N	0	0	N	N	—	2	10	22	24
Pennsylvania	549	802	1,754	12,829	13,125	N	0	0	N	N	1	6	103	62	46
E.N. Central	602	3,419	4,863	45,019	54,770	1	1	3	11	11	7	20	134	199	199
Illinois	—	1,016	2,209	9,695	15,180	N	0	0	N	N	—	2	13	17	25
Indiana	382	392	651	6,163	6,639	N	0	0	N	N	—	2	41	21	12
Michigan	—	732	1,059	12,837	12,041	—	0	2	7	9	—	4	11	48	44
Ohio	85	872	2,120	10,430	14,812	1	0	1	4	2	5	5	60	64	57
Wisconsin	135	383	611	5,894	6,098	N	0	0	N	N	2	7	59	49	61
W.N. Central	627	1,201	1,462	18,084	19,340	—	0	77	—	3	12	15	125	154	108
Iowa	—	163	251	2,468	2,678	N	0	0	N	N	1	3	61	36	20
Kansas	212	151	393	2,108	2,472	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	16	14	13
Minnesota	8	258	318	3,588	4,162	—	0	77	—	—	5	3	34	39	28
Missouri	287	464	551	7,270	7,144	—	0	1	—	3	5	3	14	28	20
Nebraska§	54	89	183	1,284	1,561	N	0	0	N	N	1	2	24	22	6
North Dakota	13	32	65	506	577	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	6	1	1
South Dakota	53	52	81	860	746	N	0	0	N	N	—	2	16	14	20
S. Atlantic	2,804	3,866	6,484	54,804	61,401	—	0	1	2	2	21	19	65	200	198
Delaware	144	64	140	1,156	1,088	—	0	0	—	—	1	0	4	5	2
District of Columbia	—	113	200	1,607	1,703	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	3	5	3
Florida	1,021	1,268	1,556	20,419	14,419	N	0	0	N	N	9	8	35	99	92
Georgia	2	442	1,502	169	13,150	N	0	0	N	N	8	4	15	52	49
Maryland§	199	466	675	6,478	5,247	—	0	1	2	2	—	0	3	3	8
North Carolina	178	215	4,656	7,186	9,357	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	18	9	12
South Carolina§	517	503	3,148	8,289	7,770	N	0	0	N	N	1	1	15	11	12
Virginia§	722	485	1,061	8,548	7,720	N	0	0	N	N	2	1	5	11	18
West Virginia	21	63	96	952	947	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	5	5	2
E.S. Central	1,267	1,475	2,287	23,623	26,388	—	0	0	—	—	1	4	65	33	44
Alabama§	24	480	605	6,479	7,914	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	14	15	17
Kentucky	262	203	357	3,326	2,055	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	40	4	14
Mississippi	462	268	1,048	5,314	7,416	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	11	3	8
Tennessee§	519	498	715	8,504	9,003	N	0	0	N	N	1	1	18	11	5
W.S. Central	814	2,584	3,784	37,189	35,677	—	0	1	1	—	1	6	28	55	48
Arkansas§	308	208	455	4,425	2,749	N	0	0	N	N	1	0	8	6	3
Louisiana	285	328	851	3,583	5,924	—	0	1	1	—	—	1	4	3	16
Oklahoma	221	248	418	3,824	4,085	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	11	13	11
Texas§	—	1,737	3,398	25,357	22,919	N	0	0	N	N	—	3	16	33	18
Mountain	267	1,376	1,830	10,159	22,646	59	89	171	1,403	1,569	5	9	571	82	60
Arizona	16	425	668	835	7,248	59	86	169	1,379	1,527	1	1	6	12	12
Colorado	35	304	488	1,489	5,572	N	0	0	N	N	—	2	26	15	16
Idaho§	—	57	233	1,085	1,270	N	0	0	N	N	3	1	72	20	3
Montana§	14	48	363	871	888	N	0	0	N	N	1	1	7	10	3
Nevada§	—	180	291	2,079	2,951	—	1	6	11	15	—	0	6	3	3
New Mexico§	58	159	394	2,016	2,843	—	0	3	10	9	—	2	9	9	17
Utah	144	121	216	1,773	1,483	—	0	7	3	18	—	1	488	8	1
Wyoming§	—	19	34	11	391	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	8	5	5
Pacific	1,610	3,310	4,055	44,617	54,146	36	37	217	634	733	—	2	20	17	20
Alaska	69	92	137	1,208	1,485	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	2	1	—
California	1,412	2,722	3,464	38,699	42,424	36	37	217	634	733	—	0	0	—	—
Hawaii	—	110	134	1,423	1,766	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	4	1	—
Oregon§	129	189	403	3,174	2,915	N	0	0	N	N	—	2	16	15	20
Washington	—	121	621	113	5,556	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—
American Samoa	—	0	32	56	21	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	8	34	34	245	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	219	110	612	1,790	2,505	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	3	9	—	66	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.
U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.
* Incidence data for reporting years 2007 and 2008 are provisional. Data for HIV/AIDS, AIDS, and TB, when available, are displayed in Table IV, which appears quarterly.
† Chlamydia refers to genital infections caused by *Chlamydia trachomatis*.
§ Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).

TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending April 19, 2008, and April 21, 2007 (16th Week)*

Reporting area	Giardiasis					Gonorrhea					*Haemophilus influenzae*, invasive All ages, all serotypes†				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2008	Cum 2007	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2008	Cum 2007	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2008	Cum 2007
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	180	294	1,110	3,691	4,434	3,494	6,596	7,948	82,112	106,069	33	44	148	877	858
New England	1	25	54	325	330	106	99	227	1,462	1,621	—	3	8	45	58
Connecticut	—	6	18	79	91	50	41	199	559	555	—	0	8	2	17
Maine§	—	3	10	35	43	—	2	8	25	22	—	0	3	5	5
Massachusetts	—	9	29	131	150	46	49	127	736	826	—	1	6	29	30
New Hampshire	—	1	4	21	4	2	2	6	34	46	—	0	2	4	5
Rhode Island§	—	1	15	22	5	8	6	14	108	154	—	0	2	2	1
Vermont§	1	3	8	37	37	—	0	5	—	18	—	0	1	3	—
Mid. Atlantic	38	59	119	651	787	921	661	1,004	9,344	10,943	6	9	29	167	191
New Jersey	—	7	15	21	103	68	114	142	1,426	1,871	—	1	7	24	30
New York (Upstate)	27	24	100	278	239	147	124	518	1,804	1,767	3	2	20	44	51
New York City	3	16	29	165	273	536	176	476	2,738	3,452	—	1	6	31	40
Pennsylvania	8	14	30	187	172	170	234	551	3,376	3,853	3	3	9	68	70
E.N. Central	7	44	91	530	729	201	1,310	1,820	16,158	22,342	5	6	24	132	118
Illinois	—	13	33	116	214	—	378	772	2,928	5,442	—	2	7	34	41
Indiana	N	0	0	N	N	158	159	308	2,527	2,678	—	1	20	32	15
Michigan	—	10	22	110	207	—	294	604	5,045	5,211	—	0	3	5	12
Ohio	7	15	37	240	207	15	366	914	3,911	6,890	1	2	6	55	43
Wisconsin	—	6	21	64	101	28	121	214	1,747	2,121	4	0	1	6	7
W.N. Central	43	23	582	433	276	166	358	446	4,640	6,188	—	3	24	69	43
Iowa	—	4	23	71	61	—	31	56	367	636	—	0	1	1	1
Kansas	—	3	11	36	37	64	40	102	533	716	—	0	2	6	4
Minnesota	20	0	575	135	6	4	65	90	863	1,071	—	0	21	13	15
Missouri	18	9	23	127	122	80	182	235	2,367	3,267	—	1	6	35	17
Nebraska§	4	3	8	42	29	14	26	57	397	376	—	0	3	11	5
North Dakota	1	0	3	8	3	—	2	6	31	30	—	0	2	3	1
South Dakota	—	1	6	14	18	4	5	10	82	92	—	0	0	—	—
S. Atlantic	27	54	102	614	769	983	1,569	2,549	19,151	24,488	15	11	30	232	216
Delaware	—	1	6	11	9	32	24	44	392	434	—	0	1	2	5
District of Columbia	—	0	6	22	16	—	44	71	573	711	—	0	2	6	2
Florida	15	22	47	305	334	292	485	619	7,070	6,126	7	3	10	66	64
Georgia	7	12	24	111	174	1	173	621	76	5,399	4	2	8	50	48
Maryland§	1	4	18	53	75	41	129	235	1,801	1,711	—	2	6	45	40
North Carolina	N	0	0	N	N	128	170	1,825	3,222	4,873	1	0	9	24	15
South Carolina§	2	2	6	33	22	217	200	1,361	2,984	3,137	3	1	3	18	20
Virginia§	2	9	40	64	131	271	124	485	2,804	1,844	—	1	23	14	16
West Virginia	—	0	8	15	8	1	17	38	229	253	—	0	3	7	6
E.S. Central	4	10	23	118	141	465	565	868	8,585	9,701	3	2	8	47	45
Alabama§	1	5	11	63	76	13	206	282	2,665	3,334	—	0	3	6	11
Kentucky	N	0	0	N	N	109	80	161	1,263	708	—	0	1	—	2
Mississippi	N	0	0	N	N	151	112	401	2,039	2,610	1	0	2	8	3
Tennessee§	3	4	16	55	65	192	174	261	2,618	3,049	2	2	6	33	29
W.S. Central	6	6	21	62	95	270	1,006	1,347	12,770	14,925	1	2	15	41	33
Arkansas§	4	2	9	31	41	88	77	138	1,432	1,313	—	0	2	1	1
Louisiana	—	2	14	11	29	100	179	384	1,897	3,455	—	0	2	3	4
Oklahoma	2	3	9	20	25	82	90	172	1,441	1,678	1	1	8	36	26
Texas§	N	0	0	N	N	—	641	961	8,000	8,479	—	0	3	1	2
Mountain	14	31	68	272	404	69	254	339	1,869	4,088	2	5	13	111	104
Arizona	—	3	11	30	59	6	95	130	239	1,494	1	2	11	61	46
Colorado	13	9	26	75	133	30	58	91	454	1,053	1	1	4	9	22
Idaho§	1	3	19	37	35	—	4	19	48	84	—	0	1	1	4
Montana§	—	2	8	22	24	1	1	48	28	31	—	0	1	1	—
Nevada§	—	3	8	25	34	—	43	85	540	695	—	0	1	5	5
New Mexico§	—	2	5	18	38	12	29	64	376	487	—	1	4	13	16
Utah	—	7	33	56	69	20	14	39	184	224	—	1	6	21	10
Wyoming§	—	1	3	9	12	—	1	5	—	20	—	0	1	—	1
Pacific	40	59	228	686	903	313	658	800	8,133	11,773	1	2	7	33	50
Alaska	—	1	5	21	18	2	10	24	121	156	1	0	4	6	4
California	30	40	84	477	649	306	568	693	7,434	9,928	—	0	5	1	12
Hawaii	—	1	4	6	24	—	12	23	146	210	—	0	1	5	3
Oregon§	6	8	19	123	128	5	24	63	415	335	—	1	4	21	31
Washington	4	8	137	59	84	—	15	142	17	1,144	—	0	3	—	—
American Samoa	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	2	2	—	0	0	—	—
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	1	—	—	—	2	13	18	24	—	0	1	—	—
Puerto Rico	—	5	31	6	75	4	4	23	71	113	—	0	1	—	—
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	0	0	—	—	—	1	2	—	18	N	0	0	N	N

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.
U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.
* Incidence data for reporting years 2007 and 2008 are provisional.
† Data for *H. influenzae* (age <5 yrs for serotype b, nonserotype b, and unknown serotype) are available in Table I.
§ Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).

TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending April 19, 2008, and April 21, 2007 (16th Week)*

Reporting area	Hepatitis (viral, acute), by type† A: Current week	A: Previous 52 weeks Med	A: Previous 52 weeks Max	A: Cum 2008	A: Cum 2007	B: Current week	B: Previous 52 weeks Med	B: Previous 52 weeks Max	B: Cum 2008	B: Cum 2007	Legionellosis: Current week	Legionellosis: Previous 52 weeks Med	Legionellosis: Previous 52 weeks Max	Legionellosis: Cum 2008	Legionellosis: Cum 2007
United States	22	53	148	676	812	35	80	238	886	1,275	20	48	99	503	455
New England	—	2	6	33	21	—	1	6	13	21	1	2	14	23	23
Connecticut	—	0	3	9	5	—	0	3	6	11	—	1	4	5	3
Maine§	—	0	1	2	—	—	0	2	3	1	—	0	2	1	—
Massachusetts	—	1	5	12	9	—	0	1	1	1	—	0	2	1	13
New Hampshire	—	0	3	1	4	—	0	1	1	4	—	0	2	3	—
Rhode Island§	—	0	2	9	3	—	0	3	1	3	—	0	5	9	6
Vermont§	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	1	1	1	0	2	4	1
Mid. Atlantic	1	9	21	84	127	3	9	17	85	184	5	14	37	104	115
New Jersey	—	2	6	14	44	—	2	7	1	63	—	1	11	11	20
New York (Upstate)	—	1	6	20	26	2	2	7	20	22	2	4	15	27	29
New York City	—	3	9	22	41	—	2	7	14	45	—	2	11	12	24
Pennsylvania	1	2	6	28	16	1	3	8	50	54	3	5	21	54	42
E.N. Central	—	6	13	78	95	2	8	15	99	162	1	11	30	123	112
Illinois	—	2	5	17	42	—	1	6	15	50	—	2	12	17	24
Indiana	—	0	4	5	4	—	0	8	9	11	—	1	7	6	7
Michigan	—	2	7	41	21	—	2	6	34	44	—	3	11	34	33
Ohio	—	1	3	10	21	2	2	6	38	46	—	4	17	62	41
Wisconsin	—	0	2	5	7	—	0	1	3	11	1	0	1	4	7
W.N. Central	4	3	24	90	46	1	2	7	23	37	—	2	9	25	15
Iowa	—	1	5	31	10	—	0	2	4	11	—	0	2	4	2
Kansas	—	0	3	5	—	—	0	2	4	4	—	0	1	1	—
Minnesota	—	0	23	9	24	—	0	5	—	4	—	0	6	2	2
Missouri	1	0	3	18	4	1	1	4	13	11	—	1	3	10	8
Nebraska§	3	1	4	26	5	—	0	1	2	4	—	0	2	7	2
North Dakota	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
South Dakota	—	0	1	1	3	—	0	1	—	3	—	0	1	1	1
S. Atlantic	3	9	22	94	147	13	17	60	244	317	5	8	30	103	106
Delaware	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	2	1	5	—	0	2	2	1
District of Columbia	—	0	1	—	13	—	0	0	—	1	—	0	3	7	—
Florida	2	2	8	44	49	9	6	12	107	98	2	3	12	47	47
Georgia	—	1	5	12	22	2	2	6	32	46	—	1	3	6	12
Maryland§	—	1	5	12	24	1	2	7	23	33	—	1	5	17	22
North Carolina	—	0	9	9	7	—	0	16	25	52	2	0	7	7	9
South Carolina§	1	0	4	3	4	—	1	6	21	24	—	0	2	2	5
Virginia§	—	1	5	11	27	1	2	16	27	44	1	1	6	12	7
West Virginia	—	0	2	2	1	—	0	30	8	14	—	0	3	3	3
E.S. Central	—	2	5	11	27	2	7	15	95	94	—	2	6	22	23
Alabama§	—	0	4	3	6	—	2	6	27	32	—	0	1	2	2
Kentucky	—	0	2	3	5	—	2	7	29	10	—	1	3	12	10
Mississippi	—	0	1	—	4	—	0	3	10	10	—	0	0	—	—
Tennessee§	—	1	3	5	12	2	2	8	29	42	—	1	4	8	11
W.S. Central	—	5	46	63	60	4	18	112	189	227	—	2	12	12	13
Arkansas§	—	0	1	1	4	—	1	3	8	23	—	0	3	1	1
Louisiana	—	0	3	4	8	—	1	6	14	26	—	0	2	—	1
Oklahoma	—	0	8	3	—	—	1	38	19	10	—	0	2	—	—
Texas§	—	4	45	55	48	4	12	94	148	168	—	2	12	11	11
Mountain	1	4	10	50	75	3	3	8	46	77	—	2	6	23	21
Arizona	1	2	10	24	57	—	1	4	12	36	—	1	5	7	6
Colorado	—	0	3	3	7	—	0	3	6	11	—	0	2	1	4
Idaho§	—	0	3	11	1	1	0	2	4	4	—	0	1	1	1
Montana§	—	0	2	1	1	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	2	1
Nevada§	—	0	1	—	5	—	1	3	12	18	—	0	2	3	2
New Mexico§	—	0	2	7	1	—	0	2	4	4	—	0	1	2	2
Utah	—	0	2	2	2	1	0	2	7	4	—	0	3	7	3
Wyoming§	—	0	1	2	1	1	0	1	1	—	—	0	1	—	2
Pacific	13	11	44	173	214	7	9	30	92	156	8	3	16	68	27
Alaska	—	0	1	1	1	1	0	2	5	3	—	0	0	—	—
California	12	9	34	140	198	6	6	19	68	123	6	2	13	57	20
Hawaii	—	0	2	3	2	—	0	2	2	—	—	0	1	2	1
Oregon§	—	1	3	11	5	—	1	3	8	19	—	0	2	4	1
Washington	1	1	8	18	8	—	1	10	9	11	2	0	2	5	5
American Samoa	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	13	—	1	N	0	0	N	N
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	—	0	4	2	30	—	1	5	4	21	—	0	1	—	2
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—

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

TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending April 19, 2008, and April 21, 2007 (16th Week)*

Reporting area	Lyme disease					Malaria					Meningococcal disease, invasive† All serogroups				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2008	Cum 2007	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2008	Cum 2007	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2008	Cum 2007
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	96	328	1,327	1,407	2,257	6	25	115	187	288	10	19	53	386	401
New England	3	44	301	75	200	—	1	24	3	13	—	1	3	14	15
Connecticut	—	12	214	—	37	—	0	17	—	—	—	0	1	1	2
Maine§	—	6	61	33	15	—	0	2	—	3	—	0	1	1	2
Massachusetts	—	0	31	3	66	—	0	3	2	9	—	0	3	12	7
New Hampshire	—	8	88	31	74	—	0	4	1	1	—	0	1	—	1
Rhode Island§	—	0	79	—	—	—	0	7	—	—	—	0	1	—	1
Vermont§	3	1	13	8	8	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	2
Mid. Atlantic	40	174	692	755	1,111	1	7	18	41	73	1	2	7	43	46
New Jersey	—	42	219	153	396	—	1	4	—	14	—	0	1	1	8
New York (Upstate)	15	54	224	122	173	1	1	8	5	12	—	1	3	15	10
New York City	—	5	27	4	51	—	4	9	29	41	—	0	4	6	10
Pennsylvania	25	54	326	476	491	—	1	4	7	6	1	1	5	21	18
E.N. Central	—	10	169	27	92	—	2	7	36	45	1	3	8	62	64
Illinois	—	1	16	2	6	—	1	6	16	23	—	1	3	17	23
Indiana	—	0	7	2	1	—	0	2	1	1	—	0	4	12	8
Michigan	—	0	5	6	3	—	0	2	6	7	—	0	2	11	11
Ohio	—	0	4	4	2	—	0	3	11	7	1	1	3	16	15
Wisconsin	—	8	149	13	80	—	0	1	2	7	—	0	2	6	7
W.N. Central	44	3	728	51	37	2	0	8	10	14	1	1	8	39	28
Iowa	—	1	11	5	8	—	0	1	1	2	—	0	3	8	7
Kansas	—	0	2	—	3	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	1	2
Minnesota	44	0	728	44	26	2	0	8	3	7	—	0	7	15	8
Missouri	—	0	4	2	—	—	0	1	2	2	—	0	3	8	8
Nebraska§	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	2	4	2	—	0	2	5	1
North Dakota	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	1	0	1	1	1
South Dakota	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	1	1	1
S. Atlantic	8	61	215	431	759	—	5	15	51	53	3	3	11	57	58
Delaware	3	11	34	115	133	—	0	1	1	2	—	0	1	—	—
District of Columbia	—	0	8	39	2	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	0	—	—
Florida	—	1	11	6	8	—	1	7	16	13	1	1	7	21	22
Georgia	—	0	3	—	—	—	1	3	10	5	2	0	3	7	7
Maryland§	5	31	133	235	513	—	1	5	20	17	—	0	2	4	13
North Carolina	—	0	8	2	6	—	0	4	2	4	—	0	4	3	4
South Carolina§	—	0	4	2	4	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	3	9	5
Virginia§	—	17	63	29	89	—	1	7	1	10	—	0	3	12	7
West Virginia	—	0	9	3	4	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	1	1	—
E.S. Central	—	0	5	1	10	—	0	3	3	9	—	1	3	23	20
Alabama§	—	0	3	1	1	—	0	1	2	1	—	0	2	1	5
Kentucky	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	1	1	—	0	2	5	2
Mississippi	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	2	7	4
Tennessee§	—	0	4	—	9	—	0	2	—	6	—	0	2	10	9
W.S. Central	—	1	8	8	16	—	1	56	8	24	1	2	11	36	42
Arkansas§	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	1	0	2	3	5
Louisiana	—	0	0	—	2	—	0	1	—	11	—	0	3	12	12
Oklahoma	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	1	1	—	0	4	6	9
Texas§	—	1	8	8	14	—	1	55	7	12	—	1	6	15	16
Mountain	—	1	3	3	6	—	1	5	6	17	—	1	3	21	33
Arizona	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	1	1	4	—	0	1	2	8
Colorado	—	0	1	2	—	—	0	2	2	9	—	0	2	4	11
Idaho§	—	0	2	—	1	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	2	2	2
Montana§	—	0	2	—	1	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	1	3	1
Nevada§	—	0	2	—	4	—	0	3	3	—	—	0	2	4	3
New Mexico§	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	1	3	1
Utah	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	3	—	2	—	0	2	2	6
Wyoming§	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	1	1
Pacific	1	3	11	56	26	3	3	9	29	40	3	4	20	91	95
Alaska	—	0	2	—	2	—	0	0	—	2	—	0	1	—	1
California	1	2	9	55	24	3	2	8	22	27	2	3	12	69	69
Hawaii	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	1	2	—	0	2	—	3
Oregon§	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	2	3	8	—	1	2	11	11
Washington	—	0	7	—	—	—	0	3	3	1	1	0	8	11	11
American Samoa	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	1	—	3
U.S. Virgin Islands	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.
U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.
* Incidence data for reporting years 2007 and 2008 are provisional.
† Data for meningococcal disease, invasive caused by serogroups A, C, Y, & W-135; serogroup B; other serogroup; and unknown serogroup are available in Table I.
§ Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).

TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending April 19, 2008, and April 21, 2007 (16th Week)*

Reporting area	Pertussis					Rabies, animal					Rocky Mountain spotted fever				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2008	Cum 2007	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2008	Cum 2007	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2008	Cum 2007
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	79	165	695	1,705	2,856	45	86	156	983	1,297	3	33	147	66	183
New England	—	21	45	224	455	13	9	22	86	142	—	0	1	—	2
Connecticut	—	0	5	—	20	9	4	10	50	62	—	0	0	—	—
Maine†	—	1	5	14	32	—	1	5	10	25	N	0	0	N	N
Massachusetts	—	17	33	188	365	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	2
New Hampshire	—	1	5	7	20	2	1	4	10	11	—	0	1	—	—
Rhode Island†	—	0	8	10	2	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—
Vermont†	—	0	6	5	16	2	2	13	16	44	—	0	0	—	—
Mid. Atlantic	11	22	42	219	431	3	18	31	186	252	—	1	6	5	14
New Jersey	—	3	8	3	73	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	3	—	2
New York (Upstate)	5	8	24	74	215	3	9	20	100	106	—	0	1	—	—
New York City	—	2	7	15	49	—	0	2	5	23	—	0	3	3	7
Pennsylvania	6	7	23	127	94	—	7	23	81	123	—	0	2	2	5
E.N. Central	36	22	186	477	541	—	2	39	5	5	—	1	4	1	8
Illinois	—	2	8	20	67	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	3	1	5
Indiana	—	0	12	14	9	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Michigan	—	3	16	41	104	—	1	28	4	4	—	0	1	—	1
Ohio	36	12	176	402	241	—	1	11	1	1	—	0	2	—	2
Wisconsin	—	0	14	—	120	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—
W.N. Central	4	12	136	134	208	1	4	13	17	53	—	4	33	12	21
Iowa	—	2	8	20	59	—	0	3	2	6	—	0	4	—	1
Kansas	—	2	5	18	55	—	0	7	—	32	—	0	2	—	4
Minnesota	2	0	131	3	43	1	0	6	10	3	—	0	4	—	—
Missouri	1	2	16	74	20	—	0	3	1	3	—	3	25	12	15
Nebraska†	1	1	12	17	8	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
North Dakota	—	0	4	—	1	—	0	5	2	6	—	0	0	—	—
South Dakota	—	0	7	2	22	—	0	2	2	3	—	0	1	—	1
S. Atlantic	14	14	50	181	302	25	40	62	584	714	1	14	111	30	89
Delaware	—	0	2	2	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	1	5
District of Columbia	—	0	2	4	2	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	1	—
Florida	3	3	9	45	91	—	0	19	38	124	—	0	3	1	3
Georgia	—	0	3	—	14	12	6	13	93	64	—	0	6	—	8
Maryland†	3	2	5	23	48	—	9	18	120	114	—	1	6	8	12
North Carolina	5	3	38	59	79	11	9	19	141	141	—	3	96	11	45
South Carolina†	1	1	22	19	27	—	0	11	—	35	1	0	7	2	7
Virginia†	2	2	11	29	36	—	12	27	162	212	—	2	11	5	8
West Virginia	—	0	12	—	4	2	0	11	30	24	—	0	3	1	1
E.S. Central	—	6	35	58	86	—	3	7	33	44	—	5	16	8	40
Alabama†	—	1	6	16	25	—	0	0	—	—	—	1	10	4	12
Kentucky	—	0	4	6	6	—	0	3	7	6	—	0	2	—	—
Mississippi	—	3	32	21	15	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	3	1	2
Tennessee†	—	1	4	15	40	—	2	6	25	38	—	2	10	3	26
W.S. Central	—	20	144	59	180	2	1	23	26	25	2	1	30	8	5
Arkansas†	—	2	17	20	28	2	1	3	15	8	1	0	15	1	—
Louisiana	—	0	2	2	8	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	2	1
Oklahoma	—	0	26	2	—	—	0	22	11	17	—	0	20	—	—
Texas†	—	16	134	35	144	—	0	0	—	—	1	1	7	5	4
Mountain	9	19	48	198	395	—	2	8	15	1	—	0	4	1	3
Arizona	1	2	8	22	117	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	—
Colorado	—	5	13	28	96	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Idaho†	—	1	4	9	12	—	0	4	—	—	—	0	1	—	1
Montana†	—	1	11	54	14	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Nevada†	—	0	6	2	8	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
New Mexico†	—	1	7	3	16	—	0	2	11	—	—	0	1	1	—
Utah	8	5	38	78	118	—	0	2	—	1	—	0	0	—	—
Wyoming†	—	0	2	2	14	—	0	4	4	—	—	0	2	—	2
Pacific	5	16	243	155	258	1	4	10	31	61	—	0	2	1	1
Alaska	—	1	6	22	9	—	0	3	9	26	N	0	0	N	N
California	—	8	32	23	170	—	3	8	21	35	—	0	2	1	1
Hawaii	—	0	2	4	9	—	0	0	—	—	N	0	0	N	N
Oregon†	1	2	14	37	31	1	0	3	1	—	—	0	1	—	—
Washington	4	3	209	69	39	—	0	0	—	—	N	0	0	N	N
American Samoa	—	0	0	—	—	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	N	0	0	N	N
Puerto Rico	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	5	11	17	N	0	0	N	N
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	0	0	—	—	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N

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U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.
* Incidence data for reporting years 2007 and 2008 are provisional.
† Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).

TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending April 19, 2008, and April 21, 2007 (16th Week)*

Reporting area	Salmonellosis					Shiga toxin-producing *E. coli* (STEC)†					Shigellosis				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks Med	Previous 52 weeks Max	Cum 2008	Cum 2007	Current week	Previous 52 weeks Med	Previous 52 weeks Max	Cum 2008	Cum 2007	Current week	Previous 52 weeks Med	Previous 52 weeks Max	Cum 2008	Cum 2007
United States	311	870	1,968	7,219	9,474	27	79	239	819	711	178	360	1,103	3,961	3,392
New England	2	31	121	352	779	—	3	11	38	118	—	3	11	46	103
Connecticut	—	0	93	93	431	—	0	6	6	71	—	0	10	10	44
Maine§	1	2	14	31	30	—	0	4	3	11	—	0	2	1	8
Massachusetts	—	21	58	182	253	—	2	10	18	25	—	2	8	28	46
New Hampshire	—	3	10	14	33	—	0	4	7	7	—	0	1	1	4
Rhode Island§	—	1	15	20	19	—	0	2	2	1	—	0	9	5	1
Vermont§	1	1	5	12	13	—	0	3	2	3	—	0	1	1	—
Mid. Atlantic	39	109	190	795	1,308	5	9	196	285	97	39	20	79	417	163
New Jersey	—	19	48	59	262	—	1	7	1	23	—	4	13	55	27
New York (Upstate)	25	26	63	229	320	3	3	192	260	27	37	4	21	148	32
New York City	2	25	52	236	323	—	1	5	8	12	1	7	21	183	84
Pennsylvania	12	34	69	271	403	2	2	11	16	35	1	2	66	31	20
E.N. Central	20	104	255	766	1,298	2	9	35	61	82	15	58	134	718	324
Illinois	—	29	188	204	473	—	1	13	5	13	—	15	29	211	161
Indiana	—	10	34	78	118	—	1	12	6	5	—	6	82	234	17
Michigan	—	19	43	152	201	—	2	8	16	15	—	1	7	13	13
Ohio	18	24	64	244	278	1	2	9	25	31	14	22	104	228	75
Wisconsin	2	11	50	88	228	1	2	11	9	18	1	4	13	32	58
W.N. Central	22	50	103	555	603	—	12	38	88	78	11	25	80	249	570
Iowa	—	9	18	80	98	—	2	13	17	16	—	2	6	22	19
Kansas	—	7	20	54	95	—	1	4	7	5	—	0	3	4	9
Minnesota	8	13	39	156	141	—	3	15	16	25	3	4	10	45	81
Missouri	13	14	29	169	176	—	3	12	35	17	4	17	72	104	437
Nebraska§	1	6	13	67	40	—	2	6	9	14	—	0	3	—	6
North Dakota	—	0	9	7	8	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	5	17	6
South Dakota	—	3	11	22	45	—	1	5	4	1	4	1	30	57	12
S. Atlantic	104	229	447	2,033	2,399	4	13	39	140	144	52	81	152	865	1,085
Delaware	—	3	8	28	28	—	0	2	2	5	—	0	2	1	4
District of Columbia	—	0	4	19	8	—	0	2	4	—	1	0	4	11	3
Florida	54	87	181	1,025	1,001	1	3	18	50	41	15	32	75	293	690
Georgia	16	32	86	239	360	—	1	6	7	19	19	29	85	315	299
Maryland§	6	15	44	132	176	2	1	5	21	19	2	2	7	19	27
North Carolina	7	23	228	230	375	—	1	24	14	23	1	0	12	31	19
South Carolina§	13	18	51	189	198	—	0	3	11	4	10	6	21	167	19
Virginia§	8	22	50	132	222	1	3	9	26	32	4	3	14	25	23
West Virginia	—	4	25	39	31	—	0	3	5	1	—	0	61	3	1
E.S. Central	6	60	144	470	589	4	4	26	54	28	7	49	177	499	275
Alabama§	1	16	50	143	167	—	1	19	25	6	—	14	43	136	106
Kentucky	—	10	23	80	119	—	1	12	6	9	—	8	35	49	31
Mississippi	—	13	57	96	103	—	0	1	2	1	—	18	111	146	75
Tennessee§	5	17	34	151	200	4	2	12	21	12	7	7	32	168	63
W.S. Central	34	97	833	599	634	2	4	13	42	47	30	49	665	726	348
Arkansas§	7	13	50	82	86	2	0	3	11	10	5	2	13	68	27
Louisiana	—	16	44	58	134	—	0	0	—	3	—	9	22	58	105
Oklahoma	5	9	43	82	79	—	0	3	3	7	1	3	8	28	14
Texas§	22	53	790	377	335	—	3	11	28	27	24	34	645	572	202
Mountain	31	51	83	636	643	5	9	42	71	63	4	18	40	161	208
Arizona	9	17	39	194	220	1	2	8	20	19	2	10	30	77	98
Colorado	14	10	47	202	162	2	1	17	6	14	2	2	6	12	32
Idaho§	2	3	10	35	35	—	2	16	19	4	—	0	2	3	3
Montana§	1	2	10	21	29	2	0	3	10	—	—	0	2	—	9
Nevada§	—	5	12	46	63	—	0	3	3	6	—	1	10	54	11
New Mexico§	—	5	13	59	62	—	1	3	8	13	—	1	6	9	37
Utah	5	5	17	64	53	—	1	9	4	7	—	0	5	3	5
Wyoming§	—	1	5	15	19	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	5	3	13
Pacific	53	114	391	1,013	1,221	5	9	38	40	54	20	27	70	280	316
Alaska	—	1	5	7	25	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	1	—	6
California	42	85	230	781	960	5	5	33	24	30	17	22	61	237	254
Hawaii	—	5	14	51	66	—	0	4	3	4	—	0	3	11	13
Oregon§	—	6	16	70	73	—	1	11	3	8	1	1	6	12	13
Washington	11	12	152	104	97	—	1	17	9	12	2	2	21	20	30
American Samoa	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	1	1
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	5	4	3	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	3	5	5
Puerto Rico	—	14	55	40	224	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	2	—	11
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.
U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.
* Incidence data for reporting years 2007 and 2008 are provisional.
† Includes *E. coli* O157:H7; Shiga toxin-positive, serogroup non-O157; and Shiga toxin-positive, not serogrouped.
§ Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).

TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending April 19, 2008, and April 21, 2007 (16th Week)*

Reporting area	Streptococcal disease, invasive, group A					*Streptococcus pneumoniae*, invasive disease, nondrug resistant† Age <5 years				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2008	Cum 2007	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2008	Cum 2007
		Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	102	93	215	1,979	1,984	15	34	154	549	554
New England	—	5	28	110	152	2	1	5	34	50
Connecticut	—	0	22	13	30	—	0	4	—	8
Maine§	—	0	3	10	7	—	0	1	1	—
Massachusetts	—	3	9	66	85	—	1	4	26	39
New Hampshire	—	0	4	11	20	1	0	1	6	—
Rhode Island§	—	0	3	4	—	—	0	1	—	2
Vermont§	—	0	2	6	10	1	0	1	1	1
Mid. Atlantic	24	17	39	391	412	1	5	38	61	86
New Jersey	—	3	9	40	89	—	1	6	14	24
New York (Upstate)	15	6	20	139	111	1	2	14	33	39
New York City	—	4	10	70	102	—	1	35	14	23
Pennsylvania	9	5	16	142	110	N	0	0	N	N
E.N. Central	9	16	58	416	383	1	5	22	106	92
Illinois	—	4	14	107	126	—	1	6	22	21
Indiana	—	2	11	57	43	—	0	14	13	5
Michigan	—	3	10	62	87	—	1	5	27	36
Ohio	5	4	12	116	105	1	1	5	21	24
Wisconsin	4	0	38	74	22	—	0	9	23	6
W.N. Central	30	5	39	185	132	—	2	23	46	36
Iowa	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Kansas	—	0	6	26	18	—	0	2	6	1
Minnesota	28	0	35	83	60	—	1	21	15	19
Missouri	2	2	10	43	35	—	0	2	16	12
Nebraska§	—	0	3	16	7	—	0	3	3	3
North Dakota	—	0	3	7	9	—	0	0	—	1
South Dakota	—	0	2	10	3	—	0	1	6	—
S. Atlantic	21	23	50	405	433	3	5	10	85	80
Delaware	—	0	3	7	1	—	0	0	—	—
District of Columbia	—	0	6	18	4	—	0	2	3	—
Florida	5	6	16	97	94	2	1	4	25	21
Georgia	6	4	10	69	97	—	0	0	—	—
Maryland§	4	4	9	77	77	1	1	5	30	27
North Carolina	5	2	22	51	50	N	0	0	N	N
South Carolina§	—	1	7	24	42	—	1	4	17	10
Virginia§	1	2	12	50	62	—	0	4	7	20
West Virginia	—	0	3	12	6	—	0	1	3	2
E.S. Central	3	4	13	62	70	1	2	11	36	31
Alabama§	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
Kentucky	—	1	3	13	19	N	0	0	N	N
Mississippi	N	0	0	N	N	1	0	3	11	2
Tennessee§	3	3	13	49	51	—	2	9	25	29
W.S. Central	10	7	70	166	119	6	5	60	91	92
Arkansas§	1	0	1	3	10	1	0	2	5	6
Louisiana	—	0	1	3	13	—	0	2	1	22
Oklahoma	5	1	9	53	34	2	1	4	34	19
Texas§	4	5	61	107	62	3	3	56	51	45
Mountain	4	10	25	204	240	1	5	12	89	83
Arizona	1	3	9	74	84	1	2	8	54	44
Colorado	2	2	9	44	65	—	1	4	18	17
Idaho§	—	0	2	8	6	—	0	1	2	2
Montana§	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	—
Nevada§	—	0	1	3	2	N	0	0	N	N
New Mexico§	—	2	8	46	39	—	0	3	9	17
Utah	1	1	5	27	41	—	0	4	6	3
Wyoming§	—	0	1	2	3	—	0	0	—	—
Pacific	1	3	7	40	43	—	0	1	1	4
Alaska	1	0	3	11	6	N	0	0	N	N
California	—	0	0	—	—	N	0	0	N	N
Hawaii	—	2	5	29	37	—	0	1	1	4
Oregon§	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
Washington	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
American Samoa	—	0	12	13	—	N	0	0	N	N
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	0	0	—	—	N	0	0	N	N

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U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.
* Incidence data for reporting years 2007 and 2008 are provisional.
† Includes cases of invasive pneumococcal disease, in children aged <5 years, caused by *S. pneumoniae*, which is susceptible or for which susceptibility testing is not available (NNDSS event code 11717).
§ Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).

TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending April 19, 2008, and April 21, 2007 (16th Week)*

Reporting area	*Streptococcus pneumoniae*, invasive disease, drug resistant†										Syphilis, primary and secondary				
	All ages					Age <5 years									
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2008	Cum 2007	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2008	Cum 2007	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2008	Cum 2007
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	35	45	215	1,007	1,061	13	9	27	160	213	96	223	286	2,995	3,040
New England	1	1	18	16	66	—	0	4	3	8	7	6	14	82	59
Connecticut	—	0	16	—	42	—	0	3	—	4	2	0	6	6	7
Maine§	—	0	2	7	5	—	0	1	1	1	—	0	2	2	1
Massachusetts	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	4	3	10	68	35
New Hampshire	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	1	0	3	4	5
Rhode Island§	—	0	2	4	10	—	0	1	1	2	—	0	5	2	10
Vermont§	1	0	2	5	9	—	0	1	1	1	—	0	5	—	1
Mid. Atlantic	7	2	6	58	70	1	0	2	12	18	27	32	45	532	491
New Jersey	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	2	4	10	68	63
New York (Upstate)	1	1	4	18	24	1	0	1	4	8	5	3	10	39	37
New York City	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	17	18	30	332	306
Pennsylvania	6	1	5	40	46	—	0	2	8	10	3	5	12	93	85
E.N. Central	6	13	46	300	280	4	2	14	46	46	10	16	28	252	254
Illinois	—	3	13	51	56	—	0	6	11	20	—	6	14	29	118
Indiana	—	3	28	88	51	—	0	11	12	5	4	1	6	44	14
Michigan	—	0	1	3	—	—	0	1	1	—	—	2	17	59	37
Ohio	6	7	17	158	173	4	1	3	22	21	6	4	15	105	66
Wisconsin	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	1	3	15	19
W.N. Central	1	3	91	81	80	—	0	2	2	10	5	8	15	121	80
Iowa	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	2	2
Kansas	—	1	5	34	45	—	0	1	1	2	1	0	5	11	7
Minnesota	—	0	90	—	—	—	0	2	—	6	—	1	4	26	18
Missouri	1	1	8	47	28	—	0	1	1	—	3	5	10	79	53
Nebraska§	—	0	0	—	2	—	0	0	—	—	1	0	1	3	—
North Dakota	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
South Dakota	—	0	1	—	5	—	0	1	—	2	—	0	3	—	—
S. Atlantic	19	18	41	407	456	7	3	9	71	110	15	48	152	597	627
Delaware	—	0	1	1	4	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	3	1	3
District of Columbia	—	0	5	19	4	—	0	0	—	—	—	2	10	26	55
Florida	15	11	26	239	252	6	2	6	46	58	3	17	35	250	192
Georgia	4	6	15	116	177	1	1	5	20	46	—	7	131	11	80
Maryland§	—	0	2	3	1	—	0	1	1	—	—	6	13	103	99
North Carolina	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	7	5	18	96	103
South Carolina§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	1	1	11	24	29
Virginia§	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	4	4	17	86	62
West Virginia	—	1	8	29	18	—	0	2	4	5	—	0	1	—	4
E.S. Central	1	4	12	114	54	—	1	4	16	11	15	20	31	311	226
Alabama§	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	5	8	17	131	78
Kentucky	—	0	3	24	13	—	0	2	4	1	—	1	6	20	28
Mississippi	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	2	2	15	36	34
Tennessee§	1	4	12	90	41	—	1	3	12	10	8	8	14	124	86
W.S. Central	—	1	5	21	38	—	0	2	6	3	13	39	56	506	467
Arkansas§	—	0	1	4	1	—	0	1	2	—	1	2	10	26	38
Louisiana	—	1	4	17	37	—	0	2	4	3	12	11	22	109	110
Oklahoma	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	5	19	21
Texas§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	25	46	352	298
Mountain	—	1	6	10	17	1	0	2	3	7	1	9	28	57	137
Arizona	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	4	20	2	67
Colorado	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	1	7	24	16
Idaho§	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	1	1
Montana§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	3	—	1
Nevada§	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	—	2	6	20	31
New Mexico§	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	1	1	3	10	16
Utah	—	0	6	10	14	1	0	2	3	6	—	0	2	—	4
Wyoming§	—	0	2	—	3	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	1	—	1
Pacific	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	1	—	3	42	65	537	699
Alaska	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	3
California	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	3	38	58	472	648
Hawaii	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	2	8	2
Oregon§	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	2	6	5
Washington	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	—	3	13	51	41
American Samoa	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	1	N	N	—	0	4	—	—
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	1	2	10	40	35
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.
U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.
* Incidence data for reporting years 2007 and 2008 are provisional.
† Includes cases of invasive pneumococcal disease caused by drug-resistant *S. pneumoniae* (DRSP) (NNDSS event code 11720).
§ Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).

TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending April 19, 2008, and April 21, 2007 (16th Week)*

Reporting area	Varicella (chickenpox)					West Nile virus disease†									
						Neuroinvasive					Nonneuroinvasive§				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2008	Cum 2007	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2008	Cum 2007	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2008	Cum 2007
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	582	613	1,417	9,910	15,477	—	1	141	—	4	—	2	299	—	1
New England	8	12	47	179	272	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Connecticut	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Maine¶	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Massachusetts	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
New Hampshire	2	6	18	88	126	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Rhode Island¶	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Vermont¶	6	5	38	91	145	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Mid. Atlantic	63	61	145	832	2,083	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	3	—	—
New Jersey	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
New York (Upstate)	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
New York City	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	3	—	—
Pennsylvania	63	61	145	832	2,083	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
E.N. Central	81	153	358	2,077	4,443	—	0	18	—	—	—	0	12	—	1
Illinois	6	3	41	190	68	—	0	13	—	—	—	0	8	—	—
Indiana	—	0	222	—	—	—	0	4	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Michigan	—	62	154	861	1,747	—	0	5	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Ohio	74	61	208	1,009	2,155	—	0	4	—	—	—	0	3	—	1
Wisconsin	1	4	80	17	473	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
W.N. Central	41	22	83	462	842	—	0	41	—	—	—	1	117	—	—
Iowa	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	4	—	—	—	0	3	—	—
Kansas	—	6	36	205	340	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	7	—	—
Minnesota	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	9	—	—	—	0	12	—	—
Missouri	41	12	58	240	389	—	0	9	—	—	—	0	3	—	—
Nebraska¶	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	5	—	—	—	0	15	—	—
North Dakota	—	0	1	1	84	—	0	11	—	—	—	0	49	—	—
South Dakota	—	1	14	16	29	—	0	9	—	—	—	0	32	—	—
S. Atlantic	60	103	180	1,764	2,003	—	0	12	—	—	—	0	6	—	—
Delaware	—	1	4	7	12	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
District of Columbia	—	0	8	14	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Florida	34	27	87	707	435	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Georgia	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	8	—	—	—	0	5	—	—
Maryland¶	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
North Carolina	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
South Carolina¶	8	13	52	261	545	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Virginia¶	7	25	81	491	520	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
West Virginia	11	17	66	284	491	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
E.S. Central	40	14	82	428	171	—	0	11	—	4	—	0	14	—	—
Alabama¶	40	14	82	421	169	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Kentucky	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Mississippi	—	0	2	7	2	—	0	7	—	3	—	0	12	—	—
Tennessee¶	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	2	—	—
W.S. Central	235	172	842	3,470	4,394	—	0	34	—	—	—	0	18	—	—
Arkansas¶	6	12	42	233	278	—	0	5	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Louisiana	—	1	8	27	56	—	0	5	—	—	—	0	3	—	—
Oklahoma	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	11	—	—	—	0	7	—	—
Texas¶	229	159	825	3,210	4,060	—	0	18	—	—	—	0	10	—	—
Mountain	53	38	120	686	1,249	—	0	36	—	—	—	1	143	—	—
Arizona	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	8	—	—	—	0	10	—	—
Colorado	27	13	46	230	488	—	0	17	—	—	—	0	65	—	—
Idaho¶	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	22	—	—
Montana¶	4	6	40	135	154	—	0	10	—	—	—	0	30	—	—
Nevada¶	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	3	—	—
New Mexico¶	—	4	20	73	200	—	0	8	—	—	—	0	6	—	—
Utah	22	8	72	247	394	—	0	8	—	—	—	0	8	—	—
Wyoming¶	—	0	9	1	13	—	0	4	—	—	—	0	33	—	—
Pacific	1	0	4	12	20	—	0	18	—	—	—	0	23	—	—
Alaska	1	0	4	12	20	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
California	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	17	—	—	—	0	21	—	—
Hawaii	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Oregon¶	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	4	—	—
Washington	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
American Samoa	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	2	19	21	123	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	—	11	37	65	257	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.
U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.
* Incidence data for reporting years 2007 and 2008 are provisional.
† Updated weekly from reports to the Division of Vector-Borne Infectious Diseases, National Center for Zoonotic, Vector-Borne, and Enteric Diseases (ArboNET Surveillance). Data for California serogroup, eastern equine, Powassan, St. Louis, and western equine diseases are available in Table I.
§ Not notifiable in all states. Data from states where the condition is not notifiable are excluded from this table, except in 2007 for the domestic arboviral diseases and influenza-associated pediatric mortality, and in 2003 for SARS-CoV. Reporting exceptions are available at http://www.cdc.gov/epo/dphsi/phs/infdis.htm.
¶ Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).

TABLE III. Deaths in 122 U.S. cities,* week ending April 19, 2008 (16th Week)

Reporting Area	All causes, by age (years)						P&I† Total
	All Ages	≥65	45-64	25-44	1-24	<1	
New England	599	398	124	35	13	29	62
Boston, MA	159	84	40	10	8	17	18
Bridgeport, CT	29	24	4	—	—	1	2
Cambridge, MA	23	17	5	1	—	—	3
Fall River, MA	31	26	3	2	—	—	1
Hartford, CT	48	35	7	3	1	2	7
Lowell, MA	18	17	1	—	—	—	3
Lynn, MA	9	5	3	1	—	—	1
New Bedford, MA	32	24	6	2	—	—	3
New Haven, CT	44	28	5	7	2	2	6
Providence, RI	72	55	14	3	—	—	5
Somerville, MA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Springfield, MA	53	34	12	3	—	4	4
Waterbury, CT	26	18	7	1	—	—	3
Worcester, MA	55	31	17	2	2	3	6
Mid. Atlantic	1,943	1,339	428	114	33	26	105
Albany, NY	51	33	15	1	1	1	3
Allentown, PA	27	20	7	—	—	—	1
Buffalo, NY	80	52	18	5	3	2	8
Camden, NJ	21	15	6	—	—	—	1
Elizabeth, NJ	11	4	5	1	—	1	3
Erie, PA	49	37	9	2	1	—	4
Jersey City, NJ	19	13	4	2	—	—	4
New York City, NY	1,042	731	214	67	17	11	42
Newark, NJ	66	36	21	6	—	3	1
Paterson, NJ	13	6	4	3	—	—	2
Philadelphia, PA	161	101	39	9	6	5	12
Pittsburgh, PA§	50	31	10	8	—	1	1
Reading, PA	29	24	4	—	1	—	3
Rochester, NY	160	114	34	6	4	2	10
Schenectady, NY	26	20	5	1	—	—	1
Scranton, PA	31	22	9	—	—	—	1
Syracuse, NY	31	27	4	—	—	—	3
Trenton, NJ	37	23	12	2	—	—	1
Utica, NY	18	12	5	1	—	—	1
Yonkers, NY	21	18	3	—	—	—	3
E.N. Central	2,210	1,504	484	136	42	44	221
Akron, OH	68	46	17	2	2	1	2
Canton, OH	48	35	10	2	—	1	12
Chicago, IL	365	206	93	48	10	8	44
Cincinnati, OH	61	41	18	1	—	1	10
Cleveland, OH	237	169	56	6	2	4	12
Columbus, OH	219	148	49	12	2	8	27
Dayton, OH	146	108	23	7	5	3	16
Detroit, MI	181	104	57	15	4	1	11
Evansville, IN	45	38	5	1	1	—	3
Fort Wayne, IN	70	49	12	4	5	—	5
Gary, IN	8	4	4	—	—	—	—
Grand Rapids, MI	48	36	6	1	2	3	9
Indianapolis, IN	210	148	38	15	6	3	23
Lansing, MI	52	35	12	3	—	2	2
Milwaukee, WI	96	60	24	6	1	5	6
Peoria, IL	69	54	10	2	—	3	11
Rockford, IL	56	42	10	3	—	1	6
South Bend, IN	55	39	11	4	1	—	6
Toledo, OH	110	79	26	4	1	—	10
Youngstown, OH	66	63	3	—	—	—	6
W.N. Central	637	443	143	27	5	17	67
Des Moines, IA	56	38	15	2	—	1	2
Duluth, MN	35	28	7	—	—	—	7
Kansas City, KS	26	16	10	—	—	—	3
Kansas City, MO	98	71	18	5	—	4	8
Lincoln, NE	43	36	7	—	—	—	5
Minneapolis, MN	67	44	15	2	1	5	4
Omaha, NE	100	77	15	5	2	1	12
St. Louis, MO	87	38	30	10	2	5	9
St. Paul, MN	65	49	13	3	—	—	11
Wichita, KS	60	46	13	—	—	1	6
S. Atlantic	1,006	682	200	73	29	22	66
Atlanta, GA	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Baltimore, MD	131	82	26	13	6	4	9
Charlotte, NC	119	77	24	13	2	3	8
Jacksonville, FL	178	128	29	13	5	3	13
Miami, FL	91	59	21	7	3	1	18
Norfolk, VA	49	26	13	4	4	2	5
Richmond, VA	55	31	19	4	—	1	3
Savannah, GA	50	40	6	3	—	1	1
St. Petersburg, FL	39	22	9	3	1	4	2
Tampa, FL	183	141	29	7	4	2	4
Washington, D.C.	100	67	23	6	3	1	2
Wilmington, DE	11	9	1	—	1	—	1
E.S. Central	949	612	239	54	24	20	75
Birmingham, AL	244	157	49	25	9	4	18
Chattanooga, TN	73	55	15	2	—	1	7
Knoxville, TN	111	66	34	10	1	—	8
Lexington, KY	62	40	17	2	2	1	6
Memphis, TN	161	97	42	6	10	6	17
Mobile, AL	88	59	23	3	—	3	5
Montgomery, AL	64	44	16	2	—	2	5
Nashville, TN	146	94	43	4	2	3	9
W.S. Central	1,496	956	344	113	49	34	97
Austin, TX	95	61	23	11	—	—	9
Baton Rouge, LA	50	29	14	3	2	2	—
Corpus Christi, TX	42	26	10	4	—	2	3
Dallas, TX	226	125	54	28	7	12	17
El Paso, TX	75	51	16	5	3	—	4
Fort Worth, TX	138	91	34	12	—	1	6
Houston, TX	319	206	79	16	11	7	22
Little Rock, AR	69	47	15	2	4	1	—
New Orleans, LA¶	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
San Antonio, TX	253	172	54	15	9	3	17
Shreveport, LA	85	60	14	6	3	2	10
Tulsa, OK	144	88	31	11	10	4	9
Mountain	1,122	745	244	77	30	26	78
Albuquerque, NM	149	111	33	1	3	1	7
Boise, ID	51	35	12	3	1	—	7
Colorado Springs, CO	70	45	10	9	4	2	3
Denver, CO	78	48	14	5	4	7	4
Las Vegas, NV	282	177	58	34	11	2	15
Ogden, UT	26	20	3	2	1	—	5
Phoenix, AZ	166	103	42	16	1	4	16
Pueblo, CO	39	30	6	1	2	—	4
Salt Lake City, UT	136	96	30	4	2	4	8
Tucson, AZ	125	80	36	2	1	6	9
Pacific	1,572	1,119	317	80	32	23	173
Berkeley, CA	14	8	4	1	—	1	1
Fresno, CA	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Glendale, CA	22	20	2	—	—	—	3
Honolulu, HI	71	49	17	4	1	—	8
Long Beach, CA	51	37	9	2	1	2	5
Los Angeles, CA	239	160	52	14	7	6	41
Pasadena, CA	27	20	4	2	—	1	3
Portland, OR	112	75	30	6	—	1	13
Sacramento, CA	214	154	39	12	6	3	17
San Diego, CA	161	111	38	7	3	1	19
San Francisco, CA	119	97	13	6	1	2	14
San Jose, CA	205	149	41	7	5	3	18
Santa Cruz, CA	32	26	4	2	—	—	—
Seattle, WA	111	73	29	4	3	2	13
Spokane, WA	71	52	11	6	1	1	10
Tacoma, WA	123	88	24	7	4	—	8
Total	11,534**	7,798	2,523	709	257	241	944

U: Unavailable. —:No reported cases.

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

† Pneumonia and influenza.

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

¶ Because of Hurricane Katrina, weekly reporting of deaths has been temporarily disrupted.

** Total includes unknown ages.

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