MMWR™
Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report
Weekly September 14, 2007 / Vol. 56 / No. 36

Ocular and Respiratory Illness Associated with an Indoor Swimming Pool — Nebraska, 2006

On December 26, 2006, the Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (NDHHS) received a report of a child hospitalized in an intensive care unit for severe chemical epiglottitis and laryngotracheobronchitis after swimming in an indoor motel swimming pool. The pool was inspected the same day and immediately closed by NDHHS because of multiple state health code violations. NDHHS initiated an outbreak investigation to identify additional cases and the cause of the illness. This report describes the results of that investigation, which indicated that 24 persons became ill, and the outbreak likely was the result of exposure to toxic levels of chloramines* (*1,2*) that had accumulated in the air in the enclosed space above the swimming pool. This outbreak highlights the potential health risks from chemical exposure at improperly maintained pools and the need for properly trained pool operators to maintain water quality.

The index patient was an otherwise healthy boy aged 6 years. The boy and his family attended a gathering with relatives at the motel on December 25, 2006, and he spent approximately 3 hours swimming in the pool. During this time, he had onset of coughing and dyspnea. He stopped playing in the pool but continued to cough, with one or two episodes of posttussive emesis. His parents had intended to spend the night at the motel but checked out early and returned to their home (approximately 15 miles away) the evening of December 25. During a period of 5 hours, the boy's condition worsened. He became agitated and more dyspneic and was taken to a local emergency department (ED) with erythematous eyes and nasopharynx, a barking cough, inspiratory stridor, expiratory wheezes, and respiratory distress. The parents told the physician that multiple persons in their group had developed burning eyes, nasal burning, congestion, and cough. Physical examination of the boy indicated croupy cough, stridor at rest, and moderate retractions. Oxygen saturation level was 98% on room air; lungs were clear on auscultation, and no chest radiograph was performed. In the ED, he received a dexamethasone injection, 3 doses of racemic epinephrine, and cool-mist respiratory therapy. He was transferred to the pediatric intensive care unit in stable condition for observation, with a guarded prognosis and a diagnosis of upper airway obstruction from chemical epiglottitis and laryngotracheobronchitis; drug therapy was discontinued, and no additional treatments were administered. The boy's condition gradually improved, and he was discharged the next morning. The attending physician recorded chlorine irritation as the cause of illness.

Investigators learned that the motel belonged to a national chain. The indoor, heated pool measured 40 × 32 feet and had a maximum capacity of 70 persons. The immediate pool area was contained within a larger enclosed courtyard area with a single exhaust fan for ventilation in the ceiling directly above the pool. Adjacent guest rooms opened directly into the enclosed courtyard.

From the motel registry that recorded the name of a single guest per room, NDHHS identified 110 rooms with at

* Disinfection by-products formed when free chlorine, a common disinfectant used in swimming pools, combines with nitrogenous human wastes (e.g., sweat, urine, or feces) in pool water.

INSIDE

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The *MMWR* series of publications is published by the Coordinating Center for Health Information and Service, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Atlanta, GA 30333.

Suggested Citation: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. [Article title]. MMWR 2007;56:[inclusive page numbers].

least one guest registered during December 15–26, 2006, and attempted to contact these persons by telephone. Registered guests were asked whether they or other persons in their party experienced illness during their stay. Those who reported illness were asked to complete an online questionnaire; responses from persons without Internet access were collected by telephone. Information was collected regarding basic demographics; exposure to the pool, immediate pool area, or enclosed courtyard; time from exposure to illness onset; symptoms of illness; and whether medical treatment was required. A case was defined as ocular or respiratory illness in a motel guest during December 15–26, with illness onset after arrival and characterized by at least one of the following symptoms: burning eyes, sore throat, watery eyes, coughing, sneezing, burning inside the nose, wheezing, chest tightness, or shortness of breath.

NDHHS attempted to contact by telephone all 110 motel guests registered during December 15–26 and reached 67 (61%). Among those persons and other guests staying with them, 24 had illness consistent with the case definition; 16 were male, and eight were female, with a median age of 39 years (range: 4–71 years). In addition to the case definition symptoms, the 24 reported other symptoms (e.g., headache, blurry vision, or dry mouth) (Table 1).

Of 24 persons reporting illness, 20 (83%) had entered the immediate pool area, and four (17%) had entered the courtyard only. Among the 20 who entered the immediate pool area, 14 reported exposure for >1 hour, and six reported exposure for 30–60 minutes; 14 (70%) had onset of illness within 2 hours of entering the area (Table 2). Of five persons who sought medical care, three reported swimming in the pool, and two had entered the immediate pool area only. Four of the five persons were children aged ≤16 years; only the boy aged 6 years (the index patient) was hospitalized.

Nebraska health code regulations require clean and clear public swimming-pool water with a clearly visible main drain (*3*). Acceptable water-chemistry values for swimming pools are as follows: free chlorine, 2–10 ppm; pH, 7.2–7.8; and chloramine (measured as combined chlorine[†]), ≤0.5 ppm (*3*). Inspection of the motel pool on December 26 revealed multiple state health code violations, including cloudy water, a free chlorine level (0.8 ppm) less than half the minimum, a chloramine level (4.2 ppm) eight times the maximum, and a pH (3.95) approximately half the minimum. Less severe violations included low alkalinity, inadequate daily logs, and an inoperable flow meter.

[†] Combined chlorine = total chlorine – free chlorine.

TABLE 1. Number and percentage of persons with various symptoms of illness after exposure to an indoor motel swimming pool* — Nebraska, 2006

Symptoms	No.	(%)
Included in case definition		
Burning eyes	22	(92)
Sore throat	20	(83)
Watery eyes	19	(79)
Coughing	19	(79)
Sneezing	18	(75)
Burning inside nose	13	(54)
Wheezing	11	(46)
Chest tightness	7	(29)
Shortness of breath	5	(21)
Not included in case definition		
Headache	18	(75)
Blurry vision	8	(33)
Dry mouth	8	(33)
Nausea	7	(29)
Diarrhea	7	(29)
Vomiting	4	(17)
Skin rash	4	(17)
Fever	3	(13)
Abdominal cramping	2	(8)
Photophobia	1	(4)

* N = 24. A total of 20 persons entered the immediate pool area and became ill. In addition, four persons who became ill did not enter the immediate pool area but entered the larger, enclosed courtyard area in which the pool was located.

Review of operator logs indicated deterioration of the pool's water quality during the weeks preceding the outbreak.

Before pool closure, the operator recorded inadequate combined chlorine levels for 26 consecutive days. Each log entry for combined chlorine on these days was at least three times higher than the acceptable limit of 0.5 ppm, ranging from 1.8–7.0 ppm. During this same period, the operator also recorded pH levels below the lowest acceptable limit of 7.2 on 14 of 26 days and free chlorine levels below the lowest acceptable limit of 2.0 ppm on 5 of 26 days. In addition to improper management of the water chemistry, the ceiling exhaust fan was turned off at the time of the outbreak, and the outside windows of the enclosed courtyard were closed because of cold outdoor air temperatures.

The pool was closed on December 26 and subsequently drained. It reopened February 7, 2007, and no additional illnesses have been reported.

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Editorial Note: Swimming is the most popular recreational activity among children in the United States and the second most popular exercise activity for all ages, with approximately 360 million visits to recreational water venues each year (*4*). Throughout the country, swimming-pool operators are responsible for proper maintenance of public pools and receive minimal public health oversight (*5*). This outbreak in Nebraska highlights the public health risk of improperly managed public pools. Long-term deterioration of the pool water quality was documented by the operator, who failed to maintain acceptable levels set by state regulations. Although NDHHS is responsible for overseeing the training certification of municipal pool operators, Nebraska state regulations do not require training or certification for operators of state-licensed, nonmunicipal public pools; therefore, the operator of this swimming pool was not required to be certified and had no verifiable training.

TABLE 2. Time from entering the immediate area of an indoor motel swimming pool until onset of illness* — Nebraska, 2006

Time (min)	No.	(%)
<120	**14**	**(70)**
≤29	3	(15)
30–59	4	(20)
60–89	1	(5)
90–119	6	(30)
≥120	**6**	**(30)**

* A total of 20 persons entered the immediate pool area and became ill. In addition, four persons (not included in this table) who became ill did not enter the immediate pool area but entered the larger, enclosed courtyard area in which the pool was located.

Chloramines can remain in the water or evaporate into the air above the pool, causing a pungent smell. Trichloramine is more volatile than monochloramine and dichloramine and is released into the air more readily. In addition, trichloramine causes more severe irritation and forms more rapidly in water with a low pH, such as the water in this pool (*2*). Methods to test chloramine levels in the air exist but are neither routine nor rapid. Therefore, environmental air sampling was not performed as part of this outbreak investigation, and the outbreak could not be specifically linked to elevated levels of chloramines in the air. However, several factors strongly suggest that high chloramine levels in the air were the cause of illness. First, the water's combined chlorine level of 4.2 ppm (at least eight times the acceptable level), together with the water's extremely low pH (3.95), was favorable for formation of high levels of chloramines, particularly trichloramine. Second, all 24 ill persons reported that their symptoms began after they entered the pool courtyard environment, and 70% of ill persons who entered the immediate pool area reported illness onset within 2 hours of entering the area. Finally, ventilation was inadequate during the outbreak; the windows of the pool enclosure were closed, and the

ceiling exhaust fan had been turned off, presumably to retain a warmer temperature in the enclosed courtyard.

Chloramines are not considered health hazards in outdoor swimming pools. However, in the enclosed space around indoor pools, they can reach dangerous concentrations and pose a substantial health risk. High concentrations cause acute eye and respiratory tract irritation in swimmers and other persons in the indoor pool environment (*1,2*) and might also contribute to asthma and respiratory disease (*6,7*).

In 2004, two similar outbreaks associated with exposure to indoor motel swimming pools were reported in Illinois (*8*). Within minutes of entering the indoor pool environments, 72 persons, predominantly children, reported illness with high attack rates and symptoms consistent with chloramine exposure. Water-chemistry abnormalities and inadequate pool maintenance were cited as contributing factors; the investigators suggested that standard education be mandatory for all public pool operators (*8*).

The findings of this investigation are subject to at least two limitations. First, NDHHS was unable to reach all 110 registered hotel guests, and those who were contacted were asked to complete an online survey. This passive method of data collection likely reduced the number of respondents, possibly resulting in an underestimation of the extent of the outbreak. Second, the association between exposure and illness could not be quantified because illness was not assessed in persons who were not exposed.

Clinicians and public health professionals should be vigilant for outbreaks of illness related to recreational water exposure, including those involving exposure to chloramines; such outbreaks should be reported to health departments. Chloramine-related outbreaks are thought to be common but seldom reported (*8,9*). Although NDHHS certification for nonmunicipal pool operators is not required, NDHHS training courses are open to both municipal and nonmunicipal pool operators. To ensure the safety of indoor swimming-pool environments, pool owners should ensure that pool operators are trained to maintain water chemistry within acceptable ranges and ensure adequate ventilation to prevent accumulation of unsafe levels of chloramines and minimize the associated health risks. In addition, swimmers should report an unusually strong chlorine odor and any instance of pool-associated respiratory or ocular irritation to pool operators and refrain from entering the implicated pool area and swimming in the pool.

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Colorectal Cancer Test Use — Maryland, 2002–2006

During 2000–2004, Maryland had the thirteenth highest mortality rate for colorectal cancer (CRC) among the 50 states and the District of Columbia (*1*). The American Cancer Society (ACS), the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force, and other organizations recommend that adults begin CRC screening at age 50 years if they are at average risk for CRC and before age 50 years if they are at increased risk (*2,3*). For those at average risk, ACS recommends screening with 1) a fecal occult blood test (FOBT) or fecal immunochemical test (FIT) every year, 2) flexible sigmoidoscopy every 5 years, 3) an annual FOBT or FIT combined with flexible sigmoidoscopy every 5 years,* 4) double-contrast barium enema (DCBE) every 5 years, or 5) colonoscopy every 10 years (*2*). In 2002, the Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene initiated the Maryland Cancer Survey (MCS) to assess testing prevalence and risk behaviors for seven types of cancer, including CRC. Reducing CRC mortality and disparities in CRC incidence and mortality are goals described in Maryland's Comprehensive Cancer Control Plan (MCCCP) (*4*). As milestones toward these goals, Maryland set the following targets for 2008 for persons aged ≥50 years: 1) decrease the percentage of Maryland residents who have never been screened

* An annual FOBT or FIT combined with flexible sigmoidoscopy every 5 years is preferred over either of these options alone.

for CRC to ≤15% (from a 2002 baseline of 25.9%); 2) increase the percentage of residents who are up to date with CRC screening (per ACS guidelines) to ≥73% (from a 2002 baseline of 63.8%); and 3) increase the percentage of residents who have been screened with either colonoscopy in the past 10 years, or FOBT in the past year plus flexible sigmoidoscopy in the past 5 years, to ≥57% (from a baseline of 46.5% in 2002). This report describes trends in CRC test use based on results from MCS surveys completed in 2002, 2004, and 2006.[†] The results indicated a significant decline (6.1 percentage points) in the percentage of Maryland residents aged ≥50 years who had never been tested for CRC, a 5.4 percentage-point increase in prevalence of up-to-date testing by any method, and a 13.9 percentage-point increase in prevalence of either colonoscopy in the past 10 years or FOBT in the past year plus flexible sigmoidoscopy in the past 5 years. However, Maryland residents who were neither white nor black (i.e., persons of other races) had a significantly lower prevalence of ever having a CRC test, as did persons without health insurance or those without a recent checkup. Although overall increases in CRC testing reflect substantial progress in Maryland, additional measures are needed to increase CRC testing among racial minority groups and the medically underserved.

MCS is a biennial, population-based, statewide survey of cancer test use and behavioral risk factors among Maryland residents. MCS follows the methodology of the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) but focuses on adults aged ≥40 years, the population most at risk for cancer.[§] The survey is conducted by telephone using random-digit dialing with computer-assisted telephone interviewing and list-assisted, disproportionate, stratified sampling. Respondents were eligible to participate in the survey if they were aged ≥40 years, resided in a private residence in Maryland, and were able to respond to the interview questions. For the purposes of sampling, Maryland was divided into two geographic strata, urban and rural, with oversampling of rural telephone numbers. In 2002 and 2004, the survey was offered only in English. In 2006, participants were able to respond in English or Spanish.

Reported prevalence data were weighted to the Maryland population in the corresponding year according to BRFSS protocol (*5*). A total of 5,040, 5,004, and 5,149 persons completed the interviews in 2002, 2004, and 2006, respectively. Council of American Survey Research Organizations (CASRO) response rates were 38.4% (2002), 38.3% (2004), and 39.7% (2006). Of those persons surveyed in 2002, 2004, and 2006, a total of 3,436, 3,556, and 3,776 respondents, respectively, were aged ≥50 years.

Respondents first were asked whether they had ever used a home FOBT or blood stool test and how long it had been since the last home test. After hearing a description of sigmoidoscopy and colonoscopy, respondents were asked whether they had ever had either test, which one was the most recent, and how long it had been since the last test. Questions regarding DCBE were not included in the questionnaire because DCBE is not commonly used as a first-line CRC screening test. Persons were considered to have up-to-date CRC testing if they reported any one of the following: an FOBT within the past year, a sigmoidoscopy within the past 5 years, an FOBT in the past year combined with a sigmoidoscopy in the past 5 years, or a colonoscopy within the past 10 years. Respondents whose responses were outside these parameters were considered not up to date, as were those who did not know when their last test occurred (6.8% of persons categorized as not up to date). The analysis is based on respondents aged ≥50 years who were able to report whether they had received any CRC tests and were able to distinguish whether their last lower gastrointestinal (GI) endoscopy was a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy (3,400 in 2002, 3,506 in 2004, and 3,748 in 2006; 99% of respondents aged ≥50 years for each year).[¶]

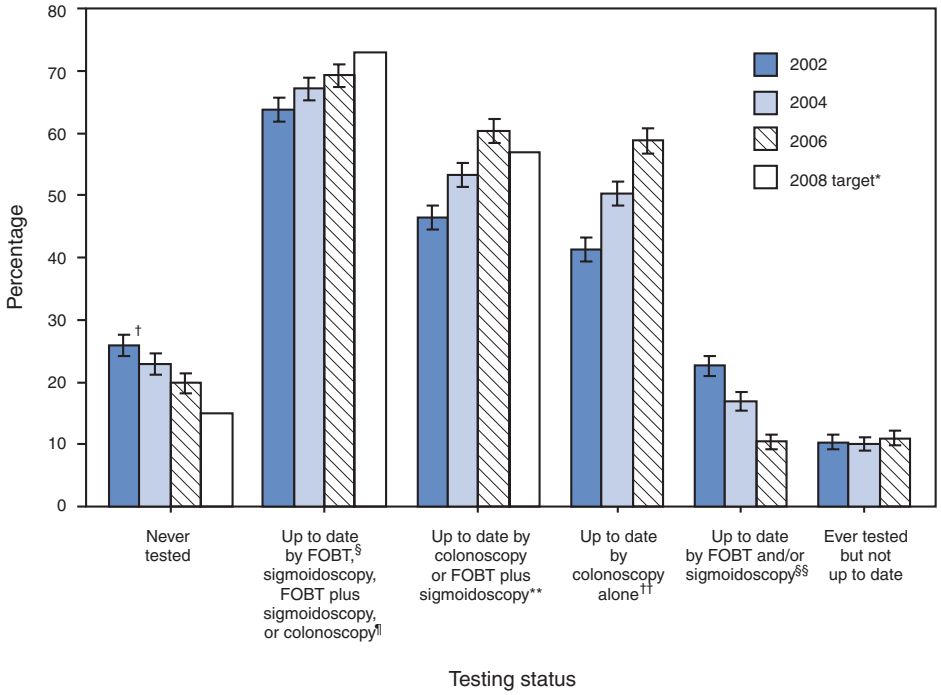
The estimated percentage of adults aged ≥50 years who had never had a CRC test decreased from 25.9% in 2002 to 19.8% in 2006, a decline of 6.1 percentage points (Figure). The percentage of respondents who were up to date with CRC testing by ACS guidelines increased by 5.4 percentage points during the study period, from 63.8% in 2002 to 69.2% in 2006. On the basis of 2006 MCS data, the percentage of Maryland residents who reported being up to date with colonoscopy or FOBT plus sigmoidoscopy has already exceeded the 2008 target of 57%. The prevalence of self-reported up-to-date colonoscopy (within the past 10 years) increased from 41.2% in 2002 to 58.7% in 2006. Accompanying the increase in colonoscopy during the study period was a decrease in the proportion of adults aged ≥50 years who were up to date by FOBT (within the

[†] Results of 2002 and 2004 MCS surveys are available at http://fha.state.md.us/cancer/surveillance/html/data_reports.cfm. Results of the 2006 survey are in press.

[§] MCS is conducted independently of the Maryland BRFSS. The Maryland BRFSS is available at http://www.fha.state.md.us/cphs/html/brfss.cfm.

[¶] In this report, CRC tests performed for screening purposes are not differentiated from those performed for nonscreening reasons (e.g., diagnostic testing as follow-up to another test or because of symptoms). Therefore, the broader term "testing" is used in lieu of "screening" to reflect CRC tests performed for any indication.

FIGURE. Estimated colorectal cancer (CRC) testing status among persons aged ≥50 years — Maryland Cancer Survey, 2002–2006



* Based on Maryland Comprehensive Cancer Control Plan (2008 targets for persons aged ≥50 years). Available at http://www.fha.state.md.us/cancer/cancerplan/html/theplan.cfm.
† 95% confidence interval.
§ Fecal occult blood test.
¶ Testing with FOBT in the past year, flexible sigmoidoscopy in the past 5 years, FOBT in the past year plus flexible sigmoidoscopy in the past 5 years, or colonoscopy in the past 10 years.
** Colonoscopy in the past 10 years or FOBT in the past year plus flexible sigmoidoscopy in the past 5 years.
†† Colonoscopy in the past 10 years.
§§ FOBT in the past year, flexible sigmoidoscopy in the past 5 years, or both.

past year) and sigmoidoscopy (in the past 5 years). The percentage of adults who were tested but were not up to date remained stable at 10.3%, 10.1%, and 11.0%, respectively, in the three survey years.

The estimated percentage of Maryland residents never tested for CRC declined significantly ($p<0.05$, by chi-square test) during the study period by nearly all subject characteristics examined, except for respondents of other race (i.e., nonwhite and nonblack), those who had not had a routine checkup in the past 2 years, and those without health insurance coverage (Table). Persons with lower educational attainment (i.e., high school diploma or less) were significantly less likely to have ever been tested in each study year, but this disparity decreased over time. Persons who reported having a routine checkup within the past 2 years were more likely than those without a recent checkup to have ever been tested. Approximately 55% of the uninsured persons in each survey year had never been tested, compared with 24.7% (2002), 21.1% (2004), and 18.4% (2006) among persons with health insurance.

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Editorial Note: MCS results indicate that the percentage of Maryland residents aged ≥50 years who reported ever being tested for CRC increased by 6.1 percentage points from 2002 to 2006. Extrapolated to the state population aged ≥50 years (*6*), this finding translates into an estimated 90,000 previously untested Maryland residents who received CRC testing during that period.

The observed prevalences in MCS of ever having any CRC tests are consistent with those reported in the Maryland BRFSS. The 2006 BRFSS indicated that 77.1% of Maryland residents aged ≥50 years had ever been tested for CRC, compared with 80.2% in the 2006 MCS. However, MCS, unlike BRFSS, asks respondents to specify which type of lower GI endoscopy was used in their most recent CRC test. Thus, MCS results have been able to highlight a trend toward increasing use of colonoscopy in recent years, with corresponding declines in testing with FOBT and sigmoidoscopy.

The increase in CRC test use in general and colonoscopy in particular likely is attributable to recent changes in health-insurance coverage and to increased knowledge among the general public regarding CRC test procedures. Since July 2001, Medicare has provided payment for all types of CRC screening tests, including colonoscopy, which might account, in part, for the increase in testing among adults aged ≥65 years. Since 2001, the state of Maryland has required certain health-care insurers, health-maintenance organizations, and nonprofit health-services plans to provide CRC screening in accordance with ACS guidelines (*7*). In addition, since 2000, 23 of 24 Maryland jurisdictions have used funds from the Cigarette Restitution Fund Program to provide CRC education to health-care providers and the public or to provide CRC testing to qualified, low-income, uninsured residents (*8*).

TABLE. Estimated percentage* of population aged ≥50 years never tested for colorectal cancer, by selected characteristics — Maryland Cancer Survey, 2002–2006

Characteristic	2002		2004		2006		p value§
	%	(95% CI†)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	
Overall	**25.9**	**(24.1–27.6)**	**22.8**	**(21.1–24.5)**	**19.8**	**(18.3–21.4)**	**<0.001**
Age group (yrs)							
50–64	30.6	(28.1–33.0)	26.0	(23.6–28.5)	23.8	(21.6–26.0)	<0.001
≥65	19.5	(17.2–21.7)	18.1	(15.8–20.3)	13.8	(11.6–15.9)	0.001
Sex							
Male	26.3	(23.4–29.2)	22.1	(19.2–25.1)	19.4	(16.8–22.0)	0.003
Female	25.5	(23.4–27.7)	23.3	(21.3–25.4)	20.2	(18.3–22.2)	0.001
Race							
White	23.8	(22.0–25.6)	20.2	(18.4–21.9)	18.4	(16.8–20.0)	<0.001
Black	29.5	(25.2–33.8)	27.7	(23.6–31.9)	22.3	(18.1–26.4)	0.04
Other race	40.3	(29.0–51.7)	44.1	(30.8–57.4)	31.4	(21.1–41.7)	0.31
Geographic area							
Urban	25.2	(23.1–27.2)	22.5	(20.4–24.6)	19.2	(17.3–21.1)	<0.001
Rural	28.5	(25.6–31.3)	23.9	(21.1–26.7)	22.3	(19.8–24.7)	0.004
Education level							
High school diploma or less	32.2	(29.4–35.0)	29.5	(26.6–32.4)	24.1	(21.2–26.9)	<0.001
Any college or more	21.1	(18.9–23.3)	18.6	(16.5–20.7)	17.4	(15.5–19.3)	0.04
Time since last routine checkup¶							
<2 yrs	24.0	(22.3–25.8)	20.7	(18.9–22.4)	17.1	(15.5–18.7)	<0.001
≥2 yrs	50.3	(42.6–58.0)	56.2	(48.0–64.3)	50.6	(43.8–57.4)	0.50
Health-insurance coverage**							
Yes	24.7	(22.9–26.4)	21.1	(19.4–22.8)	18.4	(16.9–20.0)	<0.001
No	53.8	(44.3–63.2)	59.1	(49.1–69.1)	52.5	(43.0–62.0)	0.59

* Percentage weighted to Maryland population in each survey year.
† Confidence interval.
§ Based on chi-square test of significance for differences across the three survey years.
¶ Based on response to survey question, "About how long has it been since you last visited a doctor for a routine checkup?"
** Based on response to survey question, "Do you have any kind of health-care coverage?"

The MCS results also indicate that not all segments of the Maryland population have participated equally in these increases. Persons of other races (e.g., Asian, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native, multiple race, and unspecified race), the medically underserved (i.e., those without health insurance), and persons without a routine checkup in the past 2 years have a substantially higher prevalence of never having had CRC testing.

The findings in this report are subject to at least four limitations. First, findings from MCS are based on self-report and are not verified by medical chart review. Therefore, responses might be subject to social-desirability and recall bias. In addition, although the procedures of sigmoidoscopy and colonoscopy are described to survey respondents, certain respondents might not accurately identify their most recent test. Second, response rates in the MCS were low; however, they were comparable to those reported in the Maryland BRFSS (*9*). For survey years 2002–2006, CASRO rates ranged from 38.3% to 39.7% in the MCS and 36.8% to 44.0% in the Maryland BRFSS. The effect of nonresponse on survey estimates is difficult to determine because it depends on the extent to which nonrespondents differ from respondents and the general population. To reduce potential bias from nonresponse, interviewers made numerous call attempts and, when necessary, arranged appointments with respondents for more convenient times. Third, because MCS is a telephone survey, it excludes persons without landline telephones. The rates of cancer test use from telephone surveys might be overestimated because persons without landline telephones are less likely to have health insurance (*10*). Finally, the three survey samples consisted nearly entirely of English speakers. In 2002 and 2004, households that were reached by telephone but were unable to respond in English were excluded. However, in 2006, when the survey was offered in Spanish, only 0.4% of respondents chose to respond in Spanish.

MCS elicits from respondents the specific type of lower GI endoscopy used in their most recent CRC test. Knowing whether the most recent endoscopy was a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy allows for better assessment of CRC testing practices. In Maryland, CRC testing rates have increased in recent years, with increases in up-to-date testing and a shift toward use of colonoscopy. Although these changes in CRC testing likely will have a substantial public health impact in Maryland (e.g., via the detection of premalignant lesions and early-stage CRC), additional

measures are needed to eliminate remaining disparities in CRC testing and to increase testing among the medically underserved.

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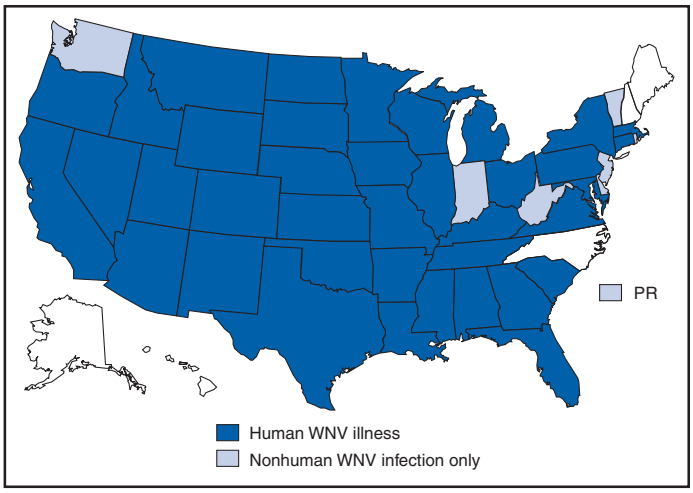
West Nile Virus Update — United States, January 1–September 11, 2007

This report summarizes 2007 West Nile virus (WNV) surveillance data reported to CDC through ArboNET as of 3 a.m. Mountain Daylight Time, September 11, 2007. A total of 38 states have reported 1,395 cases of human WNV illness to CDC (Figure, Table). A total of 770 (56%) cases for which such data were available occurred in males; median age of patients was 49 years (range: 15 months–96 years). Dates of illness onset ranged from January 8 to September 7; a total of 38 cases were fatal.

FIGURE. Areas reporting West Nile virus (WNV) activity — United States, 2007*



* As of September 11, 2007.

A total of 136 presumptive West Nile viremic blood donors (PVDs) have been reported to ArboNET during 2007. Of these, 33 were reported from California; 20 from Texas; 13 from Oklahoma; 11 from South Dakota; nine from Minnesota; seven each from Missouri and North Dakota; five from Colorado; four from Kentucky and Mississippi; three each from Iowa, Nebraska, New Mexico, Puerto Rico, and Utah; and one each from Arizona, Louisiana, Montana, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Virginia, and Wyoming. Of the 136 PVDs, two persons (median age: 66 years; range: 60–71 years) subsequently had neuroinvasive illness, and 31 persons (median age: 49 years; range: 18–79 years) subsequently had West Nile fever.

In addition, 951 dead corvids and 292 other dead birds with WNV infection have been reported in 29 states and New York City during 2007. WNV infections have been reported in horses in 26 states, one canine in Oregon, 11 squirrels in California, and three unidentified animal species in Idaho and Montana. WNV seroconversions have been reported in 316 sentinel chicken flocks in nine states (Arizona, Arkansas, California, Delaware, Florida, Iowa, North Dakota, Oregon, and Utah) and Puerto Rico. A total of 5,172 WNV-positive mosquito pools have been reported from 35 states and New York City.

Additional information about national WNV activity is available from CDC at http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dvbid/westnile/index.htm and at http://westnilemaps.usgs.gov.

TABLE. Number of human cases of West Nile virus (WNV) illness, by state — United States, 2007*

State	Neuroinvasive disease†	West Nile fever§	Other clinical/ unspecified¶	Total reported to CDC**	Deaths
Alabama	12	1	0	**13**	3
Arizona	10	4	2	**16**	0
Arkansas	5	1	0	**6**	1
California	73	113	12	**198**	10
Colorado	10	62	0	**72**	1
Connecticut	3	1	0	**4**	0
Florida	3	0	0	**3**	1
Georgia	8	6	2	**16**	0
Idaho	1	69	0	**70**	0
Illinois	14	4	1	**19**	1
Iowa	5	7	0	**12**	0
Kansas	9	12	0	**21**	0
Kentucky	1	0	0	**1**	0
Louisiana	1	1	0	**2**	0
Maryland	0	0	1	**1**	0
Massachusetts	0	1	0	**1**	0
Michigan	1	0	0	**1**	0
Minnesota	29	41	0	**70**	0
Mississippi	17	27	0	**44**	1
Missouri	14	4	0	**18**	0
Montana	28	72	0	**100**	3
Nebraska	8	62	0	**70**	3
Nevada	1	2	0	**3**	0
New Mexico	17	8	0	**25**	1
New York	1	0	0	**1**	0
North Dakota	23	161	0	**184**	2
Ohio	1	2	0	**3**	0
Oklahoma	24	15	1	**40**	4
Oregon	3	8	0	**11**	0
Pennsylvania	1	0	0	**1**	0
South Carolina	0	2	0	**2**	0
South Dakota	37	123	0	**160**	4
Tennessee	2	1	0	**3**	0
Texas	34	9	0	**43**	2
Utah	6	6	0	**12**	0
Virginia	2	0	0	**2**	0
Wisconsin	2	2	0	**4**	0
Wyoming	10	123	10	**143**	1
Total	**416**	**950**	**29**	**1,395**	**38**

* As of September 11, 2007.
† Cases with neurologic manifestations (i.e., West Nile meningitis, West Nile encephalitis, and West Nile myelitis).
§ Cases with no evidence of neuroinvasion.
¶ Illnesses for which sufficient clinical information was not provided.
** Total number of human cases of WNV illness reported to ArboNET by state and local health departments.

Notice to Readers

MMWR Podcasts

In October 2006, *MMWR* initiated a series of weekly podcast recordings based on *MMWR* reports. Unlike the *MMWR* reports themselves, which are aimed primarily at medical and public health professionals, the podcasts are intended for lay audiences. Three separate podcasts are produced from the same report: *A Cup of Health with CDC*, featuring 5- to 8-minute interviews with authors or spokespersons; *A Minute of Health with CDC*, a 59-second capsulized version of a report; and *Un Minuto de Salud con los CDC*, the same version of the report translated into Spanish.

MMWR podcasts are available from the *MMWR* website (http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr) or via the CDC podcast page (http://www2a.cdc.gov/podcasts). The podcasts can be accessed as downloads or RSS (really simple syndication) feeds; instructions are available at both Internet sites.

Errata: Vol. 56, No. 32

In the report, "Progress Toward Global Eradication of Dracunculiasis, January 2005–May 2007," the following errors occurred:

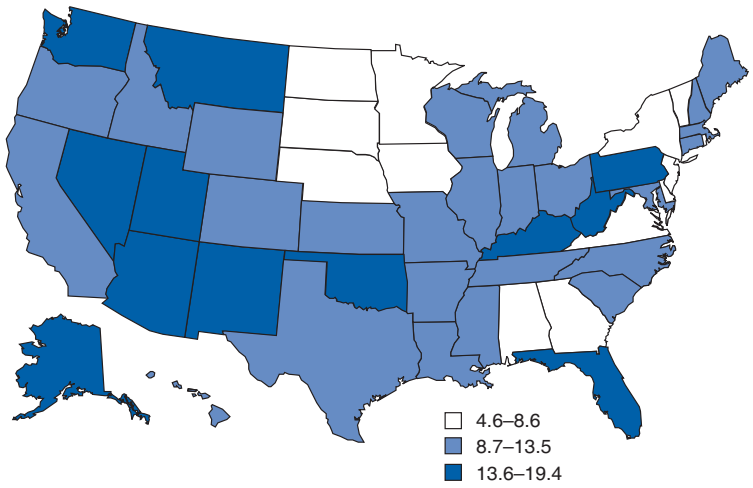
On page 813, the second sentence of the first paragraph should have read: "This report describes the continued progress of the dracunculiasis eradication program worldwide during **January** 2005–May 2007 (*3,4*)." The fourth sentence of the third paragraph should have read, "The result was a 270% increase in reported cases of dracunculiasis in Sudan, from 5,569 cases in **1,085** villages in 2005 to 20,582 cases in 3,345 villages in 2006, with all but two villages located in Southern Sudan."

On page 814, the second sentence of the second paragraph should have read: "Of the 20,582 cases reported in 2006, 49% were contained,† compared with 4% of **5,569** cases in 2005."

QuickStats

FROM THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

Death Rates* from Poisoning, by State — United States, 2004



* Age-adjusted rates per 100,000 population.

In 2004, poisoning became the second leading cause of death by injury in the United States following motor-vehicle traffic deaths. The state age-adjusted poisoning death rate ranged from 4.6 to 19.4 per 100,000 population. States with the highest rates included West Virginia (19.4), New Mexico (18.4), Utah (17.7), and Nevada (17.3). Nine of ten poisoning deaths were caused by drugs, 7% by inhalation of gases and vapors, 1% by alcohol, and 1% by other substances. Poisoning deaths included deaths classified as unintentional (69%), suicides (19%), deaths of undetermined intent (11%), and homicides (0.3%).

SOURCE: CDC. CDC Wonder. Compressed mortality file, 2004. Available at http://wonder.cdc.gov/mortsql.html.

TABLE I. Provisional cases of infrequently reported notifiable diseases (<1,000 cases reported during the preceding year) — United States, week ending September 8, 2007 (36th Week)*

Disease	Current week	Cum 2007	5-year weekly average†	Total cases reported for previous years 2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	States reporting cases during current week (No.)
Anthrax	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	
Botulism:									
foodborne	—	12	1	20	19	16	20	28	
infant	1	54	2	97	85	87	76	69	FL (1)
other (wound & unspecified)	—	17	1	48	31	30	33	21	
Brucellosis	2	84	2	121	120	114	104	125	FL (1), WA (1)
Chancroid	—	19	1	33	17	30	54	67	
Cholera	—	1	—	9	8	5	2	2	
Cyclosporiasis§	—	71	2	136	543	171	75	156	
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Domestic arboviral diseases§,¶:									
California serogroup	—	15	7	67	80	112	108	164	
eastern equine	—	3	1	8	21	6	14	10	
Powassan	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	
St. Louis	—	3	1	10	13	12	41	28	
western equine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ehrlichiosis§:									
human granulocytic	22	272	13	646	786	537	362	511	ME (1), NY (21)
human monocytic	3	306	12	578	506	338	321	216	NY (2), FL (1)
human (other & unspecified)	2	90	2	231	112	59	44	23	PA (1), TN (1)
Haemophilus influenzae,**									
invasive disease (age <5 yrs):									
serotype b	—	11	0	29	9	19	32	34	
nonserotype b	—	83	2	175	135	135	117	144	
unknown serotype	1	150	3	179	217	177	227	153	OH (1)
Hansen disease§	1	33	1	66	87	105	95	96	CA (1)
Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome§	—	18	0	40	26	24	26	19	
Hemolytic uremic syndrome, postdiarrheal§	3	135	8	288	221	200	178	216	AL (1), CA (2)
Hepatitis C viral, acute	1	436	21	802	652	713	1,102	1,835	OH (1)
HIV infection, pediatric (age <13 yrs)††	—	—	3	52	380	436	504	420	
Influenza-associated pediatric mortality§,§§	2	73	0	43	45	—	N	N	UT (2)
Listeriosis	12	420	21	875	896	753	696	665	NY (1), PA (4), MI (1), NE (1), WV (1), GA (1), FL (1), CO (1), CA (1)
Measles¶¶	—	24	1	55	66	37	56	44	
Meningococcal disease, invasive***:									
A, C, Y, & W-135	1	186	3	318	297	—	—	—	FL (1)
serogroup B	—	90	2	193	156	—	—	—	
other serogroup	—	15	0	32	27	—	—	—	
unknown serogroup	2	429	10	651	765	—	—	—	OH (1), SC (1)
Mumps	4	562	11	6,584	314	258	231	270	OH (1), KS (1), MD (2)
Novel influenza A virus infections	—	—	—	N	N	N	N	N	
Plague	—	4	0	17	8	3	1	2	
Poliomyelitis, paralytic	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Poliovirus infection, nonparalytic§	—	—	—	N	N	N	N	N	
Psittacosis§	—	5	0	21	16	12	12	18	
Q fever§	2	112	2	169	136	70	71	61	MD (1), TN (1)
Rabies, human	—	—	0	3	2	7	2	3	
Rubella†††	—	11	0	11	11	10	7	18	
Rubella, congenital syndrome	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	
SARS-CoV§,§§§	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	N	
Smallpox§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Streptococcal toxic-shock syndrome§	—	75	1	125	129	132	161	118	
Syphilis, congenital (age <1 yr)	—	256	8	380	329	353	413	412	
Tetanus	2	12	1	41	27	34	20	25	KS (1), MD (1)
Toxic-shock syndrome (staphylococcal)§	—	51	2	101	90	95	133	109	
Trichinellosis	—	5	0	15	16	5	6	14	
Tularemia	—	80	3	95	154	134	129	90	
Typhoid fever	6	197	10	353	324	322	356	321	NY (1), VA (1), GA (1), FL (1), CA (2)
Vancomycin-intermediate *Staphylococcus aureus*§	—	6	0	6	2	—	N	N	
Vancomycin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*§	—	0	—	1	3	1	N	N	
Vibriosis (noncholera *Vibrio* species infections)§	8	201	5	N	N	N	N	N	MD (1), FL (4), AL (1), CA (1), HI (1)
Yellow fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	

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

* Incidence data for reporting years 2006 and 2007 are provisional, whereas data for 2002, 2003, 2004, and 2005 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 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.

** 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. A total of 70 cases were reported for the 2006–07 flu season.

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

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

††† 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 II. Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending September 8, 2007, and September 9, 2006 (36th Week)*

Reporting area	Chlamydia†					Coccidioidomycosis					Cryptosporidiosis				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2007	Cum 2006	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2007	Cum 2006	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2007	Cum 2006
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	8,796	20,577	25,327	696,191	694,559	47	128	658	4,775	5,766	649	78	651	5,012	3,330
New England	450	713	1,357	23,632	21,915	—	0	1	2	—	3	4	25	175	265
Connecticut	75	223	829	7,028	6,172	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	25	25	38
Maine§	41	48	74	1,750	1,530	—	0	0	—	—	—	1	6	33	28
Massachusetts	292	309	600	10,752	9,930	—	0	0	—	—	1	1	15	50	132
New Hampshire	34	40	70	1,445	1,319	—	0	1	2	—	—	1	4	36	31
Rhode Island§	—	67	108	2,116	2,132	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	5	6	6
Vermont§	8	18	45	541	832	N	0	0	N	N	2	1	4	25	30
Mid. Atlantic	1,626	2,671	4,284	97,041	85,005	—	0	0	—	—	40	10	108	801	416
New Jersey	166	394	497	13,346	13,791	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	4	9	32
New York (Upstate)	467	514	2,758	17,710	16,109	N	0	0	N	N	9	3	15	131	102
New York City	545	873	1,684	32,171	27,844	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	10	42	94
Pennsylvania	448	797	1,799	33,814	27,261	N	0	0	N	N	31	4	103	619	188
E.N. Central	802	3,156	6,332	112,903	116,881	1	1	3	23	33	65	16	73	679	887
Illinois	—	1,002	1,346	32,082	37,124	—	0	0	—	—	—	2	10	65	160
Indiana	300	391	644	14,084	13,813	—	0	0	—	—	2	1	18	58	42
Michigan	305	724	1,225	24,407	23,218	—	0	3	16	29	2	3	10	108	89
Ohio	84	700	3,651	29,306	28,427	1	0	2	7	4	61	5	44	283	226
Wisconsin	113	372	528	13,024	14,299	N	0	0	N	N	—	5	40	165	370
W.N. Central	543	1,191	1,448	40,005	42,385	—	0	54	3	—	40	11	107	733	573
Iowa	131	163	252	5,895	5,663	N	0	0	N	N	14	2	49	295	131
Kansas	171	147	294	5,620	5,615	N	0	0	N	N	10	1	15	76	58
Minnesota	—	234	314	6,856	8,853	—	0	54	—	—	—	3	25	110	123
Missouri	211	453	628	15,770	15,639	—	0	1	3	—	1	1	20	57	131
Nebraska§	—	103	183	3,122	3,599	N	0	0	N	N	15	1	13	82	65
North Dakota	—	29	69	988	1,204	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	11	8	7
South Dakota	30	49	84	1,754	1,812	N	0	0	N	N	—	2	14	105	58
S. Atlantic	2,327	3,999	6,760	137,366	132,462	—	0	1	2	3	40	21	70	654	612
Delaware	37	66	140	2,390	2,433	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	3	11	11
District of Columbia	82	99	167	3,943	2,003	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	3	11
Florida	1,011	1,075	1,768	39,372	33,531	N	0	0	N	N	29	11	34	351	249
Georgia	13	663	3,822	16,761	24,396	N	0	0	N	N	5	4	17	115	163
Maryland§	387	400	697	13,848	14,442	—	0	1	2	3	1	0	2	20	12
North Carolina	162	562	1,234	19,616	22,963	—	0	0	—	—	—	1	11	55	55
South Carolina§	250	488	3,030	22,531	14,351	N	0	0	N	N	1	1	14	50	74
Virginia§	360	485	685	16,867	16,309	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	5	40	33
West Virginia	25	57	84	2,038	2,034	N	0	0	N	N	4	0	3	9	4
E.S. Central	855	1,422	2,044	48,179	53,042	—	0	0	—	—	13	3	40	264	100
Alabama§	—	352	507	9,456	16,291	N	0	0	N	N	6	1	12	54	34
Kentucky	239	124	691	5,439	6,137	N	0	0	N	N	1	1	27	123	29
Mississippi	144	367	959	14,419	13,352	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	8	32	10
Tennessee§	472	505	695	18,865	17,262	N	0	0	N	N	6	1	10	55	27
W.S. Central	361	2,283	3,028	80,714	78,094	—	0	1	1	1	8	5	45	178	182
Arkansas§	—	164	337	5,540	5,415	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	3	7	14
Louisiana	109	359	855	13,351	12,331	—	0	1	1	1	—	1	6	36	55
Oklahoma	252	275	467	9,258	7,950	N	0	0	N	N	8	1	12	69	25
Texas§	—	1,478	1,911	52,565	52,398	N	0	0	N	N	—	2	36	66	88
Mountain	337	1,280	2,026	40,344	45,910	28	82	293	2,876	4,044	440	6	350	1,445	236
Arizona	41	454	993	13,736	14,397	28	79	293	2,780	3,938	1	0	6	29	19
Colorado	191	256	416	6,762	11,246	N	0	0	N	N	8	1	25	87	45
Idaho§	—	56	253	2,242	1,959	N	0	0	N	N	54	0	27	118	17
Montana§	—	50	82	1,488	1,736	N	0	0	N	N	2	1	18	46	84
Nevada§	—	185	397	5,935	5,211	—	1	5	38	45	—	0	3	6	6
New Mexico§	—	160	396	5,641	6,987	—	0	2	16	16	—	1	6	54	26
Utah	83	102	209	3,708	3,353	—	1	4	39	43	375	0	284	1,071	9
Wyoming§	22	24	38	832	1,021	—	0	1	3	2	—	0	8	34	30
Pacific	1,495	3,371	4,362	116,007	118,865	18	50	311	1,868	1,685	—	1	14	83	59
Alaska	52	88	157	3,003	3,001	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	2	3	4
California	1,163	2,684	3,627	92,998	93,132	18	50	311	1,868	1,685	—	0	0	—	—
Hawaii	—	101	132	3,525	3,995	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	4
Oregon§	146	159	394	5,972	6,588	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	14	80	51
Washington	134	324	621	10,509	12,149	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—
American Samoa	U	0	32	U	U	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U
C.N.M.I.	U	—	—	U	U	U	—	—	U	U	U	—	—	U	U
Guam	—	6	207	339	624	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	—	121	547	5,201	3,298	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
U.S. Virgin Islands	U	3	7	U	U	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.
U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.
* Incidence data for reporting years 2006 and 2007 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 September 8, 2007, and September 9, 2006 (36th Week)*

Reporting area	Giardiasis					Gonorrhea					*Haemophilus influenzae*, invasive All ages, all serotypes†				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2007	Cum 2006	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2007	Cum 2006	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2007	Cum 2006
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	247	301	1,513	10,255	11,558	2,979	6,724	8,941	225,981	241,666	12	45	184	1,553	1,598
New England	15	25	67	838	919	36	113	259	3,754	3,726	—	3	19	120	127
Connecticut	—	5	25	207	183	15	47	204	1,420	1,451	—	0	6	31	38
Maine§	8	4	10	124	107	—	2	8	91	86	—	0	2	8	15
Massachusetts	4	10	22	356	428	17	50	96	1,810	1,669	—	2	6	58	54
New Hampshire	—	0	3	13	20	3	3	8	109	140	—	0	2	14	9
Rhode Island§	—	0	14	32	72	—	9	18	284	330	—	0	10	7	4
Vermont§	3	3	12	106	109	1	1	5	40	50	—	0	1	2	7
Mid. Atlantic	51	56	127	1,833	2,307	395	717	1,537	25,356	22,571	3	10	27	332	331
New Jersey	—	6	13	142	346	57	114	159	3,851	3,648	—	1	5	46	57
New York (Upstate)	38	24	108	713	778	100	116	1,035	4,295	4,194	1	3	15	94	101
New York City	1	15	32	522	658	109	192	360	6,872	6,970	2	2	6	69	62
Pennsylvania	12	14	34	456	525	129	248	613	10,338	7,759	—	3	10	123	111
E.N. Central	15	44	99	1,405	1,847	359	1,244	2,618	45,070	47,686	1	6	15	195	267
Illinois	—	11	21	343	478	—	353	508	11,544	13,912	—	1	6	46	83
Indiana	N	0	0	N	N	152	161	306	5,997	6,136	—	1	10	43	52
Michigan	2	13	38	381	460	111	302	880	10,001	9,238	—	0	5	20	22
Ohio	13	15	37	511	525	41	318	1,568	12,992	13,617	1	2	5	77	58
Wisconsin	—	7	20	170	384	55	132	181	4,536	4,783	—	0	4	9	52
W.N. Central	15	20	553	656	1,335	117	373	512	12,798	13,257	—	2	24	86	97
Iowa	2	5	16	171	197	23	39	62	1,272	1,239	—	0	1	1	1
Kansas	8	3	8	108	144	37	44	86	1,620	1,555	—	0	2	9	15
Minnesota	—	0	514	12	475	—	60	87	1,779	2,209	—	1	17	35	50
Missouri	2	7	22	228	354	56	198	266	7,006	6,977	—	1	5	26	22
Nebraska§	3	2	8	78	84	—	27	57	885	935	—	0	2	13	5
North Dakota	—	0	16	11	14	—	2	7	61	86	—	0	2	2	4
South Dakota	—	1	6	48	67	1	6	15	175	256	—	0	0	—	—
S. Atlantic	55	57	106	1,858	1,737	1,134	1,638	3,209	53,743	59,491	7	11	34	400	400
Delaware	1	1	3	26	29	6	28	43	928	1,002	—	0	3	5	1
District of Columbia	—	0	7	34	47	30	46	72	1,607	1,195	—	0	2	3	3
Florida	26	24	44	841	705	418	472	717	16,307	16,638	2	3	8	117	125
Georgia	17	11	33	399	417	7	303	2,068	6,879	11,996	1	2	7	76	86
Maryland§	3	4	11	156	154	52	125	227	4,256	4,933	1	2	6	62	54
North Carolina	—	0	0	—	—	440	288	675	9,531	12,026	1	0	9	44	44
South Carolina§	1	2	8	65	71	119	202	1,361	9,576	6,658	1	1	4	37	27
Virginia§	1	10	28	311	297	55	123	236	4,054	4,437	—	1	7	37	45
West Virginia	6	0	21	26	17	7	18	44	605	606	1	0	6	19	15
E.S. Central	16	9	21	339	284	366	553	752	18,605	21,622	—	2	9	92	83
Alabama§	1	4	16	163	134	—	156	242	4,301	7,579	—	0	3	19	17
Kentucky	N	0	0	N	N	109	48	268	2,103	2,191	—	0	1	2	5
Mississippi	N	0	0	N	N	71	147	310	5,430	5,198	—	0	1	7	11
Tennessee§	15	4	16	176	150	186	194	239	6,771	6,654	—	2	6	64	50
W.S. Central	4	7	55	233	213	206	979	1,490	33,616	34,328	—	2	34	75	62
Arkansas§	—	2	13	77	77	—	79	142	2,552	2,864	—	0	2	6	8
Louisiana	—	2	6	62	55	96	222	384	7,765	7,386	—	0	3	5	14
Oklahoma	4	3	42	94	81	110	99	235	3,551	3,023	—	1	29	60	34
Texas§	N	0	0	N	N	—	574	938	19,748	21,055	—	0	3	4	6
Mountain	34	30	67	990	1,083	80	248	454	7,965	10,239	—	4	11	167	157
Arizona	3	3	11	107	106	17	106	220	2,916	3,612	—	1	6	59	67
Colorado	15	9	26	314	360	56	55	93	1,658	2,570	—	1	4	41	40
Idaho§	10	3	12	121	116	—	3	20	162	112	—	0	1	4	3
Montana§	3	2	6	63	64	—	1	8	50	140	—	0	1	1	—
Nevada§	—	2	8	75	81	—	48	135	1,473	1,846	—	0	2	9	10
New Mexico§	—	2	6	65	47	—	30	58	1,093	1,287	—	1	3	25	21
Utah	3	7	27	219	286	6	18	34	562	581	—	0	3	26	13
Wyoming§	—	1	4	26	23	1	2	5	51	91	—	0	1	2	3
Pacific	42	60	558	2,103	1,833	286	724	900	25,074	28,746	1	2	16	86	74
Alaska	2	1	17	47	44	4	10	27	327	410	1	0	2	9	9
California	27	42	93	1,436	1,471	257	611	768	21,643	23,693	—	0	10	20	23
Hawaii	—	1	4	47	42	—	11	22	410	692	—	0	2	8	12
Oregon§	3	8	15	275	276	14	23	46	705	1,023	—	1	6	47	30
Washington	10	4	449	298	—	11	63	142	1,989	2,928	—	0	5	2	—
American Samoa	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	2	U	U	U	0	0	U	U
C.N.M.I.	U	—	—	U	U	U	—	—	U	U	U	—	—	U	U
Guam	—	0	0	—	—	—	1	38	62	83	—	0	0	—	1
Puerto Rico	1	6	19	165	149	—	6	23	239	207	—	0	2	2	1
U.S. Virgin Islands	U	0	0	U	U	U	1	3	U	U	U	0	0	U	U

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.
U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.
* Incidence data for reporting years 2006 and 2007 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 September 8, 2007, and September 9, 2006 (36th Week)*

Reporting area	Hepatitis (viral, acute), by type† A: Current week	A: Previous 52 weeks Med	A: Previous 52 weeks Max	A: Cum 2007	A: Cum 2006	B: Current week	B: Previous 52 weeks Med	B: Previous 52 weeks Max	B: Cum 2007	B: Cum 2006	Legionellosis: Current week	Legionellosis: Previous 52 weeks Med	Legionellosis: Previous 52 weeks Max	Legionellosis: Cum 2007	Legionellosis: Cum 2006
United States	28	52	201	1,810	2,427	48	77	405	2,632	2,967	48	43	109	1,377	1,622
New England	3	2	6	74	138	—	2	5	48	83	2	2	13	80	106
Connecticut	2	0	3	12	30	—	0	5	22	34	2	0	9	26	19
Maine§	—	0	1	2	7	—	0	2	5	16	—	0	1	3	6
Massachusetts	—	1	4	34	66	—	0	1	4	16	—	0	5	14	57
New Hampshire	—	0	3	10	21	—	0	1	5	7	—	0	2	4	9
Rhode Island§	—	0	2	8	8	—	0	3	11	8	—	0	6	26	12
Vermont§	1	0	1	8	6	—	0	1	1	2	—	0	2	7	3
Mid. Atlantic	—	8	20	267	256	1	9	21	304	360	15	12	55	422	542
New Jersey	—	2	5	61	77	—	2	8	60	117	—	1	10	46	74
New York (Upstate)	—	1	11	49	60	—	1	13	59	45	7	4	30	125	179
New York City	—	2	10	95	76	—	2	6	64	83	—	2	24	60	96
Pennsylvania	—	2	5	62	43	1	3	8	121	115	8	5	19	191	193
E.N. Central	4	6	15	184	236	3	9	23	293	353	19	9	27	300	375
Illinois	—	2	7	64	69	—	2	6	83	101	—	2	13	51	79
Indiana	2	0	7	15	16	—	0	21	29	38	2	1	6	25	28
Michigan	—	2	8	49	76	—	2	8	75	101	2	3	10	89	88
Ohio	2	1	4	49	41	3	2	7	94	87	15	3	12	127	149
Wisconsin	—	0	4	7	34	—	0	3	12	26	—	0	3	8	31
W.N. Central	—	2	18	107	98	2	2	15	83	105	2	1	8	53	55
Iowa	—	0	4	25	8	—	0	3	14	17	—	0	1	6	10
Kansas	—	0	1	3	23	—	0	2	7	9	—	0	1	2	6
Minnesota	—	0	17	49	9	2	0	13	16	13	—	0	6	15	11
Missouri	—	0	2	16	36	—	0	5	33	51	1	0	2	20	17
Nebraska§	—	0	2	9	13	—	0	3	9	11	1	0	1	7	7
North Dakota	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
South Dakota	—	0	1	5	9	—	0	1	4	4	—	0	1	3	4
S. Atlantic	9	10	27	350	360	22	20	56	677	838	6	7	25	242	288
Delaware	—	0	1	4	11	—	0	3	14	35	—	0	2	5	8
District of Columbia	—	0	5	14	5	—	0	2	1	5	—	0	4	1	14
Florida	6	3	11	106	140	8	7	14	244	287	2	2	9	99	113
Georgia	1	1	4	51	42	3	3	7	74	147	—	0	2	14	21
Maryland§	1	1	6	56	42	2	2	7	78	113	2	2	8	47	55
North Carolina	—	0	11	37	60	6	0	16	95	105	—	1	4	31	26
South Carolina§	—	0	4	14	17	1	1	5	43	62	1	0	2	12	3
Virginia§	—	1	5	62	39	2	2	8	95	41	1	1	4	28	41
West Virginia	1	0	1	6	4	—	0	23	33	43	—	0	4	5	7
E.S. Central	1	2	5	72	94	4	6	17	235	229	1	2	7	67	59
Alabama§	—	0	3	13	11	1	2	10	82	68	—	0	1	7	8
Kentucky	—	0	2	14	29	—	1	7	46	50	1	1	6	35	18
Mississippi	—	0	4	7	5	—	0	8	17	9	—	0	1	—	3
Tennessee§	1	1	5	38	49	3	3	8	90	102	—	1	4	25	30
W.S. Central	—	5	43	126	251	8	18	169	530	560	1	2	16	68	52
Arkansas§	—	0	2	8	43	—	1	7	41	48	—	0	3	4	4
Louisiana	—	1	4	19	20	—	1	4	51	45	—	0	1	3	10
Oklahoma	—	0	3	3	4	2	1	24	27	24	1	0	6	5	1
Texas§	—	3	39	96	184	6	14	135	411	443	—	1	13	56	37
Mountain	1	5	15	167	192	1	3	7	121	100	1	2	8	65	83
Arizona	1	3	11	118	106	—	0	3	41	—	—	0	4	19	26
Colorado	—	1	3	20	31	1	0	2	21	28	—	0	2	13	19
Idaho§	—	0	1	3	9	—	0	1	9	10	1	0	3	5	7
Montana§	—	0	2	8	9	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	1	3	5
Nevada§	—	0	2	8	11	—	1	3	27	26	—	0	2	6	5
New Mexico§	—	0	2	5	12	—	0	2	9	16	—	0	2	7	4
Utah	—	0	1	3	12	—	0	4	13	20	—	0	2	9	17
Wyoming§	—	0	1	2	2	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	1	3	—
Pacific	10	12	92	463	802	7	10	106	341	339	1	2	11	80	62
Alaska	—	0	1	3	1	1	0	3	6	3	—	0	1	—	—
California	9	10	40	400	761	6	7	31	256	274	1	1	11	60	62
Hawaii	—	0	2	4	10	—	0	1	2	6	—	0	1	1	—
Oregon§	—	1	2	24	30	—	1	5	43	56	—	0	1	6	—
Washington	1	0	52	32	—	—	0	74	34	—	—	0	2	13	—
American Samoa	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U
C.N.M.I.	U	—	—	U	U	U	—	—	U	U	U	—	—	U	U
Guam	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	—	1	10	45	46	—	1	9	44	44	—	0	2	3	1
U.S. Virgin Islands	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.
U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.
* Incidence data for reporting years 2006 and 2007 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 September 8, 2007, and September 9, 2006 (36th Week)*

Reporting area	Lyme disease					Malaria					Meningococcal disease, invasive† All serogroups				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks Med	Previous 52 weeks Max	Cum 2007	Cum 2006	Current week	Previous 52 weeks Med	Previous 52 weeks Max	Cum 2007	Cum 2006	Current week	Previous 52 weeks Med	Previous 52 weeks Max	Cum 2007	Cum 2006
United States	307	237	1,005	11,689	14,043	11	23	105	700	994	3	19	87	720	829
New England	102	39	278	2,236	3,352	—	1	5	31	41	—	1	3	32	34
Connecticut	59	12	214	1,330	1,363	—	0	3	1	10	—	0	1	6	9
Maine§	41	3	40	206	111	—	0	2	6	3	—	0	3	5	3
Massachusetts	—	1	25	21	1,268	—	0	3	16	19	—	0	2	17	17
New Hampshire	2	6	70	564	535	—	0	4	6	8	—	0	1	—	3
Rhode Island§	—	0	93	30	1	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	1	—
Vermont§	—	1	13	85	74	—	0	2	2	1	—	0	1	3	2
Mid. Atlantic	162	136	519	6,206	7,158	3	5	18	166	248	—	2	8	99	132
New Jersey	—	26	72	1,056	2,027	—	0	5	—	72	—	0	2	11	16
New York (Upstate)	140	50	426	2,132	2,416	2	1	7	41	24	—	0	3	25	31
New York City	—	1	19	67	234	—	3	8	100	117	—	0	4	25	49
Pennsylvania	22	43	269	2,951	2,481	1	1	3	25	35	—	1	5	38	36
E.N. Central	1	6	23	223	1,535	—	2	10	73	113	1	3	9	94	122
Illinois	—	1	9	65	99	—	1	6	28	57	—	0	3	25	30
Indiana	1	0	6	34	20	—	0	2	8	9	—	0	4	18	20
Michigan	—	1	6	39	39	—	0	2	12	17	—	0	3	17	21
Ohio	—	0	4	15	36	—	0	2	17	21	1	1	3	26	34
Wisconsin	—	3	18	70	1,341	—	0	3	8	9	—	0	3	8	17
W.N. Central	—	4	195	279	333	—	0	12	23	31	—	1	5	40	46
Iowa	—	1	10	68	87	—	0	1	2	1	—	0	3	10	12
Kansas	—	0	2	9	3	—	0	1	2	5	—	0	1	1	2
Minnesota	—	1	188	180	230	—	0	12	11	14	—	0	3	12	10
Missouri	—	0	4	15	3	—	0	1	3	6	—	0	3	10	13
Nebraska§	—	0	1	5	9	—	0	1	4	3	—	0	1	2	6
North Dakota	—	0	7	2	—	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	3	2	1
South Dakota	—	0	0	—	1	—	0	1	1	1	—	0	1	3	2
S. Atlantic	38	49	162	2,536	1,546	2	5	12	170	255	2	3	11	119	143
Delaware	5	11	34	527	374	—	0	1	4	5	—	0	1	1	4
District of Columbia	—	0	7	13	33	—	0	2	3	3	—	0	1	—	1
Florida	4	1	5	47	14	2	1	7	42	41	1	1	7	44	55
Georgia	—	0	1	1	7	—	0	5	23	75	—	0	3	15	12
Maryland§	9	26	108	1,311	896	—	1	5	41	59	—	0	2	18	10
North Carolina	—	0	6	31	21	—	0	4	17	19	—	0	6	14	23
South Carolina§	—	0	2	15	12	—	0	1	5	9	1	0	2	12	17
Virginia§	11	10	60	534	182	—	1	3	33	42	—	0	2	13	16
West Virginia	9	0	14	57	7	—	0	1	2	2	—	0	2	2	5
E.S. Central	1	1	5	37	26	1	0	3	26	21	—	1	4	37	31
Alabama§	—	0	3	9	7	—	0	1	4	8	—	0	2	6	5
Kentucky	—	0	2	3	5	1	0	1	7	3	—	0	2	8	7
Mississippi	—	0	0	—	3	—	0	1	1	5	—	0	4	9	4
Tennessee§	1	0	4	25	11	—	0	2	14	5	—	0	2	14	15
W.S. Central	—	1	5	40	14	—	1	29	60	73	—	1	15	77	79
Arkansas§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	—	2	—	0	2	8	9
Louisiana	—	0	1	2	—	—	0	2	13	5	—	0	4	24	31
Oklahoma	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	3	5	7	—	0	4	14	8
Texas§	—	1	5	38	14	—	1	25	42	59	—	0	11	31	31
Mountain	—	1	3	28	18	1	1	6	38	57	—	1	4	45	55
Arizona	—	0	1	2	6	1	0	3	7	19	—	0	2	9	14
Colorado	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	2	12	13	—	0	2	16	18
Idaho§	—	0	2	7	2	—	0	2	2	1	—	0	1	3	3
Montana§	—	0	1	2	—	—	0	1	3	2	—	0	1	1	3
Nevada§	—	0	2	7	2	—	0	1	2	2	—	0	1	4	4
New Mexico§	—	0	1	3	3	—	0	1	2	5	—	0	1	2	3
Utah	—	0	2	3	4	—	0	3	10	15	—	0	2	8	6
Wyoming§	—	0	1	3	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	2	4
Pacific	3	2	16	104	61	4	3	45	113	155	—	4	48	177	187
Alaska	—	0	1	4	2	—	0	1	2	22	—	0	1	1	3
California	2	2	10	96	53	1	2	7	78	116	—	3	10	126	146
Hawaii	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	2	8	—	0	2	6	6
Oregon§	—	0	1	3	6	—	0	3	12	9	—	0	3	27	32
Washington	1	0	8	1	—	3	0	43	19	—	—	0	43	17	—
American Samoa	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	—	—
C.N.M.I.	U	—	—	U	U	U	—	—	U	U	U	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	3	—	—	0	1	6	6
U.S. Virgin Islands	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U	U	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 2006 and 2007 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 September 8, 2007, and September 9, 2006 (36th Week)*

Reporting area	Pertussis					Rabies, animal					Rocky Mountain spotted fever				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2007	Cum 2006	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2007	Cum 2006	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2007	Cum 2006
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	28	179	1,479	5,666	9,604	66	96	171	3,428	3,799	16	33	211	1,149	1,477
New England	—	27	77	779	1,121	6	12	21	408	304	—	0	10	—	9
Connecticut	—	2	6	42	77	4	5	11	168	135	—	0	0	—	—
Maine†	—	3	15	54	66	1	2	8	55	73	—	0	0	—	—
Massachusetts	—	22	46	613	708	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	8
New Hampshire	—	2	9	37	151	1	1	4	35	31	—	0	0	—	1
Rhode Island†	—	0	31	6	33	—	0	3	26	18	—	0	9	—	—
Vermont†	—	0	9	27	86	—	2	13	124	47	—	0	0	—	—
Mid. Atlantic	12	24	155	798	1,226	—	13	44	604	357	1	1	6	41	72
New Jersey	—	2	16	81	212	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	6	33
New York (Upstate)	9	13	146	424	525	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	1	3	—
New York City	—	2	6	80	68	—	1	5	32	19	—	0	3	16	20
Pennsylvania	3	7	20	213	421	—	12	44	572	338	1	0	2	16	19
E.N. Central	5	33	80	1,041	1,414	20	2	47	292	129	—	1	4	30	53
Illinois	—	4	23	98	365	4	1	15	90	40	—	0	3	16	24
Indiana	—	1	45	46	150	—	0	1	9	10	—	0	2	5	5
Michigan	—	8	39	186	328	14	1	26	138	39	—	0	1	3	2
Ohio	5	15	54	512	410	2	0	11	55	40	—	0	1	6	21
Wisconsin	—	4	24	199	161	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	1
W.N. Central	1	14	151	438	898	2	5	13	192	238	2	2	12	126	152
Iowa	—	4	16	106	216	2	0	3	26	49	—	0	1	7	5
Kansas	—	3	14	104	193	—	2	8	91	56	—	0	1	1	—
Minnesota	—	0	119	103	136	—	0	5	20	33	—	0	2	1	1
Missouri	1	2	10	46	232	—	0	4	29	51	2	2	12	105	124
Nebraska†	—	1	4	31	77	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	9	22
North Dakota	—	0	18	4	25	—	0	6	13	16	—	0	0	—	—
South Dakota	—	0	6	44	19	—	0	2	13	33	—	0	1	3	—
S. Atlantic	1	19	163	629	771	26	40	63	1,458	1,646	11	13	67	609	807
Delaware	—	0	2	9	3	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	9	18
District of Columbia	—	0	2	2	3	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	1	1
Florida	—	4	18	164	150	—	0	28	94	176	—	0	4	13	10
Georgia	—	1	5	22	64	14	4	23	166	197	—	0	5	18	40
Maryland†	—	2	8	75	104	—	7	18	267	306	3	1	7	47	57
North Carolina	—	2	112	213	141	12	9	19	351	361	—	6	61	390	578
South Carolina†	—	2	9	55	127	—	2	11	46	113	4	1	7	48	30
Virginia†	—	2	17	76	153	—	13	31	488	420	1	2	10	78	70
West Virginia	1	0	19	13	26	—	1	8	46	73	3	0	1	5	3
E.S. Central	3	5	27	263	250	1	3	11	113	178	2	5	19	191	258
Alabama†	—	1	18	59	55	—	0	8	—	57	—	1	9	57	64
Kentucky	—	0	3	5	54	1	0	3	16	18	—	0	2	5	1
Mississippi	—	1	25	131	27	—	0	1	1	4	—	0	2	6	3
Tennessee†	3	2	7	68	114	—	2	7	96	99	2	3	16	123	190
W.S. Central	—	20	226	625	555	—	2	35	69	652	—	1	168	123	88
Arkansas†	—	2	17	113	61	—	0	5	24	24	—	0	53	59	42
Louisiana	—	0	1	14	21	—	0	1	—	3	—	0	1	2	2
Oklahoma	—	0	36	4	18	—	0	22	45	51	—	0	108	45	28
Texas†	—	16	174	494	455	—	0	34	—	574	—	0	7	17	16
Mountain	5	24	61	759	1,950	10	3	28	143	132	—	0	4	24	36
Arizona	—	5	13	159	399	10	2	10	97	100	—	0	2	4	8
Colorado	4	6	17	204	603	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	1	4
Idaho†	1	1	6	34	66	—	0	24	—	—	—	0	3	4	9
Montana†	—	1	7	32	94	—	0	3	13	12	—	0	1	1	2
Nevada†	—	0	5	9	60	—	0	2	2	3	—	0	0	—	—
New Mexico†	—	2	8	46	71	—	0	2	8	7	—	0	1	4	7
Utah	—	8	47	256	595	—	0	2	10	6	—	0	0	—	—
Wyoming†	—	0	5	19	62	—	0	4	13	4	—	0	2	10	6
Pacific	1	12	547	334	1,419	1	4	13	149	163	—	0	1	5	2
Alaska	—	1	8	37	62	—	0	6	35	15	N	0	0	N	N
California	—	4	167	99	1,187	1	3	12	108	132	—	0	1	3	—
Hawaii	—	0	2	14	81	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
Oregon†	—	1	11	60	89	—	0	3	6	16	—	0	1	2	2
Washington	1	1	377	124	—	—	0	0	—	—	N	0	0	N	N
American Samoa	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U
C.N.M.I.	U	—	—	U	U	U	—	—	U	U	U	—	—	U	U
Guam	—	0	2	—	53	—	0	0	—	—	N	0	0	N	N
Puerto Rico	—	0	1	—	1	—	1	5	37	64	N	0	0	N	N
U.S. Virgin Islands	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.
U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.
* Incidence data for reporting years 2006 and 2007 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 September 8, 2007, and September 9, 2006 (36th Week)*

Reporting area	Salmonellosis					Shiga toxin-producing *E. coli* (STEC)†					Shigellosis				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2007	Cum 2006	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2007	Cum 2006	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2007	Cum 2006
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	499	839	2,338	26,477	28,408	58	77	336	2,565	2,611	200	327	1,287	10,095	8,397
New England	3	34	307	1,386	1,677	—	3	52	166	221	—	4	29	142	219
Connecticut	—	0	292	292	503	—	0	47	47	75	—	0	26	26	67
Maine§	2	2	14	88	90	—	0	4	24	29	—	0	5	13	3
Massachusetts	—	21	60	775	838	—	1	10	74	77	—	3	8	91	134
New Hampshire	1	3	15	118	146	—	0	3	8	21	—	0	2	5	4
Rhode Island§	—	2	20	58	58	—	0	2	5	5	—	0	3	5	8
Vermont§	—	2	6	55	42	—	0	3	8	14	—	0	2	2	3
Mid. Atlantic	57	101	186	3,415	3,597	11	8	63	264	327	6	11	47	433	676
New Jersey	—	12	41	283	789	—	1	20	15	91	—	1	4	38	256
New York (Upstate)	33	29	112	969	787	9	3	15	130	113	1	3	42	95	169
New York City	4	24	46	888	877	—	0	4	22	36	3	5	12	168	183
Pennsylvania	20	34	69	1,275	1,144	2	3	47	97	87	2	1	21	132	68
E.N. Central	43	102	182	3,587	3,925	5	9	51	307	460	35	32	115	1,383	934
Illinois	—	30	121	1,072	1,138	—	1	8	29	77	—	11	32	311	439
Indiana	6	15	54	489	565	—	1	9	52	50	4	2	17	78	89
Michigan	4	18	30	587	727	—	1	6	50	69	—	1	6	45	122
Ohio	33	26	65	938	849	5	2	18	97	111	31	7	104	797	111
Wisconsin	—	15	49	501	646	—	2	21	79	153	—	3	13	152	173
W.N. Central	25	48	102	1,738	1,804	5	12	45	440	448	31	38	156	1,311	1,132
Iowa	—	9	26	312	311	—	2	38	103	101	—	2	14	56	69
Kansas	10	7	20	275	253	1	0	4	37	19	—	1	10	20	93
Minnesota	—	13	44	435	447	—	4	26	152	127	—	5	24	162	86
Missouri	11	14	24	430	522	2	2	9	69	126	31	17	72	945	506
Nebraska§	4	4	11	156	145	2	1	11	56	44	—	1	7	16	101
North Dakota	—	0	23	22	21	—	0	12	1	3	—	0	127	5	54
South Dakota	—	2	11	108	105	—	0	5	22	28	—	3	30	107	223
S. Atlantic	209	220	417	7,042	7,116	9	15	37	453	383	60	88	174	3,257	1,877
Delaware	1	3	10	102	103	—	0	3	12	7	—	0	1	7	7
District of Columbia	—	0	4	16	39	—	0	1	1	1	—	0	5	4	10
Florida	138	85	176	2,778	2,909	—	2	8	99	59	35	46	76	1,730	863
Georgia	24	33	73	1,182	1,186	4	1	6	56	59	10	34	94	1,181	675
Maryland§	15	15	35	587	499	2	2	10	68	67	1	2	9	79	88
North Carolina	—	29	130	957	981	—	2	24	93	68	10	0	14	59	109
South Carolina§	22	18	51	637	655	—	0	2	10	10	2	1	7	81	74
Virginia§	5	20	39	662	666	1	3	10	102	107	2	3	10	109	49
West Virginia	4	1	31	121	78	2	0	5	12	5	—	0	6	7	2
E.S. Central	34	54	134	1,859	1,824	7	4	25	191	198	8	22	89	1,084	431
Alabama§	8	14	78	541	519	—	1	18	53	15	7	9	67	404	121
Kentucky	10	9	23	372	303	2	1	8	60	62	—	3	32	270	164
Mississippi	—	12	101	391	496	—	0	2	4	7	—	4	76	282	56
Tennessee§	16	17	34	555	506	5	2	8	74	114	1	3	14	128	90
W.S. Central	19	83	595	2,399	3,143	—	3	73	116	135	31	39	655	1,132	1,190
Arkansas§	—	12	45	398	543	—	1	7	21	23	—	2	10	68	64
Louisiana	—	17	48	486	669	—	0	2	3	13	—	9	25	331	121
Oklahoma	19	8	103	323	304	—	0	17	16	11	7	3	63	85	86
Texas§	—	44	470	1,192	1,627	—	2	68	76	88	24	23	580	648	919
Mountain	37	45	90	1,547	1,824	6	9	34	337	357	12	18	84	566	789
Arizona	13	13	44	476	552	3	2	9	80	67	12	10	37	328	414
Colorado	20	10	21	378	476	1	1	9	61	81	—	3	15	72	135
Idaho§	4	3	8	93	127	2	2	16	90	60	—	0	2	8	14
Montana§	—	2	6	68	98	—	0	0	—	—	—	1	13	17	6
Nevada§	—	4	10	123	155	—	0	5	16	21	—	1	20	25	68
New Mexico§	—	5	12	164	182	—	1	4	26	35	—	2	15	69	107
Utah	—	4	14	194	199	—	1	14	64	80	—	1	4	18	40
Wyoming§	—	1	4	51	35	—	0	2	—	13	—	1	19	29	5
Pacific	72	109	890	3,504	3,498	15	5	164	291	82	17	26	256	787	1,149
Alaska	1	1	5	59	55	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	2	7	6
California	62	88	260	2,632	2,994	3	1	15	147	N	15	21	84	634	1,015
Hawaii	—	5	16	170	156	—	0	4	17	12	—	0	3	19	34
Oregon§	1	7	15	226	291	1	1	9	54	70	—	1	6	53	94
Washington	8	7	625	417	2	11	0	162	73	—	2	1	170	74	—
American Samoa	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U
C.N.M.I.	U	—	—	U	U	U	—	—	U	U	U	—	—	U	U
Guam	—	0	0	—	—	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	3	14	66	446	355	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	4	18	33
U.S. Virgin Islands	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.
U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.
* Incidence data for reporting years 2006 and 2007 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 September 8, 2007, and September 9, 2006 (36th Week)*

Reporting area	Streptococcal disease, invasive, group A					*Streptococcus pneumoniae*, invasive disease, nondrug resistant† Age <5 years				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2007	Cum 2006	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2007	Cum 2006
		Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	26	94	261	3,673	4,009	11	30	108	1,085	906
New England	—	6	27	297	260	—	3	11	76	75
Connecticut	—	0	23	91	68	—	0	6	—	23
Maine§	—	0	3	21	15	—	0	1	1	—
Massachusetts	—	3	12	141	130	—	2	6	58	42
New Hampshire	—	0	4	29	30	—	0	2	7	6
Rhode Island§	—	0	12	—	5	—	0	3	8	4
Vermont§	—	0	2	15	12	—	0	1	2	—
Mid. Atlantic	2	17	41	693	735	—	5	27	179	127
New Jersey	—	2	9	93	123	—	1	4	21	47
New York (Upstate)	2	5	27	232	237	—	2	15	76	66
New York City	—	4	13	167	134	—	1	25	82	14
Pennsylvania	—	5	11	201	241	N	0	0	N	N
E.N. Central	1	16	32	636	785	2	5	14	164	243
Illinois	—	4	13	165	240	—	1	6	38	63
Indiana	1	2	17	101	92	—	0	10	15	44
Michigan	—	4	10	159	163	—	1	4	56	54
Ohio	—	3	14	183	199	2	1	7	46	48
Wisconsin	—	1	6	28	91	—	0	2	9	34
W.N. Central	—	5	32	244	262	1	2	8	75	73
Iowa	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Kansas	—	0	3	28	45	—	0	1	1	11
Minnesota	—	0	29	124	121	—	1	6	51	43
Missouri	—	2	6	54	55	—	0	2	13	11
Nebraska§	—	0	3	20	23	1	0	2	9	5
North Dakota	—	0	2	11	9	—	0	2	1	3
South Dakota	—	0	2	7	9	—	0	0	—	—
S. Atlantic	15	21	52	928	888	2	3	14	200	60
Delaware	1	0	1	8	9	—	0	0	—	—
District of Columbia	—	0	3	8	9	—	0	1	—	1
Florida	8	6	16	228	212	1	0	5	44	—
Georgia	2	5	13	175	184	—	0	5	44	—
Maryland§	—	4	10	164	169	—	1	6	47	49
North Carolina	2	1	22	131	126	—	0	0	—	—
South Carolina§	1	1	7	78	54	1	0	3	29	—
Virginia§	1	2	11	115	103	—	0	4	29	—
West Virginia	—	0	3	21	22	—	0	4	7	10
E.S. Central	2	4	13	164	162	2	1	6	67	16
Alabama§	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
Kentucky	—	1	3	32	38	—	0	0	—	—
Mississippi	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	2	3	16
Tennessee§	2	3	13	132	124	2	0	6	64	—
W.S. Central	2	6	90	238	309	2	4	43	156	154
Arkansas§	—	0	2	17	23	—	0	2	7	18
Louisiana	—	0	4	16	14	—	0	4	24	19
Oklahoma	—	1	23	56	77	1	1	13	38	32
Texas§	2	3	64	149	195	1	1	27	87	85
Mountain	4	10	21	373	526	2	4	12	144	142
Arizona	2	3	11	120	273	—	2	7	85	80
Colorado	2	3	9	121	94	2	1	4	34	36
Idaho§	—	0	2	12	7	—	0	1	2	1
Montana§	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
Nevada§	—	0	1	2	—	—	0	1	1	2
New Mexico§	—	1	5	41	98	—	0	4	18	23
Utah	—	2	7	72	51	—	0	2	4	—
Wyoming§	—	0	1	5	3	—	0	0	—	—
Pacific	—	3	9	100	82	—	1	4	24	16
Alaska	—	0	3	26	N	—	0	2	22	—
California	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
Hawaii	—	2	9	74	82	—	0	2	2	16
Oregon§	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
Washington	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
American Samoa	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U
C.N.M.I.	U	—	—	U	U	U	—	—	U	U
Guam	—	0	0	—	—	N	0	0	N	N
Puerto Rico	—	0	0	—	—	N	0	0	N	N
U.S. Virgin Islands	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.
U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.
* Incidence data for reporting years 2006 and 2007 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 September 8, 2007, and September 9, 2006 (36th Week)*

Reporting area	*Streptococcus pneumoniae*, invasive disease, drug resistant†										Syphilis, primary and secondary				
	All ages					Age <5 years									
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2007	Cum 2006	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2007	Cum 2006	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2007	Cum 2006
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	10	48	256	1,623	1,739	7	8	35	298	264	82	198	310	6,801	6,460
New England	—	1	12	35	97	—	0	3	6	2	5	4	13	165	147
Connecticut	—	0	5	—	73	—	0	0	—	—	—	1	10	24	30
Maine§	—	0	2	9	6	—	0	2	1	1	—	0	2	5	7
Massachusetts	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	4	2	8	99	90
New Hampshire	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	1	0	3	22	10
Rhode Island§	—	0	4	14	9	—	0	1	3	—	—	0	5	14	8
Vermont§	—	0	2	12	9	—	0	1	2	1	—	0	1	1	2
Mid. Atlantic	1	2	9	96	107	—	0	5	21	14	17	28	44	1,070	772
New Jersey	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	1	4	8	131	117
New York (Upstate)	—	1	5	34	34	—	0	4	7	7	2	3	14	98	97
New York City	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	11	16	34	660	371
Pennsylvania	1	1	6	62	73	—	0	2	14	7	3	5	10	181	187
E.N. Central	1	9	40	390	378	—	1	7	53	57	6	14	27	526	617
Illinois	—	0	4	13	19	—	0	1	2	5	—	7	15	236	301
Indiana	—	2	31	100	98	—	0	5	15	15	—	1	6	39	60
Michigan	—	0	1	2	15	—	0	1	1	2	2	2	8	77	81
Ohio	1	5	38	275	246	—	1	5	35	35	2	3	9	129	129
Wisconsin	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—	2	1	4	45	46
W.N. Central	—	2	124	111	31	—	0	15	9	1	1	6	14	238	203
Iowa	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	3	11	13
Kansas	—	0	11	63	—	—	0	2	5	—	—	0	3	15	16
Minnesota	—	0	123	—	1	—	0	15	—	—	—	1	5	50	36
Missouri	—	1	5	40	29	—	0	1	—	1	—	3	12	153	125
Nebraska§	—	0	1	2	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	2	4
North Dakota	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	1
South Dakota	—	0	3	6	1	—	0	1	4	—	1	0	3	7	8
S. Atlantic	4	21	59	738	840	5	4	15	153	127	27	46	180	1,594	1,445
Delaware	—	0	1	6	—	—	0	1	2	—	1	0	3	9	16
District of Columbia	—	0	2	5	19	—	0	0	—	2	—	2	12	115	77
Florida	4	11	29	431	447	4	2	8	91	81	17	15	26	571	517
Georgia	—	7	17	248	281	1	1	10	52	44	—	7	153	236	249
Maryland§	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	0	—	—	2	6	15	213	210
North Carolina	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	4	5	23	233	210
South Carolina§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	2	1	11	70	48
Virginia§	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—	1	4	17	142	111
West Virginia	—	1	17	47	93	—	0	1	8	—	—	0	2	5	7
E.S. Central	2	3	9	110	147	2	0	3	25	26	12	16	30	564	471
Alabama§	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—	—	6	16	218	217
Kentucky	—	0	2	17	28	—	0	1	2	6	—	1	7	39	48
Mississippi	—	0	2	—	20	—	0	0	—	—	3	2	9	76	42
Tennessee§	2	2	8	93	99	2	0	3	23	20	9	6	14	231	164
W.S. Central	2	1	11	101	64	—	0	3	15	6	6	32	55	1,154	1,031
Arkansas§	—	0	1	1	9	—	0	0	—	2	—	1	8	74	52
Louisiana	—	1	4	49	55	—	0	2	6	4	6	8	29	289	173
Oklahoma	2	0	9	51	—	—	0	2	9	—	—	1	4	36	50
Texas§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	21	39	755	756
Mountain	—	1	5	42	75	—	0	3	14	31	2	7	19	222	349
Arizona	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	2	12	83	134
Colorado	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	2	1	5	29	54
Idaho§	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	1	3
Montana§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	1	1
Nevada§	—	0	3	16	16	—	0	2	5	1	—	2	6	67	98
New Mexico§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	1	7	34	48
Utah	—	0	5	15	30	—	0	3	8	21	—	0	2	6	11
Wyoming§	—	0	2	11	29	—	0	1	1	9	—	0	1	1	—
Pacific	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	2	—	6	38	57	1,268	1,425
Alaska	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	4	6
California	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—	2	35	54	1,153	1,259
Hawaii	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	2	—	—	0	1	5	14
Oregon§	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—	2	0	6	13	14
Washington	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—	2	2	12	93	132
American Samoa	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	1	U	U	U	0	0	U	U
C.N.M.I.	U	—	—	U	U	U	—	—	U	U	U	—	—	U	U
Guam	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	3	—
Puerto Rico	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—	—	3	11	102	92
U.S. Virgin Islands	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.
U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.
* Incidence data for reporting years 2006 and 2007 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 September 8, 2007, and September 9, 2006 (36th Week)*

Reporting area	Varicella (chickenpox)					West Nile virus disease†									
						Neuroinvasive					Nonneuroinvasive§				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2007	Cum 2006	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2007	Cum 2006	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2007	Cum 2006
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	137	794	2,813	25,449	32,227	—	1	102	416	1,267	8	2	157	979	2,435
New England	3	18	124	495	3,181	—	0	2	3	9	—	0	1	2	3
Connecticut	—	0	76	2	1,127	—	0	2	3	7	—	0	1	1	2
Maine¶	—	0	7	—	174	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Massachusetts	—	0	1	—	1,141	—	0	1	—	2	—	0	1	1	1
New Hampshire	—	8	17	219	244	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Rhode Island¶	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Vermont¶	3	9	66	274	495	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Mid. Atlantic	25	110	195	3,230	3,408	—	0	1	2	24	—	0	1	—	12
New Jersey	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	2	—	0	0	—	3
New York (Upstate)	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	7	—	0	0	—	4
New York City	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	1	8	—	0	1	—	4
Pennsylvania	25	110	195	3,230	3,408	—	0	1	1	7	—	0	0	—	1
E.N. Central	24	229	568	7,161	10,486	—	0	33	18	195	—	0	22	9	145
Illinois	—	2	11	105	99	—	0	14	14	107	—	0	13	5	80
Indiana	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	3	—	21	—	0	8	—	39
Michigan	5	97	258	2,898	3,113	—	0	10	1	31	—	0	2	—	10
Ohio	19	107	449	3,373	6,508	—	0	4	1	26	—	0	2	2	7
Wisconsin	—	19	80	785	766	—	0	2	2	10	—	0	1	2	9
W.N. Central	11	32	136	1,230	1,291	—	0	23	125	203	—	0	68	410	447
Iowa	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	3	5	18	—	0	3	7	15
Kansas	7	8	52	439	249	—	0	3	9	15	—	0	5	12	10
Minnesota	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	10	29	28	—	0	11	41	31
Missouri	4	16	78	646	961	—	0	7	14	46	—	0	1	4	8
Nebraska¶	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	3	8	42	—	0	13	62	194
North Dakota	—	0	60	84	44	—	0	5	23	20	—	0	30	161	117
South Dakota	—	1	15	61	37	—	0	8	37	34	—	0	26	123	72
S. Atlantic	22	100	239	3,485	3,174	—	0	4	13	14	—	0	3	11	11
Delaware	—	1	6	33	47	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
District of Columbia	—	0	8	14	27	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	1
Florida	10	18	77	864	N	—	0	1	3	3	—	0	0	—	—
Georgia	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	4	8	2	—	0	3	8	5
Maryland¶	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	2	—	8	—	0	1	1	1
North Carolina	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
South Carolina¶	5	18	72	712	824	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	2	—
Virginia¶	—	27	190	1,100	1,220	—	0	1	2	—	—	0	1	—	4
West Virginia	7	23	50	762	1,056	—	0	0	—	1	—	0	0	—	—
E.S. Central	6	4	571	351	27	—	0	10	32	101	—	0	8	29	79
Alabama¶	6	3	571	348	26	—	0	2	12	8	—	0	1	1	—
Kentucky	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	2	1	4	—	0	0	—	1
Mississippi	—	0	2	3	1	—	0	7	17	75	—	0	7	27	73
Tennessee¶	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	2	14	—	0	1	1	5
W.S. Central	22	181	1,640	7,569	8,715	—	0	23	64	329	—	0	14	27	179
Arkansas¶	—	13	105	536	623	—	0	1	5	23	—	0	1	1	5
Louisiana	—	2	11	94	181	—	0	7	1	76	—	0	8	1	64
Oklahoma	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	7	24	22	—	0	5	16	10
Texas¶	22	163	1,534	6,939	7,911	—	0	15	34	208	—	0	7	9	100
Mountain	24	56	131	1,902	1,945	—	0	20	83	320	4	1	79	358	1,322
Arizona	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	10	10	14	—	0	14	6	14
Colorado	20	22	62	736	1,023	—	0	10	10	61	—	0	20	62	258
Idaho¶	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	3	1	134	4	0	35	69	801
Montana¶	4	5	40	299	N	—	0	11	28	11	—	0	17	72	22
Nevada¶	—	0	1	1	9	—	0	1	1	34	—	0	5	2	87
New Mexico¶	—	5	37	297	312	—	0	4	17	1	—	0	2	8	3
Utah	—	15	73	551	567	—	0	4	6	51	—	0	10	6	92
Wyoming¶	—	0	11	18	34	—	0	4	10	14	—	0	29	133	45
Pacific	—	0	9	26	—	—	0	16	76	72	4	0	20	133	237
Alaska	—	0	9	26	N	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
California	—	0	0	—	N	—	0	15	73	67	4	0	19	125	176
Hawaii	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Oregon¶	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	3	5	—	0	4	8	58
Washington	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	3
American Samoa	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U
C.N.M.I.	U	—	—	U	U	U	—	—	U	U	U	—	—	U	U
Guam	—	6	30	141	166	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	11	11	30	467	415	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
U.S. Virgin Islands	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.
U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.
* Incidence data for reporting years 2006 and 2007 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 September 8, 2007 (36th Week)

Reporting Area	All causes, by age (years)						P&I† Total
	All Ages	≥65	45-64	25-44	1-24	<1	
New England	467	323	93	24	12	15	35
Boston, MA	118	77	26	5	4	6	5
Bridgeport, CT	23	12	2	5	4	—	3
Cambridge, MA	11	8	1	1	—	1	1
Fall River, MA	19	14	5	—	—	—	2
Hartford, CT	56	37	11	4	2	2	4
Lowell, MA	25	19	5	—	1	—	3
Lynn, MA	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
New Bedford, MA	16	13	2	1	—	—	1
New Haven, CT	34	24	8	—	—	2	4
Providence, RI	53	38	11	3	—	1	4
Somerville, MA	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
Springfield, MA	33	20	9	2	—	2	3
Waterbury, CT	27	22	4	—	1	—	2
Worcester, MA	44	31	9	3	—	1	3
Mid. Atlantic	1,926	1,293	409	120	51	53	100
Albany, NY	49	29	10	6	2	2	1
Allentown, PA	16	14	2	—	—	—	1
Buffalo, NY	84	52	23	4	5	—	10
Camden, NJ	43	28	5	2	3	5	2
Elizabeth, NJ	4	2	2	—	—	—	—
Erie, PA	36	28	7	1	—	—	2
Jersey City, NJ	19	13	5	1	—	—	3
New York City, NY	883	612	187	50	14	20	40
Newark, NJ	102	55	25	12	5	5	7
Paterson, NJ	8	5	1	—	1	1	—
Philadelphia, PA	347	203	84	30	13	17	12
Pittsburgh, PA§	32	23	7	1	—	1	1
Reading, PA	30	21	7	1	1	—	1
Rochester, NY	101	78	12	6	3	2	9
Schenectady, NY	26	19	5	1	1	—	1
Scranton, PA	26	21	4	1	—	—	1
Syracuse, NY	58	44	12	1	1	—	7
Trenton, NJ	33	21	8	2	2	—	—
Utica, NY	17	15	1	1	—	—	2
Yonkers, NY	12	10	2	—	—	—	—
E.N. Central	1,620	1,045	384	106	44	41	75
Akron, OH	44	30	4	5	1	4	2
Canton, OH	30	19	11	—	—	—	—
Chicago, IL	288	173	76	20	13	6	16
Cincinnati, OH	60	34	15	5	2	4	8
Cleveland, OH	185	132	44	4	2	3	7
Columbus, OH	121	80	29	9	1	2	8
Dayton, OH	91	57	20	6	5	3	3
Detroit, MI	134	71	39	14	8	2	7
Evansville, IN	29	18	7	2	1	1	—
Fort Wayne, IN	55	45	8	1	—	1	1
Gary, IN	17	7	4	3	3	—	1
Grand Rapids, MI	39	27	8	2	1	1	5
Indianapolis, IN	141	87	38	8	2	6	5
Lansing, MI	55	40	13	2	—	—	2
Milwaukee, WI	74	47	16	7	1	3	2
Peoria, IL	38	27	9	1	—	1	2
Rockford, IL	41	30	4	6	—	1	—
South Bend, IN	38	30	6	1	1	—	—
Toledo, OH	86	53	23	6	2	2	5
Youngstown, OH	54	38	10	4	1	1	1
W.N. Central	506	317	126	27	18	16	36
Des Moines, IA	93	59	21	2	4	5	9
Duluth, MN	37	29	5	2	1	—	3
Kansas City, KS	18	8	10	—	—	—	2
Kansas City, MO	61	40	13	3	3	2	5
Lincoln, NE	32	21	7	4	—	—	2
Minneapolis, MN	54	27	17	6	1	3	4
Omaha, NE	67	41	20	3	3	—	5
St. Louis, MO	68	37	17	6	3	5	1
St. Paul, MN	34	21	9	—	3	1	3
Wichita, KS	42	34	7	1	—	—	2
S. Atlantic	900	556	229	79	18	18	50
Atlanta, GA	35	22	4	8	—	1	1
Baltimore, MD	137	75	42	14	6	—	7
Charlotte, NC	99	62	23	11	1	2	4
Jacksonville, FL	95	55	28	9	2	1	9
Miami, FL	84	57	21	3	3	—	6
Norfolk, VA	61	44	11	4	1	1	4
Richmond, VA	42	25	11	5	—	1	—
Savannah, GA	47	35	8	1	1	2	2
St. Petersburg, FL	45	28	13	3	—	1	2
Tampa, FL	136	89	33	8	3	3	10
Washington, D.C.	98	53	27	11	1	6	4
Wilmington, DE	21	11	8	2	—	—	1
E.S. Central	731	459	191	39	23	19	50
Birmingham, AL	131	86	33	6	2	4	8
Chattanooga, TN	75	52	15	—	6	2	4
Knoxville, TN	98	68	22	7	—	1	8
Lexington, KY	40	28	9	1	2	—	3
Memphis, TN	152	92	45	7	3	5	13
Mobile, AL	52	32	12	6	1	1	3
Montgomery, AL	65	39	15	5	6	—	5
Nashville, TN	118	62	40	7	3	6	6
W.S. Central	1,169	709	295	95	36	34	68
Austin, TX	82	55	22	2	3	—	8
Baton Rouge, LA	40	15	10	10	5	—	—
Corpus Christi, TX	39	21	9	7	1	1	3
Dallas, TX	142	76	39	16	5	6	11
El Paso, TX	73	52	15	2	3	1	2
Fort Worth, TX	95	69	20	—	—	6	4
Houston, TX	345	186	101	36	9	13	21
Little Rock, AR	43	27	12	3	—	1	—
New Orleans, LA¶	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
San Antonio, TX	151	95	36	13	6	1	7
Shreveport, LA	53	40	10	—	1	2	6
Tulsa, OK	106	73	21	6	3	3	6
Mountain	701	438	162	51	24	26	35
Albuquerque, NM	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Boise, ID	47	35	8	2	1	1	1
Colorado Springs, CO	45	31	9	3	—	2	2
Denver, CO	82	51	16	10	3	2	6
Las Vegas, NV	210	121	60	18	8	3	9
Ogden, UT	21	16	3	—	1	1	2
Phoenix, AZ	116	71	24	5	5	11	7
Pueblo, CO	27	19	7	1	—	—	—
Salt Lake City, UT	109	65	28	8	4	4	6
Tucson, AZ	44	29	7	4	2	2	2
Pacific	1,308	907	263	82	24	15	92
Berkeley, CA	11	8	1	1	1	—	—
Fresno, CA	118	82	28	6	2	—	4
Glendale, CA	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Honolulu, HI	65	50	10	1	1	3	10
Long Beach, CA	69	47	15	3	2	2	4
Los Angeles, CA	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Pasadena, CA	31	24	3	3	1	—	2
Portland, OR	84	59	17	5	3	—	5
Sacramento, CA	176	119	42	10	4	1	16
San Diego, CA	131	85	31	9	3	3	9
San Francisco, CA	103	68	23	9	2	1	9
San Jose, CA	196	144	37	14	—	1	15
Santa Cruz, CA	22	13	7	2	—	—	1
Seattle, WA	92	62	18	9	2	1	6
Spokane, WA	71	45	5	1	1	2	7
Tacoma, WA	139	101	26	9	2	1	4
Total	9,328**	6,047	2,152	623	250	237	541

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.

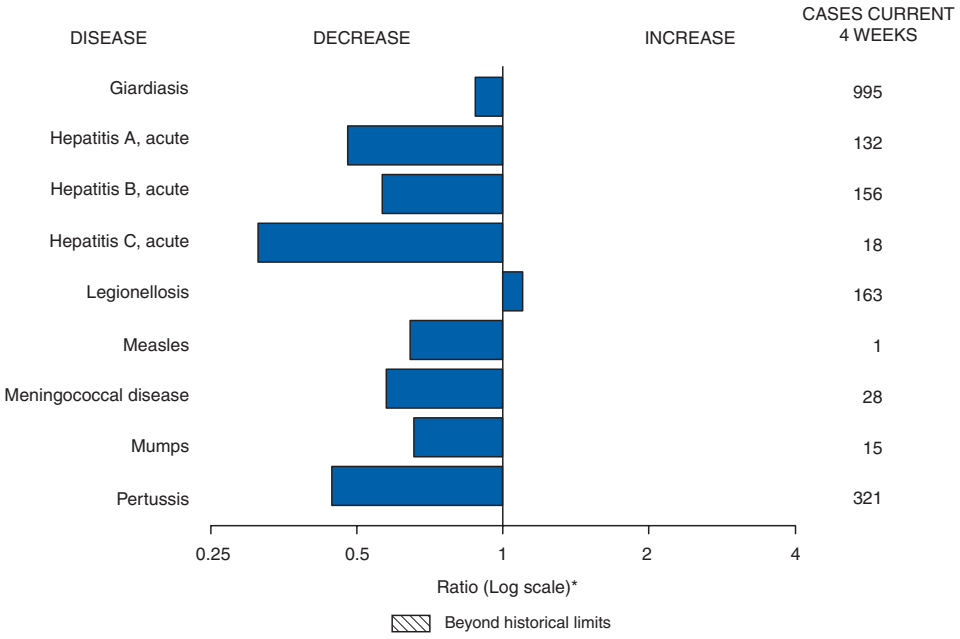
† Pneumonia and influenza.

§ 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.

FIGURE I. Selected notifiable disease reports, United States, comparison of provisional 4-week totals September 8, 2007, 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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☆U.S. Government Printing Office: 2007-623-038/41048 Region IV ISSN: 0149-2195