Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

MMWR

Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

Weekly / Vol. 60 / No. 32

August 19, 2011

Influenza Vaccination Coverage Among Health-Care Personnel — United States, 2010–11 Influenza Season

The Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) and the Healthcare Infection Control Practices Advisory Committee recommend that all U.S. health-care personnel (HCP) be vaccinated annually against influenza (*1*). Nonetheless, influenza vaccination coverage among HCP in the United States has increased slowly over the past decade (*2,3*); during the 2009–10 influenza season, 61.9% of HCP received seasonal influenza vaccination (*4*). To update data with estimates from the 2010–11 influenza season, CDC conducted an Internet-based survey of 1,931 HCP who participated in three online survey panels. This report summarizes the results of that survey, which indicated that overall influenza vaccination coverage among HCP was 63.5% during the 2010–11 influenza season, similar to coverage for the 2009–10 season. Among HCP who reported working at a facility where vaccination was required by their employer, 98.1% were vaccinated. Among HCP without such an employer requirement but who were offered vaccination onsite, greater coverage was associated with a personal reminder from the employer to get vaccinated (69.9%), vaccination availability at no cost (67.9%), and vaccination availability for >1 day (68.8%). Influenza vaccination of HCP is needed to protect patients from HCP-transmitted disease. Maximizing influenza vaccination for all HCP is an important part of any comprehensive infection-control program.

To monitor 2010–11 influenza vaccination coverage among HCP, during April 1–27, 2011, CDC conducted a web-based survey of eligible HCP participating in three online survey panels. A total of 1,150 self-identified HCP were recruited from an online research panel operated by Knowledge Networks, Inc.*; an additional 534 persons were sampled from a specialized research panel composed primarily of physician specialists recruited through sources such as the American Medical Association master file, and 247 self-identified HCP were sampled from a marketing research panel composed of persons recruited through web advertising who agreed to participate in exchange for small amounts of financial compensation (i.e., $10 or less per survey). The total sample of 1,931 from all three sources was weighted to be nationally representative of demographic and geographic characteristics of the U.S. population of HCP as reflected in the most recent Current Population Survey.† Statistical significance of weighted differences was determined by Wald chi-square tests ($p<0.05$). Factors associated with increased vaccination coverage were assessed in a multivariable logistic regression model. The survey measured self-reported influenza vaccination from August 2010 through approximately mid-April 2011.

Among the HCP, 63.5% reported receiving a 2010–11 influenza vaccination (Table 1).§ Vaccination coverage was higher among HCP working in hospitals (71.1%), compared with those working in ambulatory or outpatient centers (61.5%), patient homes (53.6%), and "other" health-care settings (46.7%). Vaccination coverage among physicians and dentists (84.2%) was similar to coverage among nurse practitioners and physician assistants (82.6%) and was significantly higher than for those working in all other occupational groups (Table 1).

* Additional information available at http://www.knowledgenetworks.com/ganp/docs/knowledgepanel(r)-design-summary-description.pdf.

† Available at http://www.census.gov/cps.

§ Responded "yes" to the question "Have you received an influenza vaccination this past influenza season (August 2010 through April 2011)?"

INSIDE

1078 Influenza Vaccination Coverage Among Pregnant Women — United States, 2010–11 Influenza Season
1083 Legionellosis — United States, 2000–2009
1087 Notes from the Field: Transplant-Transmitted Hepatitis B Virus — United States, 2010
1088 Notice to Readers: Final 2010 Reports of Nationally Notifiable Infectious Diseases

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Coverage also was significantly higher among persons aged ≥60 years (74.2%), compared with those aged 18–29 years (56.4%) and 30–44 years (57.8%). No significant differences in coverage were observed by race/ethnicity.

The prevalence of beliefs regarding influenza and influenza vaccination differed between vaccinated and unvaccinated HCP (Table 2). The greatest differences in prevalence were among HCP who believed getting vaccinated was worth the time and expense (vaccinated: 94.7%, unvaccinated: 45.8%), those who believed getting a vaccination would better protect persons around them (vaccinated: 89.1%, unvaccinated: 44.6%), those who believed vaccination could protect them from getting influenza (vaccinated: 92.7%, unvaccinated: 54.2%), and those who believed influenza to be a serious threat to their own health (vaccinated: 70.1%, unvaccinated: 34.2%). Among those vaccinated, 94.8% believed influenza vaccination was safe, compared with 66.2% of those not vaccinated who believed influenza vaccination was safe (Table 2).

Approximately 13% of HCP reported being required by their employers to be vaccinated for influenza. Among these persons, vaccination coverage was 98.1%, compared with 58.3% among those without an employer requirement (Table 1). Among HCP without an employer requirement who were offered vaccination onsite, greater coverage was associated with a personal reminder from the employer to get vaccinated (69.9% versus 59.5%), vaccination availability at no charge (67.9% versus 41.2%), and vaccination availability for >1 day (68.8% versus 41.4%) (Table 3). In all, 85.5% of HCP without an employer requirement were offered onsite vaccination at no charge on multiple days. Among HCP without onsite vaccination, neither a personal reminder from their employer to be vaccinated nor employers publicizing the risks and benefits of vaccination were associated with vaccination.

In a multivariable logistic regression model limited to HCP who did not have a vaccination requirement but were offered onsite vaccination, two incentives were associated with being vaccinated, after controlling for other incentives and demographic characteristics of HCP: a personal reminder to be vaccinated (odds ratio [OR] = 1.6; 95% confidence interval [CI] = 1.1–2.3) and vaccine availability at no cost and for >1 day (considered as a composite variable because of near complete overlap in the two occurrences) (OR = 2.8; CI = 1.7–4.5). Other incentives were not associated with being vaccinated in this model.

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The *MMWR* series of publications is published by the Office of Surveillance, Epidemiology, and Laboratory Services, 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 2011;60:[inclusive page numbers].

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TABLE 1. Influenza vaccination coverage among health-care personnel, by selected characteristics — United States, 2010–11 influenza season

Characteristic	Unweighted no. in sample	% vaccinated*	(95% CI)
Overall	**1,931**	**63.5**	**(60.2–66.8)**
Work setting			
Hospital	617	71.1	(66.0–76.3)
Ambulatory/Outpatient	658	61.5	(54.8–68.2)†
Dentist office	47	54.6	(35.6–73.6)
Retail pharmacy	102	64.1	(52.0–76.3)
Long-term care facility	220	64.4	(55.8–73.0)
Home health	156	53.6	(42.6–64.5)†
Other	131	46.7	(34.3–59.1)†
Occupation			
Physician or dentist	430	84.2	(80.4–88.0)
Nurse practitioner/ Physician assistant	72	82.6	(71.0–94.1)
Nurse	255	69.8	(62.6–77.0)§
Allied health professional	245	64.4	(56.5–72.3)§
Technician	236	64.0	(55.7–72.3)§
Nonclinical support	60	66.2	(48.7–83.8)§
Administrative	248	57.2	(49.0–65.3)§
Assistant/Aide	295	55.9	(47.8–64.0)§
Other	90	62.4	(49.2–75.5)§
Age group (yrs)			
18–29	276	56.4	(48.2–64.6)¶
30–44	564	57.8	(51.7–64.0)¶
45–59	844	69.0	(64.0–73.9)
≥60	246	74.2	(66.3–82.1)
Race/Ethnicity			
White, non-Hispanic	1,252	66.6	(63.0–70.1)
Black, non-Hispanic	257	61.1	(51.0–71.2)
Hispanic	289	57.6	(45.3–69.9)
Mixed race, non-Hispanic	37	38.9	(17.9–60.0)
Other, non-Hispanic	96	54.8	(38.8–70.8)
Required by employer to be vaccinated			
Yes	230	98.1	(96.5–99.7)
No	1,695	58.3	(54.8–61.9)**

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.
* Weighted estimate.
† Significantly different from those in hospital settings (p<0.05).
§ Significantly different from physicians or dentists (p<0.05).
¶ Significantly different from those aged ≥60 years (p<0.05).
** Significantly different from those subject to an employer requirement for vaccination (p<0.05).

What is already known on this topic?

The Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) recommends annual influenza vaccination for all health-care personnel (HCP); however, overall coverage among HCP remains well below the *Healthy People 2020* target of 90% coverage.

What is added by this report?

Coverage for influenza vaccination among HCP was estimated at 63.5%. Coverage was 98.1% among HCP who had an employer requirement for vaccination. In the absence of requirements, increased vaccination coverage was associated with employers offering vaccination onsite, free of charge, for multiple days.

What are the implications for public health practice?

Health-care facilities should develop a comprehensive influenza vaccination strategy that uses a combination of approaches demonstrated to be effective in increasing vaccination coverage, such as education and accessible vaccination at no cost to HCP.

Editorial Note

Vaccination of HCP against influenza has been shown to reduce illness and absenteeism and to reduce transmission of influenza to HCP, their families, and their patients (*1*). During the 2009–10 influenza season, influenza vaccination coverage among HCP reached peaks of 61.9% for the trivalent seasonal influenza vaccine and 64.3% for coverage with either the seasonal or pandemic monovalent 2009 H1N1 vaccine (*4*). Although increased attention to influenza resulting from the 2009 H1N1 pandemic was thought to have contributed to the increase in influenza vaccination coverage in 2009–10, comparable coverage was achieved during the 2010–11 season, with 63.5% of HCP in this analysis reporting receipt of influenza vaccination from August 2010 through mid-April 2011. However, to the extent that the coverage estimates derived from this survey are comparable to those from the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), influenza vaccination coverage of HCP remains below the *Healthy People 2020* target of 90% (as tracked by NHIS) (*5*).

The results of this survey indicate that 66.2% of unvaccinated HCP believed that the influenza vaccine was safe. However, when compared with those vaccinated, significantly lower percentages of unvaccinated HCP expressed the beliefs that getting vaccinated was worth the time and expense and that influenza vaccination can protect them and the persons around them from disease. These results indicate that programs to educate HCP regarding the seriousness of influenza and the effectiveness of the vaccine in protecting HCP and their patients from illness should continue.

Consistent with reports from health-care institutions that have required annual influenza vaccination as a condition for employment (*6,7*), vaccination coverage of 98.1% was reported among respondents who had an employer requirement for vaccination. Approximately 13% of surveyed HCP worked at facilities with such requirements, compared with 11% during the 2009–10 season (*4*). In the absence of requirements for vaccination, significantly higher vaccination coverage was achieved among employees who were offered vaccination onsite and free of charge for >1 day.

The findings in the report are subject to at least four limitations. First, the sample is not necessarily representative of all HCP in the United States, and estimates might not be directly comparable to those made for the 2009–10

TABLE 2. Beliefs regarding influenza and vaccination among health-care personnel, by influenza vaccination status — United States, 2010–11 influenza season

	Vaccinated (n = 1,334*)		Not vaccinated (n = 586*)	
Belief	% agree/ strongly agree†	(95% CI)	% agree/ strongly agree†§	(95% CI)
I am at risk for getting influenza	85.6	(82.4–88.9)	60.6	(54.6–66.5)
People around me are at risk for getting influenza	91.8	(89.2–94.5)	71.1	(65.2–77.0)
Influenza is a serious threat to my health	70.1	(66.3–73.9)	34.2	(28.7–39.7)
Influenza is a serious threat to the health of people around me	88.9	(85.9–91.1)	59.9	(54.0–65.7)
Influenza vaccination can protect me from getting influenza	92.7	(90.4–95.1)	54.2	(48.4–60.1)
If I get an influenza vaccination, people around me will be better protected from influenza	89.1	(96.3–91.9)	44.6	(38.8–50.4)
Influenza vaccination is safe	94.8	(92.8–96.8)	66.2	(60.6–71.8)
Getting vaccinated for influenza is worth the time and expense	94.7	(92.8–96.6)	45.8	(40.0–51.7)
I know everything I need to know to make a good decision about getting vaccinated for influenza	91.1	(88.5–93.7)	82.5	(78.1–86.9)

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.
* Unweighted number in sample.
† Weighted estimate.
§ All estimates for those not vaccinated were significantly different from the estimates for those vaccinated (p<0.05).

TABLE 3. Influenza vaccination coverage among health-care personnel (HCP) not required by their employer to be vaccinated, by those with applicable employer incentives versus those without applicable employer incentives — United States, 2010–11 influenza season

	With applicable employer incentive			Without applicable employer incentive		
Employer incentive	Unweighted no. in sample	% vaccinated*	(95% CI)	Unweighted no. in sample	% vaccinated*	(95% CI)
Personally reminded by employer to get vaccinated						
Vaccination offered onsite	787	69.9	(65.0–74.7)	491	59.5	(52.1–66.8)†
Vaccination not offered onsite	42	38.6	(18.4–58.8)	363	38.5	(31.1–45.9)
Employer publicized risks and benefits of vaccination						
Vaccination offered onsite	919	67.5	(62.8–72.3)	357	62.8	(54.5–71.1)
Vaccination not offered onsite	79	49.5	(32.8–66.2)	323	35.6	(28.1–43.2)
Employer offered onsite vaccination						
Financial incentives or rewards to individuals§	45	42.8	(22.2–63.4)	1,238	67.2	(63.0–71.3)
Employer publicized coverage levels to employees§	208	70.3	(60.7–79.9)	1,072	65.3	(60.7–69.8)
Vaccination available at no cost	1,159	67.9	(63.7–72.1)	114	41.2	(26.2–55.7)†
Vaccination available during multiple shifts	1,059	67.8	(63.4–72.3)	208	55.7	(44.8–66.6)
Vaccination available for >1 day	1,168	68.8	(64.5–72.9)	102	41.4	(27.5–55.2)†
Vaccination available when requested by HCP	866	69.3	(64.4–74.2)	399	61.5	(54.2–68.8)
Vaccination available at direct work station	839	68.6	(63.6–73.6)	428	61.1	(53.9–68.5)
Vaccination available from mobile carts	330	64.5	(56.5–72.6)	930	66.5	(61.7–71.4)
Vaccination available from peer vaccinators	607	69.1	(63.2–75.0)	653	63.4	(57.5–69.2)
Vaccination available at special events	314	66.6	(58.0–75.3)	945	65.8	(61.0–70.6)

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.
* Weighted estimate.
† Significantly different when compared with employees with applicable employer incentive (p<0.05).
§ A small number (<10) of respondents whose employers did not offer onsite vaccination also reported these employer practices.

season, because the sample used for that survey was restricted to members of the Knowledge Networks panel and not supplemented with members from the opt-in panels. Second, all results are based on self-report and are not substantiated by employment records or employer interviews. Third, the survey is possibly subject to selection bias, if participation in the survey is correlated with receipt of vaccination or certain beliefs. Finally, the definition of HCP used in this survey might vary slightly from definitions used in previously published surveys of vaccination coverage. Despite these limitations, Internet panel surveys are a useful surveillance tool for timely midseason and postseason evaluation of influenza vaccination coverage and knowledge, attitude, practice, and barrier data not provided by other sources of HCP data.

Since July 2007, the Joint Commission has required accredited critical access hospitals, other hospitals, and long-term care centers to establish an annual influenza vaccination program that would, at minimum, offer onsite influenza vaccination, monitor vaccination coverage, and provide education to staff members and licensed independent practitioners. Since 2009, CDC's National Healthcare Safety Network has provided a web-based tool for surveillance of vaccination of HCP in voluntarily enrolled health-care facilities.¶ Beginning in 2013, the Centers for Medicaid & Medicare Services might require hospitals to report HCP influenza vaccination coverage as part of its Hospital Inpatient Quality Reporting Program (*8*). Tracking vaccination coverage among HCP is needed as a measure of patient safety and to mark progress toward reaching the *Healthy People 2020* target of 90%.

¶ Additional information available at http://www.cdc.gov/nhsn/hps.html.

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Influenza Vaccination Coverage Among Pregnant Women — United States, 2010–11 Influenza Season

Women are at increased risk for morbidity and mortality from influenza during pregnancy (*1*). Vaccinating pregnant women for influenza can protect both the women and their infants, especially infants aged <6 months who are not old enough to receive influenza vaccination (*2–4*). Since 2004, the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices and the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists have recommended inactivated influenza vaccine for all women who are pregnant during influenza season, regardless of trimester (*1,5*). Before 2009, estimated influenza vaccination coverage among pregnant women had been consistently low (approximately 15%) (*1,5*). However, vaccination levels increased substantially in response to the 2009 influenza A (H1N1) pandemic to nearly 50% (*6–7*). To estimate influenza vaccination coverage among pregnant women for the 2010–11 season, CDC analyzed data from an Internet panel survey conducted in April 2011 among women who were pregnant any time during October 2010–January 2011. Among 1,457 survey respondents, 49% reported that they had received influenza vaccination: 12% were vaccinated before pregnancy, 32% during pregnancy, and 5% after pregnancy. Women offered influenza vaccination by a health-care provider (62%) were more likely to be vaccinated (71%) than other women (14%) and were more likely to have positive attitudes about vaccine effectiveness and safety. These results indicate that the higher vaccination level achieved the previous season (2009–10) was sustained and emphasize the critical role of health-care providers in promoting influenza vaccination. Continued efforts are needed to encourage health-care providers to strongly recommend and offer influenza vaccination to pregnant patients to protect both the mothers and their infants.

CDC conducted an Internet panel survey during April 4–25, 2011, to provide end-of-season estimates of influenza vaccination coverage and information on knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors related to influenza vaccination among pregnant women. Women aged 18–49 years who were pregnant at any time since August 1, 2010, were recruited from the SurveySpot panel operated by Survey Sampling International.* Of all panel members contacted in April 2011, a total of 2,126 were determined to be eligible for the survey, and 1,937 (91%) completed the online survey. The sample was weighted to reflect the age and race/ethnicity distribution based on census region estimates from the U.S. population of pregnant women (*8*). To be consistent with a previous study (*6*), the study population was limited to 1,457 women reporting pregnancy at any time during the peak influenza vaccination period (October 2010–January 2011).

Survey respondents were asked if they had an influenza vaccination since August 1, 2010, and if yes, in which month and whether it was before, during, or after pregnancy. Pregnancy status questions included whether respondents were currently pregnant or pregnant at any time since August 1, 2010, and if so, what were the actual months of pregnancy. Respondents who were pregnant at the time of the survey were asked their expected delivery date. All respondents were asked if their doctor or other health professional had offered them influenza vaccination during an office visit and their attitudes toward influenza and influenza vaccination. Weighted analyses were conducted using statistical software. Confidence intervals were calculated, and chi-square tests were used to assess statistical significance of differences in vaccination coverage levels between subgroups.

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*Additional information available at http://www.surveysampling.com. The SurveySpot panelists generally were recruited from Internet sites that host large and frequent numbers of visitors and diverse Internet traffic. Multiple methods of recruitment were used, including banner ads, direct invitations, pop-ups, and web intercepts. The panel represents approximately 1 million households, and new panelists are continually being recruited; existing panelists are removed from the panel if they have opted-out or have not responded to an invitation within a specified period. A minimum incentive is routinely used to maintain the panel but not for an inducement to participate in a particular survey. Pregnant women panelists in this report were recruited from the SurveySpot panel using two methods. First, a message advertising the survey was placed on the main panel website (http://www.surveyspot.com), inviting panelists to view the survey eligibility questions on the panel's requirements page. A total of 18,789 respondents were invited, and 1,705 (9.1%) viewed the first eligibility question. Second, an e-mail invitation was sent to a sample of 11,688 panelists whose panel profiles indicated that they were women aged 18–49 years living in the United States. Of these, 1,370 (11.7%) replied. As a result of the two methods, a total of 3,075 panelists recruited went to the survey website and answered the first eligibility question.

Of the 1,457 women pregnant at any time during October 2010–January 2011, 49% reported influenza vaccination for the 2010–11 season: 12% were vaccinated before pregnancy, 32% during pregnancy, and 5% after pregnancy. Vaccination after pregnancy was more prevalent for women delivering early in the vaccination period, and vaccination before pregnancy was more prevalent among women who were in earlier stages of pregnancy later in the vaccination period (Figure). Younger women (aged 18–24 years) were less likely to be vaccinated than older women (aged 25–49 years) (44% versus 52%) (Table 1). College graduates were more likely to be vaccinated than those with less education. Women with health insurance coverage also were more likely to report influenza vaccination compared with those who were not insured.

Overall, 62% of women reported that they were offered influenza vaccination by their health-care providers; among those offered vaccination, 71% received influenza vaccination, substantially higher than the 14% vaccination level among women whose health-care providers did not offer vaccination (Table 1). Forty-five percent of women reported influenza vaccination in a previous influenza season, and these women were four times as likely to report 2010–11 vaccination as women without previous vaccination (84% versus 21%).

Compared with women whose health-care provider did not offer vaccination, women who received a health-care provider offer were more likely to have positive attitudes about the effectiveness of influenza vaccination (82% versus 54%), safety of influenza vaccination for pregnant women (78% versus 53%), and safety of vaccination for their infants (75% versus 47%) (Table 2). In addition, women who received a health-care provider offer consistently had higher vaccination levels than those who did not receive a health-care provider offer, regardless of their perceptions of vaccination safety or effectiveness expressed in April 2011. Moreover, women with a negative attitude toward vaccination who had received a health-care provider offer of vaccination were more likely to be vaccinated than women who had a positive attitude without a health-care provider offer.

The top five "main" reasons for not receiving influenza vaccination were "I am concerned about possible safety risks to my baby if I got vaccinated" (20%), "I am concerned that the vaccination would give me the flu" (17%), "I don't think the vaccination is effective in preventing flu" (14%), "I am concerned about possible safety risk to myself if I got vaccinated" (11%), and either "I don't think I would get very sick if I got the flu" or "I think if I get the flu, I will just get some medication to treat it" (14%).

The majority of women who were vaccinated during pregnancy received vaccination at their obstetrician/gynecologist or midwife's office (61%), followed by another doctor's office or another medical-related place (22%), a pharmacy or grocery store (8%), health department (5%), and their workplace or school (5%). Among women vaccinated either before or after pregnancy, 18% were vaccinated in an obstetrician/gynecologist or midwife's office, and 61% in another doctor's office or another medical-related place.

FIGURE. Percentage of women aged 18–49 years pregnant at any time during October 2010–January 2011 (N = 1,457) who received influenza vaccination before, during, or after pregnancy for the 2010–11 influenza season, by month of delivery or expected month of delivery — United States, Internet panel survey, April 2011

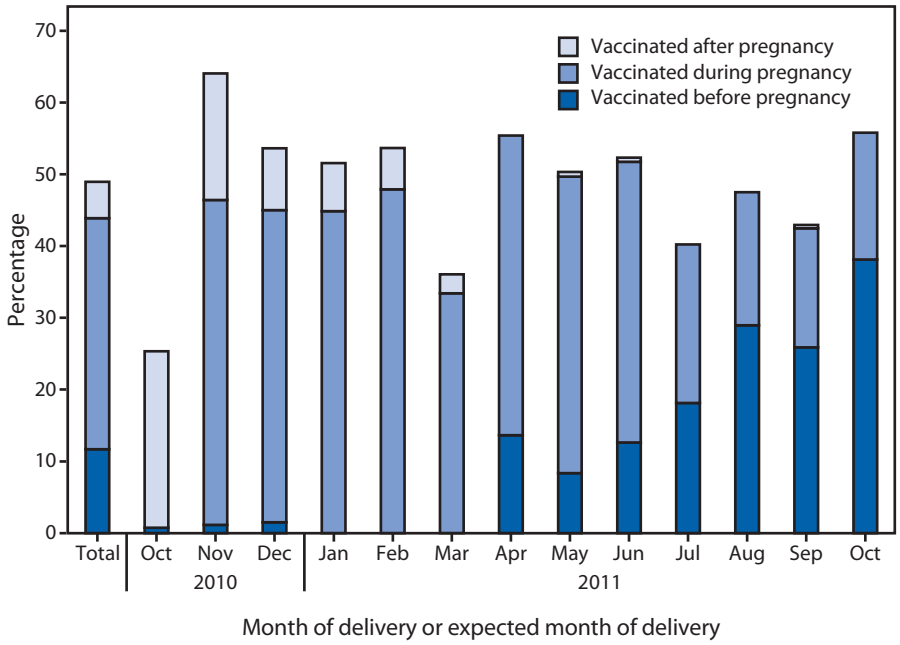

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TABLE 1. Percentage of women aged 18–49 years pregnant at any time during October 2010–January 2011 (N = 1,457) who received influenza vaccination before, during, or after pregnancy for the 2010–11 influenza season, by selected characteristics — United States, Internet panel survey, April 2011

	Sample			Vaccination coverage*	
Characteristic	**No.**	**%†**	**(95% CI§)**	**%**	**(95% CI)**
Overall	**1,457**	—	—	**49.0**	**(±2.8)**
Age group (yrs)					
18–24	504	34.5	(±2.6)	43.6	(±4.6)
≥25	953	65.5	(±2.6)	51.8	(±3.5)
Race/Ethnicity					
Hispanic	195	21.7	(±2.7)	53.2	(±7.3)
White, non-Hispanic	977	56.3	(±2.9)	46.5	(±3.3)
Black, non-Hispanic	200	16.5	(±2.1)	47.1	(±7.2)
Other	84	5.5	(±1.2)	63.8	(±10.9)
Education					
<College graduation	890	63.3	(±2.7)	43.4	(±3.6)
College graduate	441	30.2	(±2.6)	54.9	(±5.1)
>College graduation	93	6.5	(±1.4)	66.9	(±10.7)
Marital status					
Married	567	40.9	(±2.8)	53.6	(±3.6)
Not married	890	59.1	(±2.7)	42.3	(±4.4)
Working status¶					
Working	830	56.6	(±2.8)	54.6	(±4.2)
Not working	625	43.4	(±2.7)	44.6	(±3.7)
Health insurance coverage (at interview)					
Any public	656	46.2	(±2.8)	46.2	(±4.1)
Private/military	688	46.1	(±2.8)	54.1	(±4.1)
None	113	7.8	(±1.5)	35.0	(±9.4)
Had influenza vaccination in previous season					
Yes	644	44.8	(±2.8)	83.5	(±3.0)
No	813	55.2	(±2.7)	20.9	(±3.0)
Other high-risk conditions**					
Yes	354	26.3	(±2.5)	58.2	(±5.6)
No	1,103	73.7	(±2.5)	45.7	(±3.2)
Offered influenza vaccination††					
Yes	836	61.7	(±2.8)	70.8	(±3.3)
No	512	38.3	(±2.8)	14.4	(±3.1)

* Chi-square test of association between influenza vaccination and each characteristic was statistically significant (p<0.05).
† Weighted percentage.
§ Confidence interval.
¶ Those who were employed for wages and the self-employed were grouped as working; those who were out of work, homemakers, students, retired, or unable to work were grouped as not working.
** Conditions associated with increased risk for serious medical complications from influenza, including chronic asthma, a lung condition other than asthma, a heart condition, diabetes, a kidney condition, a liver condition, or a weakened immune system caused by a chronic illness or by medicines taken for a chronic illness.
†† Based on response to the question, "During your visits to the doctor/medical professional, did your doctor or other health professional offer the flu vaccination to you?"

What is already known on this topic?

Pregnant women are recommended by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists and the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices to receive influenza vaccination regardless of trimester. Vaccination coverage among pregnant women was approximately 50% for the 2009–10 season, much higher than coverage reported for previous influenza seasons. Health-care provider recommendation is strongly associated with vaccination among pregnant women.

What is added by this report?

Approximately 49% of pregnant women in an Internet panel survey were vaccinated for influenza for the 2010–11 influenza season; 32% were vaccinated during pregnancy, and 17% before pregnancy or after delivery. Among the 62% of pregnant women who received a health-care provider offer for influenza vaccination, nearly three quarters were vaccinated, which was five times the coverage among those who didn't receive a health-care provider offer.

What are the implications for public health practice?

Continued efforts are needed to 1) encourage health-care providers to strongly recommend and offer inactivated influenza vaccination to their pregnant patients and 2) remove barriers for health-care providers to administer influenza vaccination as part of routine practice. Messages to pregnant women from health-care providers and others should emphasize the safety and effectiveness of maternal influenza vaccination to maximize protection of pregnant patients and their infants.

Editorial Note

Results from this survey indicate that the record high influenza vaccination levels among pregnant women reported for the previous influenza season (2009–10) were sustained during the 2010–11 season. During 2009–10, pregnant women were included in the initial target groups to receive the inactivated 2009 H1N1 pandemic vaccine, and CDC worked closely with key partners, especially the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, to increase awareness that pregnant women were at increased risk for severe illness from influenza and were recommended for influenza vaccination to protect themselves and their infants (*9*). However, vaccination levels are still below the *Healthy People 2020* target of 80% influenza vaccination coverage for pregnant women.†

This study found that women who received a health-care provider offer were more likely to believe influenza vaccination was effective, protective, and safe for themselves and their infants, and were nearly five times more likely to report receipt of vaccination compared with those who visited a doctor

† Additional information about *Healthy People 2020* objectives for influenza vaccination is available at http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topicsobjectives2020/objectiveslist.aspx?topicId=23.

TABLE 2. Attitudes and vaccination coverage for the 2010–11 influenza season among women aged 18–49 years pregnant at any time during October 2010–January 2011 (N = 1,457), by receipt of a health-care provider offer of influenza vaccination — United States, Internet panel survey, April 2011

	Sample distribution						Vaccination coverage*			
	Offer† (n = 836)			No offer (n = 512)			Offer (n = 836)		No offer (n = 512)	
Response	No.	%§	(95% CI¶)	No.	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)	%	(95% CI)
Flu vaccine is somewhat/very effective in preventing flu										
Yes	576	81.9	(±3.1)	168	53.8	(±6.0)	86.7**	(±3.0)	36.1**	(±7.6)
No	132	18.1	(±3.1)	147	46.2	(±5.9)	46.2	(±9.4)	4.5	(±3.4)
Agree/strongly agree that if a pregnant woman receives the flu vaccination, it will protect the baby from getting the flu after it is born										
Yes	431	52.5	(±3.7)	146	29.0	(±4.3)	81.1**	(±3.9)	24.7**	(±7.4)
No	404	47.5	(±3.7)	364	71.0	(±4.2)	59.6	(±5.3)	10.4	(±3.2)
Flu vaccination is somewhat/very/completely safe for most adult women										
Yes	774	92.6	(±1.9)	428	83.2	(±3.5)	73.6**	(±3.3)	16.1**	(±3.6)
No	61	7.4	(±2.0)	82	16.8	(±3.5)	39.0	(±13.3)	6.7	(±6.0)
Flu vaccination is somewhat/very/completely safe for pregnant women										
Yes	645	77.8	(±3.1)	272	52.7	(±4.6)	80.6**	(±3.2)	21.9**	(±5.1)
No	190	22.2	(±3.0)	240	47.3	(±4.7)	37.7	(±7.4)	6.1	(±3.1)
Flu vaccination that a pregnant woman receives is somewhat/very/completely safe for her baby										
Yes	618	75.1	(±3.2)	241	47.0	(±4.6)	81.7**	(±3.2)	23.3**	(±5.6)
No	217	24.9	(±3.1)	270	53.0	(±4.7)	38.9	(±7.0)	6.7	(±3.0)
Somewhat/very worried about getting sick from this season's flu vaccination										
Yes	397	47.9	(±3.7)	194	37.2	(±4.4)	74.2	(±4.6)	13.4	(±5.0)
No	438	52.1	(±3.7)	317	62.8	(±4.5)	68.1	(±4.6)	15.1	(±4.0)
If a pregnant women gets the flu, it is somewhat/very likely to harm the baby										
Yes	445	60.1	(±3.8)	258	61.7	(±5.0)	70.8	(±4.4)	17.1	(±4.8)
No	299	39.9	(±3.8)	171	38.3	(±4.9)	72.0	(±5.5)	15.0	(±5.6)

* The difference in vaccination coverage between those who received a health-care provider offer compared with those who did not receive a provider offer was statistically significant (p<0.05 by chi-square test) for each level (Yes or No) of each attitude.
† Based on response to the question, "During your visits to the doctor/medical professional, did your doctor or other health professional offer the flu vaccination to you?"
§ Weighted percentage.
¶ Confidence interval.
** The difference in vaccination coverage between those classified as "Yes" response to the attitude question compared with those classified as "No" response to the attitude questions was statistically significant (p<0.05 by chi-square test).

but did not receive an offer of vaccination. Pregnant women who had previously received influenza vaccination were four times more likely to receive influenza vaccination compared with those without a prior history of influenza vaccination. Because influenza vaccination is now recommended for all persons aged ≥6 months (*1*), further implementation of the universal vaccination recommendation among women of childbearing age might help to increase the likelihood of influenza vaccination before and during pregnancy.

Pregnant women who receive regular prenatal care have many more opportunities for a health-care provider offer of influenza vaccination than nonpregnant women. However, nearly four out of 10 women in this survey did not receive an offer of vaccination even though they visited a health-care provider at least one time. Barriers to providing influenza vaccination in health-care providers' offices identified by previous studies include lack of infrastructure for vaccine storage, lack of training for nurses to administer vaccines, and concern about safety and related lawsuits for vaccinating first trimester women (*10*). Another finding of this study was that women still reported safety risk to their infant as the most common main reason for refusing influenza vaccination, even though influenza vaccination during pregnancy can protect women and their infants (*2–4*). This study also indicated that a substantial proportion of women who delivered early in the influenza season received their vaccination after delivery. Vaccination of members of households with an infant aged <6 months is important for minimizing influenza risk for the upcoming influenza season.

The findings in this report are subject to at least two limitations. First, selection bias might remain after weighting adjustments, given the exclusion of women with no Internet access and the self-selection processes for entry into the panel and participation in the survey. However, influenza vaccination coverage estimated from this study, restricted to women who were pregnant at any time during December 2010 (48%), was similar to the coverage estimates based on December 2010 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) interviews of women who were pregnant at that time (51%) (CDC, unpublished data, 2011). BRFSS is a telephone survey and also might be subject to selection bias because of exclusion of households without landline telephone service. Pregnant women account for only 1% of the general population, and conducting a random-digit–dialing survey or a mail survey large enough to obtain an adequate sample size would be costly and time-consuming. The similar estimate from BRFSS provides more evidence to support the use of Internet panels as useful surveillance data sources for timely midseason and postseason evaluation of influenza vaccination among pregnant women. Second, the survey was self-administered, and because pregnancy and vaccination status were not validated by medical record review, all responses are subject to recall and reporting error.

This study found that the higher vaccination level achieved during the 2009–10 influenza season (the fall wave of 2009 H1N1 virus activity) among pregnant women was repeated the following season, and identified key elements highly associated with pregnant women's acceptance of influenza vaccination, such as the health-care provider offer of vaccination and past receipt of influenza vaccination. Continued efforts are needed to encourage health-care providers to strongly recommend and offer influenza vaccination to their pregnant patients. Additional efforts are needed to remove barriers for health-care providers to administer influenza vaccination as part of routine practice. Messages to pregnant women from health-care providers and others should emphasize the safety and effectiveness of maternal influenza vaccination to maximize protection of pregnant patients and their infants.

Acknowledgments

John Boyle, PhD, Chuck Shuttles, Abt SRBI, Inc., Washington, DC. Peng-jun Lu, MD, Leah N Bryan, MPH, Immunization Svc Div, National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases, CDC.

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Legionellosis — United States, 2000–2009

Legionnaires disease (LD), a serious, sometimes lethal pneumonia, and Pontiac fever (PF), an influenza-like, self-limited illness, are the two most common forms of legionellosis, which is caused by *Legionella* bacteria. Legionellosis cases are reported to CDC through the National Notifiable Disease Surveillance System (NNDSS) and a Supplemental Legionnaires Disease Surveillance System (SLDSS) designed to manage surveillance data on travel-related cases and enhance outbreak detection. For this report, cases reported to NNDSS during 2000–2009 from the 50 states and the District of Columbia (DC) were assessed, and crude and age-adjusted incidence rates per 100,000 persons were calculated. U.S. legionellosis cases reported annually increased 217%, from 1,110 in 2000 to 3,522 in 2009, and the crude national incidence rate increased 192%, from 0.39 per 100,000 persons in 2000 to 1.15 in 2009. Because NNDSS is a passive surveillance system dependent on health-care providers and laboratories reporting cases, the actual incidence of legionellosis in the United States likely is higher. Although NNDSS does not record legionellosis cases by type, 99.5% of the legionellosis cases reported to SLDSS during 2005–2009 were classified as LD and 0.5% as PF. Legionellosis surveillance was added to the population-based Active Bacterial Core surveillance (ABCs) system in January 2011 to assess reasons for these increases in numbers of reported cases. The rise in reported cases reinforces the need for health-care providers in all parts of the United States to test and treat adults with severe community-acquired pneumonia for LD, to be vigilant for health-care–associated LD, and to report legionellosis cases to public health authorities.

NNDSS receives reports of cases of nationally notifiable diseases from state health departments, including data on case demographics, the earliest date associated with the patient's illness in public health records (i.e., the date of symptom onset, date of diagnosis, date of confirmatory laboratory test, or the date of the report of the case to the county or state, whichever is earliest), the date of report to CDC, the case status (i.e., confirmed, probable, or suspected), and whether or not the case is part of an outbreak. NNDSS data for 2000–2009 were used to describe legionellosis case demographics, assess seasonal patterns of legionellosis infection, and, using denominators from the 2000 U.S. standard population (*1*) and U.S. Census Bureau estimates, calculate crude and age-standardized incidence rates for the entire United States (excluding U.S. territories) and for each of the nine U.S. Census divisions.* Only cases considered confirmed under the 2005 Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists' (CSTE) legionellosis case definitions are described in this report.† To be classified as confirmed, cases must be clinically compatible with legionellosis (i.e., fever, myalgia, cough, and/or clinical or radiographic evidence of pneumonia) and meet at least one of the confirmatory laboratory criteria (i.e., recovery of *Legionella* sp. in culture, detection of *Legionella pneumophila* serogroup 1 antigen in urine, or fourfold or greater rise in *L. pneumophila* serogroup 1-specific serum antibodies).

States also are encouraged to report cases to SLDSS to enhance detection of travel-related outbreaks and to provide information on additional legionellosis case variables not captured by NNDSS.§ Legionellosis cases ideally should be reported to both NNDSS and SLDSS. SLDSS collects information related to case demographics, diagnosis, diagnostic testing, hospitalization, outcome, outbreak involvement, nosocomial classification, and recent travel history. In addition to the reports of cases among U.S. residents received from state health departments, SLDSS reports occasionally come from cruise lines, health-care providers, and private citizens. Those additional reports are verified with the relevant state health departments before inclusion in the SLDSS database. Foreign public health authorities also report cases to SLDSS, usually among travelers to the United States. In 2005, CSTE issued a position statement (*2*) requesting that all legionellosis cases be reported to SLDSS, but such reporting is not mandatory, and case follow-up varies by state and county based on staffing availability and perceived public health importance. For this report, SLDSS data were used to characterize diagnoses, diagnostic testing, outcomes,

* *New England:* Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; *Middle Atlantic:* New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; *East North Central:* Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Ohio; *West North Central:* Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; *South Atlantic:* Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia; *East South Central:* Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee; *West South Central:* Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; *Mountain:* Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; *Pacific:* Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

† The previous case definition, in use during 1996–2004, also included detection of *Legionella pneumophila* serogroup 1 through direct fluorescent antibody testing as a confirmatory laboratory test. The 2005 case definition is available at http://www.cdc.gov/osels/ph_surveillance/nndss/casedef/legionellosis_current.htm. The 1996 case definition is available at http://www.cdc.gov/osels/ph_surveillance/nndss/casedef/legionellosis1996.htm.

§ A legionellosis case report form is available to state and local health departments at http://www.cdc.gov/legionella/files/legionella_case_report.pdf.

outbreak involvement, and recent travel.¶ Because of potential differences in data received by SLDSS before and after the 2005 CSTE position statement, separate analyses were conducted using cases with onset during 2000–2009 (NNDSS data) and 2005–2009 (SLDSS data).

During 2000–2009, the 50 states and DC reported 22,418 cases of legionellosis to NNDSS. The crude national incidence rate increased 192%, from 0.39 per 100,000 persons in 2000 to 1.15 in 2009, and the age-adjusted incidence of legionellosis in the United States increased 170%, from 0.40 to 1.08 cases per 100,000 persons. In 2000, the age-adjusted incidence varied substantially by U.S. Census division, from 0.09 cases per 100,000 persons in the West South Central division to 0.73 cases in the Middle Atlantic division. This disparity increased absolutely over the decade (Middle Atlantic division: 2.60 cases per 100,000 persons and West South Central division: 0.44 cases in 2009) (Table 1). All reporting divisions had an increase in age-adjusted legionellosis incidence from 2000–2001 to 2008–2009, ranging from a 101% increase in the West North Central division to 294% in the West South Central division. Nationally, 16,595 cases (74%) were in persons aged ≥50 years, and 14,255 (64%) persons were male (Table 2). Legionellosis incidence increased for all age groups from 2000 to 2009, ranging from 8% for persons aged ≤9 years to 287% for persons aged ≥80 years.

Among the 18,392 cases (82%) reported to NNDSS with available information on race, 78% were white, 19% were black, and 3% were American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian, or other (Table 2).** Cases tended to occur in the summer and early fall, with the June–October period accounting for 62% of the cases reported each year (Figure).

During 2005–2009, a total of 5,080 confirmed legionellosis cases among U.S. residents were reported to SLDSS by 47 states,†† accounting for 35% of the 14,554 confirmed cases reported to NNDSS during the same period by all 50 states and DC. An additional 82 confirmed legionellosis cases were reported among foreign visitors to the United States. A total of 1,220 (24%) cases involving U.S. residents were travel-associated; 81% of these involved domestic travel only, and 5% involved cruise ship travel. Travel-associated cases accounted for at least two thirds of the cases reported to SLDSS from 21 states, 11 of which reported only travel-associated cases, suggesting a bias against reporting nontravel-associated cases to SLDSS from some states. Of 3,872 (76%) U.S. resident cases with data available, 4% were associated with a known legionellosis outbreak or possible cluster. Information on clinical outcomes was available for 4,478 (88%) U.S. resident cases, 8% of which resulted in deaths. Urine antigen tests were used to confirm 97% of U.S. resident cases reported during 2005–2009. Only 5% of cases were confirmed by culture during this period, and <1% were confirmed by either serologic or direct fluorescent antigen testing.

Reported by

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¶ A case of legionellosis was considered to be potentially travel-associated if the patient reported spending at least one night away from home during the 2 weeks before illness onset.

** Data on the ethnicity of cases reported to NNDSS were not included because 39% of cases were in persons of unknown ethnicity.

†† Nebraska, North Dakota, Wyoming, and DC did not report any confirmed legionellosis cases to SLDSS during 2005–2009. During this period, 29–40 states reported cases to SLDSS each year.

TABLE 1. Age-adjusted incidence of reported legionellosis cases, by U.S. Census division* and year, 2000–2009

	Annual incidence per 100,000 population									
U.S. Census division	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**
New England	0.38	0.48	0.81	0.79	0.71	1.00	1.20	1.04	1.43	1.21
Middle Atlantic	0.73	0.67	0.88	1.41	1.25	1.74	2.21	1.86	2.33	2.60
East North Central	0.64	0.68	0.64	0.97	1.03	0.96	1.26	1.24	1.34	1.44
West North Central	0.35	0.27	0.33	0.37	0.38	0.49	0.40	0.54	0.66	0.60
South Atlantic	0.40	0.42	0.42	0.97	0.72	0.73	0.81	0.74	0.79	0.93
East South Central	0.25	0.31	0.26	0.57	0.53	0.47	0.59	0.53	0.61	0.73
West South Central	0.09	0.11	0.12	0.27	0.55	0.24	0.29	0.46	0.34	0.44
Mountain	0.24	0.31	0.31	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.62	0.52	0.46	0.68
Pacific	0.18	0.16	0.17	0.24	0.19	0.26	0.28	0.32	0.48	0.43
Total	**0.40**	**0.41**	**0.45**	**0.74**	**0.70**	**0.75**	**0.91**	**0.86**	**0.99**	**1.08**

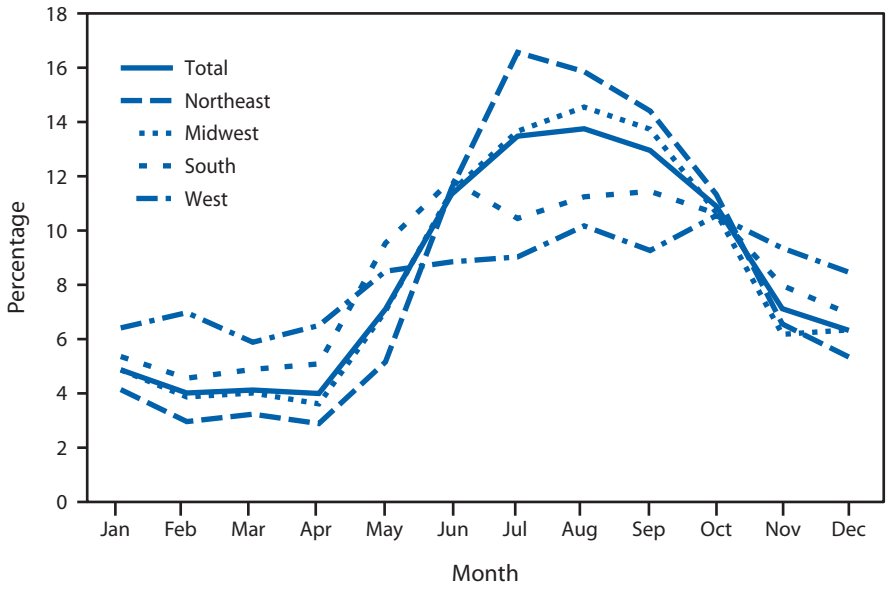
* *New England:* Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; *Middle Atlantic:* New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; *East North Central:* Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Ohio; *West North Central:* Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; *South Atlantic:* Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia; *East South Central:* Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee; *West South Central:* Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; *Mountain:* Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; *Pacific:* Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

TABLE 2. Demographic characteristics of legionellosis cases — National Notifiable Disease Surveillance System, United States, 2000–2009

Characteristic	No.	(%)	Average per 100,000 population*
Age group (yrs)			
≤9	79	(0)	0.02
10–19	125	(1)	0.03
20–29	516	(2)	0.13
30–39	1,473	(7)	0.36
40–49	3,622	(16)	0.81
50–59	5,401	(24)	1.44
60–69	4,658	(21)	1.94
70–79	3,672	(16)	2.29
≥80	2,864	(13)	2.66
Sex			
Male	14,255	(63)	0.97
Female	8,018	(36)	0.53
Unknown	145	(1)	—
Race			
American Indian/Alaska Native	66	(0)	0.21
Asian	206	(1)	0.14
Black	3,422	(15)	0.87
White	14,287	(64)	0.59
Other	411	(2)	—
Unknown	4,026	(18)	—
Total	**22,418**	**(100)**	**0.75**

* Crude incidence rates, not age-adjusted.

FIGURE. Annual average percentage of legionellosis cases occurring annually, by month and U.S. Census region* — United States, 2000–2009



* *Northeast:* Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; *Midwest:* Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, North Dakota, Minnesota, and Missouri; *South:* Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, South Carolina, West Virginia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; *West:* Colorado, Idaho, New Mexico, Montana, Utah, Nevada, Wyoming, Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

Editorial Note

Reported legionellosis incidence rates increased nearly threefold during 2000–2009. In 2009, NNDSS received 3,522 case reports, the most since legionellosis became a reportable disease in 1976 (*3,4*). Increased rates were observed across all age groups and geographic regions. The reported case totals likely underestimate the actual disease burden; the most recent completed U.S. population–based pneumonia etiology study estimated that 8,000–18,000 persons are hospitalized each year with LD (*5*).

An increasing population of older persons contributed to the increase in reported legionellosis cases. Other factors that might have contributed include an increasing population of persons at high risk for infection; improved diagnosis and reporting, possibly stimulated by the 2005 CSTE endorsement of more timely and sensitive legionellosis surveillance; and increased use of urine *Legionella* antigen testing. However, because increases in urine antigen testing began in the 1980s, its use is unlikely to account for the entire increase in legionellosis cases since 2000 (*3,4*).

Urine antigen tests are easy to perform and provide timely, accurate results (sensitivity: 60%–80%; specificity: >99%) for detecting *L. pneumophila* serogroup 1, the causative agent in 70%–80% of LD cases (*6*). In contrast, culture of respiratory samples from possible LD cases (sensitivity: 20%–80%; specificity: >99%) can detect all forms of *Legionella* but has a lengthy turnaround time, and its sensitivity is highly dependent on the skill of laboratory personnel. Similarly, identifying legionellosis through paired serology (sensitivity: 70%–80%; specificity: >95%) involves substantial logistical challenges, whereas direct fluorescent antigen testing for LD (sensitivity: 25%–75%; specificity: >95%) can be technically demanding and can result in false positives resulting from cross-reactions with other bacteria. Only urine antigen and serology are useful for detecting PF, but the sensitivity of these tests for confirmation of PF is substantially lower than for LD (*7*).

Similar to the findings of previous studies, males accounted for >60% of cases, and increasing age was a major risk factor for legionellosis (*3,4*). However, the finding that blacks accounted for a disproportionately high number of cases relative to their 12% share of the population was unexpected. Insufficient information is available to confirm whether these patterns might be the result of differences

What is already known on this topic?

Thousands of cases of legionellosis occur each year in the United States as either Legionnaires disease, an often severe form of pneumonia, or Pontiac fever, an influenza-like, self-limited illness.

What is added by this report?

The incidence of reported legionellosis in the United States nearly tripled during 2000–2009, from 0.39 per 100,000 persons to 1.15. The reasons for this increase are unknown, but increases in the number of older persons and persons at high risk for infection and increased case detection or reporting might have played a role. Incidence increased with age and was highest in the Northeast.

What are the implications for public health practice?

Active, population-based legionellosis surveillance is needed to better assess the epidemiology and apparently increasing incidence of legionellosis in the United States. The rise in reported cases reinforces the need for health-care providers to test adults with severe community-acquired pneumonia or health-care–associated pneumonia for Legionnaires disease and report legionellosis cases to public health authorities.

in underlying risk factors or exposures to *Legionella*, and the high proportion of cases in persons of unknown race limits the interpretation of the racial differences observed.

Legionellosis demonstrates seasonal and geographic variability. During 2000–2009, nearly all regions reported their highest proportion of cases during the summer and early fall. The reported 2009 age-adjusted legionellosis rate in the Middle Atlantic division was nearly six times higher than the rate in the West South Central division. Whether these differences are related to the frequency of testing or reporting is unclear; nonetheless, clinicians should be particularly vigilant for possible LD during the summer and early fall and in geographic areas of relatively high legionellosis incidence. Although use of a urine antigen test for *Legionella* is recommended for cases of severe community-acquired pneumonia (*8*), collection of respiratory specimens for *Legionella*-specific culture also is encouraged as a means to detect all species and subgroups of *Legionella* and enable strain identification in the event of an outbreak. Urine antigen tests and *Legionella*-specific culture also are recommended for suspected cases of health-care–associated LD (*9*).

The findings in this report are subject to at least four limitations. First, current passive surveillance systems cannot determine whether the observed increase in legionellosis cases is actual or an artifact of improved detection or reporting. Second, surveillance likely is biased toward capture of more severe LD cases that are more likely to be tested for *Legionella*, missing those that have been empirically treated with antibiotics active against *Legionella* spp. and those not requiring hospitalization. Third, the nonspecific symptoms of and lack of good diagnostic tests for PF likely result in substantial underdiagnosis of this form of legionellosis. Finally, the proportion of cases that are potentially travel-associated likely is an overestimate resulting from a bias in many states toward primarily reporting travel-associated cases to SLDSS.

A better understanding of the disease burden and the epidemiology of legionellosis is important, but current passive surveillance systems cannot provide all the information required. In January 2011, active laboratory-based and population-based surveillance was launched in 10 ABCs sites around the country.[§§] Data from this surveillance will be used to obtain population-based estimates of disease incidence; further describe demographic, seasonal, and geographic variability; and evaluate and improve legionellosis prevention efforts, such as the guidance provided by the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air Conditioning Engineers on preventing legionellosis associated with building water systems (*10*).

[§§] Additional information is available at http://www.cdc.gov/abcs/index.html.

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Notes from the Field

Transplant-Transmitted Hepatitis B Virus — United States, 2010

On March 29, 2011, CDC was notified about a possible transplant-associated hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection in a liver transplant recipient with no known risk factors for HBV infection. An investigation was begun to learn if other recipients of organs or tissues from the donor had been infected with HBV and to investigate potential sources of the donor's infection.

The donor, a man aged 36 years, had died from a traumatic brain injury caused by a stab wound to the head. When he was declared brain-dead, his family consented to donation of his organs. He had no evidence of liver disease on examination, and liver enzyme levels were normal; a drug screen was positive for cannabinoids. He had not received any blood products during hospitalization.

On March 23, 2010, six organs from the donor were transplanted into five recipients in multiple states; no tissues or blood vessel conduits were procured. The investigation revealed that three of the five organ recipients had evidence of acute HBV infection posttransplantation; all three were infected with a genetically identical virus. The two recipients who were not infected had serologic evidence of immunity resulting from vaccination or past infection.

Organ donors are assessed for their potential to be infected with HBV using criteria adapted from risk factors identified in CDC guidelines for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection (*1*), because many of the risk factors for HIV and HBV infection overlap. At the time of evaluation, the donor was not identified as being at high risk for HBV infection, based on the medical history available to the organ procurement organization and its behavioral risk assessment, and was therefore screened for HBV infection using serology alone. Those test results were negative initially and when repeated by CDC. However, subsequent nucleic acid testing (NAT) of the same specimen at CDC revealed a low-level viremia (<29 HBV DNA IU/mL), a finding consistent with recent HBV infection.

The number of cases of transplant-transmitted HBV infection is unknown. The cases described in this report might not have been identified had it not been for the diligence of the hospital epidemiologist and transplant clinicians who first suspected possible transplant-associated HBV infection in one of the organ recipients who did not report any other risk factors for HBV infection. Transplanted organs from an HBV seronegative donor can be infectious for HBV if procured during the period between infection and the time when infection becomes detectable by serology. The risk for HBV transmission can be minimized if a NAT is used for screening because it can detect HBV sooner after infection than can serologic testing (*2*). However, most referral laboratories used by organ procurement organizations do not have access to the ultrasensitive HBV NAT methodology that detected the low-level viremia in this organ donor. In addition, the cost of HBV NAT screening, the ability to have test results before transplantation, and concerns about possible false-positive results have contributed to the limited use of HBV NAT for low-risk organ donors. New guidelines on reducing HIV and hepatitis B and C transmission through organ transplantation currently are being written and include recommendations to use NAT. When possible, organ transplant candidates should be protected against HBV by pretransplant vaccination to further reduce the risk for transmission from an infected donor (*3*).

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Notice to Readers

Final 2010 Reports of Nationally Notifiable Infectious Diseases

The tables listed in this report on pages 1089–1101 summarize finalized data, as of June 30, 2011, from the National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS) for 2010. These data will be published in more detail in the *Summary of Notifiable Diseases — United States, 2010* (*1*). Because no cases of anthrax; diphtheria; eastern equine encephalitis virus disease, non-neuroinvasive; poliovirus infection, nonparalytic; Powassan virus disease, non-neuroinvasive; rubella, congenital syndrome; severe acute respiratory syndrome–associated coronavirus disease; smallpox; western equine encephalitis virus disease, neuroinvasive and non-neuroinvasive; or yellow fever were reported in the United States during 2010, these diseases do not appear in these early release tables.

Policies for reporting NNDSS data to CDC can vary by disease or reporting jurisdiction depending on case status classification (i.e., confirmed, probable, or suspected). The publication criteria used for the 2010 finalized tables are listed in the "Print Criteria" column of the NNDSS event code list, available at http://www.cdc.gov/osels/ph_surveillance/nndss/phs/files/nndss_event_code_list_january_2010.pdf. The NNDSS website is updated annually to include the latest national surveillance case definitions approved by the Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists for enumerating data on nationally notifiable infectious diseases.

Population estimates for the states are from the National Center for Health Statistics. Estimates of the July 1, 2000 through July 1, 2009, U.S. resident population are from the vintage 2009 postcensal series (by year, county, age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin), and are available at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race.htm. Population estimates for territories are 2009 estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau (*2*).

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TABLE 2. Reported cases of notifiable diseases,* by geographic division and area — United States, 2010

Area	Total resident population (in thousands)	Arboviral diseases†							
		California serogroup virus		Eastern equine encephalitis virus	Powassan virus	St. Louis encephalitis virus		West Nile virus	
		Neuro-invasive	Nonneuro-invasive	Neuro-invasive	Neuro-invasive	Neuro-invasive	Nonneuro-invasive	Neuro-invasive	Nonneuro-invasive
United States	307,009	68	7	10	8	8	2	629	392
New England	14,430	—	—	2	—	—	—	14	5
Connecticut	3,518	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	4
Maine	1,318	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts	6,594	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	1
New Hampshire	1,325	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Rhode Island	1,053	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	622	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mid. Atlantic	40,855	—	1	1	1	—	—	123	63
New Jersey	8,708	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	15
New York (Upstate)	11,150	—	1	1	1	—	—	56	30
New York City	8,392	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	9
Pennsylvania	12,605	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	9
E.N. Central	46,501	22	4	3	4	2	—	80	30
Illinois	12,910	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	16
Indiana	6,423	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	7
Michigan	9,970	2	—	3	—	2	—	25	4
Ohio	11,543	20	4	—	—	—	—	4	1
Wisconsin	5,655	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	2
W.N. Central	20,337	1	—	—	3	1	—	32	75
Iowa	3,008	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4
Kansas	2,819	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	15
Minnesota	5,266	1	—	—	3	—	—	4	4
Missouri	5,988	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—
Nebraska	1,797	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	29
North Dakota	647	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7
South Dakota	812	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	16
S. Atlantic	59,196	34	—	4	—	—	2	38	22
Delaware	885	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	600	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	3
Florida	18,538	—	—	4	—	—	—	9	3
Georgia	9,829	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	9
Maryland	5,699	2	—	—	—	—	—	17	6
North Carolina	9,381	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	4,561	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Virginia	7,883	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1
West Virginia	1,820	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
E.S. Central	18,271	10	2	—	—	—	—	8	10
Alabama	4,709	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Kentucky	4,314	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Mississippi	2,952	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5
Tennessee	6,296	9	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
W.S. Central	35,850	1	—	—	—	5	—	104	20
Arkansas	2,889	—	—	—	—	2	—	6	1
Louisiana	4,492	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	7
Oklahoma	3,687	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Texas	24,782	1	—	—	—	3	—	77	12
Mountain	22,124	—	—	—	—	—	—	157	127
Arizona	6,596	—	—	—	—	—	—	107	60
Colorado	5,025	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	55
Idaho	1,546	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Montana	975	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada	2,643	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
New Mexico	2,010	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	4
Utah	2,785	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Wyoming	544	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4
Pacific	49,445	—	—	—	—	—	—	73	40
Alaska	698	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
California	36,962	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	39
Hawaii	1,295	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	3,826	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Washington	6,664	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Territories									
American Samoa	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C.N.M.I.	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	178	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerto Rico	3,967	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Virgin Islands	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

* No cases of anthrax; diphtheria; eastern equine encephalitis virus disease, non-neuroinvasive; poliovirus infection, nonparalytic; Powassan virus disease, non-neuroinvasive; rubella, congenital syndrome; severe acute respiratory syndrome–associated coronavirus disease (SARS-CoV); smallpox; western equine encephalitis virus disease, neuroinvasive and non-neuroinvasive; or yellow fever were reported in 2010. Data on chronic hepatitis B and hepatitis C virus infection (past or present) are not included because they are undergoing data quality review.

† Totals reported to the Division of Vector-Borne Diseases (DVBD), National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases (NCEZID) (ArboNET Surveillance), as of May 9, 2011.

TABLE 2. (*Continued*) Reported cases of notifiable diseases, by geographic division and area — United States, 2010

Area	Botulism				Brucellosis	Chancroid†	*Chlamydia trachomatis* infection†§
	Total	Foodborne	Infant	Other*			
United States	112	7	80	25	115	24	1,307,893
New England	1	—	1	—	5	1	43,514
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,649
Maine	—	—	—	—	2	—	2,586
Massachusetts	1	—	1	—	2	1	21,080
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	1	—	2,462
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,480
Vermont	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,257
Mid. Atlantic	22	—	22	—	7	—	173,580
New Jersey	5	—	5	—	3	—	26,142
New York (Upstate)	1	—	1	—	—	—	36,279
New York City	2	—	2	—	4	—	63,641
Pennsylvania	14	—	14	—	—	—	47,518
E.N. Central	3	—	2	1	9	—	207,361
Illinois	—	—	—	—	1	—	60,672
Indiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	22,825
Michigan	—	—	—	—	4	—	49,478
Ohio	3	—	2	1	—	—	51,150
Wisconsin	—	—	—	—	4	—	23,236
W.N. Central	—	—	—	—	10	—	72,196
Iowa	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,542
Kansas	—	—	—	—	4	—	9,601
Minnesota	—	—	—	—	3	—	15,294
Missouri	—	—	—	—	3	—	26,049
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,114
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,404
South Dakota	—	—	—	N	—	—	3,192
S. Atlantic	14	—	13	1	15	3	259,382
Delaware	3	—	3	—	1	—	4,464
District of Columbia	—	—	—	—	1	—	5,589
Florida	1	—	1	—	9	1	74,744
Georgia	1	—	1	—	2	—	45,147
Maryland	5	—	4	1	1	—	26,192
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	1	1	42,048
South Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	1	26,525
Virginia	1	—	1	—	—	—	30,797
West Virginia	3	—	3	—	—	—	3,876
E.S. Central	3	1	1	1	6	2	93,161
Alabama	1	—	1	—	2	1	27,041
Kentucky	1	—	—	1	1	—	16,376
Mississippi	1	1	—	—	2	—	21,417
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	1	1	28,327
W.S. Central	11	—	10	1	21	12	178,749
Arkansas	1	—	—	1	—	—	15,424
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	29,151
Oklahoma	2	—	2	—	—	—	14,302
Texas	8	—	8	—	21	12	119,872
Mountain	8	2	6	—	12	—	83,773
Arizona	—	—	—	—	9	—	26,861
Colorado	4	1	3	—	1	—	19,447
Idaho	1	—	1	—	—	—	4,208
Montana	1	—	1	—	—	—	3,082
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,666
New Mexico	1	1	—	—	2	—	11,706
Utah	1	—	1	—	—	—	6,690
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,113
Pacific	50	4	25	21	30	6	196,177
Alaska	3	3	—	—	—	—	6,019
California	41	1	20	20	26	5	150,443
Hawaii	1	—	1	—	2	—	6,015
Oregon	1	—	1	—	2	—	12,352
Washington	4	—	3	1	—	1	21,348
Territories							
American Samoa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	—	—	—	—	—	899
Puerto Rico	—	—	—	N	—	—	5,960
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	609

N: Not reportable. U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.
* Includes cases reported as wound and unspecified botulism.
† Totals reported to the Division of STD Prevention, NCHHSTP, as of June 8, 2011.
§ Name change to coincide with the National Surveillance Case Definition.

TABLE 2. (*Continued*) Reported cases of notifiable diseases, by geographic division and area — United States, 2010

Area	Cholera	Cryptosporidiosis			Cyclosporiasis	Dengue Virus Infection*	
		Total	Confirmed	Probable		Dengue fever	Dengue hemorrhagic fever
United States	13	8,944	8,375	569	179	690	10
New England	—	490	470	20	27	10	—
Connecticut	—	77	77	—	11	—	—
Maine	—	93	74	19	N	6	—
Massachusetts	—	173	173	—	15	—	—
New Hampshire	—	59	58	1	—	—	—
Rhode Island	—	18	18	—	1	1	—
Vermont	—	70	70	—	N	3	—
Mid. Atlantic	1	875	867	8	42	224	5
New Jersey	—	52	52	—	11	29	—
New York (Upstate)	—	228	224	4	13	32	2
New York City	1	107	107	—	18	141	3
Pennsylvania	—	488	484	4	N	22	—
E.N. Central	3	2,403	2,353	50	10	69	1
Illinois	—	334	303	31	2	23	—
Indiana	—	285	285	—	—	14	—
Michigan	—	320	319	1	6	9	—
Ohio	3	476	458	18	—	16	—
Wisconsin	—	988	988	—	2	7	1
W.N. Central	—	1,854	1,564	290	1	34	1
Iowa	—	396	345	51	—	2	—
Kansas	—	107	107	—	—	4	—
Minnesota	—	397	397	—	1	14	—
Missouri	—	548	358	190	—	6	—
Nebraska	—	264	233	31	—	7	—
North Dakota	—	35	35	—	N	1	—
South Dakota	—	107	89	18	—	—	1
S. Atlantic	7	1,080	1,021	59	86	238	2
Delaware	—	9	9	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	—	8	8	—	6	—	—
Florida	4	408	386	22	63	189	2
Georgia	1	266	266	—	9	12	—
Maryland	—	42	37	5	4	—	—
North Carolina	1	94	93	1	1	8	—
South Carolina	—	123	98	25	2	13	—
Virginia	1	109	104	5	1	14	—
West Virginia	—	21	20	1	—	2	—
E.S. Central	—	348	328	20	1	7	—
Alabama	—	184	164	20	N	4	—
Kentucky	—	85	85	—	N	2	—
Mississippi	—	24	24	—	N	—	—
Tennessee	—	55	55	—	1	1	—
W.S. Central	2	578	514	64	10	28	1
Arkansas	—	33	32	1	1	—	1
Louisiana	—	66	66	—	—	4	—
Oklahoma	—	120	90	30	—	5	—
Texas	2	359	326	33	9	19	—
Mountain	—	608	588	20	—	24	—
Arizona	—	40	38	2	—	12	—
Colorado	—	134	133	1	—	—	—
Idaho	—	110	102	8	N	3	—
Montana	—	49	49	—	N	4	—
Nevada	—	38	34	4	N	4	—
New Mexico	—	137	135	2	—	1	—
Utah	—	72	72	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	—	28	25	3	—	—	—
Pacific	—	708	670	38	2	56	—
Alaska	—	6	6	—	—	1	—
California	—	381	381	—	—	36	—
Hawaii	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Oregon	—	218	188	30	—	—	—
Washington	—	102	94	8	2	19	—
Territories							
American Samoa	—	N	N	N	N	—	—
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerto Rico	—	N	N	N	N	10,674	237
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

* Total number of reported laboratory-positive dengue cases including all confirmed cases [by anti-dengue virus (DENV) molecular diagnostic methods or seroconversion of anti-DENV IgM] and all probable cases (by a single, positive anti-DENV IgM). Totals reported to the Division of Vector-Borne Diseases (DVBD), National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases (NCEZID) (ArboNET Surveillance), as of May 9, 2011.

TABLE 2. (*Continued*) Reported cases of notifiable diseases, by geographic division and area — United States, 2010

Area	Ehrlichiosis/Anaplasmosis				Giardiasis	Gonorrhea*
	Ehrlichia chaffeensis	*Ehrlichia ewingii*	*Anaplasma phagocytophilum*	Undetermined		
United States	740	10	1,761	104	19,811	309,341
New England	8	—	122	2	1,663	5,714
Connecticut	—	—	43	—	291	2,569
Maine	4	—	17	—	223	162
Massachusetts	—	—	—	—	725	2,483
New Hampshire	3	—	20	2	156	151
Rhode Island	1	—	40	—	83	291
Vermont	—	—	2	—	185	58
Mid. Atlantic	92	—	293	17	3,422	37,075
New Jersey	52	—	77	1	484	5,872
New York (Upstate)	33	—	204	13	1,230	5,916
New York City	5	—	11	—	922	12,404
Pennsylvania	2	—	1	3	786	12,883
E.N. Central	44	—	512	46	3,286	57,487
Illinois	16	—	9	3	691	15,777
Indiana	—	—	—	15	398	6,496
Michigan	2	—	4	—	697	13,627
Ohio	7	—	2	—	872	16,496
Wisconsin	19	—	497	28	628	5,091
W.N. Central	132	8	733	21	2,123	15,024
Iowa	N	N	N	N	284	1,803
Kansas	6	—	1	—	208	2,084
Minnesota	12	—	720	11	843	2,119
Missouri	112	8	12	10	426	7,159
Nebraska	2	N	—	—	222	1,187
North Dakota	N	N	N	N	37	204
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	103	468
S. Atlantic	254	1	64	6	4,004	76,604
Delaware	17	1	4	—	35	1,010
District of Columbia	N	N	N	N	56	2,104
Florida	10	—	3	—	2,139	20,163
Georgia	20	—	1	1	796	15,852
Maryland	22	—	15	2	262	7,413
North Carolina	99	—	28	—	N	14,111
South Carolina	5	—	1	—	147	7,970
Virginia	78	—	12	3	512	7,402
West Virginia	3	—	—	—	57	579
E.S. Central	88	1	20	9	220	25,594
Alabama	12	—	7	N	220	7,933
Kentucky	16	—	—	1	N	4,345
Mississippi	3	—	2	1	N	6,195
Tennessee	57	1	11	7	N	7,121
W.S. Central	120	—	17	1	397	49,838
Arkansas	19	—	5	—	138	4,769
Louisiana	1	—	—	—	197	8,912
Oklahoma	97	—	9	—	62	4,369
Texas	3	—	3	1	N	31,788
Mountain	—	—	—	—	1,764	9,592
Arizona	—	—	—	—	167	3,249
Colorado	N	N	N	N	691	2,787
Idaho	N	N	N	N	215	147
Montana	N	N	N	N	109	102
Nevada	N	—	N	N	107	1,728
New Mexico	N	N	N	N	108	1,229
Utah	—	—	—	—	313	310
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	54	40
Pacific	2	—	—	2	2,932	32,413
Alaska	N	N	N	N	98	1,273
California	2	—	—	2	1,773	26,441
Hawaii	N	N	N	N	59	759
Oregon	—	—	—	—	481	1,076
Washington	—	—	—	—	521	2,864
Territories						
American Samoa	N	N	N	N	—	—
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	N	N	N	N	3	97
Puerto Rico	N	N	N	N	93	312
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	—	—	—	—	151

N: Not reportable. U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.
* Totals reported to the Division of STD Prevention, NCHHSTP, as of June 8, 2011.

TABLE 2. (*Continued*) Reported cases of notifiable diseases, by geographic division and area — United States, 2010

Area	*Haemophilus influenzae*, invasive disease				Hansen disease (leprosy)	Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome	Hemolytic uremic syndrome, postdiarrheal
	All ages, serotypes	Age <5 yrs					
		Serotype b	Nonserotype b	Unknown serotype			
United States	3,151	23	200	223	98	20	266
New England	201	1	13	5	5	—	9
Connecticut	49	—	1	—	—	N	3
Maine	13	—	—	—	N	—	1
Massachusetts	97	—	7	1	4	—	2
New Hampshire	12	1	1	1	—	—	3
Rhode Island	15	—	1	1	1	—	—
Vermont	15	—	3	2	N	—	—
Mid. Atlantic	603	3	21	43	5	—	19
New Jersey	111	—	—	5	1	—	2
New York (Upstate)	170	2	18	3	N	—	12
New York City	99	—	—	18	3	—	5
Pennsylvania	223	1	3	17	1	—	N
E.N. Central	515	3	36	31	1	—	31
Illinois	173	—	—	22	—	—	—
Indiana	110	—	16	—	1	—	7
Michigan	37	—	3	3	—	—	14
Ohio	121	3	10	5	—	—	2
Wisconsin	74	—	7	1	—	—	8
W.N. Central	233	—	9	21	—	1	33
Iowa	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
Kansas	24	—	—	6	—	1	2
Minnesota	81	—	9	—	—	—	—
Missouri	87	—	—	10	—	—	18
Nebraska	27	—	—	4	—	—	6
North Dakota	13	—	—	1	N	—	—
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
S. Atlantic	779	6	46	45	16	—	32
Delaware	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	191	3	14	15	12	—	8
Georgia	169	—	15	10	1	—	6
Maryland	71	1	3	2	1	—	8
North Carolina	128	—	—	13	1	—	7
South Carolina	84	—	2	3	—	—	—
Virginia	85	2	10	1	1	—	2
West Virginia	39	—	2	1	N	—	1
E.S. Central	185	—	18	8	1	—	22
Alabama	35	—	7	—	—	N	5
Kentucky	39	—	—	8	—	—	N
Mississippi	15	—	1	—	1	—	—
Tennessee	96	—	10	—	—	—	17
W.S. Central	167	2	15	9	28	1	36
Arkansas	22	—	1	3	2	—	6
Louisiana	30	—	—	6	—	—	—
Oklahoma	103	—	14	—	N	—	11
Texas	12	2	—	—	26	1	19
Mountain	313	8	32	14	2	10	30
Arizona	115	2	16	—	1	—	2
Colorado	82	2	8	2	—	5	12
Idaho	19	—	2	3	—	2	3
Montana	2	—	—	1	—	—	2
Nevada	10	—	—	—	—	1	1
New Mexico	46	3	3	6	—	2	3
Utah	33	1	3	1	1	—	7
Wyoming	6	—	—	1	—	—	—
Pacific	155	—	10	47	40	8	54
Alaska	27	—	—	12	—	N	N
California	28	—	—	24	16	3	39
Hawaii	21	—	—	5	24	—	—
Oregon	69	—	—	6	N	3	14
Washington	10	—	10	—	N	2	1
Territories							
American Samoa	—	—	—	—	—	N	N
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	—	—	—	10	N	—
Puerto Rico	1	—	—	—	—	—	N
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

TABLE 2. (*Continued*) Reported cases of notifiable diseases, by geographic division and area — United States, 2010

Area	Hepatitis, viral, acute			HIV diagnoses*	Influenza-associated pediatric mortality†	Legionellosis	Listeriosis
	A	B	C				
United States	1,670	3,374	849	35,741	61	3,346	821
New England	95	55	54	1,023	1	274	54
Connecticut	29	22	37	356	1	56	18
Maine	7	13	2	55	—	12	1
Massachusetts	48	13	13	446	—	131	26
New Hampshire	2	5	N	51	—	23	2
Rhode Island	9	U	U	108	—	43	3
Vermont	—	2	2	7	—	9	4
Mid. Atlantic	276	288	104	6,011	16	939	182
New Jersey	76	77	28	941	—	151	39
New York (Upstate)	59	60	47	1,461	10	300	52
New York City	88	79	3	2,232	4	164	45
Pennsylvania	53	72	26	1,377	2	324	46
E.N. Central	203	481	93	3,299	5	679	119
Illinois	48	135	1	1,068	3	149	26
Indiana	12	75	27	413	—	56	15
Michigan	73	122	45	650	1	179	31
Ohio	47	95	10	913	—	232	29
Wisconsin	23	54	10	255	1	63	18
W.N. Central	102	130	26	1,225	—	128	30
Iowa	11	15	—	108	—	15	3
Kansas	14	11	2	110	—	12	1
Minnesota	37	23	16	336	—	40	8
Missouri	21	67	6	533	—	37	12
Nebraska	14	12	2	95	—	9	2
North Dakota	4	—	—	11	—	6	1
South Dakota	1	2	—	32	—	9	3
S. Atlantic	351	913	188	11,054	8	562	144
Delaware	7	24	U	122	—	18	4
District of Columbia	1	3	2	638	—	19	1
Florida	139	297	56	4,862	2	172	54
Georgia	40	165	32	1,170	5	65	20
Maryland	23	67	24	1,195	1	113	11
North Carolina	48	113	39	1,324	—	64	22
South Carolina	26	59	1	750	—	16	13
Virginia	52	97	13	918	—	79	13
West Virginia	15	88	21	75	—	16	6
E.S. Central	48	387	162	2,152	3	136	34
Alabama	8	68	7	570	—	22	6
Kentucky	26	136	109	270	—	30	9
Mississippi	2	33	U	486	2	12	5
Tennessee	12	150	46	826	1	72	14
W.S. Central	158	630	81	4,845	14	181	84
Arkansas	2	66	1	202	—	19	4
Louisiana	11	55	4	1,164	2	11	18
Oklahoma	6	115	41	247	1	15	9
Texas	139	394	35	3,232	11	136	53
Mountain	144	135	66	1,568	7	173	31
Arizona	61	26	U	544	2	65	10
Colorado	36	46	20	408	4	31	9
Idaho	8	6	11	36	—	8	—
Montana	4	—	4	12	—	5	1
Nevada	14	41	7	344	—	20	1
New Mexico	5	5	14	135	1	9	6
Utah	12	8	10	68	—	27	3
Wyoming	4	3	—	21	—	8	1
Pacific	293	355	75	4,564	7	274	143
Alaska	5	5	U	35	—	2	1
California	242	252	31	3,786	6	224	94
Hawaii	8	6	U	51	—	2	8
Oregon	17	42	19	198	1	16	16
Washington	21	50	25	494	—	30	24
Territories							
American Samoa	—	—	—	—	—	N	N
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	4	77	61	—	—	1	—
Puerto Rico	20	29	N	479	—	2	—
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	—	—	16	—	—	—

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

* Data on human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) diagnoses include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease (i.e., AIDS status) at diagnosis. Total number of HIV Diagnoses case counts was reported to the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention (NCHHSTP) through December 31, 2010.

† Totals reported to the Division of Influenza, National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases (NCIRD), as of December 31, 2010.

TABLE 2. (*Continued*) Reported cases of notifiable diseases, by geographic division and area — United States, 2010

Area	Lyme disease			Malaria	Measles		
	Total	Confirmed	Probable		Total	Indigenous	Imported*
United States	30,158	22,561	7,597	1,773	63	23	40
New England	8,958	6,119	2,839	124	4	2	2
Connecticut	3,068	1,964	1,104	22	1	1	—
Maine	751	559	192	6	—	—	—
Massachusetts	3,263	2,380	883	73	3	1	2
New Hampshire	1,339	830	509	5	—	—	—
Rhode Island	181	115	66	15	—	—	—
Vermont	356	271	85	3	—	—	—
Mid. Atlantic	10,942	9,003	1,939	519	10	—	10
New Jersey	3,712	3,320	392	106	—	—	—
New York (Upstate)	2,698	1,972	726	81	2	—	2
New York City	727	413	314	271	6	—	6
Pennsylvania	3,805	3,298	507	61	2	—	2
E.N. Central	3,840	2,799	1,041	164	2	1	1
Illinois	135	135	—	60	—	—	—
Indiana	78	62	16	15	—	—	—
Michigan	95	76	19	31	—	—	—
Ohio	44	21	23	43	2	1	1
Wisconsin	3,488	2,505	983	15	—	—	—
W.N. Central	2,101	1,401	700	115	6	5	1
Iowa	85	68	17	14	—	—	—
Kansas	10	7	3	13	—	—	—
Minnesota	1,960	1,293	667	48	3	2	1
Missouri	4	4	—	21	3	3	—
Nebraska	8	7	1	15	—	—	—
North Dakota	33	21	12	1	—	—	—
South Dakota	1	1	—	3	—	—	—
S. Atlantic	3,910	2,998	912	452	5	1	4
Delaware	656	656	—	2	—	—	—
District of Columbia	42	34	8	13	—	—	—
Florida	84	56	28	139	1	—	1
Georgia	10	10	—	71	1	—	1
Maryland	1,617	1,163	454	99	—	—	—
North Carolina	82	21	61	52	—	—	—
South Carolina	29	19	10	6	—	—	—
Virginia	1,245	911	334	67	3	1	2
West Virginia	145	128	17	3	—	—	—
E.S. Central	43	12	31	31	1	—	1
Alabama	2	1	1	9	—	—	—
Kentucky	5	5	—	8	1	—	1
Mississippi	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Tennessee	36	6	30	12	—	—	—
W.S. Central	145	57	88	113	—	—	—
Arkansas	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Louisiana	3	2	1	5	—	—	—
Oklahoma	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Texas	142	55	87	98	—	—	—
Mountain	28	20	8	67	3	1	2
Arizona	2	2	—	28	1	—	1
Colorado	3	1	2	21	—	—	—
Idaho	9	6	3	5	—	—	—
Montana	4	3	1	3	—	—	—
Nevada	2	2	—	6	1	—	1
New Mexico	5	3	2	1	—	—	—
Utah	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Pacific	191	152	39	188	32	13	19
Alaska	7	7	—	5	—	—	—
California	129	126	3	126	27	9	18
Hawaii	N	N	N	4	4	4	—
Oregon	39	7	32	14	—	—	—
Washington	16	12	4	39	1	—	1
Territories							
American Samoa	N	N	N	—	—	—	—
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerto Rico	N	N	N	5	—	—	—
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

N: Not reportable. U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.
* Imported cases include only those directly related to importation from other countries.

TABLE 2. (*Continued*) Reported cases of notifiable diseases, by geographic division and area — United States, 2010

Area	Meningococcal disease					Mumps	Novel influenza A virus infections*
	All serogroups	Serogroup A, C, Y, and W-135	Serogroup B	Other serogroup	Unknown serogroup		
United States	833	280	135	12	406	2,612	4
New England	21	8	9	—	4	25	—
Connecticut	3	2	—	—	1	11	—
Maine	5	1	3	—	1	2	—
Massachusetts	7	3	3	—	1	9	—
New Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Rhode Island	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Vermont	5	2	2	—	1	—	—
Mid. Atlantic	83	10	8	—	65	2,147	1
New Jersey	23	—	—	—	23	354	—
New York (Upstate)	14	7	6	—	1	663	—
New York City	20	—	—	—	20	1,061	—
Pennsylvania	26	3	2	—	21	69	1
E.N. Central	137	56	34	1	46	84	1
Illinois	24	—	—	—	24	31	—
Indiana	33	23	8	—	2	4	—
Michigan	24	8	6	—	10	20	—
Ohio	35	14	12	—	9	24	—
Wisconsin	21	11	8	1	1	5	1
W.N. Central	58	20	7	1	30	86	2
Iowa	10	7	2	1	—	38	—
Kansas	8	1	4	—	3	5	—
Minnesota	9	8	1	—	—	8	2
Missouri	23	—	—	—	23	10	—
Nebraska	6	3	—	—	3	23	—
North Dakota	2	1	—	—	1	—	—
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
S. Atlantic	134	71	27	5	31	59	—
Delaware	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
District of Columbia	1	—	—	—	1	3	—
Florida	60	33	9	2	16	10	—
Georgia	12	5	5	—	2	5	—
Maryland	9	5	3	1	—	12	—
North Carolina	14	11	1	1	1	10	—
South Carolina	12	9	2	1	—	4	—
Virginia	21	6	6	—	9	13	—
West Virginia	3	2	1	—	—	2	—
E.S. Central	45	14	8	1	22	10	—
Alabama	9	6	3	—	—	6	—
Kentucky	18	—	—	—	18	1	—
Mississippi	5	1	2	1	1	—	—
Tennessee	13	7	3	—	3	3	—
W.S. Central	100	40	24	2	34	135	—
Arkansas	6	4	2	—	—	5	—
Louisiana	17	—	—	—	17	8	—
Oklahoma	18	12	3	2	1	1	—
Texas	59	24	19	—	16	121	—
Mountain	58	40	11	2	5	21	—
Arizona	14	8	5	—	1	5	—
Colorado	21	18	2	1	—	8	—
Idaho	5	4	1	—	—	1	—
Montana	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada	8	3	2	1	2	1	—
New Mexico	4	3	—	—	1	2	—
Utah	1	1	—	—	—	3	—
Wyoming	3	1	1	—	1	1	—
Pacific	197	21	7	—	169	45	—
Alaska	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
California	131	—	—	—	131	29	—
Hawaii	1	1	—	—	—	5	—
Oregon	33	—	—	—	33	3	—
Washington	31	20	7	—	4	7	—
Territories							
American Samoa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	—	—	—	—	502	—
Puerto Rico	2	—	—	—	2	1	—
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

*Totals reported to the Influenza Division, National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases (NCIRD), as of December 31, 2010.

TABLE 2. (*Continued*) Reported cases of notifiable diseases, by geographic division and area — United States, 2010

Area	Pertussis	Plague	Psittacosis	Q Fever			Rabies	
				Total	Acute	Chronic	Animal	Human
United States	27,550	2	4	131	106	25	4,331	2
New England	529	—	—	—	—	—	306	—
Connecticut	107	—	N	—	—	—	145	—
Maine	53	—	—	—	—	—	62	—
Massachusetts	284	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	23	—	—	N	N	N	17	—
Rhode Island	44	—	—	—	—	—	29	—
Vermont	18	—	—	N	N	N	53	—
Mid. Atlantic	1,980	—	1	21	15	6	1,051	—
New Jersey	169	—	—	8	6	2	—	—
New York (Upstate)	721	—	—	6	5	1	498	—
New York City	111	—	—	3	1	2	145	—
Pennsylvania	979	—	1	4	3	1	408	—
E.N. Central	5,758	—	1	17	11	6	234	1
Illinois	1,057	—	—	6	4	2	115	—
Indiana	747	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan	1,564	—	—	5	3	2	72	—
Ohio	1,807	—	1	1	—	1	47	—
Wisconsin	583	—	—	5	4	1	N	1
W.N. Central	2,924	—	—	16	11	5	283	—
Iowa	697	—	—	N	N	N	27	—
Kansas	182	—	—	4	4	—	60	—
Minnesota	1,140	—	—	1	1	—	59	—
Missouri	604	—	—	3	2	1	63	—
Nebraska	214	—	—	3	—	3	52	—
North Dakota	58	—	—	1	—	1	22	—
South Dakota	29	—	—	4	4	—	—	—
S. Atlantic	2,030	—	—	9	8	1	1,134	—
Delaware	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia	16	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Florida	328	—	—	2	2	—	121	—
Georgia	247	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
Maryland	139	—	—	1	1	—	362	—
North Carolina	343	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
South Carolina	392	—	—	—	—	—	N	—
Virginia	384	—	—	2	1	1	573	—
West Virginia	166	—	—	—	—	—	78	—
E.S. Central	848	—	—	2	2	—	170	—
Alabama	206	N	—	—	—	—	69	—
Kentucky	303	—	—	—	—	—	21	—
Mississippi	106	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	233	—	—	2	2	—	80	—
W.S. Central	3,341	—	—	16	14	2	869	1
Arkansas	245	—	—	4	4	—	34	—
Louisiana	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Oklahoma	198	—	—	—	—	—	62	—
Texas	2,848	—	N	12	10	2	773	—
Mountain	1,940	—	—	17	14	3	66	—
Arizona	546	—	—	4	3	1	N	—
Colorado	540	—	—	4	4	—	—	—
Idaho	187	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
Montana	121	—	—	1	—	1	N	—
Nevada	38	—	—	3	3	—	8	—
New Mexico	144	—	—	4	4	—	13	—
Utah	352	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Wyoming	12	—	—	1	—	1	24	—
Pacific	8,200	2	2	33	31	2	218	—
Alaska	45	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
California	7,195	—	2	26	26	—	175	—
Hawaii	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oregon	286	2	—	4	4	—	17	—
Washington	607	—	—	3	1	2	14	—
Territories								
American Samoa	—	—	N	N	N	N	N	N
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	3	—	—	N	N	N	—	—
Puerto Rico	4	—	N	—	—	—	41	—
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

TABLE 2. (*Continued*) Reported cases of notifiable diseases, by geographic division and area — United States, 2010

Area	Rubella	Salmonellosis	Shiga toxin-producing *E. Coli* (STEC)*	Shigellosis	Spotted Fever Rickettsiosis†		
					Total	Confirmed	Probable
United States	5	54,424	5,476	14,786	1,985	156	1,835
New England	—	2,341	210	319	5	—	5
Connecticut	—	491	60	69	—	—	—
Maine	—	133	21	8	2	—	2
Massachusetts	—	1,284	83	211	—	—	—
New Hampshire	—	177	21	14	1	—	1
Rhode Island	—	175	3	16	2	—	2
Vermont	—	81	22	1	—	—	—
Mid. Atlantic	—	5,853	579	1,684	106	2	104
New Jersey	—	1,203	128	372	61	1	60
New York (Upstate)	—	1,448	211	235	19	1	18
New York City	—	1,309	79	300	11	—	11
Pennsylvania	—	1,893	161	777	15	—	15
E.N. Central	—	5,850	812	1,548	88	4	78
Illinois	—	1,982	156	841	37	3	34
Indiana	—	770	143	64	27	1	20
Michigan	—	933	155	260	2	—	2
Ohio	—	1,311	137	309	15	—	15
Wisconsin	—	854	221	74	7	—	7
W.N. Central	—	3,008	911	2,070	291	13	291
Iowa	—	530	170	57	5	—	5
Kansas	—	435	77	302	—	—	13
Minnesota	—	711	290	66	2	—	2
Missouri	—	843	236	1,582	278	10	268
Nebraska	—	244	82	56	5	3	2
North Dakota	—	59	21	—	1	—	1
South Dakota	—	186	35	7	—	—	—
S. Atlantic	2	15,891	759	2,784	594	82	512
Delaware	—	177	6	39	22	1	21
District of Columbia	—	94	9	35	1	1	—
Florida	—	6,282	239	1,212	14	3	11
Georgia	—	2,785	102	789	57	57	—
Maryland	—	1,089	107	130	49	—	49
North Carolina	—	2,345	97	253	286	15	271
South Carolina	—	1,715	24	70	20	1	19
Virginia	2	1,210	149	145	145	4	141
West Virginia	—	194	26	111	—	—	—
E.S. Central	—	3,969	276	790	425	20	404
Alabama	—	1,064	56	239	83	5	78
Kentucky	—	587	70	221	6	6	—
Mississippi	—	1,218	30	60	26	1	25
Tennessee	—	1,100	120	270	310	8	301
W.S. Central	—	7,838	524	3,412	435	15	420
Arkansas	—	794	48	82	162	4	158
Louisiana	—	1,361	21	288	3	—	3
Oklahoma	—	754	104	416	236	8	228
Texas	—	4,929	351	2,626	34	3	31
Mountain	1	2,898	676	858	32	12	20
Arizona	1	996	100	465	17	9	8
Colorado	—	579	219	96	2	1	1
Idaho	—	168	112	23	5	—	5
Montana	—	95	42	9	3	2	1
Nevada	—	307	41	49	—	—	—
New Mexico	—	339	49	166	1	—	1
Utah	—	350	94	50	3	—	3
Wyoming	—	64	19	—	1	—	1
Pacific	2	6,776	729	1,321	9	8	1
Alaska	—	81	2	2	N	—	—
California	1	5,073	354	1,098	7	7	—
Hawaii	—	331	29	50	N	N	N
Oregon	—	511	118	59	1	—	1
Washington	1	780	226	112	1	1	—
Territories							
American Samoa	—	2	—	4	N	N	N
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	11	—	5	N	N	N
Puerto Rico	—	622	—	7	N	N	N
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

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

† Total case count includes 7 unknown case status reports. Revision of National Surveillance Case Definition.

TABLE 2. (*Continued*) Reported cases of notifiable diseases, by geographic division and area — United States, 2010

Area	Streptococcal toxic-shock syndrome	*Streptococcus pneumoniae*, invasive disease*		Syphilis†			Tetanus	Toxic-shock syndrome
		All ages	Age <5 yrs	All stages	Congenital (age <1 yr)	Primary and secondary		
United States	142	16,569	1,877	45,834	377	13,774	26	82
New England	10	942	107	1,040	3	482	—	1
Connecticut	N	389	30	234	2	98	—	N
Maine	N	130	10	41	—	32	—	N
Massachusetts	4	71	47	639	1	285	—	—
New Hampshire	1	145	6	43	—	22	—	1
Rhode Island	1	123	8	79	—	41	—	—
Vermont	4	84	6	4	—	4	—	—
Mid. Atlantic	29	1,701	262	6,813	22	1,711	3	12
New Jersey	8	754	64	947	3	244	1	2
New York (Upstate)	15	155	120	724	16	146	1	5
New York City	—	792	78	4,135	—	952	—	—
Pennsylvania	6	N	N	1,007	3	369	1	5
E.N. Central	**26**	3,299	275	4,590	40	1,895	7	21
Illinois	—	N	N	2,236	27	908	2	3
Indiana	11	781	55	412	—	175	—	2
Michigan	2	744	82	680	2	235	2	11
Ohio	12	1,227	100	1,076	10	528	1	4
Wisconsin	1	547	38	186	1	49	2	1
W.N. Central	**10**	875	106	1,091	2	358	3	5
Iowa	—	N	N	68	—	19	1	1
Kansas	—	N	N	110	—	19	—	—
Minnesota	6	649	87	350	—	149	—	—
Missouri	4	N	N	512	2	152	2	2
Nebraska	—	139	16	33	—	12	—	2
North Dakota	—	87	3	6	—	3	—	—
South Dakota	N	N	N	12	—	4	—	—
S. Atlantic	24	4,282	518	10,608	73	3,286	7	12
Delaware	—	50	2	44	2	9	—	—
District of Columbia	—	78	9	495	1	134	—	—
Florida	N	1,509	204	4,069	19	1,184	5	N
Georgia	—	1,461	162	2,347	18	795	—	5
Maryland	N	526	53	1,015	22	328	1	N
North Carolina	10	N	N	1,233	10	396	1	2
South Carolina	—	519	56	579	—	155	—	3
Virginia	10	N	N	800	1	279	—	2
West Virginia	4	139	32	26	—	6	—	—
E.S. Central	**14**	1,289	107	3,108	29	904	1	5
Alabama	N	N	N	781	9	260	—	2
Kentucky	14	205	12	311	—	139	1	—
Mississippi	N	N	N	823	9	228	—	N
Tennessee	—	1,084	95	1,193	11	277	—	3
W.S. Central	**1**	2,263	276	9,701	147	2,073	2	3
Arkansas	—	194	22	534	11	205	1	2
Louisiana	1	157	28	2,484	33	546	1	1
Oklahoma	N	N	N	272	—	92	—	N
Texas	N	1,912	226	6,411	103	1,230	—	N
Mountain	**27**	1,804	226	1,973	22	625	3	9
Arizona	—	823	105	904	15	230	2	3
Colorado	1	546	63	342	—	138	—	4
Idaho	—	N	N	20	1	6	—	—
Montana	N	N	N	5	—	3	1	N
Nevada	2	N	N	412	5	130	—	—
New Mexico	—	174	20	151	—	53	—	—
Utah	24	232	34	133	1	65	—	2
Wyoming	—	29	4	6	—	—	—	—
Pacific	1	114	17	6,910	39	2,440	—	14
Alaska	—	110	17	15	—	3	—	N
California	N	N	N	6,114	38	2,065	—	14
Hawaii	1	4	—	73	—	35	—	N
Oregon	N	N	N	173	—	71	—	N
Washington	N	N	N	535	1	266	—	N
Territories								
American Samoa	N	N	N	—	—	—	—	N
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	—	—	11	—	1	—	—
Puerto Rico	N	—	—	723	2	228	2	N
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—

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

* The previous categories of invasive pneumococcal disease among children less than 5 years and invasive, drug-resistant *Streptococcus pneumoniae* were eliminated. All cases of invasive *Streptococcus pneumoniae* disease, regardless of age or drug resistance are reported under a single disease code.

† Includes the following categories: primary, secondary, latent (including early latent, late latent, and latent syphilis of unknown duration), neurosyphilis, late (including late syphilis with clinical manifestations other than neurosyphilis), and congenital syphilis. Totals reported to the Division of STD Prevention, NCHHSTP, as of June 8, 2011.

TABLE 2. (*Continued*) Reported cases of notifiable diseases, by geographic division and area — United States, 2010

Area	Trichinellosis	Tuberculosis*	Tularemia	Typhoid fever	Vancomycin-intermediate *Staphylococcus aureus*	Vancomycin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*
United States	7	11,182	124	467	91	2
New England	2	356	4	28	7	—
Connecticut	—	85	—	8	—	—
Maine	1	8	—	2	—	—
Massachusetts	—	222	3	14	7	—
New Hampshire	—	10	1	3	N	—
Rhode Island	1	26	—	1	—	—
Vermont	—	5	—	—	—	—
Mid. Atlantic	1	1,597	2	122	34	—
New Jersey	1	405	1	40	7	—
New York (Upstate)	—	243	—	14	18	—
New York City	—	711	—	52	7	—
Pennsylvania	—	238	1	16	2	—
E.N. Central	2	891	4	45	21	—
Illinois	1	372	1	20	7	—
Indiana	—	90	3	2	N	—
Michigan	—	184	—	6	5	—
Ohio	1	190	—	10	8	—
Wisconsin	—	55	—	7	1	—
W.N. Central	1	390	51	16	1	—
Iowa	—	48	—	3	N	—
Kansas	—	46	16	1	N	N
Minnesota	—	135	—	6	—	—
Missouri	1	107	18	2	—	—
Nebraska	—	27	5	2	1	—
North Dakota	—	12	1	1	—	—
South Dakota	—	15	11	1	—	—
S. Atlantic	—	2,262	4	75	8	2
Delaware	—	20	—	1	—	2
District of Columbia	—	44	—	3	N	N
Florida	—	835	—	22	1	—
Georgia	N	411	—	18	1	—
Maryland	—	220	—	10	1	—
North Carolina	—	296	3	9	4	—
South Carolina	—	153	—	1	—	—
Virginia	—	268	1	11	1	—
West Virginia	—	15	—	—	—	—
E.S. Central	—	545	5	8	2	—
Alabama	—	146	—	3	N	N
Kentucky	N	90	2	3	N	N
Mississippi	—	116	—	1	2	—
Tennessee	—	193	3	1	—	—
W.S. Central	—	1,749	28	36	15	—
Arkansas	N	78	19	1	—	—
Louisiana	—	200	—	2	4	—
Oklahoma	—	86	8	1	1	—
Texas	—	1,385	1	32	10	—
Mountain	1	567	12	17	3	—
Arizona	—	283	1	6	2	—
Colorado	—	71	3	3	N	—
Idaho	1	15	—	—	N	N
Montana	—	6	1	—	N	N
Nevada	—	114	1	5	1	—
New Mexico	—	51	1	—	N	N
Utah	—	20	2	3	—	—
Wyoming	—	7	3	—	—	—
Pacific	—	2,825	14	120	—	—
Alaska	—	57	—	—	N	N
California	—	2,327	8	91	N	N
Hawaii	—	115	—	1	—	—
Oregon	—	87	3	6	N	N
Washington	—	239	3	22	N	N
Territories						
American Samoa	—	32	—	—	—	—
C.N.M.I.	—	100	—	—	—	—
Guam	N	80	—	—	—	—
Puerto Rico	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Virgin Islands						

N: Not reportable. U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.
* Totals reported to the Division of Tuberculosis Elimination, NCHHSTP, as of July 1, 2011.

TABLE 2. (*Continued*) Reported cases of notifiable diseases, by geographic division and area — United States, 2010

Area	Varicella		Vibriosis	Viral hemorrhagic fever
	Morbidity	Mortality*		
United States	15,427	4	846	1
New England	1,163	—	44	—
Connecticut	320	—	32	—
Maine	247	—	5	—
Massachusetts	258	N	—	—
New Hampshire	162	—	3	N
Rhode Island	46	—	4	—
Vermont	130	N	—	—
Mid. Atlantic	1,717	1	48	1
New Jersey	568	—	24	—
New York (Upstate)	N	N	N	—
New York City	—	—	15	—
Pennsylvania	1,149	1	9	1
E.N. Central	4,868	1	46	—
Illinois	1,195	1	13	—
Indiana	357	—	6	N
Michigan	1,450	—	10	—
Ohio	1,349	N	11	—
Wisconsin	517	—	6	N
W.N. Central	1,022	—	19	—
Iowa	N	N	N	—
Kansas	394	—	N	—
Minnesota	—	—	14	—
Missouri	489	—	5	—
Nebraska	25	—	N	—
North Dakota	52	—	N	—
South Dakota	62	—	N	—
S. Atlantic	2,105	—	291	—
Delaware	39	—	5	—
District of Columbia	20	—	5	N
Florida	977	—	130	—
Georgia	N	N	22	N
Maryland	N	—	45	—
North Carolina	N	N	28	—
South Carolina	83	—	16	—
Virginia	548	N	40	—
West Virginia	438	—	N	—
E.S. Central	308	—	36	—
Alabama	296	—	13	N
Kentucky	N	N	5	N
Mississippi	12	N	8	—
Tennessee	N	—	10	—
W.S. Central	3,070	2	108	—
Arkansas	220	—	N	—
Louisiana	90	N	28	—
Oklahoma	N	N	1	—
Texas	2,760	2	79	—
Mountain	1,052	—	30	—
Arizona	—	—	18	—
Colorado	404	N	8	N
Idaho	N	N	N	N
Montana	198	—	N	N
Nevada	N	N	1	—
New Mexico	95	—	2	N
Utah	334	—	1	—
Wyoming	21	N	—	—
Pacific	122	—	224	—
Alaska	48	N	—	—
California	36	—	115	—
Hawaii	38	—	24	—
Oregon	N	N	26	—
Washington	N	N	59	—
Territories				
American Samoa	N	N	N	N
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—
Guam	28	N	—	—
Puerto Rico	636	—	N	—
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	—	—	—

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

* Totals reported to the Division of Viral Diseases, National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases (NCIRD), as of June 30, 2011.

Notifiable Diseases and Mortality Tables

TABLE I. Provisional cases of infrequently reported notifiable diseases (<1,000 cases reported during the preceding year) — United States, week ending August 13, 2011 (32nd week)*

Disease	Current week	Cum 2011	5-year weekly average†	Total cases reported for previous years					States reporting cases during current week (No.)
				2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	
Arboviral diseases§,¶:									
California serogroup virus disease	—	12	5	75	55	62	55	67	
Eastern equine encephalitis virus disease	—	1	0	10	4	4	4	8	
Powassan virus disease	—	5	0	8	6	2	7	1	
St. Louis encephalitis virus disease	—	—	0	10	12	13	9	10	
Western equine encephalitis virus disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Babesiosis	37	268	1	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	NY (33), PA (2), MD (1), CA (1)
Botulism, total	—	59	3	112	118	145	144	165	
foodborne	—	6	1	7	10	17	32	20	
infant	—	47	2	80	83	109	85	97	
other (wound and unspecified)	—	6	1	25	25	19	27	48	
Brucellosis	1	46	3	115	115	80	131	121	FL (1)
Chancroid	—	10	0	24	28	25	23	33	
Cholera	—	21	0	13	10	5	7	9	
Cyclosporiasis§	12	115	4	179	141	139	93	137	NY (1), FL (9), TX (2)
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Haemophilus influenzae,** invasive disease (age <5 yrs):									
serotype b	—	5	0	23	35	30	22	29	
nonserotype b	1	73	2	200	236	244	199	175	NY (1)
unknown serotype	1	154	3	223	178	163	180	179	FL (1)
Hansen disease§	2	28	2	98	103	80	101	66	FL (2)
Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome§	—	16	0	20	20	18	32	40	
Hemolytic uremic syndrome, postdiarrheal§	2	82	7	266	242	330	292	288	MD (1), OK (1)
Influenza-associated pediatric mortality§,††	—	110	1	61	358	90	77	43	
Listeriosis	9	289	23	821	851	759	808	884	NH (1), NY (1), PA (4), NV (1), CA (2)
Measles§§	1	162	1	63	71	140	43	55	WA (1)
Meningococcal disease, invasive¶¶:									
A, C, Y, and W-135	1	122	3	280	301	330	325	318	GA (1)
serogroup B	—	63	2	135	174	188	167	193	
other serogroup	—	7	0	12	23	38	35	32	
unknown serogroup	3	272	8	406	482	616	550	651	NY (1), NE (1), MD (1)
Novel influenza A virus infections***	—	2	0	4	43,774	2	4	NN	
Plague	—	1	0	2	8	3	7	17	
Poliomyelitis, paralytic	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Polio virus Infection, nonparalytic§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	NN	
Psittacosis§	—	1	0	4	9	8	12	21	
Q fever, total§	2	46	3	131	113	120	171	169	
acute	1	31	1	106	93	106	—	—	NY (1)
chronic	1	15	0	25	20	14	—	—	CO (1)
Rabies, human	—	1	0	2	4	2	1	3	
Rubella†††	—	4	0	5	3	16	12	11	
Rubella, congenital syndrome	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	
SARS-CoV§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Smallpox§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Streptococcal toxic-shock syndrome§	—	80	2	142	161	157	132	125	
Syphilis, congenital (age <1 yr)§§§	—	102	9	377	423	431	430	349	
Tetanus	—	6	0	26	18	19	28	41	
Toxic-shock syndrome (staphylococcal)§	2	49	1	82	74	71	92	101	PA (1), GA (1)
Trichinellosis	—	7	0	7	13	39	5	15	
Tularemia	2	67	4	124	93	123	137	95	OH (1), WA (1)
Typhoid fever	4	213	11	467	397	449	434	353	MD (1), FL (1), AR (1), OK (1)
Vancomycin-intermediate *Staphylococcus aureus*§	1	37	1	91	78	63	37	6	NY (1)
Vancomycin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*§	—	—	0	2	1	—	2	1	
Vibriosis (noncholera *Vibrio* species infections)§	12	327	25	846	789	588	549	NN	MI (1), MD (1), GA (1), FL (5), CO (1), AZ (1), WA (2)
Viral hemorrhagic fever¶¶¶	—	—	—	1	NN	NN	NN	NN	
Yellow fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

See Table 1 footnotes on next page.

TABLE I. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of infrequently reported notifiable diseases (<1,000 cases reported during the preceding year) — United States, week ending August 13, 2011 (32nd week)*

—: No reported cases. N: Not reportable. NN: Not Nationally Notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts.

* Case counts for reporting years 2010 and 2011 are provisional and subject to change. For further information on interpretation of these data, see http://www.cdc.gov/osels/ph_surveillance/nndss/phs/files/ProvisionalNationa%20NotifiableDiseasesSurveillanceData20100927.pdf.

† 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/osels/ph_surveillance/nndss/phs/files/5yearweeklyaverage.pdf.

§ Not reportable in all states. Data from states where the condition is not reportable are excluded from this table except starting in 2007 for the arboviral diseases, STD data, TB data, and influenza-associated pediatric mortality, and in 2003 for SARS-CoV. Reporting exceptions are available at http://www.cdc.gov/osels/ph_surveillance/nndss/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 weekly from reports to the Influenza Division, National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases. Since October 3, 2010, 114 influenza-associated pediatric deaths occurring during the 2010-11 influenza season have been reported.

§§ The one measles case reported for the current week was imported.

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

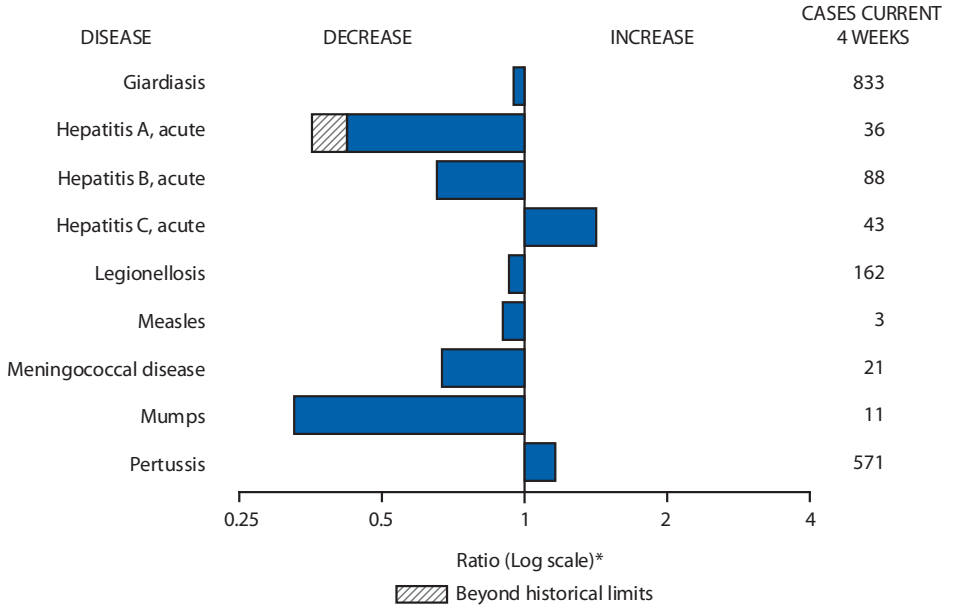
*** CDC discontinued reporting of individual confirmed and probable cases of 2009 pandemic influenza A (H1N1) virus infections on July 24, 2009. During 2009, four cases of human infection with novel influenza A viruses, different from the 2009 pandemic influenza A (H1N1) strain, were reported to CDC. The four cases of novel influenza A virus infection reported to CDC during 2010, and the two cases reported during 2011, were identified as swine influenza A (H3N2) virus and are unrelated to the 2009 pandemic influenza A (H1N1) virus. Total case counts for 2009 were provided by the Influenza Division, National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases (NCIRD).

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

§§§ Updated weekly from reports to the Division of STD Prevention, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention.

¶¶¶ There was one case of viral hemorrhagic fever reported during week 12 of 2010. The one case report was confirmed as lassa fever. See Table II for dengue hemorrhagic fever.

FIGURE I. Selected notifiable disease reports, United States, comparison of provisional 4-week totals August 13, 2011, 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.

Notifiable Disease Data Team and 122 Cities Mortality Data Team

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TABLE II. Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending August 13, 2011, and August 14, 2010 (32nd week)*

Reporting area	*Chlamydia trachomatis* infection					Coccidioidomycosis					Cryptosporidiosis				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks Med	Previous 52 weeks Max	Cum 2011	Cum 2010	Current week	Previous 52 weeks Med	Previous 52 weeks Max	Cum 2011	Cum 2010	Current week	Previous 52 weeks Med	Previous 52 weeks Max	Cum 2011	Cum 2010
United States	12,020	25,879	31,142	783,602	789,396	81	124	567	10,325	NN	152	134	416	4,181	4,937
New England	504	844	2,043	26,009	24,890	—	0	1	1	NN	1	6	47	222	341
Connecticut	—	224	1,557	5,614	6,435	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	41	41	77
Maine†	—	58	100	1,876	1,538	—	0	0	—	NN	—	1	5	30	66
Massachusetts	440	406	860	13,596	12,617	—	0	0	—	NN	—	3	9	89	98
New Hampshire	27	53	81	1,716	1,425	—	0	1	1	NN	—	1	4	34	41
Rhode Island†	—	70	154	2,308	2,098	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	1	1	14
Vermont†	37	27	84	899	777	—	0	0	—	NN	1	1	5	27	45
Mid. Atlantic	1,753	3,374	5,069	97,865	102,803	—	0	1	3	NN	19	17	38	523	481
New Jersey	162	520	905	16,327	15,928	—	0	0	—	NN	—	1	4	20	20
New York (Upstate)	765	712	2,099	21,877	20,092	—	0	0	—	NN	11	4	13	110	108
New York City	207	1,137	2,612	28,518	38,094	—	0	0	—	NN	—	2	6	40	47
Pennsylvania	619	961	1,239	31,143	28,689	—	0	1	3	NN	8	9	25	353	306
E.N. Central	978	3,974	7,039	117,212	125,211	—	0	3	33	NN	39	32	121	1,007	1,393
Illinois	—	1,082	1,320	28,653	36,842	—	0	0	—	NN	—	3	20	80	192
Indiana	214	459	3,376	15,916	12,063	—	0	0	—	NN	—	5	14	153	185
Michigan	584	934	1,404	28,992	30,775	—	0	3	19	NN	—	5	18	177	205
Ohio	180	1,002	1,134	30,543	31,386	—	0	3	14	NN	39	9	39	398	260
Wisconsin	—	460	559	13,108	14,145	—	0	0	—	NN	—	8	65	199	551
W.N. Central	143	1,433	1,645	42,648	44,105	1	0	2	6	NN	27	19	132	644	982
Iowa	34	212	247	6,412	6,406	—	0	0	—	NN	—	7	29	225	215
Kansas	21	192	288	6,126	5,965	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	5	4	70
Minnesota	—	285	365	7,083	9,495	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	22	—	252
Missouri	—	525	759	16,541	15,824	—	0	0	—	NN	22	4	57	171	257
Nebraska†	67	109	218	3,801	3,104	1	0	2	6	NN	4	4	26	126	97
North Dakota	—	35	90	664	1,401	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	9	16	16
South Dakota	21	64	93	2,021	1,910	—	0	0	—	NN	1	2	13	102	75
S. Atlantic	3,366	5,105	6,532	166,038	159,351	—	0	2	3	NN	15	21	57	708	641
Delaware	81	83	220	2,636	2,602	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	1	5	5
District of Columbia	—	105	180	2,844	3,253	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	1	5	2
Florida	714	1,492	1,706	46,574	46,502	—	0	0	—	NN	13	8	23	276	232
Georgia	726	961	2,384	31,946	27,005	—	0	0	—	NN	—	5	11	173	174
Maryland†	—	451	1,125	12,910	14,514	—	0	2	3	NN	1	1	6	40	25
North Carolina	851	765	1,477	28,475	28,067	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	17	36	47
South Carolina†	387	532	946	17,464	15,957	—	0	0	—	NN	—	2	9	78	70
Virginia†	524	660	965	20,641	19,186	—	0	0	—	NN	1	2	8	79	74
West Virginia	83	77	121	2,548	2,265	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	5	16	12
E.S. Central	1,658	1,794	3,314	58,068	56,487	—	0	0	—	NN	2	7	24	181	148
Alabama†	540	539	1,564	17,546	15,945	—	0	0	—	NN	1	3	15	84	61
Kentucky	273	261	2,352	9,598	9,788	—	0	0	—	NN	1	1	4	27	46
Mississippi	594	395	614	12,722	13,543	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	2	16	7
Tennessee†	251	586	795	18,202	17,211	—	0	0	—	NN	—	1	5	54	34
W.S. Central	2,297	3,315	4,338	106,999	110,186	—	0	1	1	NN	15	7	62	220	232
Arkansas†	305	311	440	10,116	9,533	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	3	10	21
Louisiana	—	526	1,052	13,302	16,156	—	0	1	1	NN	—	0	9	29	30
Oklahoma	57	224	850	6,223	9,097	—	0	0	—	NN	4	2	34	55	51
Texas†	1,935	2,389	3,107	77,358	75,400	—	0	0	—	NN	11	4	28	126	130
Mountain	472	1,628	2,155	51,113	50,860	71	71	432	8,165	NN	26	12	30	363	344
Arizona	190	512	698	15,683	16,639	66	68	427	8,061	NN	—	1	4	25	20
Colorado	—	406	847	13,921	11,736	—	0	0	—	NN	12	3	11	103	79
Idaho†	—	57	179	1,630	2,507	—	0	0	—	NN	8	2	7	76	57
Montana†	—	61	83	1,959	1,856	—	0	1	2	NN	6	1	5	45	31
Nevada†	202	197	380	6,661	6,188	5	1	4	60	NN	—	0	7	3	20
New Mexico†	53	198	1,183	6,174	6,665	—	0	4	31	NN	—	2	12	71	75
Utah	—	130	175	3,905	3,998	—	0	2	8	NN	—	1	5	24	44
Wyoming†	27	38	90	1,180	1,271	—	0	2	3	NN	—	0	5	16	18
Pacific	849	3,869	6,559	117,650	115,503	9	43	142	2,113	NN	8	11	29	313	375
Alaska	—	112	157	3,330	3,809	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	3	7	2
California	313	2,951	5,763	90,265	88,074	9	43	142	2,109	NN	5	6	19	188	212
Hawaii	—	108	138	2,936	3,777	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	1
Oregon	243	264	524	8,419	7,009	—	0	1	4	NN	1	3	20	74	110
Washington	293	430	522	12,700	12,834	—	0	0	—	NN	2	1	9	44	50
Territories															
American Samoa	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	NN	N	0	0	N	N
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	NN	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	6	81	189	615	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	115	102	349	3,516	3,883	—	0	0	—	NN	N	0	0	N	N
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	14	27	359	361	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	—

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.
U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not reportable. NN: Not Nationally Notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.
* Case counts for reporting year 2010 and 2011 are provisional and subject to change. For further information on interpretation of these data, see http://www.cdc.gov/osels/ph_surveillance/nndss/phs/files/ProvisionalNationa%20NotifiableDiseasesSurveillanceData20100927.pdf. Data for TB are displayed in Table IV, which appears quarterly.
† Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).

TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending August 13, 2011, and August 14, 2010 (32nd week)*

Reporting area	Dengue Virus Infection†									
	Dengue Fever§					Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever¶				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks Med	Previous 52 weeks Max	Cum 2011	Cum 2010	Current week	Previous 52 weeks Med	Previous 52 weeks Max	Cum 2011	Cum 2010
United States	—	3	55	58	395	—	0	2	—	5
New England	—	0	3	1	4	—	0	0	—	—
Connecticut	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Maine**	—	0	2	—	3	—	0	0	—	—
Massachusetts	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
New Hampshire	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Rhode Island**	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Vermont**	—	0	1	1	1	—	0	0	—	—
Mid. Atlantic	—	1	25	19	128	—	0	1	—	3
New Jersey	—	0	3	—	16	—	0	0	—	—
New York (Upstate)	—	0	5	—	18	—	0	1	—	1
New York City	—	0	17	10	77	—	0	1	—	2
Pennsylvania	—	0	2	9	17	—	0	0	—	—
E.N. Central	—	0	7	4	32	—	0	1	—	—
Illinois	—	0	2	1	9	—	0	0	—	—
Indiana	—	0	2	1	7	—	0	0	—	—
Michigan	—	0	2	—	4	—	0	0	—	—
Ohio	—	0	2	—	9	—	0	0	—	—
Wisconsin	—	0	2	2	3	—	0	1	—	—
W.N. Central	—	0	6	—	21	—	0	1	—	—
Iowa	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	0	—	—
Kansas	—	0	1	—	3	—	0	0	—	—
Minnesota	—	0	1	—	12	—	0	0	—	—
Missouri	—	0	1	—	4	—	0	0	—	—
Nebraska**	—	0	6	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
North Dakota	—	0	0	—	1	—	0	0	—	—
South Dakota	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
S. Atlantic	—	1	17	15	147	—	0	1	—	1
Delaware	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
District of Columbia	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Florida	—	1	13	11	114	—	0	1	—	1
Georgia	—	0	2	3	8	—	0	0	—	—
Maryland**	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
North Carolina	—	0	1	1	4	—	0	0	—	—
South Carolina**	—	0	2	—	12	—	0	0	—	—
Virginia**	—	0	3	—	7	—	0	0	—	—
West Virginia	—	0	0	—	2	—	0	0	—	—
E.S. Central	—	0	1	—	4	—	0	0	—	—
Alabama**	—	0	1	—	2	—	0	0	—	—
Kentucky	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	0	—	—
Mississippi	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Tennessee**	—	0	0	—	1	—	0	0	—	—
W.S. Central	—	0	4	4	17	—	0	0	—	1
Arkansas**	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	1
Louisiana	—	0	2	1	2	—	0	0	—	—
Oklahoma	—	0	1	—	3	—	0	0	—	—
Texas**	—	0	2	3	12	—	0	0	—	—
Mountain	—	0	2	3	13	—	0	0	—	—
Arizona	—	0	2	2	5	—	0	0	—	—
Colorado	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Idaho**	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	0	—	—
Montana**	—	0	1	—	3	—	0	0	—	—
Nevada**	—	0	1	—	3	—	0	0	—	—
New Mexico**	—	0	0	—	1	—	0	0	—	—
Utah	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	0	—	—
Wyoming**	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Pacific	—	0	7	12	29	—	0	0	—	—
Alaska	—	0	0	—	1	—	0	0	—	—
California	—	0	5	2	21	—	0	0	—	—
Hawaii	—	0	4	5	—	—	0	0	—	—
Oregon	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Washington	—	0	2	5	7	—	0	0	—	—
Territories										
American Samoa	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	—	24	544	387	6,340	—	0	20	4	141
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—

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† Updated weekly from reports to the Division of Vector-Borne Infectious Diseases, National Center for Zoonotic, Vector-Borne, and Enteric Diseases (ArboNET Surveillance).

§ Dengue Fever includes cases that meet criteria for Dengue Fever with hemorrhage, other clinical and unknown case classifications.

¶ DHF includes cases that meet criteria for dengue shock syndrome (DSS), a more severe form of DHF.

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

TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending August 13, 2011, and August 14, 2010 (32nd week)*

Reporting area	Ehrlichiosis/Anaplasmosis†														
	Ehrlichia chaffeensis					*Anaplasma phagocytophilum*					Undetermined				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2011	Cum 2010	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2011	Cum 2010	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2011	Cum 2010
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	17	7	109	445	462	14	16	40	304	1,285	2	1	13	56	71
New England	—	0	2	3	3	—	2	16	82	64	—	0	1	1	2
Connecticut	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	6	—	25	—	0	0	—	—
Maine§	—	0	1	1	2	—	0	2	10	13	—	0	0	—	—
Massachusetts	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	10	49	—	—	0	0	—	—
New Hampshire	—	0	1	1	1	—	0	3	8	10	—	0	1	1	2
Rhode Island§	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	6	12	15	—	0	0	—	—
Vermont§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	3	1	—	0	0	—	—
Mid. Atlantic	5	1	7	40	66	12	4	27	155	162	1	0	2	7	8
New Jersey	—	0	1	—	43	—	0	3	—	54	—	0	0	—	1
New York (Upstate)	5	0	7	36	18	11	3	25	134	99	1	0	2	7	5
New York City	—	0	1	4	4	—	0	5	19	9	—	0	0	—	—
Pennsylvania	—	0	1	—	1	1	0	1	2	—	—	0	1	—	2
E.N. Central	—	0	3	18	31	—	1	13	7	401	—	0	4	22	39
Illinois	—	0	2	9	11	—	0	2	2	4	—	0	1	2	3
Indiana	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	3	17	14
Michigan	—	0	2	4	1	—	0	1	—	2	—	0	1	1	—
Ohio	—	0	1	5	5	—	0	1	2	2	—	0	1	1	—
Wisconsin	—	0	1	—	14	—	0	13	3	393	—	0	1	1	22
W.N. Central	2	1	17	121	104	—	1	20	19	600	1	0	11	15	8
Iowa	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
Kansas	—	0	1	2	6	—	0	0	—	1	—	0	0	—	—
Minnesota	—	0	12	—	—	—	0	20	1	590	—	0	11	—	—
Missouri	2	0	17	118	97	—	0	6	18	9	1	0	7	14	8
Nebraska§	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	1	—
North Dakota	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
South Dakota	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
S. Atlantic	5	3	31	153	176	2	1	8	32	43	—	0	1	4	3
Delaware	—	0	2	13	14	—	0	1	1	4	—	0	0	—	—
District of Columbia	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
Florida	—	0	3	13	7	—	0	1	3	2	—	0	0	—	—
Georgia	1	0	3	15	19	—	0	2	7	1	—	0	1	1	1
Maryland§	—	0	3	19	17	—	0	1	2	12	—	0	1	—	2
North Carolina	—	0	17	38	59	—	0	6	14	16	—	0	0	—	—
South Carolina§	—	0	1	—	4	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Virginia§	4	1	9	55	54	2	0	1	5	8	—	0	1	2	—
West Virginia	—	0	1	—	2	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	1	—
E.S. Central	1	0	7	46	66	—	0	2	9	15	—	0	1	5	8
Alabama§	—	0	1	—	10	—	0	1	3	6	N	0	0	N	N
Kentucky	—	0	2	9	11	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	1
Mississippi	—	0	1	2	3	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	0	—	1
Tennessee§	1	0	5	35	42	—	0	1	6	8	—	0	1	5	6
W.S. Central	4	0	87	64	15	—	0	9	—	—	—	0	0	—	1
Arkansas§	3	0	10	29	1	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Louisiana	—	0	0	—	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Oklahoma	1	0	82	34	11	—	0	7	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Texas§	—	0	1	1	2	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	1
Mountain	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	2	—
Arizona	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	2	—
Colorado	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
Idaho§	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
Montana§	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
Nevada§	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
New Mexico§	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
Utah	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Wyoming§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Pacific	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	2
Alaska	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
California	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	2
Hawaii	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
Oregon	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Washington	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Territories															
American Samoa	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
Puerto Rico	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—

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† Cumulative total *E. ewingii* cases reported for year 2010 = 10, and 9 cases reported for 2011.
§ Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).

TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending August 13, 2011, and August 14, 2010 (32nd week)*

Reporting area	Giardiasis					Gonorrhea					*Haemophilus influenzae*, invasive† All ages, all serotypes				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2011	Cum 2010	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2011	Cum 2010	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2011	Cum 2010
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	232	280	549	8,220	11,413	3,003	5,810	7,484	175,978	185,077	16	64	141	2,044	1,949
New England	5	25	50	710	998	49	100	206	3,091	3,307	1	4	12	134	115
Connecticut	—	4	12	104	180	—	43	150	1,297	1,528	—	1	6	33	25
Maine§	3	3	11	95	119	—	3	10	116	115	—	0	2	15	9
Massachusetts	—	12	23	343	421	46	48	80	1,393	1,379	—	2	6	62	59
New Hampshire	—	2	5	60	118	3	2	7	80	90	—	0	2	10	7
Rhode Island§	—	1	7	29	44	—	6	16	176	152	—	0	2	9	10
Vermont§	2	2	10	79	116	—	0	8	29	43	1	0	3	5	5
Mid. Atlantic	59	57	106	1,643	1,894	406	730	1,121	21,540	20,966	5	12	32	443	370
New Jersey	—	7	20	131	274	29	124	199	4,135	3,393	—	2	7	71	64
New York (Upstate)	36	20	72	574	632	141	114	271	3,423	3,183	5	3	18	120	97
New York City	6	17	30	508	546	51	237	497	6,061	7,217	—	3	6	92	61
Pennsylvania	17	16	27	430	442	185	260	364	7,921	7,173	—	4	11	160	148
E.N. Central	19	47	99	1,285	1,973	244	1,030	2,091	30,532	34,148	1	11	22	360	317
Illinois	—	9	31	209	450	—	268	369	7,113	9,335	—	3	9	105	107
Indiana	—	6	14	158	253	49	111	1,018	3,840	3,420	—	2	7	67	65
Michigan	3	10	25	271	408	134	238	490	7,344	8,521	—	1	4	40	24
Ohio	16	16	29	465	504	61	322	383	9,582	9,908	1	3	7	103	77
Wisconsin	—	8	35	182	358	—	94	130	2,653	2,964	—	1	5	45	44
W.N. Central	21	25	73	614	1,212	38	295	363	8,868	8,808	1	4	10	100	135
Iowa	7	5	12	150	176	10	39	57	1,147	1,036	—	0	0	—	1
Kansas	—	2	10	49	141	4	40	57	1,218	1,277	—	0	2	14	13
Minnesota	—	0	33	—	464	—	38	62	966	1,313	—	0	5	—	48
Missouri	10	8	26	241	228	—	144	181	4,408	4,121	1	1	5	54	52
Nebraska§	4	4	11	115	132	23	23	49	741	717	—	0	3	22	13
North Dakota	—	0	12	21	13	—	2	9	61	122	—	0	6	9	8
South Dakota	—	1	5	38	58	1	11	20	327	222	—	0	1	1	—
S. Atlantic	62	57	127	1,601	2,298	917	1,462	1,862	44,431	47,250	7	15	30	495	498
Delaware	—	1	5	18	17	15	17	48	512	608	—	0	2	3	5
District of Columbia	1	1	3	22	39	—	37	70	1,048	1,253	—	0	1	—	3
Florida	38	24	75	698	1,222	203	379	486	11,812	12,453	3	5	12	161	119
Georgia	13	14	51	479	462	227	314	874	9,720	9,323	3	3	7	98	113
Maryland§	8	4	10	141	175	—	118	246	3,186	4,200	1	2	4	52	41
North Carolina	N	0	0	N	N	245	257	468	9,296	9,370	—	2	8	52	85
South Carolina§	2	2	9	65	85	111	153	257	4,882	4,872	—	1	5	48	62
Virginia§	—	7	32	156	277	93	114	185	3,468	4,872	—	1	8	67	56
West Virginia	—	0	8	22	21	23	15	29	507	299	—	0	9	14	14
E.S. Central	—	4	11	105	107	514	493	1,007	15,594	15,362	—	3	11	129	119
Alabama§	—	4	11	105	107	182	161	410	5,308	4,679	—	1	4	40	21
Kentucky	N	0	0	N	N	76	69	712	2,575	2,527	—	0	4	18	24
Mississippi	N	0	0	N	N	192	116	197	3,431	3,785	—	0	3	11	9
Tennessee§	N	0	0	N	N	64	140	186	4,280	4,371	—	2	5	60	65
W.S. Central	6	5	17	133	237	555	906	1,319	27,286	30,039	1	2	26	85	92
Arkansas§	6	2	9	76	69	102	100	138	3,069	2,851	—	0	3	20	14
Louisiana	—	3	12	57	106	—	143	372	3,735	5,012	—	0	4	29	20
Oklahoma	—	0	0	—	62	11	62	254	1,788	2,651	1	1	19	35	51
Texas§	N	0	0	N	N	442	595	867	18,694	19,525	—	0	4	1	7
Mountain	31	25	58	724	1,046	94	191	256	6,102	5,864	—	5	12	179	214
Arizona	1	3	8	76	93	51	68	98	2,290	1,984	—	2	6	71	79
Colorado	21	12	23	360	434	—	46	87	1,298	1,661	—	1	5	43	64
Idaho§	5	4	9	86	126	—	2	14	75	69	—	0	2	13	12
Montana§	2	2	4	39	69	—	1	5	42	70	—	0	1	2	2
Nevada§	2	1	11	31	42	38	33	103	1,247	1,124	—	0	2	12	5
New Mexico§	—	1	6	43	63	5	28	98	988	718	—	1	4	25	25
Utah	—	3	13	73	190	—	4	9	139	213	—	0	3	12	22
Wyoming§	—	0	5	16	29	—	0	3	23	25	—	0	1	1	5
Pacific	29	49	128	1,405	1,648	186	621	791	18,534	19,333	—	3	10	119	89
Alaska	—	2	7	53	61	—	20	34	577	823	—	0	2	16	16
California	9	32	67	963	1,007	144	507	695	15,259	15,806	—	0	6	23	15
Hawaii	—	1	4	23	37	—	13	26	389	439	—	0	3	17	15
Oregon	8	7	20	182	284	10	23	40	753	618	—	2	6	60	38
Washington	12	8	57	184	259	32	57	86	1,556	1,647	—	0	2	3	5
Territories															
American Samoa	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	1	—	2	—	0	17	6	55	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	—	1	7	25	53	14	6	12	209	178	—	0	0	—	1
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	0	0	—	—	—	2	5	52	92	—	0	0	—	—

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* Case counts for reporting year 2010 and 2011 are provisional and subject to change. For further information on interpretation of these data, see http://www.cdc.gov/osels/ph_surveillance/nndss/phs/files/ProvisionalNationa%20NotifiableDiseasesSurveillanceData20100927.pdf. Data for TB are displayed in Table IV, which appears quarterly.
† 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 August 13, 2011, and August 14, 2010 (32nd week)*

Reporting area	Hepatitis (viral, acute), by type														
	A					B					C				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2011	Cum 2010	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2011	Cum 2010	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2011	Cum 2010
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	9	22	74	629	960	22	52	167	1,383	1,982	11	17	39	574	499
New England	—	1	6	30	75	—	1	8	44	37	—	1	4	40	36
Connecticut	—	0	4	5	17	—	0	4	9	12	—	1	3	25	22
Maine†	—	0	1	1	7	—	0	2	5	11	—	0	2	6	2
Massachusetts	—	0	2	16	42	—	0	6	29	8	—	0	2	5	12
New Hampshire	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	1	4	N	0	0	N	N
Rhode Island†	—	0	1	3	9	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U
Vermont†	—	0	2	5	—	—	0	0	—	2	—	0	1	4	—
Mid. Atlantic	2	5	12	118	155	3	5	12	165	191	2	1	6	48	68
New Jersey	—	1	4	16	46	—	1	4	32	52	—	0	4	—	15
New York (Upstate)	—	1	4	27	32	1	1	9	27	32	1	0	4	28	32
New York City	—	1	6	40	44	—	1	5	49	58	—	0	1	—	2
Pennsylvania	2	1	3	35	33	2	2	4	57	49	1	0	2	20	19
E.N. Central	1	4	9	110	114	2	5	35	194	320	—	2	12	113	59
Illinois	—	1	3	23	31	—	1	6	38	81	—	0	1	3	—
Indiana	—	0	3	11	10	—	1	6	25	48	—	0	5	42	22
Michigan	1	2	5	48	42	—	1	6	53	83	—	1	7	63	26
Ohio	—	1	5	25	19	2	1	30	63	73	—	0	1	4	6
Wisconsin	—	0	2	3	12	—	0	3	15	35	—	0	1	1	5
W.N. Central	—	1	25	21	45	—	2	16	76	72	—	0	6	3	11
Iowa	—	0	3	3	6	—	0	1	6	11	—	0	0	—	—
Kansas	—	0	2	3	8	—	0	2	8	4	—	0	1	2	—
Minnesota	—	0	22	2	13	—	0	15	2	6	—	0	6	—	6
Missouri	—	0	1	8	13	—	2	5	48	41	—	0	1	—	3
Nebraska†	—	0	4	3	4	—	0	3	11	9	—	0	1	1	2
North Dakota	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
South Dakota	—	0	2	2	1	—	0	1	1	1	—	0	0	—	—
S. Atlantic	4	5	13	133	217	7	13	33	362	536	6	4	11	137	113
Delaware	—	0	1	2	6	—	0	1	—	18	U	0	0	U	U
District of Columbia	—	0	0	—	1	—	0	0	—	3	—	0	0	—	2
Florida	2	1	6	41	81	4	4	11	124	181	—	1	5	31	32
Georgia	1	1	4	31	25	2	2	8	54	113	—	0	3	18	15
Maryland†	—	0	3	15	14	—	1	4	31	37	1	0	2	23	16
North Carolina	—	0	3	14	37	1	2	16	71	53	—	1	7	39	26
South Carolina†	1	0	2	7	21	—	1	4	22	35	—	0	1	1	—
Virginia†	—	1	4	16	31	—	1	7	41	60	—	0	2	9	8
West Virginia	—	0	5	7	1	—	0	18	19	36	5	0	6	16	14
E.S. Central	—	0	6	29	26	2	9	14	248	216	1	3	8	97	88
Alabama†	—	0	2	1	5	—	2	4	63	40	—	0	1	7	3
Kentucky	—	0	6	7	11	2	2	8	72	74	1	1	6	40	62
Mississippi	—	0	1	5	1	—	1	3	24	20	U	0	0	U	U
Tennessee†	—	0	5	16	9	—	3	7	89	82	—	1	5	50	23
W.S. Central	2	3	15	64	76	7	7	67	167	332	1	2	11	54	44
Arkansas†	—	0	1	—	—	—	1	4	24	40	—	0	0	—	1
Louisiana	—	0	1	2	5	—	1	4	22	39	—	0	2	5	1
Oklahoma	—	0	4	3	1	4	1	16	41	55	1	1	10	29	14
Texas†	2	2	11	59	70	3	4	45	80	198	—	0	3	20	28
Mountain	—	2	5	44	104	—	2	5	49	90	—	1	4	35	38
Arizona	—	0	2	11	45	—	0	3	12	16	U	0	0	U	U
Colorado	—	0	2	16	26	—	0	3	15	30	—	0	3	12	9
Idaho†	—	0	1	5	6	—	0	1	2	5	—	0	2	7	7
Montana†	—	0	1	2	4	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	2	1
Nevada†	—	0	3	5	10	—	0	3	14	29	—	0	1	5	3
New Mexico†	—	0	1	3	3	—	0	2	5	3	—	0	1	6	10
Utah	—	0	2	—	7	—	0	1	1	7	—	0	2	1	8
Wyoming†	—	0	1	2	3	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	2	—
Pacific	—	3	15	80	148	1	3	25	78	188	1	1	12	47	42
Alaska	—	0	1	2	1	—	0	1	4	2	U	0	1	U	U
California	—	2	15	53	116	—	2	22	31	129	—	0	4	19	18
Hawaii	—	0	2	6	5	—	0	1	5	3	U	0	0	U	U
Oregon	—	0	2	5	13	1	0	4	23	29	—	0	3	12	9
Washington	—	0	4	14	13	—	1	4	15	25	1	0	5	16	15
Territories															
American Samoa	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	5	8	4	—	0	8	28	56	—	0	8	10	44
Puerto Rico	—	0	2	4	11	—	0	3	6	14	N	0	0	N	N
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—

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TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending August 13, 2011, and August 14, 2010 (32nd week)*

Reporting area	Legionellosis					Lyme disease					Malaria				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2011	Cum 2010	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2011	Cum 2010	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2011	Cum 2010
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	35	48	128	1,498	1,865	491	361	1,381	15,201	20,987	15	27	114	729	977
New England	2	4	16	95	141	8	75	302	2,240	6,277	—	1	20	45	73
Connecticut	—	1	6	17	21	—	29	123	763	2,164	—	0	20	1	2
Maine†	1	0	3	5	7	1	11	62	287	301	—	0	1	2	5
Massachusetts	—	2	9	58	80	—	18	82	494	2,551	—	1	5	33	56
New Hampshire	—	0	5	5	10	—	13	48	352	929	—	0	2	2	2
Rhode Island†	—	0	4	5	17	—	1	40	60	98	—	0	4	2	6
Vermont†	1	0	1	5	6	7	5	54	284	234	—	0	1	5	2
Mid. Atlantic	10	13	53	391	446	414	149	1,081	10,088	7,360	3	8	22	156	297
New Jersey	—	2	18	48	71	111	49	502	4,076	2,671	—	0	6	8	68
New York (Upstate)	6	5	19	139	136	139	35	214	1,860	1,550	2	1	6	25	42
New York City	1	3	17	66	80	—	2	30	32	471	1	3	13	89	149
Pennsylvania	3	5	19	138	159	164	61	417	4,120	2,668	—	1	4	34	38
E.N. Central	11	10	48	358	428	1	25	112	746	3,051	1	3	7	86	101
Illinois	—	1	12	30	110	—	1	15	68	107	—	1	6	32	35
Indiana	4	1	5	52	34	—	0	10	51	66	—	0	2	5	8
Michigan	2	2	20	75	104	—	1	8	46	72	—	0	4	15	20
Ohio	5	4	34	200	138	1	1	9	33	19	1	1	4	30	31
Wisconsin	—	0	5	1	42	—	18	99	548	2,787	—	0	2	4	7
W.N. Central	2	2	9	48	74	—	5	61	64	1,705	—	1	45	18	39
Iowa	—	0	2	5	9	—	0	9	52	70	—	0	3	12	8
Kansas	—	0	2	4	7	—	0	1	5	10	—	0	2	4	7
Minnesota	—	0	8	—	22	—	0	55	—	1,610	—	0	45	—	3
Missouri	1	1	5	34	23	—	0	1	—	2	—	0	3	—	8
Nebraska†	1	0	1	2	6	—	0	2	6	8	—	0	1	2	11
North Dakota	—	0	1	1	3	—	0	10	—	4	—	0	1	—	—
South Dakota	—	0	2	2	4	—	0	1	1	1	—	0	1	—	2
S. Atlantic	6	9	22	238	322	61	57	148	1,877	2,359	10	8	41	244	257
Delaware	—	0	1	5	10	5	10	38	505	478	—	0	1	3	2
District of Columbia	—	0	3	8	13	—	0	5	11	25	—	0	1	5	10
Florida	4	3	9	86	97	11	2	8	67	44	6	2	7	60	73
Georgia	—	1	4	19	39	—	0	2	11	9	—	1	7	51	41
Maryland†	1	1	6	38	72	24	18	103	606	1,025	1	1	21	52	54
North Carolina	—	1	6	36	36	—	0	9	34	53	—	0	13	25	31
South Carolina†	1	0	2	9	8	1	0	3	8	24	—	0	1	1	3
Virginia†	—	1	9	32	38	20	18	76	599	634	3	1	8	47	42
West Virginia	—	0	2	5	9	—	0	16	36	67	—	0	1	—	1
E.S. Central	—	2	10	87	87	—	0	3	23	33	—	0	2	17	20
Alabama†	—	0	2	10	9	—	0	2	7	1	—	0	1	3	4
Kentucky	—	0	4	21	15	—	0	1	—	3	—	0	1	6	4
Mississippi	—	0	3	10	10	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	1	2
Tennessee†	—	1	8	46	53	—	0	3	16	29	—	0	2	7	10
W.S. Central	—	3	13	64	91	1	1	29	24	67	—	1	18	22	61
Arkansas†	—	0	2	5	14	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	2	4
Louisiana	—	0	3	11	4	—	0	1	—	3	—	0	1	—	2
Oklahoma	—	0	3	7	9	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	3	3
Texas†	—	2	11	41	64	1	1	29	24	64	—	1	17	17	52
Mountain	2	2	6	55	113	2	0	2	14	17	1	1	4	41	39
Arizona	—	1	3	20	38	—	0	1	4	2	—	0	4	16	17
Colorado	—	0	2	4	21	—	0	1	1	1	—	0	3	15	12
Idaho†	—	0	1	4	3	—	0	2	1	6	—	0	1	2	1
Montana†	—	0	1	—	4	—	0	1	2	1	—	0	1	—	2
Nevada†	2	0	2	11	17	1	0	1	3	—	1	0	2	5	3
New Mexico†	—	0	1	5	6	—	0	1	1	4	—	0	1	2	1
Utah	—	0	2	9	19	—	0	1	1	3	—	0	1	1	3
Wyoming†	—	0	2	2	5	1	0	0	1	—	—	0	0	—	—
Pacific	2	5	21	162	163	4	4	11	125	118	—	4	10	100	90
Alaska	—	0	0	—	2	—	0	1	3	5	—	0	2	4	3
California	1	4	15	145	137	2	3	9	98	72	—	2	10	71	57
Hawaii	—	0	1	1	1	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	4	2
Oregon	—	0	2	5	9	—	0	3	18	35	—	0	3	9	7
Washington	1	0	6	11	14	2	0	4	6	6	—	0	5	12	21
Territories															
American Samoa	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	—	0	1	—	1	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	4
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—

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

TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending August 13, 2011, and August 14, 2010 (32nd week)*

Reporting area	Meningococcal disease, invasive† All serogroups					Mumps					Pertussis				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2011	Cum 2010	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2011	Cum 2010	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2011	Cum 2010
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	4	14	53	464	517	4	8	47	174	2,319	259	320	2,925	7,880	11,439
New England	—	0	3	23	14	—	0	2	4	23	1	9	24	256	277
Connecticut	—	0	1	3	2	—	0	0	—	11	—	1	8	22	58
Maine§	—	0	1	3	3	—	0	1	—	1	1	2	8	80	27
Massachusetts	—	0	2	11	4	—	0	2	3	8	—	4	13	99	161
New Hampshire	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	0	—	3	—	1	7	37	8
Rhode Island§	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	4	10	19
Vermont§	—	0	3	5	5	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	4	8	4
Mid. Atlantic	1	1	6	54	53	1	1	23	24	2,024	67	34	125	868	699
New Jersey	—	0	1	3	16	—	0	2	9	330	—	2	10	72	98
New York (Upstate)	1	0	4	19	9	1	0	3	5	649	62	12	81	345	258
New York City	—	0	3	19	13	—	0	22	9	1,026	—	0	19	38	42
Pennsylvania	—	0	2	13	15	—	0	16	1	19	5	16	70	413	301
E.N. Central	—	2	7	58	89	—	1	7	44	42	13	80	198	1,606	2,662
Illinois	—	0	3	16	18	—	1	3	28	13	—	15	50	369	475
Indiana	—	0	2	8	21	—	0	1	—	3	—	7	26	116	403
Michigan	—	0	4	5	14	—	0	1	6	16	1	24	57	438	736
Ohio	—	1	2	20	21	—	0	5	9	9	12	22	80	490	842
Wisconsin	—	0	2	9	15	—	0	1	1	1	—	10	26	193	206
W.N. Central	1	1	4	32	35	—	0	4	24	77	88	25	501	693	919
Iowa	—	0	1	7	8	—	0	1	4	36	—	6	36	110	303
Kansas	—	0	1	2	4	—	0	1	4	4	—	2	9	62	106
Minnesota	—	0	2	—	3	—	0	4	1	4	76	0	469	265	134
Missouri	—	0	2	12	14	—	0	3	7	8	12	6	43	184	254
Nebraska§	1	0	2	8	5	—	0	1	4	23	—	2	13	38	96
North Dakota	—	0	1	1	1	—	0	3	4	—	—	0	30	30	—
South Dakota	—	0	1	2	—	—	0	0	—	2	—	0	1	4	26
S. Atlantic	2	2	8	93	94	3	0	4	15	41	18	32	106	839	1,015
Delaware	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	0	—	—	1	0	5	21	8
District of Columbia	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	0	—	3	—	0	2	3	4
Florida	—	1	5	36	44	2	0	2	4	8	11	6	17	199	188
Georgia	1	0	1	11	8	1	0	2	4	2	1	4	13	109	149
Maryland§	1	0	1	9	4	—	0	1	1	8	—	2	6	45	76
North Carolina	—	0	3	13	11	—	0	2	4	5	1	3	35	114	210
South Carolina§	—	0	1	8	9	—	0	1	—	3	—	4	25	89	234
Virginia§	—	0	2	9	16	—	0	2	2	10	4	7	41	207	120
West Virginia	—	0	3	5	2	—	0	0	—	2	—	0	41	52	26
E.S. Central	—	1	3	20	25	—	0	1	3	9	—	9	35	219	468
Alabama§	—	0	2	9	4	—	0	1	1	6	—	3	11	89	139
Kentucky	—	0	2	2	10	—	0	0	—	1	—	2	16	48	154
Mississippi	—	0	1	2	3	—	0	1	2	—	—	1	10	14	43
Tennessee§	—	0	2	7	8	—	0	1	—	2	—	3	11	68	132
W.S. Central	—	1	12	36	56	—	1	15	45	57	19	25	297	561	1,812
Arkansas§	—	0	1	7	5	—	0	1	1	5	—	2	18	36	146
Louisiana	—	0	2	6	12	—	0	2	—	4	—	0	3	12	25
Oklahoma	—	0	2	7	14	—	0	1	1	—	4	0	92	23	23
Texas§	—	0	10	16	25	—	1	14	43	48	15	21	187	490	1,618
Mountain	—	1	4	33	43	—	0	4	5	13	13	44	100	1,155	790
Arizona	—	0	1	9	11	—	0	1	—	4	1	14	29	466	248
Colorado	—	0	2	8	15	—	0	1	3	7	6	9	63	272	117
Idaho§	—	0	1	4	5	—	0	1	—	—	6	2	15	85	104
Montana§	—	0	2	3	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	2	16	75	33
Nevada§	—	0	1	1	7	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	5	14	18
New Mexico§	—	0	1	1	3	—	0	2	2	—	—	3	11	75	60
Utah	—	0	2	7	1	—	0	1	—	2	—	6	16	164	203
Wyoming§	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	2	4	7
Pacific	—	3	26	115	108	—	0	3	10	33	40	76	1,710	1,683	2,797
Alaska	—	0	1	2	1	—	0	1	1	1	—	0	6	18	25
California	—	2	17	81	65	—	0	3	3	22	—	63	1,569	1,211	2,358
Hawaii	—	0	1	4	1	—	0	1	2	2	—	1	9	60	51
Oregon	—	0	3	16	24	—	0	1	4	2	1	5	11	151	191
Washington	—	0	8	12	17	—	0	1	—	6	39	11	131	243	172
Territories															
American Samoa	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	0	—	—	—	3	9	12	418	—	0	14	31	2
Puerto Rico	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	1	1	1	—	0	1	2	1
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—

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U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not reportable. NN: Not Nationally Notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.
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† Data for meningococcal disease, invasive caused by serogroups A, C, Y, and W-135; serogroup B; other serogroup; and unknown serogroup are available in Table I.
§ Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).

TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending August 13, 2011, and August 14, 2010 (32nd week)*

Reporting area	Rabies, animal					Salmonellosis					Shiga toxin-producing *E. coli* (STEC)†				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2011	Cum 2010	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2011	Cum 2010	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2011	Cum 2010
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	29	51	172	1,379	2,733	731	923	1,812	23,648	28,259	82	97	264	2,538	2,965
New England	5	3	12	78	189	1	30	322	1,181	1,661	—	2	33	122	155
Connecticut	—	0	8	—	88	—	0	301	301	491	—	0	33	33	60
Maine§	1	1	3	36	39	1	2	8	79	73	—	0	3	16	11
Massachusetts	—	0	0	—	—	—	18	52	554	807	—	1	10	44	57
New Hampshire	1	0	2	12	11	—	3	7	100	124	—	0	3	17	17
Rhode Island§	3	0	3	14	17	—	1	62	111	126	—	0	2	4	2
Vermont§	—	1	3	16	34	—	1	5	36	40	—	0	3	8	8
Mid. Atlantic	20	13	31	385	705	75	93	207	2,703	3,443	15	9	21	301	327
New Jersey	—	0	0	—	—	—	13	43	319	724	—	1	6	36	74
New York (Upstate)	20	7	18	209	333	37	25	65	747	792	6	4	12	113	107
New York City	—	0	4	7	133	3	20	53	625	768	—	2	6	51	41
Pennsylvania	—	7	17	169	239	35	32	73	1,012	1,159	9	3	9	101	105
E.N. Central	2	2	27	81	150	53	83	184	2,403	3,719	10	11	36	326	520
Illinois	1	1	11	24	78	—	27	57	753	1,272	—	2	7	46	106
Indiana	—	0	3	6	—	—	9	23	252	492	—	2	7	57	85
Michigan	—	1	5	27	48	5	13	49	421	568	4	2	7	76	96
Ohio	1	0	12	24	24	48	21	45	712	844	6	2	10	96	91
Wisconsin	N	0	0	N	N	—	11	50	265	543	—	2	16	51	142
W.N. Central	1	2	40	49	174	49	47	121	1,273	1,748	10	13	36	403	555
Iowa	—	0	3	—	16	7	9	22	264	329	—	2	11	101	113
Kansas	1	1	4	21	44	6	7	18	215	254	—	1	8	57	45
Minnesota	—	0	34	—	19	—	0	30	—	466	—	0	14	—	181
Missouri	—	0	4	—	50	29	16	42	537	451	6	4	14	144	152
Nebraska§	—	0	3	20	35	7	4	13	135	144	4	2	7	71	45
North Dakota	—	0	6	8	10	—	0	15	22	16	—	0	10	6	3
South Dakota	—	0	0	—	—	—	3	17	100	88	—	1	4	24	16
S. Atlantic	—	18	69	635	733	294	273	664	7,058	7,168	12	14	29	381	397
Delaware	—	0	0	—	—	4	3	11	90	88	—	0	2	8	4
District of Columbia	—	0	0	—	—	1	1	7	35	65	—	0	1	3	8
Florida	—	0	60	60	121	165	107	226	2,836	2,966	5	3	15	77	121
Georgia	—	0	0	—	—	52	41	142	1,206	1,383	1	2	7	67	60
Maryland§	—	6	14	163	233	19	18	51	496	609	4	1	8	36	54
North Carolina	—	0	0	—	—	6	33	250	1,052	737	—	2	11	70	37
South Carolina§	N	0	0	N	N	28	30	99	715	657	—	0	4	11	15
Virginia§	—	11	27	357	332	19	21	68	592	548	2	3	9	106	84
West Virginia	—	0	30	55	47	—	0	14	36	115	—	0	4	3	14
E.S. Central	1	2	7	75	126	36	60	175	1,831	1,840	3	5	22	179	157
Alabama§	—	1	7	51	54	16	18	57	555	481	—	1	15	65	33
Kentucky	1	0	2	10	13	—	9	32	202	306	3	1	5	28	34
Mississippi	—	0	1	1	—	17	21	65	614	542	—	0	12	16	10
Tennessee§	—	0	4	13	59	3	17	53	460	511	—	2	11	70	80
W.S. Central	—	4	54	53	503	128	132	515	2,949	3,340	4	8	151	194	169
Arkansas§	—	0	10	41	22	33	14	43	394	340	2	1	3	24	36
Louisiana	—	0	0	—	—	—	14	52	385	744	—	0	2	6	12
Oklahoma	—	0	30	12	8	30	11	95	317	313	2	1	55	32	14
Texas§	—	0	30	—	473	65	87	381	1,853	1,943	—	6	95	132	107
Mountain	—	0	5	10	37	28	47	95	1,374	1,693	13	11	33	304	353
Arizona	N	0	0	N	N	3	14	40	415	542	—	2	14	53	38
Colorado	—	0	0	—	—	12	10	24	327	369	4	3	14	76	135
Idaho§	—	0	2	1	5	1	3	8	98	97	1	3	7	61	36
Montana§	N	0	0	N	N	5	2	9	85	65	1	1	4	24	26
Nevada§	—	0	2	1	2	6	3	21	86	177	7	0	6	25	17
New Mexico§	—	0	1	5	9	1	6	19	147	182	—	1	6	21	28
Utah	—	0	3	3	4	—	6	15	178	222	—	1	6	34	57
Wyoming§	—	0	4	—	17	—	1	7	38	39	—	0	3	10	16
Pacific	—	1	15	13	116	67	102	288	2,876	3,647	15	13	46	328	332
Alaska	—	0	2	9	11	—	1	6	37	53	—	0	1	—	1
California	—	0	10	—	93	45	76	232	2,184	2,627	7	8	36	216	136
Hawaii	—	0	0	—	—	5	6	14	201	206	—	0	3	5	24
Oregon	—	0	2	4	12	1	6	20	143	353	2	2	11	39	54
Washington	—	0	14	—	—	16	13	42	311	408	6	2	16	68	117
Territories															
American Samoa	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	2	—	0	0	—	—
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	3	6	8	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	1	0	6	23	29	—	6	25	106	347	—	0	0	—	—
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—

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† Includes E. coli O157:H7; Shiga toxin-positive, serogroup non-O157; and Shiga toxin-positive, not serogrouped.
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TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending August 13, 2011, and August 14, 2010 (32nd week)*

Reporting area	Shigellosis					Spotted Fever Rickettsiosis (including RMSF)†									
						Confirmed					Probable				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks Med	Previous 52 weeks Max	Cum 2011	Cum 2010	Current week	Previous 52 weeks Med	Previous 52 weeks Max	Cum 2011	Cum 2010	Current week	Previous 52 weeks Med	Previous 52 weeks Max	Cum 2011	Cum 2010
United States	198	236	742	6,188	8,472	2	2	13	84	94	34	25	245	855	900
New England	—	3	27	127	245	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	3	2
Connecticut	—	0	26	26	69	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Maine§	—	0	4	17	4	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	1
Massachusetts	—	2	13	76	153	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	1	—
New Hampshire	—	0	2	1	7	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	1	1
Rhode Island§	—	0	4	4	11	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	1	—
Vermont§	—	0	1	3	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Mid. Atlantic	11	14	74	376	1,141	—	0	2	9	2	1	1	5	21	65
New Jersey	—	3	10	42	269	—	0	0	—	1	—	0	3	—	40
New York (Upstate)	9	3	18	133	120	—	0	1	2	1	1	0	3	5	6
New York City	1	5	14	137	197	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	7	9
Pennsylvania	1	3	56	64	555	—	0	2	7	—	—	0	3	9	10
E.N. Central	15	16	35	433	1,143	—	0	2	3	2	—	1	5	47	57
Illinois	—	5	18	95	672	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	2	19	26
Indiana§	—	1	4	33	38	—	0	0	—	1	—	0	4	20	16
Michigan	3	3	9	99	166	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	1
Ohio	12	5	27	206	212	—	0	2	3	—	—	0	2	8	10
Wisconsin	—	0	4	—	55	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	4
W.N. Central	7	11	38	206	1,628	—	0	6	16	9	2	4	28	209	175
Iowa	—	0	4	11	35	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	3	5
Kansas§	—	3	12	36	179	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Minnesota	—	0	4	—	33	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Missouri	7	6	18	148	1,354	—	0	3	12	7	2	4	28	204	167
Nebraska§	—	0	10	7	23	—	0	3	4	2	—	0	1	2	2
North Dakota	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	1
South Dakota	—	0	2	4	4	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
S. Atlantic	77	68	133	2,278	1,370	2	1	6	46	60	7	6	59	239	268
Delaware§	—	0	1	2	35	—	0	1	1	1	—	0	4	12	15
District of Columbia	1	0	2	10	23	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	0	—	—
Florida§	58	38	98	1,643	572	—	0	1	3	2	1	0	2	5	7
Georgia	11	13	26	333	441	1	0	5	26	44	—	0	0	—	—
Maryland§	1	2	6	51	79	—	0	1	2	—	1	0	3	17	32
North Carolina	1	4	36	144	101	1	0	4	7	10	—	1	47	124	123
South Carolina§	2	1	4	34	43	—	0	1	4	—	—	0	2	11	8
Virginia§	3	2	8	57	75	—	0	1	2	3	5	2	10	67	83
West Virginia	—	0	66	4	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	3	—
E.S. Central	3	13	29	347	456	—	0	3	4	14	1	5	26	167	263
Alabama§	2	4	15	116	99	—	0	1	—	3	—	1	6	28	51
Kentucky	—	1	6	34	175	—	0	0	—	6	—	0	0	—	—
Mississippi	1	2	9	90	29	—	0	0	—	1	—	0	4	9	15
Tennessee§	—	4	14	107	153	—	0	2	4	4	1	4	19	130	197
W.S. Central	63	60	503	1,455	1,463	—	0	8	1	1	22	2	235	138	62
Arkansas§	1	2	7	44	33	—	0	2	1	—	22	0	37	127	32
Louisiana	—	5	14	117	159	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	2	2
Oklahoma	2	2	161	59	173	—	0	5	—	—	—	0	202	6	15
Texas§	60	49	338	1,235	1,098	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	5	3	13
Mountain	13	15	32	412	436	—	0	5	5	2	1	0	6	31	7
Arizona	6	6	19	133	238	—	0	4	5	—	—	0	6	20	—
Colorado§	6	2	7	53	52	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	2	—
Idaho§	—	0	3	13	17	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	1	3
Montana§	—	1	15	111	5	—	0	0	—	2	—	0	1	1	1
Nevada§	1	0	6	13	21	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
New Mexico§	—	3	9	63	76	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	1	1
Utah	—	1	4	25	27	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	1	2
Wyoming§	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	0	—	—	1	0	1	5	—
Pacific	9	22	63	554	590	—	0	2	—	4	—	0	0	—	1
Alaska	—	0	2	3	—	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
California	9	18	59	439	457	—	0	2	—	4	—	0	0	—	—
Hawaii	—	1	3	36	33	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
Oregon	—	1	4	28	38	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	1
Washington	—	1	8	48	62	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Territories															
American Samoa	—	1	1	1	1	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	1	1	5	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
Puerto Rico	—	0	1	—	4	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
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 reportable. NN: Not Nationally Notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.
* Case counts for reporting year 2010 and 2011 are provisional and subject to change. For further information on interpretation of these data, see http://www.cdc.gov/osels/ph_surveillance/nndss/phs/files/ProvisionalNationa%20NotifiableDiseasesSurveillanceData20100927.pdf. Data for TB are displayed in Table IV, which appears quarterly.
† Illnesses with similar clinical presentation that result from Spotted fever group rickettsia infections are reported as Spotted fever rickettsioses. Rocky Mountain spotted fever (RMSF) caused by Rickettsia rickettsii, is the most common and well-known spotted fever.
§ Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).

TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending August 13, 2011, and August 14, 2010 (32nd week)*

Reporting area	*Streptococcus pneumoniae*,† invasive disease										Syphilis, primary and secondary				
	All ages					Age <5									
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2011	Cum 2010	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2011	Cum 2010	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2011	Cum 2010
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	80	298	937	9,183	10,248	8	23	101	678	1,261	96	258	363	7,330	8,214
New England	—	11	79	371	590	—	1	5	28	76	3	8	18	226	287
Connecticut	—	0	49	94	246	—	0	3	6	22	—	1	8	32	55
Maine§	—	2	13	89	83	—	0	1	3	6	—	0	3	10	14
Massachusetts	—	0	3	21	53	—	0	3	8	37	3	5	11	142	179
New Hampshire	—	2	8	70	76	—	0	1	5	4	—	0	3	13	13
Rhode Island§	—	1	8	46	73	—	0	1	1	4	—	0	7	24	24
Vermont§	—	1	6	51	59	—	0	2	5	3	—	0	2	5	2
Mid. Atlantic	—	32	81	937	1,056	—	3	27	82	162	11	31	46	868	1,055
New Jersey	—	13	35	442	474	—	1	4	28	40	—	5	12	132	150
New York (Upstate)	—	2	10	57	104	—	1	9	32	80	6	3	20	114	86
New York City	—	14	42	438	478	—	0	14	22	42	2	15	31	416	590
Pennsylvania	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	3	6	13	206	229
E.N. Central	17	66	113	2,051	2,085	—	4	10	115	188	2	32	53	878	1,205
Illinois	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	2	13	23	349	577
Indiana	—	15	32	452	469	—	0	4	20	37	—	3	14	99	114
Michigan	2	15	29	459	479	—	1	4	25	58	—	5	10	136	163
Ohio	15	26	45	846	812	—	2	7	58	67	—	9	21	263	319
Wisconsin	—	9	24	294	325	—	0	3	12	26	—	1	4	31	32
W.N. Central	—	5	35	95	536	—	0	5	6	73	2	7	18	180	190
Iowa	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	2	12	15
Kansas	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	3	14	11
Minnesota	—	0	24	—	404	—	0	5	—	59	2	3	10	79	68
Missouri	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	—	2	9	70	90
Nebraska§	—	2	9	77	91	—	0	2	6	12	—	0	2	5	5
North Dakota	—	0	18	18	41	—	0	1	—	2	—	0	1	—	—
South Dakota	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	1
S. Atlantic	41	72	170	2,569	2,771	3	7	22	191	348	30	63	178	1,904	1,887
Delaware	—	1	6	35	24	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	4	13	4
District of Columbia	—	1	3	28	52	—	0	1	4	7	—	3	8	106	93
Florida	8	23	68	935	1,031	1	3	13	86	140	3	22	44	677	685
Georgia	4	22	54	653	876	1	2	7	44	106	15	12	130	356	399
Maryland§	6	10	32	383	351	—	1	4	25	40	—	8	17	263	173
North Carolina	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	5	8	19	222	265
South Carolina§	—	8	25	314	350	—	1	3	19	39	2	4	10	131	88
Virginia§	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	5	4	16	134	177
West Virginia	23	0	48	221	87	1	0	6	13	16	—	0	2	2	3
E.S. Central	1	19	36	614	700	—	1	4	38	68	10	15	34	431	530
Alabama§	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	2	4	11	113	155
Kentucky	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	5	2	16	72	80
Mississippi	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	1	3	16	93	126
Tennessee§	1	19	36	614	700	—	1	4	38	68	2	5	12	153	169
W.S. Central	13	31	368	1,242	1,244	4	4	30	118	167	23	35	71	1,007	1,244
Arkansas§	2	3	26	154	119	—	0	3	12	12	4	3	10	120	148
Louisiana	—	3	11	108	67	—	0	2	9	16	—	6	36	190	271
Oklahoma	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	2	1	6	32	58
Texas§	11	26	333	980	1,058	4	3	27	97	139	17	23	33	665	767
Mountain	8	32	72	1,198	1,194	1	3	8	91	163	2	12	23	339	358
Arizona	7	12	45	575	583	1	1	5	42	76	2	4	9	141	140
Colorado	1	11	23	365	353	—	1	4	26	47	—	2	8	67	79
Idaho§	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	2	5	2
Montana§	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	3	3
Nevada§	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	—	3	9	82	57
New Mexico§	—	3	13	165	113	—	0	2	11	14	—	1	4	36	29
Utah	—	3	8	74	135	—	0	3	12	24	—	0	4	5	48
Wyoming§	—	0	15	19	10	—	0	1	—	2	—	0	0	—	—
Pacific	—	3	11	106	72	—	0	2	9	16	13	51	66	1,497	1,458
Alaska	—	2	11	105	72	—	0	2	9	16	—	0	1	1	3
California	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	10	41	57	1,250	1,235
Hawaii	—	0	3	1	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	5	8	26
Oregon	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	7	56	41
Washington	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	3	5	13	182	153
Territories															
American Samoa	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	3	4	13	142	137
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 reportable. NN: Not Nationally Notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.
* Case counts for reporting year 2010 and 2011 are provisional and subject to change. For further information on interpretation of these data, see http://www.cdc.gov/osels/ph_surveillance/nndss/phs/files/ProvisionalNationa%20NotifiableDiseasesSurveillanceData20100927.pdf. Data for TB are displayed in Table IV, which appears quarterly.
† Includes drug resistant and susceptible cases of invasive Streptococcus pneumoniae disease among children <5 years and among all ages. Case definition: Isolation of S. pneumoniae from a normally sterile body site (e.g., blood or cerebrospinal fluid).
§ Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).

TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending August 13, 2011, and August 14, 2010 (32nd week)*

Reporting area	Varicella (chickenpox)					West Nile virus disease†									
						Neuroinvasive					Nonneuroinvasive§				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks Med	Previous 52 weeks Max	Cum 2011	Cum 2010	Current week	Previous 52 weeks Med	Previous 52 weeks Max	Cum 2011	Cum 2010	Current week	Previous 52 weeks Med	Previous 52 weeks Max	Cum 2011	Cum 2010
United States	99	273	367	7,655	9,920	—	1	71	32	175	—	0	53	21	163
New England	—	22	46	646	695	—	0	3	—	1	—	0	2	—	3
Connecticut	—	5	16	149	210	—	0	2	—	1	—	0	2	—	3
Maine¶	—	5	16	135	125	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Massachusetts	—	6	18	260	187	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
New Hampshire	—	0	9	9	84	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Rhode Island¶	—	1	6	28	19	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Vermont¶	—	2	10	65	70	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Mid. Atlantic	29	34	70	1,263	1,098	—	0	19	—	38	—	0	13	1	20
New Jersey	19	11	53	673	395	—	0	3	—	4	—	0	6	1	—
New York (Upstate)	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	9	—	23	—	0	7	—	15
New York City	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	7	—	7	—	0	4	—	5
Pennsylvania	10	19	41	590	703	—	0	3	—	4	—	0	3	—	—
E.N. Central	12	68	118	1,797	3,250	—	0	15	—	6	—	0	7	—	5
Illinois	—	17	31	444	823	—	0	10	—	2	—	0	4	—	1
Indiana¶	—	4	18	140	239	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	2	—	2
Michigan	3	20	38	592	980	—	0	6	—	3	—	0	1	—	1
Ohio	9	20	58	620	865	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	1	—	—
Wisconsin	—	0	22	1	343	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	1
W.N. Central	—	11	42	224	530	—	0	7	1	10	—	0	11	3	34
Iowa	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	2	—	1
Kansas¶	—	4	15	73	226	—	0	1	—	2	—	0	3	—	7
Minnesota	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	2	—	0	3	—	—
Missouri	—	5	24	102	247	—	0	1	—	2	—	0	0	—	—
Nebraska¶	—	0	5	3	7	—	0	3	—	3	—	0	7	1	10
North Dakota	—	0	10	25	29	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	2	2	5
South Dakota	—	1	7	21	21	—	0	2	1	1	—	0	2	—	11
S. Atlantic	15	36	64	1,165	1,444	—	0	6	9	12	—	0	4	1	5
Delaware¶	—	0	3	6	22	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
District of Columbia	—	0	2	12	15	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	1	—	1
Florida¶	12	15	38	581	700	—	0	4	8	3	—	0	1	—	—
Georgia	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	2	—	0	3	1	4
Maryland¶	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	3	—	4	—	0	2	—	—
North Carolina	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
South Carolina¶	—	0	9	12	74	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Virginia¶	3	8	25	275	350	—	0	1	1	2	—	0	1	—	—
West Virginia	—	8	32	279	283	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
E.S. Central	1	5	15	173	192	—	0	3	8	2	—	0	3	6	3
Alabama¶	—	5	14	163	185	—	0	0	—	1	—	0	0	—	2
Kentucky	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Mississippi	1	0	3	10	7	—	0	3	8	1	—	0	2	6	1
Tennessee¶	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
W.S. Central	38	43	258	1,535	1,915	—	0	16	4	21	—	0	3	4	9
Arkansas¶	—	3	17	131	139	—	0	2	—	3	—	0	1	—	—
Louisiana	—	2	6	51	50	—	0	3	—	7	—	0	1	2	4
Oklahoma	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Texas¶	38	37	247	1,353	1,726	—	0	15	4	11	—	0	2	2	5
Mountain	—	19	65	777	718	—	0	18	2	56	—	0	15	4	60
Arizona	—	2	50	370	—	—	0	13	2	48	—	0	5	2	33
Colorado¶	—	5	31	155	259	—	0	5	—	6	—	0	11	1	21
Idaho¶	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	1
Montana¶	—	2	28	103	153	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Nevada¶	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	2
New Mexico¶	—	1	8	23	72	—	0	6	—	1	—	0	2	—	1
Utah	—	4	26	119	221	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Wyoming¶	—	0	3	7	13	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	1	1	2
Pacific	4	2	6	75	78	—	0	8	8	29	—	0	6	2	24
Alaska	—	1	4	35	30	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
California	—	0	3	7	25	—	0	8	8	29	—	0	6	2	24
Hawaii	4	1	4	33	23	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Oregon	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Washington	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Territories															
American Samoa	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	4	16	19	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	—	5	21	102	405	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—

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

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† 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 reportable in all states. Data from states where the condition is not reportable are excluded from this table, except starting in 2007 for the domestic arboviral diseases and influenza-associated pediatric mortality, and in 2003 for SARS-CoV. Reporting exceptions are available at http://www.cdc.gov/osels/ph_surveillance/nndss/phs/infdis.htm.

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

TABLE III. Deaths in 122 U.S. cities,* week ending August 13, 2011 (32nd week)

Reporting area	All causes, by age (years)						P&I†
	All Ages	≥65	45–64	25–44	1–24	<1	Total
New England	536	365	122	29	10	10	47
Boston, MA	118	77	29	7	4	1	17
Bridgeport, CT	44	33	9	1	1	—	3
Cambridge, MA	17	12	4	—	1	—	—
Fall River, MA	25	16	6	3	—	—	1
Hartford, CT	60	38	14	3	1	4	5
Lowell, MA	18	16	2	—	—	—	—
Lynn, MA	6	3	1	2	—	—	—
New Bedford, MA	28	21	6	—	—	1	3
New Haven, CT	39	25	12	1	1	—	5
Providence, RI	56	41	12	2	1	—	2
Somerville, MA	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
Springfield, MA	36	25	5	3	1	2	3
Waterbury, CT	34	23	7	3	—	1	2
Worcester, MA	53	34	14	4	—	1	6
Mid. Atlantic	1,812	1,254	409	103	28	18	74
Albany, NY	47	36	7	3	1	—	2
Allentown, PA	15	11	2	1	1	—	—
Buffalo, NY	73	52	16	3	1	1	9
Camden, NJ	25	15	3	5	1	1	3
Elizabeth, NJ	14	13	1	—	—	—	—
Erie, PA	56	38	13	4	1	—	4
Jersey City, NJ	14	9	5	—	—	—	1
New York City, NY	1,044	733	234	62	11	4	33
Newark, NJ	38	15	16	4	1	2	1
Paterson, NJ	25	16	5	3	—	1	—
Philadelphia, PA	135	78	40	7	6	4	1
Pittsburgh, PA§	40	28	10	1	1	—	4
Reading, PA	19	13	6	—	—	—	—
Rochester, NY	84	60	16	5	—	3	3
Schenectady, NY	13	12	1	—	—	—	—
Scranton, PA	25	21	3	1	—	—	2
Syracuse, NY	98	68	22	2	4	2	10
Trenton, NJ	10	7	2	1	—	—	—
Utica, NY	14	10	4	—	—	—	—
Yonkers, NY	23	19	3	1	—	—	1
E.N. Central	1,875	1,225	446	124	33	47	104
Akron, OH	33	18	12	3	—	—	2
Canton, OH	24	18	4	1	—	1	1
Chicago, IL	254	163	58	23	6	4	15
Cincinnati, OH	101	63	25	5	2	6	4
Cleveland, OH	225	164	42	11	3	5	12
Columbus, OH	186	122	45	12	—	7	7
Dayton, OH	127	91	23	8	2	3	9
Detroit, MI	159	72	61	15	7	4	3
Evansville, IN	53	33	15	5	—	—	3
Fort Wayne, IN	61	44	9	1	3	4	6
Gary, IN	14	8	3	1	2	—	—
Grand Rapids, MI	48	27	14	5	—	2	4
Indianapolis, IN	177	107	50	9	4	7	15
Lansing, MI	58	42	11	5	—	—	4
Milwaukee, WI	70	39	24	5	1	1	2
Peoria, IL	34	26	6	1	—	1	3
Rockford, IL	50	36	10	3	—	1	2
South Bend, IN	40	33	5	1	—	1	4
Toledo, OH	88	61	16	8	3	—	—
Youngstown, OH	73	58	13	2	—	—	8
W.N. Central	526	340	134	27	12	12	34
Des Moines, IA	35	28	5	1	1	—	1
Duluth, MN	38	25	9	3	—	1	4
Kansas City, KS	28	18	7	2	1	—	1
Kansas City, MO	93	61	20	7	2	2	5
Lincoln, NE	35	24	8	1	1	1	2
Minneapolis, MN	66	38	19	5	2	2	4
Omaha, NE	92	64	22	3	2	1	10
St. Louis, MO	13	5	6	1	1	—	—
St. Paul, MN	38	28	9	—	—	1	3
Wichita, KS	88	49	29	4	2	4	4
S. Atlantic	1,124	711	277	80	37	19	64
Atlanta, GA	126	73	26	20	5	2	9
Baltimore, MD	153	85	46	16	4	2	7
Charlotte, NC	120	82	21	6	8	3	2
Jacksonville, FL	107	62	37	7	—	1	9
Miami, FL	93	60	23	6	4	—	8
Norfolk, VA	58	39	15	2	1	1	—
Richmond, VA	55	34	15	1	3	2	4
Savannah, GA	57	44	10	2	1	—	1
St. Petersburg, FL	54	35	12	4	2	1	5
Tampa, FL	198	135	42	12	5	4	8
Washington, D.C.	93	56	27	3	4	3	9
Wilmington, DE	10	6	3	1	—	—	2
E.S. Central	838	542	205	53	19	19	64
Birmingham, AL	176	106	48	15	3	4	18
Chattanooga, TN	81	52	21	4	2	2	2
Knoxville, TN	98	65	25	5	2	1	9
Lexington, KY	43	29	7	3	3	1	5
Memphis, TN	176	109	53	8	2	4	14
Mobile, AL	88	57	21	6	2	2	4
Montgomery, AL	39	29	5	2	2	1	1
Nashville, TN	137	95	25	10	3	4	11
W.S. Central	1,236	756	332	77	26	45	40
Austin, TX	86	51	27	5	2	1	2
Baton Rouge, LA	73	49	15	4	3	2	—
Corpus Christi, TX	57	39	14	2	—	2	6
Dallas, TX	201	106	66	13	3	13	6
El Paso, TX	93	69	12	9	2	1	7
Fort Worth, TX	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Houston, TX	193	87	69	18	5	14	1
Little Rock, AR	78	47	23	4	1	3	2
New Orleans, LA	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
San Antonio, TX	248	167	55	16	6	4	7
Shreveport, LA	46	27	14	1	1	3	2
Tulsa, OK	161	114	37	5	3	2	7
Mountain	1,055	703	257	64	16	14	59
Albuquerque, NM	92	66	18	4	1	3	6
Boise, ID	46	33	11	1	—	1	1
Colorado Springs, CO	75	55	15	3	1	1	2
Denver, CO	82	51	25	5	—	1	2
Las Vegas, NV	267	182	68	13	3	1	22
Ogden, UT	30	23	5	1	1	—	5
Phoenix, AZ	154	85	44	15	7	2	7
Pueblo, CO	36	26	5	2	1	2	—
Salt Lake City, UT	124	87	25	10	—	2	8
Tucson, AZ	149	95	41	10	2	1	6
Pacific	1,658	1,134	364	89	44	27	128
Berkeley, CA	11	6	4	1	—	—	2
Fresno, CA	132	89	31	6	3	3	15
Glendale, CA	28	27	1	—	—	—	2
Honolulu, HI	68	49	14	3	1	1	9
Long Beach, CA	63	39	18	4	1	1	3
Los Angeles, CA	258	167	61	18	7	5	21
Pasadena, CA	16	13	—	1	1	1	3
Portland, OR	140	90	35	6	6	3	9
Sacramento, CA	181	123	42	12	3	1	15
San Diego, CA	159	116	35	5	3	—	17
San Francisco, CA	98	65	22	7	2	2	10
San Jose, CA	185	141	27	11	5	1	12
Santa Cruz, CA	33	25	6	1	1	—	—
Seattle, WA	107	66	26	4	4	7	3
Spokane, WA	52	36	10	3	1	2	2
Tacoma, WA	127	82	32	7	6	—	5
Total¶	**10,660**	**7,030**	**2,546**	**646**	**225**	**211**	**614**

U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases.

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

† Pneumonia and influenza.

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

¶ Total includes unknown ages.

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U.S. Government Printing Office: 2011-723-011/21068 Region IV ISSN: 0149-2195