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Multistate Outbreaks of *Salmonella* Infections Associated with Live Poultry – United States, 2007

During June 2007, the Minnesota Department of Health (MDH) Public Health Laboratory examined specimens from two ill persons and identified *Salmonella* Montevideo isolates with the same pulsed-field gel electrophoresis pattern (PFGE pattern 1). MDH officials interviewed the patients and determined that both had been exposed to chickens originating from the same Iowa hatchery (hatchery A). In September 2007, a cluster of seven additional infections with PFGE pattern 1 was identified in North Dakota; all seven patients had been exposed to baby chicks obtained from hatchery A. A subsequent nationwide investigation identified a total of 65 *S. Montevideo* isolates with PFGE pattern 1 during 2007 and a likely association with exposure to live poultry purchased at feed stores or by mail order from hatchery A or seven other hatcheries in four states. Meanwhile, throughout 2007, a separate outbreak was occurring that involved infections with a different *S. Montevideo* strain (PFGE pattern 2). A total of 64 of those isolates were identified in 23 states during 2007. Exposure to live poultry from a hatchery in New Mexico (hatchery B) and a hatchery in Ohio (hatchery C) was associated with those infections. This report describes two distinct and unrelated outbreaks, which demonstrate the ongoing risk for *Salmonella* infection from live poultry purchased from agricultural feed stores or directly from mail order hatcheries. The mail order hatchery industry is a source of bird-associated human pathogens, such as *Salmonella*, and comprehensive infection-control strategies are needed to prevent additional illnesses resulting from live poultry contact.

Outbreak of *S. Montevideo*, PFGE pattern 1

After the MDH Public Health Laboratory identified the initial two *S. Montevideo* isolates with the same PFGE pattern

(PFGE pattern 1*) in June 2007, MDH officials interviewed the patients and determined that both had been exposed recently to live chickens originating from hatchery A. Chicken and chicken enclosure environmental samples collected at one patient's residence yielded *S. Montevideo* isolates with PFGE pattern 1.

In September 2007, the North Dakota Department of Health (NDDOH) Public Health Laboratory identified seven additional *S. Montevideo* isolates with PFGE pattern 1. Three of the seven source patients were siblings, aged 1, 3, and 7 years. All three developed diarrhea, vomiting, and abdominal cramps. The children were hospitalized for 8–10 days. Blood specimens from two children yielded *S. Montevideo* with PFGE pattern 1. Environmental specimens collected from a bird enclosure at the siblings' residence also yielded *S. Montevideo* with PFGE pattern 1. Initial investigation revealed that the onset of symptoms occurred 2 days after the family received chicks from hatchery A via mail order. The parents of the children were unaware that contact with baby poultry put their children at risk for salmonellosis.

Beginning in June 2007, CDC undertook a review of national PulseNet[†] data for 2007 to identify additional isolates with *S. Montevideo* with PFGE pattern 1. During April–September 2007, local and state health department

* *Xba*I pattern J1XX01.0021.

[†] PulseNet is the national molecular subtyping network for foodborne disease surveillance in the United States.

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investigators interviewed patients with *S. Montevideo* infection using a structured questionnaire to obtain clinical and exposure information (some interviews were conducted as part of routine follow-up investigations, before the identification of the outbreak). A total of 65 *S. Montevideo* isolates with PFGE pattern 1, including the two isolates from Minnesota and the seven from North Dakota (Figure 1) were identified nationwide. Forty-two percent of isolates were from females, and the median age of patients was 25 years (range: 2 months–84 years). Forty percent of patients were children aged <18 years. Health department investigators interviewed 33 (51%) of the 65 patients, of whom 33 (100%) reported diarrhea, 14 (42%) reported bloody diarrhea, and eight (24%) were hospitalized (Table). No deaths were reported.

Twenty-three (70%) of the 33 interviewed patients reported exposure to live poultry during the 5 days before illness onset. Thirteen (57%) of these 23 touched, snuggled, or cared for birds; direct physical contact could not be determined for the other 10 patients reporting exposure.[§] Location of exposure to live poultry was reported for 15 patients; four were exposed at home, eight on a farm, two in an agricultural feed store, and one at a fair. Purchase information was reported for 19 patients; 11 purchased birds from an agricultural feed store, and eight purchased by mail order. The hatchery source of the baby poultry was reported for 20 patients; nine reported poultry originating from hatchery A in Iowa, and 11 reported poultry from one of seven other hatcheries in four other states.

Of 23 patients from Minnesota, 19 (83%) answered additional questions about the reasons they purchased baby chicks. Of these 19, nine (47%) reported that they purchased the birds to raise for meat and had contact with the birds when they were chicks and later when they were chickens.

Investigation of hatchery A by the Iowa Department of Agriculture revealed multiple egg suppliers and outsourcing of hatching to smaller firms. No samples were collected from hatchery A during a visit by investigators. Education of hatchery personnel was conducted.

In response to the infections in North Dakota, NDDOH, in collaboration with the North Dakota Board of Animal Health and Department of Agriculture, developed posters and flyers to be distributed and posted at agricultural feed stores, veterinary clinics, extension agent offices, auction markets, pet stores, and animal shelters.[¶] The education materials were distributed,

[§] Live poultry contact was not defined for these 10 patients; therefore, the extent of any contact is unknown. However, two patients reported indirect contact with live birds. Before his illness, one patient reported consuming strawberries that had been picked from a farm with chickens on site. Another patient reported biking on a trail near a lake with geese and fowl and changing at least one bicycle tire that might have come into contact with bird feces on the trail.

[¶] Available at <http://www.ndhealth.gov/disease/salmonella/default.htm>.

FIGURE 1. Number of patients infected with *Salmonella* Montevideo with pulsed-field gel electrophoresis (PFGE) pattern 1 (n = 65) and PFGE pattern 2 (n = 64), by state of residence — United States, 2007

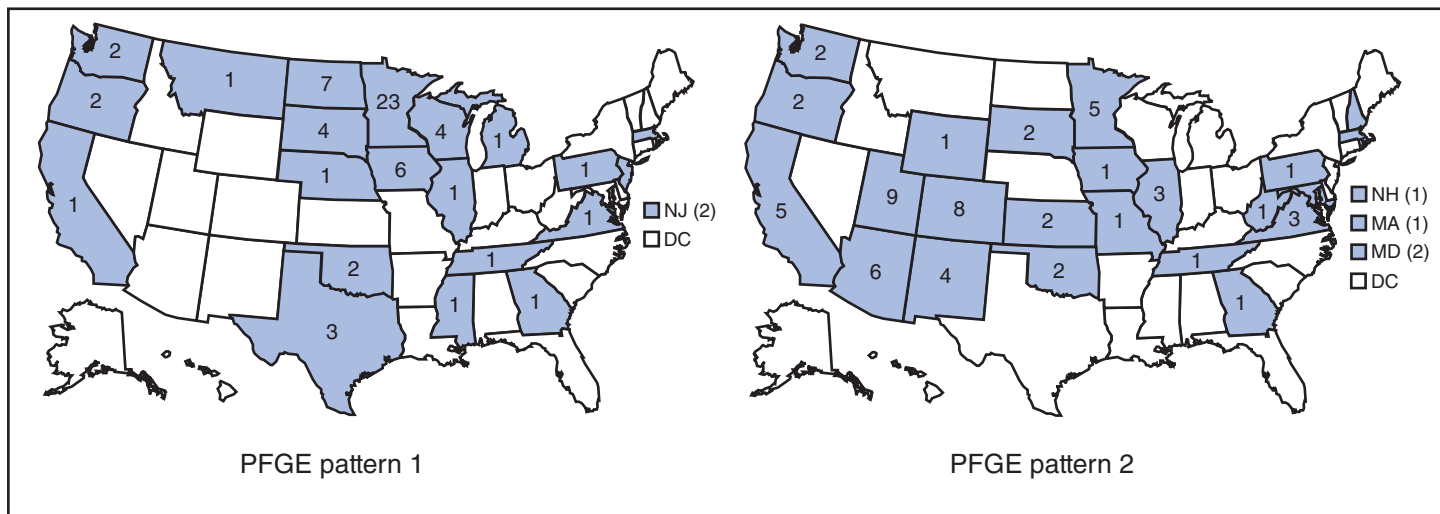


TABLE. Number and percentage of patients with *Salmonella* Montevideo infections associated with live poultry purchased by mail order or from agricultural feed stores, by pulsed-field gel electrophoresis (PFGE) pattern and selected characteristics — United States, 2007

Characteristic	PFGE pattern 1		PFGE pattern 2	
	25 (<1–84)		5 (<1–85)	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Median age (range) (yrs)				
Female*	26/62	(42)	32/64	(50)
Children aged <18 yrs	24/60	(40)	43/61	(70)
Interviewed	33/65	(51)	38/64	(59)
Clinical characteristics				
Diarrhea	33/33	(100)	38/38	(100)
Bloody diarrhea	14/33	(42)	15/28	(54)
Hospitalized	8/33	(24)	8/38	(21)
Reported exposure to live poultry	23/33	(70)	30/38	(79)
Touched, snuggled, or cared for birds	13/23	(57)	11/30	(37)
Direct contact not determined	10/23	(43)	19/30	(63)
Location of exposure reported	15/23	(65)	26/30	(87)
At home	4/15	(27)	17/26	(65)
Farm setting	8/15	(53)	4/26	(15)
Agricultural feed store	2/15	(13)	3/26	(12)
Classroom	0/15	—	1/26	(4)
Fair	1/15	(7)	0/26	—
Petting zoo	0/15	—	1/26	(4)
Location where baby chicks were purchased				
Agricultural feed store	11/19	(58)	26/31	(84)
Hatchery by mail order	8/19	(42)	2/31	(6)
Both (feed store and hatchery)	0/19	—	3/31	(10)
Hatchery source				
Hatchery A (Iowa)	9/20	(45)	0/20	—
Hatchery B (New Mexico)	0/20	—	18/20	(90)
Other hatcheries	11/20	(55)	2/20	(10)

* Sex was not reported for all patients.

accompanied by a letter from the state epidemiologist and the state veterinarian explaining the risk of handling birds and how to prevent *Salmonella* infection. In addition, NDDOH sent a letter to school principals, pediatricians, family medicine

practitioners, and infection-control practitioners, notifying them about the outbreak and the education materials. Similar initiatives were implemented by MDH.

Outbreak of *S. Montevideo*, PFGE pattern 2

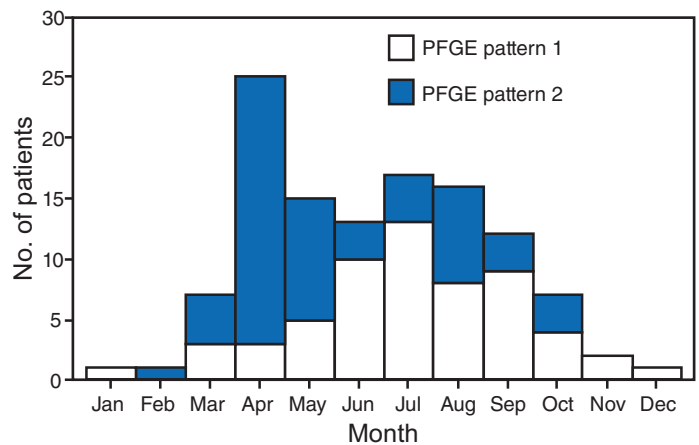
S. Montevideo with PFGE pattern 2** was first identified in 2004, when reports of two such isolates were uploaded to PulseNet. Isolates with pattern 2 were detected during outbreaks of human *Salmonella* infections in 2005 and 2006, and were linked to contact with chicks and ducklings from hatchery B in New Mexico (1). During 2007, CDC continued to monitor isolates with pattern 2 reported to PulseNet. Local and state health department investigators interviewed patients with *S. Montevideo* PFGE pattern 2 infections using a structured questionnaire to obtain clinical and exposure information. By the end of 2007, 64 *S. Montevideo* PFGE pattern 2 isolates from 23 states had been identified (Figure 1). Isolates were reported from February through October (Figure 2). Thirty-two (50%) of the 64 patients were female; the median age of patients was 5 years (range: 3 months–85 years), and 70% were children aged <18 years.

Interviews were conducted with 38 (59%) of the 64 patients. All 38 patients reported diarrhea, 15 (54%) of 28 reported bloody diarrhea, and eight (21%) of 38 were hospitalized. No deaths were reported. Thirty (79%) patients reported exposure to live poultry during the 5 days before illness onset. Eleven (37%) of the 30 touched, snuggled, or cared for birds; direct contact could not be determined for the other 19 patients reporting exposure. Location of exposure was reported for 26 patients; 17 (65%) were exposed at home, four (15%) on a farm, three (12%) in an agricultural feed store, one (4%) in a classroom, and one (4%) at a petting zoo. Purchase information was reported by 31 patients; 26 (84%) purchased from an agricultural feed store, two (6%) purchased directly from a mail order hatchery, and three (10%) purchased birds both from an agricultural feed store and by mail order. The hatchery source of the baby poultry was reported for 20 patients; 18 (90%) reported poultry originating from hatchery B in New Mexico, and two (10%) reported poultry from hatchery C in Ohio. *S. Montevideo* with PFGE pattern 2 was isolated from environmental samples collected at hatchery B in October 2007.

During 2007, in response to the reported human infections traced back to their facility, the operators of hatchery B implemented several on-farm measures in an attempt to eliminate *S. Montevideo* from their birds, including enhanced hygiene practices and use of an *S. Montevideo* pattern 2 serotype-specific vaccine in their flocks. Hatchery A has recently implemented some of the same measures at its facility.

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FIGURE 2. Number of patients infected with *Salmonella Montevideo* with pulsed-field gel electrophoresis (PFGE) pattern 1 (n = 59) and PFGE pattern 2 (n = 58), by month outbreak strain was isolated* — United States, 2007



* Month of outbreak strain isolation was not reported for all patients.

Dept of Public Health; D Schmitt, DVM, Iowa Dept of Agriculture and Land Stewardship; DW Trampel, DVM, Iowa State Univ. CA Perry, MJ Sotir, PhD, FJ Angulo, DVM, Div of Foodborne Bacterial and Mycotic Diseases, National Center for Zoonotic, Vector-Borne, and Enteric Diseases; U Sharapov, MD, C Barton Behravesh, DVM, EIS officers, CDC.

Editorial Note: Nontyphoidal salmonellosis is an important cause of human illnesses in the United States, resulting in an estimated 1.4 million infections and approximately 400 deaths annually (2). Poultry are a known reservoir of *Salmonella*, and transmission to humans after contact with live poultry is a well-recognized public health problem (3,4). Baby poultry, in particular chicks and ducklings, have been the source of several recent outbreaks of human *Salmonella* infections (1). This report documents two distinct and unrelated outbreaks of salmonellosis likely caused by exposure to live poultry purchased by mail order or from agricultural feed stores. Several hatcheries, including two implicated in the outbreaks described in this report, hatchery A in Iowa and hatchery B in New Mexico, have been linked to outbreaks repeatedly (1). The illnesses in the North Dakota siblings highlight the risk for severe disease from *Salmonella* infections, especially in young children.

The two outbreaks had different features. Seventy percent of the infections in the outbreak with PFGE pattern 2 occurred in children and involved contact with baby poultry, and 62% of the infections occurred during the spring (Figure 2), similar to previously reported poultry-associated outbreaks (1,3–6). Many of the implicated birds were purchased as pets during the Easter holiday season. In contrast, in the outbreak with PFGE pattern 1, 60% of the infections occurred in adults, involved contact with older birds, and occurred later in the

** *Xba*I pattern J1XX01.0049.

calendar year. A sizeable proportion of the pattern 1 birds likely were purchased for production of meat and eggs in backyard flocks.

Hatcheries that sell live poultry to the public often sell the birds both directly to consumers via mail order and to agricultural feed stores. Specific distribution information (e.g., the proportion of baby chicks sold via mail order or through feed stores) for this industry is largely unavailable. In addition, certain hatcheries use a practice called drop shipping (when one hatchery is not able to fill a customer's order and a second hatchery is called upon to ship birds directly to the customer under the first hatchery's name). Customers might not realize that the actual source of the purchased birds was a different hatchery than the one where the original order was placed. Drop shipping occurs with minimal regulatory oversight or health certification, making assessment of the scope of distribution and size of population exposed difficult. Agricultural feed stores receive shipments of baby poultry from multiple hatcheries, making determination of the hatchery of origin for individual birds difficult. State regulations requiring customers to be informed about the health risks associated with poultry contact are voluntary, vary by state, and are not uniformly enforced (1).

To prevent salmonellosis, persons handling poultry should be warned about the risks of contact with live poultry and should be educated about handwashing after contact with poultry or poultry environments. In addition, agricultural feed stores should provide handwashing facilities and information on salmonellosis to persons considering a live poultry purchase (7). Hatcheries and agricultural feed stores should provide their customers with written recommendations on ways to prevent transmission of *Salmonella* from birds to humans. Chicks and other live poultry should not be given as gifts to young children. Live poultry should be kept separate from areas where food and drinks are prepared or consumed. Children aged <5 years should not be allowed to handle baby chicks or other poultry. All surfaces that come into contact with live poultry (e.g., hands, floors, tables, rugs, shipment boxes, dust, and chicken enclosures) might be contaminated with *Salmonella*. All persons should wash their hands with soap and warm water for at least 20 seconds after touching live poultry or surfaces in contact with live poultry.^{††}

Additional *S.* Montevideo infections with PFGE patterns 1 and 2 were reported in 2008. As of September 30, 2008, an additional 66 cases of pattern 1 infection and 11 cases of pattern 2 infection had been reported in the United States. These illnesses are currently under investigation by local, state,

and federal public health agencies. CDC and state health departments continue to conduct enhanced surveillance for *Salmonella* infections associated with live poultry from mail order hatcheries and agricultural feed stores and are working with hatcheries and local, state, and federal partners to prevent illnesses related to live poultry exposure.

Acknowledgments

This report is based, in part, on contributions by T Gomez, DVM, and A Rhorer, Veterinary Svcs, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Svc, US Dept of Agriculture.

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State-Specific Smoking-Attributable Mortality and Years of Potential Life Lost – United States, 2000–2004

Smoking can cause lung and other cancers, coronary heart disease, stroke, chronic respiratory disease, and other diseases (1). In 2008, CDC reported that cigarette smoking and exposure to secondhand smoke resulted in an estimated 443,000 deaths and 5.1 million years of potential life lost (YPLL) annually in the United States during 2000–2004 (2). This report presents state-specific average annual smoking-attributable mortality (SAM) and YPLL estimates for the same period among adults aged ≥35 years. The report also compares 2000–2004 average annual SAM rates per 100,000 population with rates for 1996–1999. The analysis was based on data from CDC's Smoking-Attributable Mortality, Morbidity, and

^{††} Additional information about the risks associated with contact with live poultry is available at http://www.cdc.gov/healthypets/easter_chicks.htm.

Economic Costs (SAMMEC) system.* Substantial variation in average annual number of deaths attributed to smoking during 2000–2004 occurred among the states (range: 492 [Alaska] to 36,687 [California]). From 1996–1999 to 2000–2004, declines in SAM rates occurred in 49 states and the District of Columbia (DC), reflecting progress made in lowering smoking prevalence in the United States during the past 40 years. Rates declined in men in 49 states and DC, but declined in women in only 32 states. To reduce SAM rates further, comprehensive evidence-based approaches for preventing smoking initiation and increasing cessation need to be implemented fully, and states should fund tobacco control activities at the level recommended by CDC (3,4).

State-specific SAM and YPLL from smoking were estimated by using SAMMEC. Sex- and age-specific SAMs were calculated by multiplying the total number of deaths among adults aged ≥ 35 years from 19 diseases caused by cigarette smoking (1) by estimates of the smoking-attributable fraction (SAF)[†] of preventable deaths for each disease. The attributable fractions provide estimates of the public health burden of each risk factor and the relative importance of risk factors for multifactorial diseases (2). SAFs were derived using sex-specific relative risk (RR) estimates for current and former smokers for each cause of death from the American Cancer Society's Cancer Prevention Study-II (CPS-II) for the period 1982–1988. For ischemic heart disease and cerebrovascular disease mortality, RR estimates were stratified by age (35–64 years and ≥ 65 years). Sex- and age-specific (35–64 years and ≥ 65 years) current and former cigarette smoking prevalence estimates from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) were used to calculate the SAFs. Smoking-attributable YPLL were estimated by multiplying sex- and age-specific SAM by remaining life expectancy at the time of death. State-specific SAM rates per 100,000 population by sex for a given year were calculated using state SAM estimates for the year and population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau. *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision* (ICD-9) codes were used for cause of death in 1996–1998, whereas *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD-10) codes were used for 1999–2004 data. Comparability ratios (5) from ICD-9 to ICD-10 were applied to 1996–1998 data to

enable comparisons with 2000–2004 data. Data for the years 2000–2004 were used in this report because they correspond to the years available to states in the SAMMEC system to calculate their state-specific SAM estimates. Infant deaths caused by smoking during pregnancy, deaths from exposure to secondhand smoke, and smoking-related fire deaths (2) were not included in the state-specific estimates.

During 2000–2004, the state-specific median estimate of the average annual number of smoking-attributable deaths among adults aged ≥ 35 years was 5,534 (range: 492 [Alaska] to 36,687 [California]). SAM estimates for males ranged from 314 (Alaska) to 21,407 (California) and the SAM estimates for females ranged from 178 (Alaska) to 15,280 (California). For every state, the annual number of smoking-related deaths was higher among males than females (Table 1).

The average annual YPLL estimates ranged from 7,762 (Alaska) to 481,529 (California). The YPLL estimates ranged from 4,586 (Alaska) to 288,823 (California) for males and from 3,176 (Alaska) to 192,706 (California) for females (Table 1).

During 2000–2004, overall average annual SAM rates per 100,000 population were lowest in Utah (138.3), Hawaii (167.6), and Minnesota (215.1), and highest in Kentucky (370.6), West Virginia (344.3), and Nevada (343.7) (Table 2). Median SAM rates per 100,000 population overall were 288.1 for 1996–1999 and 263.3 for 2000–2004 (Table 2). Changes in smoking-attributable deaths per 100,000 population during these two periods varied among states; SAM rates among adults declined the most in Nevada (-44.4 deaths per 100,000 population), California (-37.8), and Virginia (-33.4). Average annual overall SAM rates decreased from 1996–1999 to 2000–2004 in all states except Oklahoma, which experienced an increase of 26.9 deaths per 100,000. Compared with 1996–1999, average annual SAM rates declined in 2000–2004 among men in all states except Oklahoma, but increased among women in several states (Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Michigan, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas) and DC (Table 2).

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Editorial Note: During 2000–2004, substantial variation occurred in the estimated absolute number of deaths caused by cigarette smoking across the 50 states and DC. Such variations have been observed previously and are the result of differences across states in total population size, demographic characteristics of state populations, and in smoking prevalence (6,7). Estimates of absolute SAM within states do not appear to have decreased from 1990 to 2004 (7) despite declines in smoking

*SAMMEC estimates state-specific SAM and YPLL based on data from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System and death certificate data from the National Center for Health Statistics. The computations also use other data elements; available at <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/sammecc>.

[†]SAFs for each disease are calculated using the following equation: $SAF = [(p_1(RR_1 - 1) + p_2(RR_2 - 1))] / [p_1(RR_1 - 1) + p_2(RR_2 - 1) + 1]$, where p_1 = percentage of current smokers (persons who have smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and now smoke every day or some days), p_2 = percentage of former smokers (persons who have smoked ≥ 100 cigarettes and do not currently smoke), RR_1 = relative risk for current smokers relative to never smokers, and RR_2 = relative risk for former smokers relative to never smokers.

TABLE 1. Estimated annual smoking-attributable mortality (SAM) and years of potential life lost (YPLL), by state and sex — Smoking-Attributable Mortality, Morbidity, and Economic Costs system, United States, 2000–2004*

State	SAM			YPLL		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Alabama	4,860	2,725	7,585	70,913	38,113	109,026
Alaska	314	178	492	4,586	3,176	7,762
Arizona	4,090	2,770	6,859	51,137	36,640	87,777
Arkansas	3,109	1,806	4,915	42,682	26,626	69,308
California	21,407	15,280	36,687	288,823	192,706	481,529
Colorado	2,586	1,804	4,390	32,007	22,898	54,905
Connecticut	2,639	2,146	4,785	34,536	28,161	62,697
Delaware	710	488	1,198	9,737	6,661	16,398
District of Columbia	439	283	722	7,198	4,424	11,622
Florida	17,073	11,536	28,609	230,840	151,559	382,399
Georgia	6,642	3,904	10,547	101,839	60,435	162,274
Hawaii	801	359	1,160	10,775	5,305	16,080
Idaho	935	576	1,511	12,379	8,087	20,466
Illinois	9,963	6,638	16,601	139,125	90,498	229,623
Indiana	5,858	3,873	9,731	83,025	55,890	138,915
Iowa	2,845	1,599	4,444	36,696	20,321	57,017
Kansas	2,383	1,501	3,884	31,295	19,246	50,541
Kentucky	4,808	3,040	7,848	68,526	44,234	112,760
Louisiana	4,099	2,401	6,500	59,497	36,273	95,770
Maine	1,310	925	2,235	17,312	12,705	30,017
Maryland	3,931	2,930	6,861	55,680	40,412	96,092
Massachusetts	4,983	4,032	9,016	66,004	53,901	119,905
Michigan	8,602	5,922	14,523	120,649	88,498	209,147
Minnesota	3,404	2,130	5,534	42,072	27,305	69,377
Mississippi	3,122	1,634	4,757	45,536	25,141	70,677
Missouri	5,818	3,767	9,585	80,812	55,515	136,327
Montana	849	572	1,421	10,463	6,608	17,071
Nebraska	1,460	812	2,272	17,631	10,710	28,341
Nevada	1,935	1,376	3,311	25,617	19,907	45,524
New Hampshire	1,001	763	1,763	13,878	10,144	24,022
New Jersey	6,330	4,873	11,203	88,749	64,808	153,557
New Mexico	1,278	828	2,106	16,156	11,130	27,286
New York	14,294	11,139	25,433	190,074	154,036	344,110
North Carolina	7,620	4,645	12,265	112,010	69,556	181,566
North Dakota	593	282	875	7,575	3,558	11,133
Ohio	11,046	7,547	18,593	154,657	109,652	264,309
Oklahoma	3,748	2,461	6,209	50,117	35,091	85,208
Oregon	2,909	2,070	4,979	36,775	27,717	64,492
Pennsylvania	11,888	8,139	20,027	159,521	112,814	272,335
Rhode Island	956	739	1,695	11,780	9,973	21,753
South Carolina	3,901	2,227	6,127	58,830	34,871	93,701
South Dakota	707	361	1,068	8,099	5,059	13,158
Tennessee	6,063	3,649	9,712	90,044	52,257	142,301
Texas	15,089	9,483	24,571	218,133	132,276	350,409
Utah	799	356	1,155	10,275	4,796	15,071
Vermont	482	348	831	6,599	4,833	11,432
Virginia	5,583	3,659	9,242	80,084	52,073	132,157
Washington	4,439	3,180	7,619	59,695	44,366	104,061
West Virginia	2,279	1,542	3,821	33,627	22,529	56,156
Wisconsin	4,402	2,841	7,243	57,576	39,880	97,456
Wyoming	420	282	702	5,181	3,625	8,806

* Estimated smoking-attributable mortality rates among adults aged ≥ 35 years. Deaths resulting from secondhand smoke and smoking-related fires, which are included in national estimates, are not included in these estimates.

prevalence in the majority of states.[§] The lack of change in absolute SAM over time is likely attributable to long-term

population increases and the inclusion of additional smoking-related diseases in the SAM calculation as recent scientific studies have identified additional diseases caused by smoking (1).

The analysis in this report used the latest SAMMEC methodology to retrospectively calculate SAM rates in 1996–1999

[§] State-level data on tobacco use prevention and control are available through the State Tobacco Activities and Evaluation (STATE) System at <http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/statesystem>.

TABLE 2. Estimates of average annual smoking-attributable mortality (SAM) rates per 100,000 population, by state, year, and sex — Smoking-Attributable Mortality, Morbidity, and Economic Costs system, United States, 1996–2004*

State	SAM rates						Percentage-point change		
	1996–1999			2000–2004			1996–1999 to 2000–2004		
	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall
Alabama	536.9	184.3	323.5	504.3	192.5	317.5	-32.6	8.2	-5.9
Alaska	396.7	218.9	300.4	374.0	188.2	270.4	-22.7	-30.7	-30.0
Arizona	376.5	165.9	256.3	337.6	176.7	247.4	-38.9	10.9	-8.9
Arkansas	525.1	200.0	333.5	492.1	203.9	323.7	-33.0	3.9	-9.8
California	391.5	189.3	272.8	327.4	167.6	235.0	-64.1	-21.7	-37.8
Colorado	394.0	174.0	261.9	337.0	168.6	237.6	-57.0	-5.3	-24.3
Connecticut	369.4	183.0	256.7	330.4	174.8	238.3	-39.0	-8.1	-18.4
Delaware	455.7	207.7	307.6	397.7	196.8	280.9	-58.0	-10.9	-26.7
District of Columbia	419.7	159.6	261.8	379.9	160.5	249.9	-39.8	0.9	-11.9
Florida	404.8	191.3	283.8	359.4	180.3	258.8	-45.4	-11.0	-25.0
Georgia	513.3	179.1	308.5	469.6	188.0	299.4	-43.7	8.9	-9.1
Hawaii	296.7	110.2	195.6	261.7	93.4	167.6	-35.0	-16.8	-28.0
Idaho	391.4	160.9	258.9	337.8	159.6	237.4	-53.6	-1.3	-21.5
Illinois	445.6	188.0	290.7	390.9	175.4	263.1	-54.7	-12.6	-27.6
Indiana	500.9	206.0	323.3	457.2	207.7	308.9	-43.7	1.7	-14.4
Iowa	431.6	152.0	263.3	392.7	149.1	248.0	-38.9	-2.9	-15.3
Kansas	430.0	157.4	267.1	395.1	170.9	262.7	-34.9	13.5	-4.4
Kentucky	604.0	238.2	383.9	555.8	244.4	370.6	-48.2	6.3	-13.3
Louisiana	510.2	187.5	316.6	459.8	189.1	299.8	-50.4	1.6	-16.8
Maine	447.0	215.4	308.2	412.1	203.5	289.8	-34.9	-11.9	-18.4
Maryland	422.5	199.1	288.1	366.1	189.1	261.9	-56.4	-10.0	-26.2
Massachusetts	397.7	189.0	269.7	350.1	182.3	249.4	-47.6	-6.7	-20.3
Michigan	466.3	194.2	303.0	403.8	196.4	281.9	-62.5	2.2	-21.1
Minnesota	357.8	143.8	229.5	323.0	140.3	215.1	-34.8	-3.5	-14.4
Mississippi	592.1	179.4	343.0	542.1	193.8	333.6	-49.9	14.4	-9.4
Missouri	508.1	220.1	335.1	458.9	204.0	307.8	-49.2	-16.1	-27.3
Montana	439.5	200.3	300.3	383.8	195.9	276.0	-55.7	-4.3	-24.3
Nebraska	429.5	150.2	261.7	373.5	142.0	235.8	-56.0	-8.2	-25.9
Nevada	496.7	299.0	388.1	437.0	266.4	343.7	-59.7	-32.6	-44.4
New Hampshire	432.4	212.5	300.1	373.1	200.3	272.4	-59.3	-12.2	-27.7
New Jersey	391.9	173.6	259.7	339.2	171.7	239.5	-52.7	-1.9	-20.2
New Mexico	374.5	169.1	255.1	331.0	161.5	234.0	-43.5	-7.6	-21.1
New York	385.7	187.7	266.4	349.4	176.5	246.1	-36.3	-11.2	-20.3
North Carolina	512.8	180.2	310.6	458.7	190.7	298.4	-54.1	10.6	-12.2
North Dakota	389.3	127.3	236.5	365.9	125.5	225.6	-23.4	-1.8	-10.9
Ohio	482.4	200.5	311.7	438.5	203.9	299.1	-43.9	3.4	-12.6
Oklahoma	465.9	193.8	305.2	481.5	225.8	332.1	15.6	32.0	26.9
Oregon	412.8	197.2	286.7	362.8	191.3	263.3	-50.0	-5.9	-23.4
Pennsylvania	425.4	178.0	275.9	384.2	173.7	259.0	-41.2	-4.3	-16.9
Rhode Island	431.9	191.6	284.5	383.9	188.2	266.8	-48.0	-3.4	-17.7
South Carolina	506.0	172.9	305.6	453.1	183.3	293.4	-52.9	10.4	-12.2
South Dakota	450.3	126.8	259.6	378.9	138.4	239.2	-71.4	11.6	-20.4
Tennessee	545.7	199.6	337.4	497.1	207.7	325.0	-48.6	8.1	-12.4
Texas	463.6	176.5	292.3	401.7	181.6	273.1	-61.9	5.1	-19.2
Utah	246.4	79.0	149.3	221.3	75.6	138.3	-25.1	-3.4	-11.0
Vermont	415.5	178.2	274.0	349.3	176.0	247.5	-66.2	-2.2	-26.5
Virginia	467.9	192.6	300.4	395.5	180.0	267.0	-72.4	-12.6	-33.4
Washington	402.8	199.7	284.0	359.2	189.4	261.0	-43.6	-10.3	-23.0
West Virginia	563.3	236.2	365.8	501.7	235.8	344.3	-61.6	-0.4	-21.5
Wisconsin	404.5	162.2	260.3	362.7	162.2	244.2	-41.8	0.0	-16.1
Wyoming	439.6	207.9	302.5	395.0	201.4	283.1	-44.6	-6.5	-19.4
Median	431.9	187.7	288.1	383.9	183.3	263.3	-48.0	-4.4	-24.8

* Estimated smoking-attributable mortality rates among adults aged ≥ 35 years. Deaths resulting from secondhand smoke and smoking-related fires, which are included in national estimates, are not included in these estimates. Comparability ratios were applied so that 1996–1998 estimates using *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision* (ICD-9) codes are comparable to estimates for 2000–2004 using *International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision* (ICD-10) codes.

and compare those with SAM rates in 2000–2004.[†] The results showed that SAM rates decreased in 49 states and DC, but declined in women in only 32 states. This overall progress in decreasing SAM rates in the United States reflects the growth and effectiveness of tobacco control programs and progress in decreasing SAM rates. However, the results also indicate that more progress was made in reducing SAM rates in men than in women and that further efforts are needed to reduce SAM rates among both sexes.

The findings in this report are subject to at least five limitations. First, the estimates understate deaths attributable to all tobacco use because estimates of deaths attributable to cigar smoking, pipe smoking, and smokeless tobacco use were not included. Second, RRs were based on deaths during 1982–1988 among birth cohorts who might have had different smoking histories than current or former smokers in 2000–2004 (e.g., age of initiation and duration of smoking before quitting). CDC is continuing to monitor whether the RRs for smoking are changing over time. CDC is considering whether to use updated RRs for future SAMMEC estimates, particularly for females, because more recent cohorts of female smokers took up smoking at younger ages than did earlier cohorts (8). Third, RRs from CPS-II were adjusted for the effects of age but not for other possible confounders (e.g., alcohol use and education level). However, research suggests that alcohol and other confounders had little effect on SAM estimates for lung cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, ischemic heart disease, and cerebrovascular disease (2). Fourth, BRFSS does not survey persons in households without landline telephones, raising concerns about the representativeness of landline telephone surveys. However, persons without landlines are more likely to be younger than age 35 years (9) and therefore less likely to be included in these estimates. Finally, some states have low response rates for BRFSS. Lower response rates indicate a potential for response bias; however, BRFSS estimates for current cigarette smoking are comparable to smoking estimates from other surveys with higher response rates (10).

SAM is one measure that is used to monitor the public health burden of cigarette smoking in the United States (2) and in each state. These most recent SAM estimates indicate that in recent years cigarette smoking continued to impose a substantial health burden on U.S. adults in all states. Changes in SAM rates across time quantify the potential gain that can be

realized from effective tobacco control programs that decrease smoking initiation and increase smoking cessation (3).** The Institute of Medicine has called for aggressive action to end the tobacco epidemic (4). Fully implementing effective state comprehensive tobacco control programs, as recommended by CDC (3), can further reduce smoking prevalence and deaths caused by cigarette smoking in all states and increase life expectancy.

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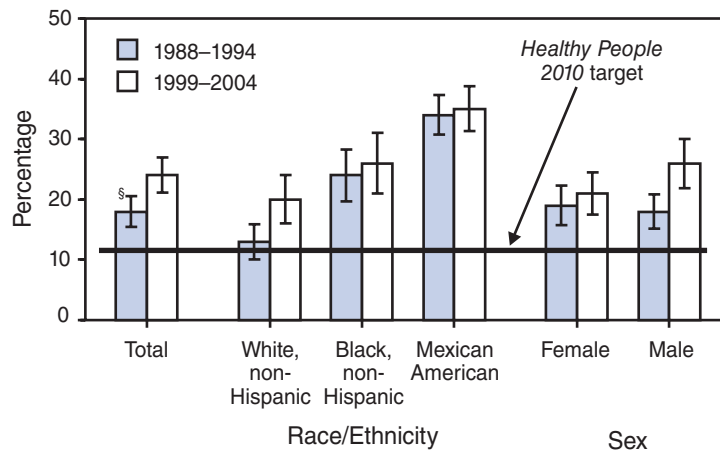
[†] Data on cigarette smoking prevalence used to calculate the state-specific SAM estimates are from BRFSS, which uses a multistage sampling design primarily to generate state estimates. When aggregated, these state SAM estimates are comparable to the national estimate (2), which was calculated using cigarette smoking prevalence data from the National Health Interview Survey (after excluding infant deaths caused by smoking during pregnancy, deaths from exposure to secondhand smoke, and smoking-related fire deaths).

** Additional information on effective tobacco-control programs is available from CDC's *Guide to Community Preventive Services* at <http://www.thecommunityguide.org/tobacco>.

QuickStats

FROM THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

Percentage of Children Aged 2–4 Years Who Ever Had Caries in Primary Teeth,* by Race/Ethnicity† and Sex — National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, United States, 1988–1994 and 1999–2004



* Clinical diagnosis of dental caries or presence of fillings in at least one primary tooth based on a dental examination.
 † Respondents were asked to select only one race before 1999. For 1999 and later years, respondents were asked to select one or more races. For all years, the categories black and white include persons who reported only one racial group and exclude persons of Hispanic ethnicity. Persons of Mexican-American ethnicity might be any race.
 § 95% confidence interval.

The proportion of young children who ever had dental caries in their primary teeth increased from 18% during 1988–1994 to 24% during 1999–2004, moving away from the *Healthy People 2010* target of 11% (objective 21-1a). During 1999–2004, a higher percentage of Mexican-American children (35%) had dental caries than non-Hispanic black (26%) and non-Hispanic white (20%) children.

SOURCES: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 1988–2004 data files. Available at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhanes.htm>.

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TABLE I. Provisional cases of infrequently reported notifiable diseases (<1,000 cases reported during the preceding year) — United States, week ending January 17, 2009 (2nd week)*

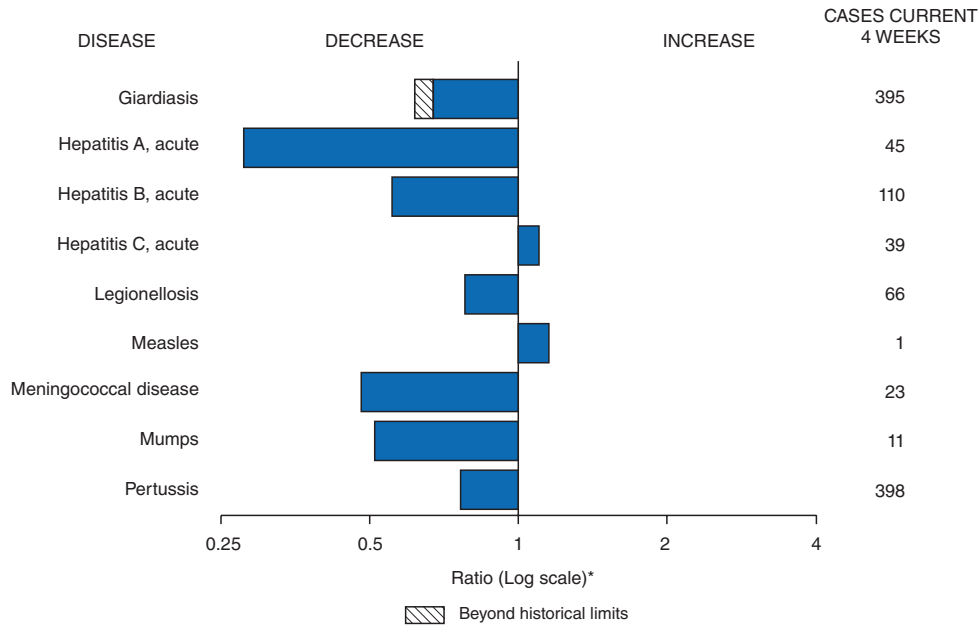
Disease	Current week	Cum 2009	5-year weekly average†	Total cases reported for previous years					States reporting cases during current week (No.)
				2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	
Botulism:									
foodborne	—	—	0	14	32	20	19	16	
infant	1	1	2	98	85	97	85	87	CA (1)
other (wound and unspecified)	2	2	1	24	27	48	31	30	CA (2)
Brucellosis	—	2	3	86	131	121	120	114	
Chancroid	—	—	0	28	23	33	17	30	
Cholera	—	—	0	2	7	9	8	6	
Cyclosporiasis§	—	1	2	127	93	137	543	160	
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Domestic arboviral diseases§,¶:									
California serogroup	—	—	—	40	55	67	80	112	
eastern equine	—	—	—	2	4	8	21	6	
Powassan	—	—	—	1	7	1	1	1	
St. Louis	—	—	0	10	9	10	13	12	
western equine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ehrlichiosis/Anaplasmosis§,**:									
<i>Ehrlichia chaffeensis</i>	1	4	16	855	828	578	506	338	TN (1)
<i>Ehrlichia ewingii</i>	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	
<i>Anaplasma phagocytophilum</i>	—	—	23	510	834	646	786	537	
undetermined	—	—	2	69	337	231	112	59	
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> ,††									
invasive disease (age <5 yrs):									
serotype b	—	—	1	28	22	29	9	19	
nonserotype b	1	2	5	175	199	175	135	135	OH (1)
unknown serotype	4	7	5	184	180	179	217	177	NY (1), OH (1), MO (1), AK (1)
Hansen disease§	—	—	2	72	101	66	87	105	
Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome§	—	—	1	16	32	40	26	24	
Hemolytic uremic syndrome, postdiarrheal§	—	1	6	239	292	288	221	200	
Hepatitis C viral, acute	7	18	20	843	845	766	652	720	NY (1), OH (1), FL (1), TN (3), CA (1)
HIV infection, pediatric (age <13 years)§§	—	—	3	—	—	—	380	436	
Influenza-associated pediatric mortality§,¶¶	2	2	1	90	77	43	45	—	CO (1), TX (1)
Listeriosis	4	14	17	677	808	884	896	753	GA (1), FL (1), KY (1), CA (1)
Measles***	1	1	1	134	43	55	66	37	FL (1)
Meningococcal disease, invasive†††:									
A, C, Y, and W-135	—	1	7	303	325	318	297	—	
serogroup B	—	—	5	158	167	193	156	—	
other serogroup	—	—	1	31	35	32	27	—	
unknown serogroup	6	18	20	590	550	651	765	—	OH (1), GA (1), FL (1), ID (1), CA (1), AK (1)
Mumps	4	8	14	395	800	6,584	314	258	MO (1), ID (3)
Novel influenza A virus infections	—	—	—	1	4	N	N	N	
Plague	—	—	0	1	7	17	8	3	
Poliomyelitis, paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Polio virus infection, nonparalytic§	—	—	—	—	—	N	N	N	
Psittacosis§	—	—	0	12	12	21	16	12	
Q fever total§,§§§:	1	1	3	94	171	169	136	70	
acute	1	1	0	82	—	—	—	—	OH (1)
chronic	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	
Rabies, human	—	—	0	1	1	3	2	7	
Rubella¶¶¶	—	2	0	17	12	11	11	10	
Rubella, congenital syndrome	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	
SARS-CoV§,****	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Smallpox§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Streptococcal toxic-shock syndrome§	—	—	4	131	132	125	129	132	
Syphilis, congenital (age <1 yr)	—	—	8	229	430	349	329	353	
Tetanus	—	1	1	16	28	41	27	34	
Toxic-shock syndrome (staphylococcal)§	—	2	3	70	92	101	90	95	
Trichinellosis	—	—	0	37	5	15	16	5	
Tularemia	1	1	2	109	137	95	154	134	NE (1)
Typhoid fever	5	7	9	399	434	353	324	322	NY (1), OH (1), CA (3)
Vancomycin-intermediate <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> §	1	1	0	36	37	6	2	—	OH (1)
Vancomycin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> §	—	—	0	—	2	1	3	1	
Vibriosis (noncholera <i>Vibrio</i> species infections)§	4	9	4	452	549	N	N	N	GA (1), FL (3)
Yellow fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

See Table I 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 January 17, 2009 (2nd week)*

—: No reported cases. N: Not notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts.
 * Incidence data for reporting year 2008 and 2009 are provisional, whereas data for 2004, 2005, 2006, and 2007 are finalized.
 † Calculated by summing the incidence counts for the current week, the 2 weeks preceding the current week, and the 2 weeks following the current week, for a total of 5 preceding years. Additional information is available at <http://www.cdc.gov/epo/dphsi/phs/files/5yearweeklyaverage.pdf>.
 § Not notifiable in all states. Data from states where the condition is not notifiable are excluded from this table, except 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/epo/dphsi/phs/infdis.htm>.
 ¶ Includes both neuroinvasive and nonneuroinvasive. Updated weekly from reports to the Division of Vector-Borne Infectious Diseases, National Center for Zoonotic, Vector-Borne, and Enteric Diseases (ArboNET Surveillance). Data for West Nile virus are available in Table II.
 ** The names of the reporting categories changed in 2008 as a result of revisions to the case definitions. Cases reported prior to 2008 were reported in the categories: Ehrlichiosis, human monocytic (analogous to *E. chaffeensis*); Ehrlichiosis, human granulocytic (analogous to *Anaplasma phagocytophilum*), and Ehrlichiosis, unspecified, or other agent (which included cases unable to be clearly placed in other categories, as well as possible cases of *E. ewingii*).
 †† Data for *H. influenzae* (all ages, all serotypes) are available in Table II.
 §§ Updated monthly from reports to the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention. Implementation of HIV reporting influences the number of cases reported. Updates of pediatric HIV data have been temporarily suspended until upgrading of the national HIV/AIDS surveillance data management system is completed. Data for HIV/AIDS, when available, are displayed in Table IV, which appears quarterly.
 ¶¶ Updated weekly from reports to the Influenza Division, National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases. Two influenza-associated pediatric deaths occurring during the 2008-09 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.
 §§§ In 2008, Q fever acute and chronic reporting categories were recognized as a result of revisions to the Q fever case definition. Prior to that time, case counts were not differentiated with respect to acute and chronic Q fever cases.
 ¶¶¶ No rubella cases were reported for the current week.
 **** Updated weekly from reports to the Division of Viral and Rickettsial Diseases, National Center for Zoonotic, Vector-Borne, and Enteric Diseases.

FIGURE I. Selected notifiable disease reports, United States, comparison of provisional 4-week totals January 17, 2009, with historical data



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

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TABLE II. Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending January 17, 2009, and January 12, 2008 (2nd week)*

Reporting area	Chlamydia†					Coccidioidomycosis					Cryptosporidiosis				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2009	Cum 2008	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2009	Cum 2008	Current week	Previous 52 week		Cum 2009	Cum 2008
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	7,711	21,538	25,229	20,409	33,246	36	121	322	144	444	16	101	433	46	138
New England	508	707	1,053	879	967	—	0	1	—	—	—	5	20	1	43
Connecticut	—	214	473	—	105	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	38
Maine§	68	51	72	124	90	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	6	1	—
Massachusetts	389	327	623	614	625	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	9	—	3
New Hampshire	28	41	64	61	67	—	0	1	—	—	—	1	4	—	2
Rhode Island§	—	55	208	29	74	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	3	—	—
Vermont§	23	15	52	51	6	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	7	—	—
Mid. Atlantic	819	2,763	5,097	2,883	3,640	—	0	0	—	—	3	12	34	6	12
New Jersey	—	442	576	—	789	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	2	—	2
New York (Upstate)	282	532	1,731	426	110	N	0	0	N	N	3	4	17	4	—
New York City	467	1,021	3,412	1,782	1,311	N	0	0	N	N	—	2	6	1	3
Pennsylvania	70	814	1,088	675	1,430	N	0	0	N	N	—	5	15	1	7
E.N. Central	961	3,499	4,285	2,095	6,581	1	1	3	1	3	5	25	126	10	30
Illinois	—	1,078	1,394	37	1,955	N	0	0	N	N	—	2	13	—	4
Indiana	211	377	713	571	779	N	0	0	N	N	—	3	12	—	—
Michigan	750	828	1,226	1,447	1,500	—	0	3	—	2	—	5	13	1	9
Ohio	—	805	1,261	—	1,573	1	0	2	1	1	5	6	59	9	11
Wisconsin	—	318	615	40	774	N	0	0	N	N	—	9	46	—	6
W.N. Central	678	1,268	1,696	1,271	2,107	—	0	2	—	—	2	16	68	5	8
Iowa	184	174	239	346	287	N	0	0	N	N	—	4	30	—	5
Kansas	213	178	529	316	206	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	8	—	—
Minnesota	—	265	373	—	547	—	0	0	—	—	—	4	15	—	—
Missouri	150	488	566	382	772	—	0	2	—	—	1	3	13	3	2
Nebraska§	66	82	244	104	125	N	0	0	N	N	1	2	8	2	1
North Dakota	—	35	58	3	81	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	2	—	—
South Dakota	65	55	85	120	89	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	9	—	—
S. Atlantic	1,686	3,687	6,328	4,878	4,778	—	0	1	—	—	3	17	46	15	20
Delaware	141	69	150	189	86	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
District of Columbia	—	125	201	99	288	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	—	1
Florida	1,061	1,368	1,571	2,428	2,078	N	0	0	N	N	1	7	35	8	9
Georgia	10	518	1,307	14	358	N	0	0	N	N	1	5	13	6	3
Maryland§	—	439	692	367	491	—	0	1	—	—	1	1	4	1	—
North Carolina	—	0	1,208	—	1	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	16	—	—
South Carolina§	—	482	3,043	840	622	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	4	—	4
Virginia§	469	621	1,059	889	764	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	4	—	1
West Virginia	5	60	102	52	90	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	3	—	2
E.S. Central	595	1,571	2,302	2,254	2,599	—	0	0	—	—	—	3	9	—	4
Alabama§	40	450	547	206	924	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	6	—	2
Kentucky	—	240	374	374	420	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	4	—	1
Mississippi	—	399	1,048	533	399	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	2	—	1
Tennessee§	555	534	792	1,141	856	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	6	—	—
W.S. Central	330	2,771	3,530	692	4,791	—	0	1	—	—	—	6	164	—	2
Arkansas§	273	276	455	602	513	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	7	—	1
Louisiana	—	417	775	—	423	—	0	1	—	—	—	1	5	—	—
Oklahoma	57	148	391	90	467	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	16	—	1
Texas§	—	1,934	2,343	—	3,388	N	0	0	N	N	—	3	149	—	—
Mountain	231	1,257	1,807	1,153	2,098	1	86	182	72	219	—	8	37	3	10
Arizona	—	470	650	283	617	—	85	181	71	217	—	1	9	—	2
Colorado	—	238	579	279	501	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	12	—	2
Idaho§	—	65	314	—	69	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	5	1	3
Montana§	2	58	87	45	110	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	3	1	1
Nevada§	186	176	415	277	450	1	0	6	1	1	—	0	1	—	—
New Mexico§	—	132	455	194	190	—	0	3	—	1	—	1	23	1	2
Utah	43	107	253	49	161	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	6	—	—
Wyoming§	—	31	58	26	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	4	—	—
Pacific	1,903	3,704	4,453	4,304	5,685	34	33	159	71	222	3	8	19	6	9
Alaska	71	85	160	119	71	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	—
California	1,377	2,878	3,305	3,330	4,413	34	33	159	71	222	2	5	14	4	6
Hawaii	2	102	163	53	158	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	—
Oregon§	154	188	631	219	335	N	0	0	N	N	1	1	4	2	3
Washington	299	405	634	583	708	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	12	—	—
American Samoa	—	0	20	—	—	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	4	24	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	—	116	333	53	97	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	12	23	—	19	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.

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

* Incidence data for reporting year 2008 and 2009 are provisional. Data for HIV/AIDS, AIDS, and TB, when available, are displayed in Table IV, which appears quarterly.

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

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

TABLE II. (Continued) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending January 17, 2009, and January 12, 2008 (2nd week)*

Reporting area	Hepatitis (viral, acute), by type†										Legionellosis				
	A				B										
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2009	Cum 2008	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2009	Cum 2008	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2009	Cum 2008
	Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max			
United States	17	44	76	33	80	26	67	92	77	115	27	44	145	54	75
New England	—	1	7	—	5	—	1	7	—	1	—	2	16	—	1
Connecticut	—	0	4	—	1	—	0	7	—	—	—	0	5	—	—
Maine§	—	0	2	—	1	—	0	2	—	1	—	0	2	—	—
Massachusetts	—	0	5	—	2	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
New Hampshire	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	5	—	—
Rhode Island§	—	0	2	—	1	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	14	—	—
Vermont§	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	1
Mid. Atlantic	1	5	12	2	12	2	8	14	2	21	4	14	59	11	16
New Jersey	—	1	4	—	2	—	2	7	—	10	—	1	8	—	3
New York (Upstate)	1	1	4	1	2	2	1	6	2	—	4	5	19	7	—
New York City	—	2	6	—	5	—	1	6	—	2	—	2	12	—	3
Pennsylvania	—	1	6	1	3	—	2	8	—	9	—	6	33	4	10
E.N. Central	3	6	16	7	11	6	8	13	19	13	8	8	40	16	29
Illinois	—	1	10	—	3	—	2	6	—	3	—	1	10	—	5
Indiana	—	0	4	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	1	6	1	—
Michigan	1	2	7	2	5	—	2	6	1	4	—	2	16	2	9
Ohio	2	1	4	5	1	6	2	12	18	4	8	3	18	13	15
Wisconsin	—	0	2	—	2	—	0	1	—	2	—	0	3	—	—
W.N. Central	1	4	16	1	10	3	2	7	5	2	—	2	9	—	2
Iowa	—	1	7	—	5	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	2	—	1
Kansas	—	0	3	—	1	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Minnesota	—	0	8	—	1	—	0	4	—	—	—	0	4	—	—
Missouri	1	1	3	1	—	2	1	4	4	2	—	1	7	—	—
Nebraska§	—	0	5	—	2	1	0	2	1	—	—	0	4	—	1
North Dakota	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
South Dakota	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
S. Atlantic	5	7	14	12	16	8	17	34	20	40	10	8	22	15	13
Delaware	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	3	—	0	2	—	—
District of Columbia	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U	—	0	2	—	1
Florida	2	2	8	6	9	6	6	12	11	11	5	3	7	6	5
Georgia	1	1	4	3	2	2	3	8	9	7	3	0	4	4	1
Maryland§	2	1	3	3	3	—	2	4	—	5	2	2	10	5	4
North Carolina	—	0	9	—	—	—	0	17	—	—	—	0	7	—	—
South Carolina§	—	0	3	—	—	—	1	4	—	8	—	0	2	—	1
Virginia§	—	1	5	—	2	—	2	7	—	3	—	1	4	—	—
West Virginia	—	0	1	—	—	—	1	4	—	3	—	0	3	—	1
E.S. Central	1	1	9	3	1	1	7	13	5	9	2	2	10	4	4
Alabama§	—	0	2	—	—	—	2	6	—	4	—	0	2	—	—
Kentucky	—	0	3	—	1	—	2	5	1	1	—	1	4	1	4
Mississippi	—	0	2	1	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	0	1	—	—
Tennessee§	1	0	6	2	—	1	2	8	3	4	2	1	5	3	—
W.S. Central	—	5	12	—	—	2	13	23	6	4	—	1	9	1	—
Arkansas§	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	4	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Louisiana	—	0	1	—	—	—	1	4	—	2	—	0	2	1	—
Oklahoma	—	0	3	—	—	1	2	8	1	—	—	0	6	—	—
Texas§	—	4	11	—	—	1	8	19	5	2	—	1	5	—	—
Mountain	—	4	12	1	5	—	4	12	1	8	1	2	8	3	3
Arizona	—	2	11	1	2	—	1	5	—	4	—	0	2	2	1
Colorado	—	0	3	—	2	—	0	3	—	2	—	0	2	—	1
Idaho§	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Montana§	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Nevada§	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	3	—	1	1	0	2	1	1
New Mexico§	—	0	3	—	1	—	0	2	—	1	—	0	1	—	—
Utah	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	3	1	—	—	0	2	—	—
Wyoming§	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Pacific	6	9	24	7	20	4	7	22	19	17	2	4	10	4	7
Alaska	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	2	1	—	—	0	1	—	—
California	6	7	24	7	16	4	5	18	17	15	2	3	8	4	7
Hawaii	—	0	2	—	1	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	1	—	—
Oregon§	—	0	3	—	3	—	1	3	1	1	—	0	2	—	—
Washington	—	1	5	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
American Samoa	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	N	0	0	N	N
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	5	—	3	—	0	1	—	—
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.

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

* Incidence data for reporting year 2008 and 2009 are provisional.

† Data for acute hepatitis C, viral are available in Table I.

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

TABLE II. (Continued) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending January 17, 2009, and January 12, 2008 (2nd week)*

Reporting area	Lyme disease					Malaria					Meningococcal disease, invasive† All serotypes				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2009	Cum 2008	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2009	Cum 2008	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2009	Cum 2008
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	15	441	1,455	74	271	4	20	44	12	27	6	18	47	19	40
New England	1	44	260	5	42	—	0	6	—	1	—	0	3	—	2
Connecticut	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Maine§	—	3	73	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Massachusetts	—	10	114	—	29	—	0	2	—	1	—	0	3	—	2
New Hampshire	—	13	141	—	13	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Rhode Island§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Vermont§	1	4	40	5	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Mid. Atlantic	4	245	1,003	12	139	—	4	14	—	7	—	2	6	1	2
New Jersey	—	32	211	—	54	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	—	1
New York (Upstate)	4	99	632	6	5	—	0	5	—	—	—	0	3	—	1
New York City	—	0	4	—	2	—	3	10	—	6	—	0	2	1	—
Pennsylvania	—	84	531	6	78	—	1	3	—	1	—	1	5	—	—
E.N. Central	—	11	145	1	18	1	2	7	2	9	1	3	9	3	11
Illinois	—	0	11	—	1	—	1	5	—	7	—	1	5	—	7
Indiana	—	0	8	—	—	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	4	—	—
Michigan	—	1	10	1	1	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	3	—	2
Ohio	—	0	5	—	1	1	0	3	2	2	1	1	4	3	1
Wisconsin	—	9	129	—	15	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	2	—	1
W.N. Central	—	8	156	—	1	—	1	10	—	—	—	2	8	2	3
Iowa	—	1	8	—	1	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	3	—	1
Kansas	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	2	—	1
Minnesota	—	4	152	—	—	—	0	8	—	—	—	0	7	—	—
Missouri	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	3	2	1
Nebraska§	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
North Dakota	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
South Dakota	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
S. Atlantic	7	66	219	46	65	—	5	15	1	5	2	3	10	5	5
Delaware	—	12	37	5	14	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
District of Columbia	—	2	11	—	2	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Florida	3	2	10	6	1	—	1	7	—	1	1	1	3	2	4
Georgia	—	0	3	—	—	—	1	5	—	2	1	0	2	1	—
Maryland§	2	30	158	33	43	—	1	7	—	2	—	0	4	—	—
North Carolina	—	0	7	—	—	—	0	7	1	—	—	0	3	1	—
South Carolina§	2	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	3	—	1
Virginia§	—	13	53	—	5	—	1	3	—	—	—	0	2	1	—
West Virginia	—	1	11	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
E.S. Central	—	1	5	1	—	—	0	2	—	2	—	1	6	—	5
Alabama§	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	2	—	—
Kentucky	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	1	—	3
Mississippi	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Tennessee§	—	0	3	1	—	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	3	—	2
W.S. Central	—	2	8	—	—	—	1	11	—	—	—	2	7	—	2
Arkansas§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Louisiana	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	3	—	1
Oklahoma	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	3	—	1
Texas§	—	2	8	—	—	—	1	11	—	—	—	1	5	—	—
Mountain	—	0	4	1	—	—	0	3	—	1	1	1	4	2	4
Arizona	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Colorado	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	1	—	—
Idaho§	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	1	0	1	1	—
Montana§	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Nevada§	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	1	1	1
New Mexico§	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Utah	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	3
Wyoming§	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Pacific	3	5	12	8	6	3	3	10	9	2	2	5	19	6	6
Alaska	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	2	—	—	1	0	2	1	—
California	3	3	10	8	6	3	2	8	8	1	1	3	19	4	4
Hawaii	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Oregon§	—	1	3	—	—	—	0	2	1	1	—	1	3	1	2
Washington	—	0	9	—	—	—	0	5	—	—	—	0	3	—	—
American Samoa	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	1	—	—
U.S. Virgin Islands	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.

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

* Incidence data for reporting year 2008 and 2009 are provisional.

† 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 January 17, 2009, and January 12, 2008 (2nd week)*

Reporting area	Pertussis					Rabies, animal					Rocky Mountain spotted fever				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2009	Cum 2008	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2009	Cum 2008	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2009	Cum 2008
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	70	184	362	181	228	19	102	168	31	165	1	31	145	4	7
New England	—	10	32	1	56	3	7	20	3	2	—	0	2	—	—
Connecticut	—	0	4	—	5	—	4	17	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Maine†	—	1	5	1	—	1	1	5	1	—	N	0	0	N	N
Massachusetts	—	7	24	—	51	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	—
New Hampshire	—	1	4	—	—	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Rhode Island†	—	1	7	—	—	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	2	—	—
Vermont†	—	0	2	—	—	2	1	6	2	2	—	0	0	—	—
Mid. Atlantic	3	19	42	12	28	4	33	67	8	30	—	1	5	—	2
New Jersey	—	1	6	—	4	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	—	1
New York (Upstate)	3	7	25	4	1	4	9	20	8	13	—	0	4	—	—
New York City	—	0	5	—	6	—	0	2	—	1	—	0	2	—	1
Pennsylvania	—	8	35	8	17	—	21	52	—	16	—	0	2	—	—
E.N. Central	22	31	189	53	43	—	3	28	1	1	—	1	15	—	1
Illinois	—	6	43	7	—	1	21	1	1	1	—	1	10	—	1
Indiana	—	1	27	1	—	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	3	—	—
Michigan	4	6	14	8	1	—	0	8	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Ohio	18	10	176	44	30	—	1	7	—	—	—	0	4	—	—
Wisconsin	—	2	7	—	5	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	—
W.N. Central	26	17	118	66	26	—	3	13	—	—	—	4	32	—	1
Iowa	—	3	21	—	6	—	0	5	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Kansas	—	1	13	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Minnesota	—	2	26	—	—	—	0	10	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Missouri	25	6	50	63	16	—	1	8	—	—	—	4	31	—	1
Nebraska†	1	2	33	3	3	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	4	—	—
North Dakota	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	7	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
South Dakota	—	0	7	—	1	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
S. Atlantic	14	17	44	31	29	3	36	88	7	122	—	12	71	3	2
Delaware	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	5	—	—
District of Columbia	—	0	1	—	2	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Florida	13	5	20	20	2	3	0	37	3	77	—	0	3	—	—
Georgia	—	1	7	—	1	—	5	42	—	8	—	1	8	—	1
Maryland†	1	2	8	6	7	—	8	17	—	15	—	1	7	1	1
North Carolina	—	0	15	—	10	—	9	16	4	10	—	3	55	2	—
South Carolina†	—	2	11	5	2	—	0	0	—	—	—	1	9	—	—
Virginia†	—	3	10	—	5	—	11	24	—	12	—	2	15	—	—
West Virginia	—	0	2	—	—	—	1	9	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
E.S. Central	4	8	29	11	12	4	3	7	4	4	—	3	23	—	—
Alabama†	—	1	5	—	3	—	0	0	—	—	—	1	8	—	—
Kentucky	3	2	11	8	1	4	0	4	4	1	—	0	1	—	—
Mississippi	—	2	5	1	8	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	3	—	—
Tennessee†	1	2	14	2	—	—	2	6	—	2	—	2	19	—	—
W.S. Central	—	30	121	1	—	2	1	11	2	—	1	2	41	1	—
Arkansas†	—	1	20	—	—	1	0	6	1	—	1	0	14	1	—
Louisiana	—	1	7	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Oklahoma	—	0	21	—	—	1	0	10	1	—	—	0	26	—	—
Texas†	—	26	115	1	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	1	6	—	—
Mountain	1	15	34	3	18	—	1	8	—	2	—	1	3	—	1
Arizona	—	4	10	—	3	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	2	—	—
Colorado	—	3	7	—	10	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Idaho†	1	0	5	2	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Montana†	—	1	11	—	1	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Nevada†	—	0	7	—	1	—	0	4	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
New Mexico†	—	1	8	—	—	—	0	3	—	2	—	0	1	—	1
Utah	—	4	17	1	1	—	0	6	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Wyoming†	—	0	2	—	2	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Pacific	—	25	83	3	16	3	3	13	6	4	—	0	1	—	—
Alaska	—	3	21	3	8	—	0	4	2	2	N	0	0	N	N
California	—	8	23	—	—	3	3	12	4	2	—	0	1	—	—
Hawaii	—	0	2	—	2	—	0	0	—	—	N	0	0	N	N
Oregon†	—	3	10	—	6	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Washington	—	6	63	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	N	0	0	N	N
American Samoa	—	0	0	—	—	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	N	0	0	N	N
Puerto Rico	—	0	0	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	N	0	0	N	N
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	0	0	—	—	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.

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

* Incidence data for reporting year 2008 and 2009 are provisional.

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

TABLE II. (Continued) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending January 17, 2009, and January 12, 2008 (2nd week)*

Reporting area	Salmonellosis					Shiga toxin-producing <i>E. coli</i> (STEC) [†]					Shigellosis				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2009	Cum 2008	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2009	Cum 2008	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2009	Cum 2008
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	264	843	1,488	682	1,435	19	82	251	60	105	160	427	609	420	464
New England	4	18	63	6	532	—	3	14	—	49	—	2	7	—	42
Connecticut	—	0	0	—	484	—	0	0	—	44	—	0	0	—	38
Maine [§]	4	3	8	5	—	—	0	3	—	1	—	0	6	—	—
Massachusetts	—	13	52	—	36	—	1	11	—	4	—	1	5	—	4
New Hampshire	—	2	10	—	7	—	1	3	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Rhode Island [§]	—	2	9	—	2	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Vermont [§]	—	1	7	1	3	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Mid. Atlantic	10	88	177	35	126	1	6	192	2	7	5	44	96	18	39
New Jersey	—	13	30	—	34	—	0	3	—	2	—	13	38	—	22
New York (Upstate)	9	26	60	15	9	1	3	188	2	1	2	11	35	2	—
New York City	1	21	53	10	37	—	1	5	—	2	3	13	35	11	10
Pennsylvania	—	27	78	10	46	—	1	8	—	2	—	4	23	5	7
E.N. Central	37	91	193	72	152	1	11	74	2	11	59	78	121	108	96
Illinois	—	24	72	—	53	—	1	10	—	—	—	18	34	—	45
Indiana	—	9	53	—	3	—	1	14	—	—	—	10	39	1	12
Michigan	5	17	38	13	32	—	2	43	—	5	2	3	20	10	1
Ohio	32	26	65	59	36	1	3	17	2	—	57	41	80	97	29
Wisconsin	—	14	50	—	28	—	4	20	—	6	—	8	33	—	9
W.N. Central	14	49	151	37	50	6	12	59	9	3	1	17	40	3	14
Iowa	—	8	16	—	11	—	2	21	—	3	—	3	12	—	1
Kansas	—	7	31	3	6	—	1	7	1	—	—	1	5	1	—
Minnesota	—	13	70	—	—	—	3	21	—	—	—	5	25	—	—
Missouri	11	14	48	26	27	5	2	11	6	—	1	3	14	2	8
Nebraska [§]	3	4	13	5	5	1	2	29	2	—	—	0	3	—	—
North Dakota	—	0	7	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	5	—	—
South Dakota	—	3	9	3	1	—	1	4	—	—	—	0	9	—	5
S. Atlantic	101	242	457	300	291	8	13	50	29	14	24	58	100	83	101
Delaware	—	2	9	—	1	—	0	2	—	1	—	0	1	—	—
District of Columbia	—	1	4	—	4	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	3	—	1
Florida	80	97	174	148	168	5	2	11	12	8	14	14	34	26	52
Georgia	7	43	86	26	29	—	1	7	2	—	5	20	48	16	27
Maryland [§]	11	13	36	20	25	3	2	10	6	1	3	2	8	9	3
North Carolina	—	23	106	92	1	—	1	19	9	—	—	3	27	26	—
South Carolina [§]	3	18	55	12	30	—	0	4	—	1	—	9	32	2	16
Virginia [§]	—	18	42	2	16	—	3	25	—	—	2	4	31	4	2
West Virginia	—	3	6	—	17	—	0	3	—	2	—	0	3	—	—
E.S. Central	9	58	138	35	79	2	5	21	2	7	7	34	67	16	93
Alabama [§]	—	14	47	10	33	—	1	17	—	2	—	7	18	1	23
Kentucky	6	9	18	15	13	—	1	7	—	1	1	3	24	3	15
Mississippi	—	14	57	—	20	—	0	2	—	1	—	4	18	—	35
Tennessee [§]	3	14	60	10	13	2	2	7	2	3	6	17	45	12	20
W.S. Central	10	128	265	14	33	—	6	27	—	4	45	93	215	129	16
Arkansas [§]	4	11	40	4	7	—	1	3	—	—	3	11	27	3	—
Louisiana	1	17	50	2	16	—	0	1	—	—	—	11	25	—	10
Oklahoma	4	14	36	5	3	—	1	19	—	—	6	3	11	6	1
Texas [§]	1	91	179	3	7	—	5	12	—	4	36	63	188	120	5
Mountain	10	59	110	23	67	—	10	39	—	7	6	20	53	24	24
Arizona	—	19	45	6	23	—	1	5	—	1	—	12	34	14	13
Colorado	—	12	43	—	13	—	3	18	—	2	—	2	11	—	5
Idaho [§]	2	3	14	5	3	—	2	15	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Montana [§]	2	2	8	3	—	—	0	3	—	2	—	0	1	—	—
Nevada [§]	6	3	9	9	8	—	0	2	—	—	6	4	13	10	3
New Mexico [§]	—	6	33	—	14	—	1	6	—	2	—	1	10	—	2
Utah	—	6	19	—	1	—	1	9	—	—	—	1	3	—	—
Wyoming [§]	—	1	4	—	5	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	1
Pacific	69	112	521	160	105	1	10	48	16	3	13	29	82	39	39
Alaska	—	1	4	2	2	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	1	1	—
California	67	81	507	144	77	1	6	39	16	2	13	27	74	36	30
Hawaii	1	4	15	10	12	—	0	2	—	—	—	1	3	—	3
Oregon [§]	1	7	20	4	14	—	1	8	—	—	—	1	10	2	6
Washington	—	12	87	—	—	—	2	34	—	—	—	2	22	—	—
American Samoa	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	1
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	3	—	—
Puerto Rico	—	9	29	—	18	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	4	—	—
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.

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

* Incidence data for reporting year 2008 and 2009 are provisional.

[†] Includes *E. coli* O157:H7; Shiga toxin-positive, serogroup non-O157; and Shiga toxin-positive, not serogrouped.

[§] Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).

TABLE II. (Continued) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending January 17, 2009, and January 12, 2008 (2nd week)*

Reporting area	Streptococcal diseases, invasive, group A					<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> , invasive disease, nondrug resistant† Age <5 years				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2009	Cum 2008	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2009	Cum 2008
		Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	45	85	181	111	199	11	32	55	28	86
New England	1	4	31	1	15	—	1	11	—	7
Connecticut	—	0	26	—	—	—	0	11	—	—
Maine§	—	0	3	—	1	—	0	1	—	—
Massachusetts	—	2	8	—	12	—	0	4	—	6
New Hampshire	1	0	2	1	2	—	0	1	—	1
Rhode Island§	—	0	9	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Vermont§	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Mid. Atlantic	3	18	43	7	42	2	3	13	3	13
New Jersey	—	2	11	—	10	—	1	4	—	4
New York (Upstate)	3	6	17	4	8	2	2	13	3	3
New York City	—	4	10	—	10	—	0	6	—	6
Pennsylvania	—	7	16	3	14	N	0	0	N	N
E.N. Central	11	14	42	21	32	4	5	15	9	19
Illinois	—	4	16	—	10	—	1	5	—	5
Indiana	—	2	9	—	1	—	0	5	—	—
Michigan	1	3	10	2	10	1	1	5	2	7
Ohio	10	5	14	19	9	3	1	4	7	5
Wisconsin	—	1	10	—	2	—	0	4	—	2
W.N. Central	4	5	39	9	6	1	2	11	3	6
Iowa	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Kansas	—	0	5	1	—	—	0	3	1	1
Minnesota	—	0	35	—	—	—	0	9	—	—
Missouri	1	2	10	3	5	1	1	2	2	3
Nebraska§	2	1	3	4	—	—	0	1	—	2
North Dakota	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
South Dakota	1	0	2	1	1	—	0	1	—	—
S. Atlantic	13	21	37	44	48	3	6	16	11	17
Delaware	1	0	2	1	—	—	0	0	—	—
District of Columbia	—	0	4	—	2	—	0	1	—	—
Florida	4	5	10	13	14	—	1	4	2	3
Georgia	4	4	14	14	9	1	1	4	3	1
Maryland§	3	4	8	9	13	2	1	5	5	6
North Carolina	—	2	10	3	—	N	0	0	N	N
South Carolina§	1	1	4	3	5	—	1	5	1	4
Virginia§	—	3	9	1	4	—	0	6	—	3
West Virginia	—	0	3	—	1	—	0	1	—	—
E.S. Central	4	3	9	6	4	—	2	6	—	1
Alabama§	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
Kentucky	—	1	3	—	1	N	0	0	N	N
Mississippi	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	3	—	1
Tennessee§	4	3	6	6	3	—	1	5	—	—
W.S. Central	8	9	27	16	4	1	5	15	2	3
Arkansas§	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	2	1	—
Louisiana	—	0	2	—	1	—	0	2	—	1
Oklahoma	5	2	8	12	2	—	1	3	—	—
Texas§	3	6	20	4	1	1	3	13	1	2
Mountain	—	10	20	2	40	—	4	11	—	20
Arizona	—	3	9	2	11	—	2	7	—	12
Colorado	—	2	8	—	11	—	1	4	—	5
Idaho§	—	0	2	—	1	—	0	1	—	—
Montana§	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	—
Nevada§	—	0	1	—	2	N	0	0	N	N
New Mexico§	—	1	8	—	11	—	0	3	—	1
Utah	—	1	4	—	4	—	0	4	—	2
Wyoming§	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Pacific	1	3	8	5	8	—	0	2	—	—
Alaska	1	1	4	1	1	N	0	0	N	N
California	—	0	0	—	—	N	0	0	N	N
Hawaii	—	2	8	4	7	—	0	2	—	—
Oregon§	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
Washington	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
American Samoa	—	0	12	—	—	N	0	0	N	N
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	0	0	—	—	N	0	0	N	N

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.

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

* Incidence data for reporting year 2008 and 2009 are provisional.

† Includes cases of invasive pneumococcal disease, in children aged <5 years, caused by *S. pneumoniae*, which is susceptible or for which susceptibility testing is not available (NNDSS event code 11717).

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

TABLE II. (Continued) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending January 17, 2009, and January 12, 2008 (2nd week)*

Reporting area	Streptococcus pneumoniae, invasive disease, drug resistant†										Syphilis, primary and secondary				
	All ages					Aged <5 years									
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2009	Cum 2008	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2009	Cum 2008	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2009	Cum 2008
	Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max			
United States	39	54	105	111	186	5	8	23	9	21	82	241	301	228	402
New England	—	1	48	1	3	—	0	5	—	—	3	5	14	7	9
Connecticut	—	0	48	—	—	—	0	5	—	—	—	0	3	—	—
Maine§	—	0	2	—	1	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Massachusetts	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	3	4	11	6	6
New Hampshire	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	1	1
Rhode Island§	—	0	2	—	1	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	5	—	2
Vermont§	—	0	2	1	1	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Mid. Atlantic	—	4	13	1	15	—	0	2	—	1	27	32	53	40	63
New Jersey	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	4	10	—	7
New York (Upstate)	—	1	4	—	2	—	0	1	—	—	—	3	7	—	—
New York City	—	1	6	—	2	—	0	0	—	—	26	20	36	34	44
Pennsylvania	—	1	9	1	11	—	0	2	—	1	1	5	12	6	12
E.N. Central	7	12	41	27	48	1	2	7	2	8	8	22	37	25	45
Illinois	—	0	7	—	26	—	0	2	—	5	—	7	17	1	19
Indiana	—	2	31	—	—	—	0	5	—	—	—	3	10	1	2
Michigan	—	0	3	2	2	—	0	1	—	—	5	2	21	9	10
Ohio	7	7	18	25	20	1	1	4	2	3	3	6	15	13	11
Wisconsin	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	1	4	1	3
W.N. Central	—	2	9	4	18	—	0	2	—	1	—	8	14	5	22
Iowa	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Kansas	—	1	5	—	5	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	5	—	—
Minnesota	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	2	6	—	6
Missouri	—	1	5	4	13	—	0	1	—	—	—	4	10	5	16
Nebraska§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
North Dakota	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
South Dakota	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
S. Atlantic	28	21	53	59	80	3	3	13	5	7	25	54	104	82	43
Delaware	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	2	0	4	2	—
District of Columbia	—	0	3	—	2	—	0	1	—	—	—	2	9	8	1
Florida	21	13	30	45	45	3	2	12	5	5	16	19	37	39	30
Georgia	7	6	23	13	28	—	1	5	—	2	—	13	49	—	1
Maryland§	—	0	2	1	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	6	14	4	6
North Carolina	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	—	6	19	18	—
South Carolina§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	2	6	1	1
Virginia§	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	7	5	16	10	4
West Virginia	—	1	9	—	5	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
E.S. Central	1	5	20	12	15	—	1	4	1	1	5	21	37	27	37
Alabama§	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	1	8	17	9	18
Kentucky	1	1	6	6	5	—	0	2	1	—	—	1	10	1	4
Mississippi	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	3	19	—	1
Tennessee§	—	3	18	6	10	—	0	3	—	1	4	8	19	17	14
W.S. Central	2	2	7	5	5	1	0	2	1	2	11	42	63	19	75
Arkansas§	2	0	4	5	—	1	0	1	1	—	11	2	19	16	2
Louisiana	—	1	6	—	5	—	0	1	—	2	—	10	31	—	13
Oklahoma	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	—	1	5	3	8
Texas§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	26	47	—	52
Mountain	—	2	14	—	2	—	0	4	—	1	1	9	16	4	15
Arizona	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	5	13	—	5
Colorado	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	1	7	1	2
Idaho§	N	0	1	N	N	N	0	1	N	N	—	0	2	—	—
Montana§	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	7	—	—
Nevada§	N	0	1	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	1	1	6	1	4
New Mexico§	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	1	4	2	4
Utah	—	1	13	—	2	—	0	4	—	1	—	0	2	—	—
Wyoming§	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Pacific	1	0	1	2	—	—	0	1	—	—	2	44	64	19	93
Alaska	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	—
California	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	—	40	58	14	81
Hawaii	1	0	1	2	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	3	1	1
Oregon§	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	3	—	2
Washington	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	2	3	9	4	9
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	11	—	—
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.

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

* Incidence data for reporting year 2008 and 2009 are provisional.

† Includes cases of invasive pneumococcal disease caused by drug-resistant *S. pneumoniae* (DRSP) (NNDSS event code 11720).

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

TABLE II. (Continued) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending January 17, 2009, and January 12, 2008 (2nd week)*

Reporting area	West Nile virus disease†														
	Varicella (chickenpox)				Neuroinvasive				Nonneuroinvasive§						
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2009	Cum 2008	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2009	Cum 2008	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2009	Cum 2008
	Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max			
United States	190	509	1,001	433	809	—	1	76	—	—	—	1	73	—	—
New England	6	11	22	16	27	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Connecticut	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Maine¶	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Massachusetts	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
New Hampshire	3	5	13	11	15	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Rhode Island¶	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Vermont¶	3	5	17	5	12	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Mid. Atlantic	—	44	81	28	110	—	0	8	—	—	—	0	5	—	—
New Jersey	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
New York (Upstate)	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	5	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
New York City	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Pennsylvania	—	44	81	28	110	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
E.N. Central	106	136	312	184	275	—	0	8	—	—	—	0	3	—	—
Illinois	—	23	64	4	9	—	0	4	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Indiana	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Michigan	24	58	116	50	116	—	0	4	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Ohio	82	46	106	129	150	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Wisconsin	—	4	50	1	—	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
W.N. Central	9	21	71	31	53	—	0	6	—	—	—	0	21	—	—
Iowa	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Kansas	—	6	40	2	21	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	4	—	—
Minnesota	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	4	—	—
Missouri	9	10	51	29	31	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Nebraska¶	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	8	—	—
North Dakota	—	0	39	—	—	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	11	—	—
South Dakota	—	0	5	—	1	—	0	5	—	—	—	0	6	—	—
S. Atlantic	29	86	173	55	164	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	3	—	—
Delaware	—	1	5	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
District of Columbia	—	0	3	—	2	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Florida	24	29	87	45	36	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Georgia	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Maryland¶	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
North Carolina	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
South Carolina¶	—	14	67	1	20	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Virginia¶	—	21	81	—	46	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
West Virginia	5	12	33	9	60	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
E.S. Central	—	17	101	8	23	—	0	7	—	—	—	0	8	—	—
Alabama¶	—	17	101	8	23	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	3	—	—
Kentucky	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Mississippi	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	4	—	—	—	0	7	—	—
Tennessee¶	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	3	—	—
W.S. Central	37	113	435	89	68	—	0	8	—	—	—	0	7	—	—
Arkansas¶	—	9	55	—	10	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Louisiana	1	1	10	2	2	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	5	—	—
Oklahoma	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Texas¶	36	107	422	87	56	—	0	6	—	—	—	0	4	—	—
Mountain	—	40	90	15	81	—	0	12	—	—	—	0	22	—	—
Arizona	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	10	—	—	—	0	8	—	—
Colorado	—	14	44	—	25	—	0	4	—	—	—	0	10	—	—
Idaho¶	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	6	—	—
Montana¶	—	5	27	11	14	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Nevada¶	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	3	—	—
New Mexico¶	—	3	18	4	11	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Utah	—	11	55	—	30	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	5	—	—
Wyoming¶	—	0	4	—	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Pacific	3	2	8	7	8	—	0	38	—	—	—	0	24	—	—
Alaska	2	1	6	6	2	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
California	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	37	—	—	—	0	19	—	—
Hawaii	1	1	5	1	6	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Oregon¶	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	4	—	—
Washington	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
American Samoa	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	1	17	—	4	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	—	7	20	3	19	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.

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

* Incidence data for reporting year 2008 and 2009 are provisional.

† Updated weekly from reports to the Division of Vector-Borne Infectious Diseases, National Center for Zoonotic, Vector-Borne, and Enteric Diseases (ArboNET Surveillance). Data for California serogroup, eastern equine, Powassan, St. Louis, and western equine diseases are available in Table I.

§ Not notifiable in all states. Data from states where the condition is not notifiable are excluded from this table, except 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/epo/dphsi/phs/infdis.htm>.

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

TABLE III. Deaths in 122 U.S. cities,* week ending January 17, 2009 (2nd week)

Table with columns for Reporting area, All Causes, by age (years) [All Ages, >=65, 45-64, 25-44, 1-24, <1, P&I† Total], and All causes, by age (years) [All Ages, >=65, 45-64, 25-44, 1-24, <1, P&I† Total]. Rows list various U.S. cities and regions like New England, Mid. Atlantic, E.N. Central, W.N. Central, S. Atlantic, E.S. Central, W.S. Central, and Mountain Pacific, along with their respective death counts.

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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