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Advanced Cases of Coal Workers' Pneumoconiosis — Two Counties, Virginia, 2006

This report describes 11 newly identified cases of advanced coal workers' pneumoconiosis (CWP), including progressive massive fibrosis (PMF), in working coal miners from Lee and Wise counties in southwestern Virginia. PMF is a disabling and potentially fatal form of CWP, an occupational lung disease caused by the inhalation of coal mine dust. The continuing occurrence of advanced forms of CWP emphasizes the importance of comprehensive measures to control coal mine dust effectively and reduce the potential for inhalation exposures in coal mining.

The Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969 mandated dust limits in the mining environment to protect the respiratory health of coal miners (1) and created a health surveillance program for underground miners subsequently administered by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). After dust levels were lowered, data from the surveillance program documented reductions in the prevalence of CWP among active coal miners (2). Nonetheless, during 1996–2002, clusters of rapidly progressive CWP were identified among miners in certain areas of the United States, predominantly in eastern Kentucky and western Virginia (3).

The advanced cases of CWP in southwestern Virginia described in this report were identified through the Enhanced Coal Workers' Health Surveillance Program (ECWHSP), which was initiated in March 2006 through collaboration between NIOSH and the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA). ECWHSP, which uses a mobile examination unit to provide respiratory health evaluations in areas easily accessible to U.S. coal miners, aims to increase miner participation in surveillance for early detection of dust-related lung disease and to target areas for prevention. Standardized questionnaires, spirometry (lung-capacity testing), and chest radiography are administered according to NIOSH-specified

procedures. Radiographs are classified by NIOSH-certified B Readers according to the International Labour Office (ILO) International Classification of Radiographs of Pneumoconioses (4).

In March and May 2006, a total of 328 (31%) of the estimated 1,055 underground coal miners currently employed in Lee and Wise counties in Virginia were examined in ECWHSP surveys. The mean age of examined miners was 47 years (range: 21–63 years), and their mean tenure working in underground coal mines was 23 years (range: 0–41 years). A total of 216 (66%) had worked at the coal face (i.e., the cutting surface where coal is sheared from the wall and dust levels typically are greatest) for ≥20 years. A total of 30 (9%) examined miners had radiographic evidence of pneumoconiosis (i.e., category 1/0 or higher profusion of small opacities*). Of these, 11 miners had advanced cases, including five with large opacities consistent with PMF and six with coalescence of small opacities on a background profusion of category 2.

Among the 11 miners with advanced cases, the mean age was 51 years (range: 39–62 years), the mean tenure in underground coal mines was 31 years (range: 17–43 years), and the mean number of years working at the coal face was 29 years

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^{*}The ILO classification categorizes the profusion of small opacities by comparing with standard radiographs using a 12-point scale from 0/– (normal) to 3/+ (greatest), and the presence and severity of large pneumoconiotic opacities (i.e., PMF) as stages A (least severe PMF), B, or C (most severe PMF).

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(range: 17–33 years) (Table 1). All 11 miners with advanced cases met radiographic criteria for rapidly progressive CWP (3). All reported at least one respiratory symptom, the most common being dyspnea (shortness of breath). Of the nine who had spirometry, four had abnormal results (Table 2).

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Editorial Note: In 1969, the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act established a mandatory limit on respirable dust exposure that was intended to eliminate advanced forms of pneumoconiosis among U.S. coal miners (1). Nonetheless, the findings in this report indicate that 11 miners in Lee and Wise counties, including nine (i.e., miners 3–11) who had not worked before the 1969 limit was imposed, have advanced CWP. Identification of these cases corroborated previous findings of geographic clustering of rapidly progressive disease in western Virginia (3).

Based on an epidemiologic exposure-response model developed using data from a large population of U.S. underground coal miners (5), the expected number of cases of CWP with profusion category 2 or higher can be estimated for the 328 examined miners at exposure to various levels of coal mine dust. After 1974, average dust concentrations for coal-face miners in these counties, based on measurements reported to MSHA by mine operators, was 1.2 mg/m³ (Figure). Using the age and tenure for each of the 328 examined miners and applying different levels of respirable dust exposure to high-volatile (i.e., low or medium rank) bituminous coal, the expected number of cases of category 2 or higher CWP would be 3.7 cases at 1 mg/m³ and 5.5 cases at the current permissible exposure limit of 2 mg/m³ (for coal mine dust with <5%

TABLE 1. Age and tenure characteristics of 11 miners with advanced cases of coal workers' pneumoconiosis — Lee and Wise counties, Virginia, 2006

Miner	Age (yrs)	Year began coal mining	No. of years coal mining	No. of years working at coal face*
1	62	1963	43	33
2	61	1966	40	30
3	57	1970	36	36
4	52	1973	33	33
5	52	1973	33	33
6	54	1973	33	33
7	52	1974	32	29
8	46	1979	27	27
9	45	1981	25	25
10	42	1981	24	24
11	39	1989	17	17

^{*}The cutting surface where coal is sheared from the wall and dust levels typically are greatest.

TABLE 2. Clinical characteristics of 11 miners with advanced cases of coal workers' pneumoconiosis (CWP) — Lee and Wise counties, Virginia, 2006

		Radiographic o	haracteristi	cs		
Miner	Year of radiograph*	Small opacity profusion category [†]	Large opacity category [†]	Other abnormalities	Respiratory symptoms	Spirometry results
1	1977	0/0	_	_		
	1994	0/0	_	_		
	2000	0/1	_			
	2006	2/2	_	ax [§]	Productive cough, wheeze, and dyspnea	Normal
2	1974	0/0	_	_		
	1995	0/1	_	_		
	2002	0/0	_	_	Mild dyenne	Obstruction¶
	2006	1/2	Α	ax	Mild dyspnea	Obstruction [¶]
3	1974	0/0	_	_		
	2001	2/1	_	_	Dominion	Marina al
	2006	2/3	_	ax	Dyspnea	Normal
4	1974	0/0	_	_		
	1980	0/0	_	_		
	1982	0/0	_	_		
	2001 2006	1/2 2/2	_	ax	Wheeze and dyspnea	Normal
_			_		wheeze and dysphea	NOTITIAL
5	1980	0/1	_	_	Doesdood to a combination of the	01
	2006	2/3	Α	ax	Productive cough, wheeze, and dyspnea	Obstruction
6	1980	0/0	_	_		
	1982	0/1	_	_		
	2002	2/1	_	_		
	2003 2006	1/2 2/2	_	ax	Productive cough, wheeze, and dyspnea	Normal
_			_		Productive cough, wheeze, and dysphea	Normai
7	1974	0/0	_	_		
	1995	1/2	_	_		
	2002 2006	1/2 2/2	_	ax	Wheeze	Restriction**
•			_		WIIGEZE	nestriction
8	1992	0/0	_	_		
	2002 2006	2/1 2/2	В		Droductive cough and dyapped	Not available
			Ь	ax	Productive cough and dyspnea	NOL available
9	2000	0/0	_	_		
	2001	1/1	_	_		
	2004 2006	1/2 1/2	А В	ax	Productive cough, wheeze, and dyspnea	Normal
10			D		Froductive cough, wheeze, and dysphea	NOTITIAL
10	1987	0/0	_	_		
	1995	0/0	_	_	Draduative cough wheels and discrete	Not available
	2006	2/3	_	ax	Productive cough, wheeze, and dyspnea	Not available
11	1992	0/0	_	_		
	2006	1/2	В	ах	Cough and dyspnea	Restriction

^{*} Under current federal regulations, mine operators are required to offer a radiograph, free of charge, to each underground miner when first hired and again at 3 years, and to offer radiographs to all continuing underground miners once every 5 years.

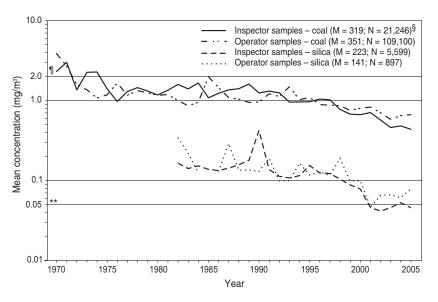
[†] The International Labour Office classification categorizes the profusion of small opacities by comparing with standard radiographs using a 12-point scale from 0/– (normal) to 3/+ (greatest), and the presence and severity of large pneumoconiotic opacities (i.e., progressive massive fibrosis [PMF]) as stage A (least severe PMF), B, or C (most severe PMF).

[§] Coalescence of small opacities (4).

Ratio of forced expiratory volume in 1 sec (FEV₁)/forced vital capacity (FVC) is less than the lower limit of normal (LLN), and FVC is greater than or equal to LLN. Obstruction typically results from airway diseases such as asthma, chronic obstructive lung disease, or emphysema.

^{**} FEV₁/FVC is greater than LLNs, and FVC is less than LLN. Restriction typically results from scarring and inflammatory diseases of the lung tissue, such as pulmonary fibrosis or CWP.

FIGURE. Mean concentrations of respirable coal mine dust and crystalline silica in coal mine dust* for underground workers at the coal face† — Lee and Wise counties, Virginia, 1970–2005



- * Data from Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) coal mine inspector and mine operator samples.
- [†] The cutting surface where coal is sheared from the wall and dust levels typically are greatest.
- \S M = number of mines sampled; N = number of samples taken.
- ¶ MSHA permissible exposure limit for coal mine dust with <5% silica content.
- ** National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health recommended exposure limit for crystalline silica in coal mine dust.

silica content). This number of cases amounts to half the actual number of 11 advanced cases identified in this study, which is similar, as defined by the model, to the 11.9 cases that would be expected had the miners been exposed to an average dust concentration of 4 mg/m³.

Several reasons might explain the continued occurrence of advanced cases of CWP among miners. The current federal underground coal mine respirable dust limit of 2 mg/m³ might be too high. In 1995, NIOSH concluded that the current limit would not eliminate advanced disease and established a recommended exposure limit (REL) of 1 mg/m³ (6). In addition, although reported average coal mine dust levels during 1970–2005 were lower than the current 2 mg/m³ standard (Figure), and only approximately 2.5% of individual samples exceeded this value, previous studies have indicated that compliance measurements might be subject to systematic bias and underestimate actual exposures (7,8). Exposures to silica dust during coal mining also might contribute to acquiring advanced pneumoconiosis (9). Only since 2001 have mean levels of silica in coal mine dust for underground miners in Lee and Wise counties been reported as low as the NIOSH REL of 0.05 mg/m³ (Figure). During 1982–2000, approximately 65% of the silica air samples collected by MSHA inspectors in these counties exceeded the NIOSH REL.[†] Finally, the severity of disease might have been increased in part because of the toxicity of the coal being mined. NIOSH acknowledges that the risk for disease can vary with type of coal (6); however, the types of coal found in the two Virginia counties have not been previously associated with increased toxicity.

The findings in this report are subject to at least two limitations. First, participation was limited to 31% because of the time and resource constraints of the survey staff and other factors (e.g., equipment problems and a snowstorm). Second, migration between counties and frequent job changes are common among miners. At the time of the survey, only three of the 11 miners had worked for their current mine for >5 years. However, although these factors might have led to misestimation of the actual prevalence of CWP and PMF in this region, the occurrence of advanced cases of CWP among current miners should be considered a sentinel health event and justifies a comprehensive assessment of current dust-control measures.

NIOSH will expand medical surveillance activities in southwestern Virginia and elsewhere

and continue collaborations with MSHA to increase protection of coal miners. Detailed information regarding exposures, mining conditions, dust controls, and coal composition is needed to improve preventive measures. To assess the effectiveness of current prevention and enforcement strategies, NIOSH is reviewing dust-control plans and examining mining conditions (including airborne silica dust levels) in southwestern Virginia and other mining areas where rapidly progressive CWP has been identified. These activities will help NIOSH make appropriate recommendations to MSHA and other agencies and improve ongoing surveillance and intervention measures. Coal mine operators should strive to maintain the lowest possible dust levels, at least consistent with the current compliance limits for coal mine dust and silica and preferably below the NIOSH RELs.

Acknowledgments

This report was based, in part, on data collected and compiled by ECWHSP staff members.

[†]Data from MSHA coal mine inspector and mine operator samples.

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Distribution of Insecticide-Treated Bednets During a Polio Immunization Campaign — Niger, 2005

The West African country of Niger (2005 population: approximately 14 million) is among the poorest in the world. In 2005, malaria was reported in approximately 760,000 persons and caused 2,000 deaths; however, surveillance has been inadequate, and the true numbers likely were even higher (1). In 2004, the overall mortality rate in Niger among children aged <5 years was 259 per 1,000 live births (2). At least 8% of these deaths likely were caused by malaria, and the actual proportion might be as high as 50% (3). In addition, Niger was one of only 10 countries with poliomyelitis during the first 3 months of 2006, and the risk for polio importation from neighboring Nigeria is high. Routine polio vaccination coverage remains low in Niger; in 2003, coverage with 3 doses of oral poliovirus vaccine (OPV) was 54% (4,5). To reduce the prevalence of malaria and bolster polio eradication measures, Niger's Ministry of Health, with support from international partners,* launched a nationwide integrated health campaign

in 2005. In coordination with a supplemental immunization activity (SIA) distributing OPV, long-lasting insecticide-treated bednets (ITNs)[†] for malaria prevention were provided free of charge to mothers of children aged <5 years. In sub-Saharan Africa, ITNs have reduced all-cause mortality in children aged 1–59 months by 17% (6). This was the second such national campaign worldwide; the first was conducted in Togo in December 2004 (7). This report describes findings from a survey of Niger's integrated health campaign and highlights differences with the campaign in Togo.

Niger's campaign occurred in three phases. During November 12-17, 2005, in all eight regions of the country, OPV and vitamin A were distributed to children aged <5 years during a house-to-house SIA. At the same time, in a trial run, bednets were distributed to selected areas before the full-scale distribution began. The second phase of the campaign occurred during December 19-24, 2005, in seven of the eight regions of Niger. Using a house-to-house approach for optimal coverage, 3,850 Niger Red Cross volunteers and approximately 16,000 vaccinators and community health workers administered OPV to children aged <5 years. Field workers marked the thumbnails of mothers whose children had been vaccinated and provided the mothers with vouchers for a free bednet. Because of the long distances, sparsely distributed population, and bulkiness of bednet bundles, delivering them to individual households was not feasible; therefore, the nets were distributed to mothers at posts within approximately 5 km of each village. Mothers presented their vouchers and nail markings to redeem an ITN 1-5 days after their child's vaccination. The third phase of the campaign occurred during March 17-21, 2006, in the eighth region (Niamey), where eligible mothers redeemed ITN vouchers at fixed posts. At the same time, a "mop-up" campaign was conducted in the rest of the country to distribute bednets to mothers who had received vouchers but not a bednet in December. All phases of the campaign were advertised in several ways, including through national media, Niger Red Cross volunteers and local leaders, and health centers. During ITN distribution, field staff members and clinic health workers promoted bednet usage.

A cross-sectional household survey was performed 1 month after the December ITN distribution during January 23–February 17, 2006, a period of low malaria transmission during the dry season. The survey assessed delivery of services in the first seven regions (those in which the ITN distribution had occurred by the time of the survey). Using a stratified, two-stage cluster sample design, two districts were selected

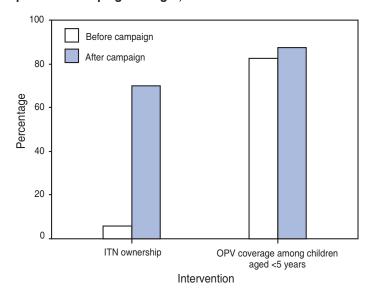
^{*}Including the World Health Organization, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Canadian Red Cross, and Rotary International.

[†]Unlike conventional ITNs, which have to be retreated periodically with insecticide, long-lasting ITNs are impregnated with insecticide intended to last the life of the net.

per region (with probability proportional to estimated population size) and eight enumeration areas per district; 16 households were randomly selected per enumeration area, plus nine additional households, for a total of 1,801 households.

Respondents in 88.7% of the 1,801 surveyed households reported that they had heard about the integrated campaign.§ A total of 2,633 children aged <5 years were included in the survey. Respondents reported that 82.3% of the children had received ≥1 dose of OPV before (or independent of) the integrated campaign (Figure). During the campaign, 87.3% (95% confidence interval [CI] = 85.1%-89.5%) received OPV (range among regions: 81.8%–95.5%). In November, 83.8% (CI = 81.8%–85.8%) of children had received vitamin A. Before the campaign, 6.0% (CI = 4.1%–7.9%) of households with children aged <5 years owned an ITN. After the campaign, 69.9% (CI = 63.6-76.3%) of households with children aged <5 years owned an ITN (range among regions: 58.2%–84.4%). An equity ratio also was calculated. For households with children aged <5 years, the equity ratio for household ITN ownership was 0.36 before the campaign and 0.83 afterward.

FIGURE. Insecticide-treated bednet (ITN) ownership* and oral poliovirus vaccine (OPV) coverage, before and after second phase[†] of campaign — Niger, 2005–2006



Of the 1,601 mothers with children aged <5 years, 69.3% reported receiving an ITN during the December phase. The most common reasons cited by the remaining 30.7% for not receiving an ITN were that no more bednets were available at the post (34.2%), campaign personnel never came to the village (9.3%), or the mother did not receive the nail marking needed to receive an ITN (7.1%). When asked about the voucher and nail-marking process, 20% of all eligible mothers said they did not receive nail markings, and 31.1% said that they did not receive vouchers. Of the 68.1% who received both nail markings and vouchers, 91.1% received a campaign bednet.

After the campaign, bednet usage was low; respondents in 20.3% of all households reported they had hung an ITN the preceding night. Of the children included in the survey, 15.4% (range among regions: 8.3%-38.5%) were reported to have slept under an ITN the preceding night. In households with an ITN, 21.8% of children slept under it the preceeding night.

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Editorial Note: The national ITN integrated health campaign in Togo and district-level campaigns in Ghana, Mozambique, Tanzania, and Zambia have demonstrated that integrating ITN distribution with an immunization activity can improve ITN ownership rapidly and equitably and help bring African nations closer to achieving the objectives of Roll Back Malaria** and United Nations Millennium Development Goals (8).†† Survey results indicate that the integrated campaign in Niger rapidly increased ITN ownership. Approximately 2 million ITNs, at a cost of \$4.16 per net, were distributed free of charge, with a resultant increased equity in ITN ownership among poorer and wealthier persons.

Although Niger's campaign reached 2 million persons, Togo's OPV coverage and ITN distribution among eligible children was higher: 93.7% (CI = 91.4%–96.1%) for OPV and 90.8%(CI = 88.1%–93.4%) for ITNs (7). Certain geographic and demographic differences might help explain the disparity. Niger is approximately 22 times the size of Togo, and 80% of the terrain is desert, which makes travel difficult (9). Furthermore, the widely dispersed, often migrant population of Niger

[§] Percentages were weighted based on probability of selection.

The ratio of intervention coverage proportions in the poorest quintile to the coverage in the wealthiest quintile of included households; thus, the closer the ratio was to 1, the greater the equity.

^{*}In households with children aged <5 years.

†The second phase of the campaign took place December 19–24, 2005, and included seven of eight regions of Niger. OPV was provided to children aged <5 years, and ITN vouchers and thumbnail markings were provided to mothers of eligible children. A cross-sectional household survey was performed 1 month after the second phase, during January 23-February 17, 2006.

^{**} The Roll Back Malaria Partnership, launched in 1998, aims to decrease malaria mortality by 50% by 2010 and by another 50% by 2015.

^{††} The goals include reducing by two thirds the mortality rate for children aged <5 years and decreasing the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.

is twice as large as that of Togo; because of food shortages, migration likely increased during the period before the campaign (9). Because of these factors, estimating initial ITN needs and resupplying fixed posts was difficult. These logistical factors might explain the reason some mothers did not receive ITNs even though their children had been vaccinated. In addition, culture and religion might have been a barrier; in some areas of Niger, women need permission from their husbands to leave the house.

Differences between the campaign protocols might also have contributed to increased coverage in Togo. In addition to providing OPV vaccination and ITNs, Togo's campaign included measles vaccination and mebendazole deworming treatment, which might have encouraged participation (Table). In Togo, ITNs were directly distributed to participants at the time of vaccination. Niger used a more complicated voucher and nailmarking system, possibly decreasing ITN distribution; 31.9% of eligible mothers did not receive vouchers, nail markings, or either. The Niger strategy involved marking thumbnails of all mothers (and vaccinating their children) and providing vouchers, which had to be retained and redeemed at a later date by the mothers. Such difficulties in the voucher strategy need to be weighed against the possible benefits; for example, providing vouchers for ITNs during vaccinations might encourage vaccination program participation.

Although the distribution campaign increased ITN ownership in households with children aged <5 years from 6% to nearly 70% by the end of the campaign, bednet usage was low. Low usage was not completely unexpected, because the survey was conducted during the dry season, which has few

mosquitoes and low, although ongoing, malaria transmission. Nonetheless, bednet usage was higher in Togo (43.5%) than in Niger (15.4%) during the dry season (7,8). Unlike in Togo, which has a dry season of approximately 4 months, Niger's dry season lasts approximately 8 months (October–May), and this survey was conducted midway through the dry season. A follow-up survey during the rainy season might indicate higher usage rates, as was the case in Togo (V. Takpa, Togo Ministry of Health, unpublished data, 2005). In addition, community outreach is advisable to encourage increased bednet usage before the rainy season (June–September).

Integrating free ITN distribution with an immunization campaign seems an effective way for Niger to increase ITN ownership rapidly without decreasing OPV coverage. Because of the similarities between the malaria and immunization programs in terms of target groups, field staff, and logistical requirements, coordination between these programs can minimize the costs and maximize the benefits of service delivery (10). The population of Niger is sparsely distributed and difficult to reach; therefore, a house-to-house approach was needed to ensure high OPV coverage. Field staff should consider whether OPV could be administered at posts in more densely populated areas or whether house-to-house bednet distribution (rather than at fixed posts) is feasible. Future investigations will focus on how such campaigns can increase bednet usage in addition to ownership. Although these concerns should be addressed, the successful integration of ITN distribution with an immunization campaign in Niger suggests that such national campaigns are feasible in other large African nations.

TABLE. Comparison of integrated health campaigns — Niger and Togo, 2004–2006

Characteristic	Niger	Togo
Date	First phase: November 12–17, 2005 Second phase: December 19–24, 2005 Third phase: March 17–21, 2006	December 13–19, 2004
Age of eligible children	<5 yrs	9–59 mos
Insecticide-treated bednet (ITN) recipient	Eligible mother (i.e., with at least one child aged <5 yrs)	Age-eligible child
Additional services provided	Oral poliovirus vaccine (OPV) and vitamin A distribution	OPV, measles vaccination, and mebendazole distribution
Location of service delivery	OPV and vitamin A at households; ITNs at fixed posts approximately 5 km from household	Fixed posts for all services
ITN vouchers and thumbnail marking*	Yes	No
Service coverage	OPV: 87.3%; ITNs: 69.3%; vitamin A: 83.8%	OPV: 93.7%; ITN: 90.8%; mebendazole: 92.7%; measles vaccine: 93.1%
% of children aged <5 yrs who used ITNs preceding night	15.4%	43.5%

^{*}At the time of vaccination, field workers marked thumbnails of mothers whose children had been vaccinated and distributed vouchers for a free ITN.

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National Laboratory Inventory for Global Poliovirus Containment — European Region, June 2006

In May 1999, the World Health Assembly reaffirmed the commitment of the World Health Organization (WHO) to eradicate poliomyelitis and urged all member states to begin the process leading to the laboratory containment of wild poliovirus (WPV) (I). The WHO global action plan for laboratory containment of WPV begins with a survey of all biomedical facilities (Phase I). The purpose of the survey is to alert institutions and facilities to the need for containment, encourage reduction of WPV materials, and develop a national inventory of facilities holding such materials. The objective of Phase I is to provide a facility database for use in all subsequent steps toward global poliovirus containment. This report describes completion of Phase I containment by the European Region, the first of the six WHO regions to accomplish this goal.

In 1999, the European Regional Office (EURO) initiated the containment process with 1) a pilot inventory of WPV materials in the 37 national laboratories in the European Region Polio Laboratory Network and 2) collaborative pilot surveys in five countries (France, Germany, Netherlands, Russia, and the United Kingdom). In January 2000, the European Regional Commission for the Certification of the

Eradication of Poliomyelitis (RCC) approved the Action Plan for Laboratory Containment of Wild Polioviruses in the WHO European Region (2). As a result, in February 2000, EURO sent a letter to the ministries of health (MOHs) of the 52 member states announcing the containment initiative and asking each country to nominate a national task force on containment, a national containment coordinator, or both, and to prepare national plans of action. In addition, in May 2000, EURO distributed Guidelines for Implementation of Laboratory Containment of Wild Polioviruses (3), including sample letters, questionnaires, and inventory forms. During 2000–2005, EURO provided daily technical guidance, sponsored 46 consultant visits, and convened eight subregional containment workshops to assist countries during the Phase I process.

Strategies for generating the facility database differed among countries according to population size, administrative and health infrastructure, and economic development. To ensure the database included all facilities that might have infectious or potentially infectious WPV materials, facility lists were compiled from telephone directories, the Internet, purchased lists from vendors, professional organizations, advice from consultants, and data from MOHs. Facilities listed included hospitals, universities and other schools, water companies, private laboratories, private industries, vaccine producers, and nutrition research laboratories. Preexisting national lists of biomedical diagnostic laboratories were available in 43 countries where registration is required by law. Lists outside the health sector were compiled with the assistance of other government ministries responsible for environmental control, agriculture, natural resources, economic affairs, and defense. The use of multiple lists helped ensure that the database was comprehensive.

The most commonly used survey method consisted of two stages. In the first stage, all laboratories in the national database received a letter from the appropriate health authority 1) describing the containment initiative, 2) defining infectious* and potentially infectious† WPV materials, and 3) asking laboratories to complete an attached return form to declare whether such materials were present or had been destroyed. Facilities that failed to return the form within the prescribed period were recontacted by letters, telephone calls, or site visits. Facilities that reported WPV materials received a second letter reminding them of the importance of working with such materials under biosafety level 2 conditions as described in

^{*} Clinical materials from confirmed WPV (including vaccine-derived poliovirus) infections, environmental sewage, or water samples in which such viruses are present, and replication products of such viruses (e.g., cell culture isolates, reference stocks, and laboratory derivatives) (1).

[†] Feces, respiratory secretions, environmental sewage, and untreated water samples of unknown origin or collected for any purpose at a time and in a geographic area where presence of WPVs (including vaccine-derived polioviruses) was suspected, and the products of such materials in poliovirus-permissive cells or animals (1).

the WHO Global Action Plan for Laboratory Containment of Wild Polioviruses (1) and requesting additional details on the nature and amount of materials for development of the national inventory. Facilities that failed to respond within the allotted time were recontacted.

Seventeen countries with highly centralized health systems excluded all basic clinical services laboratories because they did not have freezer storage capacity. The largest numbers of laboratories in this category were in Russia (29,336) and Kazakhstan (1,172). In other countries, all clinical service laboratories were excluded after the survey had determined that laboratories in this category lacked freezer storage capacity and did not retain clinical materials or products of materials. Private diagnostic laboratories in France were excluded because of existing regulations that required destruction of clinical samples after 1 week. The survey process in 45 countries was facilitated by MOH authority granted by existing health laws and regulations. Five countries amended regulations or developed new regulations to provide MOH authority to conduct the survey. France and Switzerland, both of which use inactivated poliovirus vaccine, included questions in their surveys regarding Sabin poliovirus materials in addition to WPV materials.

By March 2006, all 52 member states of the European Region had completed national surveys covering a total of 55,748 laboratories. Twenty-seven countries reported neither infectious nor potentially infectious WPV materials. Twentyfive countries reported a total of 265 laboratories in 164 institutions with infectious (116 laboratories) and potentially infectious (149) WPV materials. The majority of the laboratories retaining WPV materials were located in Western Europe, with the highest number of laboratories in the United Kingdom (103), followed by France (56), Germany (22), and Switzerland (13). Thirteen of the 25 countries with WPV materials reported one or two laboratories retaining WPV materials. Universities constituted the highest percentage of institutions retaining such materials, followed by public health institutions and hospitals. In 20 countries, one or more laboratories reported destroying all previously retained WPV materials during the course of the survey.

Each country submitted national documentation of survey and inventory quality to EURO in accordance with WHO Guidelines for Documenting the Quality of Phase I Wild Poliovirus Laboratory Containment Activities (4). National documentation was assessed by two independent panels of laboratory professionals convened by EURO. The first panel assessed documentation for survey and inventory deficiencies and assessed the need for additional information. The second panel reviewed the revised submissions from each country and made recommendations to EURO and RCC to approve or to

request additional information before approval. In June 2006, RCC accepted the EURO containment report and declared Phase I complete.

Reported by: World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe, Copenhagen, Denmark. Immunization, Vaccines, and Biologicals Dept, World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland. Global Immunization Div, National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases (proposed), CDC.

Editorial Note: The European Region is the first WHO region to have completed Phase I of the WHO plan for laboratory containment of WPVs. In the WHO Western Pacific Region, all but two countries (China and Japan) have completed Phase I. The WHO Americas Region aims to complete the survey and inventory by the end of 2006. In total, Phase I activities have been completed in 100 (74%) of the 135 countries in the three WHO regions certified as polio free (i.e., the Americas, European, and Western Pacific regions). In addition, all countries that did not report polio in 2005 in the WHO South East Asia and Eastern Mediterranean regions have reported completion of the survey and inventory. Containment activities in the African Region are primarily focused on countries in the southern and eastern parts of the continent, with seven countries reporting completion of Phase I. Poliovirus containment activities are now an integral component of polio eradication in countries of all six WHO regions. In all WHO regions to date, results of the facility survey and inventory indicate that countries appreciate the necessity for post-eradication poliovirus destruction and containment. The majority of countries have indicated their intention to destroy WPV materials once eradication has been achieved.

Since publication of the second edition of the WHO Global Action Plan for Laboratory Containment of Wild Polioviruses in 2004 (1), WHO has established the goal for all countries to stop routine use of oral poliovirus vaccine (OPV) when WPV circulation is interrupted (5). Achieving that goal depends largely on assurances from each country that sufficient safeguards exist to ensure that facility-associated risk for reintroduction of wild or OPV/Sabin polioviruses will not outweigh the benefits of OPV cessation.

The forthcoming third edition of the WHO Global Action Plan to Minimize Poliovirus Facility-Associated Risk in the Post-Eradication/Post-OPV Era (6) proposes to 1) minimize facility-associated poliovirus risk by destroying WPV and Sabin poliovirus strains in all facilities, except in <20 facilities world-wide that serve essential functions (e.g., vaccine production, quality control, reference, or research) and 2) meet all safeguards against transmission. In the third edition, the components of Phase I are unchanged, as are the objectives associated

with the facility database and inventory. Phase II, which will begin upon completion of the Phase I national surveys and inventories, will provide guidance to countries for establishing long-term national policies for post-eradication/post-OPV cessation and regulations to enforce these policies.

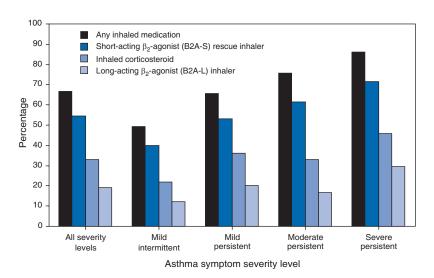
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QuickStats

FROM THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

Percentage of Persons With Current Asthma* Who Used Inhaled Medication During the Preceding 3 Months, by Medication Type and Symptom Severity Level† — United States, 2003



* Persons with current asthma were respondents who reported ever being told by a medical professional that they had asthma and who still had asthma.

In 2003, approximately two thirds of persons with current asthma used one or more inhaled medications during the preceding 3 months, and the proportion using inhaled medications increased with levels of symptom severity. Approximately half of all respondents with asthma used a B2A-S rescue inhaler, one third used an inhaled corticosteroid, and one fifth used a B2A-L inhaler. Each symptom severity level had a similar pattern of inhaled medication use.

SOURCE: 2003 National Asthma Survey. Available at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/slaits/nas.htm.

[†] The frequency of symptoms and degree of activity limitation were used to classify those with current asthma into four symptom severity groups. Levels are defined by the National Asthma Education and Prevention Program in *Guidelines for the Diagnosis and Management of Asthma* (available at http://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/guidelines/asthma/asthgdln.htm).

TABLE I. Provisional cases of infrequently reported notifiable diseases (<1,000 cases reported during the preceding year) — United States, week ending August 19, 2006 (33rd Week)*

	0	0	5-year	Total	cases rep	orted for	r previou	e veare	
Disease	Current week	Cum 2006	weekly average [†]	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	States reporting cases during current week (No.
Anthrax		1					2	23	
Botulism:									
foodborne	_	3	1	19	16	20	28	39	
infant	_	51	2	90	87	76	69	97	
other (wound & unspecified)	_	37	1	33	30	33	21	19	
Brucellosis	4	64	3	122	114	104	125	136	GA (1), FL (1), CA (2)
Chancroid	_	21	0	17	30	54	67	38	
Cholera	_	4	0	8	5	2	2	3	
Cyclosporiasis§	2	75	5	734	171	75	156	147	GA (2)
Diphtheria	_	_	0	_	_	1	1	2	
Domestic arboviral diseases ^{§,1} :		_	-	70	440	400	404	400	
California serogroup	_	5	7	78	112	108	164	128	
eastern equine	_	1	1	21	6	14	10	9	
Powassan	_	_	0	1	1	44	1	N	
St. Louis	_	2	4	10	12	41	28	79	
western equine	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	
Ehrlichiosis [§] :	9	195	16	790	537	362	511	261	NV (0)
human granulocytic human monocytic	13	212	11	522	338	321	216	142	NY (9)
human (other & unspecified)	2	50	2	122	59	44	23	6	NY (3), MO (1), MD (1), NC (3), AR (5) NC (1), TN (1)
Haemophilus influenzae,**	2	30	2	122	39	44	23	U	NO (1), 1N (1)
invasive disease (age <5 yrs):									
serotype b	_	4	0	9	19	32	34	_	
nonserotype b	_	55	3	135	135	117	144	_	
unknown serotype	5	129	3	217	177	227	153	_	OH (1), FL (1), AZ (2), CA (1)
Hansen disease§	2	39	1	88	105	95	96	79	FL (1), CA (1)
Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome§	_	21	0	29	24	26	19	8	. = (.), = (.)
Hemolytic uremic syndrome, postdiarrheal§	2	105	6	221	200	178	216	202	VT (1), WA (1)
Hepatitis C viral, acute	6	493	35	771	713	1,102	1,835	3,976	NY (1), MD (1), VA (1), NC (1), FL (1), WA (1)
HIV infection, pediatric (age <13 yrs)§,††	_	52	4	380	436	504	420	543	
Influenza-associated pediatric mortality §. §§,¶¶	_	41	0	49	_	N	N	N	
Listeriosis	14	354	20	892	753	696	665	613	ME (1), NY (2), PA (1), OH (2), IN (1), MI (1),
Measles	1***	29	1	66	37	56	44	116	MD (1), VA (1), NC (1), TN (1), CA (2) MO (1)
Meningococcal disease,††† invasive:									· · ·
A, Č, Y, & W-135	1	142	4	297	_	_	_	_	WA (1)
serogroup B	2	96	1	157	_	_	_	_	VA (1), WA (1)
other serogroup	_	13	0	27	_	_	_	_	
Mumps	12	5,490	6	314	258	231	270	266	KS (8), FL (1), UT (1), CA (2)
Plague	_	5	0	8	3	1	2	2	
Poliomyelitis, paralytic	_	_	_	1	_	_	_	_	
Psittacosis§	_	12	0	19	12	12	18	25	
Q fever§	2	88	1	139	70	71	61	26	MO (2)
Rabies, human	_	1	0	2	7	2	3	1	
Rubella	_	5	0	11	10	7	18	23	
Rubella, congenital syndrome	_	1	_	1	_	1	1	3	
SARS-CoV ^{§,§§}	_	_	_	_	_	8	N	N	
Smallpox§	_		_						
Streptococcal toxic-shock syndrome§	1	71	1	129	132	161	118	77	MT (1)
Streptococcus pneumoniae,§			_			0.4=	=		111 (4.6) 140 (41)
invasive disease (age <5 yrs)	11	704	7	1,257	1,162	845	513	498	IN (10), WV (1)
Syphilis, congenital (age <1 yr)	6	164	7	361	353	413	412	441	NY (1), MI (5)
Tetanus	- 3/1	15	1	27	34	20	25	37	DA (1)
Toxic-shock syndrome (other than streptococca	al)§ 1	58	2	96	95	133	109	127	PA (1)
Trichinellosis	_	9	0	19	5	6	14	22	MO (1) KS (1) CA (1)
Tularemia [§]	3	50	4	154	134	129	90	129	MO (1), KS (1), CA (1)
Typhoid fever	6	161	9	324	322	356	321	368	VA (1), NC (1), AZ (1), CA (3)
Vancomycin-intermediate Staphylococcus aure Vancomycin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus§	us —	2	_	2 3	1	N N	N N	N N	
Yellow fever	_	_	_	_			1		
I CHOW ICVCI	_		_				1		

^{-:} No reported cases. N: Not notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts.

^{*} Incidence data for reporting years 2005 and 2006 are provisional, whereas data for 2001, 2002, 2003, and 2004 are finalized.

[†] Calculated by summing the incidence counts for the current week, the two weeks preceding the current week, and the two 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.

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

^{**} 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, Viral Hepatitis, STDs, and Tuberculosis Prevention (proposed). Implementation of HIV reporting influences the number of cases reported. Data for HIV/AIDS are available in Table IV quarterly.

^{§§} Updated weekly from reports to the Division of Viral and Rickettsial Diseases, National Center for Zoonotic, Vector-Borne, and Enteric Diseases (proposed).

A total of 46 cases were reported since the beginning of the 2005-06 flu season (October 2, 2005 [week 40]).

^{***} One measles case was reported from another country for the current week.

^{†††} Data for meningococcal disease (all serogroups and unknown serogroups) are available in Table II.

TABLE II. Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending August 19, 2006, and August 20, 2005

(33rd Week)*			Chlamyd	lia†			Coccio	lioidomy	cosis			Cryp	tosporio	liosis	
			vious					ious				Pre	vious		
Reporting area	Current week	52 v	veeks Max	Cum 2006	Cum 2005	Current week	52 w Med	eeks Max	Cum 2006	Cum 2005	Current week	52 w Med	veeks Max	Cum 2006	Cum 2005
United States	11,916	18,811	35,170	587,942	608,333	101	149	1,643	5,441	2,577	134	66	860	1,922	2,004
New England Connecticut Maine [§] Massachusetts New Hampshire Rhode Island Vermont [§]	468 — 52 345 — 63 8	631 170 43 290 35 65 19	1,550 1,214 74 469 64 95 43	19,996 5,660 1,394 9,131 1,094 2,035 682	20,426 6,244 1,350 8,936 1,170 2,111 615	N N N N N N N N N N N	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	N N - - N	N N 	1 - - - - 1	4 0 0 2 1 0	35 14 3 15 3 6 5	118 14 17 45 12 4 26	129 12 18 63 15 3
Mid. Atlantic New Jersey New York (Upstate) New York City Pennsylvania	1,497 — 444 476 577	2,344 360 502 750 746	3,696 500 1,727 1,594 1,075	73,948 10,765 14,852 23,743 24,588	74,033 12,367 14,702 23,977 22,987	N N N N	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	N N N N	N N N N	9 3 6	10 0 3 2 5	597 8 561 15 21	270 7 78 38 147	263 20 82 55 106
E.N. Central Illinois Indiana Michigan Ohio Wisconsin	1,762 548 429 674 14 97	3,121 975 403 591 753 397	12,578 1,686 552 9,888 1,446 531	96,544 31,517 12,636 20,156 20,145 12,090	101,351 31,661 12,514 16,634 27,783 12,759		0 0 0 0 0	3 0 0 3 1	30 N 26 4 N	5 N 5 N	33 1 2 29 1	15 2 1 2 5 5	162 16 13 7 109 38	477 46 36 68 178 149	502 80 27 57 112 226
W.N. Central lowa Kansas Minnesota Missouri Nebraska [§] North Dakota South Dakota	822 93 253 6 260 158 6 46	1,141 153 157 234 435 92 33 52	1,456 225 269 343 563 176 58 117	36,968 5,100 5,157 6,780 13,986 3,270 1,004 1,671	37,256 4,399 4,620 7,819 14,373 3,281 1,019 1,745	N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	0 0 0 0 0 0	12 0 0 12 0 1 0	N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	4 N N 3 1 N N N	16 7 3 — 6 —	10 1 1 3 2 1 0	52 11 5 22 37 4 4 4	309 52 38 99 64 27 6 23	339 76 20 62 152 13 —
S. Atlantic Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Maryland [§] North Carolina South Carolina Virginia [§] West Virginia	2,110 57 784 3 230 683 — 329 24	3,287 70 57 905 616 352 557 286 425 59	4,924 92 103 1,094 2,142 486 1,772 1,306 840 226	110,952 2,249 1,541 30,443 17,119 11,189 20,546 11,051 14,744 2,070	113,310 2,086 2,365 27,504 19,665 11,721 21,163 12,025 15,144 1,637	N	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0	2 N N 2 N N N N	1 N 	39 — 24 4 — 9 — 2	14 0 0 6 3 0 1 0	54 2 3 28 9 4 10 4 8 3	420 2 10 189 104 11 53 23 24 4	321
E.S. Central Alabama [§] Kentucky Mississippi Tennessee [§]	792 53 106 101 532	1,420 375 160 380 495	1,941 754 402 801 614	46,595 12,798 5,829 12,051 15,917	44,598 9,764 6,017 14,122 14,695	N N N	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	N N — N	N N N	2 - 2 -	3 0 1 0	29 5 25 1 4	79 29 22 8 20	64 17 24 — 23
W.S. Central Arkansas Louisiana Oklahoma Texas [§]	1,798 115 103 161 1,419	2,116 162 265 226 1,360	3,605 340 761 2,159 1,775	67,863 4,812 9,616 7,064 46,371	71,986 5,158 12,557 6,867 47,404	 N N	0 0 0 0	1 0 1 0 0	 N N	 N N	2 2 — —	4 0 0 1 2	30 2 21 2 19	91 13 7 22 49	82 2 21 30 29
Mountain Arizona Colorado Idaho [§] Montana Nevada [§] New Mexico [§] Utah Wyoming	560 389 — 34 — 103 34	1,045 365 171 51 44 79 165 93 26	1,839 642 482 159 195 432 338 136 55	30,326 11,445 3,510 1,773 1,593 2,298 5,833 3,049 825	39,993 13,897 9,471 1,643 1,435 4,583 5,486 2,781 697	89 89 N N N	114 111 0 0 0 1 0	452 448 0 0 0 4 2 3 2	3,844 3,778 N N N 21 8 35 2	1,671 1,602 N N N 44 13 10 2	32 — 1 26 — 1 4	2 0 1 0 0 0 0	9 2 6 2 4 1 3 3 3	113 14 25 9 38 3 7 7	81 8 23 9 12 11 8 8
Pacific Alaska California Hawaii Oregon [§] Washington	2,107 75 1,474 — 250 308	3,250 85 2,547 104 172 350	5,079 152 4,231 135 315 604	104,750 2,676 82,199 3,126 5,479 11,270	105,380 2,623 81,862 3,441 5,542 11,912	12 — 12 N N N	43 0 43 0 0	1,179 0 1,179 0 0	1,565 1,565 N N	896 — 896 N N	_ _ _ _ _	2 0 0 0 1 0	52 2 14 1 6 38	45 3 — 2 40 —	223 — 130 1 55 37
American Samoa C.N.M.I. Guam Puerto Rico U.S. Virgin Islands	U - -	0 0 18 81 2	46 0 37 161 12	U U 2,945 83	U 508 2,624 187	U U N	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	U U N	U - N	U U N	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	U - N -	U U N

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

Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts.

Med: Median.

Max: Maximum.

U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to* Incidence data for reporting years 2005 and 2006 are provisional.

† 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 August 19, 2006, and August 20, 2005 (33rd Week)*

			Giardiasi	s				onorrhe	а			All age	es, all sei	<i>zae</i> , invas rotypes	sive
Reporting area	Current week		rious eeks Max	Cum 2006	Cum 2005	Current week		vious veeks Max	Cum 2006	Cum 2005	Current week		vious veeks Max	Cum 2006	Cum 2005
United States	263	307	1,029	9,236	10,992	4,149	6,455	14,136	200,281	206,046	29	38	142	1,294	1,542
New England	6	25	75	706	968	57	105	288	3,421	3,824	4	3	19	105	115
Connecticut Maine [†]	_	0 2	37 12	160 79	213 121		40 2	241 6	1,315 76	1,677 80	4	0 0	9 4	32 13	36 8
Massachusetts New Hampshire	2	11 0	34 3	320 10	427 42	48	47 4	87 9	1,558 127	1,636 104	_	1 0	6 1	47 3	54 6
Rhode Island Vermont [†]	<u> </u>	0 3	25 9	50 87	62 103	6 1	8 1	19 4	303 42	293 34	_	0	7 2	2	7 4
Mid. Atlantic	39	54	254	1,638	1,962	410	627	1,014	18,410	20,772	6	7	30	o 242	283
New Jersey New York (Upstate)	 26	8 24	18 227	206 667	267 643	100	104 123	150 455	2,784 3,814	3,560 4,067	 5	2	4 27	35 91	54 80
New York City	3	12	32	339	548	105	161	402	5,078	6,298	1	1	4	18	52
Pennsylvania E.N. Central	10 32	15 49	29 110	426 1,384	504 1,952	205 642	207 1,289	393 7,047	6,734 38,713	6,847 40,389	3	3 5	8 14	98 178	97 279
Illinois	_	10	25	263	486	199	377	708	11,965	12,376	_	1	6	32	93
Indiana Michigan	N 1	0 12	0 29	N 373	N 474	226 168	163 233	228 5,880	5,529 8.057	5,026 6,396	_	1 0	7 3	50 17	51 14
Ohio Wisconsin	31	16 10	34 40	462 286	420 572	3 46	381 130	661 172	9,167 3,995	13,038 3,553	3	1	6 4	56 23	90 31
W.N. Central	17	29	260	1,076	1,248	251	363	461	11,559	11,732	1	2	15	79	76
lowa Kansas	3 5	5	14 9	149 113	158 121	15 53	34 47	54 124	1,043 1,422	977 1,662	_	0	0	12	 8
Minnesota	1	2	238	416	553	5	62	105	1,741	2,173	_	0	9	38	32
Missouri Nebraska†	6	10 1	32 6	299 55	269 72	121 47	189 22	251 56	6,225 825	5,883 747	1	0 0	6 2	21 4	25 10
North Dakota South Dakota	2	0	7 7	9 35	6 69	1 9	2	7	59 244	56 234	_	0	3 0	4	1
S. Atlantic	68	49	95	1,402	1,654	969	1,479	2,334	48,361	48,512	8	10	26	361	370
Delaware District of Columbia	_	1 1	4 5	20 44	37 29	19	26 35	44 66	915 963	515 1,263	_ 1	0	1 1	1	 5
Florida	38	18	39	633	580	363	429	549	14,402	12,386	2	3	9	120	91
Georgia Maryland†	14 7	11 4	26 10	264 115	448 115	5 98	291 129	1,014 231	7,829 4,237	8,972 4,292	1	2 1	12 5	64 44	79 49
North Carolina South Carolina†	N	0 1	0 7	N 59	N 77	365	283 128	766 748	10,531 4,980	9,935 5,385	3	0 1	9	44 25	60 23
/irginia [†]	6	9	50	252	340	95	132	288	3,933	5,331	1	1	8	45	41
West Virginia E.S. Central	1 9	0	5 33	15 253	28 243	24 343	17 572	42 749	571 18,762	433 17,410	_	0 2	4 7	15 71	22 86
Alabama [†]	5	4	22	122	106	20	181	308	5,939	5,684	_	0	5	16	16
Kentucky Mississippi	N	0 0	0 0	N —	N —	55 45	56 143	132 443	2,068 4,665	1,992 4,503	_	0 0	1 1	3 3	10
Tennessee [†]	4	4	12	131	137	223	187	279	6,090	5,231	_	1	4	49	60
W.S. Central Arkansas	7 5	5 2	31 6	136 63	162 48	784 72	857 81	1,430 186	29,230 2,533	29,277 2,701	_	1 0	15 2	43 7	85 7
Louisiana Oklahoma		0 2	4 24	5 68	32 82	90 65	161 81	354 764	5,889 2,614	6,945 2,816	_	0 1	2 14	2 34	32 43
Texas [†]	N	0	0	N	N	557	541	723	18,194	16,815	_	Ó	1	_	3
Mountain Arizona	22 1	29 3	57 36	828 88	822 88	179 151	216 86	552 201	6,541 2,737	8,615 3,140	4 4	4	8	137 64	161 82
Colorado	_	9	33	257	279	_	40	90	1,094	2,036	_	1	4	37	35
ldaho† Montana	4 9	3 2	11 7	105 48	85 31	7	2	10 20	100 130	68 90	_	0 0	1 0	3	4
Nevada† New Mexico†	_	1	6 6	35 30	62 46	_	24 29	194 64	783 1,092	1,809 1,003	_	0	1 4	 17	13 16
Utah	6	7	19	247	217	18	17	24	531	423	_	Ö	4	14	7
Wyoming Pacific	2 63	0 58	3 202	18 1,813	14 1,981	3 514	2 809	6 963	74 25,284	46 25,515	3	0 2	2 20	2 78	4 87
Alaska	2	1	7	30	63	9	11	23	347	364	_	0	19	8	5
California Hawaii	48 —	42 1	105 3	1,309 32	1,420 43	393	660 19	830 32	20,814 560	633	1 1	0 0	9 1	18 13	39 8
Oregon [†] Washington	7 6	7 7	16 90	238 204	251 204	31 81	28 74	58 142	838 2,725	978 2,296	1	1 0	6 4	37 2	35
American Samoa	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	2	Ú	U	U	0	0	U	U
C.N.M.I. Guam	<u>U</u>	0	0 1	U —	U 10	U —	0	0 15	U —	U 66	U —	0	0 2	U —	U 4
Puerto Rico	_	1	20	21	144	_	6	16	188	243	_	Ō	1	_	3
J.S. Virgin Islands	_	0	0	_	_	_	0	5	17	45	_	0	0	_	_

Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts.

Med: Median.

Max: Maximum.

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.
U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to* Incidence data for reporting years 2005 and 2006 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 August 19, 2006, and August 20, 2005 (33rd Week)*

			Α	Hepa	utis (viral,	acute), by ty	/pe	В				Le	gionello	sis	
		Prev					Prev						/ious	313	
Reporting area	Current week	52 w		Cum 2006	Cum 2005	Current week		eeks Max	Cum 2006	Cum 2005	Current week		veeks Max	Cum 2006	Cum 2005
United States	34	73	245	2,002	2,438	42	83	597	2,395	3,315	56	44	127	1,183	1,124
New England	2	4	22	113	275	_	1	9	38	95	_	2	12	62	67
Connecticut Maine†	2	1 0	3 2	26 7	32 1	_	0	3 2	_ 12	33 10	_	0	8 1	19 4	19 3
Massachusetts	_	2	14	50	165	_	0	5	14	31	_	1	6	26	27
New Hampshire Rhode Island	_	0	3 4	17 6	66 6	_	0	2	8 4	17 1	_	0	1 10	1 9	6
Vermont [†]	_	0	2	7	5	_	0	1	_	3	_	0	3	3	9
Mid. Atlantic	1	7	24	193	405	3	8	55	246	438	17	13	40	387	383
New Jersey New York (Upstate)	_ 1	2 1	9 14	48 49	77 62	3	3 1	10 43	67 45	166 36	9	1 5	8 29	41 159	73 88
New York City		2	10	56	198	_	1	5	33	90	_	1	9	23	69
Pennsylvania	_	1	6	40	68	_	3	9	101	146	8	5	17	164	153
E.N. Central Illinois	1	6 1	15 11	155 33	210 67	5	8 1	24 6	219 13	377 107	20	8 1	25 5	241 14	210 31
ndiana	1	0	5	17	11	_	0	17	35	25	2	0	6	18	13
Michigan Ohio	_	2 1	8 4	53 39	70 33	 5	3 2	7 7	87 78	121 94	4 14	2 4	6 19	58 132	64 83
Wisconsin	_	Ö	5	13	29	_	0	4	6	30	-	0	5	19	19
W.N. Central	1	2	30	85	61	_	4	22	100	169	11	1	11	41	45
owa Kansas	_	0 0	2 5	7 22	16 12	_	0	3 2	9 7	16 21	_	0 0	2 1	5 1	3
Minnesota	_	0	29	9	3	_	0	13	13	17	11	0	10	11	11
Missouri Nebraska†	1	1 0	3 3	29 11	24 6	_	3	7 1	64 7	92 19	_	0	3 2	15 5	17 2
North Dakota	_	0	2	_	_	_	0	0	_	_	_	0	1	_	1
South Dakota	_	0	3	7	_	_	0	1		4	_	0	6	4	9
S. Atlantic Delaware	13	11 0	34 2	319 9	404 5	17	23 1	66 4	721 28	912 21	5 —	8 0	19 2	244 6	238 12
District of Columbia	1	0	2	4	2	_	0	2	5	8	_	0	5	14	4
Florida Georgia	4 1	4 1	18 7	123 41	144 83	11 1	8 3	19 8	269 107	318 142	3	3 0	8 4	99 10	61 21
Maryland†	_	1	6	34	36	2	2	10	99	95	_	1	6	47	73
North Carolina South Carolina†	7	0 0	20 3	61 12	57 23	_	0 2	23 7	95 44	98 105	2	0	5 1	22 2	17 11
Virginia [†]	_	1	11	31	51	3	1	18	34	99	_	1	7	37	29
West Virginia E.S. Central	_	0 2	3 15	4 75	3 165	_	0 6	18 18	40 197	26 227	_	0 1	3 9	7 51	10
Alabama [†]	1	0	9	75 8	17	2	2	7	60	52	_	0	2	7	51 9
Kentucky Mississippi	_	0 0	5 1	27 5	14 14	1	1 0	5 3	44 10	44 38	_	0	4 1	15 1	16 3
Mississippi Tennessee [†]	<u> </u>	1	7	35	120	1	2	12	83	93	_	1	7	28	23
W.S. Central	_	6	77	119	272	3	13	315	396	355	_	1	32	34	23
Arkansas Louisiana	_	0 0	9 3	31 2	9 48	1	1 0	4 3	29 7	45 55	_	0	3 1	2 2	5 1
Oklahoma	_	Ō	2	4	4	2	0	17	22	29	_	0	3	1	3
Texas [†]	_	5	73	82	211	_	11	295	338	226	_	0	26	29	14
Mountain Arizona	1 1	5 2	18 16	168 95	193 101	3 1	5 2	39 23	131 54	348 221	2 1	2 1	7 3	60 24	63 14
Colorado	_	1	4	26	23	_	1	5	23	38	_	0	2	6	16
ldaho† Montana	_	0 0	2	8 6	18 7	2	0	2 7	10	7 3	_	0	2 1	6 3	3
Nevada [†]	_	0	2	7	11	_	0	4	13	36	_	0	2	3	12
New Mexico† Utah	_	0 0	3 2	12 11	18 14	_	0	3 5	9 22	13 28	_ 1	0	1 2	2 16	2
Wyoming	_	Ő	1	3	1	_	Ö	1		2		ő	1	_	3
Pacific	14	19	163	775	453	9	10	61	347	394	1	2	9	63	44
Alaska California	 12	0 15	1 162	 703	3 376	<u> </u>	0 7	1 41	3 265	7 264	1	0 2	1 9	<u> </u>	43
Hawaii	_	0	2	8	19	_	0	1	4	4	_	0	1	_	1
Oregon [†] Washington	_	1 1	5 13	32 32	26 29	1 2	1 0	6 18	44 31	69 50	N	0 0	0 0	N —	N
American Samoa	U	0	0	U	1	U	0	0	U	_	U	0	0	U	U
C.N.M.I.	Ü	0	0	Ü	U	Ü	0	0	Ü	U	Ü	0	0	Ü	U
Guam Puerto Rico	_	0 0	0 3	10	2 53	_	0 1	0 8	18	18 31	_	0 0	0 1	1	
U.S. Virgin Islands	_	0	0	_	_	_	0	0	_	_	_	0	0	_	_

Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts.

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Max: Maximum.

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U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to* Incidence data for reporting years 2005 and 2006 are provisional.

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TABLE II. (Continued) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending August 19, 2006, and August 20, 2005 (33rd Week)*

(33rd Week)*												, ,
		Dec	Lyme disc evious	ease				Prev	Malaria	1		
	Current		evious reeks	Cum	Cum	Cui	rent	52 w		Cum	Cum	
Reporting area	week	Med	Max	2006	2005		ek	Med	Max	2006	2005	
United States	461	248	2,153	9,087	14,030	1	9	24	125	733	875	
New England	124	37	780	1,532	2,533		1	1	12	40	46	
Connecticut Maine†	121 —	8 2	753 13	1,219 56	346 185		_	0 0	10 1	10 3	10 4	
Massachusetts	_	2	98	33	1,833		1	0	3	18	25	
New Hampshire Rhode Island	_	5 0	32 12	187	121 25			0 0	3 8	8 —	4 2	
Vermont [†]	3	1	7	37	23	-	_	0	1	1	1	
Mid. Atlantic New Jersey	287	151 24	1,176 123	5,368 1,101	8,162 2,811	-	_	4 1	13 3	117 28	237 61	
New York (Upstate)	252	76	1,150	2,355	2,037		_	1	11	20	29	
New York City Pennsylvania	— 35	1 40	18 193	10 1,902	275 3,039		_	2 1	8 3	47 22	122 25	
E.N. Central	2	12	62	607	1,406		1	2	7	69	99	
Illinois	_	0	6	_	110		_	1	5	23	54	
Indiana Michigan		0 1	3 7	11 29	23 30		1	0 0	3 2	7 13	3 17	
Ohio	_	1	5	26	35	-	_	0	3	19	15	
Wisconsin W.N. Central	<u> </u>	10 10	61 98	541 295	1,208 314		_	0	3 32	7 30	10 32	
Iowa	— —	1	7	45	72		_	0	1	1	5	
Kansas Minnesota	<u> </u>	0 6	2 96	3 231	3 228	-	_	0 0	2 30	5 14	4 11	
Missouri	_	0	3	8	9	-	_	0	2	5	12	
Nebraska† North Dakota	_	0	2 3	7	_		_	0 0	2 1	3 1	_	
South Dakota	_	Ö	1	1	2		_	Ö	i	1	_	
S. Atlantic	32	30	124	1,050	1,466		8	7	15	217	193	
Delaware District of Columbia	3	8 0	26 7	317 27	486 7			0 0	1 2	5 3	3 6	
Florida	2	1	5	27	17		2	1	6	39	33	
Georgia Maryland [†]	 15	0 16	1 87	1 506	5 777		3 1	1 1	6 5	58 48	38 69	
North Carolina South Carolina [†]	1	0	5 3	19 7	35 9	_	1	0 0	8 2	17 7	21 5	
Virginia [†]	11	3	25	141	123		1	1	9	38	17	
West Virginia	_	0	44	5	7	-	_	0	2	2	1	
E.S. Central Alabama [†]	_	0	4 1	7 3	19 —	-	2	0 0	3 2	19 8	19 4	
Kentucky	_	0	2	1	3	-	_	0	2	3	5	
Mississippi Tennessee [†]	_	0 0	0 4	3	16		2	0 0	1 1	3 5	 10	
W.S. Central	_	0	5	8	60	-	_	2	31	48	70	
Arkansas Louisiana	_	0	1 0	_	4 3	-	_	0 0	2 1	1	5 2	
Oklahoma	_	0	0	_	_		_	0	6	6	3	
Texas [†]	_	0	5	8	53	-	_	1	29	41	60	
Mountain Arizona	_	0 0	4 4	12 3	13 2	_	2	1 0	9 9	37 14	36 6	
Colorado	_	0	1	2	_	-	_	0	2	9	20	
Idaho† Montana	_	0 0	1 0	1	1	-	_	0 0	0 1	1	_	
Nevada [†]	_	0	1	1	3	-	_	0	1	1	2	
New Mexico† Utah	_	0 0	1 1	5	2 2	-	2	0 0	1 2	1 11	3 4	
Wyoming	_	0	0	_	3		_	0	1	_	1	
Pacific Alaska	10	4 0	22 1	208 2	57 4		5	4 0	13 4	156 20	143 3	
California	10	4	21	197	33		5	3	10	107	107	
Hawaii Oregon [†]	N —	0	0 2	N 6	N 16	-	_	0 0	2 2	4 7	13 7	
Washington	_	0	3	3	4	-	_	0	5	18	13	
American Samoa	U	0	0	U	U		U	0	0	U	U	
C.N.M.I. Guam	<u>U</u>	0 0	0 0	<u>U</u>	<u>U</u>	-	U —	0 0	0 0	<u>U</u>	<u>U</u>	
Puerto Rico	N	0	0	N	N	-	_	0	1	_	3	
U.S. Virgin Islands		0	0		_	-	_	0	0		_	

Max: Maximum.

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TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending August 19, 2006, and August 20, 2005 (33rd Week)*

			\II oo=o=		gococcal d	isease, inva			nkne…				Dont	noio.	
			All serogi ious	roups			Sero	<u> </u>	nknown			D	Pertus vious	SSIS	
	Current		ious eeks	Cum	Cum	Current	52 w		Cum	Cum	Current		vious veeks	Cum	Cum
Reporting area	week	Med	Max	2006	2005	week	Med	Max	2006	2005	week	Med	Max	2006	2005
United States	8	20	85	740	862	5	13	58	489	525	174	284	2,877	8,167	13,836
New England	_	1	3	33	56	_	0	2	24	19	3	29	83	802	818
Connecticut Maine†	_	0 0	2 1	9 3	12 2	_	0	2 1	2	1 2	_	1 1	5 5	29 28	45 23
Massachusetts	_	0	2	14	26	_	0	2	14	5	3	22	43	561	625
New Hampshire	_	0	2	5	9	_	0	2	5	9	_	2	36	98	39
Rhode Island Vermont [†]	_	0 0	1 1	_	2 5	_	0	0 0	_		_	1	17 14	86	15 71
Mid. Atlantic	_	3	14	110	106	_	2	11	83	81	35	31	137	1,062	857
New Jersey	_	0	2 7	10 28	26 30	_	0	2 5	10 5	26 11	 29	4 12	13 123	131 459	121 322
New York (Upstate) New York City	_	1	6	28 37	15	_	1	5 6	37	15		1	123 8	459 42	322 64
Pennsylvania	_	1	5	35	35	_	1	5	31	29	6	11	26	430	350
E.N. Central	_	3	11	82	106	_	2	6	58	88	18	46	133	1,160	2,400
Illinois Indiana	_	0 0	4 5	17 15	26 15	_	0	4 2	17 6	26 7		11 5	35 75	226 144	564 192
Michigan	_	1	3	17	19	_	0	3	8	11	1	7	23	279	153
Ohio Wisconsin	_	1 0	5 2	30 3	28 18	_	1 0	4 2	24 3	26 18	15 —	14 6	30 41	384 127	782 709
W.N. Central	_	1	4	42	56	_	0	3	14	25	22	37	552	787	2,104
lowa	_	0	2	11	13	_	0	1	4	1	_	10	63	173	474
Kansas Minnesota	_	0 0	1 2	1 10	9 9	_	0	1	1 3	9 3	 21	10 0	28 485	197 133	201 735
Missouri	_	0	2	13	19	_	0	1	2	9	1	8	42	184	286
Nebraska† North Dakota	_	0 0	2 1	5 1	4	_	0	1 1	3 1	3	_	3	10 26	65 20	188 77
South Dakota	_	0	1	i	2	_	0	Ö		_	_	1	7	15	143
S. Atlantic	4	3	14	130	158	3	1	7	54	64	3	22	46	615	923
Delaware District of Columbia	_ 1	0 0	1 0	4 1	2 5	_ 1	0	1 0	4 1	2 4	_	0	1 3	3 3	14 4
Florida	2	1	6	50	60	2	Ō	5	20	20	3	4	14	138	124
Georgia Maryland†	_	0 0	3 2	10 7	14 14	_	0	3 1	10 1	14 1	_	0 3	3 9	10 82	36 138
North Carolina	_	0	11	23	24	_	0	3	7	5	_	0	22	131	64
South Carolina†	_ 1	0	2	15	13	_	0	1	5	8	_	4	22 27	97	267
Virginia† West Virginia		0 0	4 2	15 5	21 5	_	0	3 0	6	8 2	_	2	9	128 23	239 37
E.S. Central	_	1	4	27	41	_	1	4	21	32	4	7	13	196	375
Alabama†	_	0 0	1 2	4 7	4 15	_	0	1 2	3 7	3 15		1	4 7	36 41	58 110
Kentucky Mississippi	_	0	1	1	4	_	0	1	1	4	_	1	4	23	43
Tennessee [†]	_	0	2	15	18	_	0	2	10	10	2	2	10	96	164
W.S. Central	_	1	23	45	86	_	0	6	18	20	2	21	360	407	1,456
Arkansas Louisiana	_	0 0	3 1	8 2	11 27	_	0	2 1	5 1	3 4	1	2	21 3	50 3	210 41
Oklahoma	_	0	4	8	13	_	0	Ó	_	2		0	124	18	1
Texas [†]	_	1	16	27	35	_	0	4	12	11	1	18	215	336	1,204
Mountain Arizona	_	1 0	5 3	47 15	70 29	_	0	4 3	25 15	19 9	12 5	64 12	230 177	1,848 370	2,698 707
Colorado	_	0	2	15	14	_	0	1	3	_	_	22	40	562	861
Idaho† Montana	_	0 0	2	1 3	4	_	0	2 1	1 1	3	2	2	13 14	56 81	135 494
Nevada [†]	_	Ö	2	2	9	_	Ō	0		2	_	0	9	39	38
New Mexico† Utah	_	0 0	1 1	2 5	4 10	_	0	1		3 2		2 15	6 39	53 634	136 296
Wyoming	_	0	2	4	-	_	0	2	4	_	1	1	8	53	31
Pacific	4	5	29	224	183	2	5	25	192	177	75	48	1,334	1,290	2,205
Alaska	_	0	1	2	1	_	0	1	2	1	_	2	15	44	59
California Hawaii	2	2 0	14 1	139 5	120 10	2	2	14 1	139 5	120 5	72 —	30 2	1,136 6	884 47	924 122
Oregon [†]	_	1	7	51	33	_	1	4	35	33	_	3	11	81	567
Washington	2	0	25	27	19	_	0	11	11	18	3	9	195	234	533
American Samoa C.N.M.I.	U U	0 0	0	_	_	U U	0	0	U U	U U	U	0	0	U	U
Guam	_	0	0	_	1	_	0	0	_	1	_	0	0	_	2
Puerto Rico U.S. Virgin Islands	_	0 0	1	4	6	_	0	1	4	6	_	0	1 0	1	5
o.o. virgin islanus	_	U	U	_	_	_	U	U	_	_	_	U	U	_	_

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U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to* Incidence data for reporting years 2005 and 2006 are provisional.

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TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending August 19, 2006, and August 20, 2005 (33rd Week)*

(33rd Week)*		Ra	abies, ani	mal		Roc	ky Mour	ntain spo	tted fever	,		Sa	almonello	osis	
	Current	Prev		Cum	C	Commont	Prev		Cum	C	Current		vious	C	C
Reporting area	week	Med	eeks Max	Cum 2006	Cum 2005	Current week	Med	Max	Cum 2006	Cum 2005	Current week	Med	weeks Max	Cum 2006	Cum 2005
United States	76	113	166	3,670	3,891	77	35	246	1,068	961	755	809	2,291	21,944	24,653
New England Connecticut Maine [†] Massachusetts New Hampshire Rhode Island Vermont [†]	11 7 — 3 — — 1	11 3 1 4 0 0	26 14 4 17 3 4	371 110 44 163 16 1	473 111 43 255 10 14 40	N — —	0 0 0 0 0	2 0 0 2 1 2 0	2 N 1 1	4 N 2 1 1	12 — 12 — —	33 0 2 19 2 0 1	261 253 9 52 21 17 4	1,187 253 67 686 102 45 34	1,399 292 113 747 112 65 70
Mid. Atlantic New Jersey New York (Upstate) New York City Pennsylvania	19 N 19 —	21 0 11 0 10	50 0 24 3 35	771 N 356 — 415	599 N 324 18 257	1 - - 1	1 0 0 0 1	7 2 1 1 5	29 4 2 4 19	63 21 1 6 35	75 — 43 3 29	84 14 22 18 28	272 41 233 44 65	2,520 387 687 521 925	3,046 592 702 717 1,035
E.N. Central Illinois Indiana Michigan Ohio Wisconsin	13 3 1 — 9 N	2 0 0 1 0	13 4 3 5 7 0	99 23 8 35 33 N	133 32 7 24 70 N	1 - 1 -	0 0 0 0 0	4 1 1 1 4 1	20 1 4 2 12 1	34 11 — 4 17 2	83 — 23 4 56 —	99 26 12 17 23 15	219 53 67 35 47 42	2,934 671 462 562 762 477	3,561 1,243 319 593 818 588
W.N. Central lowa Kansas Minnesota Missouri Nebraska [†] North Dakota South Dakota	8 1 2 4 1 —	5 0 1 1 1 0 0	20 5 5 6 6 0 7 4	197 35 56 33 38 — 14 21	231 — 59 48 48 — 21 55	2 — — 2 — —	2 0 0 0 2 0 0	11 2 1 1 10 4 1	119 2 2 2 99 14 —	105 3 5 1 87 4 — 5	25 1 3 7 11 — 3	43 7 7 10 14 3 0 2	106 18 12 60 40 12 46 7	1,471 238 203 405 441 110 15	1,548 260 229 343 459 132 15
S. Atlantic Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Maryland† North Carolina South Carolina† Virginia† West Virginia	20 — — 1 — 14 — 5	36 0 0 4 8 8 3 10	118 0 0 99 9 14 22 10 27	1,309 ————————————————————————————————————	1,438 ————————————————————————————————————	42 — — — 1 30 — 11	18 0 0 0 0 1 15 1 2	94 2 1 3 4 87 6 10 2	648 14 1 12 15 27 499 17 60 3	485 5 2 12 73 50 259 38 43 3	282 — 141 20 23 51 — 47	205 2 1 95 26 12 28 20 20	514 9 7 230 87 29 114 73 62 19	5,709 69 36 2,543 766 377 814 480 567 57	6,397 71 33 2,406 1,033 484 804 818 654 94
E.S. Central Alabama [†] Kentucky Mississippi Tennessee [†]	2 2 — —	4 1 0 0 2	16 7 5 2 9	159 51 14 4 90	96 52 7 3 34	4 - - 4	5 1 0 0 3	16 8 1 2 15	152 36 1 1 114	175 41 2 8 124	46 25 5 — 16	53 13 8 12 14	122 62 23 62 41	1,417 468 232 303 414	1,638 393 270 467 508
W.S. Central Arkansas Louisiana Oklahoma Texas [†]	_ _ _ _	16 0 0 1 13	34 4 0 9 29	543 24 — 48 471	619 26 — 60 533	23 5 — 18 —	1 0 0 0	161 32 1 154 3	67 34 — 26 7	69 44 5 5 15	77 24 — 16 37	83 14 6 7 47	922 43 38 48 839	2,020 475 116 260 1,169	2,361 447 562 214 1,138
Mountain Arizona Colorado Idaho† Montana Nevada† New Mexico† Utah Wyoming	3 1 1 1	3 2 0 0 0 0 0	16 11 1 12 2 2 2 5	101 77 — 9 — 7 6 2	169 113 15 — 7 9 7 4	4 2 2	0 0 0 0 0 0	6 6 1 2 2 0 2 2 1	25 5 2 3 2 5 5 3	24 12 3 3 1 — 3 — 2	22 12 3 2 — 5 —	50 15 12 3 3 4 5	84 67 30 9 16 17 12 13	1,441 448 384 112 85 69 125 183 35	1,451 386 364 104 56 114 167 202 58
Pacific Alaska California Hawaii Oregon [†] Washington	_ _ _ _ U	4 0 3 0 0	10 4 10 0 4 0	120 13 98 — 9 U	133 1 129 — 3 U	 N	0 0 0 0 0	1 0 1 0 1 0	6 -4 2 N	2 — — 2 N	133 5 110 — 3 15	109 1 86 4 7 8	426 7 292 15 16 124	3,245 50 2,521 129 244 301	3,252 35 2,443 178 273 323
American Samoa C.N.M.I. Guam Puerto Rico U.S. Virgin Islands	U U — —	0 0 0 1 0	0 0 0 6 0	U — 57 —	U — 47 —	U U N	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	U U N	U U N	U - -	0 0 0 5 0	2 0 3 35 0	U — 92 —	1 U 27 386 —

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands. U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: No N: Not notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.

^{*} Incidence data for reporting years 2005 and 2006 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 August 19, 2006, and August 20, 2005 (33rd Week)*

Reporting area United States New England Connecticut Maines Massachusetts New Hampshire Rhode Island Vermonts Mid. Atlantic New Jersey New York (Upstate) New York City Pennsylvania E.N. Central Illinois Indiana Michigan Ohio Wisconsin W.N. Central lowa Kansas Minnesota Missouri Nebraskas North Dakota S. Atlantic Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Marylands North Carolinas South Carolinas Virginias West Virginia E.S. Central Alabamas Kentucky Mississispi Tennessees W.S. Central Arkansas	rrent eek 67 3 2 2 5 10 3 7 8 8 8 6 6 18 18 18	52 wei 52 wei Med 54 3 0 0 1 0 4 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 3 2 7 2 0 3 2 1 0 7		Cum 2006 1,391 143 43 11 66 12 2 2 2 98 3 15 14 3 272 42 39 44 86 61 205 73 — 111 110	Cum 2005 1,578 130 34 19 49 12 3 13 190 38 70 9 73 313 84 33 59 69 68 244 55 24 56	Current week 174 1	Prev 52 w Med 215 4 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 16 4 4 4 4 4 2 2 20 7 7 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4		Cum 2006 6,147 158 37 3 104 6 5 3 468 172 154 94 48 555 171 85 104	Cum 2005 8,354 189 30 9 121 5 10 14 771 222 175 280 94 623 192 47	Current week 44 U U 6 4 2 3	Previous		Cum 2006 3,375 159 U 15 98 33 4 9 629 103 232 68 226 598 111 87	3,232 199 76 11 82 14 7 9 674 140 192 133 209 683 223 80
United States New England Connecticut Maine§ Massachusetts New Hampshire Rhode Island Vermont§ Mid. Atlantic New Jersey New York (Upstate) New York City Pennsylvania E.N. Central Illinois Indiana Michigan Ohio Wisconsin W.N. Central lowa Kansas Minnesota Missouri Nebraska§ North Dakota S. Atlantic Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Maryland§ North Carolina South Carolina South Carolina Surignias West Virginia E.S. Central Alabama§ Kentucky Mississispipi Tennessee§ W.S. Central Arkansas	67 3	54 3 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0	297 44 43 5 9 2 2 107 7 103 4 8 38 10 6 14 15 35 10 3 19 13 5 15	1,391 143 43 11 66 12 2 98 3 15 14 3 272 42 39 44 86 61 205 73 — 111	1,578 130 34 19 49 12 3 13 190 38 70 9 73 313 84 33 59 69 68 244 55 24	174 1 - 1 - - 6 - 6 - - 9 - 1 - 8 - 31	215 4 0 0 3 0 0 0 16 4 4 4 2 20 7 2 3 3 3 3 3 3	1,013 43 37 3 9 4 6 2 72 21 60 14 48 96 26 56 10	6,147 158 37 3 104 6 5 3 468 172 154 94 48 555 171 85 104	8,354 189 30 9 121 5 10 14 771 222 175 280 94 623 192 47 157	44 	86 5 0 0 3 0 0 0 15 2 4 1 6 15 3 2	283 15 3 2 6 9 3 2 43 7 32 10 13 43	3,375 159 U 15 98 33 4 9 629 103 232 68 226 598 111	2005 3,232 199 76 111 82 144 7 9 674 140 192 133 209 683 223 80
New England Connecticut Maine§ Massachusetts New Hampshire Rhode Island Vermont§ Mid. Atlantic New Jersey New York (Upstate) New York (Ity Pennsylvania E.N. Central Illinois Indiana Michigan Ohio Wisconsin W.N. Central lowa Kansas Minnesota Missouri Nebraska§ North Dakota S. Atlantic Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Maryland§ North Carolina South Carolina South Carolina South Carolina Suriginias West Virginia E.S. Central Alabamas Kentucky Mississispip Tennessee§ W.S. Central Arkansas	3 	3 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0	44 43 5 9 2 2 2 107 7 103 4 8 38 10 6 6 14 15 35 10 3 19 13 15 15 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	143 43 11 66 12 2 2 98 3 15 14 3 272 42 39 44 86 61 205 73	130 34 19 49 12 3 13 190 38 70 9 73 313 84 33 59 69 68 244 55 24	1 1 6 9 1 8 31	4 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 16 4 4 4 4 2 2 2 7 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	43 37 3 9 4 6 2 72 21 60 14 48 96 26 56 10	158 37 3 104 6 5 3 468 172 154 94 48 555 171 85	189 30 9 121 5 10 14 771 222 175 280 94 623 192 47 157	U	5 0 0 3 0 0 0 15 2 4 1 6 15 3 2	15 3 2 6 9 3 2 43 7 32 10 13 43 10	159 U 15 98 33 4 9 629 103 232 68 226 598	199 76 11 82 14 7 9 674 140 192 133 209 683 223 80
Connecticut Maines Massachusetts New Hampshire Rhode Island Vermonts Mid. Atlantic New Jersey New York (Upstate) New York City Pennsylvania E.N. Central Illinois Indiana Michigan Ohio Wisconsin W.N. Central lowa Kansas Minnesota Missouri Nebraskas North Dakota S. Atlantic Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Marylands North Carolina South Carolinas Virginias West Virginia E.S. Central Alabamas Kentucky Mississippi Tennessees W.S. Central Arkansas		0 0 1 0 0 0 4 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 3 2 7 2 0 3 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	43 5 9 2 2 2 107 7 103 4 8 38 10 6 6 14 15 35 10 3 19 13 5 5 15	43 11 66 12 2 2 98 3 15 14 3 272 42 39 44 86 61 205 73	34 19 49 12 3 13 190 38 70 9 73 313 84 33 59 69 68 244 55 24		0 0 3 0 0 0 16 4 4 4 2 20 7 2 3 3 3 3 3	37 3 9 4 6 2 72 21 60 14 48 96 26 56 10	37 3 104 6 5 3 468 172 154 94 48 555 171 85 104	30 9 121 5 10 14 771 222 175 280 94 623 192 47 157	U 6 -4 -2 3	0 0 3 0 0 0 15 2 4 1 6	3 2 6 9 3 2 43 7 32 10 13 43 10	U 15 98 33 4 9 629 103 232 68 226 598 111	76 11 82 14 7 9 674 140 192 133 209 683 223
Massachusetts New Hampshire Rhode Island Vermont§ Mid. Atlantic New Jersey New York (Upstate) New York City Pennsylvania E.N. Central Illinois Indiana Michigan Ohio Wisconsin W.N. Central Iowa Kansas Minnesota Missouri Nebraska§ North Dakota South Dakota South Dakota South Oakota Sistinci of Columbia Florida Georgia Maryland§ North Carolina South Carolina South Carolina South Carolina South Carolina E.S. Central Alabama§ Kentucky Mississippi Tennessee§ W.S. Central Arkansas	2 — — 5 — — 10 — 3 — 7 — 8 — 8 6 — —	1 0 0 0 4 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 3 2 7 2 0 3 3 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	9 2 2 2 2 107 7 103 4 8 38 10 6 6 14 15 35 10 3 19 13 5 15	66 12 2 2 98 3 15 14 3 272 42 39 44 86 61 205 73	49 12 3 13 190 38 70 9 73 313 84 33 59 69 68 244 55 24	1 6 9 -1 1 8 31	3 0 0 16 4 4 4 2 20 7 23 3 3 3	9 4 6 2 72 21 60 14 48 96 26 56 10 11	104 6 5 3 468 172 154 94 48 555 171 85 104	121 5 10 14 771 222 175 280 94 623 192 47 157	6 -4 -2 3	3 0 0 15 2 4 1 6 15 3 2	6 9 3 2 43 7 32 10 13 43	98 33 4 9 629 103 232 68 226 598 111	82 14 7 9 674 140 192 133 209 683 223
Rhode Island Vermont§ Mid. Atlantic New Jersey New York (Upstate) New York (City Pennsylvania E.N. Central Illinois Indiana Michigan Ohio Wisconsin W.N. Central Iowa Kansas Minnesota Missouri Nebraska§ North Dakota South Dakota S. Atlantic Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Maryland§ North Carolina§ Virginia§ West Virginia E.S. Central Alabama§ Kentucky Misssispipi Tennessee§ W.S. Central Arkansas	5 	0 0 4 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 3 2 7 2 0 3 2 1 0 0	2 2 107 7 103 4 8 38 10 6 6 14 15 35 10 3 19 13 5 5	2 98 3 15 14 3 272 42 39 44 86 61 205 73 —	3 13 190 38 70 9 73 313 84 33 59 69 68 244 55 24		0 0 16 4 4 2 20 7 2 3 3 3 3	6 2 72 21 60 14 48 96 26 56 10 11	5 3 468 172 154 94 48 555 171 85 104	10 14 771 222 175 280 94 623 192 47 157	6 4 2 3	0 0 15 2 4 1 6 15 3	3 2 43 7 32 10 13 43	4 9 629 103 232 68 226 598 111	674 140 192 133 209 683 223
Vermonts Mid. Atlantic New Jersey New York (Upstate) New York City Pennsylvania E.N. Central Illinois Indiana Michigan Ohio Wisconsin W.N. Central lowa Kansas Minnesota Missouri Nebraskas North Dakota South Dakota South Dakota South Carolina Florida Georgia Marylands North Carolina South Carolinas South Carolinas South Carolinas Florida Georgia Marylands North Carolinas South Carolinas South Carolinas South Carolinas Florida Georgia Marylands North Carolinas South Carolinas South Carolinas South Carolinas Florida Georgia Mest Virginias West Virginias E.S. Central Alabamas Kentucky Mississippi Tennessees W.S. Central Arkansas	5 	0 4 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 3 2 7 2 0 3 2 1 0 0	2 107 7 103 4 8 38 10 6 6 14 15 35 10 3 19 13 5	2 98 3 15 14 3 272 42 39 44 86 61 205 73 —	13 190 38 70 9 73 313 84 33 59 69 68 244 55 24	9 1 8 31	0 16 4 4 4 2 20 7 2 3 3 3 3	2 72 21 60 14 48 96 26 56 10	3 468 172 154 94 48 555 171 85 104	14 771 222 175 280 94 623 192 47 157	6 -4 -2 3	0 15 2 4 1 6 15 3	2 43 7 32 10 13 43	9 629 103 232 68 226 598 111	674 140 192 133 209 683 223
New Jersey New York (Upstate) New York City Pennsylvania E.N. Central Illinois Indiana Michigan Ohio Wisconsin W.N. Central Iowa Kansas Minnesota Missouri Nebraskas North Dakota South Dakota South Dakota South Carolina Georgia Marylands North Carolina South Carolinas Virginias West Virginia E.S. Central Alabamas Kentucky Mississippi Tennessees W.S. Central Arkansas	10 3 	0 1 0 0 10 1 1 1 1 3 2 7 2 0 3 2 1 0	7 103 4 8 38 10 6 6 14 15 35 10 3 19 13 5 15	3 15 14 3 272 42 39 44 86 61 205 73	38 70 9 73 313 84 33 59 69 68 244 55 24	9 1 8 31	4 4 4 2 20 7 2 3 3 3 3	21 60 14 48 96 26 56 10	172 154 94 48 555 171 85 104	222 175 280 94 623 192 47 157		2 4 1 6 15 3 2	7 32 10 13 43 10	103 232 68 226 598 111	140 192 133 209 683 223 80
New York (Upstate) New York City Pennsylvania E.N. Central Illinois Indiana Michigan Ohio Wisconsin W.N. Central Iowa Kansas Minnesota Minnesota Missouri Nebraska [§] North Dakota South Dakota S. Atlantic Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Maryland [§] North Carolina South Carolina [§] Virginia [§] West Virginia E.S. Central Alabama [§] Kentucky Mississippi Tennessee [§] W.S. Central Arkansas		1 0 0 10 1 1 1 1 3 2 7 2 0 3 2 1 0 0	103 4 8 38 10 6 6 14 15 35 10 3 19 13 5	15 14 3 272 42 39 44 86 61 205 73 —	70 9 73 313 84 33 59 69 68 244 55 24	6 9 1 8 31	4 4 2 20 7 2 3 3 3 3	60 14 48 96 26 56 10	154 94 48 555 171 85 104	175 280 94 623 192 47 157	4 2 3	4 1 6 15 3 2	32 10 13 43 10	232 68 226 598 111	192 133 209 683 223 80
Pennsylvania E.N. Central Illinois Indiana Michigan Ohio Wisconsin W.N. Central Iowa Kansas Minnesota Missouri Nebraska [§] North Dakota South Dakota South Dakota South Of Columbia Florida Georgia Maryland [§] North Carolina South Carolina South Carolina South Carolina Florida Georgia Maryland [§] North Carolina South Carolina South Carolina South Carolina South Carolina Florida Georgia Mest Virginia E.S. Central Alabama [§] Kentucky Mississippi Tennessee [§] W.S. Central Arkansas	10 3 -7 - 8 - 8 6 - - 18	0 10 1 1 1 3 2 7 2 0 3 2 1 0 0	8 38 10 6 6 14 15 35 10 3 19 13 5	3 272 42 39 44 86 61 205 73 —	73 313 84 33 59 69 68 244 55 24	9 -1 -8 - 31	2 20 7 2 3 3 3 3	48 96 26 56 10 11	48 555 171 85 104	94 623 192 47 157	2 3 —	6 15 3 2	13 43 10	226 598 111	209 683 223 80
E.N. Central Illinois Indiana Michigan Ohio Wisconsin W.N. Central Iowa Kansas Minnesota Missouri Nebraska§ North Dakota South Dakota South Dakota South Carolina Georgia Maryland§ North Carolina South Carolina§ Virginia§ West Virginia E.S. Central Alabama§ Kentucky Mississippi Tennessee§ W.S. Central Arkansas	10 3 -7 - 8 - - 8 6 - - - 18	10 1 1 1 1 3 2 7 2 0 3 2 1 0 0	38 10 6 6 14 15 35 10 3 19 13 5	272 42 39 44 86 61 205 73 —	313 84 33 59 69 68 244 55 24	9 1 8 - 31	20 7 2 3 3 3	96 26 56 10 11	555 171 85 104	623 192 47 157	3	15 3 2	43 10	598 111	683 223 80
Indiana Michigan Ohio Ohio Wisconsin W.N. Central Iowa Kansas Minnesota Missouri Nebraska [§] North Dakota South Dakota S. Atlantic Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Maryland [§] North Carolina South Carolina [§] Virginia [§] West Virginia E.S. Central Alabama [§] Kentucky Mississippi Tennessee [§] W.S. Central Arkansas	3 -7 - 8 - - 8 6 - - - 18	1 1 3 2 7 2 0 3 2 1 0 0	6 6 14 15 35 10 3 19 13 5	39 44 86 61 205 73 —	33 59 69 68 244 55 24	1 8 - 31	2 3 3 3	56 10 11	85 104	47 157		2			80
Michigan Ohio Wisconsin W.N. Central Iowa Kansas Minnesota Missouri Nebraska [§] North Dakota S. Atlantic Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Maryland [§] North Carolina South Carolinas Virginia [§] West Virginia E.S. Central Alabama [§] Kentucky Mississippi Tennessee [§] W.S. Central Arkansas	7 8 8 6 18	1 3 2 7 2 0 3 2 1 0 0	6 14 15 35 10 3 19 13 5	44 86 61 205 73 —	59 69 68 244 55 24	8 — 31 —	3 3 3	10 11	104	157	_			07	
Wisconsin W.N. Central Iowa Kansas Minnesota Missouri Nebraska§ North Dakota South Dakota S. Atlantic Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Maryland§ North Carolina South Carolina§ Virginia§ West Virginia E.S. Central Alabama§ Kentucky Mississippi Tennessee§ W.S. Central Arkansas	8 8 6 18	2 7 2 0 3 2 1 0 0	15 35 10 3 19 13 5	61 205 73 — 111	68 244 55 24	31 —	3		102			4	12	168	162
lowa Kansas Minnesota Missouri Nebraska [§] North Dakota South Dakota S. Atlantic Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Maryland [§] North Carolina South Carolina [§] Virginia [§] West Virginia E.S. Central Alabama [§] Kentucky Mississippi Tennessee [§] W.S. Central Arkansas	8 6 — — — 18	2 0 3 2 1 0	10 3 19 13 5 15	73 — 111	55 24	_			93	61 166	3	4 1	19 4	190 42	146 72
Kansas Minnesota Minnesota Missouri Nebraska [§] North Dakota South Dakota S. Atlantic Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Maryland [§] North Carolina South Carolina [§] Virginia [§] West Virginia E.S. Central Alabama [§] Kentucky Mississippi Tennessee [§] W.S. Central Arkansas	8 6 — — — 18	0 3 2 1 0	3 19 13 5 15	 111	24			77	869	861	5	5	57	240	201
Missouri Nebraska [§] North Dakota South Dakota S. Atlantic Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Maryland [§] North Carolina South Carolina South Carolina West Virginia E.S. Central Alabama [§] Kentucky Mississippi Tennessee [§] W.S. Central Arkansas	6 — — — 18	2 1 0 0	13 5 15		EG	2	1 4	7 20	45 75	54 106	N	0 1	0 5	N 44	N 33
Nebraska§ North Dakota South Dakota S. Atlantic Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Maryland§ North Carolina South Carolina§ Virginia§ West Virginia E.S. Central Alabama§ Kentucky Mississippi Tennessee§ W.S. Central Arkansas	_ _ _ 18	1 0 0	5 15	110	60	8 10	2 14	8 69	72 474	51 563	5	0 1	52 5	115 47	72 54
South Dakota S. Atlantic Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Maryland [§] North Carolina South Carolina Virginia [§] West Virginia E.S. Central Alabama [§] Kentucky Mississippi Tennessee [§] W.S. Central Arkansas	— 18	0		29	30	_	2	14	63	57	_	Ö	4	21	17
Delaware District of Columbia Florida Georgia Maryland North Carolina South Carolina Virginia West Virginia E.S. Central Alabama Kentucky Mississippi Tennessee W.S. Central Arkansas		7	5	18	1 18	11 —	0 3	12 17	35 105	2 28	_	0 0	5 3	7 6	7 18
District of Columbia Florida Georgia Maryland [§] North Carolina South Carolina [§] Virginia [§] West Virginia E.S. Central Alabama [§] Kentucky Mississippi Tennessee [§] W.S. Central Arkansas			39	228	216	38	53	122	1,583	1,214	12	21	43	792	639
Georgia Maryland [§] North Carolina South Carolina [§] Virginia [§] West Virginia E.S. Central Alabama [§] Kentucky Mississippi Tennessee [§] W.S. Central Arkansas	_	0 0	1 1		3	2	0 0	2 2	6 8	8 8	_	0 0	2 2	7 9	3 7
Maryland [§] North Carolina South Carolina [§] Virginia [§] West Virginia E.S. Central Alabama [§] Kentucky Mississippi Tennessee [§] W.S. Central Arkansas	2 5	2 1	29 6	56 50	62 29	23 8	27 16	66 38	776 520	603 295	8	5 4	16 11	196 144	169 128
South Carolina [§] Virginia [§] West Virginia E.S. Central Alabama [§] Kentucky Mississippi Tennessee [§] W.S. Central Arkansas	5	1	5	34	41	1	2	10	69	48	_	3	12	142	127
West Virginia E.S. Central Alabama [§] Kentucky Mississippi Tennessee [§] W.S. Central Arkansas	6	1 0	11 2	56 4	24 4	3	1 1	22 9	101 61	111 60	1	1 1	26 6	126 50	89 29
E.S. Central Alabama [§] Kentucky Mississippi Tennessee [§] W.S. Central Arkansas	_	0	8 2	_	51 2	1	1 0	8 2	40 2	81	3	2	11 6	97 21	65 22
Kentucky Mississippi Tennessee [§] W.S. Central Arkansas	_	3	15	104	88	7	13	31	384	899	1	3	11	148	127
Mississippi Tennessee [§] W.S. Central Arkansas	1	0 1	5 8	16 33	19 28	4 1	3 5	14 12	120 152	178 208	N —	0	0 5	N 31	N 26
W.S. Central Arkansas	_	0	1 4	 25	5 36		1 3	6 11	37 75	56 457	<u> </u>	0 3	0 9	117	101
Arkansas	2	1	52	25 19	59	4	27	596	576	2,236	10	3 7	58	264	216
	1	0	2	9	9	2	1	7 4	57	39 106	=	0	5 1	21	13
Louisiana Oklahoma	1	0	8	10	18 14	2	3	286	15 70	452	_	2	14	1 73	5 80
Texas [§]	2	1	44	51	18	_	23	308	434	1,639	10	4	43	169	118
Mountain Arizona	2 2	5 1	15 8	140 56	168 18	21 13	21 11	47 29	556 327	415 211	6 5	12 6	78 57	480 258	424 177
Colorado Idaho [§]	_	1 1	6 7	45 36	41 24	_	3	18 4	83 12	65 8	_	3 0	8 2	101 7	135 2
Montana	_	0	1	_	10	1	0	1	5	5	_	0	0	_	_
Nevada [§] New Mexico [§]	_	0	3 2	8 4	13 18	_	1 2	8 9	29 58	35 61	_	0 1	6 7	<u> </u>	1 64
Utah Wyoming	5	1 0	7 3	48 7	41 3	4 1	1 0	4 1	40 2	28 2	1	1 0	7 1	55 3	42 3
Pacific	19	7	55	182	170	57	38	148	998	1,146	1	2	9	65	69
Alaska California	_ 7	0 4	1 18	 115	9 72	1 53	0 32	2 104	8 804	11 967	_	0	0	_	
Hawaii	_	0	4	8	9	_	1	4	24	18	1	2	9	65	69
Oregon [§] Washington	1 12	1 2	47 32	43 59	51 29	1 2	2 2	31 43	85 77	84 66	N N	0 0	0 0	N N	N N
American Samoa	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	2	U	4	U	0	0	U	U
C.N.M.I. Guam	U	0 0	0 0	<u>U</u>	<u>U</u>	<u>U</u>	0 0	0 3	U —	U 12	<u>U</u>	0 0	0 0	U —	
Puerto Rico U.S. Virgin Islands	_	0	1	_	1	_	0	2	5	3	N	0	0	N	N

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands. U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: No N: Not notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.

^{*} Incidence data for reporting years 2005 and 2006 are provisional.

† Incidence data for reporting years 2005 and 2006 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 August 19, 2006, and August 20, 2005 (33rd Week)*

(33rd Week)*	Strepto		neumonia resistant,	e, invasive	disease	Syphilis, primary and secondary					Varicella (chickenpox)					
	Previous Current 52 weeks					Previous					Previous			0		
Reporting area	Current week	Med Med	Max	Cum 2006	Cum 2005	Current week	52 we Med	eks Max	Cum 2006	Cum 2005	Current week	Med	veeks Max	Cum 2006	Cum 2005	
United States	25	51	334	1,729	1,826	104	170	334	5,336	5,319	557	800	3,204	28,483	18,395	
New England	-	1	24	19	163	3	4	17	135	130	-	43	144	1,009	3,647	
Connecticut Maine [†]	U N	0	7 0	U N	68 N	_	0 0	11 2	28 7	27 1	<u>U</u>	0 5	58 20	U 151	1,033 213	
Massachusetts New Hampshire	_	0	6	_	72 —	3	2	6 2	84 7	84 9	_	7 5	54 43	93 267	1,659 205	
Rhode Island	_	0	11	9	14	_	0	6	7	9	_	0	0	_	_	
Vermont [†]	_	0	2	10	9	_	0	1	2	_	_	12	50	498	537	
Mid. Atlantic New Jersey	N	3 0	15 0	113 N	158 N	8	21 2	35 7	692 98	667 91	10	105 0	183 0	3,266	3,191 —	
New York (Upstate) New York City	 U	1 0	10 0	41 U	63 U	3 2	2 10	14 23	94 335	47 414	_	0	0	_	_	
Pennsylvania	_	2	9	72	95	3	5	9	165	115	10	105	183	3,266	3,191	
E.N. Central	6	11	41	413	451	9	17	38	549	564	496	213	586	10,585	3,817	
Illinois Indiana	<u> </u>	0 2	3 21	13 111	19 143	4 1	9 1	23 4	259 48	308 44	<u> </u>	1 0	6 347	38 475	67 70	
Michigan Ohio	 5	0 6	4 32	17 272	29 260	1	2 4	19 8	73 135	54 135	5 16	102 82	174 420	3,049 6,452	2,399 974	
Wisconsin	Ň	0	0	N	N	2	1	4	34	23	_	12	52	571	307	
W.N. Central lowa	N	1 0	191 0	33 N	30 N	4	4 0	9 3	156 9	166 6	6 N	22 0	84 0	1,019 N	276 N	
Kansas	N	0	0	N	N	2	0	2	15	13	2	0	2	6	_	
Minnesota Missouri	_	0 1	191 3	 32	 24	_	1 3	3 8	21 103	51 93		0 17	0 82	945	 187	
Nebraska [†]	_	0	0	_	2	1	0	1	2	3	_	0	0	_	_	
North Dakota South Dakota	_	0 0	1 1	1	1 3	1	0 0	1 3	6	_	3	0 1	25 12	34 34	12 77	
S. Atlantic	18	27	53	932	758	28	40	186	1,231	1,274	2	90	860	3,012	1,411	
Delaware District of Columbia	_	0 0	2 3	21	1 13	1	0 1	2 9	16 68	8 68	_	1 0	5 5	45 24	22 23	
Florida Georgia	15 2	13 8	36 29	513 308	409 243	10 2	15 8	29 147	465 176	454 237	_	0	0	_	_	
Maryland [†]	_	0	0	_	_	8	5	19	188	208	_	0	0	_	_	
North Carolina South Carolina [†]	N —	0	0 0	N	N —	_	5 1	17 7	177 42	172 39	_	0 16	0 52	— 750	 371	
Virginia [†] West Virginia	N 1	0 1	0 14	N 90	N 92	7	2	12 1	97 2	86 2	_ 2	28 26	812 70	1,165 1,028	297 698	
E.S. Central		3	13	135	127	12	12	23	421	291	3	0	70	81	36	
Alabama† Kentucky	N	0	0 5	N 25	N 23	1 4	4 1	17 8	170 41	100 26	3 N	0	70 0	80 N	36 N	
Mississippi	_	0	0	_	1	3	0	6	42	31	_	0	1	1	_	
Tennessee [†]	_	3	13	110	103	4	5	13	168	134	N	0	0	N 7.005	N 4.004	
W.S. Central Arkansas	_	0 0	4 3	13 11	99 12	26 5	26 0	45 6	947 45	797 31	34 10	185 7	1,757 110	7,685 580	4,224 —	
Louisiana Oklahoma	N	0	4 0	2 N	87 N	1	4 1	17 6	137 42	181 25	_	0	8	40	108	
Texas [†]	N	Ö	ő	N	N	20	20	39	723	560	24	166	1,647	7,065	4,116	
Mountain	1	1	27	71 N	40	5	7	19	249	272	6	52	138	1,826	1,793	
Arizona Colorado	N N	0 0	0 0	N N	N N	<u>5</u>	4 1	16 3	126 30	92 29	_	0 33	0 76	967	1,220	
Idaho† Montana	N	0	0 1	N —	N	_	0 0	1 1	2 1	20 5	_	0	0	_	_	
Nevada [†]	_	0	27	4	2	_	1	12	48	83	_	0	2	4		
New Mexico† Utah	_	0 0	1 8	1 31	— 17	_	1 0	5 1	37 5	36 7	6	3 10	34 55	286 537	158 370	
Wyoming	1	1	3	35	21	_	0	0	_	_	_	0	8	32	45	
Pacific Alaska	_	0 0	0 0	_	_	9	32 0	49 4	956 5	1,158 5	_	0 0	0 0	_	_	
California Hawaii	N	0	0	N	N	3	28 0	39 2	802 12	1,041 6	N	0	0	_ N	_ N	
Oregon [†]	N	0	0	N	N	2	0	6	12	19	N	0	Ō	N	N	
Washington American Samoa	N —	0	0	N 	N —	4 U	2	11 0	125 U	87 U	N U	0	0	N U	N U	
C.N.M.I.	_	0	0	_	_	Ü	0	0	Ü	Ü	Ü	0	0	Ü	Ū	
Guam Puerto Rico	N	0 0	0 0	N	N	_	0 3	0 10	86	3 138	_	2 7	12 47	199	378 485	
U.S. Virgin Islands	_	Ō	0	_	_	_	0	0	_	_	_	0	0	_	_	

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands. U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: No

Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts.

Med: Median.

Max: Maximum.

U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to† Incidence data for reporting years 2005 and 2006 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 August 19, 2006, and August 20, 2005 (33rd Week)*

(33rd Week)*	West Nile virus disease [†] Neuroinvasive Non-neuroinvasive													
			Neuroinvas											
		Prev	rious				Prev	vious						
Reporting area	Current week	Med	eeks Max	Cum 2006	Cum 2005	Current week	<u>52 w</u> Med	veeks Max	Cum 2006	Cum 2005				
United States	4	1	155	236	617	1	0	203	332	926				
New England	_	0	3	_	1	_	0	2	1	_				
Connecticut Maine§	_	0 0	2 0	_	1	_	0 0	1 0	1	_				
Massachusetts		0	3	_	_	_	0	1	_	_				
New Hampshire	_	0	0	_	_	_	0	0	_	_				
Rhode Island Vermont [§]		0 0	1 0	_	_	_	0 0	0 0	_	_				
Mid. Atlantic		0	10	5	10	_	0	4	1	10				
New Jersey	_	0	1	_	_	_	0	2		-				
New York (Upstate)	_	0	7	_	1	_	0	2	_	1				
New York City Pennsylvania	_	0 0	2	1 4	1 8	_	0 0	1 2	_ 1	3 6				
E.N. Central	_	0	39	7	98	_	0	18	2	52				
Illinois	_	0	25	5	66	_	0	16	1	45				
Indiana	_	0	2	1	3	_	0	1	_	_				
Michigan Ohio	_	0	14 9	1	8 18	_	0 0	3 4	_	2 4				
Wisconsin	_	0	3	_	3	_	0	2	1	1				
W.N. Central	1	0	26	43	88	_	0	58	76	268				
lowa	_	0	3	3	3	_	0	4	4	8				
Kansas Minnesota	_	0	3 5	 14	3 8	_	0 0	1 6	1 13	N 14				
Missouri	_	0	4	5	8	_	0	3	1	5				
Nebraska [§]	_	0	8	4	27	_	0	20	4	66				
North Dakota South Dakota	_ 1	0	4 7	1 16	10 29	_	0 0	15 22	23 30	45 130				
S. Atlantic	<u>.</u>	0	6	_	11	_	0	3	_	15				
Delaware	_	0	1	_	1	_	0	0	_	_				
District of Columbia	_	0	1	_	_	_	0	1	_	_				
Florida Georgia	_	0	2	_	7	_	0 0	1 3	_	11 2				
Maryland [§]	_	0	2	_	1	_	Ö	1	_	1				
North Carolina	_	0	1	_	1	_	0	1	_	1				
South Carolina§ Virginia§	_	0	1 0	_	1	_	0 0	0 1	_	_				
West Virginia	_	Ö	0	_	_	N	Ö	Ö	N	N				
E.S. Central	_	0	10	24	19	_	0	5	7	12				
Alabama§	_	0	1	_	2	_	0	2	_	1				
Kentucky Mississippi	_	0	1 9	<u> </u>	1 11	_	0 0	0 5	7	 10				
Tennessee§	_	Ö	3	_	5	_	Ō	1	_	1				
W.S. Central	_	0	25	78	129	_	0	22	15	83				
Arkansas	_	0	3	4	6	_	0	2	_	8				
Louisiana Oklahoma	_	0 0	9 6	11 4	67 3	_	0 0	7 3	6	35 1				
Texas [§]	_	Ö	16	59	53	_	Ō	13	9	39				
Mountain	2	0	21	64	51	1	0	57	180	111				
Arizona Colorado	_	0 0	8	2 10	13	_	0 0	8 14	2 31	17 51				
Colorado Idaho§	_	0	5 5	13	5 2	_	0	36	102	4				
Montana	_	0	3	1	6	_	0	9	1	11				
Nevada§ New Mexico§	2	0	8 3	21 —	5 11	<u>1</u>	0	8 4	30	12 6				
Utah	_	0	6	<u> </u>	8	_	0	8	<u> </u>	7				
Wyoming	_	Ō	2	1	1	_	0	2	3	3				
Pacific	1	0	38	15	210	_	0	60	50	375				
Alaska California		0	0 38	 14	 210	_	0 0	0 60	<u> </u>	— 371				
Hawaii	_	0	0	-	210 —	_	0	0	44 —	3/ I —				
Oregon§	1	0	1	1	_	_	0	2	6	4				
Washington	_	0	0	_	_		0	0	_	_				
American Samoa C.N.M.I.	U U	0 0	0 0	U U	U U	U U	0 0	0 0	U U	U U				
G.N.M.I. Guam		0	0	_	_	-	0	0	_	_				
Puerto Rico	_	0	0	_	_	_	0	0	_	_				
U.S. Virgin Islands	_	0	0	_	_	_	0	0	_	_				

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.
U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: No

N: Not notifiable.

Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts.

Med: Median.

Max: Maximum.

Throidence data for reporting years 2005 and 2006 are provisional.

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

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

TABLE III. Deaths in 122 U.S. cities.* week ending August 19, 2006 (33rd Week)

TABLE III. Deaths	s in 122 U.S. cities,* week ending August 19, 2006 (33rd Week) All causes, by age (years)								All causes, by age (years)						
	All	All		y ago (ye	,		P&I [†]		All	20000, 10	ago (yo	<u> </u>			P&I [†]
Reporting Area	Ages	<u>≥</u> 65	45-64	25-44	1-24	<1	Total	Reporting Area	Ages	<u>≥</u> 65	45-64	25-44	1-24	<1	Total
New England	471	328	96	31	10	6	57	S. Atlantic	1,109	685	287	87	24	26	49
Boston, MA Bridgeport, CT	132 28	85 21	33 4	8 3	3	3	17 5	Atlanta, GA Baltimore, MD	122 145	78 90	29 33	11 19	2	2	3 14
Cambridge, MA	13	10	3	_	_	_	2	Charlotte, NC	111	68	25	10	2	6	8
Fall River, MA	16	12	3	1	_	_	3	Jacksonville, FL	133	83	41	8	_	1	7
Hartford, CT	45	32	8	3	2	_	6	Miami, FL	124	79	34	5	5	1	5
Lowell, MA	25	17	6	1	1	_	2	Norfolk, VA	55	30	19	2	1	3	1
Lynn, MA New Bedford, MA	3 22	2 14	1 5	3	_	_	_	Richmond, VA Savannah, GA	60 66	32 40	15 15	7 6	3 4	3 1	1 3
New Haven, CT	U	Ü	Ŭ	Ü	U	U	Ū	St. Petersburg. FL	50	31	10	5	2	2	3
Providence, RI	54	40	8	5	1	_	6	Tampa, FL	177	124	37	9	3	4	1
Somerville, MA	6	5		1	_	_	1	Washington, D.C.	51	20	25	4	2	_	1
Springfield, MA	53	35	12	1	2	3	4	Wilmington, DE	15	10	4	1	_	_	2
Waterbury, CT Worcester, MA	28 46	19 36	6 7	3 2	_ 1	_	4 5	E.S. Central	881	543	220	69	37	12	45
								Birmingham, AL	186	112	45	19	6	4	13
Mid. Atlantic Albany, NY	1,984 44	1,321 29	442 11	157 4	38	24	78 1	Chattanooga, TN Knoxville, TN	75 120	53 83	13 25	3 6	5 5	1 1	3
Allentown, PA	31	21	8	2	_	_		Lexington, KY	55	35	17	_	3		6
Buffalo, NY	65	35	21	6	2	1	2	Memphis, TN	187	98	60	16	11	2	15
Camden, NJ	25	13	8	2	1	1	1	Mobile, AL	74	42	20	11	1	_	1
Elizabeth, NJ	U	U	Ū	U	Ú	U	U	Montgomery, AL	43	30	7	4	2	_	2
Erie, PA	34	22	7	3 5	1	1	_	Nashville, TN	141	90	33	10	4	4	2
Jersey City, NJ New York City, NY	27 1,032	16 692	5 222	5 75	1 25	— 16	30	W.S. Central	1,421	907	333	104	48	29	74
Newark, NJ	33	11	13	6	1	2	4	Austin, TX	84	55	21	6	2	_	4
Paterson, NJ	24	10	8	5	_	1	1	Baton Rouge, LA Corpus Christi, TX	58 55	37 30	18 20	2	1 1	_	4
Philadelphia, PA	275	173	67	32	3	_	11	Dallas, TX	171	81	51	19	11	9	6
Pittsburgh, PA§	U	U	U 4	U	U	U	U	El Paso, TX	87	68	8	8	2	1	3
Reading, PA Rochester, NY	33 141	26 104	26	3 7	_	_	4 7	Fort Worth, TX	125	95	26	3	_	1	10
Schenectady, NY	21	20	1	_	_	_	_	Houston, TX	351	195	95	33	19	9	24
Scranton, PA	31	28	2	1	_	_	1	Little Rock, AR New Orleans, LA ¹	89 U	60 U	20 U	4 U	3 U	2 U	4 U
Syracuse, NY	107	80	22	3	2	_	12	San Antonio, TX	207	151	37	15	1	3	9
Trenton, NJ	24 18	13 13	9 5	2	_	_	1 2	Shreveport, LA	66	44	14	3	5	_	6
Utica, NY Yonkers, NY	19	15	3	1	_	_	1	Tulsa, OK	128	91	23	9	3	2	4
E.N. Central	1,932	1,216	488	152	39	36	114	Mountain	967	608	215	76	37	27	41
Akron, OH	50	34	10	3	1	2	5	Albuquerque, NM Boise, ID	103 47	68 36	24 9	10 1	1 1	_	4 2
Canton, OH	34	22	10	1	1	_	3	Colorado Springs, CO	74	50	16	5		3	1
Chicago, IL	330	188	91 16	40	7	4 1	25	Denver, CO	84	44	24	7	4	5	_
Cincinnati, OH Cleveland, OH	58 220	37 146	51	2 14	2 7	2	8 6	Las Vegas, NV	238	151	60	14	4	9	17
Columbus, OH	178	111	46	15	4	2	13	Ogden, UT	20	15	4	_	1	_	1
Dayton, OH	122	85	27	4	1	5	9	Phoenix, AZ Pueblo, CO	168 33	84 23	39 4	22 6	12 —	7	6 2
Detroit, MI	164	86	53	16	2	7	10	Salt Like City, UT	75	49	15	5	4	2	2
Evansville, IN	49 50	36 30	8 14	5 3	_	1	_	Tucson, AZ	125	88	20	6	10	1	6
Fort Wayne, IN Gary, IN	18	9	7	2	_		_	Pacific	1,404	948	300	87	33	36	99
Grand Rapids, MI	52	32	12	5	2	1	6	Berkeley, CA	13	10	3	_	_	_	1
Indianapolis, IN	214	129	47	25	8	5	10	Fresno, CA	35	23	8	4	_	_	3
Lansing, MI	33	25	7	1	_		2	Glendale, CA	13	13	_	_	_	_	2
Milwaukee, WI Peoria, IL	82 42	50 29	27 11	3 2	_	1	2	Honolulu, HI Long Beach, CA	35 67	25 45	8 14	2	_	3	 8
Rockford, IL	42	26	8	1	1	4	_	Los Angeles, CA	253	184	44	18	3	4	33
South Bend, IN	50	34	15	_	1		3	Pasadena, CA	21	11	5	3	1	1	1
Toledo, OH	102	71	21	9	_	1	4	Portland, OR	99	72	19	5	2	1	4
Youngstown, OH	44	36	7	1	_	_	4	Sacramento, CA	194	119	47	17	5	6	6
W.N. Central	635	409	136	44	22	23	42	San Diego, CA San Francisco, CA	143 97	92 48	29 33	7 5	7 3	8 8	9 8
Des Moines, IA	39	24	5	5	2	3	1	San Jose, CA	152	111	33	7	2	1	13
Duluth, MN	35	29	4	1	1	_	3	Santa Cruz, CA	27	24	2		1		4
Kansas City, KS Kansas City, MO	27 102	16 63	10 26	<u> </u>	1 6	_ 1	2 7	Seattle, WA	106	67	25	9	2	3	3
Lincoln, NE	39	30	7	1	_	1	1	Spokane, WA	51	40	8	2	1	_	3
Minneapolis, MN	67	37	15	7	3	5	5	Tacoma, WA	98	64	24	5	4	1	1
Omaha, NE	89	59	18	6	1	5	8	Total	10,804**	6,965	2,517	807	288	219	599
St. Louis, MO	102	51	27	13	5	5	5								
St. Paul, MN Wichita, KS	47 88	34 66	8 16	2	1 2	2 1	1 9								
vvicina, NO	00	00	10	3	_	- 1	Э								

U: Unavailable.

U: Unavailable. —:No reported cases.

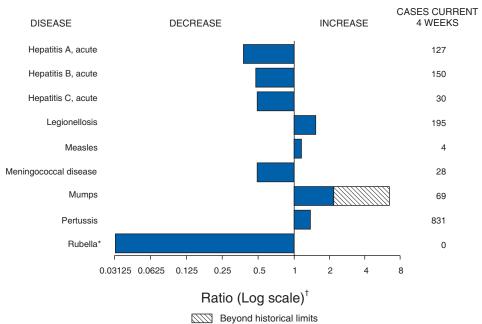
* Mortality data in this table are voluntarily reported from 122 cities in the United States, most of which have populations of ≥100,000. A death is reported by the place of its occurrence and by the week that the death certificate was filed. Fetal deaths are not included.

† Pneumonia and influenza.

[§] Because of changes in reporting methods in this Pennsylvania city, these numbers are partial counts for the current week. Complete counts will be available in 4 to 6 weeks.
¶ Because of Hurricane Katrina, weekly reporting of deaths has been temporarily disrupted.

** Total includes unknown ages.

FIGURE I. Selected notifiable disease reports, United States, comparison of provisional 4-week totals August 19, 2006, with historical data



Notifiable Disease Morbidity and 122 Cities Mortality Data Team

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^{*} No rubella cases were reported for the current 4-week period yielding a ratio for week 33 of zero (0).

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

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