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Update: Raccoon Rabies Epizootic — United States, 1996

Since 1960, rabies has been reported more frequently in wild animals than in domestic animals in the United States. In 1995, wildlife rabies accounted for 92% of animal rabies cases reported to CDC; approximately 50% of these cases (3964 of 7881 total cases) were associated with raccoons (*1*). This report describes the continuing spread of an epizootic of raccoon rabies in affected mid-Atlantic and northeastern states and the spread into Ohio, indicating an increasing move westward despite geographic barriers.

New York. Rabies was first confirmed in raccoons in New York in May 1990; since then, 7851 cases of animal rabies (6637 in raccoons and 1214 in domestic and other wild animals infected with the raccoon rabies virus variant) have been confirmed from all 62 counties in the state. Since 1990, the raccoon rabies epizootic has spread steadily northward within the state at an average rate of 25 miles per year. During 1994–1995, however, a focus of raccoon rabies re-emerged in the 11 counties that were affected first by the epizootic during 1990–1991: from 1994 through 1995, the total number of raccoon rabies cases in these 11 counties increased 245% (from 40 to 138, respectively). Cases of rabies in domestic animals also have increased substantially: during 1990–1995, a total of 158 cases were confirmed in cats, and 36 cases were confirmed in dogs. Before 1990, postexposure prophylaxis (PEP) was provided to an average of <100 persons annually in New York; in comparison, during 1990–1995, approximately 10,000 persons received PEP.

North Carolina. Rabies was first confirmed in raccoons in the northeastern part of the state during 1991, probably reflecting an extension of the mid-Atlantic raccoon rabies epizootic. During 1992, cases were confirmed in raccoons in the southeastern quadrant of the state. Both epizootic foci continued to spread, and by late 1994 and early 1995, cases were confirmed in the central section of the state. In 1995, of the 875 raccoons submitted for testing, 362 (41%) were positive for rabies, more than double the number of raccoon rabies cases reported in the state in 1994 (143 cases).

Vermont. Rabies was first confirmed in foxes in northwestern Vermont in February 1992 and in raccoons in southwestern Vermont in June 1994. The raccoon rabies epizootic has continued to spread northward up the Champlain basin and the Connecticut River valley; in 1995, cases were detected in all 14 counties within the state. In 1995, of 685 animals tested for rabies, 179 (26%) were positive, a 20% increase from 1994. In

Raccoon Rabies Epizootic — Continued

1995, of the 261 raccoons tested for rabies, 104 (40%) were positive; in addition, testing was positive for 31 foxes, 38 skunks, two woodchucks, one pig, one beaver, and one cat.

Rhode Island. Rabies was first confirmed in January 1994 in raccoons in Rhode Island near the state's northern border. In 1994, animal rabies cases were reported from 23 (59%) of 39 cities and towns, and by 1995, cases had been confirmed in every city and town except for the island communities of New Shoreham and Jamestown. In 1995, of 886 animals tested for rabies, 324 (37%) were positive, an 11% increase from 1994 in the proportion of all animals testing positive. In 1995, of 345 raccoons tested for rabies, 215 (62%) were positive; in addition, testing was positive for 83 skunks, nine foxes, seven cats, four cows, and one woodchuck.

Maine. Rabies was first confirmed in raccoons in southern Maine and in foxes in central Maine in August 1994. Subsequently, cases have been detected in both domestic and wild animals in nine (56%) of 16 counties and 77 (17%) of 456 cities and towns in the state. From 1994 through 1995, the number of animals submitted for rabies testing increased from 351 to 736, and the number of confirmed animal rabies cases increased 10-fold, from 10 to 101. In 1995, of 117 raccoons tested for rabies, 41 (35%) were positive; in addition, testing was positive for 44 skunks, seven foxes, and one dog.

Ohio. In late May 1996, the first indigenous case of raccoon rabies in Ohio was confirmed in a racoon captured in the village of Poland in northeastern Ohio, approximately 3 miles west of the Pennsylvania border. In June 1996, active surveillance of dead animals found on roads and nuisance animals reported to animal-control agencies was initiated within a 10-mile radius of the index case; however, no cases were confirmed among the 57 specimens tested. Active surveillance continues in this region.

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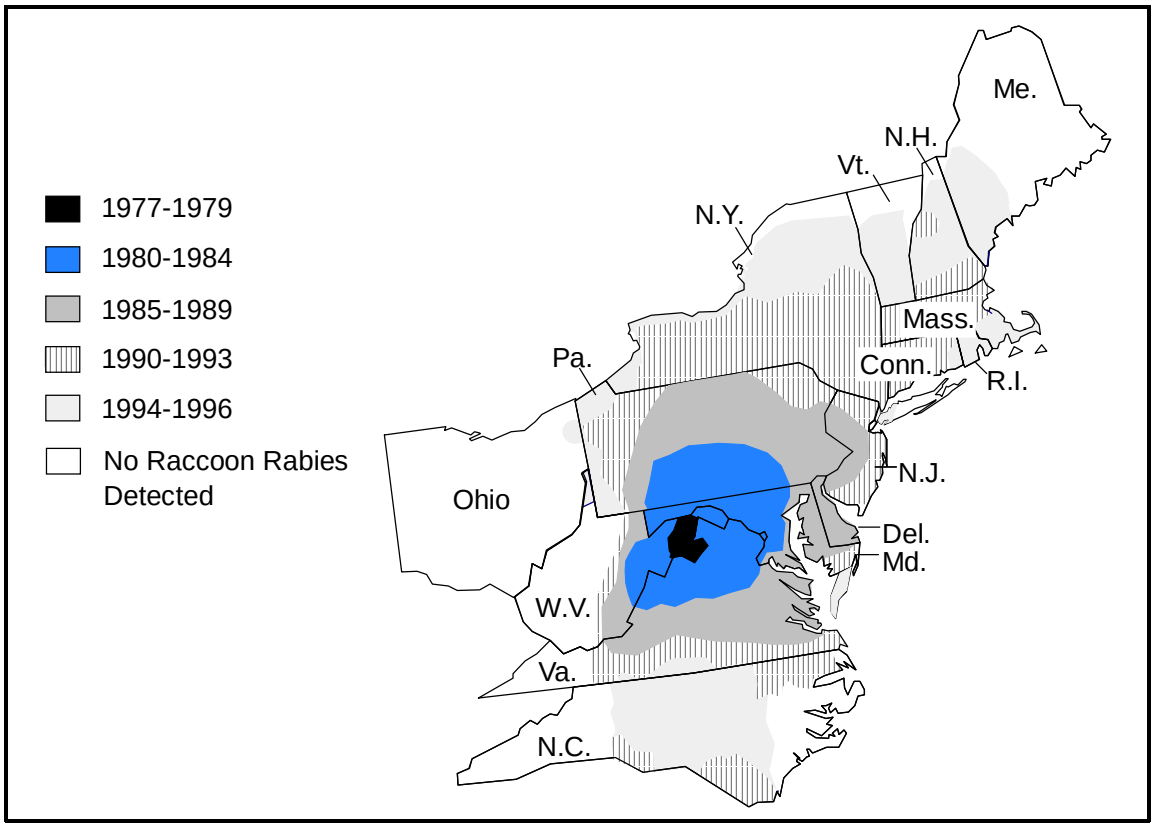
Editorial Note: The variant of rabies virus associated with raccoons has been present in the southeastern United States since the 1950s and was introduced into the mid-Atlantic region of the United States in the mid-1970s, probably as the result of translocation of animals from the southeastern United States (*2*). The first such case was reported from West Virginia in 1977. Infected raccoons subsequently were reported from Virginia (1978), Maryland (1981), the District of Columbia (1982), Pennsylvania (1982), Delaware (1987), New Jersey (1989), New York (1990), Connecticut (1991), North Carolina (1991), Massachusetts (1992), New Hampshire (1992), Rhode Island (1994), Vermont (1994), Maine (1994), and Ohio (1996) (Figure 1). During 1995, states in the mid-Atlantic and Northeast regions accounted for 89% (3510 of 3964) of the reported cases of raccoon rabies in the United States (*1*). The rapidity of spread throughout the mid-Atlantic region may reflect the density of raccoon populations associated with abundant food supplies and denning sites in urban and suburban areas (*3*). Although westward progression of the epizootic has been slowed by geographic barriers such as the Great Lakes, the Chesapeake Bay, the Potomac and Susquehanna

Raccoon Rabies Epizootic — Continued

FIGURE 1. Detection of raccoon rabies, by year — United States, 1996



rivers, and the Appalachian Mountains (*4*), once rabies infection becomes established in racoons in the Ohio Valley, the epizootic may spread more rapidly across the Midwest.

There have been no documented human rabies cases in the United States associated with the raccoon rabies virus variant. Potential explanations for this are that first, because raccoons are large and bites to humans are likely to be recognized, rabies PEP can be administered rapidly, and second, domestic animal rabies vaccination programs have provided a barrier to infection of humans by eliminating a potential link in rabies transmission from wildlife to humans. This barrier should be maintained also through traditional public health measures such as educating the public about the importance of rabies vaccination for pets, mandatory vaccination and leash laws, and animal-control programs.

The costs associated with rabies control and prevention in the northeastern United States have increased in direct relation to the spread of the raccoon rabies epizootic; these costs primarily reflect the number of PEP regimens administered. For example, in Connecticut, the estimated number of persons to whom PEP was administered increased from 41 in 1990 to 887 during the first 9 months of 1994 as the raccoon rabies epizootic spread statewide, at a median cost of $1500 per person exposed (*5*). Rabies control in two counties in New Jersey accounted for a cost increase of $1.2 million from 1988 (before the introduction of the raccoon rabies epizootic) through 1990 (the year the epizootic became established) (*6*).

Raccoon Rabies Epizootic — Continued

New methods for slowing or containing the raccoon rabies epizootic are being considered in several states. For example, oral vaccination control programs using vaccinia-rabies glycoprotein recombinant vaccine contained within baits have been implemented in trials conducted in Cape May, New Jersey; Cape Cod, Massachusetts; eastern and northern New York state; and Pinellas County, Florida (*7*). Implementation of such programs to prevent spread of raccoon rabies to new areas is an adjunct to traditional control methods.

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Children with Elevated Blood Lead Levels Attributed to Home Renovation and Remodeling Activities — New York, 1993–1994

Renovation and remodeling activities that disturb lead-based paint can create substantial amounts of lead dust in the home; such dust can then be inhaled or ingested by children (*1*). In January 1995, the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) assessed lead exposure among children resulting from home renovation and remodeling during 1993–1994. This report summarizes findings of the study, which identified 320 children in New York state (excluding New York City) with blood lead levels (BLLs) ≥20 μg/dL that were considered to be attributable to residential renovation and remodeling.

In December 1993, New York enacted a state law requiring that all children undergo blood lead screening at ages 1 and 2 years; however, some children are not screened. For children with confirmed elevated BLLs or evidence of high-dose lead exposures, BLL testing is required through age 6 years. For some children aged >6 years, BLLs are tested when there are symptoms of lead poisoning or when there is another reason to suspect lead exposure. All BLL results must be reported to NYSDOH by laboratories performing these tests, which provides results for children aged ≤14 years to respective local health departments. Local health departments then are responsible for environmental investigation and follow-up of children aged <6 years with BLLs ≥20 μg/dL.

During 1993–1994, a total of 4608 children with venous BLLs ≥20 μg/dL in New York were reported to local health departments. In January 1995, environmental health and

Elevated Blood Lead Levels — Continued

nursing staff of the local health departments reviewed the case records of these children to identify those who within the previous year had been exposed to residential renovation or remodeling activities that involved disturbing lead-based paint and for whom another likely source of lead exposure could not be identified. Disturbed paint was presumed to have been lead-based if lead was found in similar paint that remained in the home. For each case, data abstracted included 1) child's birth date, 2) blood test date, 3) BLL, 4) address of the dwelling, 5) method used to remove old paint, and 6) identity of the person who performed the paint removal. Dwellings were classified as being in rural, suburban, or urban areas based on the average number of persons per square mile residing within the census block (rural: 0–2000 persons; suburban: 2001–15,000; and urban: ≥15,001) (*2*).

Review of records for 1993–1994 identified 320 (6.9%) children in 258 households with elevated BLLs considered to be attributable to renovation and remodeling. Age was known for 289 children; of these, 29 (10%) were aged <1 year; 92 (32%), aged 1 year; 71 (25%), aged 2 years; 37 (13%), aged 3 years; 41 (14%), aged 4 years; 10 (3%), aged 5 years; and nine (3%), aged 6–10 years. BLLs were 20–24 μg/dL in 117 (37%) children, 25–29 μg/dL in 76 (24%), 30–39 μg/dL in 87 (27%), 40–59 μg/dL in 32 (10%), 60–79 in seven (2%), and ≥80 μg/dL in one (<1%). Area of residence was known for 281 children; 120 (43%) resided in suburban areas, 101 (36%) in rural areas, and 60 (21%) in urban areas.

For 150 children, more than one type of paint removal activity was reported. Removal activities included scraping (150 reports), sanding (137), chemical stripping (62), using hand-held heat guns (28), using blow torches (nine), and blasting with either water or an abrasive material (six). There were 88 reports of complete removal of a painted component (e.g., wall, window, or stair). Information about who performed paint removal was known for 302 children; work was performed by a resident owner or tenant (187 [62%] children), by a nonresident owner (66 [22%] children), by a contractor (42 [14%] children), or by a nonprofessional employee (seven [2%] children).

Reported by: EM Franko, MS, WN Stasiuk, PhD, RW Svenson, MPA, New York State Dept of Health. Lead Poisoning Prevention Br, Div of Environmental Hazards and Health Effects, National Center for Environmental Health, CDC.

Editorial Note: Childhood lead exposure is a preventable environmental health problem that usually occurs in residential settings (*3*). In the United States, an estimated 1.7 million children aged <6 years have BLLs ≥10 μg/dL and approximately 200,000 have BLLs ≥20 μg/dL (*4*). BLLs at least as low as 10 μg/dL are associated with adverse effects on children's behavior and development (*3*). CDC has recommended 1) nutritional and educational interventions for children identified with BLLs 10–19 μg/dL, 2) environmental evaluation to identify lead hazards for children with BLLs ≥20 μg/dL or with BLLs that persist at ≥15 μg/dL, and 3) medical evaluation and intervention for children with BLLs ≥20 μg/dL (*3*).

The findings in this report suggest that home renovation and remodeling was an important source of lead exposure among children in New York during 1993–1994. Although some of the 320 children may have been exposed to sources of lead other than or in addition to renovation and remodeling, this assessment probably underestimates the burden of lead exposure associated with renovation and remodeling in New York for at least four reasons. First, children with elevated BLLs <20 μg/dL were

Elevated Blood Lead Levels — Continued

not included in this study. Second, many children who were exposed to lead during home renovation or remodeling may not have had BLL testing both because universal screening was not a legal requirement until December 1993 and because screening rates were low among children aged >2 years and among those who did not live in urban areas. Third, some laboratories may have incompletely reported children with BLLs ≥20 µg/dL. Finally, information on renovation and remodeling was not routinely collected during environmental investigations before this study; as a result, some children with these exposures may not have been identified in their case records.

In 1978, the Consumer Product Safety Commission banned manufacture and use of paint containing >0.06% lead by weight for interior and exterior residential surfaces, toys, and furniture. Because the concentration of lead in paint steadily declined before 1978 (*5*), older homes are more likely to have paint with higher concentrations of lead. The risk for lead exposure associated with this source is greatest in homes built before 1950 (*6*); in New York, both the number (3,401,416) and proportion (47%) of housing units built before 1950 are greater than in any other state (*7*).

Children can be exposed to lead-based paint in housing if the paint is in a form that can be inhaled or ingested (e.g., chipping, peeling, or pulverized to dust). Renovation and remodeling may generate lead dust and fumes. In this analysis, paint removal in most (86%) cases was performed by persons who were not professional contractors and who may have been unaware of lead hazards and protective measures for safely containing dust and paint chips. Their work primarily involved sanding and scraping, methods that are potentially hazardous but require no training and little financial investment (*1*).

Persons who remove lead-based paint from dwellings should follow the recommendations of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for minimizing lead exposure (*1,8*). These include 1) relocating occupants during paint removal and prohibiting children and pregnant women from entering the work area; 2) isolating areas where work is being performed from other areas of the house and avoiding practices that create lead dust or fumes; 3) performing a full clean-up after work is completed; and 4) considering the monitoring of BLLs in persons who live or work in the dwelling.

Although children residing in poverty and in urban areas are at the highest risk for lead exposure (*4*), 79% of the children identified in this study resided in suburban or rural settings. This finding underscores that in all communities with older housing, appropriate actions include public education about lead hazards, provider-based anticipatory guidance about lead hazards, and BLL screening of children.

As a result of this investigation, local health departments in New York now routinely collect information about renovation and remodeling when investigating the home environments of children with elevated BLLs. Information about this potential source of lead exposure will be reported to NYSDOH, which will use these data to monitor trends in causes of childhood lead poisoning and identify areas to be targeted for educational outreach activities.

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Elevated Blood Lead Levels — Continued

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Abortion Surveillance: Preliminary Data — United States, 1994

For 1994, CDC received data on legal induced abortions from the 50 states, New York City, and the District of Columbia. This report presents preliminary data for 1994. Final abortion data for 1993 and 1994 will be published during spring 1997.

In 1994, a total of 1,267,415 legal induced abortions were reported to CDC (Table 1), a decrease of 4.7% from the number reported for 1993 (*1*). The number of live births decreased by 1.1% over the same period (*2*). Fewer abortions were reported from 43 of the 52 reporting areas in 1994 than during the previous year. The national abortion ratio (number of legal abortions per 1000 live births) decreased from 334 in 1993 to 321 in 1994 (Table 1, Figure 1), and the national abortion rate (number of legal abortions per 1000 women aged 15–44 years) decreased from 22 to 21. Consistent with previous years, approximately 92% of women who had a legal abortion were residents of the state in which the procedure was performed.

Women who obtained legal abortions in 1994 were predominately aged <25 years, white, and unmarried. As in 1993, approximately one fifth of women who obtained a legal abortion in 1994 were adolescents (aged ≤19 years). Curettage (suction and sharp) remained the primary abortion procedure, accounting for 99% of all procedures. As in previous years, approximately 54% of legal abortions were performed during the first 8 weeks of gestation; specifically, 15.7% were at ≤6 weeks, 16.5% at 7 weeks, and 21.6% at 8 weeks. Approximately 88% of abortions were performed during the first 12 weeks of pregnancy.

Reported by: Statistics and Computer Resources Br, Div of Reproductive Health, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, CDC.

TABLE 1. Reported number of legal induced abortions, abortion ratios,* abortion rates,† and characteristics of women who obtained legal induced abortions, by year — United States, selected years, 1972–1994

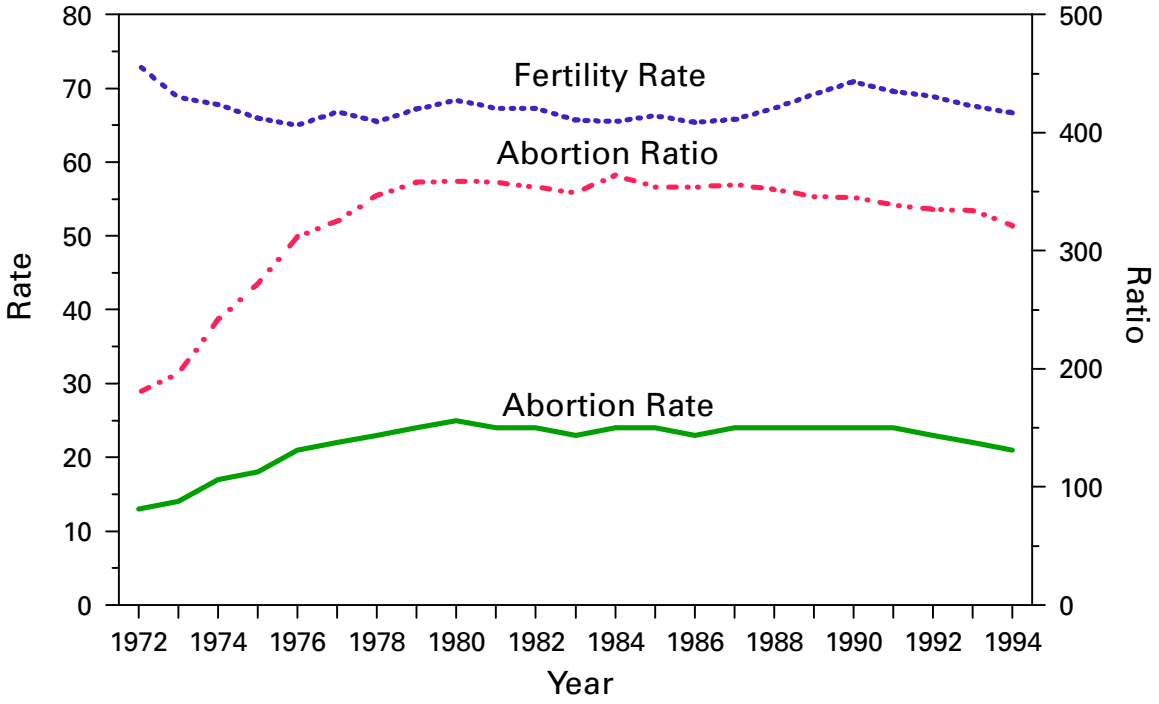
Characteristic	1972	1976	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993§	1994¶
Reported no. legal abortions	586,760	988,267	1,297,606	1,328,570	1,429,577	1,388,937	1,359,145	1,330,414	1,267,415
Abortion ratio	180	312	359	354	345	339	335	334	321
Abortion rate	13	21	25	24	24	24	23	22	21
	Percentage distribution**								
Residence									
In-state	56.2	90.0	92.6	92.4	91.8	91.6	92.0	91.4	91.7
Out-of-state	43.8	10.0	7.4	7.6	8.2	8.4	8.0	8.6	8.3
Age group (yrs)									
≤19	32.6	32.1	29.2	26.3	22.4	21.0	20.1	20.0	20.2
20–24	32.5	33.3	35.5	34.7	33.2	34.4	34.5	34.4	33.5
≥25	34.9	34.6	35.3	39.0	44.4	44.6	45.4	45.6	46.3
Race									
White	77.0	66.6	69.9	66.6	64.8	63.8	61.5	60.9	60.5
Black	23.0	33.4	30.1	29.8	31.8	32.5	33.9	34.9	34.7
Other††	—	—	—	3.5	3.4	3.7	4.6	4.2	4.8
Ethnicity									
Hispanic	—	—	—	—	9.8	13.5	15.2	14.7	15.4
Non-Hispanic	—	—	—	—	90.2	86.5	84.8	85.3	84.6
Marital status									
Married	29.7	24.6	23.1	19.3	21.7	21.4	20.8	20.4	19.9
Unmarried	70.3	75.4	76.9	80.7	78.3	78.6	79.2	79.6	80.1
No. live births§§									
0	49.4	47.7	58.4	56.3	49.2	47.8	45.9	46.3	46.2
1	18.2	20.7	19.4	21.6	24.4	25.3	25.9	26.0	25.9
2	13.3	15.4	13.7	14.5	16.9	17.4	18.0	17.8	17.8
3	8.7	8.3	5.3	5.1	6.1	6.4	6.7	6.6	6.7
≥4	10.4	7.9	3.2	2.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.4

Type of procedure									
Curettage	88.6	92.8	95.5	97.5	98.8	98.9	98.9	99.1	99.1
Suction	65.2	82.6	89.8	94.6	96.0	97.3	97.0	94.8	95.0
Sharp	23.4	10.2	5.7	2.9	2.8	1.6	1.9	4.3	4.1
Intrauterine instillation	10.4	6.0	3.1	1.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5
Other¶¶	1.0	1.2	1.4	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
Weeks of gestation									
≤8	34.0	47.0	51.7	50.3	51.6	52.3	52.1	52.3	53.7
≤6	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.3***	14.7†††	15.7§§§
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.6***	16.2†††	16.5§§§
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.2***	21.6†††	21.6§§§
9–10	30.7	28.1	26.2	26.6	25.3	25.1	24.2	24.4	23.5
11–12	17.5	14.4	12.2	12.5	11.7	11.5	12.0	11.6	10.9
13–15	8.4	4.5	5.1	5.9	6.4	6.1	6.0	6.3	6.3
16–20	8.2	5.1	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.2	4.1	4.3
≥21	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.3

* Number of legal induced abortions per 1000 live births.
† Number of legal induced abortions per 1000 women aged 15–44 years.
§ Updated preliminary data. The number of areas reporting a given characteristic varied. For 1993, the number of areas reporting residence was 43; age, 44; race, 36; ethnicity, 23; marital status, 37; number of live births, 39; type of procedure, 41; and weeks of gestation, 41. Data may differ from previously published data, due to late revisions from several reporting areas.
¶ The number of areas reporting a given characteristic varied. For 1994, the number of areas reporting residence was 43; age, 44; race, 37; ethnicity, 23; marital status, 36; number of live births, 39; type of procedure, 41; and weeks of gestation, 40.
** Percentage distributions are based on known values in data from all areas reporting a given characteristic, except where the proportion of unknown values exceeded 15%.
†† Reported as "other" race.
§§ For years 1972 and 1976, data indicate number of living children.
¶¶ Includes hysterotomy and hysterectomy.
*** Data are for 36 of 39 areas reporting weeks of gestation.
††† Data are for 38 of 41 areas reporting weeks of gestation.
§§§ Data are for 38 of 40 areas reporting weeks of gestation.

Abortion Surveillance — Continued

FIGURE 1. Fertility rate* and abortion ratio† and rate§, by year — United States, 1972–1994



*Live births per 1000 women aged 15–44 years.
†Number of legal induced abortions per 1000 live births.
§Number of legal induced abortions per 1000 women aged 15–44 years.

Editorial Note: During 1980–1994, the annual number of legal induced abortions in the United States varied by ≤5% (Table 1). However, since 1990 (the year in which the number of abortions was highest), the number of reported abortions has steadily decreased. In 1994, a total of 83% of reporting areas reported fewer abortions compared with 1993.

During 1972–1980, the national abortion rate increased each year; during 1981–1993, the rate remained stable, fluctuating between 22 and 24 per 1000 women of reproductive age (i.e., aged 15–44 years) (Figure 1). The 1994 rate of 21 was the lowest rate recorded since 1976 (*3*).

In 1994, the national ratio of abortions to live births (321 abortions per 1000 live births) was lower than for any year since 1976 (*3*). Factors that could have contributed to this decrease in the proportion of pregnancies that ended in an abortion include reduced access to abortion services, changes in attitudes about the decision to have an abortion or to carry a pregnancy to term, and the possibility that the number of unintended pregnancies has decreased (*4–6*).

The number of live births and the national fertility rate (number of live births per 1000 women of reproductive age) peaked in 1990 (Figure 1). Subsequent declines in the annual number of abortions and live births suggest decreases in the number of pregnancies each year in the United States. Although the actual number of women of

Abortion Surveillance — Continued

reproductive age has increased by 12% since 1980, the age distribution in this population has shifted toward the later, less fertile reproductive years (*2*). For example, the proportion of women of reproductive age who were aged <30 years (the age associated with the highest fertility) declined from 58% in 1980 to 46% in 1994 (Bureau of the Census, unpublished data, 1996), whereas women aged 35–44 years (the age associated with the lowest fertility) accounted for 25% of reproductive-aged women in 1980 and 35% in 1994.

Since 1992, most reporting areas have reported abortions by weeks of gestation for abortions performed at ≤8 weeks. Because of the emergence of medical methods for terminating pregnancies primarily at ≤8 weeks of gestation, these data will continue to be important for monitoring trends in legal abortions (*7–10*).

Many states emphasize the prevention of unintended pregnancy, particularly among teenagers. During 1994, the total number of legal induced abortions was available for all 52 reporting areas; however, approximately 26% of abortions were reported from states without centralized reporting, and these states could not provide information about characteristics (e.g., age or race) of women obtaining legal abortions. To assist efforts to prevent unintended pregnancy, each state needs an accurate assessment of abortion on an ongoing basis (including the number and characteristics of women obtaining legal abortions).

Additional statistical and epidemiologic information on legal induced abortions is available from CDC's automated Reproductive Health Information line, (404) 330-1230, which provides information by fax, by voice recordings, or through the mail.

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Notice to Readers

Satellite Videoconference on Epidemiology and Vaccine-Preventable Diseases

Epidemiology and Prevention of Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, a live satellite videoconference, will be broadcast to sites nationwide from noon to 3:30 p.m. eastern standard time on February 20, February 27, March 6, and March 13, 1997, over the Public Health Training Network. Cosponsors are CDC, the Association of Schools of Public Health; the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill School of Public Health; and the North Carolina Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources.

The four-module interactive videoconference will provide information about vaccine-preventable diseases, including the changes in pertussis and poliovirus vaccine; vaccine management and safety; and standard vaccination practices. Registration information is available from state immunization coordinators; Pam Layh, telephone (919) 966-9136, e-mail pam_layh@unc.edu; or the World-Wide Web (includes state immunization coordinator contact information) at www.sph.unc.edu/cdlhc.

Notice to Readers

Satellite Videoconference on Pertussis and Poliovirus Vaccines

Update on Pertussis and Poliovirus Vaccines, a special segment of the *Epidemiology and Prevention of Vaccine-Preventable Diseases* live satellite videoconference series, will be broadcast to sites nationwide from noon to 3:30 p.m. eastern standard time on February 27, 1997, over the Public Health Training Network. Cosponsors are CDC, the Association of Schools of Public Health; the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill School of Public Health; and the North Carolina Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources.

The interactive conference will cover the changes in pertussis and poliovirus vaccines, including discussion of the newly licensed acellular pertussis vaccines and recommendations about the new sequential inactivated poliovirus vaccine/oral poliovirus vaccine. Registration information is available from state immunization coordinators; Pam Layh, telephone (919) 966-9136, e-mail pam_layh@unc.edu; or the World-Wide Web (includes state immunization contact information) at www.sph.unc.edu/cdlhc.

Notice to Readers

Availability of Surveillance Report on Work-Related Lung Diseases

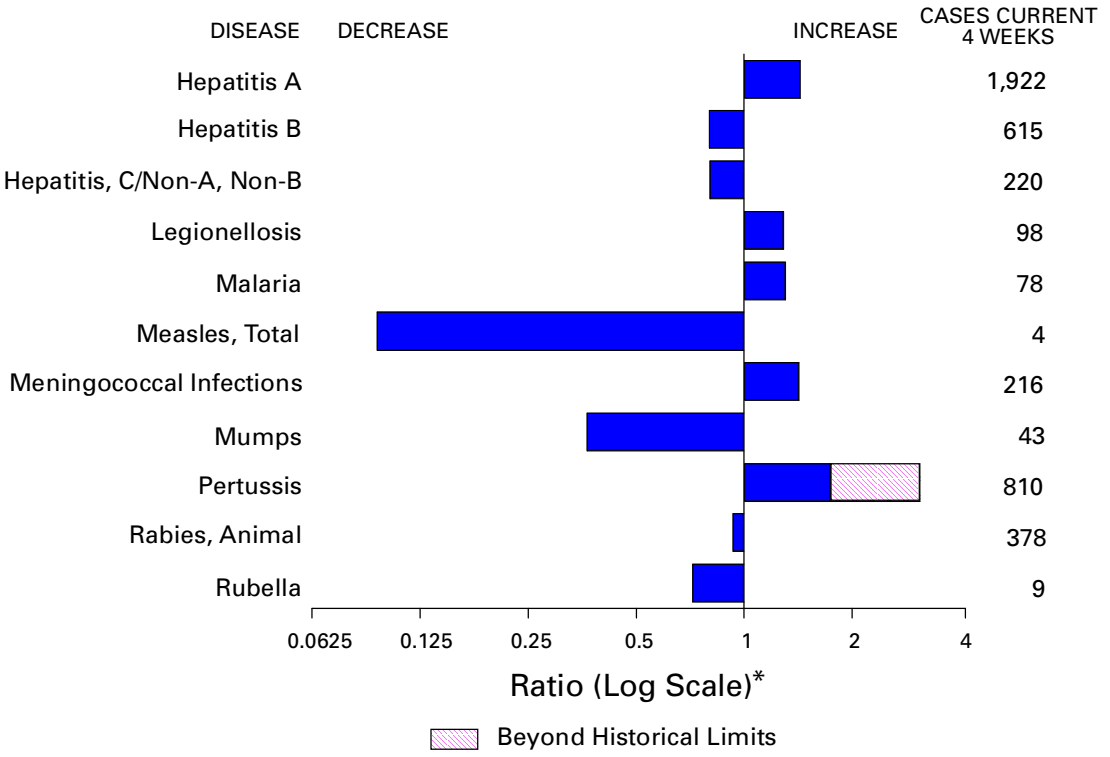
CDC's National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) has released the *Work-Related Lung Disease (WoRLD) Surveillance Report, 1996.* This report, the fourth in the series, summarizes occupational respiratory disease surveillance data, focusing on pneumoconiosis (asbestosis, coal workers' pneumoconiosis, silicosis, byssinosis, unspecified/other pneumoconioses) mortality surveillance. The report is organized into two sections—United States and States. The U.S. section updates pneumoconiosis mortality surveillance data presented in the 1994 WoRLD report, by incorporating new data for 1991 and 1992, and includes exposure data for asbestos, silica, coal mine dust and a combined pneumoconiotic agent category. The States section provides state-by-state profiles of pneumoconiosis mortality surveillance data and is intended to provide a snapshot of each state's pneumoconiosis mortality from 1968 to 1992.

Copies of the 1996 WoRLD report are available from Surveillance Section, Epidemiological Investigations Branch, Division of Respiratory Disease Studies, NIOSH, CDC, 1095 Willowdale Road, Morgantown, WV 26505-2888; fax (304) 285-6111; e-mail world@niords1.em.cdc.gov.

Erratum: Vol. 45, No. 51

In the article "Estimates of Retailers Willing to Sell Tobacco to Minors—California, August–September 1995 and June–July 1996," there was an error in table 1 on page 1098. In the total line, the percentage point change should have been –7.7%.

FIGURE I. Selected notifiable disease reports, comparison of provisional 4-week totals ending December 21, 1996, with historical data — United States



*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.

TABLE I. Summary — provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, cumulative, week ending December 21, 1996 (51st Week)

	Cum. 1996		Cum. 1996
Anthrax	-	Plague	5
Brucellosis	94	Poliomyelitis, paralytic¶	-
Cholera	4	Psittacosis	45
Congenital rubella syndrome	2	Rabies, human	2
Cryptosporidiosis*	2,361	Rocky Mountain spotted fever (RMSF)	741
Diphtheria	1	Streptococcal toxic-shock syndrome*	15
Encephalitis: California*	110	Syphilis, congenital**	225
eastern equine*	2	Tetanus	27
St. Louis*	1	Toxic-shock syndrome	133
western equine*	-	Trichinosis	17
Hansen Disease	112	Typhoid fever	352
Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome*†	20	Yellow fever††	1
HIV infection, pediatric*§	242		

-: no reported cases
*Not notifiable in all states.
† Updated weekly from reports to the Division of Viral and Rickettsial Diseases, National Center for Infectious Diseases (NCID).
§ Updated monthly to the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention (NCHSTP), last update November 26, 1996.
¶ Three suspected cases of polio with onset in 1996 has been reported to date.
**Updated quarterly from reports to the Division of STD Prevention, NCHSTP.
†† This fatal case of yellow fever is the first occurrence of this disease reported in the United States since 1924. The infection is presumed to have been acquired in Brazil.

TABLE II. Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending December 21, 1996, and December 23, 1995 (51st Week)

Reporting Area	AIDS*		Chlamydia	*Escherichia coli* O157:H7		Gonorrhea		Hepatitis C/NA,NB		Legionellosis	
				NETSS†	PHLIS§						
	Cum. 1996	Cum. 1995	Cum. 1996	Cum. 1996	Cum. 1996	Cum. 1996	Cum. 1995	Cum. 1996	Cum. 1995	Cum. 1996	Cum. 1995
UNITED STATES	62,258	68,191	382,388	2,705	1,657	298,462	380,924	3,252	3,992	1,058	1,113
NEW ENGLAND	2,551	3,138	16,109	339	203	6,844	7,442	115	125	80	38
Maine	42	82	897	22	-	56	93	-	-	5	6
N.H.	85	108	397	40	40	80	111	8	14	5	2
Vt.	19	28	U	35	33	47	69	39	14	5	1
Mass.	1,249	1,337	6,832	156	130	2,184	2,658	62	90	34	22
R.I.	167	211	1,793	16	-	480	537	6	7	31	7
Conn.	989	1,372	6,190	70	-	3,997	3,974	-	-	N	N
MID. ATLANTIC	17,328	18,869	44,124	223	44	36,385	43,167	307	493	238	201
Upstate N.Y.	2,385	2,254	N	148	17	6,559	8,954	238	268	77	56
N.Y. City	9,497	10,021	18,756	17	-	10,373	16,206	1	1	16	6
N.J.	3,353	4,311	8,156	58	5	7,484	5,594	-	185	15	33
Pa.	2,093	2,283	17,212	N	22	11,969	12,413	68	39	130	106
E.N. CENTRAL	4,733	5,045	78,530	575	432	54,836	75,747	447	351	299	337
Ohio	1,058	1,034	16,894	171	106	12,180	22,988	33	15	113	150
Ind.	548	494	10,216	89	55	6,572	8,677	9	14	46	80
Ill.	2,084	2,048	22,469	217	133	16,531	20,241	72	82	9	36
Mich.	788	1,131	19,995	98	73	15,128	17,521	333	240	107	35
Wis.	255	338	8,956	N	65	4,425	6,320	-	-	24	36
W.N. CENTRAL	1,443	1,547	27,310	600	362	12,202	19,443	149	89	65	75
Minn.	270	345	2,702	275	228	U	2,852	5	4	10	6
Iowa	82	104	4,165	125	101	1,144	1,477	77	14	11	21
Mo.	749	711	11,536	72	-	8,045	11,216	40	23	19	17
N. Dak.	11	5	922	17	17	33	35	-	6	-	3
S. Dak.	12	17	1,501	26	-	174	226	-	1	3	3
Nebr.	94	101	2,169	54	4	816	1,009	8	23	17	17
Kans.	225	264	4,315	31	12	1,990	2,628	19	18	5	8
S. ATLANTIC	15,559	17,213	53,234	141	73	93,657	106,461	247	241	172	166
Del.	264	302	1,148	2	2	1,419	2,189	1	-	11	2
Md.	2,164	2,559	6,730	N	8	14,334	13,627	5	7	34	27
D.C.	1,196	980	N	-	-	4,238	4,548	-	-	8	5
Va.	1,097	1,489	11,285	N	35	8,878	10,344	16	21	37	23
W. Va.	112	124	1	N	3	559	630	9	44	2	4
N.C.	830	963	-	45	17	18,085	23,357	46	63	12	33
S.C.	808	870	-	13	8	10,984	12,105	34	19	8	30
Ga.	2,293	2,173	11,642	32	-	17,650	19,414	U	15	3	14
Fla.	6,795	7,753	22,428	37	-	17,510	20,247	136	72	57	28
E.S. CENTRAL	2,089	2,107	30,613	77	63	33,706	39,877	559	960	53	55
Ky.	362	269	6,466	14	10	4,083	4,707	28	34	9	10
Tenn.	743	855	12,920	36	50	11,578	13,590	388	924	23	25
Ala.	569	560	8,280	15	3	13,143	16,144	9	2	4	8
Miss.	415	423	U	12	-	4,902	5,436	134	U	17	12
W.S. CENTRAL	6,313	5,994	48,691	81	14	34,537	52,157	467	380	35	22
Ark.	247	275	1,643	13	5	3,763	5,675	18	7	1	6
La.	1,375	998	7,276	7	4	8,062	10,436	222	211	2	3
Okla.	245	257	7,154	13	1	4,731	5,625	69	52	5	5
Tex.	4,446	4,464	32,618	48	4	17,981	30,421	158	110	27	8
MOUNTAIN	1,801	2,107	17,072	226	106	6,741	9,201	544	475	57	115
Mont.	34	22	-	27	-	34	68	19	17	1	4
Idaho	37	43	1,494	39	13	98	139	96	58	-	3
Wyo.	6	18	577	11	9	35	50	181	189	7	12
Colo.	463	629	U	85	43	1,077	2,735	63	66	10	41
N. Mex.	153	155	3,862	13	2	920	1,036	69	52	2	6
Ariz.	535	632	7,255	N	27	3,432	3,660	74	56	22	13
Utah	178	149	1,544	34	-	278	279	21	13	8	16
Nev.	395	459	2,340	17	12	867	1,234	21	24	7	20
PACIFIC	10,440	12,171	66,705	443	360	19,554	27,429	417	878	59	104
Wash.	642	848	8,962	171	164	1,976	2,701	51	213	6	21
Oreg.	439	451	5,147	94	67	643	807	9	37	1	-
Calif.	9,160	10,558	49,559	172	117	16,031	22,712	144	505	43	78
Alaska	30	63	1,286	6	3	440	652	3	3	1	-
Hawaii	169	251	1,751	N	9	464	557	210	120	8	5
Guam	4	-	177	N	-	32	95	1	6	2	1
P.R.	2,170	2,395	N	20	U	377	587	77	207	-	-
V.I.	18	31	N	N	U	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amer. Samoa	-	-	-	N	U	-	41	-	-	-	-
C.N.M.I.	1	-	N	N	U	11	51	-	5	-	-

N: Not notifiable U: Unavailable -: no reported cases C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands

*Updated monthly to the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention, last update November 26, 1996.

†National Electronic Telecommunications System for Surveillance.

§Public Health Laboratory Information System.

TABLE II. (Cont'd.) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending December 21, 1996, and December 23, 1995 (51st Week)

Reporting Area	Lyme Disease		Malaria		Meningococcal Disease		Syphilis (Primary & Secondary)		Tuberculosis		Rabies, Animal	
	Cum. 1996	Cum. 1995	Cum. 1996	Cum. 1995	Cum. 1996	Cum. 1995	Cum. 1996	Cum. 1995	Cum. 1996	Cum. 1995	Cum. 1996	Cum. 1995
UNITED STATES	13,659	10,986	1,520	1,292	3,122	2,932	10,764	15,999	18,705	20,789	6,600	7,407
NEW ENGLAND	3,917	2,032	73	49	155	148	186	347	422	514	721	1,437
Maine	54	32	10	7	17	15	-	2	16	23	121	46
N.H.	48	27	3	2	10	24	1	1	16	20	53	147
Vt.	15	9	8	1	4	11	-	-	1	4	133	174
Mass.	340	148	24	19	63	48	85	69	225	284	112	398
R.I.	523	336	10	4	16	6	4	4	32	48	37	317
Conn.	2,937	1,480	18	16	45	44	96	271	132	135	265	355
MID. ATLANTIC	8,408	7,274	395	375	299	350	454	846	3,550	4,180	1,434	1,904
Upstate N.Y.	4,491	3,707	84	67	85	99	72	80	435	512	1,063	1,150
N.Y. City	390	441	213	206	40	52	120	359	1,846	2,288	-	-
N.J.	1,906	1,644	67	72	79	73	144	173	735	778	138	325
Pa.	1,621	1,482	31	30	95	126	118	234	534	602	233	429
E.N. CENTRAL	83	441	152	160	426	402	1,461	2,758	1,945	1,980	91	101
Ohio	51	30	14	13	156	113	527	896	303	270	13	12
Ind.	29	19	14	20	61	60	206	331	184	173	8	14
Ill.	3	18	70	78	121	105	388	1,044	978	1,013	25	16
Mich.	-	5	39	26	46	72	176	292	373	424	31	41
Wis.	U	369	15	23	42	52	164	195	107	100	14	18
W.N. CENTRAL	224	232	48	31	253	187	333	704	481	578	513	376
Minn.	126	134	21	10	35	26	51	45	112	140	29	30
Iowa	20	16	4	3	56	30	21	45	68	66	236	137
Mo.	37	53	10	8	98	70	213	576	199	231	20	30
N. Dak.	1	-	1	2	5	2	-	-	6	5	71	28
S. Dak.	-	-	-	2	10	10	-	-	17	26	119	103
Nebr.	5	6	3	3	25	21	12	12	21	21	5	5
Kans.	35	23	9	3	24	28	36	26	58	89	33	43
S. ATLANTIC	717	697	308	249	616	498	3,728	4,035	3,431	3,700	2,737	2,163
Del.	105	53	4	1	2	6	35	19	30	56	76	92
Md.	428	443	85	63	70	42	655	520	291	395	618	434
D.C.	3	3	7	16	10	8	130	100	130	98	11	11
Va.	51	54	57	54	61	62	377	600	293	283	586	448
W. Va.	11	24	6	4	15	10	3	10	53	70	97	116
N.C.	65	83	30	18	77	83	1,114	1,118	551	517	696	463
S.C.	9	17	12	3	65	56	384	571	320	309	87	121
Ga.	1	14	27	37	138	109	669	721	603	683	298	273
Fla.	44	6	80	53	178	122	361	376	1,160	1,289	268	205
E.S. CENTRAL	74	72	37	27	230	215	2,288	3,326	1,221	1,435	217	283
Ky.	25	15	7	3	29	50	151	185	227	313	41	28
Tenn.	21	28	14	10	60	82	837	910	349	440	88	98
Ala.	7	12	8	11	89	45	528	656	420	414	84	148
Miss.	21	17	8	3	52	38	772	1,575	225	268	4	9
W.S. CENTRAL	121	115	64	49	333	359	1,653	3,195	2,410	3,078	401	562
Ark.	23	9	-	2	34	36	234	474	197	229	27	50
La.	8	9	7	6	58	61	493	994	235	399	17	42
Okla.	25	45	-	1	43	45	175	192	173	346	35	29
Tex.	65	52	57	40	198	217	751	1,535	1,805	2,104	322	441
MOUNTAIN	7	12	62	63	171	206	144	193	621	670	153	175
Mont.	-	-	7	3	6	4	-	4	14	10	24	44
Idaho	1	-	-	1	25	14	4	-	10	14	-	3
Wyo.	2	3	7	-	3	8	2	1	6	5	33	27
Colo.	-	-	26	26	41	48	23	99	78	92	42	9
N. Mex.	1	1	4	7	27	35	1	9	83	83	6	6
Ariz.	-	1	7	14	40	60	93	45	251	318	36	56
Utah	1	1	5	6	17	18	3	4	51	38	5	15
Nev.	2	6	6	6	12	19	18	31	128	110	7	15
PACIFIC	108	111	381	289	639	567	517	595	4,624	4,654	333	406
Wash.	18	10	21	21	101	97	6	15	231	271	6	15
Oreg.	19	19	23	19	119	106	12	22	168	149	5	4
Calif.	70	82	324	232	403	345	495	556	3,965	3,976	313	380
Alaska	-	-	3	5	10	15	-	2	70	73	9	7
Hawaii	1	-	10	12	6	4	4	-	190	185	-	-
Guam	-	-	-	2	1	3	3	8	35	112	-	-
P.R.	-	-	2	1	5	24	119	284	84	162	43	39
V.I.	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amer. Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
C.N.M.I.	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	9	-	41	-	-

N: Not notifiable U: Unavailable -: no reported cases

TABLE III. Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases preventable by vaccination, United States, weeks ending December 21, 1996, and December 23, 1995 (51st Week)

Reporting Area	*H. influenzae*, invasive		Hepatitis (viral), by type				Measles (Rubeola)			
			A		B		Indigenous		Imported†	
	Cum. 1996*	Cum. 1995	Cum. 1996	Cum. 1995	Cum. 1996	Cum. 1995	1996	Cum. 1996	1996	Cum. 1996
UNITED STATES	1,031	1,102	28,507	29,724	9,870	9,846	1	438	-	50
NEW ENGLAND	70	39	421	311	205	232	-	14	-	1
Maine	-	3	25	30	2	12	-	-	-	-
N.H.	10	10	25	12	20	22	-	-	-	-
Vt.	2	2	11	6	11	7	-	1	-	1
Mass.	56	13	200	142	75	96	-	12	-	-
R.I.	2	5	25	35	12	9	-	-	-	-
Conn.	-	6	135	86	85	86	-	1	-	-
MID. ATLANTIC	145	169	1,837	1,926	1,398	1,477	-	23	-	5
Upstate N.Y.	12	41	426	489	330	383	-	-	-	-
N.Y. City	40	34	599	910	563	458	-	9	-	3
N.J.	64	31	344	300	247	362	-	3	-	-
Pa.	29	63	468	227	258	274	-	11	-	2
E.N. CENTRAL	169	185	2,398	3,133	996	1,106	-	6	-	8
Ohio	94	99	765	1,756	119	111	-	2	-	4
Ind.	14	20	357	186	130	239	-	-	-	-
Ill.	39	46	612	647	264	280	-	2	-	1
Mich.	11	18	495	361	416	396	-	-	-	3
Wis.	11	2	169	183	67	80	-	2	-	-
W.N. CENTRAL	55	80	2,593	1,892	563	618	-	20	-	3
Minn.	35	43	147	180	71	63	-	16	-	2
Iowa	7	3	342	101	93	46	-	-	-	1
Mo.	10	27	1,353	1,288	313	418	-	3	-	-
N. Dak.	-	-	137	23	2	5	-	-	-	-
S. Dak.	1	1	42	84	5	2	-	-	-	-
Nebr.	1	3	218	57	48	33	-	-	-	-
Kans.	1	3	354	159	31	51	U	1	U	-
S. ATLANTIC	195	211	1,503	1,142	1,529	1,276	-	5	-	9
Del.	7	-	21	10	9	9	-	1	-	-
Md.	63	68	251	217	292	254	-	-	-	2
D.C.	6	-	36	25	31	21	-	1	-	-
Va.	10	28	184	222	136	113	U	-	U	3
W. Va.	10	9	18	24	32	53	U	-	U	-
N.C.	25	31	176	107	327	286	-	3	-	1
S.C.	5	3	57	44	101	49	-	-	-	-
Ga.	40	65	154	61	32	73	-	-	-	2
Fla.	29	7	606	432	569	418	-	-	-	1
E.S. CENTRAL	27	11	1,202	2,179	847	811	-	2	-	-
Ky.	4	5	46	44	64	66	-	-	-	-
Tenn.	13	-	744	1,829	488	636	-	2	-	-
Ala.	9	5	204	89	73	109	-	-	-	-
Miss.	1	1	208	217	222	U	U	-	U	-
W.S. CENTRAL	41	71	6,047	4,615	1,293	1,418	-	26	-	2
Ark.	-	6	495	616	77	75	-	-	-	-
La.	5	1	205	190	150	238	-	-	-	-
Okla.	31	31	2,430	1,360	59	163	-	-	-	-
Tex.	5	33	2,917	2,449	1,007	942	-	26	-	2
MOUNTAIN	62	119	4,454	4,235	1,138	851	-	154	-	5
Mont.	-	1	113	168	16	23	-	-	-	-
Idaho	1	6	241	347	86	97	-	2	-	-
Wyo.	-	9	40	103	44	27	-	1	-	-
Colo.	15	16	518	497	135	135	-	4	-	3
N. Mex.	11	16	350	801	409	316	-	17	-	-
Ariz.	17	30	1,707	1,317	232	119	-	8	-	-
Utah	9	11	1,071	680	124	71	-	117	-	2
Nev.	9	30	414	322	92	63	-	5	-	-
PACIFIC	267	217	8,052	10,291	1,901	2,057	1	188	-	17
Wash.	4	9	744	832	114	192	-	51	-	-
Oreg.	32	27	835	2,674	118	116	-	10	-	1
Calif.	225	175	6,325	6,572	1,639	1,704	-	37	-	9
Alaska	3	2	44	48	18	13	-	63	-	-
Hawaii	3	4	104	165	12	32	1	27	-	7
Guam	-	-	5	8	-	5	U	-	U	-
P.R.	1	3	141	107	372	626	-	8	-	-
V.I.	-	-	-	9	-	16	U	-	U	-
Amer. Samoa	-	-	-	6	-	-	U	-	U	-
C.N.M.I.	10	11	1	24	5	22	U	-	U	-

N: Not notifiable U: Unavailable -: no reported cases

*Of 270 cases among children aged <5 years, serotype was reported for 94 and of those, 30 were type b.

†For imported measles, cases include only those resulting from importation from other countries.

TABLE III. (Cont'd.) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases preventable by vaccination, United States, weeks ending December 21, 1996, and December 23, 1995 (51st Week)

Reporting Area	Measles (Rubeola), cont'd. Total		Mumps			Pertussis			Rubella		
	Cum. 1996	Cum. 1995	1996	Cum. 1996	Cum. 1995	1996	Cum. 1996	Cum. 1995	1996	Cum. 1996	Cum. 1995
UNITED STATES	488	297	14	641	863	178	6,262	4,478	1	210	122
NEW ENGLAND	15	12	1	3	12	40	1,489	676	-	26	50
Maine	-	-	-	-	4	-	24	47	-	-	-
N.H.	-	-	-	-	1	8	165	55	-	-	1
Vt.	2	-	-	-	-	11	231	80	-	2	-
Mass.	12	5	-	2	3	20	1,001	458	-	20	10
R.I.	-	5	1	1	1	-	32	4	-	-	-
Conn.	1	2	-	-	3	1	36	32	-	4	39
MID. ATLANTIC	28	13	2	89	126	47	731	417	-	13	15
Upstate N.Y.	-	1	1	27	31	43	480	225	-	5	4
N.Y. City	12	5	-	17	16	-	48	56	-	5	8
N.J.	3	7	-	3	21	-	19	19	-	2	3
Pa.	13	-	1	42	58	4	184	117	-	1	-
E.N. CENTRAL	14	15	6	104	170	14	597	593	-	3	4
Ohio	6	2	6	49	53	7	280	175	-	-	-
Ind.	-	-	-	8	9	1	94	59	-	-	-
Ill.	3	2	-	20	48	6	166	133	-	1	-
Mich.	3	5	-	26	60	-	52	99	-	2	4
Wis.	2	6	-	1	-	-	5	127	-	-	-
W.N. CENTRAL	23	3	-	19	47	36	456	253	-	-	1
Minn.	18	-	-	6	8	20	353	125	-	-	-
Iowa	1	-	-	3	11	3	25	11	-	-	-
Mo.	3	2	-	7	23	7	54	61	-	-	-
N. Dak.	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	8	-	-	-
S. Dak.	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	12	-	-	-
Nebr.	-	-	-	-	4	6	15	14	-	-	-
Kans.	1	1	U	1	-	U	4	22	U	-	1
S. ATLANTIC	14	19	1	109	150	6	695	342	-	100	13
Del.	1	-	-	-	-	-	27	10	-	-	-
Md.	2	1	1	31	37	3	260	49	-	-	1
D.C.	1	-	-	1	-	1	5	6	-	2	-
Va.	3	-	U	16	25	U	99	31	U	2	-
W. Va.	-	-	U	-	-	U	6	-	U	-	-
N.C.	4	-	-	21	41	-	131	110	-	85	1
S.C.	-	-	-	7	11	1	49	27	-	1	-
Ga.	2	4	-	3	10	-	18	25	-	-	-
Fla.	1	14	-	30	26	1	100	84	-	10	11
E.S. CENTRAL	2	-	-	23	19	1	197	276	-	2	1
Ky.	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	26	-	-	-
Tenn.	2	-	-	3	5	-	21	209	-	-	1
Ala.	-	-	-	5	4	1	27	38	-	2	-
Miss.	-	-	U	15	10	U	9	3	N	N	N
W.S. CENTRAL	28	34	2	46	56	2	127	294	-	3	7
Ark.	-	2	-	1	7	-	10	39	-	-	-
La.	-	18	-	18	15	-	11	21	-	1	-
Okla.	-	-	-	1	1	-	19	31	-	-	-
Tex.	28	14	2	26	33	2	87	203	-	2	7
MOUNTAIN	159	70	-	22	31	16	462	681	-	7	4
Mont.	-	-	-	-	1	-	36	9	-	-	-
Idaho	2	2	-	-	4	2	110	107	-	2	-
Wyo.	1	-	-	1	-	-	8	1	-	-	-
Colo.	7	26	-	3	2	13	152	114	-	3	-
N. Mex.	17	31	N	N	N	1	62	147	-	-	-
Ariz.	8	10	-	1	2	-	29	155	-	1	3
Utah	119	-	-	2	11	-	24	31	-	-	1
Nev.	5	1	-	15	11	-	41	117	-	1	-
PACIFIC	205	131	2	226	252	16	1,508	946	1	56	27
Wash.	51	20	1	21	15	3	722	355	-	2	1
Oreg.	11	1	-	-	-	-	35	66	-	1	-
Calif.	46	108	1	173	211	13	718	464	1	50	21
Alaska	63	-	-	3	12	-	4	1	-	-	-
Hawaii	34	2	-	29	14	-	29	60	-	3	5
Guam	-	-	U	5	4	U	1	2	U	-	1
P.R.	8	3	-	1	3	-	1	2	-	-	-
V.I.	-	-	U	-	3	U	-	-	U	-	-
Amer. Samoa	-	-	U	-	-	U	-	-	U	-	-
C.N.M.I.	-	-	U	-	1	U	-	-	U	-	-

N: Not notifiable U: Unavailable -: no reported cases

TABLE IV. Deaths in 121 U.S. cities,* week ending December 21, 1996 (51st Week)

Reporting Area	All Causes, By Age (Years)						P&I† Total
	All Ages	>65	45-64	25-44	1-24	<1	
NEW ENGLAND	720	550	107	37	14	12	71
Boston, Mass.	164	111	40	6	4	3	8
Bridgeport, Conn.	51	40	7	2	1	1	3
Cambridge, Mass.	15	12	1	2	-	-	2
Fall River, Mass.	32	27	3	1	1	-	-
Hartford, Conn.	70	52	8	6	3	1	2
Lowell, Mass.	38	27	8	2	-	1	4
Lynn, Mass.	14	12	1	1	-	-	3
New Bedford, Mass.	32	28	1	3	-	-	1
New Haven, Conn.	48	36	6	3	3	-	9
Providence, R.I.	80	67	10	1	-	2	12
Somerville, Mass.	11	9	1	-	1	-	3
Springfield, Mass.	55	39	9	6	-	1	10
Waterbury, Conn.	29	22	3	2	1	1	3
Worcester, Mass.	81	68	9	2	-	2	11
MID. ATLANTIC	2,764	1,931	513	230	52	37	184
Albany, N.Y.	51	39	7	2	1	2	2
Allentown, Pa.	25	20	4	-	1	-	-
Buffalo, N.Y.	106	81	13	10	1	1	8
Camden, N.J.	33	20	4	4	3	2	4
Elizabeth, N.J.	23	13	5	4	1	-	1
Erie, Pa.§	52	43	7	2	-	-	4
Jersey City, N.J.	40	20	9	7	2	2	-
New York City, N.Y.	1,587	1,085	324	131	27	20	90
Newark, N.J.	61	26	17	13	3	2	7
Paterson, N.J.	26	20	5	1	-	-	2
Philadelphia, Pa.	300	192	50	42	10	5	15
Pittsburgh, Pa.§	87	63	19	4	-	1	9
Reading, Pa.	16	15	1	-	-	-	9
Rochester, N.Y.	116	94	14	6	1	1	14
Schenectady, N.Y.	26	19	7	-	-	-	2
Scranton, Pa.§	39	33	5	1	-	-	2
Syracuse, N.Y.	97	84	8	2	2	1	9
Trenton, N.J.	33	25	7	1	-	-	5
Utica, N.Y.	17	15	2	-	-	-	-
Yonkers, N.Y.	29	24	5	-	-	-	1
E.N. CENTRAL	2,148	1,482	433	126	60	47	146
Akron, Ohio	61	51	5	3	-	2	-
Canton, Ohio	47	39	6	2	-	-	5
Chicago, Ill.	382	224	93	35	19	11	30
Cincinnati, Ohio	83	58	17	5	1	2	9
Cleveland, Ohio	147	95	29	13	4	6	4
Columbus, Ohio	211	152	43	7	5	4	12
Dayton, Ohio	133	102	25	3	2	1	7
Detroit, Mich.	232	136	63	21	6	6	8
Evansville, Ind.	68	54	10	1	1	2	3
Fort Wayne, Ind.	61	47	13	-	1	-	5
Gary, Ind.	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Grand Rapids, Mich.	76	56	9	6	1	4	10
Indianapolis, Ind.	217	150	41	13	11	2	10
Madison, Wis.	57	43	10	3	1	-	9
Milwaukee, Wis.	56	43	9	2	2	-	16
Peoria, Ill.	53	36	12	1	3	1	2
Rockford, Ill.	52	42	8	-	2	-	4
South Bend, Ind.	54	40	8	2	-	4	4
Toledo, Ohio	100	75	20	3	-	2	4
Youngstown, Ohio	58	39	12	6	1	-	4
W.N. CENTRAL	961	694	156	60	20	25	55
Des Moines, Iowa	67	50	12	4	1	-	8
Duluth, Minn.	27	23	3	-	-	1	1
Kansas City, Kans.	42	31	5	4	2	-	-
Kansas City, Mo.	118	87	15	8	2	-	6
Lincoln, Nebr.	37	28	7	1	-	1	2
Minneapolis, Minn.	257	186	45	16	3	7	21
Omaha, Nebr.	101	69	17	10	1	4	7
St. Louis, Mo.	152	108	26	6	5	7	2
St. Paul, Minn.	69	51	11	5	1	1	2
Wichita, Kans.	91	61	15	6	5	4	6
S. ATLANTIC	1,455	926	284	148	54	42	67
Atlanta, Ga.	221	123	52	34	9	3	4
Baltimore, Md.	213	132	44	28	4	5	15
Charlotte, N.C.	100	55	27	13	4	1	3
Jacksonville, Fla.	168	120	28	13	2	4	3
Miami, Fla.	111	77	15	10	4	5	1
Norfolk, Va.	73	53	10	5	3	2	5
Richmond, Va.	94	59	21	9	-	5	10
Savannah, Ga.	49	36	8	3	-	2	4
St. Petersburg, Fla.	47	35	9	2	-	1	1
Tampa, Fla.	185	130	27	13	12	3	18
Washington, D.C.	169	86	40	16	16	11	3
Wilmington, Del.	25	20	3	2	-	-	-
E.S. CENTRAL	698	474	142	53	18	9	41
Birmingham, Ala.	136	85	36	11	-	2	5
Chattanooga, Tenn.	108	83	19	5	-	1	15
Knoxville, Tenn.	71	55	9	4	3	-	7
Lexington, Ky.	22	15	6	-	1	-	-
Memphis, Tenn.	126	84	26	11	3	2	4
Mobile, Ala.	59	43	9	4	3	-	-
Montgomery, Ala.	46	29	9	4	2	2	3
Nashville, Tenn.	130	80	28	14	6	2	7
W.S. CENTRAL	1,386	919	254	150	34	29	89
Austin, Tex.	78	50	12	14	2	-	3
Baton Rouge, La.	45	32	7	3	1	2	1
Corpus Christi, Tex.	60	41	12	4	1	2	4
Dallas, Tex.	203	133	39	26	5	-	4
El Paso, Tex.	101	74	10	13	3	1	8
Ft. Worth, Tex.	65	38	17	4	3	3	2
Houston, Tex.	374	235	75	46	11	7	32
Little Rock, Ark.	55	35	9	5	1	5	7
New Orleans, La.	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
San Antonio, Tex.	199	141	33	18	4	3	11
Shreveport, La.	74	54	12	5	2	1	10
Tulsa, Okla.	132	86	28	12	1	5	7
MOUNTAIN	1,060	741	199	77	28	15	99
Albuquerque, N.M.	119	80	24	10	1	4	5
Colo. Springs, Colo.	72	48	12	6	4	2	8
Denver, Colo.	154	118	22	12	1	1	22
Las Vegas, Nev.	215	144	43	15	8	5	13
Ogden, Utah	20	13	5	1	1	-	4
Phoenix, Ariz.	199	126	49	18	5	1	15
Pueblo, Colo.	23	18	4	1	-	-	2
Salt Lake City, Utah	113	75	20	9	7	2	13
Tucson, Ariz.	145	119	20	5	1	-	17
PACIFIC	1,548	1,085	264	125	33	39	139
Berkeley, Calif.	17	15	2	-	-	-	2
Fresno, Calif.	106	61	21	13	4	7	6
Glendale, Calif.	17	14	2	1	-	-	3
Honolulu, Hawaii	86	64	15	3	1	3	8
Long Beach, Calif.	74	56	14	2	2	-	13
Los Angeles, Calif.	250	174	43	19	7	7	13
Pasadena, Calif.	27	22	3	1	1	-	5
Portland, Oreg.	145	116	18	8	1	2	14
Sacramento, Calif.	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
San Diego, Calif.	152	92	34	13	5	6	11
San Francisco, Calif.	157	114	28	11	1	3	21
San Jose, Calif.	151	101	31	13	1	5	16
Santa Cruz, Calif.	38	31	2	5	-	-	4
Seattle, Wash.	168	117	22	17	8	4	14
Spokane, Wash.	59	42	12	4	-	1	5
Tacoma, Wash.	101	66	17	15	2	1	4
TOTAL	12,740¶	8,802	2,352	1,006	313	255	891

U: Unavailable -: no reported cases

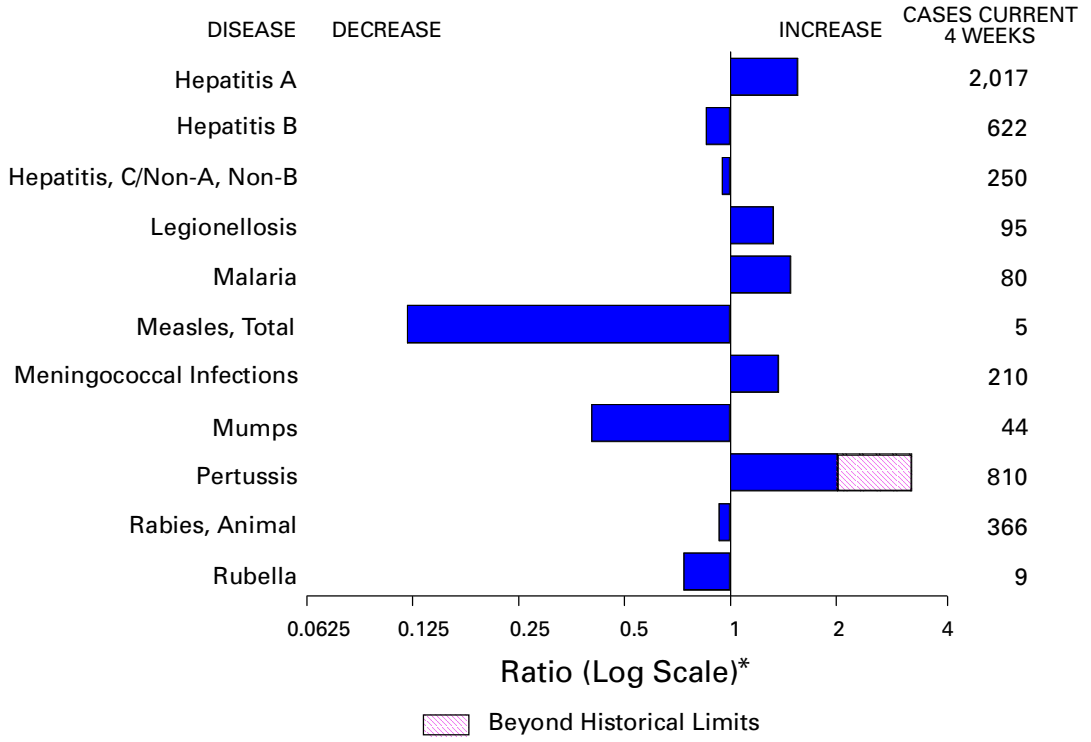
*Mortality data in this table are voluntarily reported from 121 cities in the United States, most of which have populations of 100,000 or more. A death is reported by the place of its occurrence and by the week that the death certificate was filed. Fetal deaths are not included.

†Pneumonia and influenza.

§Because of changes in reporting methods in these 3 Pennsylvania cities, these numbers are partial counts for the current week. Complete counts will be available in 4 to 6 weeks.

¶Total includes unknown ages.

FIGURE I. Selected notifiable disease reports, comparison of provisional 4-week totals ending December 28, 1996, with historical data — United States



*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.

TABLE I. Summary — provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, cumulative, week ending December 28, 1996 (52nd Week)

	Cum. 1996		Cum. 1996
Anthrax	-	Plague	5
Brucellosis	94	Poliomyelitis, paralytic¶	-
Cholera	4	Psittacosis	45
Congenital rubella syndrome	2	Rabies, human	2
Cryptosporidiosis*	2,393	Rocky Mountain spotted fever (RMSF)	745
Diphtheria	1	Streptococcal toxic-shock syndrome*	16
Encephalitis: California*	111	Syphilis, congenital**	225
eastern equine*	2	Tetanus	27
St. Louis*	1	Toxic-shock syndrome	136
western equine*	-	Trichinosis	17
Hansen Disease	113	Typhoid fever	355
Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome*†	20	Yellow fever††	1
HIV infection, pediatric*§	257		

-: no reported cases
*Not notifiable in all states.
† Updated weekly from reports to the Division of Viral and Rickettsial Diseases, National Center for Infectious Diseases (NCID).
§ Updated monthly to the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention (NCHSTP), last update December 17, 1996.
¶ Three suspected cases of polio with onset in 1996 has been reported to date.
**Updated quarterly from reports to the Division of STD Prevention, NCHSTP.
†† This fatal case of yellow fever is the first occurrence of this disease reported in the United States since 1924. The infection is presumed to have been acquired in Brazil.

TABLE II. Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending December 28, 1996, and December 30, 1995 (52nd Week)

Reporting Area	AIDS*		Chlamydia	*Escherichia coli* O157:H7		Gonorrhea		Hepatitis C/NA,NB		Legionellosis	
				NETSS†	PHLIS§						
	Cum. 1996	Cum. 1995	Cum. 1996	Cum. 1996	Cum. 1996	Cum. 1996	Cum. 1995	Cum. 1996	Cum. 1995	Cum. 1996	Cum. 1995
UNITED STATES	65,475	71,210	390,896	2,726	1,657	308,737	393,168	3,321	4,576	1,079	1,241
NEW ENGLAND	2,752	3,598	16,209	340	203	6,870	7,533	115	142	80	41
Maine	49	130	916	22	-	57	95	-	-	5	6
N.H.	93	110	397	40	40	80	111	8	14	5	2
Vt.	19	42	U	36	33	47	69	39	14	5	2
Mass.	1,307	1,440	6,874	156	130	2,203	2,658	62	106	34	24
R.I.	172	222	1,832	16	-	486	545	6	8	31	7
Conn.	1,112	1,654	6,190	70	-	3,997	4,055	-	-	N	N
MID. ATLANTIC	18,077	19,162	44,190	225	44	36,583	44,283	310	590	238	226
Upstate N.Y.	2,421	2,355	N	149	17	6,748	9,583	240	341	77	65
N.Y. City	9,952	10,032	18,756	17	-	10,373	16,282	1	1	16	6
N.J.	3,542	4,407	8,222	59	5	7,493	5,741	-	189	15	33
Pa.	2,162	2,368	17,212	N	22	11,969	12,677	69	59	130	122
E.N. CENTRAL	5,058	5,389	79,066	578	432	54,995	77,342	454	358	308	341
Ohio	1,123	1,104	17,030	172	106	12,180	23,176	35	15	116	151
Ind.	596	523	10,216	89	55	6,572	9,134	9	14	46	81
Ill.	2,198	2,218	22,580	218	133	16,548	20,515	75	86	9	36
Mich.	878	1,195	20,277	99	73	15,267	18,117	335	243	107	35
Wis.	263	349	8,963	N	65	4,428	6,400	-	-	30	38
W.N. CENTRAL	1,548	1,710	27,515	602	362	12,299	20,187	156	91	66	121
Minn.	304	366	2,702	275	228	U	2,852	7	4	10	49
Iowa	92	116	4,165	126	101	1,144	1,723	81	15	11	21
Mo.	799	787	11,691	72	-	8,132	11,303	40	23	19	19
N. Dak.	12	5	925	17	17	33	35	-	7	-	3
S. Dak.	14	18	1,504	26	-	172	244	-	1	3	3
Nebr.	94	114	2,169	54	4	816	1,233	8	23	17	18
Kans.	233	304	4,359	32	12	2,002	2,797	20	18	6	8
S. ATLANTIC	16,240	17,942	54,111	144	73	95,044	112,972	251	316	177	199
Del.	285	316	1,148	2	2	1,419	2,201	1	-	11	2
Md.	2,239	2,567	6,889	N	8	14,835	13,931	5	7	34	29
D.C.	1,200	1,030	N	-	-	4,336	4,548	-	-	10	5
Va.	1,146	1,607	11,652	N	35	9,203	10,344	16	21	39	28
W. Va.	121	125	1	N	3	559	652	9	44	2	4
N.C.	895	1,002	-	47	17	18,252	28,490	46	64	12	34
S.C.	848	977	-	13	8	10,984	12,105	34	21	8	30
Ga.	2,410	2,309	11,642	32	-	17,671	19,825	U	28	3	19
Fla.	7,096	8,009	22,779	38	-	17,785	20,876	140	131	58	48
E.S. CENTRAL	2,283	2,268	35,631	77	63	41,749	40,235	569	1,020	54	56
Ky.	401	297	6,597	14	10	4,162	4,760	28	34	9	10
Tenn.	826	894	12,920	36	50	11,578	13,894	388	983	23	26
Ala.	606	637	13,167	15	3	21,107	16,145	9	3	5	8
Miss.	450	440	U	12	-	4,902	5,436	144	U	17	12
W.S. CENTRAL	6,808	6,121	48,768	82	14	34,643	52,724	494	631	35	32
Ark.	269	277	1,663	13	5	3,813	5,743	18	8	1	8
La.	1,449	1,083	7,276	7	4	8,062	10,436	244	222	2	3
Okla.	262	295	7,211	14	1	4,787	5,652	69	54	5	8
Tex.	4,828	4,466	32,618	48	4	17,981	30,893	163	347	27	13
MOUNTAIN	2,002	2,260	17,308	229	106	6,824	9,509	554	519	58	116
Mont.	34	25	-	27	-	34	71	19	18	1	4
Idaho	39	48	1,505	40	13	98	140	98	58	-	3
Wyo.	7	18	592	11	9	36	50	186	223	7	12
Colo.	508	672	U	86	43	1,077	2,803	63	69	11	42
N. Mex.	204	164	3,862	14	2	920	1,067	69	53	2	6
Ariz.	593	675	7,354	N	27	3,480	3,841	77	59	22	13
Utah	190	164	1,555	34	-	279	280	21	13	8	16
Nev.	427	494	2,440	17	12	900	1,257	21	26	7	20
PACIFIC	10,706	12,760	68,098	449	360	19,730	28,383	418	909	63	109
Wash.	768	884	9,004	171	164	1,982	2,765	51	234	6	22
Oreg.	462	458	5,250	96	67	649	854	9	37	1	-
Calif.	9,250	11,090	50,738	176	117	16,176	23,539	144	511	47	82
Alaska	30	69	1,331	6	3	454	660	3	3	1	-
Hawaii	196	259	1,775	N	9	469	565	211	124	8	5
Guam	4	-	177	N	-	32	96	1	6	2	1
P.R.	2,242	2,585	N	21	U	395	596	77	216	-	-
V.I.	18	39	N	N	U	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amer. Samoa	-	-	-	N	U	-	41	-	-	-	-
C.N.M.I.	1	-	N	N	U	11	51	-	5	-	-

N: Not notifiable U: Unavailable -: no reported cases C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands

*Updated monthly to the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention, last update December 24, 1996.
†National Electronic Telecommunications System for Surveillance.
§Public Health Laboratory Information System.

TABLE II. (Cont'd.) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending December 28, 1996, and December 30, 1995 (52nd Week)

Reporting Area	Lyme Disease		Malaria		Meningococcal Disease		Syphilis (Primary & Secondary)		Tuberculosis		Rabies, Animal	
	Cum. 1996	Cum. 1995	Cum. 1996	Cum. 1995	Cum. 1996	Cum. 1995	Cum. 1996	Cum. 1995	Cum. 1996	Cum. 1995	Cum. 1996	Cum. 1995
UNITED STATES	13,807	11,700	1,542	1,419	3,176	3,243	11,110	16,225	19,096	22,352	6,676	7,811
NEW ENGLAND	3,935	2,164	74	52	157	165	187	350	446	564	728	1,512
Maine	55	45	10	7	17	17	1	2	16	23	125	101
N.H.	48	28	4	2	11	29	1	1	21	23	53	152
Vt.	16	9	8	1	4	11	-	-	4	4	134	179
Mass.	342	189	24	21	64	51	85	69	234	330	114	401
R.I.	537	345	10	4	16	7	4	4	39	49	37	317
Conn.	2,937	1,548	18	17	45	50	96	274	132	135	265	362
MID. ATLANTIC	8,505	7,703	404	402	303	372	454	874	3,614	4,545	1,447	1,923
Upstate N.Y.	4,578	3,983	89	75	86	106	72	85	445	621	1,075	1,157
N.Y. City	390	455	217	222	40	54	120	362	1,873	2,445	-	-
N.J.	1,916	1,703	67	73	79	74	144	188	753	848	139	326
Pa.	1,621	1,562	31	32	98	138	118	239	543	631	233	440
E.N. CENTRAL	85	441	153	160	442	419	1,471	2,787	1,952	2,044	91	113
Ohio	53	30	15	13	159	115	530	896	303	280	13	12
Ind.	29	19	14	20	61	65	206	335	184	199	8	24
Ill.	3	18	70	78	126	110	388	1,057	990	1,024	25	16
Mich.	-	5	39	26	50	75	183	303	373	424	31	43
Wis.	U	369	15	23	46	54	164	196	102	117	14	18
W.N. CENTRAL	226	306	48	36	258	201	334	737	487	616	517	396
Minn.	126	208	21	12	35	31	51	45	112	156	29	37
Iowa	20	16	4	3	57	31	21	48	68	72	237	141
Mo.	37	53	10	9	99	76	214	584	198	244	20	30
N. Dak.	1	-	1	2	5	2	-	-	6	5	71	32
S. Dak.	-	-	-	2	10	11	-	-	17	28	119	105
Nebr.	5	6	3	4	27	22	12	13	21	22	5	5
Kans.	37	23	9	4	25	28	36	47	65	89	36	46
S. ATLANTIC	739	726	311	277	623	601	3,728	4,072	3,462	4,111	2,780	2,254
Del.	105	56	4	1	2	6	35	19	30	56	76	96
Md.	445	454	85	63	71	42	675	533	298	408	637	439
D.C.	3	3	8	16	10	8	130	100	130	98	11	11
Va.	53	55	58	55	62	64	386	600	293	359	592	459
W. Va.	12	26	6	4	16	10	3	11	57	71	100	116
N.C.	66	84	30	20	79	86	1,070	1,132	558	519	696	466
S.C.	9	17	13	3	65	59	384	571	329	309	88	125
Ga.	1	14	27	41	139	124	679	723	607	743	303	294
Fla.	45	17	80	74	179	202	366	383	1,160	1,548	277	248
E.S. CENTRAL	76	73	37	27	237	244	2,617	3,331	1,257	1,485	224	285
Ky.	25	16	7	3	29	51	154	185	256	327	42	28
Tenn.	21	28	14	10	60	106	837	914	349	465	88	98
Ala.	9	12	8	11	94	49	854	657	425	423	90	150
Miss.	21	17	8	3	54	38	772	1,575	227	270	4	9
W.S. CENTRAL	121	160	64	100	338	404	1,655	3,248	2,485	3,441	401	728
Ark.	23	11	-	3	34	39	234	474	197	271	27	52
La.	8	9	7	7	58	63	493	1,019	235	454	17	54
Okla.	25	63	-	1	43	49	177	198	174	346	35	32
Tex.	65	77	57	89	203	253	751	1,557	1,879	2,370	322	590
MOUNTAIN	8	13	65	66	172	218	146	195	631	701	154	192
Mont.	-	-	7	3	6	4	-	4	14	21	24	46
Idaho	2	-	-	2	25	21	4	-	12	14	-	3
Wyo.	2	4	7	1	3	8	2	1	6	5	33	32
Colo.	-	-	27	26	42	49	23	100	78	95	42	16
N. Mex.	1	1	4	7	27	36	1	9	83	84	6	6
Ariz.	-	1	7	15	40	63	94	46	259	319	37	57
Utah	1	1	5	6	17	18	3	4	51	48	5	15
Nev.	2	6	8	6	12	19	19	31	128	115	7	17
PACIFIC	112	114	386	299	646	619	518	631	4,762	4,845	334	408
Wash.	18	10	21	23	101	126	6	17	231	278	6	15
Oreg.	19	20	23	21	122	117	12	22	173	156	5	4
Calif.	74	84	329	238	407	356	496	590	4,097	4,137	314	382
Alaska	-	-	3	5	10	15	-	2	70	81	9	7
Hawaii	1	-	10	12	6	5	4	-	191	193	-	-
Guam	-	-	-	2	1	3	3	8	35	113	-	-
P.R.	-	-	2	1	5	24	122	284	84	263	43	39
V.I.	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amer. Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
C.N.M.I.	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	9	-	41	-	-

N: Not notifiable U: Unavailable -: no reported cases

TABLE III. Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases preventable by vaccination, United States, weeks ending December 28, 1996, and December 30, 1995 (52nd Week)

Reporting Area	*H. influenzae*, invasive		Hepatitis (viral), by type				Measles (Rubeola)			
			A		B		Indigenous		Imported†	
	Cum. 1996*	Cum. 1995	Cum. 1996	Cum. 1995	Cum. 1996	Cum. 1995	1996	Cum. 1996	1996	Cum. 1996
UNITED STATES	1,065	1,180	29,024	31,582	9,994	10,805	1	438	-	50
NEW ENGLAND	90	46	428	333	206	252	-	14	-	1
Maine	1	3	26	30	2	12	-	-	-	-
N.H.	11	13	27	13	21	23	-	-	-	-
Vt.	2	2	12	8	11	7	-	1	-	1
Mass.	74	16	203	161	75	114	-	12	-	-
R.I.	2	5	25	35	12	10	-	-	-	-
Conn.	-	7	135	86	85	86	U	1	U	-
MID. ATLANTIC	147	177	1,858	2,091	1,411	1,599	-	23	-	5
Upstate N.Y.	12	45	429	523	335	414	-	-	-	-
N.Y. City	40	36	600	1,008	566	524	-	9	-	3
N.J.	66	32	344	312	247	368	-	3	-	-
Pa.	29	64	485	248	263	293	-	11	-	2
E.N. CENTRAL	172	190	2,435	3,160	1,014	1,130	-	6	-	8
Ohio	95	99	785	1,760	120	116	-	2	-	4
Ind.	14	22	357	189	130	241	U	-	U	-
Ill.	39	48	621	663	268	293	-	2	-	1
Mich.	12	18	500	364	421	398	-	-	-	3
Wis.	12	3	172	184	75	82	-	2	-	-
W.N. CENTRAL	55	94	2,643	1,992	569	675	-	20	-	3
Minn.	35	56	149	198	71	93	-	16	-	2
Iowa	7	3	348	107	96	46	-	-	-	1
Mo.	10	28	1,377	1,338	313	437	-	3	-	-
N. Dak.	-	-	137	23	2	5	-	-	-	-
S. Dak.	1	1	43	99	5	2	-	-	-	-
Nebr.	1	3	222	65	49	39	-	-	-	-
Kans.	1	3	367	162	33	53	-	1	-	-
S. ATLANTIC	202	236	1,565	1,434	1,566	1,599	-	5	-	9
Del.	7	-	21	12	9	9	U	1	U	-
Md.	64	74	256	221	297	262	-	-	-	2
D.C.	6	-	39	26	31	21	-	1	-	-
Va.	11	28	192	238	139	118	-	-	-	3
W. Va.	11	11	19	24	35	53	-	-	-	-
N.C.	26	34	204	111	337	311	-	3	-	1
S.C.	5	3	57	46	101	56	-	-	-	-
Ga.	40	71	157	84	32	103	-	-	-	2
Fla.	32	15	620	672	585	666	-	-	-	1
E.S. CENTRAL	28	12	1,216	2,312	857	830	-	2	-	-
Ky.	4	5	46	44	64	69	-	-	-	-
Tenn.	13	-	744	1,951	488	647	U	2	U	-
Ala.	10	6	211	93	74	114	-	-	-	-
Miss.	1	1	215	224	231	U	-	-	-	-
W.S. CENTRAL	41	80	6,134	5,287	1,269	1,712	-	26	-	2
Ark.	-	6	500	663	78	83	-	-	-	-
La.	5	1	221	196	153	243	-	-	-	-
Okla.	31	31	2,453	1,427	23	173	-	-	-	-
Tex.	5	42	2,960	3,001	1,015	1,213	-	26	-	2
MOUNTAIN	62	122	4,530	4,346	1,160	879	-	153	-	5
Mont.	-	1	120	173	17	24	-	-	-	-
Idaho	1	6	250	353	88	102	-	1	-	-
Wyo.	-	11	40	110	45	33	-	1	-	-
Colo.	15	16	521	509	140	138	-	4	-	3
N. Mex.	11	16	353	808	413	321	-	17	-	-
Ariz.	17	30	1,758	1,363	239	121	-	8	-	-
Utah	9	12	1,071	696	124	75	-	117	-	2
Nev.	9	30	417	334	94	65	-	5	-	-
PACIFIC	268	223	8,215	10,627	1,942	2,129	1	189	-	17
Wash.	4	11	744	937	114	226	-	51	-	-
Oreg.	32	28	835	2,723	118	129	-	10	-	1
Calif.	226	178	6,484	6,751	1,680	1,729	-	37	-	9
Alaska	3	2	46	50	18	13	-	63	-	-
Hawaii	3	4	106	166	12	32	1	28	-	7
Guam	-	-	5	10	-	5	U	-	U	-
P.R.	-	3	141	120	386	689	-	8	-	-
V.I.	-	-	-	9	-	16	U	-	U	-
Amer. Samoa	-	-	-	6	-	-	U	-	U	-
C.N.M.I.	10	11	1	24	5	22	U	-	U	-

N: Not notifiable U: Unavailable -: no reported cases

*Of 276 cases among children aged <5 years, serotype was reported for 94 and of those, 30 were type b.

†For imported measles, cases include only those resulting from importation from other countries.

TABLE III. (Cont'd.) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases preventable by vaccination, United States, weeks ending December 28, 1996, and December 30, 1995 (52nd Week)

Reporting Area	Measles (Rubeola), cont'd. Total		Mumps			Pertussis			Rubella		
	Cum. 1996	Cum. 1995	1996	Cum. 1996	Cum. 1995	1996	Cum. 1996	Cum. 1995	1996	Cum. 1996	Cum. 1995
UNITED STATES	488	309	12	658	906	174	6,467	5,137	-	210	128
NEW ENGLAND	15	13	1	4	13	80	1,586	731	-	26	52
Maine	-	-	-	-	4	-	23	47	-	-	-
N.H.	-	-	1	1	1	4	180	70	-	-	1
Vt.	2	-	-	-	-	3	241	81	-	2	-
Mass.	12	5	-	2	3	65	1,066	492	-	20	11
R.I.	-	6	-	1	1	8	40	7	-	-	-
Conn.	1	2	U	-	4	U	36	34	U	4	40
MID. ATLANTIC	28	14	2	91	134	48	786	469	-	13	16
Upstate N.Y.	-	1	1	28	33	-	480	253	-	5	5
N.Y. City	12	5	-	17	17	2	57	67	-	5	8
N.J.	3	8	-	3	21	-	19	20	-	2	3
Pa.	13	-	1	43	63	46	230	129	-	1	-
E.N. CENTRAL	14	15	3	107	172	11	609	667	-	3	4
Ohio	6	2	3	52	54	10	290	175	-	-	-
Ind.	-	-	U	8	10	U	94	76	U	-	-
Ill.	3	2	-	20	48	-	166	155	-	1	-
Mich.	3	5	-	26	60	1	54	103	-	2	4
Wis.	2	6	-	1	-	-	5	158	-	-	-
W.N. CENTRAL	23	12	-	20	52	11	471	369	-	-	1
Minn.	18	9	-	6	11	3	356	238	-	-	-
Iowa	1	-	-	3	11	4	30	11	-	-	-
Mo.	3	2	-	7	25	4	58	63	-	-	-
N. Dak.	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	8	-	-	-
S. Dak.	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	12	-	-	-
Nebr.	-	-	-	-	4	-	15	14	-	-	-
Kans.	1	1	-	2	-	-	7	23	-	-	1
S. ATLANTIC	14	19	3	112	163	7	703	388	-	100	14
Del.	1	-	U	-	-	U	27	10	U	-	-
Md.	2	1	1	32	41	2	263	49	-	-	1
D.C.	1	-	-	1	-	-	5	8	-	2	-
Va.	3	-	-	16	28	-	99	31	-	2	-
W. Va.	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	1	-	-	-
N.C.	4	-	-	21	42	-	131	137	-	85	1
S.C.	-	-	-	7	13	-	49	28	-	1	-
Ga.	2	4	-	3	11	2	20	30	-	-	-
Fla.	1	14	2	32	28	2	102	94	-	10	12
E.S. CENTRAL	2	-	-	24	20	-	198	277	-	2	1
Ky.	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	27	-	-	-
Tenn.	2	-	U	3	5	U	21	209	U	-	1
Ala.	-	-	-	6	5	-	28	38	-	2	-
Miss.	-	-	-	15	10	-	9	3	N	N	N
W.S. CENTRAL	28	34	-	46	66	-	127	342	-	3	8
Ark.	-	2	-	1	7	-	10	59	-	-	-
La.	-	18	-	18	15	-	11	22	-	1	-
Okla.	-	-	-	1	1	-	19	44	-	-	-
Tex.	28	14	-	26	43	-	87	217	-	2	8
MOUNTAIN	158	70	-	22	33	11	473	743	-	7	5
Mont.	-	-	-	-	1	-	36	9	-	-	-
Idaho	1	2	-	-	4	5	115	116	-	2	-
Wyo.	1	-	-	1	-	-	8	1	-	-	-
Colo.	7	26	-	3	3	5	157	149	-	3	1
N. Mex.	17	31	N	N	N	1	63	148	-	-	-
Ariz.	8	10	-	1	2	-	29	164	-	1	3
Utah	119	-	-	2	11	-	24	37	-	-	1
Nev.	5	1	-	15	12	-	41	119	-	1	-
PACIFIC	206	132	3	232	253	6	1,514	1,151	-	56	27
Wash.	51	20	-	21	16	-	722	491	-	2	1
Oreg.	11	1	-	-	-	-	35	67	-	1	-
Calif.	46	109	2	178	211	6	724	531	-	50	21
Alaska	63	-	-	3	12	-	4	1	-	-	-
Hawaii	35	2	1	30	14	-	29	61	-	3	5
Guam	-	-	U	5	4	U	1	2	U	-	1
P.R.	8	3	-	1	3	-	1	3	-	-	-
V.I.	-	-	U	-	3	U	-	-	U	-	-
Amer. Samoa	-	-	U	-	-	U	-	-	U	-	-
C.N.M.I.	-	-	U	-	1	U	-	-	U	-	-

N: Not notifiable U: Unavailable -: no reported cases

TABLE IV. Deaths in 121 U.S. cities,* week ending December 28, 1996 (52nd Week)

Reporting Area	All Causes, By Age (Years)						P&I† Total
	All Ages	>65	45-64	25-44	1-24	<1	
NEW ENGLAND	555	395	95	42	14	9	56
Boston, Mass.	149	90	32	17	5	5	17
Bridgeport, Conn.	29	23	3	3	-	-	2
Cambridge, Mass.	20	18	2	-	-	-	1
Fall River, Mass.	20	18	2	-	-	-	-
Hartford, Conn.	54	39	10	5	-	-	1
Lowell, Mass.	26	22	4	-	-	-	-
Lynn, Mass.	16	14	2	-	-	-	3
New Bedford, Mass.	31	26	4	1	-	-	2
New Haven, Conn.	48	28	11	4	3	2	4
Providence, R.I.	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Somerville, Mass.	3	1	-	2	-	-	-
Springfield, Mass.	53	40	7	4	1	1	8
Waterbury, Conn.	28	22	4	1	1	-	5
Worcester, Mass.	78	54	14	5	4	1	13
MID. ATLANTIC	2,384	1,737	395	177	39	36	168
Albany, N.Y.	61	45	7	4	2	3	1
Allentown, Pa.	19	19	-	-	-	-	2
Buffalo, N.Y.	75	58	12	1	2	2	9
Camden, N.J.	27	18	7	-	1	1	1
Elizabeth, N.J.	23	15	8	-	-	-	1
Erie, Pa.§	55	46	7	1	-	1	7
Jersey City, N.J.	61	42	12	6	-	1	1
New York City, N.Y.	1,250	895	210	109	17	19	73
Newark, N.J.	39	17	13	7	2	-	4
Paterson, N.J.	17	13	2	2	-	-	3
Philadelphia, Pa.	401	285	73	29	10	4	22
Pittsburgh, Pa.§	49	38	9	1	-	1	6
Reading, Pa.	15	13	1	-	1	-	6
Rochester, N.Y.	119	100	9	7	2	1	15
Schenectady, N.Y.	27	18	8	1	-	-	2
Scranton, Pa.§	32	26	6	-	-	-	3
Syracuse, N.Y.	76	59	10	6	1	-	9
Trenton, N.J.	15	12	-	-	-	3	2
Utica, N.Y.	23	18	1	3	1	-	1
Yonkers, N.Y.	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
E.N. CENTRAL	1,077	813	166	67	19	11	97
Akron, Ohio	35	21	8	2	2	2	-
Canton, Ohio	19	13	6	-	-	-	3
Chicago, Ill.	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Cincinnati, Ohio	80	62	12	3	3	-	10
Cleveland, Ohio	125	87	26	10	1	1	3
Columbus, Ohio	130	92	23	8	3	4	18
Dayton, Ohio	100	78	13	8	-	1	11
Detroit, Mich.	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Evansville, Ind.	39	36	1	1	-	1	1
Fort Wayne, Ind.	38	25	9	4	-	-	2
Gary, Ind.	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Grand Rapids, Mich.	92	70	10	7	4	1	13
Indianapolis, Ind.	108	85	17	4	2	-	5
Madison, Wis.	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Milwaukee, Wis.	71	55	10	6	-	-	7
Peoria, Ill.	41	36	5	-	-	-	7
Rockford, Ill.	41	31	3	6	1	-	3
South Bend, Ind.	39	33	4	1	1	-	5
Toledo, Ohio	53	42	7	3	1	-	8
Youngstown, Ohio	66	47	12	4	1	1	1
W.N. CENTRAL	698	504	110	36	13	14	38
Des Moines, Iowa	70	50	14	4	1	1	9
Duluth, Minn.	29	16	8	3	1	1	-
Kansas City, Kans.	29	23	4	1	1	-	1
Kansas City, Mo.	122	71	19	9	-	2	6
Lincoln, Nebr.	34	30	3	-	1	-	6
Minneapolis, Minn.	108	85	17	3	1	2	5
Omaha, Nebr.	75	55	10	6	1	3	5
St. Louis, Mo.	114	82	18	7	5	2	-
St. Paul, Minn.	43	33	6	1	1	2	2
Wichita, Kans.	74	59	11	2	1	1	4
S. ATLANTIC	992	615	208	120	24	25	63
Atlanta, Ga.	99	54	25	16	3	1	6
Baltimore, Md.	189	118	37	28	3	3	27
Charlotte, N.C.	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Jacksonville, Fla.	108	72	21	11	2	2	2
Miami, Fla.	95	57	23	11	3	1	-
Norfolk, Va.	32	18	6	3	-	5	1
Richmond, Va.	51	38	8	2	2	1	6
Savannah, Ga.	51	38	11	1	1	-	4
St. Petersburg, Fla.	38	26	6	3	1	2	2
Tampa, Fla.	118	78	24	11	2	3	7
Washington, D.C.	199	110	47	28	7	7	8
Wilmington, Del.	12	6	-	6	-	-	-
E.S. CENTRAL	480	310	106	39	15	9	33
Birmingham, Ala.	83	54	17	6	5	-	-
Chattanooga, Tenn.	50	34	11	3	1	1	3
Knoxville, Tenn.	100	69	21	7	3	-	15
Lexington, Ky.	70	43	17	5	1	4	6
Memphis, Tenn.	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Mobile, Ala.	59	38	13	5	3	-	-
Montgomery, Ala.	39	27	7	2	-	3	-
Nashville, Tenn.	79	45	20	11	2	1	9
W.S. CENTRAL	886	574	167	82	37	26	61
Austin, Tex.	38	28	6	2	1	1	2
Baton Rouge, La.	39	30	2	6	-	1	2
Corpus Christi, Tex.	35	23	10	-	1	1	3
Dallas, Tex.	138	70	28	19	11	10	2
El Paso, Tex.	34	24	8	2	-	-	4
Ft. Worth, Tex.	82	50	17	9	6	-	2
Houston, Tex.	210	132	44	25	6	3	29
Little Rock, Ark.	61	38	8	6	6	3	4
New Orleans, La.	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
San Antonio, Tex.	109	81	15	6	4	3	2
Shreveport, La.	82	57	17	5	-	3	6
Tulsa, Okla.	58	41	12	2	2	1	5
MOUNTAIN	885	625	151	62	25	21	73
Albuquerque, N.M.	85	63	13	5	2	2	8
Colo. Springs, Colo.	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Denver, Colo.	153	102	34	12	2	3	17
Las Vegas, Nev.	179	131	35	7	3	2	14
Ogden, Utah	29	26	1	1	-	1	1
Phoenix, Ariz.	192	121	35	17	12	7	12
Pueblo, Colo.	35	31	3	1	-	-	5
Salt Lake City, Utah	100	72	8	12	4	4	5
Tucson, Ariz.	112	79	22	7	2	2	11
PACIFIC	1,441	1,031	253	104	32	21	130
Berkeley, Calif.	18	16	2	-	-	-	-
Fresno, Calif.	61	36	13	5	4	3	6
Glendale, Calif.	5	3	1	1	-	-	-
Honolulu, Hawaii	50	39	6	3	1	1	6
Long Beach, Calif.	74	58	11	5	-	-	9
Los Angeles, Calif.	191	109	44	27	5	6	2
Pasadena, Calif.	25	19	5	-	1	-	2
Portland, Oreg.	102	77	12	6	4	3	4
Sacramento, Calif.	177	128	34	9	4	2	17
San Diego, Calif.	140	95	28	12	2	3	16
San Francisco, Calif.	114	84	21	9	-	-	19
San Jose, Calif.	199	147	34	13	5	-	32
Santa Cruz, Calif.	28	25	2	-	1	-	4
Seattle, Wash.	139	103	20	11	4	1	9
Spokane, Wash.	45	37	6	-	1	1	1
Tacoma, Wash.	73	55	14	3	-	1	3
TOTAL	9,398¶	6,604	1,651	729	218	172	719

U: Unavailable -: no reported cases

*Mortality data in this table are voluntarily reported from 121 cities in the United States, most of which have populations of 100,000 or more. 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 these 3 Pennsylvania cities, these numbers are partial counts for the current week. Complete counts will be available in 4 to 6 weeks.

¶Total includes unknown ages.

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