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Post-Earthquake Injuries Treated at a Field Hospital — Haiti, 2010

On January 12, 2010, a 7.0-magnitude earthquake struck Haiti, resulting in an estimated 222,570 deaths and 300,000 persons with injuries. The University of Miami Global Institute/Project Medishare (UMGI/PM) established the first field hospital in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, after the earthquake (*1*). To characterize injuries and surgical procedures performed by UMGI/PM and assess specialized medical, surgical, and rehabilitation needs, UMGI/PM and CDC conducted a retrospective medical record review of all available inpatient records for the period January 13–May 28, 2010. This report describes the results of that review, which indicated that, during the study period (when a total of 1,369 admissions occurred), injury-related diagnoses were recorded for 581 (42%) admitted patients, of whom 346 (60%) required a surgical procedure. The most common injury diagnoses were fractures/dislocations, wound infections, and head, face, and brain injuries. The most common injury-related surgical procedures were wound debridement/skin grafting, treatment for orthopedic trauma, and surgical amputation. Among patient records with documented injury-related mechanisms, 162 (28%) indicated earthquake-related injuries. Earthquake preparedness planning for densely populated areas in resource-limited settings such as Haiti should account for injury-related medical, surgical, and rehabilitation needs that must be met immediately after the event and during the recovery phase, when altered physical and social environments can contribute to a continued elevated need for inpatient management of injuries.

The UMGI/PM field hospital was established on January 13, 2010. During the first 9 days, the hospital functioned in the United Nations compound in two storage tents capable of holding up to 250 patients. Initially, the facility had approximately 12 volunteer staff members and no critical-care units or organized operating rooms. After 9 days, the hospital moved to a four-tent facility on the grounds of the Port-au-Prince airport, approximately 3.7 miles (6.0 km) from the city center; 17 critical-care beds and three fully organized operating rooms were added. The hospital was staffed by 220 volunteers from the United States and Canada serving rotations of 5–7 days. All supplies were donated directly or bought with privately donated funds, and transported from Miami to Haiti via weekly charter flights. Medical records were established and maintained by the volunteer clinical staff, but few records were kept during January 13–22. A retrospective medical record review and data abstraction of all available field hospital inpatient records from the period January 13–May 28 was conducted at the UMGI/PM headquarters in Miami, Florida. May 28 was the last date for which records were available for abstraction before the field hospital closed and transitioned to a permanent facility.

In June 2010, UMGI/PM and CDC staff members abstracted data from paper-based medical records into an electronic database with the following variables included for analysis: sex; age; dates of injury, admission, and discharge; type and mechanism of injury; all diagnoses (including those not injury-related); surgical procedures; and patient disposition. Dates of injury, admission, and discharge were used to assess changes in injury patterns over time and to calculate length of stay. For 75 patient records in which date of discharge was not recorded, the date of last entry in the medical record was used as a proxy for discharge. Assessing readmissions or calculating injury severity using anatomical scoring systems was not possible because of incomplete documentation. Injury diagnoses were

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grouped using categories of a modified mass casualty surveillance instrument.* Earthquake-related injuries were defined as diagnoses for which the medical record 1) documented the date of injury as January 12, 2010, 2) recorded in the medical history that the injury was related to the earthquake, or 3) described a mechanism reasonably consistent with an earthquake-caused injury.† Injury cases were defined as injuries in patients with any of the following diagnoses: fracture; post-traumatic wound infection (both primary and postsurgical infections); head, face, or brain injury; burn; crush; or other injury. All injury diagnoses for which the medical record did not suggest earthquake-related injury or specify mechanism were defined as "injury other." A patient could have more than one diagnosis or surgical procedure. Patient disposition variables included discharge to a residential setting (e.g., home, tent, or internally displaced persons camp), discharge to another medical facility (including a rehabilitation facility), or death.

From January 13 to May 28, 2010, a total of 581 patients with medical records available were admitted to the field hospital with an injury diagnosis; of these, 162 (28%) had earthquake-related injuries (Table). Among all injured patients, 333 (57%) were male, and median age was 24 years (range: 1 day–96 years). Patients aged 15–24 years accounted for 22% of patients, more than any other 10-year age group. Median length of stay for patients with earthquake-related injuries and patients with other injuries was 13 days (range: 1–87 days) and 6 days (range: 1–83 days), respectively. The majority of earthquake-related injured patients sought care during the first 4 weeks of the response, after which an increase in the proportion of patients with "injury other" was observed (Figure).

The most common injury-related diagnoses were fractures/dislocations, wound infections, and head, face, and brain injuries. The most common surgical procedures were wound debridement/skin grafting, treatment for orthopedic trauma, and surgical amputation. Among patients with earthquake-related injuries, the most common mechanisms recorded were cut/pierce/struck by an object and crush (Table). Approximately three fourths of injured patients were eventually discharged to a residential setting, 12%

* Available at http://emergency.cdc.gov/masscasualties/bombingform.asp.

† Medical history documentation might include, for example, the physician writing "found in rubble." A mechanism reasonably consistent with an earthquake-related cause might include, for example, "injured by wall of bricks falling on patient."

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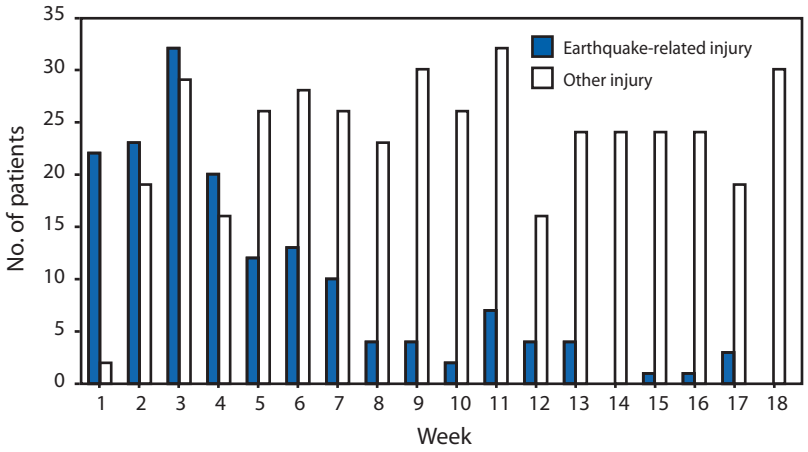
TABLE. Sex, age distribution, length of stay, diagnoses, surgical procedures, injury mechanism, and disposition status of injured inpatients at a field hospital after an earthquake — Port-au-Prince, Haiti, January 13–May 28, 2010

Characteristic	Earthquake-related injury		Other injury		Total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Total no. of patients with injury diagnoses	**162**	**(27.9)**	**419**	**(72.1)**	**581**	**(100)**
Sex						
Male	74	(45.7)	259	(61.8)	**333**	**(57.3)**
Female	85	(52.5)	151	(36.0)	**236**	**(40.6)**
Unknown	3	(1.9)	9	(2.1)	**12**	**(2.1)**
Total	**162**	**(100)**	**419**	**(100)**	**581**	**(100)**
Age group (yrs)						
<1	2	(1.2)	21	(5.0)	**23**	**(4.0)**
1–5	14	(8.6)	35	(8.4)	**49**	**(8.4)**
6–14	30	(18.5)	67	(16.0)	**97**	**(16.7)**
15–24	41	(25.3)	88	(21.0)	**129**	**(22.2)**
25–34	31	(19.1)	73	(17.4)	**104**	**(17.9)**
35–44	16	(9.9)	56	(13.4)	**72**	**(12.4)**
45–54	8	(4.9)	36	(8.6)	**44**	**(7.6)**
≥55	16	(9.9)	38	(9.1)	**54**	**(9.3)**
Unknown	4	(2.5)	5	(1.2)	**9**	**(1.5)**
Total	**162**	**(100)**	**419**	**(100)**	**581**	**(100)**
Length of stay (days)						
<3	27	(16.7)	156	(37.2)	**183**	**(31.5)**
4–7	24	(14.8)	86	(20.5)	**110**	**(18.9)**
>7	111	(68.5)	176	(42.0)	**287**	**(49.4)**
Unknown	0		1	(<1)	**581**	**(100)**
Diagnoses for injured patients*						
Fracture/Dislocation	88	(54.3)	139	(33.2)	**227**	**(39.1)**
Wound infections/Abscess	60	(37.0)	109	(26.0)	**169**	**(29.1)**
Head/Face/Brain injury	15	(9.3)	89	(21.2)	**104**	**(17.9)**
Burn	3	(1.9)	37	(8.8)	**40**	**(6.9)**
Crush injury	41	(25.3)	9	(2.1)	**50**	**(8.6)**
Other	69	(42.6)	158	(37.7)	**227**	**(39.1)**
Total	**276**	—	**541**	—	**817**	—
Surgical procedures for injured patients†						
Plastic/Skin graft/Incision and drainage/Wound debridement	76	(46.9)	147	(35.1)	**223**	**(38.4)**
Orthopedic	42	(25.9)	54	(12.9)	**96**	**(16.5)**
Amputation	21	(13.0)	24	(5.7)	**45**	**(7.7)**
Neurologic and spine	9	(5.6)	13	(3.1)	**22**	**(3.8)**
Gastrointestinal	0		12	(2.9)	**12**	**(2.1)**
Other	4	(2.5)	11	(2.6)	**15**	**(2.6)**
Total	**152**	—	**261**	—	**413**	—
Injury mechanism						
Cut/Pierce/Struck	41	(25.3)	17	(4.1)	**58**	**(10.0)**
Crushed	34	(21.0)	4	(1.0)	**38**	**(6.5)**
Fall	9	(5.6)	21	(5.0)	**30**	**(5.2)**
Burn	2	(1.2)	23	(5.5)	**25**	**(4.3)**
Vehicle injury	0		106	(25.3)	**106**	**(18.2)**
Assault/Violence-related	0		30	(7.2)	**30**	**(5.2)**
Other	1	(0.6)	6	(1.4)	**7**	**(1.2)**
Unknown	75	(46.3)	212	(50.6)	**287**	**(49.4)**
Total	**162**	**(100)**	**419**	**(100)**	**581**	**(100)**
Disposition						
Residential setting	132	(81.5)	317	(75.7)	**449**	**(77.3)**
Transfer to other medical facilities	18	(11.1)	53	(12.6)	**71**	**(12.2)**
Died	0		17	(4.1)	**17**	**(2.9)**
Other/Unknown	12	(7.4)	32	(7.6)	**44**	**(7.6)**
Total	**162**	**(100)**	**419**	**(100)**	**581**	**(100)**

* A patient might have had more than one diagnosis.
† A patient might have had more than one surgical procedure.

FIGURE. Number of patients admitted to a field hospital with earthquake-related injuries and other injuries, by week — Port-au-Prince, Haiti, January 13–May 28, 2010



were transferred to other medical or rehabilitation facilities, and 3% died (Table). During the study period, 788 inpatients had only non–injury-related diagnoses, of which the most common included infectious diseases followed by cardiac/respiratory conditions.

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Editorial Note

Earthquakes in resource-limited geographic areas can result in substantial morbidity and mortality because of inadequate engineering, building construction, transportation infrastructure, and search and rescue capabilities (*2*). These factors were magnified in the Haiti earthquake because of limited economic resources, the earthquake's magnitude and epicenter's proximity to Port-au-Prince, and destruction of much of the already limited health-care infrastructure (*3*). The World Health Organization (WHO) and Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) have formulated guidelines for the use of foreign field hospitals after sudden-impact disasters and divide the response into three phases: 1) early emergency medical care (the first 48 hours); 2) from day 3 to day 15; and 3) the last phase, which might continue for ≥2 years (*4*). UMGI/PM's field hospital functioned in all three phases.

Two observations related to the patterns and proportions of injuries in this report might be relevant to future sustained responses through reconstruction phases. First, the UMGI/PM field hospital experienced an initial surge of patients, consistent with previous events (*5*–*6*). However, the hospital also experienced a sustained number of earthquake-related and other injuries during phases 2 and 3. In addition to readmissions (e.g., because of wound infections), an explanation for the sustained number of earthquake-related injuries several weeks after the earthquake might be delayed access to health-care and transfers of patients with earthquake-related injuries from other hospitals. Many other injuries during phases 2 and 3 might have been earthquake-related but not direct results of earthquake-related shaking on January 12. Examples include motor vehicle–related or violence-related injuries attributed to damaged roads or prisoner escapes from damaged prisons (*7*). Second, earthquake-related injuries in resource-limited areas, especially extremity fractures and dermatologic injuries, can require orthopedic and plastic surgical interventions requiring highly skilled medical staff. The severe orthopedic injuries, amputations, and skin-related surgeries can require long-term rehabilitation services, including prostheses. Given the inability of the health-care infrastructure to provide services, rehabilitation activities might be undertaken by field hospitals, resulting in prolonged patient stays, which can place strains on facilities.

The findings in this report are subject to at least three limitations. First, as reported in previous earthquakes, characterization of earthquake and non–earthquake-related injuries relied on incomplete and often inadequate documentation (*8*). Thus, some actual earthquake-related injuries might have been misclassified as "injury other." Second, incomplete record keeping during the first 7–10 days of the field hospital operations might have resulted in an underestimate of total earthquake-related injuries and deaths reported. Finally, this hospital rapidly evolved into a tertiary referral center, to which numerous patients with complex injuries and medical conditions were referred. Thus, the findings in this report might not be generalized to other hospitals operating in Haiti after the earthquake but likely represent conditions requiring more specialized care.

What is already known on this topic?

Moderate and severe earthquakes frequently result in substantial mortality and an initial surge of complex injuries such as fractures, skin injuries, and amputations.

What is added by this report?

This report describes the experience of a field hospital operating for 5 months in a tent facility after a severe earthquake. In addition to an initial surge of patients, this hospital experienced a sustained high number of patients with earthquake-related and non–earthquake-related injuries lasting several months.

What are the implications for public health practice?

Planners and field hospitals engaging in long-term post-earthquake response in resource-limited settings should account for the injury-related medical, surgical, and rehabilitation needs of survivors immediately after the event and during the recovery phase, when altered physical and social environments can contribute to additional and sustained numbers of injuries.

To enhance health-care delivery, disaster preparedness should include pre-event coordination by organizations planning to prepare for an immediate surge and subsequent sustained number of injuries. Earthquake preparedness planning for densely populated areas in resource-limited settings such as Haiti should account for injury-related medical, surgical, and rehabilitation needs that must be met immediately after the event and during the recovery phase, when altered physical and social environments can contribute to additional and sustained numbers of injuries.

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Public Health Response to a Rabid Dog in an Animal Shelter — North Dakota and Minnesota, 2010

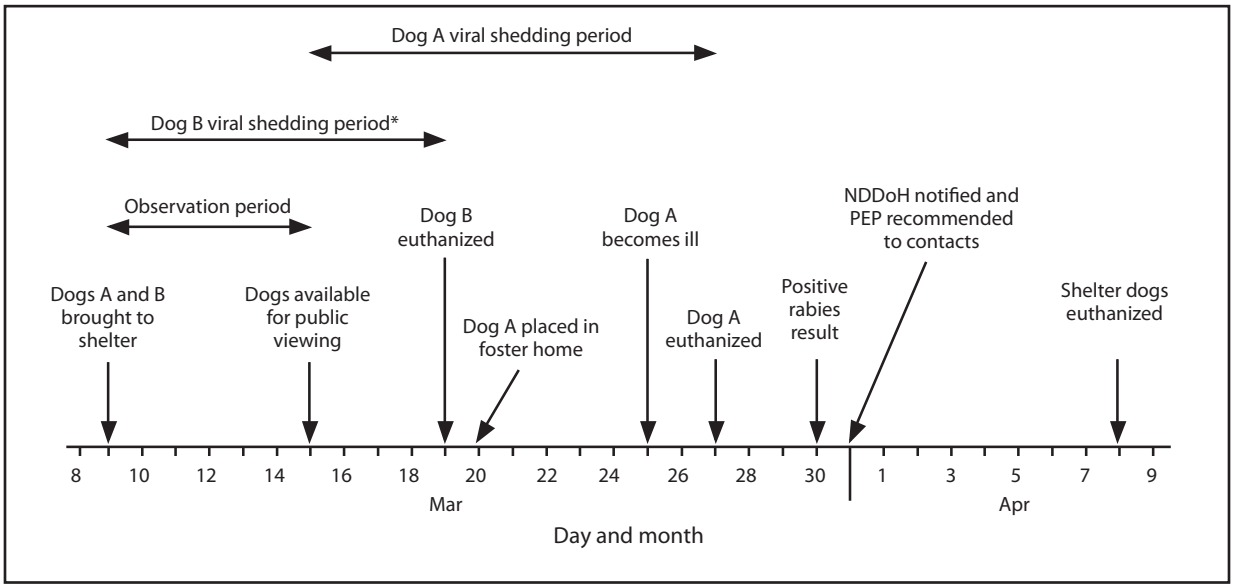
On March 31, 2010, the North Dakota Department of Health (NDDoH) was notified by a local public health department that a stray dog found in rural Minnesota and housed during March 9–20 in a North Dakota animal shelter had been found to have rabies. NDDoH, along with the local public health department, the North Dakota Board of Animal Health (BOAH), the Minnesota Board of Animal Health, and the Minnesota Department of Health, immediately began an investigation to identify persons requiring rabies postexposure prophylaxis (PEP) and to prevent further rabies transmission. This report summarizes the public health investigation, which used animal shelter records and public notification to identify possible human and animal contacts of the rabid dog. Among 32 persons who might have been exposed to the rabid dog at the shelter, 21 persons, including nine shelter employees and one volunteer, received PEP. In accordance with 2009 *Compendium of Animal Rabies Prevention and Control* guidance (*1*), the 25 dogs in the shelter with the rabid dog were euthanized. Among 25 other dogs without an up-to-date rabies vaccination that were adopted or claimed from the shelter and might have been exposed, 11 were euthanized, 13 were isolated for 6 months in their owners' homes, and one was unintentionally killed. No additional cases of rabies in dogs or humans had been identified as of December 2010. This event supports consideration of preexposure vaccination of animal shelter employees and highlights the continued importance of routine rabies vaccination of domestic animals.

On March 9, 2010, two stray dogs found by a sheriff's deputy in Marshall County, Minnesota, were brought to an animal shelter in Grand Forks, North Dakota. Marshall County is a rural area of Minnesota, and Grand Forks offers the closest animal shelter. In accordance with animal shelter protocol and city ordinance, the dogs were isolated from other animals in the shelter for 5 days. During this time, the dogs were observed for signs of disease or behavioral abnormalities. Dog A was fearful of shelter staff members and dependent on dog B, which was dominant, aggressive, and larger than dog A. On March 15, after the 5 days of isolation, the two dogs were transferred to the area holding the general shelter population and made available for adoption. Because of its dominant and aggressive temperament, however, dog B was deemed unsuitable for adoption and euthanized on March 19. On March 20, dog A was placed with a foster family in North Dakota. Five days later, the dog was vomiting and had loss of balance. On March 27, the family returned the dog to the shelter, where it was examined by a veterinarian, who noted hyperesthesia, tremors, ataxia, and dilated pupils. Because the differential diagnosis included canine distemper and rabies, the dog was euthanized the same day, and the brain was sent to the state veterinary diagnostic laboratory for testing. Three days later, the laboratory reported that a fluorescent antibody test was positive for rabies virus. CDC confirmed the result and characterized the virus as a North Central skunk rabies virus variant.

The animal shelter that housed the rabid dog takes in approximately 35–40 animals per week and can house up to 125 animals. The shelter is operated by the local humane society and also serves as the city pound, under a contract with Grand Forks. Dogs are kept in kennels constructed with concrete walls to minimize contact between dogs. Dogs are taken out of the kennels on leashes, and employees and volunteers are instructed to prevent contact between dogs. However, shelter employees could not verify that this policy was strictly followed while dogs A and B were at the shelter.

Employees, volunteers, and visitors to the animal shelter could have been exposed to rabies during March 9–20 while either dog was in the shelter (Figure). Dog B was presumed to be rabid, based on the close relationship with dog A and the possibility that they both were exposed to rabies virus at the same time. In addition, anyone in contact with dog A while it was with the foster family during March 20–27 also was at risk. A review of employee records and volunteer logs identified 32 persons who might have been exposed to the dogs at the shelter. Nine animal shelter employees and one volunteer received PEP. Eleven other persons received PEP, including the five members of dog A's foster family and one neighbor child, three members of the family who found dogs A and B in Minnesota, and two children who visited the shelter. In total, 21 persons received PEP. Of the 15 persons whose exposures were documented, all were licked by one of the dogs, and five had open wounds on their hands. As of December, no contacts had developed rabies.

FIGURE. Timeline of events leading to identification of a rabid dog in an animal shelter and resulting public health response — North Dakota and Minnesota, March–April 2010



Abbreviations: PEP = postexposure prophylaxis; NDDoH = North Dakota Department of Health.
* Based on presumptive diagnosis of rabies.

The second phase of the public health investigation involved identifying animal contacts of the dogs. Although the shelter's animal handling policies likely minimized contact among dogs, muzzle-to-muzzle contact could not be ruled out; therefore, BOAH and NDDoH recommended that all dogs present in the shelter from March 9–20 be euthanized. All 25 dogs remaining in the shelter were euthanized. Adoption and claimed pet records were used to identify 37 other dogs that had been in the shelter during March 9–20, including 31 in North Dakota, five in Minnesota, and one in Michigan. Among those dogs, 12 were up-to-date on rabies vaccination, including one in Minnesota and one in Michigan. Of the 25 dogs without documented rabies vaccination, the owners of 11 opted to euthanize them, and the owners of 13 decided to confine their dogs for 6 months of observation. One dog in North Dakota was unintentionally killed before a decision was made. All euthanized dogs tested negative for rabies. No additional cases of rabid animals related to possible shelter exposure had been identified as of December 2010.

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What is already known on this topic?

Rabies is a lethal zoonotic disease typically transmitted through a bite from an infected mammal.

What is added by this report?

This report describes the epidemiologic investigation and public health response to a rabid dog identified in an animal shelter and the associated administration of postexposure prophylaxis to 21 persons and euthanization of 36 dogs.

What are the implications for public health practice?

Animal shelters should ensure that adopted animals are vaccinated against rabies, consider preexposure prophylaxis for employees and volunteers, and prevent contact between unvaccinated animals to decrease the risk for rabies virus transmission.

Editorial Note

The case described in this report demonstrates the risk for rabies virus transmission from domestic animals and the importance of vaccination and stray animal control programs in decreasing that risk. In the United States, such programs have succeeded in eliminating the canine rabies virus variant and decreased the number

of laboratory-confirmed cases of rabies in dogs from 6,949 in 1947 to 75 in 2008 (*1,2*). Nevertheless, reintroduction of the canine rabies virus variant remains a threat, as illustrated by the importation of a rabid dog from Iraq in 2008 (*3*). In addition, rabies virus in indigenous wildlife reservoirs throughout the United States can be transmitted the virus to unprotected domestic animals, as probably occurred in the case described in this report.

Vaccination and animal control programs are the best strategies to protect against rabies and the resulting public health consequences. Rabid domestic animals have the potential to affect public health resources substantially. For example, the total cost to respond to a single rabid dog in California in 1980 was estimated to be $105,790 (*4*). A similar situation in 1994 involving a single rabid kitten purchased from a pet store led to a total of 665 persons receiving PEP at an estimated overall cost of $1.5 million (*5*). The identification of a rabid animal in any such public setting should prompt an immediate response to investigate potential exposures and institute prevention and control efforts to protect the health of the public.

Rabies virus is transmitted by bites from a rabid animal or by saliva or other potentially infectious material (e.g., neural tissue) that is introduced into fresh, open cuts in skin or onto mucous membranes (*6,7*). Activities such as petting an animal; contact with the blood, urine, or feces of an animal; or contact of saliva with intact skin are not exposures and therefore do not require PEP (*6,7*). Development of a standardized risk assessment with strict application of these exposure definitions might decrease the number of persons receiving PEP in any rabies exposure situation, including this one, in which all exposures of persons receiving PEP were not documented fully. In addition, preexposure prophylaxis for animal shelter workers or other persons whose activities bring them into frequent contact with potentially infected animals should be considered, in accordance with Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices recommendations (*6*). Preexposure prophylaxis consists of 3 doses of vaccine administered on days 0, 7, and 21 or 28 (*6,7*). Although the initial cost can be a concern, preexposure prophylaxis decreases costs for PEP after a subsequent exposure by obviating the need for rabies immunoglobulin, reducing the number of vaccine doses from 4 to 2, and decreasing the number of visits to a healthcare provider. Preexposure prophylaxis also might help protect persons from unrecognized exposures or offer partial immunity when PEP is delayed.

Several measures should be instituted in animal shelters and other public settings where humans are exposed to animals to decrease the risk for rabies virus transmission and to facilitate the epidemiologic investigation of identified cases. First, all domestic animals should be vaccinated against rabies, in accordance with guidelines (*1,8*). Second, animals without documentation of vaccination against rabies should be kept separate from the public, wildlife, and other animals to prevent transmission of the virus (*5,8*). In this case, 36 dogs had to be euthanized because employees and volunteers might not have consistently followed the shelter's policy of preventing muzzle-to-muzzle contact between dogs. Third, each facility should maintain adequate records, including rabies vaccination certificates, animal source documentation, and adoption and sales records, to facilitate the investigation of any possible exposures. Strict adherence to these recommendations will protect humans from exposures and also can protect animals involved with an exposure from being euthanized.

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Vital Signs: Nonfatal, Motor Vehicle–Occupant Injuries (2009) and Seat Belt Use (2008) Among Adults — United States

On January 4, this report was posted as an MMWR *Early Release on the* MMWR *website (http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr).*

Abstract

Background: Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of death in the United States among persons aged 5–34 years. Seat belts have been shown to be the most effective method for reducing injuries among adults in the event of a crash.

Methods: CDC used 2009 data from the National Electronic Injury Surveillance System–All Injury Program (NEISS-AIP) to provide U.S. estimates of the number and rate of nonfatal, motor vehicle–occupant injuries treated in emergency departments among adults aged ≥18 years. In addition, CDC used 2008 data from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) to estimate the prevalence of self-reported seat belt use among adults in the United States. Seat belt use was examined further by type of state seat belt enforcement law.

Results: In 2009 in the United States, an estimated 2.3 million adult motor vehicle–occupants had nonfatal injuries treated in emergency departments. The nonfatal, motor vehicle–occupant injury rate declined 15.6% from 1,193.8 per 100,000 population in 2001 to 1,007.5 per 100,000 population in 2009. In 2008, self-reported seat belt use was higher in states with primary enforcement laws (88.2%), compared with states with secondary enforcement laws (79.2%). If the secondary law states had achieved 88.2% seat belt use in 2008, an additional 7.3 million adults would have been belted. From 2002 to 2008, self-reported seat belt use increased overall from 80.5% to 85.0%.

Conclusions: Nonfatal, motor vehicle–occupant injuries treated in emergency departments have declined in recent years but still affect a substantial proportion of the adult U.S. population each year. Self-reported belt use increased from 2002 to 2008, and was higher in states with primary enforcement laws compared with states with secondary enforcement laws.

Implications for Public Health Practice: Seat belt use is a proven method to reduce motor vehicle–occupant injuries, and the results of this analysis demonstrate that states with primary enforcement laws have higher prevalence of self-reported seat belt use. To help reduce the number of motor vehicle–occupant injuries, 19 states without primary enforcement laws should consider enacting them.

Introduction

In addition to being the leading cause of death among U.S. residents aged 5–34 years, motor vehicle–occupant injuries account for approximately 15% of all nonfatal injuries treated in U.S. emergency departments (*1*). In 2005, the lifetime costs of fatal and nonfatal motor vehicle–occupant injuries were estimated at approximately $70 billion, including costs for medical care, treatment, rehabilitation, and lost productivity (*2*). Motor vehicles account for approximately 90% of all trips taken in the United States, and the vast majority of persons killed and injured while traveling are occupants of motor vehicles (*3*). Seat belts, which reduce the risk for fatal injuries from motor vehicle crashes by approximately 45% and serious injuries by approximately 50% (*4*), are the most effective intervention for protecting motor vehicle occupants (*5*). Primary seat belt enforcement laws and enhanced enforcement of such laws have been shown to increase the use of seat belts and reduce death rates (*6*).

For this report, CDC used 2009 data from NEISS-AIP to provide estimates of the number and rate of nonfatal, motor vehicle–occupant injuries treated in emergency departments among adults aged ≥18 years. CDC also used 2008 BRFSS to analyze state-level

information regarding self-reported seat belt use. In addition, trends in motor vehicle–occupant injuries and seat belt use were examined over time.

Methods

NEISS-AIP is a collaborative effort of CDC and the Consumer Product Safety Commission, and an extension of the National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (NEISS), which collects detailed data abstracted from medical records of initial emergency department visits for all types and causes of nonfatal injuries and poisonings treated in the United States. NEISS-AIP data are a nationally representative, stratified probability sample taken annually from approximately 66 hospitals with at least six beds and 24-hour emergency department services.

NEISS-AIP data were accessed via CDC's Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS) online database, which provides customized reports of injury data (*1*). Motor vehicle–occupant injuries among adults aged ≥18 years were examined for the period 2001–2009. Nonfatal injury rates were calculated for adult motor vehicle occupants by age group and sex. Bridged race postcensal population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau were used to calculate injury rates. All injury rates were age-adjusted to the 2000 standard U.S. population. A weighted linear regression was used to analyze the trend in occupant injury rates over time.

BRFSS is an ongoing, state-based, random-digit–dialed telephone survey that collects self-reported data on health-related behaviors and conditions. Data are collected from noninstitutionalized, civilian adults aged ≥18 years in all 50 states, the District of Columbia (DC), and three territories (Guam, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands). In 2008, the median Council of American Survey Research Organizations (CASRO) response rate among states was 53%.

One question on seat belt use is included periodically on the BRFSS survey of each state. Participants are asked "How often do you use seat belts when you drive or ride in a car? Would you say: always, nearly always, sometimes, seldom, never, or don't know?" For this analysis, only those who responded "always" were categorized as seat belt users. Data were examined for the most recent years available: 2002, 2006, and 2008. The prevalence of always wearing seat belts in 2008 was stratified by type of state seat belt enforcement law (primary or secondary) and reported by sex, age group, race/ethnicity, education level, household income, and residential area. Primary enforcement laws allow police officers to stop drivers and issue tickets solely because occupants are unbelted. Secondary enforcement laws only allow police officers to issue tickets for seat belt violations if drivers have been stopped for violating some other law. In 2008, 26 states, DC, and the three territories had primary laws, 23 states had secondary laws, and one state (New Hampshire) had no seat belt law (*7*).* For this analysis, New Hampshire was grouped with the secondary law states. The t-test was used to determine the trend in seat belt use during 2002–2008.

Results

In 2009, an estimated 2,317,000 nonfatal, motor vehicle–occupant injuries occurred among adults in the United States. The motor vehicle–occupant age-adjusted injury rate was highest among persons aged 18–24 years (1,939.2 per 100,000 population), followed by persons aged 25–34 years (1,322.4) (Table 1). From 2001 to 2009, the injury rate declined 15.6% ($p<0.001$) from 1,193.8 injuries per 100,000 population to 1,007.5 (Figure); this decline represents an estimated 231,000 fewer injuries in 2009 compared with 2001. During the same period, the injury rate also declined for men, from 1,137.5 per 100,000 population in 2001 to 906.6 in 2009 ($p<0.001$) and for women, from 1,246.9 in 2001 to 1,104.2 in 2009 ($p<0.001$).

In 2008, the overall prevalence of self-reported seat belt use in the United States was 85.0%, a 5.6% increase from 80.5% in 2002 ($p<0.001$). Significant increases in seat belt use from 2002 were observed both in states with primary enforcement laws ($p<0.001$) and states with secondary enforcement laws ($p<0.001$). In 2008, among states, self-reported seat belt use ranged from 59.2% (North Dakota) to 93.7% (Oregon) (Table 2). In 2008, seven states and territories had ≥90% prevalence of seat belt use (Table 2). After Oregon, the highest prevalence of self-reported seat belt use was in California (93.2%), Washington (92.0%), Hawaii (91.4%), Texas (91.1%), Puerto Rico (91.1%), and New Jersey (90.3%) (Table 2). Overall, the prevalence of self-reported seat belt use in states with primary enforcement laws was 88.2%, compared with 79.2% for states with secondary enforcement laws (Table 2). If the states with secondary laws had

* Arkansas, Florida, Kansas, Minnesota, and Wisconsin subsequently passed primary enforcement laws in 2009 or 2010.

achieved 88.2% seat belt use in 2008, an additional 7,345,000 adults would have been belted. Although the states with secondary laws represented 35% of the total U.S. adult population, 49% of unbelted adults lived in these states.

Persons in certain sociodemographic categories were less likely to report seat belt use than others, such as men (compared with women), persons aged 18–24 years (compared with all other age groups), residents of rural areas (compared with urban or suburban areas), and whites, blacks, and American Indian/Alaska Natives (compared with Hispanics or Asians/Hawaiian or Pacific Islanders) (Table 3). However, for every sociodemographic category examined, prevalence of self-reported seat belt use was higher among residents of states with primary enforcement laws, compared with residents of states with secondary enforcement laws (Table 3).

Conclusions and Comment

Self-reported seat belt use has continued to increase, reaching a high of 85.0% in 2008, until it is now the social norm among residents of the United States. In contrast, in 1982, only 11% of U.S. residents reported seat belt use (*8*), and the first state law mandating seat belt use was not passed until 1984. Despite the upward trend, the overall prevalence of self-reported seat belt use among residents of states with secondary enforcement laws trails that among residents of states with primary enforcement laws (79.2% versus 88.2%). If the overall prevalence of seat belt use in states with secondary enforcement laws had matched the higher prevalence in states with primary enforcement laws, an additional 7.3 million adults would have reported seat belt use in 2008. Further, a disproportionate number of adults who did not report seat belt use (49%) lived in states with secondary enforcement laws, which made up 35% of the total U.S. adult population. The higher levels of seat belt use associated with primary enforcement laws have been demonstrated to reduce serious injuries and deaths (*6*).

This analysis shows that persons in certain sociodemographic categories are less likely than others to use seat belts (e.g., men, young adults, residents of rural areas, and certain racial/ethnic populations). However, even among these persons, self-reported seat belt use was higher among those in states with primary laws. This finding supports previous research that showed that primary enforcement laws can increase seat belt use, even among those persons less likely to use seat belts and more likely to be killed in motor vehicle crashes (*9*).

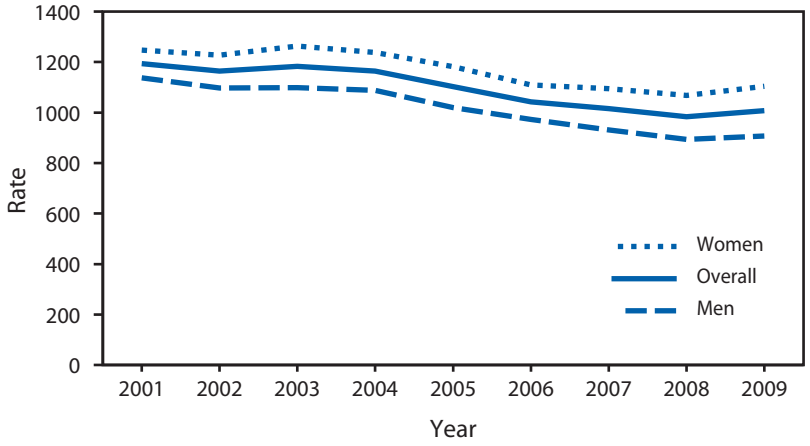
From 2001 to 2009, a period during which 14 additional states passed primary seat belt laws, the nonfatal, motor vehicle–occupant injury rate declined. Motor vehicle–occupant fatality rates also declined during this period (*10*). The results of this report indicate that rates of nonfatal injury declined with age, a finding consistent with earlier findings that drivers aged 16–24 years had the highest rates of crash-related injury and death (*10*). This report

TABLE 1. Age-adjusted, nonfatal, motor vehicle–occupant injury rates among adults aged ≥18 years, by selected characteristics — National Electronic Injury Surveillance System–All Injury Program, United States, 2009

Characteristic	Estimated no. of nonfatally injured occupants*	Rate†	(95% CI)
Overall	**2,317,000**	**1,007.5**	**(832.2–1,182.8)**
Sex			
Men	1,016,000	906.6	(750.7–1,062.5)
Women	1,301,000	1,104.2	(905.4–1,302.9)
Age group (yrs)			
18–24	589,000	1,939.2	(1,559.1–2,319.3)
25–34	554,000	1,322.4	(1,087.0–1,557.8)
35–44	420,000	1,010.5	(838.7–1,182.2)
45–54	364,000	817.1	(665.1–969.1)
55–64	217,000	624.2	(516.9–731.6)
≥65	175,000	443.4	(349.4–537.4)

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.
* Weighted estimates rounded to the nearest 1,000; limited to persons treated in emergency departments.
† Per 100,000 population.

FIGURE. Age-adjusted, nonfatal, motor vehicle–occupant injury rates* among adults aged ≥18 years, by sex — National Electronic Injury Surveillance System–All Injury Program, United States, 2001–2009



* Per 100,000 population

TABLE 2. Prevalence of self-reported seat belt use,* by state and type of enforcement law — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, United States, 2008

State/Territory	No. in sample	%	(95% CI)
Primary enforcement law			
Oregon	4,725	93.7	(92.6–94.6)
California	10,947	93.2	(92.5–93.9)
Washington	22,255	92.0	(91.4–92.6)
Hawaii	6,364	91.4	(90.2–92.4)
Texas	10,538	91.1	(90.0–92.1)
Puerto Rico	4,449	91.1	(89.8–92.3)
New Jersey	11,230	90.3	(89.3–91.2)
New Mexico	6,158	89.9	(88.5–91.0)
Maryland	9,359	89.6	(88.5–90.6)
Louisiana	6,068	89.2	(87.9–90.3)
Delaware	4,000	89.0	(87.1–90.7)
District of Columbia	4,149	88.7	(87.1–90.1)
Michigan	9,271	88.5	(87.5–89.5)
North Carolina	15,719	88.3	(87.4–89.1)
New York	7,724	86.2	(85.0–87.4)
Connecticut	6,061	86.0	(84.5–87.4)
Georgia	5,578	85.3	(83.6–86.8)
Alabama	6,412	85.2	(83.5–86.8)
Tennessee	4,913	84.7	(83.0–86.3)
Illinois	5,112	84.5	(83.0–85.9)
Guam	784	84.5	(81.1–87.4)
Iowa	5,924	84.4	(83.1–85.6)
Oklahoma	7,743	82.3	(81.1–83.5)
South Carolina	10,071	82.1	(80.7–83.5)
Indiana	4,837	81.8	(79.9–83.5)
Maine	6,721	81.6	(80.2–82.9)
Alaska	2,574	81.0	(78.3–83.4)
Virgin Islands	2,437	80.1	(77.6–82.4)
Kentucky	7,941	79.9	(78.2–81.4)
Mississippi	7,873	76.4	(74.8–77.8)
Subtotal	**217,937**	**88.2**	**(87.9–88.5)**
Secondary enforcement law†			
Florida§	10,469	86.3	(84.7–87.7)
Nevada	4,659	85.8	(84.0–87.4)
Virginia	5,245	84.0	(82.1–85.6)
Arizona	6,049	83.1	(80.6–85.4)
Colorado	11,158	82.3	(81.1–83.3)
Vermont	6,704	81.9	(80.6–83.2)
Minnesota§	4,278	81.7	(79.9–83.4)
Rhode Island	4,707	80.7	(78.8–82.4)
Massachusetts	19,519	80.4	(79.4–81.4)
Utah	5,289	79.7	(78.0–81.3)
West Virginia	4,161	79.4	(77.6–81.0)
Ohio	12,828	79.1	(77.9–80.2)
Idaho	5,039	76.6	(74.8–78.2)
Pennsylvania	12,938	74.7	(73.3–76.0)
Kansas§	8,570	74.2	(72.7–75.5)
Missouri	5,088	73.1	(71.1–75.0)
Wisconsin§	6,853	72.9	(71.0–74.8)
Arkansas§	5,600	70.7	(68.7–72.6)
Nebraska	16,034	70.2	(68.7–71.7)
Montana	6,776	69.4	(67.6–71.1)
Wyoming	7,920	67.4	(65.9–68.8)
New Hampshire†	6,819	66.4	(64.7–68.0)
South Dakota	6,924	59.7	(57.9–61.4)
North Dakota	4,988	59.2	(57.2–61.1)
Subtotal	**188,615**	**79.2**	**(78.8–79.6)**
Overall	**406,552**	**85.0**	**(84.8–85.3)**

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.
* Participants reported that they "always" wore a seat belt when driving or riding in a car.
† Includes data for New Hampshire, which has no seat belt law.
§ Subsequently passed primary enforcement laws in 2009 or 2010.

Key Points

- Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of death in the United States among persons aged 5–34 years. An estimated 2.3 million injuries among adults were treated in emergency departments in 2009.
- Seat belt use is the most effective method to reduce the risk of injury or death among adults in a crash.
- Primary seat belt enforcement laws with vigorous police enforcement are an effective tool to increase seat belt use and reduce death rates.
- In 2008, overall seat belt use reached a high of 85.0%, indicating it is the social norm in the United States.
- In 2008, seat belt use was higher in states with primary enforcement laws (88.2%) than in states with secondary enforcement laws (79.2%). If seat belt use in states with secondary enforcement laws had matched that in states with primary enforcement laws, an additional 7.3 million adults would have reported seat belt use in 2008.
- Additional information is available at http://www.cdc.gov/motorvehiclesafety and http://www.cdc.gov/vitalsigns.

found no significant difference in the nonfatal, motor vehicle–occupant injury rates for men and women. However, crash-related injuries sustained by men tend to be more severe than those for women, leading to a higher case-fatality rate for men (*11*).

Increases in seat belt use likely have contributed to the observed declines in motor vehicle–occupant injuries. Seat belt use reduces the likelihood of serious injury in a crash by approximately 50% (*4*). The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) investigated the long-term trend of declining nonfatal traffic injuries and found that increases in seat belt use were a major factor in the reduction in injuries (*12*). Other contributing factors included declines in alcohol-impaired driving and improvements in vehicle safety (e.g., air bags and electronic stability control) (*12*). NHTSA estimates that, in 2009, nearly 450 additional lives would have been saved, 12,000 nonfatal injuries prevented, and $1.6 billion in societal costs saved if all states had

TABLE 3. Prevalence of self-reported seat belt use,* by type of enforcement law and selected characteristics — Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, United States, 2008

Characteristic	Primary enforcement law			Secondary enforcement law†		
	No. in sample	%	(95% CI)	No. in sample	%	(95% CI)
Overall	**217,937**	**88.2**	**(87.9–88.5)**	**188,615**	**79.2**	**(78.8–79.6)**
Sex						
Men	80,267	84.4	(83.9–84.9)	72,215	73.4	(72.7–74.2)
Women	137,670	91.8	(91.5–92.1)	116,400	84.6	(84.2–85.1)
Age group (yrs)						
18–24	7,654	81.2	(79.7–82.6)	6,094	67.4	(65.1–69.6)
25–34	20,865	86.2	(85.4–87.0)	17,864	76.2	(74.9–77.4)
35–44	33,012	89.0	(88.4–89.5)	27,871	79.5	(78.6–80.4)
45–54	44,622	89.8	(89.3–90.3)	39,163	81.3	(80.6–82.0)
55–64	47,718	90.5	(90.0–90.9)	41,003	82.5	(81.8–83.2)
≥65	64,066	91.2	(90.9–91.6)	56,620	84.7	(84.2–85.2)
Race/Ethnicity§						
White	158,270	87.7	(87.4–88.1)	162,590	79.2	(78.7–79.6)
Black	24,164	85.3	(84.2–86.3)	7,578	73.8	(71.5–76.0)
Asian/Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	5,853	92.6	(91.1–93.9)	1,564	86.7	(81.3–90.8)
American Indian/Alaska Native	2,828	85.0	(82.0–87.5)	2,715	72.3	(68.1–76.2)
Other	5,872	87.6	(85.7–89.4)	3,318	79.0	(75.2–82.4)
Hispanic	18,583	91.1	(90.2–91.9)	9,136	82.7	(80.3–84.8)
Education						
Less than high school diploma	23,582	87.8	(86.8–88.6)	16,179	71.7	(69.7–73.7)
High school diploma	62,844	86.2	(85.6–86.8)	59,449	73.5	(72.6–74.4)
Some college	57,198	87.5	(86.9–88.0)	50,602	78.7	(77.9–79.6)
College/Graduate school	73,867	90.7	(90.2–91.1)	62,055	86.5	(85.9–87.0)
Annual household income ($)						
<15,000	22,813	88.5	(87.6–89.4)	16,830	74.8	(73.1–76.4)
15,000 to <35,000	55,073	87.6	(87.0–88.2)	49,807	75.8	(74.9–76.8)
35,000 to <50,000	28,664	87.3	(86.5–88.1)	26,872	76.5	(75.3–77.7)
50,000 to <75,000	31,067	87.9	(87.1–88.5)	29,026	78.9	(77.9–79.9)
≥75,000	52,422	89.2	(88.7–89.7)	42,985	84.3	(83.6–85.0)
Residental area						
Urban/Suburban	148,381	89.2	(88.9–89.6)	115,534	81.5	(80.9–82.0)
Rural	61,884	83.0	(82.4–83.6)	73,081	70.2	(69.4–70.9)

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.
* Participants reported that they "always" wore a seat belt when driving or riding in a car.
† Includes data for New Hampshire, which has no seat belt law.
§ Persons who self-identified as Hispanic are categorized as Hispanic and might be of any race. Persons in all other racial/ethnic categories are non-Hispanic.

primary seat belt enforcement laws (NHTSA, 2009, unpublished data). Many high-income countries in Europe have achieved high levels of seat belt use with primary enforcement laws that cover all vehicle occupants. Front-seat estimates of seat belt use are >90% in France (98%), Sweden (96%), Germany (95%), Netherlands (94%), Norway (93%), and United Kingdom (91%)] (*13*). Notably, the traffic fatality rate per 100,000 population in the United States is nearly double that of 21 selected European high-income countries (*13*).

Primary enforcement laws are strongly recommended by the U.S. Task Force on Community Preventive Services to increase seat belt use (*6*). Other components of seat belt laws also can increase seat belt use. Enhanced enforcement of seat belt laws has been shown to increase seat belt use and reduce injuries and fatalities (*6*). In addition, NHTSA has estimated that the prevalence of seat belt use in rear seats is nearly 20 percentage points higher in states with laws requiring belt use in all seating positions versus states with laws requiring belt use only in the front seating positions (*14*).

The findings in this report are subject to at least six limitations. First, NEISS-AIP provides data at the national level but prevents examination of injury estimates by state. The injury estimates reported likely are underestimates of all nonfatal motor vehicle–occupant injuries because NEISS-AIP does not include physician offices, clinics, urgent-care facilities, or any medical facilities other than hospital emergency departments. Additionally, NEISS-AIP does not

collect factors that might relate to the injuries, such as seating position, seat belt use, air bag deployment, or whether injuries occurred in states with primary or secondary enforcement laws. Second, 2008 BRFSS was a landline telephone survey, and as such, excluded a small percentage of households with no telephone and approximately 15% of households with wireless telephones only. Third, the BRFSS response rate was only 53%. Fourth, the BRFSS data are self-reported; however, a recent evaluation of self-reported data on seat belt use found little evidence of overestimation of use because of social desirability bias (*15*). Fifth, the analysis did not consider other components of enforcement laws that might affect seat belt use (e.g., amount of fine, whether all occupants or only those in the front seat are covered, and the length of time law has been in effect). Finally, the data presented from both surveillance systems are cross-sectional and cannot be used to assess causality regarding seat belt enforcement laws, seat belt use, and nonfatal injuries.

To reduce the number of crash-related injuries, all motor vehicle occupants should wear seat belts (or age-appropriate and size-appropriate restraints for children) on every trip. Although primary enforcement laws are a proven strategy for increasing seat belt use and reducing the number of injuries, as of January 2011, 19 states still do not have such laws in effect. States should consider enacting primary enforcement seat belt laws that are vigorously enforced and that cover all motor vehicle occupants of appropriate age and size, regardless of seating position in the vehicle (*6,14*).

Reported by

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Announcements

Clinical Vaccinology Course — March 4–6, 2011

CDC and seven other national organizations are collaborating with the National Foundation for Infectious Diseases (NFID), the Emory University School of Medicine, and the Emory Vaccine Center to sponsor a Clinical Vaccinology Course to be held March 4–6, 2011, in Chicago, Illinois. Through lectures and interactive case presentations, the course will focus on new developments and concerns related to the use of vaccines in pediatric, adolescent, and adult populations. Leading infectious disease experts, including pediatricians, internists, and family physicians, will present the latest information on newly available vaccines and vaccines in development, as well as established vaccines whose continued administration is essential to disease prevention efforts.

This course is designed specifically for physicians, nurses, physician assistants, pharmacists, vaccine program administrators, and other health professionals involved with or interested in the clinical use of vaccines. It also will be of interest to health-care professionals involved in the prevention and control of infectious diseases, such as federal, state, and local public health officials. Course participants should have a knowledge of or interest in vaccines and vaccine-preventable diseases.

Continuing education credits will be offered. Information regarding the preliminary program, registration, and hotel accommodations is available at http://www.nfid.org, or by e-mail (idcourse@nfid.org), fax (301-907-0878), telephone (301-656-0003, ext. 19), or mail (NFID, 4733 Bethesda Avenue, Suite 750, Bethesda, MD 20814-5228).

National Birth Defects Prevention Month

January is National Birth Defects Prevention Month. Birth defects affect approximately one in 33 newborns and are a leading cause of infant mortality in the United States (*1,2*). This year, National Birth Defects Prevention Month focuses on medication use before, during, and after pregnancy. This includes over-the-counter or prescription medications and herbal or dietary products.

Approximately two thirds of women use at least one medication during their pregnancy (*3,4*). Because of the possible risks to the unborn baby, pregnant women are not included in the testing of new medications. As a result, little information is available about the safety of taking most medications during pregnancy. Better data will allow women and their health-care providers to make informed decisions about treatment during pregnancy and evaluate the risks and benefits of treatment.

CDC's National Birth Defects Prevention Study (NBDPS) helps identify medications that can increase the risk for birth defects. NBDPS data have been used to understand the risks associated with specific antidepressants, antibiotics, and antihypertensives.

Health-care providers should speak with their patients who are planning to become pregnant about the need for any medications, including prescription or over-the-counter medications and herbal or dietary products, and ensure that these patients are only taking necessary medications. Additional information about birth defects is available at http://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd.

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Notice to Readers

Extension of Continuing Education Activities to the *MMWR* Weekly Series

Effective with the issue of January 7, 2011, *MMWR* is extending its Continuing Education (CE) offering to reports published in the Weekly Series. This CE component has been planned and implemented by CDC in accordance with the Essentials and Standards of the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education. CDC is licensed to offer CE credit in the following categories:

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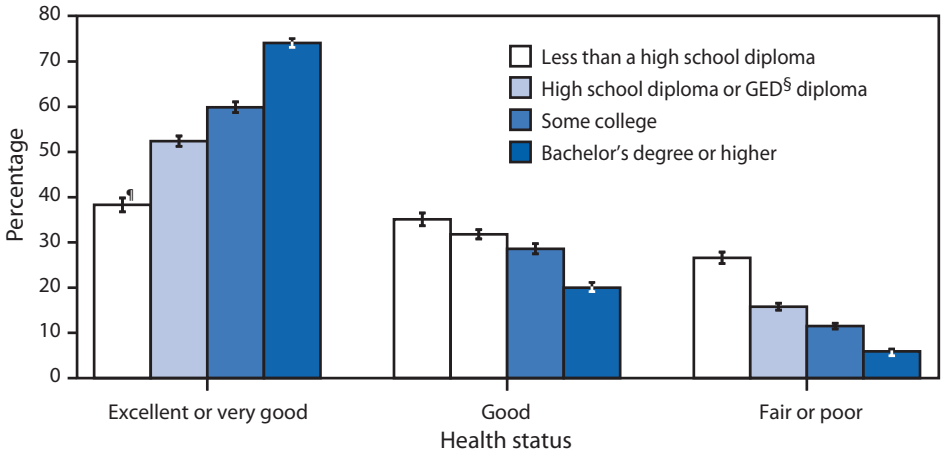
Persons seeking CE credit can register and take the examination at http://www.cdc.gov/tceonline. To obtain credit, participants must register, log-in, and select the relevant activity and type of credit/contract hours. To see the list of available Weekly Series activities, participants should click on Search and type in MMWR under Option 2. Participants have 45 days from the date the activity is posted to acquire credit.

No fee is charged for participating in these CE activities. Questions and comments should be submitted to the *MMWR* CE mailbox at mmwrce@cdc.gov.

QuickStats

FROM THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

Health Status* Among Persons Aged ≥25 Years, by Education Level — National Health Interview Survey, United States, 2009†



* Health status data were obtained by asking respondents to assess their own health and that of family members living in the same household as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. Data are presented only for family members aged ≥25 years.

† Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population. Denominators for each category exclude persons for whom data were missing. Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using four age groups: 25–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and ≥75 years.

§ General Educational Development.

¶ 95% confidence interval.

The percentage of adults aged ≥25 years whose health was reported as excellent or very good increased as levels of education increased. Persons with a bachelor's degree or higher (74.1%) were nearly twice as likely to be reported as being in excellent or very good health as persons with less than a high school diploma (38.3%). Persons with less than a high school diploma were approximately four times more likely than those at the highest educational level to be reported as being in fair or poor health. The same pattern was observed, but to a lesser extent, for those in good health.

Sources: National Health Interview Survey 2009 data. Available at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm.

Adams PF, Martinez ME, Vickerie JL. Summary health statistics for the U.S. population: National Health Interview Survey, 2009. Vital Health Stat 2010;10(248). Available at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/series/sr_10/sr10_248.pdf.

Notifiable Diseases and Mortality Tables

TABLE I. Provisional cases of infrequently reported notifiable diseases (<1,000 cases reported during the preceding year) — United States, week ending December 25, 2010 (51st week)*

Disease	Current week	Cum 2010	5-year weekly average†	Total cases reported for previous years 2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	States reporting cases during current week (No.)
Anthrax	—	—	0	1	—	1	1	—	
Botulism, total	2	100	4	118	145	144	165	135	
foodborne	—	6	1	10	17	32	20	19	
infant	—	69	2	83	109	85	97	85	
other (wound and unspecified)	2	25	1	25	19	27	48	31	CA (2)
Brucellosis	1	121	3	115	80	131	121	120	AZ (1)
Chancroid	—	36	1	28	25	23	33	17	
Cholera	—	8	0	10	5	7	9	8	
Cyclosporiasis§	1	167	3	141	139	93	137	543	FL (1)
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Domestic arboviral diseases§,¶:									
California serogroup virus disease	—	71	0	55	62	55	67	80	
Eastern equine encephalitis virus disease	—	10	—	4	4	4	8	21	
Powassan virus disease	—	5	0	6	2	7	1	1	
St. Louis encephalitis virus disease	—	8	—	12	13	9	10	13	
Western equine encephalitis virus disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Haemophilus influenzae,** invasive disease (age <5 yrs):									
serotype b	—	16	1	35	30	22	29	9	
nonserotype b	—	148	5	236	244	199	175	135	
unknown serotype	3	249	5	178	163	180	179	217	RI (1), PA (1), GA (1)
Hansen disease§	—	57	2	103	80	101	66	87	
Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome§	—	17	1	20	18	32	40	26	
Hemolytic uremic syndrome, postdiarrheal§	—	217	8	242	330	292	288	221	
HIV infection, pediatric (age <13 yrs)††	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	380	
Influenza-associated pediatric mortality§,§§	1	60	1	358	90	77	43	45	NYC (1)
Listeriosis	8	743	23	851	759	808	884	896	NY (2), VA (1), FL (1), AR (1), CA (3)
Measles¶¶	2	61	1	71	140	43	55	66	NY (1), WY (1)
Meningococcal disease, invasive***:									
A, C, Y, and W-135	1	227	7	301	330	325	318	297	OH (1)
serogroup B	—	106	5	174	188	167	193	156	
other serogroup	—	9	1	23	38	35	32	27	
unknown serogroup	7	397	14	482	616	550	651	765	OH (1), FL (1), OR (1), CA (4)
Mumps	2	2,519	63	1,991	454	800	6,584	314	OH (1), HI (1)
Novel influenza A virus infections†††	—	4	0	43,774	2	4	NN	NN	
Plague	—	2	0	8	3	7	17	8	
Poliomyelitis, paralytic	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	1	
Polio virus Infection, nonparalytic§	—	—	—	—	—	—	NN	NN	
Psittacosis§	—	4	0	9	8	12	21	16	
Q fever, total§,§§§	3	117	3	114	120	171	169	136	
acute	2	89	2	94	106	—	—	—	NY (1), FL (1)
chronic	1	28	0	20	14	—	—	—	PA (1)
Rabies, human	—	1	0	4	2	1	3	2	
Rubella¶¶¶	—	6	0	3	16	12	11	11	
Rubella, congenital syndrome	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	
SARS-CoV§,****	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Smallpox§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Streptococcal toxic-shock syndrome§	—	152	4	161	157	132	125	129	
Syphilis, congenital (age <1 yr)††††	—	207	8	423	431	430	349	329	
Tetanus	—	8	1	18	19	28	41	27	
Toxic-shock syndrome (staphylococcal)§	1	73	3	74	71	92	101	90	OH (1)
Trichinellosis	—	4	0	13	39	5	15	16	
Tularemia	1	107	2	93	123	137	95	154	CA (1)
Typhoid fever	1	396	9	397	449	434	353	324	WA (1)
Vancomycin-intermediate *Staphylococcus aureus*§	1	89	1	78	63	37	6	2	NY (1)
Vancomycin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*§	—	1	0	1	—	2	1	3	
Vibriosis (noncholera *Vibrio* species infections)§	1	742	8	789	588	549	NN	NN	FL (1)
Viral hemorrhagic fever§§§§	—	1	—	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	
Yellow fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

See Table I footnotes on next page.

TABLE I. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of infrequently reported notifiable diseases (<1,000 cases reported during the preceding year) — United States, week ending December 25, 2010 (51st week)*

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

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

† Calculated by summing the incidence counts for the current week, the 2 weeks preceding the current week, and the 2 weeks following the current week, for a total of 5 preceding years. Additional information is available at http://www.cdc.gov/ncphi/disss/nndss/phs/files/5yearweeklyaverage.pdf.

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

¶ Includes both neuroinvasive and nonneuroinvasive. Updated weekly from reports to the Division of Vector-Borne Infectious Diseases, National Center for Zoonotic, Vector-Borne, and Enteric Diseases (ArboNET Surveillance). Data for West Nile virus are available in Table II.

** Data for *H. influenzae* (all ages, all serotypes) are available in Table II.

†† Updated monthly from reports to the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention. Implementation of HIV reporting influences the number of cases reported. Updates of pediatric HIV data have been temporarily suspended until upgrading of the national HIV/AIDS surveillance data management system is completed. Data for HIV/AIDS, when available, are displayed in Table IV, which appears quarterly.

§§ Updated weekly from reports to the Influenza Division, National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases. Since October 3, 2010, three influenza-associated pediatric deaths occurred during the 2010–11 influenza season. Since August 30, 2009, a total of 282 influenza-associated pediatric deaths occurring during the 2009–10 influenza season have been reported.

¶¶ Of the two measles cases reported for the current week, one was indigenous and one was imported.

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

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

§§§ In 2009, Q fever acute and chronic reporting categories were recognized as a result of revisions to the Q fever case definition. Prior to that time, case counts were not differentiated with respect to acute and chronic Q fever cases.

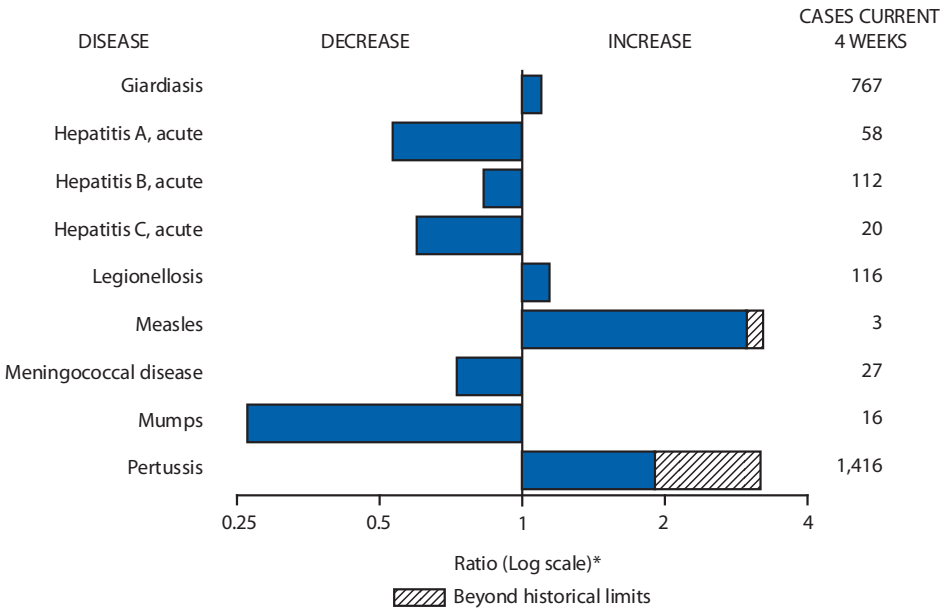
¶¶¶ No rubella cases were reported for the current week.

**** Updated weekly from reports to the Division of Viral and Rickettsial Diseases, National Center for Zoonotic, Vector-Borne, and Enteric Diseases.

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

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

FIGURE I. Selected notifiable disease reports, United States, comparison of provisional 4-week totals December 25, 2010, with historical data



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

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TABLE II. Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending December 25, 2010, and December 26, 2009 (51st week)*

Reporting area	*Chlamydia trachomatis* infection					Cryptosporidiosis				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009
		Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	7,158	23,981	26,345	1,176,106	1,218,186	47	121	342	7,426	7,210
New England	670	773	1,396	39,505	39,380	—	7	77	435	446
Connecticut	—	180	736	9,585	11,391	—	0	71	71	38
Maine†	—	48	69	1,996	2,382	—	1	7	74	51
Massachusetts	609	403	695	20,932	18,801	—	3	8	156	176
New Hampshire	49	48	114	2,466	2,077	—	1	5	52	81
Rhode Island†	—	65	120	3,312	3,567	—	0	2	13	22
Vermont†	12	23	51	1,214	1,162	—	1	5	69	78
Mid. Atlantic	1,292	3,372	5,046	164,393	154,492	8	15	38	825	803
New Jersey	—	516	691	25,340	23,658	—	0	4	37	53
New York (Upstate)	805	698	2,530	34,552	31,192	2	4	16	211	206
New York City	—	1,209	2,738	57,635	57,307	—	2	6	98	80
Pennsylvania	487	943	1,092	46,866	42,335	6	8	26	479	464
E.N. Central	696	3,479	3,971	172,454	194,691	11	30	122	1,957	1,694
Illinois	—	741	1,020	36,918	59,804	—	4	21	265	153
Indiana	—	360	797	18,693	21,428	—	3	10	143	278
Michigan	524	938	1,419	47,763	45,185	1	5	18	314	280
Ohio	88	997	1,105	48,023	47,634	9	7	24	452	377
Wisconsin	84	426	513	21,057	20,640	1	9	57	783	606
W.N. Central	190	1,376	1,556	67,421	69,336	1	22	83	1,264	1,085
Iowa	14	205	270	10,074	9,247	—	4	24	328	207
Kansas	27	189	235	9,399	10,388	—	2	9	132	102
Minnesota	—	283	347	13,372	14,022	—	0	16	98	335
Missouri	91	501	620	25,300	25,511	—	4	30	359	181
Nebraska†	58	95	173	4,728	5,323	1	3	26	229	116
North Dakota	—	29	79	1,622	1,890	—	0	18	31	13
South Dakota	—	61	77	2,926	2,955	—	1	6	87	131
S. Atlantic	2,189	4,704	5,665	237,273	246,147	11	18	51	1,005	1,120
Delaware	122	85	220	4,393	4,596	—	0	1	8	12
District of Columbia	—	91	177	4,570	6,495	—	0	1	7	8
Florida	433	1,472	1,742	73,247	71,902	6	7	19	379	451
Georgia	171	623	1,217	31,685	38,883	1	5	31	290	335
Maryland†	335	453	709	22,995	23,213	1	1	3	36	43
North Carolina	662	750	1,563	39,386	40,513	—	0	12	85	113
South Carolina†	—	535	846	26,676	26,362	—	1	8	88	59
Virginia†	421	599	902	30,566	30,611	2	2	8	93	81
West Virginia	45	72	117	3,755	3,572	1	0	3	19	18
E.S. Central	476	1,742	2,414	84,412	91,679	2	4	19	320	225
Alabama†	—	505	757	24,827	25,599	2	2	13	161	66
Kentucky	121	262	614	13,695	13,260	—	1	6	82	65
Mississippi	355	377	780	18,837	23,415	—	0	3	22	18
Tennessee†	—	550	793	27,053	29,405	—	1	5	55	76
W.S. Central	254	3,046	4,578	156,322	158,337	—	7	39	443	557
Arkansas†	216	272	392	12,325	14,152	—	0	3	31	57
Louisiana	—	322	1,073	16,308	27,299	—	1	6	66	55
Oklahoma	38	254	1,374	14,162	13,725	—	1	8	83	123
Texas†	—	2,273	3,183	113,527	103,161	—	4	30	263	322
Mountain	302	1,440	1,912	73,042	78,602	2	10	29	540	553
Arizona	133	513	713	25,091	25,289	—	1	3	34	34
Colorado	115	343	560	16,598	19,614	—	2	8	130	135
Idaho†	—	71	200	3,936	3,767	2	2	7	96	96
Montana†	40	60	82	3,004	2,942	—	1	4	48	57
Nevada†	—	171	329	8,818	9,947	—	0	6	31	25
New Mexico†	—	162	453	7,650	9,040	—	2	12	118	142
Utah	—	122	176	5,933	6,057	—	1	5	64	39
Wyoming†	14	40	85	2,012	1,946	—	0	2	19	25
Pacific	1,089	3,678	5,350	181,284	185,522	12	12	28	637	727
Alaska	—	113	148	5,435	5,101	—	0	1	5	8
California	815	2,799	4,406	138,485	142,390	7	7	18	368	444
Hawaii	—	112	158	5,488	5,958	—	0	1	1	1
Oregon	—	212	468	11,222	11,029	3	3	13	178	185
Washington	274	406	661	20,654	21,044	2	1	8	85	89
Territories										
American Samoa	—	0	0	—	—	N	0	0	N	N
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	8	31	323	333	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	—	92	265	4,950	7,242	N	0	0	N	N
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	11	29	548	487	—	0	0	—	—

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

TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending December 25, 2010, and December 26, 2009 (51st week)*

Reporting area	Dengue Virus Infection									
	Dengue Fever†					Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever§				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009
		Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	—	6	36	471	NN	—	0	2	5	NN
New England	—	0	3	9	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Connecticut	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Maine¶	—	0	2	6	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Massachusetts	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
New Hampshire	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Rhode Island¶	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Vermont¶	—	0	1	3	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Mid. Atlantic	—	2	12	134	NN	—	0	1	1	NN
New Jersey	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
New York (Upstate)	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
New York City	—	1	12	115	NN	—	0	1	1	NN
Pennsylvania	—	0	2	19	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
E.N. Central	—	0	5	41	NN	—	0	1	1	NN
Illinois	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Indiana	—	0	2	11	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Michigan	—	0	2	9	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Ohio	—	0	2	16	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Wisconsin	—	0	2	5	NN	—	0	1	1	NN
W.N. Central	—	0	2	17	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Iowa	—	0	1	2	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Kansas	—	0	1	1	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Minnesota	—	0	2	13	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Missouri	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Nebraska¶	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
North Dakota	—	0	1	1	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
South Dakota	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
S. Atlantic	—	2	17	216	NN	—	0	1	2	NN
Delaware	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
District of Columbia	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Florida	—	2	14	176	NN	—	0	1	2	NN
Georgia	—	0	2	11	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Maryland¶	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
North Carolina	—	0	1	4	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
South Carolina¶	—	0	3	10	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Virginia¶	—	0	3	13	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
West Virginia	—	0	1	2	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
E.S. Central	—	0	2	7	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Alabama¶	—	0	2	4	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Kentucky	—	0	1	1	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Mississippi	—	0	1	1	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Tennessee¶	—	0	1	1	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
W.S. Central	—	0	1	4	NN	—	0	1	1	NN
Arkansas¶	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	1	1	NN
Louisiana	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Oklahoma	—	0	1	4	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Texas¶	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Mountain	—	0	2	17	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Arizona	—	0	1	6	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Colorado	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Idaho¶	—	0	1	3	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Montana¶	—	0	1	3	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Nevada¶	—	0	1	4	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
New Mexico¶	—	0	1	1	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Utah	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Wyoming¶	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Pacific	—	0	5	26	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Alaska	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
California	—	0	5	11	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Hawaii	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Oregon	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Washington	—	0	2	15	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Territories										
American Samoa	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	NN	—	—	—	—	NN
Guam	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Puerto Rico	—	109	538	9,928	NN	—	1	5	59	NN
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.
U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not reportable. NN: Not Nationally Notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.
* Case counts for reporting year 2010 are provisional and subject to change. For further information on interpretation of these data, see http://www.cdc.gov/ncphi/disss/nndss/phs/files/ProvisionalNationa%20NotifiableDiseasesSurveillanceData20100927.pdf. Data for HIV/AIDS, AIDS and TB, when available, are displayed in Table IV, which appears quarterly.
† Dengue Fever includes cases that meet criteria for Dengue Fever with hemorrhage, other clinical, and unknown case classifications.
§ DHF includes cases that meet criteria for dengue shock syndrome (DSS), a more severe form of DHF.
¶ Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).

TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending December 25, 2010, and December 26, 2009 (51st week)*

Reporting area	Ehrlichiosis/Anaplasmosis†														
	Ehrlichia chaffeensis					*Anaplasma phagocytophilum*					Undetermined				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	—	8	181	583	924	6	11	309	788	946	—	1	35	103	171
New England	—	0	1	7	55	2	1	8	87	272	—	0	2	8	2
Connecticut	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	5	26	17	—	0	2	6	—
Maine§	—	0	1	4	6	—	0	2	16	16	—	0	0	—	—
Massachusetts	—	0	0	—	9	—	0	1	—	98	—	0	0	—	—
New Hampshire	—	0	1	3	4	—	0	3	18	19	—	0	1	2	1
Rhode Island§	—	0	1	—	35	2	0	5	27	122	—	0	0	—	1
Vermont§	—	0	0	—	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Mid. Atlantic	—	1	15	50	194	4	4	17	220	305	—	0	2	5	47
New Jersey	—	0	1	—	102	—	0	1	1	70	—	0	0	—	—
New York (Upstate)	—	0	15	29	55	4	4	17	216	224	—	0	1	5	7
New York City	—	0	3	20	10	—	0	1	3	9	—	0	0	—	1
Pennsylvania	—	0	1	1	27	—	0	0	—	2	—	0	1	—	39
E.N. Central	—	0	4	32	86	—	4	39	379	282	—	1	7	63	73
Illinois	—	0	2	12	33	—	0	2	7	6	—	0	2	3	3
Indiana	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	3	28	37
Michigan	—	0	1	2	6	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	4	—
Ohio	—	0	3	6	14	—	0	1	2	1	—	0	0	—	2
Wisconsin	—	0	1	12	33	—	4	39	370	275	—	0	4	28	31
W.N. Central	—	1	13	125	154	—	0	261	16	63	—	0	30	11	21
Iowa	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Kansas	—	0	1	5	6	—	0	0	—	1	—	0	0	—	—
Minnesota	—	0	6	—	2	—	0	261	—	56	—	0	30	—	8
Missouri	—	1	13	118	144	—	0	3	16	5	—	0	3	11	13
Nebraska§	—	0	1	2	2	—	0	0	—	1	—	0	0	—	—
North Dakota	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
South Dakota	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
S. Atlantic	—	4	19	251	266	—	1	7	61	17	—	0	2	8	2
Delaware	—	0	3	17	22	—	0	1	4	2	—	0	0	—	—
District of Columbia	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Florida	—	0	2	8	12	—	0	1	3	3	—	0	0	—	—
Georgia	—	0	4	22	18	—	0	1	2	1	—	0	1	1	—
Maryland§	—	0	3	24	45	—	0	2	15	4	—	0	2	3	—
North Carolina	—	2	13	103	68	—	0	4	25	3	—	0	0	—	—
South Carolina§	—	0	2	4	12	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	0	—	—
Virginia§	—	1	13	72	88	—	0	2	11	4	—	0	1	4	2
West Virginia	—	0	1	1	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
E.S. Central	—	0	10	86	136	—	0	2	18	3	—	0	1	7	24
Alabama§	—	0	3	11	9	—	0	2	7	1	—	0	0	—	—
Kentucky	—	0	2	16	12	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Mississippi	—	0	1	3	6	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	0	—	—
Tennessee§	—	0	6	56	109	—	0	2	10	2	—	0	1	7	24
W.S. Central	—	0	141	30	30	—	0	23	7	2	—	0	1	1	—
Arkansas§	—	0	34	11	4	—	0	6	3	—	—	0	0	—	—
Louisiana	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Oklahoma	—	0	105	15	24	—	0	16	2	1	—	0	0	—	—
Texas§	—	0	2	3	2	—	0	1	2	1	—	0	1	1	—
Mountain	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	1
Arizona	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	1
Colorado	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Idaho§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Montana§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Nevada§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
New Mexico§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Utah	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Wyoming§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Pacific	—	0	1	2	3	—	0	0	—	2	—	0	1	—	1
Alaska	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
California	—	0	1	2	3	—	0	0	—	2	—	0	1	—	1
Hawaii	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Oregon	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Washington	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Territories															
American Samoa	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.
U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not reportable. NN: Not Nationally Notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.
* Case counts for reporting year 2010 are provisional and subject to change. For further information on interpretation of these data, see http://www.cdc.gov/ncphi/disss/nndss/phs/files/ProvisionalNationa%20NotifiableDiseasesSurveillanceData20100927.pdf. Data for HIV/AIDS, AIDS and TB, when available, are displayed in Table IV, which appears quarterly.
† Cumulative total *E. ewingii* cases reported for year 2010 = 10.
§ Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).

TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending December 25, 2010, and December 26, 2009 (51st week)*

Reporting area	Giardiasis					Gonorrhea					*Haemophilus influenzae*, invasive† All ages, all serotypes				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	153	329	666	17,350	18,733	1,750	5,557	6,383	275,993	295,603	15	59	171	2,841	2,851
New England	2	32	54	1,550	1,724	89	100	196	5,290	4,974	1	3	21	184	195
Connecticut	—	5	13	272	288	—	39	169	2,214	2,436	—	0	15	44	49
Maine§	—	5	12	226	217	—	3	11	136	139	—	0	2	13	19
Massachusetts	—	13	24	670	735	88	48	81	2,459	1,921	—	2	5	89	98
New Hampshire	—	3	8	140	195	1	3	7	153	109	—	0	2	12	13
Rhode Island§	—	1	7	60	71	—	5	14	271	319	1	0	2	12	11
Vermont§	2	4	10	182	218	—	0	17	57	50	—	0	3	14	5
Mid. Atlantic	29	61	106	3,128	3,417	247	683	1,162	34,968	30,963	2	11	34	560	567
New Jersey	—	6	18	331	426	—	111	175	5,615	4,689	—	2	7	87	125
New York (Upstate)	18	22	84	1,157	1,335	123	108	422	5,712	5,689	—	3	20	154	152
New York City	—	17	33	883	822	—	228	528	11,058	10,706	—	2	6	107	76
Pennsylvania	11	15	27	757	834	124	252	366	12,583	9,879	2	4	9	212	214
E.N. Central	20	54	83	2,771	2,875	234	941	1,231	47,461	61,932	2	10	20	478	453
Illinois	—	12	26	545	605	—	186	273	8,789	19,726	—	3	9	151	173
Indiana	—	4	14	207	304	—	98	222	5,294	6,747	—	1	6	79	83
Michigan	1	13	25	671	661	177	251	471	13,228	14,542	—	0	3	34	24
Ohio	17	17	29	862	798	28	318	381	15,421	15,789	2	2	6	120	99
Wisconsin	2	8	32	486	507	29	94	155	4,729	5,128	—	2	5	94	74
W.N. Central	8	24	165	1,368	1,806	52	283	348	14,119	14,620	—	3	24	164	168
Iowa	2	5	11	274	289	2	33	57	1,738	1,632	—	0	1	1	—
Kansas	2	4	10	206	160	7	37	62	1,970	2,483	—	0	2	17	14
Minnesota	—	0	135	136	539	—	37	62	1,871	2,276	—	0	17	25	62
Missouri	—	8	26	423	513	39	140	181	6,905	6,391	—	2	6	83	62
Nebraska§	4	4	9	218	169	4	22	48	1,113	1,354	—	0	3	26	24
North Dakota	—	0	7	32	25	—	2	8	106	147	—	0	4	12	6
South Dakota	—	1	7	79	111	—	7	19	416	337	—	0	0	—	—
S. Atlantic	29	71	143	3,566	3,631	604	1,339	1,792	68,577	73,770	7	14	26	738	773
Delaware	—	0	5	31	28	29	18	48	986	950	—	0	1	5	5
District of Columbia	—	1	5	39	72	—	33	66	1,705	2,549	—	0	1	5	6
Florida	22	41	87	2,093	1,894	142	391	492	19,722	20,574	1	3	9	186	218
Georgia	—	7	51	485	736	59	208	392	10,560	13,331	3	3	9	170	158
Maryland§	2	5	11	259	274	50	132	215	6,598	6,251	2	1	5	68	90
North Carolina	N	0	0	N	N	239	239	596	13,196	13,714	—	2	9	119	103
South Carolina§	—	2	9	137	106	—	153	265	7,897	8,236	1	2	7	76	77
Virginia§	4	9	36	474	467	75	152	223	7,350	7,692	—	2	4	79	87
West Virginia	1	0	6	48	54	10	10	26	563	473	—	0	5	30	29
E.S. Central	1	5	14	272	422	155	465	697	23,041	26,226	1	3	12	172	171
Alabama§	1	4	11	215	200	—	147	217	7,233	7,385	—	0	3	29	41
Kentucky	N	0	0	N	N	21	71	142	3,556	3,817	—	1	3	35	21
Mississippi	N	0	0	N	N	134	110	216	5,462	7,197	—	0	2	14	8
Tennessee§	—	1	9	57	222	—	137	194	6,790	7,827	1	2	10	94	101
W.S. Central	1	8	14	363	516	85	835	1,298	42,674	46,264	1	2	20	129	128
Arkansas§	—	2	7	129	150	78	77	133	3,835	4,411	1	0	3	17	21
Louisiana	1	3	8	171	202	—	93	351	4,812	8,874	—	0	4	24	23
Oklahoma	—	1	7	63	164	7	76	359	4,154	4,350	—	2	15	80	78
Texas§	N	0	0	N	N	—	601	959	29,873	28,629	—	0	1	8	6
Mountain	8	30	51	1,590	1,623	69	176	244	8,688	9,242	1	5	15	284	246
Arizona	2	3	8	154	196	19	61	109	2,961	3,141	—	2	10	103	80
Colorado	4	13	27	672	493	48	54	95	2,644	2,754	—	1	5	80	69
Idaho§	1	4	9	206	205	—	2	14	138	106	—	0	2	18	5
Montana§	—	2	7	102	132	—	2	6	98	76	—	0	1	2	1
Nevada§	1	1	11	99	108	—	29	94	1,523	1,714	—	0	2	10	19
New Mexico§	—	2	5	98	112	—	21	41	1,005	1,041	1	1	5	43	34
Utah	—	4	11	222	306	—	5	15	282	336	—	0	4	22	35
Wyoming§	—	1	5	37	71	2	0	4	37	74	—	0	2	6	3
Pacific	55	53	133	2,742	2,719	215	609	815	31,175	27,612	—	2	21	132	150
Alaska	—	2	6	93	110	—	24	37	1,164	974	—	0	2	23	21
California	37	33	57	1,691	1,788	189	497	691	25,587	22,705	—	0	18	24	41
Hawaii	3	0	4	37	21	—	14	26	710	625	—	0	2	10	30
Oregon	6	9	20	473	408	—	20	42	974	1,071	—	1	5	67	53
Washington	9	8	75	448	392	26	53	83	2,740	2,237	—	0	4	8	5
Territories															
American Samoa	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	1	2	3	—	0	5	40	19	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	—	1	8	65	154	—	5	14	274	230	—	0	1	1	4
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	0	0	—	—	—	2	7	131	115	—	0	0	—	—

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U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not reportable. NN: Not Nationally Notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.
* Case counts for reporting year 2010 are provisional and subject to change. For further information on interpretation of these data, see http://www.cdc.gov/ncphi/disss/nndss/phs/files/ProvisionalNationa%20NotifiableDiseasesSurveillanceData20100927.pdf. Data for HIV/AIDS, AIDS and TB, when available, are displayed in Table IV, which appears quarterly.
† Data for *H. influenzae* (age <5 yrs for serotype b, nonserotype b, and unknown serotype) are available in Table I.
§ Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).

TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending December 25, 2010, and December 26, 2009 (51st week)*

Reporting area	Hepatitis (viral, acute), by type														
	A					B					C				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	7	30	69	1,488	1,918	23	61	204	3,029	3,201	3	14	44	803	738
New England	—	2	5	89	105	—	1	5	51	53	—	1	4	47	65
Connecticut	—	0	3	28	18	—	0	2	20	16	—	0	4	33	52
Maine†	—	0	1	7	1	—	0	2	13	15	—	0	0	—	2
Massachusetts	—	1	5	44	69	—	0	2	9	17	—	0	2	12	10
New Hampshire	—	0	1	2	7	—	0	2	7	5	N	0	0	N	N
Rhode Island†	—	0	4	8	8	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U
Vermont†	—	0	0	—	2	—	0	1	2	—	—	0	1	2	1
Mid. Atlantic	—	4	10	198	267	2	5	10	273	319	—	2	6	105	96
New Jersey	—	0	3	14	68	—	1	5	66	93	—	0	2	15	7
New York (Upstate)	—	1	4	58	45	1	1	6	55	51	—	1	4	58	46
New York City	—	1	5	74	88	—	1	4	79	70	—	0	1	1	5
Pennsylvania	—	1	4	52	66	1	1	5	73	105	—	0	3	31	38
E.N. Central	—	4	9	206	282	1	9	17	446	429	—	2	6	119	91
Illinois	—	1	3	46	124	—	2	5	88	116	—	0	1	2	6
Indiana	—	0	2	17	17	—	1	5	52	72	—	0	2	23	22
Michigan	—	1	5	70	72	1	3	6	124	130	—	1	6	78	34
Ohio	—	1	5	47	36	—	2	6	87	87	—	0	1	8	26
Wisconsin	—	0	3	26	33	—	2	8	95	24	—	0	2	8	3
W.N. Central	—	1	13	77	116	—	2	15	116	139	—	0	11	24	22
Iowa	—	0	3	11	37	—	0	2	14	36	—	0	1	—	10
Kansas	—	0	2	11	12	—	0	2	10	6	—	0	1	2	1
Minnesota	—	0	12	15	21	—	0	13	8	25	—	0	9	12	6
Missouri	—	0	2	23	21	—	1	3	71	46	—	0	2	8	—
Nebraska†	—	0	4	13	21	—	0	2	12	22	—	0	1	2	3
North Dakota	—	0	3	3	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	1
South Dakota	—	0	1	1	3	—	0	1	1	4	—	0	0	—	1
S. Atlantic	2	7	14	341	418	8	16	40	868	873	1	3	7	171	170
Delaware	—	0	1	7	4	—	0	2	23	34	U	0	0	U	U
District of Columbia	—	0	1	1	1	—	0	1	3	10	—	0	1	2	1
Florida	1	3	7	141	168	4	6	11	297	292	1	1	5	56	52
Georgia	—	1	3	38	52	2	3	7	149	142	—	0	2	13	31
Maryland†	—	0	3	24	47	—	1	6	72	71	—	0	3	28	23
North Carolina	—	0	5	47	40	1	1	16	103	103	—	1	3	42	22
South Carolina†	—	0	3	24	61	—	1	4	55	55	—	0	1	1	1
Virginia†	1	1	6	51	39	1	1	14	96	96	—	0	2	12	10
West Virginia	—	0	5	8	6	—	0	14	70	70	—	0	5	17	30
E.S. Central	—	1	5	45	46	3	8	13	364	346	—	3	8	153	104
Alabama†	—	0	2	8	12	—	1	4	63	88	—	0	1	6	10
Kentucky	—	0	5	23	12	—	2	8	130	90	—	2	6	104	63
Mississippi	—	0	1	2	9	—	0	3	35	32	U	0	0	U	U
Tennessee†	—	0	2	12	13	3	2	8	136	136	—	1	4	43	31
W.S. Central	2	2	19	139	190	3	9	109	481	571	1	1	14	74	60
Arkansas†	—	0	1	2	12	—	0	4	41	63	—	0	0	—	2
Louisiana	—	0	2	12	6	—	1	3	48	72	—	0	1	9	8
Oklahoma	—	0	1	1	6	—	2	19	94	103	—	0	12	33	15
Texas†	2	2	18	124	166	3	5	87	298	333	1	0	3	32	35
Mountain	—	3	8	144	161	—	2	8	131	131	—	1	5	52	52
Arizona	—	1	4	67	66	—	0	2	30	41	U	0	0	U	U
Colorado	—	1	3	35	52	—	0	5	40	27	—	0	1	12	27
Idaho†	—	0	2	7	5	—	0	1	6	11	—	0	2	11	7
Montana†	—	0	1	4	6	—	0	1	1	1	—	0	1	2	1
Nevada†	—	0	2	14	15	—	0	3	38	34	—	0	1	6	5
New Mexico†	—	0	1	5	8	—	0	1	5	8	—	0	2	11	6
Utah	—	0	1	9	7	—	0	1	8	5	—	0	2	10	6
Wyoming†	—	0	3	3	2	—	0	1	3	4	—	0	0	—	—
Pacific	3	5	17	249	333	6	6	20	299	340	1	1	6	58	78
Alaska	—	0	1	4	2	—	0	1	4	4	U	0	0	U	U
California	3	4	16	203	262	2	4	16	206	242	—	0	4	23	43
Hawaii	—	0	2	4	11	—	0	1	3	6	U	0	0	U	U
Oregon	—	0	2	18	18	—	1	3	38	44	—	0	3	15	19
Washington	—	0	2	20	40	4	1	4	48	44	1	0	6	20	16
Territories															
American Samoa	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	6	22	7	—	1	6	43	57	—	0	7	37	49
Puerto Rico	—	0	2	14	21	—	0	2	18	34	—	0	0	—	—
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—

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

TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending December 25, 2010, and December 26, 2009 (51st week)*

Reporting area	Legionellosis					Lyme disease					Malaria				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	21	57	115	3,116	3,414	103	395	2,336	27,603	36,132	8	27	89	1,439	1,362
New England	—	3	15	236	201	14	122	495	8,094	12,317	—	1	4	69	59
Connecticut	—	1	6	52	55	—	42	211	2,659	4,145	—	0	1	1	6
Maine†	—	0	4	12	10	13	11	76	715	894	—	0	1	6	2
Massachusetts	—	2	10	119	94	—	39	216	2,988	5,233	—	1	3	47	38
New Hampshire	—	0	5	21	14	1	24	68	1,240	1,403	—	0	2	5	4
Rhode Island†	—	0	4	23	21	—	1	40	153	235	—	0	1	7	5
Vermont†	—	0	2	9	7	—	4	27	339	407	—	0	1	3	4
Mid. Atlantic	4	14	45	848	1,170	50	169	733	12,258	15,720	1	7	17	388	404
New Jersey	—	2	11	93	217	—	49	216	3,144	4,947	—	0	4	1	101
New York (Upstate)	3	5	19	290	349	35	41	577	2,829	4,023	—	1	6	73	49
New York City	—	2	15	147	224	—	2	6	98	1,048	—	4	14	255	201
Pennsylvania	1	6	18	318	380	15	84	383	6,187	5,702	1	1	3	59	53
E.N. Central	2	11	42	692	715	2	24	323	3,032	2,956	—	2	9	144	173
Illinois	—	1	15	120	134	—	1	17	123	136	—	1	7	52	70
Indiana	—	2	6	103	62	—	1	7	69	82	—	0	2	10	25
Michigan	—	2	20	171	166	—	1	13	94	101	—	0	4	31	31
Ohio	2	4	15	231	278	2	0	9	42	57	—	0	5	41	37
Wisconsin	—	1	11	67	75	—	21	296	2,704	2,580	—	0	1	10	10
W.N. Central	4	2	19	115	116	—	2	1,395	120	298	—	1	11	69	73
Iowa	—	0	1	—	23	—	0	10	80	108	—	0	2	13	10
Kansas	—	0	2	12	7	—	0	1	6	18	—	0	2	12	8
Minnesota	4	0	16	39	12	—	0	1,380	—	163	—	0	11	3	32
Missouri	—	1	4	39	59	—	0	1	1	3	—	0	3	22	13
Nebraska†	—	0	2	9	12	—	0	2	9	5	—	0	2	15	8
North Dakota	—	0	1	7	1	—	0	15	23	—	—	0	1	1	1
South Dakota	—	0	2	9	2	—	0	1	1	1	—	0	2	3	1
S. Atlantic	5	10	27	537	590	31	56	176	3,718	4,337	2	7	42	411	354
Delaware	—	0	3	17	19	—	11	32	617	975	—	0	1	2	5
District of Columbia	—	0	4	16	24	—	0	4	30	61	—	0	2	11	17
Florida	3	3	9	171	187	3	2	10	104	106	2	3	7	132	90
Georgia	—	1	4	56	60	—	0	2	11	40	—	0	5	47	67
Maryland†	1	2	6	111	156	1	24	103	1,585	2,020	—	1	22	98	78
North Carolina	1	1	7	59	61	1	1	9	85	95	—	0	13	49	30
South Carolina†	—	0	2	14	13	—	0	3	28	42	—	0	1	5	7
Virginia†	—	1	10	79	61	15	17	79	1,126	829	—	1	5	64	58
West Virginia	—	0	3	14	9	11	0	32	132	169	—	0	2	3	2
E.S. Central	—	2	10	128	141	—	1	4	44	40	—	0	3	31	32
Alabama†	—	0	2	21	20	—	0	1	2	3	—	0	1	9	9
Kentucky	—	0	4	27	52	—	0	1	5	1	—	0	3	8	10
Mississippi	—	0	3	10	4	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	2	4
Tennessee†	—	1	6	70	65	—	0	4	37	36	—	0	2	12	9
W.S. Central	—	3	14	144	137	5	2	44	109	234	—	1	31	83	71
Arkansas†	—	0	2	14	8	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	2	5
Louisiana	—	0	3	9	18	—	0	1	2	—	—	0	1	5	8
Oklahoma	—	0	4	13	6	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	5	1
Texas†	—	2	10	108	105	5	2	42	107	234	—	1	30	71	57
Mountain	—	3	10	162	146	—	0	3	26	57	1	1	4	65	48
Arizona	—	1	6	62	45	—	0	1	2	7	—	0	2	27	10
Colorado	—	0	5	34	31	—	0	1	3	1	—	0	3	21	26
Idaho†	—	0	1	8	7	—	0	2	8	16	1	0	1	4	3
Montana†	—	0	1	4	8	—	0	1	4	3	—	0	1	3	5
Nevada†	—	0	2	20	14	—	0	1	2	13	—	0	1	6	—
New Mexico†	—	0	2	9	9	—	0	2	5	5	—	0	1	1	—
Utah	—	0	2	20	28	—	0	1	2	9	—	0	1	3	4
Wyoming†	—	0	2	5	4	—	0	0	—	3	—	0	0	—	—
Pacific	6	5	19	254	198	1	4	10	202	173	4	3	19	179	148
Alaska	—	0	2	2	1	—	0	1	6	7	—	0	1	5	2
California	6	4	19	214	153	1	3	7	132	113	3	2	13	120	113
Hawaii	—	0	1	1	1	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	1	1
Oregon	—	0	3	14	18	—	1	4	50	38	—	0	3	14	11
Washington	—	0	4	23	25	—	0	3	14	15	1	0	5	39	21
Territories															
American Samoa	—	0	0	—	—	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	—	0	0	—	3	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	2	4	5
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—

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U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not reportable. NN: Not Nationally Notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.
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TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending December 25, 2010, and December 26, 2009 (51st week)*

Reporting area	Meningococcal disease, invasive† All groups					Pertussis					Rabies, animal				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	8	15	43	739	937	277	448	1,756	20,666	15,102	18	63	143	3,172	4,964
New England	—	0	3	18	34	—	8	22	475	622	2	4	13	219	350
Connecticut	—	0	1	3	6	—	1	8	108	56	—	0	9	59	150
Maine§	—	0	1	4	4	—	1	5	51	80	—	1	4	62	56
Massachusetts	—	0	2	6	16	—	5	13	252	354	—	0	0	—	—
New Hampshire	—	0	0	—	3	—	0	2	20	76	—	0	5	14	34
Rhode Island§	—	0	0	—	4	—	0	9	27	45	—	0	4	31	44
Vermont§	—	0	1	5	1	—	0	4	17	11	2	1	3	53	66
Mid. Atlantic	—	1	4	71	106	66	36	144	1,883	1,181	7	19	41	1,002	559
New Jersey	—	0	2	17	18	—	3	9	132	242	—	0	0	—	—
New York (Upstate)	—	0	3	12	24	50	11	79	735	238	7	9	19	492	432
New York City	—	0	2	16	17	—	0	9	78	92	—	1	12	120	27
Pennsylvania	—	0	2	26	47	16	13	65	938	609	—	8	24	390	100
E.N. Central	2	2	9	128	165	45	102	174	5,144	3,124	—	2	27	227	220
Illinois	—	0	3	19	46	—	16	47	875	637	—	1	11	114	82
Indiana	—	0	3	27	34	—	10	26	560	383	—	0	0	—	25
Michigan	—	0	4	23	20	12	27	57	1,445	870	—	1	5	68	66
Ohio	2	0	2	34	43	33	31	80	1,771	1,065	—	0	12	45	47
Wisconsin	—	0	3	25	22	—	9	21	493	169	—	0	0	—	—
W.N. Central	—	1	5	53	87	10	35	627	2,375	2,213	2	4	16	245	375
Iowa	—	0	3	10	15	—	12	34	631	229	—	0	3	26	34
Kansas	—	0	2	7	14	—	3	9	162	238	1	1	4	60	75
Minnesota	—	0	2	2	15	9	0	601	724	520	—	0	9	26	60
Missouri	—	0	4	26	27	—	8	44	564	1,005	—	1	6	66	65
Nebraska§	—	0	2	6	11	1	4	13	215	139	1	1	4	52	77
North Dakota	—	0	1	2	1	—	0	30	51	29	—	0	5	15	11
South Dakota	—	0	1	—	4	—	0	5	28	53	—	0	0	—	53
S. Atlantic	1	2	7	131	162	40	29	78	1,644	1,602	7	21	70	1,060	2,072
Delaware	—	0	1	2	2	—	0	4	14	13	—	0	0	—	—
District of Columbia	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	12	7	—	0	0	—	—
Florida	1	1	5	59	52	13	5	28	323	495	—	0	57	71	161
Georgia	—	0	2	13	31	—	4	18	229	222	—	0	5	—	401
Maryland§	—	0	1	9	11	2	3	8	133	147	3	6	14	351	379
North Carolina	—	0	2	15	31	—	0	32	132	215	—	0	4	—	464
South Carolina§	—	0	1	12	11	7	5	19	348	262	—	0	0	—	—
Virginia§	—	0	2	19	18	18	5	33	328	207	4	11	25	561	550
West Virginia	—	0	2	2	6	—	1	21	125	34	—	1	7	77	117
E.S. Central	—	1	3	42	36	3	15	34	761	792	—	3	7	141	137
Alabama§	—	0	1	8	12	1	4	8	196	298	—	1	4	49	—
Kentucky	—	0	2	17	6	—	5	14	264	225	—	0	4	21	45
Mississippi	—	0	1	5	3	—	1	8	76	75	—	0	1	1	4
Tennessee§	—	0	2	12	15	2	4	11	225	194	—	1	4	70	88
W.S. Central	—	1	9	83	87	33	55	753	2,904	3,240	—	0	30	69	897
Arkansas§	—	0	1	6	9	—	3	29	183	340	—	0	7	28	41
Louisiana	—	0	4	14	18	—	1	3	41	147	—	0	0	—	—
Oklahoma	—	0	7	16	14	—	0	41	91	76	—	0	30	41	33
Texas§	—	1	7	47	46	33	48	681	2,589	2,677	—	0	7	—	823
Mountain	—	1	6	55	66	46	27	120	1,745	997	—	1	8	80	105
Arizona	—	0	2	14	14	1	8	16	409	269	—	0	5	—	—
Colorado	—	0	4	21	24	44	5	108	628	227	—	0	0	—	—
Idaho§	—	0	1	5	7	1	3	15	185	96	—	0	2	11	8
Montana§	—	0	1	2	5	—	1	16	111	59	—	0	3	17	25
Nevada§	—	0	1	8	6	—	0	7	33	24	—	0	2	8	6
New Mexico§	—	0	1	3	3	—	2	11	132	81	—	0	2	13	26
Utah	—	0	1	1	2	—	4	13	237	219	—	0	2	10	13
Wyoming§	—	0	1	1	5	—	0	2	10	22	—	0	4	21	27
Pacific	5	3	16	158	194	34	54	222	3,735	1,331	—	2	12	129	249
Alaska	—	0	1	1	6	—	0	6	41	59	—	0	2	12	13
California	4	2	13	106	118	6	34	194	2,850	707	—	1	12	103	225
Hawaii	—	0	1	1	5	1	0	6	46	46	—	0	0	—	—
Oregon	1	0	2	32	42	3	6	16	324	252	—	0	2	14	11
Washington	—	0	4	18	23	24	6	38	474	267	—	0	0	—	—
Territories															
American Samoa	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	N	0	0	N	N
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	2	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	—	0	0	—	1	—	0	1	3	1	—	1	3	41	40
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—

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† Data for meningococcal disease, invasive caused by serogroups A, C, Y, and W-135; serogroup B; other serogroup; and unknown serogroup are available in Table I.
§ Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).

TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending December 25, 2010, and December 26, 2009 (51st week)*

Reporting area	Salmonellosis					Shiga toxin-producing *E. coli* (STEC)†					Shigellosis				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	350	931	1,731	50,168	47,637	30	87	210	4,702	4,445	184	272	527	13,649	15,404
New England	1	31	496	2,221	2,149	—	2	57	198	291	—	4	68	302	342
Connecticut	—	0	480	480	430	—	0	57	57	67	—	0	63	63	43
Maine§	—	2	7	128	119	—	0	3	21	19	—	0	1	8	5
Massachusetts	—	22	52	1,228	1,140	—	1	9	79	106	—	4	16	207	241
New Hampshire	—	3	11	162	257	—	0	2	20	36	—	0	1	12	21
Rhode Island§	—	2	17	144	141	—	0	1	2	38	—	0	2	11	27
Vermont§	1	1	5	79	62	—	0	2	19	25	—	0	1	1	5
Mid. Atlantic	33	96	218	5,560	5,381	5	10	32	547	420	43	33	53	1,548	2,747
New Jersey	—	19	57	1,012	1,113	—	1	9	102	105	—	6	16	331	580
New York (Upstate)	21	25	78	1,406	1,292	4	3	13	201	146	3	3	19	219	222
New York City	—	25	56	1,296	1,232	—	1	7	81	56	—	5	14	282	444
Pennsylvania	12	31	81	1,846	1,744	1	2	13	163	113	40	12	34	716	1,501
E.N. Central	11	84	245	5,245	5,101	2	10	43	720	708	3	25	238	1,612	2,490
Illinois	—	28	114	1,774	1,453	—	2	9	121	164	—	9	228	775	614
Indiana	—	10	62	628	622	—	1	10	87	96	—	0	4	38	77
Michigan	2	15	48	908	950	—	2	16	149	137	—	5	10	246	217
Ohio	9	24	47	1,300	1,398	2	2	11	140	132	3	5	18	305	1,086
Wisconsin	—	9	45	635	678	—	3	17	223	179	—	4	21	248	496
W.N. Central	4	46	97	2,430	2,585	1	12	39	647	725	3	41	81	1,974	1,375
Iowa	1	9	34	517	401	—	2	16	169	161	—	1	5	55	53
Kansas	2	7	18	431	393	—	1	6	74	54	3	5	13	269	212
Minnesota	—	0	32	178	544	—	0	13	31	206	—	0	3	14	76
Missouri	—	13	44	837	647	—	4	27	246	139	—	33	75	1,573	992
Nebraska§	1	4	13	247	339	1	1	6	78	86	—	1	10	56	34
North Dakota	—	0	39	52	64	—	0	10	17	8	—	0	5	—	4
South Dakota	—	3	17	168	197	—	0	4	32	71	—	0	2	7	4
S. Atlantic	173	270	610	15,676	14,167	10	13	30	747	665	66	50	134	2,729	2,322
Delaware	—	3	11	175	140	—	0	2	6	13	—	0	4	40	151
District of Columbia	—	1	6	76	99	—	0	1	6	3	—	0	4	26	27
Florida	71	114	227	6,209	6,594	9	4	13	248	174	33	21	53	1,171	451
Georgia	17	43	132	2,729	2,348	—	1	15	103	70	11	14	39	781	654
Maryland§	15	17	55	1,048	794	—	2	9	107	91	1	3	8	133	366
North Carolina	31	32	233	2,475	1,768	—	1	10	97	109	13	3	36	261	355
South Carolina§	20	24	99	1,663	1,183	—	0	2	22	33	—	1	5	68	125
Virginia§	17	19	68	1,122	1,027	1	2	15	135	141	3	2	15	140	183
West Virginia	2	2	16	179	214	—	0	4	23	31	5	0	66	109	10
E.S. Central	20	55	177	3,859	3,050	2	4	22	263	214	6	13	40	750	805
Alabama§	6	19	52	1,036	924	—	1	4	54	47	2	4	14	224	153
Kentucky	2	10	31	566	450	—	1	6	68	72	—	3	28	219	225
Mississippi	—	17	67	1,184	891	—	0	12	30	6	—	1	4	53	50
Tennessee§	12	14	53	1,073	785	2	2	7	111	89	4	5	14	254	377
W.S. Central	4	107	547	6,155	5,864	—	5	68	283	310	33	53	251	2,725	2,937
Arkansas§	3	12	43	770	600	—	1	5	47	44	1	1	9	78	309
Louisiana	1	20	49	1,237	1,171	—	0	2	19	23	—	5	13	266	175
Oklahoma	—	12	46	650	606	—	0	27	48	37	—	5	96	252	302
Texas§	—	64	477	3,498	3,487	—	3	41	169	206	32	40	144	2,129	2,151
Mountain	18	50	105	2,707	2,977	2	11	34	636	555	—	16	32	799	1,122
Arizona	1	17	42	922	1,069	—	1	13	98	68	—	9	18	433	796
Colorado	13	10	24	579	608	—	3	21	209	166	—	2	6	98	100
Idaho§	3	3	9	165	171	1	2	7	111	90	—	0	3	23	8
Montana§	1	2	7	87	108	1	1	5	42	35	—	0	1	8	11
Nevada§	—	4	22	279	250	—	0	5	32	34	—	1	6	47	76
New Mexico§	—	6	19	321	361	—	1	6	47	37	—	2	10	147	103
Utah	—	6	17	310	316	—	1	7	82	110	—	0	4	43	24
Wyoming§	—	1	5	44	94	—	0	2	15	15	—	0	0	—	4
Pacific	86	113	299	6,315	6,363	8	11	46	661	557	30	21	64	1,210	1,264
Alaska	—	1	5	78	68	—	0	1	2	1	—	0	1	1	4
California	57	82	227	4,788	4,776	6	6	35	303	266	29	17	51	1,020	1,015
Hawaii	—	4	14	216	334	—	0	4	19	11	—	0	3	22	47
Oregon	1	8	48	503	426	—	2	15	119	82	—	1	4	58	54
Washington	28	14	61	730	759	2	3	19	218	197	1	1	20	109	144
Territories															
American Samoa	—	0	1	2	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	1	1	4	3
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	2	7	11	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	1	13
Puerto Rico	—	10	21	484	579	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	5	15
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.
U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not reportable. NN: Not Nationally Notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.
* Case counts for reporting year 2010 are provisional and subject to change. For further information on interpretation of these data, see http://www.cdc.gov/ncphi/disss/nndss/phs/files/ProvisionalNationa%20NotifiableDiseasesSurveillanceData20100927.pdf. Data for HIV/AIDS, AIDS and TB, when available, are displayed in Table IV, which appears quarterly.
† Includes *E. coli* O157:H7; Shiga toxin-positive, serogroup non-O157; and Shiga toxin-positive, not serogrouped.
§ Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).

TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending December 25, 2010, and December 26, 2009 (51st week)*

Reporting area	Spotted Fever Rickettsiosis (including RMSF)†									
	Confirmed					Probable				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009
		Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	3	2	11	157	146	1	26	421	1,517	1,241
New England	—	0	0	—	2	—	0	1	3	12
Connecticut	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Maine§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	2	5
Massachusetts	—	0	0	—	1	—	0	0	—	6
New Hampshire	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	1	1
Rhode Island§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Vermont§	—	0	0	—	1	—	0	0	—	—
Mid. Atlantic	2	0	1	5	12	—	1	4	62	95
New Jersey	—	0	0	—	2	—	0	1	—	60
New York (Upstate)	1	0	1	3	—	—	0	3	18	14
New York City	—	0	1	1	1	—	0	4	30	7
Pennsylvania	1	0	0	1	9	—	0	3	14	14
E.N. Central	—	0	1	4	9	—	1	9	94	81
Illinois	—	0	1	2	1	—	0	5	33	48
Indiana	—	0	1	2	3	—	0	5	43	10
Michigan	—	0	0	—	4	—	0	1	1	1
Ohio	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	13	18
Wisconsin	—	0	0	—	1	—	0	1	4	4
W.N. Central	—	0	4	18	19	—	4	21	333	255
Iowa	—	0	0	—	1	—	0	1	4	4
Kansas	—	0	1	2	1	—	0	0	—	—
Minnesota	—	0	1	—	2	—	0	0	—	2
Missouri	—	0	4	14	7	—	4	20	325	245
Nebraska§	—	0	1	2	8	—	0	1	3	4
North Dakota	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	1	—
South Dakota	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
S. Atlantic	1	1	9	87	68	1	9	60	509	374
Delaware	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	3	21	18
District of Columbia	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	0	—	1
Florida	—	0	1	4	2	—	0	2	12	7
Georgia	—	1	6	59	52	—	0	0	—	—
Maryland§	—	0	1	3	3	—	0	5	54	37
North Carolina	—	0	3	13	7	—	3	48	272	243
South Carolina§	—	0	1	1	3	—	0	2	18	15
Virginia§	1	0	2	5	1	1	2	12	132	51
West Virginia	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	2
E.S. Central	—	0	3	19	9	—	5	29	386	256
Alabama§	—	0	1	5	3	—	1	8	77	65
Kentucky	—	0	2	6	1	—	0	0	—	—
Mississippi	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	3	16	9
Tennessee§	—	0	2	8	5	—	4	20	293	182
W.S. Central	—	0	3	6	9	—	1	408	115	144
Arkansas§	—	0	2	2	—	—	0	110	64	73
Louisiana	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	2	2
Oklahoma	—	0	3	3	7	—	0	287	26	46
Texas§	—	0	1	1	2	—	0	11	23	23
Mountain	—	0	5	10	17	—	0	3	15	24
Arizona	—	0	4	7	11	—	0	3	5	12
Colorado	—	0	1	1	1	—	0	1	1	—
Idaho§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	5	1
Montana§	—	0	1	2	4	—	0	1	1	6
Nevada§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	1
New Mexico§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	1	1
Utah	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	1	1
Wyoming§	—	0	0	—	1	—	0	1	1	2
Pacific	—	0	2	8	1	—	0	0	—	—
Alaska	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
California	—	0	2	7	1	—	0	0	—	—
Hawaii	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
Oregon	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	0	—	—
Washington	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Territories										
American Samoa	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
Puerto Rico	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—

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† Illnesses with similar clinical presentation that result from Spotted fever group rickettsia infections are reported as Spotted fever rickettsioses. Rocky Mountain spotted fever (RMSF) caused by *Rickettsia rickettsii*, is the most common and well-known spotted fever.
§ Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).

TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending December 25, 2010, and December 26, 2009 (51st week)*

Reporting area	*Streptococcus pneumoniae*,† invasive disease										Syphilis, primary and secondary				
	All ages					Age <5									
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	171	262	495	14,127	3,022	17	44	156	2,093	2,418	29	243	413	11,971	13,584
New England	—	10	99	753	105	—	1	20	95	98	1	9	22	439	319
Connecticut	—	0	91	343	50	—	0	16	28	22	—	1	10	89	55
Maine§	—	2	6	116	21	—	0	1	10	8	—	0	3	23	4
Massachusetts	—	1	5	65	4	—	0	4	41	49	1	5	15	264	226
New Hampshire	—	0	7	59	—	—	0	1	3	11	—	0	2	22	14
Rhode Island§	—	0	36	90	17	—	0	3	7	4	—	1	4	38	20
Vermont§	—	1	6	80	13	—	0	1	6	4	—	0	2	3	—
Mid. Atlantic	10	27	56	1,362	195	1	7	48	353	301	3	33	46	1,579	1,705
New Jersey	—	2	8	99	—	—	1	5	51	66	—	4	12	223	211
New York (Upstate)	1	3	12	156	85	1	2	19	114	138	1	2	11	127	117
New York City	—	10	32	605	16	—	2	24	131	82	—	18	31	861	1,042
Pennsylvania	9	10	22	502	94	—	1	5	57	15	2	7	16	368	335
E.N. Central	38	57	98	2,909	667	3	6	18	343	415	—	27	49	1,327	1,522
Illinois	—	2	7	98	—	—	2	5	90	72	—	9	26	446	737
Indiana	—	9	24	530	247	—	1	6	44	82	—	3	14	167	157
Michigan	4	13	27	695	26	—	1	6	77	81	—	4	12	206	229
Ohio	27	24	49	1,202	394	2	2	6	96	137	—	10	19	464	355
Wisconsin	7	7	22	384	—	1	0	4	36	43	—	1	3	44	44
W.N. Central	2	11	182	731	184	—	2	12	123	182	—	6	18	331	302
Iowa	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	3	17	22
Kansas	1	2	7	105	52	—	0	2	14	18	—	0	3	18	32
Minnesota	—	0	179	287	48	—	0	10	44	88	—	2	9	138	68
Missouri	—	2	10	121	71	—	1	4	40	44	—	3	9	146	171
Nebraska§	1	2	9	136	2	—	0	2	15	16	—	0	1	8	5
North Dakota	—	0	11	66	7	—	0	1	2	5	—	0	0	—	4
South Dakota	—	0	3	16	4	—	0	2	8	11	—	0	1	4	—
S. Atlantic	60	59	144	3,215	1,357	8	9	27	522	598	10	57	218	2,933	3,289
Delaware	—	1	3	39	18	—	0	0	—	3	—	0	1	5	27
District of Columbia	—	0	3	26	26	—	0	2	8	7	—	2	21	145	163
Florida	40	24	89	1,442	754	4	3	18	192	203	3	21	43	1,099	1,024
Georgia	6	10	28	546	445	1	2	9	144	181	1	11	167	615	786
Maryland§	10	8	31	501	4	—	1	6	51	84	2	6	14	300	305
North Carolina	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	4	6	22	343	571
South Carolina§	2	8	25	485	—	1	1	4	52	52	—	3	7	145	121
Virginia§	—	1	4	53	—	—	1	4	51	47	—	5	22	275	286
West Virginia	2	2	21	123	110	2	0	4	24	21	—	0	2	6	6
E.S. Central	13	23	50	1,261	269	—	2	7	118	151	5	16	39	827	1,110
Alabama§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	5	11	234	412
Kentucky	—	3	16	196	77	—	0	2	13	8	1	2	12	123	80
Mississippi	—	1	6	55	54	—	0	2	11	28	4	4	17	215	220
Tennessee§	13	19	44	1,010	138	—	2	6	94	115	—	5	17	255	398
W.S. Central	30	31	91	1,857	125	3	5	41	282	341	2	36	63	1,857	2,721
Arkansas§	—	3	9	156	56	—	0	3	17	39	2	3	12	169	271
Louisiana	—	2	8	115	69	—	0	3	26	33	—	7	28	412	735
Oklahoma	—	1	5	46	—	—	1	5	46	58	—	1	7	84	94
Texas§	30	25	83	1,540	—	3	3	34	193	211	—	24	33	1,192	1,621
Mountain	14	32	82	1,750	117	2	4	12	225	302	1	10	25	493	522
Arizona	7	11	51	760	—	2	2	7	97	127	1	3	8	150	227
Colorado	6	11	22	543	—	—	1	4	64	52	—	2	8	132	102
Idaho§	—	0	2	17	—	—	0	2	9	9	—	0	2	4	3
Montana§	—	0	2	21	—	—	0	1	3	—	—	0	2	3	4
Nevada§	1	1	4	78	42	—	0	1	5	7	—	1	9	117	91
New Mexico§	—	2	9	150	—	—	0	4	17	37	—	1	4	50	61
Utah	—	3	9	155	63	—	0	3	27	67	—	0	4	37	31
Wyoming§	—	0	15	26	12	—	0	1	3	3	—	0	0	—	3
Pacific	4	5	14	289	3	—	0	7	32	30	7	44	62	2,185	2,094
Alaska	—	2	9	106	—	—	0	5	19	20	—	0	1	1	—
California	4	3	12	181	—	—	0	2	13	—	6	37	54	1,880	1,869
Hawaii	—	0	2	2	3	—	0	0	—	10	—	0	5	35	33
Oregon	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	1	7	66	55
Washington	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	1	4	11	203	137
Territories															
American Samoa	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	3	15	202	222
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—

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† Includes drug resistant and susceptible cases of invasive *Streptococcus pneumoniae* disease among children <5 years and among all ages. Case definition: Isolation of *S. pneumoniae* from a normally sterile body site (e.g., blood or cerebrospinal fluid).
§ Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).

TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending December 25, 2010, and December 26, 2009 (51st week)*

Reporting area	Varicella (chickenpox)§					West Nile virus disease†: Neuroinvasive					West Nile virus disease†: Nonneuroinvasive¶				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	96	284	550	13,951	20,066	—	0	70	601	385	—	1	53	380	334
New England	7	14	34	741	1,088	—	0	3	13	—	—	0	1	2	—
Connecticut	—	5	20	292	484	—	0	2	6	—	—	0	1	1	—
Maine§	—	4	15	227	235	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Massachusetts	—	0	1	2	4	—	0	2	6	—	—	0	1	1	—
New Hampshire	—	2	8	114	200	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	0	—	—
Rhode Island§	—	0	3	34	56	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Vermont§	7	1	10	72	109	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Mid. Atlantic	12	32	62	1,608	2,031	—	0	19	125	9	—	0	13	62	1
New Jersey	—	8	30	505	463	—	0	3	15	3	—	0	6	15	—
New York (Upstate)	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	9	57	3	—	0	7	30	1
New York City	—	0	2	2	—	—	0	7	32	3	—	0	4	8	—
Pennsylvania	12	22	40	1,101	1,568	—	0	3	21	—	—	0	3	9	—
E.N. Central	26	96	176	4,684	6,366	—	0	14	75	9	—	0	7	29	4
Illinois	—	21	45	1,144	1,566	—	0	10	41	5	—	0	4	15	—
Indiana§	—	6	35	405	451	—	0	2	5	2	—	0	2	7	2
Michigan	6	31	62	1,422	1,882	—	0	6	25	1	—	0	1	4	—
Ohio	19	29	56	1,334	1,895	—	0	1	4	—	—	0	1	1	2
Wisconsin	1	7	22	379	572	—	0	0	—	1	—	0	1	2	—
W.N. Central	—	15	32	793	1,259	—	0	7	28	26	—	0	11	72	75
Iowa	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	2	—	—	0	2	4	5
Kansas§	—	4	22	231	550	—	0	1	3	4	—	0	3	14	9
Minnesota	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	4	1	—	0	3	4	3
Missouri	—	7	23	460	573	—	0	1	3	4	—	0	0	—	1
Nebraska§	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	3	10	11	—	0	7	27	41
North Dakota	—	0	10	47	83	—	0	2	2	—	—	0	2	7	1
South Dakota	—	1	7	55	53	—	0	2	4	6	—	0	3	16	15
S. Atlantic	22	35	100	2,056	2,536	—	0	4	35	16	—	0	4	21	2
Delaware§	—	0	3	25	12	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
District of Columbia	—	0	4	19	30	—	0	1	1	2	—	0	1	1	—
Florida§	15	16	57	984	1,118	—	0	3	9	2	—	0	1	3	1
Georgia	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	4	4	—	0	3	9	—
Maryland§	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	3	17	—	—	0	2	6	1
North Carolina	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
South Carolina§	—	0	35	77	134	—	0	1	1	3	—	0	0	—	—
Virginia§	5	10	29	517	750	—	0	1	3	5	—	0	1	2	—
West Virginia	2	8	26	434	492	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
E.S. Central	2	5	22	296	553	—	0	1	8	37	—	0	3	11	27
Alabama§	2	5	22	289	548	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	1	2	—
Kentucky	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	2	3	—	0	1	1	—
Mississippi	—	0	2	7	5	—	0	1	3	30	—	0	2	6	22
Tennessee§	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	2	4	—	0	2	2	5
W.S. Central	23	43	285	2,723	4,801	—	0	15	97	117	—	0	3	19	35
Arkansas§	—	1	32	129	489	—	0	3	6	6	—	0	1	1	—
Louisiana	—	2	5	82	139	—	0	3	14	10	—	0	1	6	11
Oklahoma	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	8	—	0	0	—	2
Texas§	23	39	272	2,512	4,173	—	0	15	77	93	—	0	2	12	22
Mountain	4	19	36	973	1,337	—	0	18	153	77	—	0	15	125	123
Arizona	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	13	105	12	—	0	9	58	8
Colorado§	4	8	18	406	515	—	0	5	26	36	—	0	11	55	67
Idaho§	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	9	—	0	1	1	29
Montana§	—	3	17	185	163	—	0	0	—	2	—	0	0	—	3
Nevada§	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	7	—	0	1	2	5
New Mexico§	—	2	8	95	118	—	0	5	19	6	—	0	2	4	2
Utah	—	4	17	273	541	—	0	1	1	1	—	0	1	1	1
Wyoming§	—	0	3	14	—	—	0	1	2	4	—	0	1	4	8
Pacific	—	1	6	77	95	—	0	7	67	94	—	0	6	39	67
Alaska	—	1	5	45	56	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
California	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	7	66	67	—	0	6	38	45
Hawaii	—	0	6	32	39	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Oregon	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	1	—	0	0	—	10
Washington	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	1	26	—	0	1	1	12
Territories															
American Samoa	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	2	15	32	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	—	9	30	528	500	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—

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U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not reportable. NN: Not Nationally Notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.
* Case counts for reporting year 2010 are provisional and subject to change. For further information on interpretation of these data, see http://www.cdc.gov/ncphi/disss/nndss/phs/files/ProvisionalNationa%20NotifiableDiseasesSurveillanceData20100927.pdf. Data for HIV/AIDS, AIDS and TB, when available, are displayed in Table IV, which appears quarterly.
† Updated weekly from reports to the Division of Vector-Borne Infectious Diseases, National Center for Zoonotic, Vector-Borne, and Enteric Diseases (ArboNET Surveillance). Data for California serogroup, eastern equine, Powassan, St. Louis, and western equine diseases are available in Table I.
§ Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).
¶ Not reportable in all states. Data from states where the condition is not reportable are excluded from this table, except starting in 2007 for the domestic arboviral diseases and influenza-associated pediatric mortality, and in 2003 for SARS-CoV. Reporting exceptions are available at http://www.cdc.gov/ncphi/disss/nndss/phs/infdis.htm.

TABLE III. Deaths in 122 U.S. cities,* week ending December 25, 2010 (51st week)

Reporting area	All causes, by age (years)						P&I† Total
	All Ages	≥65	45–64	25–44	1–24	<1	
New England	473	297	127	25	13	11	51
Boston, MA	124	72	34	6	8	4	9
Bridgeport, CT	16	8	4	3	—	1	1
Cambridge, MA	15	12	1	2	—	—	3
Fall River, MA	24	19	4	1	—	—	2
Hartford, CT	39	27	11	—	1	—	5
Lowell, MA	13	8	5	—	—	—	—
Lynn, MA	4	3	1	—	—	—	—
New Bedford, MA	15	12	2	1	—	—	1
New Haven, CT	55	26	22	4	—	3	7
Providence, RI	60	41	10	4	3	2	8
Somerville, MA	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Springfield, MA	36	17	15	2	1	1	2
Waterbury, CT	25	19	5	1	—	—	2
Worcester, MA	45	31	13	1	—	—	11
Mid. Atlantic	1,838	1,319	384	74	34	26	96
Albany, NY	47	32	13	1	1	—	2
Allentown, PA	26	22	4	—	—	—	3
Buffalo, NY	86	57	19	4	2	4	9
Camden, NJ	27	16	8	2	1	—	3
Elizabeth, NJ	13	8	5	—	—	—	—
Erie, PA	49	39	7	—	2	1	3
Jersey City, NJ	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
New York City, NY	1,127	822	225	44	18	18	54
Newark, NJ	27	15	7	4	1	—	1
Paterson, NJ	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Philadelphia, PA	136	84	38	6	6	2	4
Pittsburgh, PA§	30	23	6	—	1	—	—
Reading, PA	26	17	5	2	1	—	2
Rochester, NY	71	46	21	3	—	1	3
Schenectady, NY	26	24	1	1	—	—	2
Scranton, PA	25	19	5	1	—	—	2
Syracuse, NY	64	51	10	3	—	—	7
Trenton, NJ	19	16	2	—	1	—	—
Utica, NY	16	11	3	2	—	—	1
Yonkers, NY	23	17	5	1	—	—	—
E.N. Central	1,625	1,147	359	72	28	19	139
Akron, OH	42	28	11	1	1	1	2
Canton, OH	40	31	6	2	—	1	4
Chicago, IL	217	144	59	11	3	—	23
Cincinnati, OH	84	57	20	5	1	1	4
Cleveland, OH	208	161	37	8	1	1	16
Columbus, OH	212	143	46	16	4	3	21
Dayton, OH	114	83	27	2	1	1	13
Detroit, MI	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Evansville, IN	42	25	13	2	—	2	3
Fort Wayne, IN	52	39	8	1	3	1	4
Gary, IN	5	1	2	—	2	—	—
Grand Rapids, MI	58	41	11	3	2	1	5
Indianapolis, IN	189	119	51	14	2	3	12
Lansing, MI	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Milwaukee, WI	67	42	19	—	4	2	8
Peoria, IL	41	33	6	—	1	1	8
Rockford, IL	42	29	10	3	—	—	3
South Bend, IN	42	36	5	—	1	—	1
Toledo, OH	110	88	19	1	2	—	6
Youngstown, OH	60	47	9	3	—	1	6
W.N. Central	590	399	135	28	11	17	42
Des Moines, IA	91	63	27	—	—	1	6
Duluth, MN	28	22	6	—	—	—	2
Kansas City, KS	17	11	5	—	1	—	1
Kansas City, MO	95	73	15	4	1	2	12
Lincoln, NE	59	44	8	3	1	3	2
Minneapolis, MN	52	24	15	5	3	5	3
Omaha, NE	71	54	11	2	1	3	9
St. Louis, MO	62	28	24	6	2	2	—
St. Paul, MN	47	33	11	1	2	—	3
Wichita, KS	68	47	13	7	—	1	4
S. Atlantic	979	625	242	67	27	17	63
Atlanta, GA	76	55	15	5	—	1	5
Baltimore, MD	104	55	30	10	9	—	6
Charlotte, NC	104	62	26	10	2	4	9
Jacksonville, FL	137	89	33	8	3	3	9
Miami, FL	137	88	30	14	3	2	9
Norfolk, VA	39	26	7	5	1	—	3
Richmond, VA	39	22	16	—	1	—	1
Savannah, GA	34	23	10	1	—	—	3
St. Petersburg, FL	48	28	13	2	3	2	5
Tampa, FL	220	149	53	8	5	5	9
Washington, D.C.	28	18	6	4	—	—	2
Wilmington, DE	13	10	3	—	—	—	2
E.S. Central	748	507	175	37	19	10	61
Birmingham, AL	135	86	33	9	2	5	12
Chattanooga, TN	40	28	8	—	3	1	5
Knoxville, TN	110	70	34	4	2	—	8
Lexington, KY	62	39	19	3	1	—	2
Memphis, TN	142	101	26	10	4	1	14
Mobile, AL	85	69	9	5	2	—	6
Montgomery, AL	30	18	12	—	—	—	5
Nashville, TN	144	96	34	6	5	3	9
W.S. Central	907	591	207	71	25	12	42
Austin, TX	39	28	9	1	1	—	2
Baton Rouge, LA	68	35	13	15	5	—	—
Corpus Christi, TX	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Dallas, TX	185	110	50	14	6	5	10
El Paso, TX	108	74	23	7	4	—	6
Fort Worth, TX	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Houston, TX	139	87	34	10	1	6	2
Little Rock, AR	33	20	9	4	—	—	—
New Orleans, LA	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
San Antonio, TX	197	141	42	9	4	1	15
Shreveport, LA	53	37	11	3	2	—	2
Tulsa, OK	85	59	16	8	2	—	5
Mountain	1,048	699	240	65	27	15	66
Albuquerque, NM	108	80	20	4	4	—	10
Boise, ID	46	41	5	—	—	—	3
Colorado Springs, CO	65	46	11	5	1	2	3
Denver, CO	82	50	22	5	3	2	3
Las Vegas, NV	276	188	66	16	4	2	19
Ogden, UT	24	18	2	1	2	1	2
Phoenix, AZ	148	72	52	15	6	3	6
Pueblo, CO	23	15	7	1	—	—	—
Salt Lake City, UT	120	79	21	10	5	5	6
Tucson, AZ	156	110	34	8	2	—	14
Pacific	1,220	854	266	56	28	16	145
Berkeley, CA	8	6	1	—	—	1	2
Fresno, CA	105	80	19	4	2	—	6
Glendale, CA	34	26	4	3	—	1	1
Honolulu, HI	69	48	9	8	3	1	9
Long Beach, CA	56	35	15	3	—	3	10
Los Angeles, CA	187	121	45	10	9	2	18
Pasadena, CA	31	23	7	1	—	—	4
Portland, OR	92	60	26	2	2	2	10
Sacramento, CA	172	125	39	5	3	—	35
San Diego, CA	64	39	18	5	1	1	3
San Francisco, CA	98	67	20	5	5	1	14
San Jose, CA	155	113	33	5	1	3	16
Santa Cruz, CA	26	18	7	1	—	—	2
Seattle, WA	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Spokane, WA	49	35	9	3	1	1	7
Tacoma, WA	74	58	14	1	1	—	8
Total¶	**9,428**	**6,438**	**2,135**	**495**	**212**	**143**	**705**

U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases.

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

† Pneumonia and influenza.

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

¶ Total includes unknown ages.

TABLE I. Provisional cases of infrequently reported notifiable diseases (<1,000 cases reported during the preceding year) — United States, week ending January 1, 2011 (52nd week)*

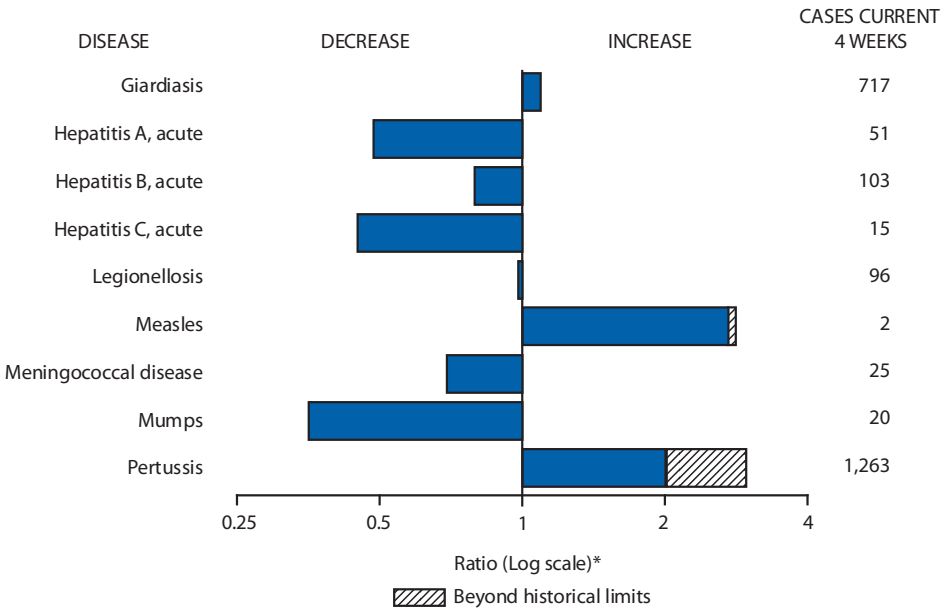
Disease	Current week	Cum 2010	5-year weekly average†	Total cases reported for previous years					States reporting cases during current week (No.)
				2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	
Anthrax	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	
Botulism, total	1	101	4	118	145	144	165	135	
foodborne	—	6	1	10	17	32	20	19	
infant	—	69	2	83	109	85	97	85	
other (wound and unspecified)	1	26	1	25	19	27	48	31	CA (1)
Brucellosis	4	2,403	3	115	80	131	121	120	FL (3), CA (1)
Chancroid	1	36	1	28	25	23	33	17	WA (1)
Cholera	—	8	0	10	5	7	9	8	
Cyclosporiasis§	—	167	3	141	139	93	137	543	
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Domestic arboviral diseases§,¶:									
California serogroup virus disease	—	71	0	55	62	55	67	80	
Eastern equine encephalitis virus disease	—	10	—	4	4	4	8	21	
Powassan virus disease	—	5	0	6	2	7	1	1	
St. Louis encephalitis virus disease	—	8	—	12	13	9	10	13	
Western equine encephalitis virus disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Haemophilus influenzae,** invasive disease (age <5 yrs):									
serotype b	—	16	1	35	30	22	29	9	
nonserotype b	—	148	5	236	244	199	175	135	
unknown serotype	3	254	5	178	163	180	179	217	VT (1), MO (1), FL (1)
Hansen disease§	—	57	2	103	80	101	66	87	
Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome§	—	17	1	20	18	32	40	26	
Hemolytic uremic syndrome, postdiarrheal§	1	218	7	242	330	292	288	221	CA (1)
HIV infection, pediatric (age <13 yrs)††	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	380	
Influenza-associated pediatric mortality§,§§	1	61	1	358	90	77	43	45	AZ (1)
Listeriosis	2	746	21	851	759	808	884	896	MO (1), CA (1)
Measles¶¶	—	61	1	71	140	43	55	66	
Meningococcal disease, invasive***:									
A, C, Y, and W-135	—	227	7	301	330	325	318	297	
serogroup B	—	107	5	174	188	167	193	156	
other serogroup	—	9	1	23	38	35	32	27	
unknown serogroup	4	406	16	482	616	550	651	765	FL (1), CO (1), CA (2)
Mumps	5	2,528	56	1,991	454	800	6,584	314	PA (1), MD (1), FL (2), CO (1)
Novel influenza A virus infections†††	—	4	0	43,774	2	4	NN	NN	
Plague	—	2	0	8	3	7	17	8	
Poliomyelitis, paralytic	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	1	
Polio virus Infection, nonparalytic§	—	—	—	—	—	—	NN	NN	
Psittacosis§	—	4	0	9	8	12	21	16	
Q fever, total§,§§§	1	118	3	114	120	171	169	136	
acute	1	90	2	94	106	—	—	—	NY (1)
chronic	—	28	0	20	14	—	—	—	
Rabies, human	—	1	0	4	2	1	3	2	
Rubella¶¶¶	—	6	0	3	16	12	11	11	
Rubella, congenital syndrome	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	
SARS-CoV§,****	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Smallpox§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Streptococcal toxic-shock syndrome§	2	155	4	161	157	132	125	129	ME (1), NY (1)
Syphilis, congenital (age <1 yr)††††	—	213	9	423	431	430	349	329	
Tetanus	—	8	1	18	19	28	41	27	
Toxic-shock syndrome (staphylococcal)§	1	73	2	74	71	92	101	90	GA (1)
Trichinellosis	—	4	0	13	39	5	15	16	
Tularemia	1	109	2	93	123	137	95	154	IN (1)
Typhoid fever	2	398	9	397	449	434	353	324	NY (1), PA (1)
Vancomycin-intermediate *Staphylococcus aureus*§	—	89	1	78	63	37	6	2	
Vancomycin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*§	—	1	0	1	—	2	1	3	
Vibriosis (noncholera *Vibrio* species infections)§	12	756	7	789	588	549	NN	NN	FL (12)
Viral hemorrhagic fever§§§§	—	1	—	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	
Yellow fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

See Table I footnotes on next page.

TABLE I. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of infrequently reported notifiable diseases (<1,000 cases reported during the preceding year) — United States, week ending January 1, 2011 (52nd week)*

—: No reported cases. N: Not reportable. NN: Not Nationally Notifiable Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts.
* Case counts for reporting year 2010 are provisional and subject to change. For further information on interpretation of these data, see http://www.cdc.gov/ncphi/disss/nndss/phs/files/ProvisionalNationa%20NotifiableDiseasesSurveillanceData20100927.pdf.
† Calculated by summing the incidence counts for the current week, the 2 weeks preceding the current week, and the 2 weeks following the current week, for a total of 5 preceding years. Additional information is available at http://www.cdc.gov/ncphi/disss/nndss/phs/files/5yearweeklyaverage.pdf.
§ Not reportable in all states. Data from states where the condition is not reportable are excluded from this table except starting in 2007 for the domestic arboviral diseases, STD data, TB data, and influenza-associated pediatric mortality, and in 2003 for SARS-CoV. Reporting exceptions are available at http://www.cdc.gov/ncphi/disss/nndss/phs/infdis.htm.
¶ Includes both neuroinvasive and nonneuroinvasive. Updated weekly from reports to the Division of Vector-Borne Infectious Diseases, National Center for Zoonotic, Vector-Borne, and Enteric Diseases (ArboNET Surveillance). Data for West Nile virus are available in Table II.
** Data for *H. influenzae* (all ages, all serotypes) are available in Table II.
†† Updated monthly from reports to the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention. Implementation of HIV reporting influences the number of cases reported. Updates of pediatric HIV data have been temporarily suspended until upgrading of the national HIV/AIDS surveillance data management system is completed. Data for HIV/AIDS, when available, are displayed in Table IV, which appears quarterly.
§§ Updated weekly from reports to the Influenza Division, National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases. Since October 3, 2010, four influenza-associated pediatric deaths occurred during the 2010–11 influenza season. Since August 30, 2009, a total of 282 influenza-associated pediatric deaths occurring during the 2009–10 influenza season have been reported.
¶¶ No measles cases were reported for the current week.
*** Data for meningococcal disease (all serogroups) are available in Table II.
††† CDC discontinued reporting of individual confirmed and probable cases of 2009 pandemic influenza A (H1N1) virus infections on July 24, 2009. During 2009, four cases of human infection with novel influenza A viruses, different from the 2009 pandemic influenza A (H1N1) strain, were reported to CDC. The four cases of novel influenza A virus infection reported to CDC during 2010 were identified as swine influenza A (H3N2) virus and are unrelated to the 2009 pandemic influenza A (H1N1) virus. Total case counts for 2009 were provided by the Influenza Division, National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases (NCIRD).
§§§ In 2009, Q fever acute and chronic reporting categories were recognized as a result of revisions to the Q fever case definition. Prior to that time, case counts were not differentiated with respect to acute and chronic Q fever cases.
¶¶¶ No rubella cases were reported for the current week.
**** Updated weekly from reports to the Division of Viral and Rickettsial Diseases, National Center for Zoonotic, Vector-Borne, and Enteric Diseases.
†††† Updated weekly from reports to the Division of STD Prevention, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention.
§§§§ There was one case of viral hemorrhagic fever reported during week 12. The one case report was confirmed as lassa fever. See Table II for dengue hemorrhagic fever.

FIGURE I. Selected notifiable disease reports, United States, comparison of provisional 4-week totals January 1, 2011, with historical data



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

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TABLE II. Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending January 1, 2011, and January 2, 2010 (52nd week)*

Reporting area	*Chlamydia trachomatis* infection					Cryptosporidiosis				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009
		Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	7,549	23,973	26,328	1,194,652	1,244,180	40	121	342	7,476	7,393
New England	272	772	1,396	39,848	40,776	—	7	77	437	458
Connecticut	210	177	736	9,866	12,127	—	0	71	71	38
Maine†	—	48	69	1,996	2,431	—	1	7	75	55
Massachusetts	—	404	695	20,932	19,315	—	3	8	156	181
New Hampshire	38	49	114	2,504	2,102	—	1	5	52	83
Rhode Island†	—	65	120	3,312	3,615	—	0	2	13	22
Vermont†	24	23	51	1,238	1,186	—	1	5	70	79
Mid. Atlantic	1,124	3,372	5,048	166,675	159,111	5	15	38	831	820
New Jersey	189	516	691	25,617	23,974	—	0	4	37	53
New York (Upstate)	461	698	2,530	35,003	33,722	1	4	16	212	222
New York City	18	1,209	2,740	58,629	58,347	—	2	6	98	80
Pennsylvania	456	943	1,092	47,426	43,068	4	8	26	484	465
E.N. Central	263	3,486	3,967	174,337	197,133	9	30	122	1,966	1,716
Illinois	—	749	1,020	37,664	60,542	—	4	21	265	154
Indiana	—	360	797	18,693	21,732	—	3	10	143	284
Michigan	190	946	1,419	48,286	45,714	—	5	18	314	282
Ohio	73	992	1,109	48,637	48,239	9	7	24	461	384
Wisconsin	—	426	513	21,057	20,906	—	9	57	783	612
W.N. Central	299	1,377	1,556	68,750	70,396	4	22	83	1,270	1,124
Iowa	8	205	270	10,152	9,406	—	4	24	328	211
Kansas	5	189	235	9,489	10,510	1	2	9	133	104
Minnesota	—	283	348	13,722	14,197	—	0	16	98	347
Missouri	204	505	621	25,849	25,868	1	4	30	362	183
Nebraska†	77	95	173	4,806	5,443	2	3	26	231	116
North Dakota	—	28	79	1,622	1,957	—	0	18	31	31
South Dakota	5	62	78	3,110	3,015	—	1	6	87	132
S. Atlantic	2,397	4,728	5,658	240,620	249,979	11	18	51	1,016	1,138
Delaware	71	85	220	4,464	4,718	—	0	1	8	12
District of Columbia	49	91	177	4,766	6,549	—	0	1	7	8
Florida	346	1,466	1,725	73,838	72,931	7	7	19	386	456
Georgia	281	627	1,217	32,126	39,828	1	5	31	291	336
Maryland†	461	468	709	23,763	23,747	2	1	3	38	43
North Carolina	767	750	1,563	40,203	41,045	—	0	12	85	116
South Carolina†	200	535	845	26,893	26,654	—	1	8	88	61
Virginia†	187	599	902	30,753	30,903	1	2	8	94	86
West Virginia	35	72	117	3,814	3,604	—	0	3	19	20
E.S. Central	196	1,741	2,414	86,564	92,522	1	4	19	321	231
Alabama†	124	524	758	26,541	25,929	—	2	13	161	68
Kentucky	72	262	614	13,769	13,293	—	1	6	82	67
Mississippi	—	377	780	18,837	23,589	—	0	3	22	19
Tennessee†	—	554	788	27,417	29,711	1	1	5	56	77
W.S. Central	1,527	3,046	4,578	159,682	162,915	—	7	39	443	596
Arkansas†	223	272	392	12,567	14,354	—	0	3	31	60
Louisiana	5	314	1,073	16,564	27,628	—	1	6	66	56
Oklahoma	618	254	1,374	14,779	15,023	—	1	8	83	128
Texas†	681	2,273	3,183	115,772	105,910	—	4	30	263	352
Mountain	148	1,440	1,912	73,795	80,476	5	10	30	548	560
Arizona	—	513	713	25,091	26,002	1	0	3	35	34
Colorado	148	343	560	17,018	19,998	2	2	8	132	137
Idaho†	—	69	200	3,936	3,842	2	2	7	98	97
Montana†	—	60	82	3,004	2,988	—	1	4	48	57
Nevada†	—	172	329	9,151	10,045	—	0	7	34	25
New Mexico†	—	162	453	7,650	9,493	—	2	12	118	146
Utah	—	122	176	5,933	6,145	—	1	5	64	39
Wyoming†	—	40	85	2,012	1,963	—	0	2	19	25
Pacific	1,323	3,678	5,350	184,381	190,872	5	12	28	644	750
Alaska	—	113	148	5,521	5,166	—	0	1	5	8
California	810	2,785	4,406	140,408	146,796	4	7	18	372	459
Hawaii	—	112	158	5,488	6,026	—	0	1	1	1
Oregon	291	212	496	12,088	11,497	1	3	13	181	185
Washington	222	406	661	20,876	21,387	—	1	8	85	97
Territories										
American Samoa	—	0	0	—	—	N	0	0	N	N
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	8	31	323	333	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	—	91	265	4,950	7,302	N	0	0	N	N
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	11	29	548	492	—	0	0	—	—

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

TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending January 1, 2011, and January 2, 2010 (52nd week)*

Reporting area	Dengue Virus Infection									
	Dengue Fever†					Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever§				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009
		Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	1	6	36	487	NN	—	0	2	5	NN
New England	—	0	3	9	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Connecticut	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Maine¶	—	0	2	6	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Massachusetts	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
New Hampshire	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Rhode Island¶	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Vermont¶	—	0	1	3	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Mid. Atlantic	1	2	12	135	NN	—	0	1	1	NN
New Jersey	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
New York (Upstate)	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
New York City	—	1	12	115	NN	—	0	1	1	NN
Pennsylvania	1	0	2	20	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
E.N. Central	—	0	5	43	NN	—	0	1	1	NN
Illinois	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Indiana	—	0	2	13	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Michigan	—	0	2	9	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Ohio	—	0	2	16	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Wisconsin	—	0	2	5	NN	—	0	1	1	NN
W.N. Central	—	0	6	24	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Iowa	—	0	1	2	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Kansas	—	0	1	1	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Minnesota	—	0	2	13	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Missouri	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Nebraska¶	—	0	6	7	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
North Dakota	—	0	1	1	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
South Dakota	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
S. Atlantic	—	2	17	222	NN	—	0	1	2	NN
Delaware	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
District of Columbia	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Florida	—	2	14	182	NN	—	0	1	2	NN
Georgia	—	0	2	11	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Maryland¶	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
North Carolina	—	0	1	4	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
South Carolina¶	—	0	3	10	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Virginia¶	—	0	3	13	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
West Virginia	—	0	1	2	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
E.S. Central	—	0	2	7	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Alabama¶	—	0	2	4	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Kentucky	—	0	1	1	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Mississippi	—	0	1	1	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Tennessee¶	—	0	1	1	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
W.S. Central	—	0	1	4	NN	—	0	1	1	NN
Arkansas¶	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	1	1	NN
Louisiana	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Oklahoma	—	0	1	4	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Texas¶	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Mountain	—	0	2	17	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Arizona	—	0	1	6	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Colorado	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Idaho¶	—	0	1	3	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Montana¶	—	0	1	3	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Nevada¶	—	0	1	4	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
New Mexico¶	—	0	1	1	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Utah	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Wyoming¶	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Pacific	—	0	5	26	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Alaska	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
California	—	0	5	11	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Hawaii	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Oregon	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Washington	—	0	2	15	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Territories										
American Samoa	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	NN	—	—	—	—	NN
Guam	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN
Puerto Rico	27	109	538	9,955	NN	—	1	5	59	NN
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	NN

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U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not reportable. NN: Not Nationally Notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.
* Case counts for reporting year 2010 are provisional and subject to change. For further information on interpretation of these data, see http://www.cdc.gov/ncphi/disss/nndss/phs/files/ProvisionalNationa%20NotifiableDiseasesSurveillanceData20100927.pdf. Data for HIV/AIDS, AIDS and TB, when available, are displayed in Table IV, which appears quarterly.
† Dengue Fever includes cases that meet criteria for Dengue Fever with hemorrhage, other clinical, and unknown case classifications.
§ DHF includes cases that meet criteria for dengue shock syndrome (DSS), a more severe form of DHF.
¶ Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).

TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending January 1, 2011, and January 2, 2010 (52nd week)*

Reporting area	Ehrlichiosis/Anaplasmosis†														
	Ehrlichia chaffeensis					*Anaplasma phagocytophilum*					Undetermined				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	2	8	181	586	1,105	1	11	309	789	1,255	1	1	35	104	206
New England	—	0	1	7	55	—	1	8	87	278	—	0	2	8	3
Connecticut	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	5	26	22	—	0	2	6	—
Maine§	—	0	1	4	6	—	0	2	16	16	—	0	0	—	—
Massachusetts	—	0	0	—	9	—	0	1	—	99	—	0	0	—	—
New Hampshire	—	0	1	3	4	—	0	3	18	19	—	0	1	2	2
Rhode Island§	—	0	0	—	35	—	0	5	27	122	—	0	0	—	1
Vermont§	—	0	0	—	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Mid. Atlantic	1	1	15	51	209	—	4	17	220	322	—	0	2	5	49
New Jersey	—	0	0	—	102	—	0	1	1	70	—	0	0	—	—
New York (Upstate)	1	0	15	30	70	—	4	17	216	241	—	0	1	5	8
New York City	—	0	3	20	10	—	0	1	3	9	—	0	0	—	1
Pennsylvania	—	0	1	1	27	—	0	0	—	2	—	0	1	—	40
E.N. Central	—	0	4	33	86	—	4	39	379	283	—	0	7	63	73
Illinois	—	0	2	12	33	—	0	2	7	6	—	0	2	3	3
Indiana	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	3	28	37
Michigan	—	0	1	2	6	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	4	—
Ohio	—	0	3	7	14	—	0	1	2	1	—	0	0	—	2
Wisconsin	—	0	1	12	33	—	4	39	370	276	—	0	4	28	31
W.N. Central	—	1	13	125	160	—	0	261	16	324	—	0	30	11	51
Iowa	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Kansas	—	0	1	5	6	—	0	0	—	1	—	0	0	—	—
Minnesota	—	0	6	—	8	—	0	261	—	317	—	0	30	—	38
Missouri	—	1	13	118	144	—	0	3	16	5	—	0	3	11	13
Nebraska§	—	0	1	2	2	—	0	0	—	1	—	0	0	—	—
North Dakota	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
South Dakota	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
S. Atlantic	1	4	19	252	285	1	1	7	62	17	—	0	2	8	3
Delaware	—	0	3	17	22	—	0	1	4	2	—	0	0	—	—
District of Columbia	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Florida	1	0	2	9	13	1	0	1	4	3	—	0	0	—	—
Georgia	—	0	4	22	18	—	0	1	2	1	—	0	1	1	—
Maryland§	—	0	3	24	45	—	0	2	15	4	—	0	2	3	—
North Carolina	—	1	13	103	73	—	0	4	25	3	—	0	0	—	—
South Carolina§	—	0	2	4	12	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	0	—	—
Virginia§	—	1	13	72	101	—	0	2	11	4	—	0	1	4	2
West Virginia	—	0	1	1	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	1
E.S. Central	—	0	10	86	136	—	0	2	18	4	—	0	1	7	24
Alabama§	—	0	3	11	9	—	0	2	7	2	—	0	0	—	—
Kentucky	—	0	2	16	12	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Mississippi	—	0	1	3	6	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	0	—	—
Tennessee§	—	0	6	56	109	—	0	2	10	2	—	0	1	7	24
W.S. Central	—	0	141	30	171	—	0	23	7	25	—	0	1	1	1
Arkansas§	—	0	34	11	38	—	0	6	3	6	—	0	0	—	—
Louisiana	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Oklahoma	—	0	105	15	129	—	0	16	2	17	—	0	0	—	—
Texas§	—	0	2	3	4	—	0	1	2	2	—	0	1	1	1
Mountain	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	1
Arizona	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	1
Colorado	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Idaho§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Montana§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Nevada§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
New Mexico§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Utah	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Wyoming§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Pacific	—	0	1	2	3	—	0	0	—	2	1	0	0	1	1
Alaska	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
California	—	0	1	2	3	—	0	0	—	2	1	0	0	1	1
Hawaii	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Oregon	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Washington	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Territories															
American Samoa	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—

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

TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending January 1, 2011, and January 2, 2010 (52nd week)*

Reporting area	Giardiasis					Gonorrhea					*Haemophilus influenzae*, invasive† All ages, all serotypes				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	150	327	666	17,561	19,399	1,974	5,576	6,380	280,555	301,174	20	58	171	2,883	3,022
New England	1	32	54	1,564	1,757	46	100	196	5,340	5,162	1	3	21	185	216
Connecticut	—	5	13	282	290	45	39	169	2,263	2,558	—	0	15	44	64
Maine§	—	5	12	229	223	—	3	11	136	143	—	0	2	13	21
Massachusetts	—	13	24	670	751	—	48	88	2,459	1,976	—	2	5	89	100
New Hampshire	—	3	8	140	197	1	3	7	154	113	—	0	2	12	14
Rhode Island§	—	1	7	60	75	—	5	14	271	322	—	0	2	12	12
Vermont§	1	4	10	183	221	—	0	17	57	50	1	0	3	15	5
Mid. Atlantic	16	61	106	3,149	3,520	202	683	1,163	35,418	31,904	3	11	34	565	601
New Jersey	—	6	18	331	430	37	111	175	5,679	4,762	—	2	7	87	132
New York (Upstate)	11	22	84	1,168	1,419	59	108	422	5,768	6,111	2	3	20	156	172
New York City	—	17	33	883	832	6	228	528	11,250	10,893	—	2	6	107	78
Pennsylvania	5	15	27	767	839	100	254	366	12,721	10,138	1	4	9	215	219
E.N. Central	17	54	83	2,803	2,917	62	942	1,227	47,939	62,690	1	10	20	487	468
Illinois	—	11	26	559	613	—	187	273	9,009	19,962	—	3	9	155	182
Indiana	—	4	14	207	312	—	98	222	5,294	6,835	—	1	6	82	84
Michigan	3	13	25	678	672	37	254	471	13,317	14,704	—	0	3	35	24
Ohio	14	17	29	873	806	25	315	381	15,590	15,988	1	2	6	121	101
Wisconsin	—	8	32	486	514	—	94	155	4,729	5,201	—	2	5	94	77
W.N. Central	7	24	165	1,381	1,971	101	285	348	14,431	14,825	1	3	24	167	192
Iowa	1	5	11	276	291	5	33	57	1,750	1,658	—	0	1	1	1
Kansas	—	4	10	207	161	1	37	62	1,993	2,505	—	0	2	17	14
Minnesota	—	0	135	136	674	—	37	62	1,913	2,303	—	0	17	25	79
Missouri	2	8	26	429	524	72	140	181	7,088	6,488	1	2	6	86	63
Nebraska§	4	4	9	222	177	22	22	48	1,135	1,376	—	0	3	26	25
North Dakota	—	0	7	32	32	—	2	8	106	151	—	0	4	12	10
South Dakota	—	1	7	79	112	1	7	20	446	344	—	0	0	—	—
S. Atlantic	54	71	143	3,628	3,774	725	1,338	1,792	69,616	74,944	8	14	26	748	795
Delaware	—	0	5	32	29	24	18	48	1,010	971	—	0	1	6	5
District of Columbia	—	1	5	39	73	13	34	66	1,763	2,561	—	0	1	5	6
Florida	50	41	87	2,143	1,981	108	391	490	19,892	20,878	5	3	9	191	222
Georgia	—	7	51	485	747	107	208	392	10,736	13,687	2	3	9	173	162
Maryland§	2	5	11	263	277	92	132	216	6,804	6,395	1	1	5	69	94
North Carolina	N	0	0	N	N	256	242	596	13,469	13,870	—	2	9	119	105
South Carolina§	—	2	9	137	106	68	153	262	7,964	8,318	—	2	7	76	79
Virginia§	2	9	36	477	503	49	150	223	7,399	7,789	—	2	4	79	88
West Virginia	—	0	6	52	58	8	10	26	579	475	—	0	5	30	34
E.S. Central	1	5	12	273	434	68	468	697	23,697	26,492	1	3	12	175	183
Alabama§	1	4	11	216	204	48	152	217	7,779	7,498	1	0	3	31	43
Kentucky	N	0	0	N	N	20	71	142	3,576	3,827	—	1	3	35	21
Mississippi	N	0	0	N	N	—	111	216	5,462	7,241	—	0	2	15	8
Tennessee§	—	1	8	57	230	—	137	194	6,880	7,926	—	2	10	94	111
W.S. Central	1	7	14	367	529	462	836	1,298	43,569	47,424	—	2	20	130	148
Arkansas§	1	2	7	131	155	90	78	133	3,931	4,460	—	0	3	17	24
Louisiana	—	3	8	173	203	2	92	351	4,834	8,996	—	0	4	25	24
Oklahoma	—	1	7	63	171	202	76	359	4,355	4,673	—	1	15	80	93
Texas§	N	0	0	N	N	168	601	959	30,449	29,295	—	0	1	8	7
Mountain	12	30	51	1,611	1,645	23	178	244	8,875	9,486	4	5	15	290	260
Arizona	1	3	8	156	198	—	61	109	2,961	3,250	4	2	10	108	84
Colorado	7	13	27	680	499	23	55	95	2,765	2,823	—	1	5	80	74
Idaho§	3	4	9	210	208	—	2	14	138	110	—	0	2	18	5
Montana§	1	2	7	104	133	—	2	6	98	80	—	0	1	2	2
Nevada§	—	1	11	104	109	—	29	94	1,589	1,726	—	0	2	10	19
New Mexico§	—	2	5	98	113	—	21	41	1,005	1,082	—	1	5	44	36
Utah	—	4	11	222	312	—	5	15	282	341	—	0	4	22	37
Wyoming§	—	1	5	37	73	—	0	4	37	74	—	0	2	6	3
Pacific	41	53	133	2,785	2,852	285	609	815	31,670	28,247	1	2	21	136	159
Alaska	—	2	6	94	111	—	24	37	1,176	990	—	0	2	24	21
California	39	33	57	1,731	1,832	260	496	691	26,018	23,228	—	0	18	24	41
Hawaii	—	0	4	37	21	—	14	26	710	631	—	0	2	10	32
Oregon	1	9	20	475	421	5	20	42	1,006	1,113	1	1	5	70	56
Washington	1	9	75	448	467	20	53	83	2,760	2,285	—	0	4	8	9
Territories															
American Samoa	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	1	2	3	—	0	5	40	19	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	—	1	8	65	156	—	5	14	274	230	—	0	1	1	4
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	0	0	—	—	—	2	7	131	116	—	0	0	—	—

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* Case counts for reporting year 2010 are provisional and subject to change. For further information on interpretation of these data, see http://www.cdc.gov/ncphi/disss/nndss/phs/files/ProvisionalNationa%20NotifiableDiseasesSurveillanceData20100927.pdf. Data for HIV/AIDS, AIDS and TB, when available, are displayed in Table IV, which appears quarterly.
† Data for *H. influenzae* (age <5 yrs for serotype b, nonserotype b, and unknown serotype) are available in Table I.
§ Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).

TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending January 1, 2011, and January 2, 2010 (52nd week)*

Reporting area	Hepatitis (viral, acute), by type														
	A					B					C				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	16	30	2,062	4,200	1,987	19	62	1,708	4,737	3,405	2	16	2,322	3,254	782
New England	1	2	5	90	108	—	1	5	51	54	—	1	4	47	66
Connecticut	1	0	3	29	18	—	0	2	20	16	—	0	4	33	53
Maine†	—	0	1	7	1	—	0	2	13	15	—	0	0	—	2
Massachusetts	—	1	5	44	71	—	0	2	9	17	—	0	2	12	10
New Hampshire	—	0	1	2	7	—	0	2	7	6	N	0	0	N	N
Rhode Island†	—	0	4	8	9	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U
Vermont†	—	0	0	—	2	—	0	1	2	—	—	0	1	2	1
Mid. Atlantic	—	4	2,029	2,889	275	3	5	1,645	1,946	328	—	2	2,311	2,548	99
New Jersey	—	0	3	14	71	—	1	5	67	93	—	0	2	15	7
New York (Upstate)	—	1	4	58	48	3	1	6	58	57	—	1	4	58	48
New York City	—	1	2,026	2,765	88	—	1	1,644	1,747	72	—	0	2,308	2,444	5
Pennsylvania	—	1	4	52	68	—	1	5	74	106	—	0	3	31	39
E.N. Central	—	4	9	206	284	—	9	17	453	436	1	2	7	119	92
Illinois	—	1	3	46	126	—	2	5	90	118	—	0	1	2	6
Indiana	—	0	2	17	17	—	1	5	55	74	—	0	2	24	22
Michigan	—	1	5	70	72	—	3	6	125	132	—	1	6	76	35
Ohio	—	1	5	47	36	—	2	6	88	88	1	0	1	9	26
Wisconsin	—	0	3	26	33	—	2	8	95	24	—	0	2	8	3
W.N. Central	1	1	13	78	126	1	2	15	117	154	—	0	11	24	33
Iowa	—	0	3	11	38	—	0	2	14	37	—	0	1	—	11
Kansas	—	0	2	11	12	—	0	2	10	6	—	0	1	2	1
Minnesota	—	0	12	15	29	—	0	13	8	38	—	0	9	12	15
Missouri	1	0	2	24	21	1	1	3	72	47	—	0	2	8	—
Nebraska†	—	0	4	13	21	—	0	2	12	22	—	0	1	2	3
North Dakota	—	0	3	3	2	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	2
South Dakota	—	0	1	1	3	—	0	1	1	4	—	0	0	—	1
S. Atlantic	5	6	14	347	429	4	16	40	873	913	—	4	7	173	174
Delaware	—	0	1	7	4	—	0	2	23	34	U	0	0	U	U
District of Columbia	—	0	1	1	1	—	0	1	3	10	—	0	1	2	1
Florida	1	3	7	142	171	3	6	11	300	299	—	1	5	56	53
Georgia	1	1	3	39	54	1	3	7	151	144	—	0	2	15	31
Maryland†	1	0	3	25	47	—	1	6	72	72	—	0	3	28	23
North Carolina	—	0	5	47	41	—	1	16	103	104	—	1	3	42	24
South Carolina†	—	0	3	24	63	—	1	4	55	56	—	0	1	1	1
Virginia†	2	1	6	52	42	—	1	14	96	110	—	0	2	12	10
West Virginia	—	0	5	10	6	—	0	14	70	84	—	0	5	17	31
E.S. Central	—	1	5	45	46	—	8	13	369	348	1	3	8	158	107
Alabama†	—	0	2	8	12	—	1	4	66	89	—	0	1	7	10
Kentucky	—	0	5	23	12	—	2	8	132	90	1	2	6	108	64
Mississippi	—	0	1	2	9	—	0	3	35	33	U	0	0	U	U
Tennessee†	—	0	2	12	13	—	2	8	136	136	—	1	4	43	33
W.S. Central	—	2	19	140	209	1	9	109	484	680	—	1	14	74	74
Arkansas†	—	0	1	2	12	—	0	4	41	65	—	0	0	—	2
Louisiana	—	0	2	12	6	—	1	3	48	73	—	0	1	9	9
Oklahoma	—	0	1	1	7	—	2	19	94	122	—	0	12	33	27
Texas†	—	2	18	125	184	1	5	87	301	420	—	0	3	32	36
Mountain	1	3	8	145	163	—	2	8	131	132	—	1	5	54	53
Arizona	—	1	4	67	68	—	0	2	30	42	U	0	0	U	U
Colorado	—	1	3	35	52	—	0	5	40	27	—	0	1	12	28
Idaho†	1	0	2	8	5	—	0	1	6	11	—	0	2	11	7
Montana†	—	0	1	4	6	—	0	1	1	1	—	0	1	3	1
Nevada†	—	0	2	14	15	—	0	3	38	34	—	0	1	7	5
New Mexico†	—	0	1	5	8	—	0	1	5	8	—	0	2	11	6
Utah	—	0	1	9	7	—	0	1	8	5	—	0	2	10	6
Wyoming†	—	0	3	3	2	—	0	1	3	4	—	0	0	—	—
Pacific	8	5	17	260	347	10	6	20	313	360	—	1	6	57	84
Alaska	—	0	1	5	2	—	0	1	5	4	U	0	0	U	U
California	8	4	16	213	273	10	4	16	218	258	—	0	4	22	43
Hawaii	—	0	1	4	11	—	0	1	3	6	U	0	0	U	U
Oregon	—	0	2	18	19	—	1	3	39	44	—	0	3	15	19
Washington	—	0	2	20	42	—	1	4	48	48	—	0	6	20	22
Territories															
American Samoa	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	6	22	7	—	1	6	43	57	—	0	7	37	49
Puerto Rico	—	0	2	14	21	—	0	2	21	34	—	0	0	—	—
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—

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

TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending January 1, 2011, and January 2, 2010 (52nd week)*

Reporting area	Legionellosis					Lyme disease					Malaria				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	21	57	115	3,161	3,522	61	396	2,336	27,895	38,468	13	27	89	1,458	1,451
New England	1	3	15	238	203	10	122	495	8,105	12,440	—	1	4	69	62
Connecticut	1	1	6	53	55	—	42	211	2,659	4,156	—	0	1	1	7
Maine†	—	0	4	13	10	10	11	76	726	970	—	0	1	6	2
Massachusetts	—	2	10	119	95	—	39	216	2,988	5,256	—	1	3	47	40
New Hampshire	—	0	5	21	15	—	24	68	1,240	1,415	—	0	2	5	4
Rhode Island†	—	0	4	23	21	—	1	40	153	235	—	0	1	7	5
Vermont†	—	0	2	9	7	—	4	27	339	408	—	0	1	3	4
Mid. Atlantic	3	14	45	852	1,196	27	173	737	12,497	16,346	—	7	17	390	413
New Jersey	—	1	11	93	218	—	49	220	3,270	4,973	—	0	2	1	103
New York (Upstate)	2	5	19	291	368	23	38	577	2,852	4,600	—	1	6	74	53
New York City	—	2	15	147	227	—	1	6	98	1,051	—	4	14	255	204
Pennsylvania	1	6	18	321	383	4	86	383	6,277	5,722	—	1	3	60	53
E.N. Central	1	11	42	695	723	1	24	323	3,035	2,969	1	2	9	145	173
Illinois	—	1	15	121	135	—	1	17	123	136	—	1	7	52	70
Indiana	—	2	6	103	62	—	1	7	70	83	—	0	2	10	25
Michigan	—	2	20	172	169	—	1	13	95	103	—	0	4	31	31
Ohio	1	4	15	232	282	1	0	9	43	58	1	0	5	42	37
Wisconsin	—	1	11	67	75	—	21	296	2,704	2,589	—	0	1	10	10
W.N. Central	—	2	19	130	135	—	1	1,395	120	1,693	—	1	11	70	84
Iowa	—	0	2	15	24	—	0	10	80	108	—	0	2	13	10
Kansas	—	0	2	12	7	—	0	1	6	18	—	0	2	13	8
Minnesota	—	0	16	39	28	—	0	1,380	—	1,543	—	0	11	3	43
Missouri	—	0	4	39	59	—	0	1	1	3	—	0	3	22	13
Nebraska†	—	0	2	9	13	—	0	2	9	5	—	0	2	15	8
North Dakota	—	0	1	7	2	—	0	15	23	15	—	0	1	1	1
South Dakota	—	0	2	9	2	—	0	1	1	1	—	0	2	3	1
S. Atlantic	8	10	27	547	605	15	57	176	3,749	4,466	6	7	42	417	367
Delaware	—	0	3	17	19	—	11	32	620	984	—	0	1	2	5
District of Columbia	—	0	4	17	24	—	0	4	32	61	—	0	2	11	17
Florida	5	3	9	175	193	4	2	10	108	110	6	3	7	138	93
Georgia	—	1	4	57	60	—	0	2	11	40	—	0	5	47	68
Maryland†	3	2	6	114	157	2	24	103	1,594	2,024	—	1	22	98	80
North Carolina	—	1	7	59	62	—	1	9	85	96	—	0	13	49	32
South Carolina†	—	0	2	14	13	—	0	3	28	42	—	0	1	5	7
Virginia†	—	1	10	79	67	9	17	79	1,136	908	—	1	5	64	61
West Virginia	—	0	3	15	10	—	0	32	135	201	—	0	2	3	4
E.S. Central	1	2	10	131	142	—	0	4	44	41	—	0	3	31	35
Alabama†	—	0	2	22	20	—	0	1	2	3	—	0	1	9	9
Kentucky	—	0	4	27	52	—	0	1	5	1	—	0	3	8	13
Mississippi	—	0	3	10	4	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	2	4
Tennessee†	1	1	6	72	66	—	0	4	37	37	—	0	2	12	9
W.S. Central	—	3	14	146	151	3	2	44	112	278	4	1	31	90	102
Arkansas†	—	0	2	14	8	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	2	5
Louisiana	—	0	2	10	18	—	0	1	2	—	—	0	1	5	8
Oklahoma	—	0	4	13	10	—	0	2	—	2	—	0	1	5	2
Texas†	—	2	10	109	115	3	2	42	110	276	4	1	30	78	87
Mountain	1	3	10	163	151	—	0	3	26	57	—	1	4	65	48
Arizona	—	1	6	62	49	—	0	1	2	7	—	0	2	27	10
Colorado	—	0	5	34	31	—	0	1	3	1	—	0	3	21	26
Idaho†	—	0	1	8	8	—	0	2	8	16	—	0	1	4	3
Montana†	1	0	1	5	8	—	0	1	4	3	—	0	1	3	5
Nevada†	—	0	2	20	14	—	0	1	2	13	—	0	1	6	—
New Mexico†	—	0	2	9	9	—	0	2	5	5	—	0	1	1	—
Utah	—	0	2	20	28	—	0	1	2	9	—	0	1	3	4
Wyoming†	—	0	2	5	4	—	0	0	—	3	—	0	0	—	—
Pacific	6	4	19	259	216	5	4	10	207	178	2	3	19	181	167
Alaska	—	0	2	2	1	—	0	1	6	7	—	0	1	5	2
California	6	4	19	218	167	5	3	7	137	117	2	2	13	122	126
Hawaii	—	0	1	1	1	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	1	1
Oregon	—	0	3	15	18	—	1	4	50	38	—	0	3	14	12
Washington	—	0	4	23	29	—	0	3	14	16	—	0	5	39	26
Territories															
American Samoa	—	0	0	—	—	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	—	0	0	—	3	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	2	4	5
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—

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

TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending January 1, 2011, and January 2, 2010 (52nd week)*

Reporting area	Meningococcal disease, invasive† All groups					Pertussis					Rabies, animal				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	4	15	43	749	980	200	453	1,756	21,291	16,858	8	63	143	3,180	5,061
New England	—	0	3	18	35	1	8	22	476	626	—	4	13	219	354
Connecticut	—	0	1	3	7	—	1	8	108	56	—	0	9	59	153
Maine§	—	0	1	4	4	1	1	5	52	80	—	1	4	62	56
Massachusetts	—	0	2	6	16	—	5	13	252	358	—	0	0	—	—
New Hampshire	—	0	0	—	3	—	0	2	20	76	—	0	5	14	34
Rhode Island§	—	0	0	—	4	—	0	9	27	45	—	0	4	31	45
Vermont§	—	0	1	5	1	—	0	4	17	11	—	1	3	53	66
Mid. Atlantic	—	1	4	71	110	52	37	144	1,946	1,222	6	19	41	1,008	565
New Jersey	—	0	2	17	19	—	3	9	137	244	—	0	0	—	—
New York (Upstate)	—	0	3	12	27	47	11	79	781	265	6	9	19	498	436
New York City	—	0	2	16	17	—	0	9	78	98	—	1	12	120	29
Pennsylvania	—	0	2	26	47	5	14	65	950	615	—	8	24	390	100
E.N. Central	—	2	9	130	169	45	108	180	5,324	3,206	1	2	27	228	220
Illinois	—	0	3	20	47	—	18	49	919	648	—	1	11	114	82
Indiana	—	0	3	28	34	—	12	26	606	392	—	0	0	—	25
Michigan	—	0	4	23	21	10	28	57	1,500	900	—	1	5	68	66
Ohio	—	0	2	34	43	35	32	80	1,806	1,096	1	0	12	46	47
Wisconsin	—	0	3	25	24	—	9	21	493	170	—	0	0	—	—
W.N. Central	—	1	5	54	90	21	35	627	2,407	2,840	—	4	16	245	391
Iowa	—	0	3	10	15	—	12	34	632	235	—	0	3	26	35
Kansas	—	0	2	8	14	—	3	9	163	240	—	1	4	60	76
Minnesota	—	0	1	2	16	14	0	601	739	1,121	—	0	9	26	69
Missouri	—	0	4	26	27	1	8	44	573	1,015	—	1	6	66	65
Nebraska§	—	0	2	6	11	6	4	13	221	141	—	1	4	52	77
North Dakota	—	0	1	2	2	—	0	30	51	30	—	0	5	15	16
South Dakota	—	0	1	—	5	—	0	5	28	58	—	0	0	—	53
S. Atlantic	1	2	7	132	165	20	30	78	1,670	1,632	—	21	70	1,060	2,103
Delaware	—	0	1	2	2	—	0	4	15	13	—	0	0	—	—
District of Columbia	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	12	7	—	0	0	—	—
Florida	1	1	5	60	52	8	6	28	330	497	—	0	57	71	161
Georgia	—	0	2	13	31	2	4	18	235	223	—	0	4	—	405
Maryland§	—	0	1	9	12	1	3	8	136	148	—	6	14	351	384
North Carolina	—	0	2	15	31	—	0	32	132	220	—	0	4	—	468
South Carolina§	—	0	1	12	11	—	5	19	348	262	—	0	0	—	—
Virginia§	—	0	2	19	18	9	5	33	337	222	—	11	25	561	566
West Virginia	—	0	2	2	8	—	1	21	125	40	—	1	7	77	119
E.S. Central	—	1	3	42	37	1	15	34	774	803	—	3	7	141	138
Alabama§	—	0	1	8	12	—	4	8	197	305	—	1	4	49	—
Kentucky	—	0	2	17	6	—	5	14	273	226	—	0	4	21	46
Mississippi	—	0	1	5	4	—	1	8	77	75	—	0	1	1	4
Tennessee§	—	0	2	12	15	1	4	11	227	197	—	1	4	70	88
W.S. Central	—	1	9	84	96	8	55	753	2,923	3,993	—	0	30	69	925
Arkansas§	—	0	1	6	9	—	3	29	183	369	—	0	7	28	47
Louisiana	—	0	4	15	18	—	1	3	41	149	—	0	0	—	—
Oklahoma	—	0	7	16	16	—	0	41	91	117	—	0	30	41	48
Texas§	—	1	7	47	53	8	49	681	2,608	3,358	—	0	7	—	830
Mountain	1	1	6	56	68	36	27	121	1,796	1,019	—	1	8	80	113
Arizona	—	0	2	14	15	1	8	16	419	277	—	0	5	—	5
Colorado	1	0	4	22	24	34	5	108	663	231	—	0	0	—	—
Idaho§	—	0	1	5	7	1	3	15	186	99	—	0	2	11	8
Montana§	—	0	1	2	5	—	1	16	116	61	—	0	3	17	25
Nevada§	—	0	1	8	6	—	0	7	33	24	—	0	2	8	6
New Mexico§	—	0	1	3	3	—	2	11	132	85	—	0	2	13	26
Utah	—	0	1	1	3	—	4	13	237	220	—	0	2	10	13
Wyoming§	—	0	1	1	5	—	0	2	10	22	—	0	4	21	30
Pacific	2	3	16	162	210	16	62	222	3,975	1,517	1	2	12	130	252
Alaska	—	0	1	2	6	—	0	6	43	59	—	0	2	12	15
California	2	2	13	109	131	9	34	194	3,080	869	1	1	12	104	226
Hawaii	—	0	1	1	5	—	0	6	46	46	—	0	0	—	—
Oregon	—	1	2	32	43	—	6	16	326	252	—	0	2	14	11
Washington	—	0	4	18	25	7	6	38	480	291	—	0	0	—	—
Territories															
American Samoa	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	N	0	0	N	N
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	2	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	—	0	0	—	1	—	0	1	3	1	—	1	3	41	41
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—

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† Data for meningococcal disease, invasive caused by serogroups A, C, Y, and W-135; serogroup B; other serogroup; and unknown serogroup are available in Table I.
§ Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).

TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending January 1, 2011, and January 2, 2010 (52nd week)*

Reporting area	Salmonellosis					Shiga toxin-producing *E. coli* (STEC)†					Shigellosis				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	287	932	1,735	50,674	49,192	53	87	210	4,757	4,643	172	270	527	13,882	15,931
New England	—	31	496	2,221	2,174	—	2	57	198	292	—	4	68	302	346
Connecticut	—	0	480	480	430	—	0	57	57	67	—	0	63	63	43
Maine§	—	2	7	128	121	—	0	3	21	19	—	0	1	8	5
Massachusetts	—	22	52	1,228	1,155	—	1	9	79	106	—	4	16	207	245
New Hampshire	—	3	11	162	261	—	0	2	20	37	—	0	1	12	21
Rhode Island§	—	2	17	144	144	—	0	1	2	38	—	0	2	11	27
Vermont§	—	1	5	79	63	—	0	2	19	25	—	0	1	1	5
Mid. Atlantic	20	96	218	5,591	5,514	—	10	32	548	435	57	33	53	1,609	2,800
New Jersey	—	18	57	1,012	1,132	—	1	9	102	106	—	6	16	334	587
New York (Upstate)	11	25	78	1,417	1,370	—	4	13	201	158	2	3	19	221	241
New York City	—	25	56	1,296	1,253	—	1	7	81	57	—	5	14	282	447
Pennsylvania	9	31	81	1,866	1,759	—	2	13	164	114	55	12	41	772	1,525
E.N. Central	18	85	244	5,314	5,169	—	10	43	722	717	4	26	238	1,642	2,514
Illinois	—	30	114	1,825	1,484	—	2	9	123	166	—	9	228	791	620
Indiana	—	9	62	630	629	—	1	10	88	96	—	1	4	47	80
Michigan	2	15	49	913	960	—	2	16	150	140	—	5	10	247	219
Ohio	16	24	47	1,311	1,407	—	2	11	138	133	4	5	18	309	1,096
Wisconsin	—	9	45	635	689	—	3	17	223	182	—	4	21	248	499
W.N. Central	10	46	97	2,449	2,679	3	12	39	652	751	5	40	81	1,986	1,439
Iowa	—	9	34	518	408	—	2	16	169	163	—	1	5	56	53
Kansas	—	7	19	434	398	—	1	5	74	54	1	5	13	272	214
Minnesota	—	0	32	178	575	—	0	13	31	219	—	0	3	14	79
Missouri	10	13	44	851	656	—	4	27	246	143	4	33	66	1,581	1,046
Nebraska§	—	4	13	247	341	3	1	6	81	86	—	1	10	56	34
North Dakota	—	0	39	52	103	—	0	10	17	15	—	0	5	—	9
South Dakota	—	3	17	169	198	—	0	4	34	71	—	0	2	7	4
S. Atlantic	126	270	610	15,828	14,478	24	13	30	763	691	48	51	134	2,778	2,365
Delaware	—	3	11	176	142	—	0	2	6	13	—	0	4	40	151
District of Columbia	1	1	6	77	100	—	0	1	6	3	—	0	4	27	28
Florida	91	109	227	6,299	6,741	23	4	13	263	177	43	22	53	1,214	461
Georgia	15	43	132	2,753	2,362	—	1	15	103	71	3	14	39	784	661
Maryland§	13	17	55	1,076	803	—	2	9	107	91	—	2	8	133	370
North Carolina	—	32	233	2,475	1,810	—	1	10	97	112	—	3	36	261	359
South Carolina§	—	24	99	1,662	1,195	—	0	2	22	33	—	1	5	68	126
Virginia§	6	19	68	1,130	1,095	1	2	15	136	156	2	3	15	142	198
West Virginia	—	2	16	180	230	—	0	4	23	35	—	0	66	109	11
E.S. Central	5	55	177	3,889	3,077	2	5	23	270	215	—	13	40	756	813
Alabama§	2	19	52	1,045	932	—	1	4	55	47	—	4	14	226	156
Kentucky	—	10	31	566	453	—	1	6	68	73	—	3	28	219	226
Mississippi	—	18	67	1,195	899	—	0	12	30	6	—	1	4	56	52
Tennessee§	3	14	53	1,083	793	2	2	7	117	89	—	5	14	255	379
W.S. Central	5	112	547	6,235	6,411	—	5	68	283	378	12	52	251	2,747	3,188
Arkansas§	5	12	43	779	615	—	1	5	47	44	1	1	9	79	318
Louisiana	—	20	49	1,250	1,180	—	0	2	19	23	—	5	13	268	177
Oklahoma	—	12	46	650	652	—	0	27	48	64	—	5	96	252	398
Texas§	—	65	477	3,556	3,964	—	3	41	169	247	11	38	144	2,148	2,295
Mountain	9	50	105	2,733	3,028	3	11	34	640	561	2	16	32	807	1,138
Arizona	1	17	42	929	1,086	—	1	13	98	68	1	9	18	437	806
Colorado	5	10	24	584	619	—	3	21	209	168	1	2	6	99	102
Idaho§	3	3	9	169	174	3	2	7	114	92	—	0	3	23	8
Montana§	—	2	7	87	110	—	1	5	42	35	—	0	1	8	11
Nevada§	—	4	22	288	252	—	0	5	33	35	—	1	6	48	79
New Mexico§	—	6	19	322	369	—	1	6	47	38	—	2	10	149	104
Utah	—	6	17	310	321	—	1	7	82	110	—	1	4	43	24
Wyoming§	—	1	5	44	97	—	0	2	15	15	—	0	0	—	4
Pacific	94	113	299	6,414	6,662	21	11	46	681	603	44	21	64	1,255	1,328
Alaska	—	1	5	79	68	—	0	1	2	1	—	0	1	1	4
California	90	79	227	4,882	5,003	19	6	35	322	301	44	17	51	1,065	1,066
Hawaii	—	3	14	216	338	—	0	4	19	11	—	0	3	22	49
Oregon	—	8	48	504	433	—	2	15	118	84	—	1	4	58	56
Washington	4	15	61	733	820	2	3	19	220	206	—	1	20	109	153
Territories															
American Samoa	—	0	1	2	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	1	1	4	3
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	2	7	11	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	1	13
Puerto Rico	1	10	21	497	596	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	6	15
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.
U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not reportable. NN: Not Nationally Notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.
* Case counts for reporting year 2010 are provisional and subject to change. For further information on interpretation of these data, see http://www.cdc.gov/ncphi/disss/nndss/phs/files/ProvisionalNationa%20NotifiableDiseasesSurveillanceData20100927.pdf. Data for HIV/AIDS, AIDS and TB, when available, are displayed in Table IV, which appears quarterly.
† Includes *E. coli* O157:H7; Shiga toxin-positive, serogroup non-O157; and Shiga toxin-positive, not serogrouped.
§ Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).

TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending January 1, 2011, and January 2, 2010 (52nd week)*

Reporting area	Spotted Fever Rickettsiosis (including RMSF)†									
	Confirmed					Probable				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009
		Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	—	2	11	155	151	2	26	421	1,527	1,662
New England	—	0	0	—	2	—	0	1	3	12
Connecticut	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Maine§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	2	5
Massachusetts	—	0	0	—	1	—	0	0	—	6
New Hampshire	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	1	1
Rhode Island§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Vermont§	—	0	0	—	1	—	0	0	—	—
Mid. Atlantic	—	0	1	4	13	—	1	4	62	97
New Jersey	—	0	0	—	2	—	0	1	—	61
New York (Upstate)	—	0	1	2	1	—	0	3	18	15
New York City	—	0	1	1	1	—	0	4	30	7
Pennsylvania	—	0	1	1	9	—	0	3	14	14
E.N. Central	—	0	1	4	9	—	1	10	95	81
Illinois	—	0	1	2	1	—	0	5	33	48
Indiana	—	0	1	2	3	—	0	5	43	10
Michigan	—	0	0	—	4	—	0	1	1	1
Ohio	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	14	18
Wisconsin	—	0	0	—	1	—	0	1	4	4
W.N. Central	—	0	4	18	20	—	4	21	337	256
Iowa	—	0	0	—	1	—	0	1	4	4
Kansas	—	0	1	2	1	—	0	0	—	—
Minnesota	—	0	1	—	3	—	0	0	—	2
Missouri	—	0	4	14	7	—	4	20	329	246
Nebraska§	—	0	1	2	8	—	0	1	3	4
North Dakota	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	1	—
South Dakota	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
S. Atlantic	—	1	9	86	68	2	9	60	512	383
Delaware	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	3	21	19
District of Columbia	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	0	—	1
Florida	—	0	1	4	2	2	0	2	14	8
Georgia	—	1	6	59	52	—	0	0	—	—
Maryland§	—	0	1	3	3	—	0	5	54	37
North Carolina	—	0	3	13	7	—	3	48	272	248
South Carolina§	—	0	1	1	3	—	0	2	18	16
Virginia§	—	0	2	4	1	—	2	12	133	52
West Virginia	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	2
E.S. Central	—	0	3	19	9	—	5	29	386	257
Alabama§	—	0	1	5	3	—	1	8	77	65
Kentucky	—	0	2	6	1	—	0	0	—	—
Mississippi	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	3	16	9
Tennessee§	—	0	2	8	5	—	4	20	293	183
W.S. Central	—	0	3	6	12	—	1	408	116	552
Arkansas§	—	0	2	2	1	—	0	110	64	183
Louisiana	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	2	2
Oklahoma	—	0	3	3	9	—	0	287	26	333
Texas§	—	0	1	1	2	—	0	11	24	34
Mountain	—	0	5	10	17	—	0	4	16	24
Arizona	—	0	4	7	11	—	0	4	6	12
Colorado	—	0	1	1	1	—	0	1	1	—
Idaho§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	5	1
Montana§	—	0	1	2	4	—	0	1	1	6
Nevada§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	1
New Mexico§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	1	1
Utah	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	1	1
Wyoming§	—	0	0	—	1	—	0	1	1	2
Pacific	—	0	2	8	1	—	0	0	—	—
Alaska	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
California	—	0	2	7	1	—	0	0	—	—
Hawaii	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
Oregon	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	0	—	—
Washington	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Territories										
American Samoa	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
Puerto Rico	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—

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† Illnesses with similar clinical presentation that result from Spotted fever group rickettsia infections are reported as Spotted fever rickettsioses. Rocky Mountain spotted fever (RMSF) caused by *Rickettsia rickettsii*, is the most common and well-known spotted fever.
§ Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).

TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending January 1, 2011, and January 2, 2010 (52nd week)*

Reporting area	*Streptococcus pneumoniae*,† invasive disease										Syphilis, primary and secondary				
	All ages					Age <5									
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	231	266	495	14,456	3,384	33	42	156	2,146	2,574	48	243	413	12,164	13,997
New England	4	10	99	759	158	—	1	20	95	118	2	9	22	442	341
Connecticut	—	0	91	343	100	—	0	16	28	38	1	1	10	91	65
Maine§	2	2	6	120	23	—	0	1	10	9	—	0	3	23	4
Massachusetts	—	1	5	65	4	—	0	4	41	52	—	5	15	264	238
New Hampshire	—	0	7	59	—	—	0	1	3	11	—	0	2	22	14
Rhode Island§	—	0	36	90	18	—	0	3	7	4	—	0	4	38	20
Vermont§	2	1	6	82	13	—	0	1	6	4	1	0	2	4	—
Mid. Atlantic	13	27	56	1,376	207	4	7	48	356	349	6	33	46	1,604	1,735
New Jersey	—	2	8	99	—	—	1	5	51	70	—	4	12	226	212
New York (Upstate)	4	3	12	159	97	4	2	19	117	157	6	2	11	134	128
New York City	—	10	32	605	16	—	2	24	131	106	—	19	31	877	1,054
Pennsylvania	9	10	22	513	94	—	1	5	57	16	—	7	16	367	341
E.N. Central	28	58	98	2,972	691	4	6	18	357	426	1	27	48	1,335	1,542
Illinois	—	2	7	105	1	—	2	5	97	75	—	9	26	450	750
Indiana	—	9	24	546	251	—	1	6	45	82	—	3	14	167	158
Michigan	2	13	27	709	27	—	1	6	79	83	—	4	12	207	230
Ohio	26	25	49	1,228	412	4	2	6	100	142	1	9	19	467	360
Wisconsin	—	7	22	384	—	—	0	4	36	44	—	1	3	44	44
W.N. Central	6	11	182	740	366	—	2	12	123	194	2	6	18	335	308
Iowa	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	3	17	23
Kansas	—	2	7	106	52	—	0	2	14	18	—	0	3	19	32
Minnesota	—	0	179	287	227	—	0	10	44	98	—	2	9	138	71
Missouri	4	2	10	127	74	—	1	4	40	45	—	3	9	147	173
Nebraska§	2	2	9	138	2	—	0	2	15	17	2	0	1	10	5
North Dakota	—	0	11	66	7	—	0	1	2	5	—	0	0	—	4
South Dakota	—	0	3	16	4	—	0	2	8	11	—	0	1	4	—
S. Atlantic	81	60	144	3,312	1,419	15	9	27	543	616	26	57	218	2,985	3,507
Delaware	2	1	3	41	18	—	0	0	—	3	4	0	1	9	27
District of Columbia	—	0	3	26	27	—	0	2	8	7	1	2	20	149	163
Florida	68	25	89	1,510	779	13	3	18	204	209	2	21	44	1,116	1,041
Georgia	3	10	28	562	460	1	2	9	150	185	3	10	167	618	953
Maryland§	8	9	31	510	4	1	1	6	52	87	5	6	14	309	314
North Carolina	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	5	6	22	348	579
South Carolina§	—	8	25	485	—	—	1	4	52	53	1	3	7	150	123
Virginia§	—	1	4	53	—	—	1	4	51	47	5	5	22	280	299
West Virginia	—	2	21	125	131	—	0	4	26	25	—	0	2	6	8
E.S. Central	7	23	50	1,284	278	—	2	7	121	153	2	16	39	851	1,149
Alabama§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	2	5	11	254	417
Kentucky	—	3	16	196	78	—	0	2	13	8	—	2	12	123	92
Mississippi	—	1	8	68	55	—	0	2	14	28	—	4	17	215	237
Tennessee§	7	19	44	1,020	145	—	2	6	94	117	—	5	17	259	403
W.S. Central	42	33	91	1,915	132	4	5	41	288	382	3	36	63	1,884	2,757
Arkansas§	8	3	9	167	60	2	0	3	20	42	—	3	12	169	275
Louisiana	2	2	8	124	71	—	0	3	27	33	—	8	28	417	741
Oklahoma	—	1	5	46	1	—	1	5	46	62	—	1	7	85	97
Texas§	32	26	83	1,578	—	2	3	34	195	245	3	24	33	1,213	1,644
Mountain	39	32	82	1,796	118	3	4	12	228	306	—	10	25	507	529
Arizona	21	12	51	787	—	3	2	7	100	128	—	3	8	150	231
Colorado	18	11	22	561	—	—	1	4	64	53	—	2	8	132	105
Idaho§	—	0	2	17	—	—	0	2	9	9	—	0	2	4	3
Montana§	—	0	2	21	—	—	0	1	3	—	—	0	2	3	4
Nevada§	—	2	4	79	43	—	0	1	5	7	—	2	9	131	91
New Mexico§	—	2	9	150	—	—	0	4	17	38	—	1	4	50	61
Utah	—	3	9	155	63	—	0	3	27	68	—	0	4	37	31
Wyoming§	—	0	15	26	12	—	0	1	3	3	—	0	0	—	3
Pacific	11	5	14	302	15	3	0	7	35	30	6	44	63	2,221	2,129
Alaska	—	2	9	109	—	—	0	5	19	20	—	0	1	1	—
California	11	3	12	191	12	3	0	2	16	—	2	38	54	1,908	1,900
Hawaii	—	0	2	2	3	—	0	0	—	10	—	0	5	35	33
Oregon	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	1	1	7	71	57
Washington	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	3	4	11	206	139
Territories															
American Samoa	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	3	15	202	227
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—

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† Includes drug resistant and susceptible cases of invasive *Streptococcus pneumoniae* disease among children <5 years and among all ages. Case definition: Isolation of *S. pneumoniae* from a normally sterile body site (e.g., blood or cerebrospinal fluid).
§ Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).

TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending January 1, 2011, and January 2, 2010 (52nd week)*

Reporting area	Varicella (chickenpox)§					West Nile virus disease†: Neuroinvasive					West Nile virus disease†: Nonneuroinvasive¶				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2010	Cum 2009
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	82	285	1,755	16,207	20,480	—	0	71	605	385	—	1	53	382	334
New England	1	14	34	755	1,096	—	0	3	14	—	—	0	1	2	—
Connecticut	—	5	20	292	486	—	0	2	7	—	—	0	1	1	—
Maine§	1	4	15	241	235	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Massachusetts	—	0	1	2	4	—	0	2	6	—	—	0	1	1	—
New Hampshire	—	2	8	114	202	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	0	—	—
Rhode Island§	—	0	3	34	57	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Vermont§	—	1	10	72	112	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Mid. Atlantic	6	32	1,400	3,727	2,052	—	0	19	125	9	—	0	13	62	1
New Jersey	—	8	30	508	470	—	0	3	15	3	—	0	6	15	—
New York (Upstate)	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	9	57	3	—	0	7	30	1
New York City	—	0	1,373	2,110	—	—	0	7	32	3	—	0	4	8	—
Pennsylvania	6	22	40	1,109	1,582	—	0	3	21	—	—	0	3	9	—
E.N. Central	25	98	176	4,731	6,415	—	0	14	78	9	—	0	8	31	4
Illinois	—	22	45	1,164	1,582	—	0	10	44	5	—	0	5	17	—
Indiana§	1	6	35	406	457	—	0	2	5	2	—	0	2	7	2
Michigan	5	31	62	1,432	1,888	—	0	6	25	1	—	0	1	4	—
Ohio	19	28	56	1,350	1,911	—	0	1	4	—	—	0	1	1	2
Wisconsin	—	7	22	379	577	—	0	0	—	1	—	0	1	2	—
W.N. Central	2	15	32	804	1,272	—	0	7	28	26	—	0	11	72	75
Iowa	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	2	—	—	0	2	4	5
Kansas§	—	4	22	228	554	—	0	1	3	4	—	0	3	14	9
Minnesota	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	4	1	—	0	3	4	3
Missouri	2	8	23	474	573	—	0	1	3	4	—	0	0	—	1
Nebraska§	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	3	10	11	—	0	7	27	41
North Dakota	—	0	10	47	92	—	0	2	2	—	—	0	2	7	1
South Dakota	—	1	7	55	53	—	0	2	4	6	—	0	3	16	15
S. Atlantic	14	35	100	2,072	2,567	—	0	4	35	16	—	0	4	21	2
Delaware§	—	0	3	25	12	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
District of Columbia	—	0	4	19	30	—	0	1	1	2	—	0	1	1	—
Florida§	10	16	57	994	1,125	—	0	3	9	2	—	0	1	3	1
Georgia	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	4	4	—	0	3	9	—
Maryland§	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	3	17	—	—	0	2	6	1
North Carolina	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
South Carolina§	—	0	35	77	134	—	0	1	1	3	—	0	0	—	—
Virginia§	4	10	29	523	773	—	0	1	3	5	—	0	1	2	—
West Virginia	—	8	26	434	493	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
E.S. Central	1	5	22	298	554	—	0	1	8	37	—	0	3	11	27
Alabama§	1	5	22	291	549	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	1	2	—
Kentucky	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	2	3	—	0	1	1	—
Mississippi	—	0	2	7	5	—	0	1	3	30	—	0	2	6	22
Tennessee§	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	2	4	—	0	2	2	5
W.S. Central	32	43	285	2,762	5,086	—	0	15	97	117	—	0	3	19	35
Arkansas§	—	1	32	129	501	—	0	3	6	6	—	0	1	1	—
Louisiana	—	2	5	88	140	—	0	3	14	10	—	0	1	6	11
Oklahoma	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	8	—	0	0	—	2
Texas§	32	39	272	2,545	4,445	—	0	15	77	93	—	0	2	12	22
Mountain	1	20	36	981	1,342	—	0	18	153	77	—	0	15	125	123
Arizona	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	13	105	12	—	0	9	58	8
Colorado§	1	8	18	407	515	—	0	5	26	36	—	0	11	55	67
Idaho§	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	9	—	0	1	1	29
Montana§	—	3	17	185	164	—	0	0	—	2	—	0	0	—	3
Nevada§	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	7	—	0	1	2	5
New Mexico§	—	1	8	95	119	—	0	5	19	6	—	0	2	4	2
Utah	—	5	17	273	544	—	0	1	1	1	—	0	1	1	1
Wyoming§	—	0	3	21	—	—	0	1	2	4	—	0	1	4	8
Pacific	—	1	6	77	96	—	0	7	67	94	—	0	6	39	67
Alaska	—	1	5	45	57	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
California	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	7	66	67	—	0	6	38	45
Hawaii	—	0	6	32	39	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Oregon	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	1	—	0	0	—	10
Washington	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	1	26	—	0	1	1	12
Territories															
American Samoa	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	2	15	32	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	—	9	30	542	530	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.
U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases. N: Not reportable. NN: Not Nationally Notifiable. Cum: Cumulative year-to-date counts. Med: Median. Max: Maximum.
* Case counts for reporting year 2010 are provisional and subject to change. For further information on interpretation of these data, see http://www.cdc.gov/ncphi/disss/nndss/phs/files/ProvisionalNationa%20NotifiableDiseasesSurveillanceData20100927.pdf. Data for HIV/AIDS, AIDS and TB, when available, are displayed in Table IV, which appears quarterly.
† Updated weekly from reports to the Division of Vector-Borne Infectious Diseases, National Center for Zoonotic, Vector-Borne, and Enteric Diseases (ArboNET Surveillance). Data for California serogroup, eastern equine, Powassan, St. Louis, and western equine diseases are available in Table I.
§ Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).
¶ Not reportable in all states. Data from states where the condition is not reportable are excluded from this table, except starting in 2007 for the domestic arboviral diseases and influenza-associated pediatric mortality, and in 2003 for SARS-CoV. Reporting exceptions are available at http://www.cdc.gov/ncphi/disss/nndss/phs/infdis.htm.

TABLE III. Deaths in 122 U.S. cities,* week ending January 1, 2011 (52nd week)

Reporting area	All causes, by age (years)						P&I† Total
	All Ages	≥65	45–64	25–44	1–24	<1	
New England	535	387	109	27	6	6	52
Boston, MA	130	93	27	9	1	—	11
Bridgeport, CT	39	29	7	2	—	1	6
Cambridge, MA	14	11	1	1	—	1	3
Fall River, MA	25	20	3	2	—	—	2
Hartford, CT	51	40	10	—	1	—	5
Lowell, MA	16	11	4	1	—	—	1
Lynn, MA	8	3	5	—	—	—	—
New Bedford, MA	25	20	5	—	—	—	—
New Haven, CT	38	24	9	3	1	1	4
Providence, RI	62	47	10	—	3	2	6
Somerville, MA	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Springfield, MA	42	25	14	2	—	1	4
Waterbury, CT	23	22	1	—	—	—	2
Worcester, MA	61	41	13	7	—	—	8
Mid. Atlantic	1,347	962	291	67	15	11	94
Albany, NY	33	23	8	1	1	—	4
Allentown, PA	24	18	3	3	—	—	—
Buffalo, NY	82	63	16	1	—	2	7
Camden, NJ	19	15	3	1	—	—	3
Elizabeth, NJ	19	10	7	2	—	—	3
Erie, PA	51	46	3	2	—	—	3
Jersey City, NJ	12	6	4	2	—	—	—
New York City, NY	616	431	145	29	5	5	37
Newark, NJ	36	17	13	3	3	—	2
Paterson, NJ	23	17	5	—	1	—	2
Philadelphia, PA	105	65	25	12	1	2	6
Pittsburgh, PA§	36	31	4	1	—	—	4
Reading, PA	34	29	4	1	—	—	4
Rochester, NY	65	45	15	3	1	1	8
Schenectady, NY	24	13	8	2	1	—	3
Scranton, PA	27	19	5	1	1	1	1
Syracuse, NY	92	76	14	1	1	—	5
Trenton, NJ	12	7	3	2	—	—	—
Utica, NY	14	11	3	—	—	—	1
Yonkers, NY	23	20	3	—	—	—	1
E.N. Central	1,573	1,145	306	57	40	25	110
Akron, OH	50	38	9	2	1	—	5
Canton, OH	35	29	6	—	—	—	5
Chicago, IL	237	176	51	7	3	—	19
Cincinnati, OH	68	38	20	1	3	6	2
Cleveland, OH	234	167	50	8	5	4	12
Columbus, OH	138	97	28	5	6	2	8
Dayton, OH	123	91	24	3	5	—	12
Detroit, MI	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Evansville, IN	21	19	2	—	—	—	3
Fort Wayne, IN	83	61	13	8	1	—	4
Gary, IN	22	13	6	3	—	—	—
Grand Rapids, MI	47	34	11	—	1	1	2
Indianapolis, IN	131	86	24	7	6	8	7
Lansing, MI	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milwaukee, WI	81	60	14	3	3	1	6
Peoria, IL	51	35	9	3	3	1	7
Rockford, IL	65	54	8	2	—	1	7
South Bend, IN	64	53	10	—	1	—	2
Toledo, OH	70	49	16	3	1	1	2
Youngstown, OH	53	45	5	2	1	—	7
W.N. Central	507	332	130	26	15	4	31
Des Moines, IA	50	35	13	1	1	—	4
Duluth, MN	25	19	5	—	1	—	2
Kansas City, KS	27	13	9	3	2	—	3
Kansas City, MO	81	56	20	3	2	—	4
Lincoln, NE	39	33	4	2	—	—	2
Minneapolis, MN	46	28	12	3	3	—	2
Omaha, NE	72	54	14	3	1	—	5
St. Louis, MO	35	14	14	4	1	2	1
St. Paul, MN	45	27	14	—	3	1	5
Wichita, KS	87	53	25	7	1	1	3
S. Atlantic	1,129	744	270	74	29	12	67
Atlanta, GA	113	62	38	8	4	1	5
Baltimore, MD	128	72	42	9	3	2	8
Charlotte, NC	90	57	22	8	3	—	7
Jacksonville, FL	140	98	28	8	3	3	16
Miami, FL	171	117	33	11	9	1	13
Norfolk, VA	55	40	10	5	—	—	3
Richmond, VA	75	53	17	5	—	—	3
Savannah, GA	76	54	19	1	1	1	5
St. Petersburg, FL	54	39	10	4	1	—	2
Tampa, FL	172	117	37	12	5	1	4
Washington, D.C.	42	27	10	2	—	3	1
Wilmington, DE	13	8	4	1	—	—	—
E.S. Central	746	499	184	32	18	12	64
Birmingham, AL	149	105	31	5	7	—	18
Chattanooga, TN	112	79	30	3	—	—	4
Knoxville, TN	97	66	24	3	4	—	8
Lexington, KY	46	29	12	3	—	2	4
Memphis, TN	113	76	30	4	1	2	14
Mobile, AL	69	45	15	3	2	4	2
Montgomery, AL	31	20	10	1	—	—	3
Nashville, TN	129	79	32	10	4	4	11
W.S. Central	1,204	801	283	80	15	25	66
Austin, TX	88	57	19	6	2	4	2
Baton Rouge, LA	54	38	5	8	—	3	—
Corpus Christi, TX	61	39	15	4	1	2	4
Dallas, TX	128	83	33	7	2	3	6
El Paso, TX	70	51	15	2	1	1	2
Fort Worth, TX	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Houston, TX	379	242	101	26	6	4	29
Little Rock, AR	75	56	13	4	1	1	—
New Orleans, LA	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
San Antonio, TX	191	131	46	12	1	1	12
Shreveport, LA	76	55	12	4	—	5	4
Tulsa, OK	82	49	24	7	1	1	7
Mountain	834	590	170	40	16	18	55
Albuquerque, NM	82	64	12	3	1	2	9
Boise, ID	41	26	11	4	—	—	—
Colorado Springs, CO	85	61	14	4	5	1	2
Denver, CO	69	40	19	5	1	4	—
Las Vegas, NV	236	164	56	8	4	4	14
Ogden, UT	24	18	3	2	—	1	5
Phoenix, AZ	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Pueblo, CO	38	29	9	—	—	—	1
Salt Lake City, UT	111	77	22	7	1	4	10
Tucson, AZ	148	111	24	7	4	2	14
Pacific	1,306	918	282	65	23	17	118
Berkeley, CA	10	9	1	—	—	—	2
Fresno, CA	111	79	22	6	3	1	20
Glendale, CA	33	27	4	2	—	—	5
Honolulu, HI	50	38	7	2	1	2	4
Long Beach, CA	61	45	12	2	1	1	5
Los Angeles, CA	233	153	54	16	5	5	24
Pasadena, CA	16	10	3	2	1	—	—
Portland, OR	120	71	40	5	3	1	5
Sacramento, CA	181	135	36	7	2	1	19
San Diego, CA	185	118	46	12	3	5	14
San Francisco, CA	92	63	21	4	4	—	10
San Jose, CA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Santa Cruz, CA	28	23	3	2	—	—	3
Seattle, WA	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Spokane, WA	73	62	10	1	—	—	3
Tacoma, WA	113	85	23	4	—	1	4
Total¶	**9,181**	**6,378**	**2,025**	**468**	**177**	**130**	**657**

U: Unavailable. —: No reported cases.

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

† Pneumonia and influenza.

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

¶ Total includes unknown ages.

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