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WEEKLY REPORT



## Pedestrian Fatalities — Cobb, DeKalb, Fulton, and Gwinnett Counties, Georgia, 1994–1998

In 1997, a total of 5307 pedestrian fatalities occurred in the United States, accounting for 13% of motor-vehicle–related deaths (*1*). The Atlanta metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is reported to be the third most dangerous large metropolitan area for walking, behind Fort Lauderdale and Miami, Florida (*2*). This report summarizes an investigation of pedestrian fatalities in four central metropolitan Atlanta counties; the findings indicate that the annual pedestrian fatality rate* for these counties combined has been consistently higher than the national rate, and from 1994 to 1998 the four-county area pedestrian fatality rate increased 13%.

A pedestrian fatality was defined as a death of a person on foot within 30 days after being struck on a public roadway by a motor vehicle during 1994–1998 in the Georgia counties of Cobb, DeKalb, Fulton, and Gwinnett. The four counties constitute 65% of the 20-county Atlanta MSA population. These are the only counties in the Atlanta MSA with medical examiners (MEs), and MEs were the only source identified with a complete record of pedestrian deaths through the end of 1998. Cases identified in ME databases were confirmed using police crash reports from the Georgia Department of Public Safety. Both ME data and police crash report data were used in the analysis. MEs assigned each person who died a race/ethnicity in the mutually exclusive categories of black, white, and Hispanic. The corresponding census groups used in calculating the rates were non-Hispanic black, non-Hispanic white, and Hispanic, respectively. Other races/ethnicities were not included in the analysis. Population estimates from the Bureau of the Census were used to calculate rates. However, because estimates of the 1998 population by age, race, and sex were not available for the counties, the 1996 population was used to calculate average annual rates for these variables. Pedestrian fatality rates for the United States were obtained from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Fatality Analysis Reporting System.

A total of 309 pedestrian fatalities occurred in the four-county area during 1994–1998. The pedestrian fatality rate (per 100,000 population) increased from 2.53 in 1994

*Dividing the number of pedestrian deaths from collisions in a county by the population of the county is not a rate because some of those who died may not have been county residents. For simplicity and consistency with reporting of national crash data, the term "rate" instead of "ratio" was used.

*Pedestrian Fatalities — Continued*

to 2.85 in 1998 (Figure 1). In comparison, the U.S. pedestrian fatality rate decreased from 2.19 in 1993 to 1.98 in 1997.

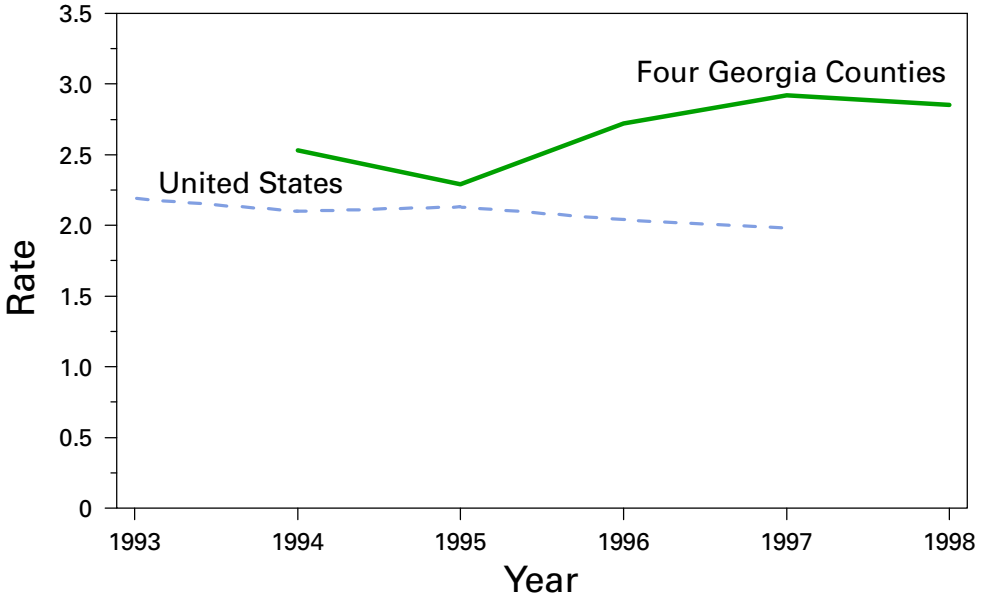
The pedestrian fatality rates for the two most central counties in the Atlanta MSA (DeKalb and Fulton) were higher than the rates for the other two counties studied (Cobb and Gwinnett) (Table 1). The pedestrian fatality rate for males was three times that for females. Rates for non-Hispanic blacks and Hispanics were two and six times greater, respectively, than for non-Hispanic whites. All rates for pedestrians aged ≥20 years were higher than for those aged <20 years; the highest rate was for pedestrians aged 45–54 years. Of the 266 pedestrians aged ≥15 years who died, alcohol test results were available for 219 (82%). Of these, 74 (34%) had a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of ≥0.10 g/dL.

Sixty-seven (22%) pedestrians died after being struck on interstate highways, 96 (31%) on state highways, 62 (20%) on county roads, and 84 (27%) on city streets. Thirty-three (11%) pedestrian deaths occurred after a person exited a privately owned vehicle in traffic; of these, 24 (73%) were on interstate highways. One hundred ninety-three (63%) pedestrians involved in fatal collisions were attempting to cross a street at the time they were struck; 28 (9%) were at crosswalks.

The monthly number of pedestrian deaths varied considerably (mean: 5.1 deaths per month; range: 0–12). More pedestrian fatalities occurred on Saturday (64 [21%]) than any other day of the week. The number of fatal pedestrian incidents peaked from 6 p.m. through midnight, when 138 (45%) of the incidents occurred. According to police crash reports, 87 (44%) of 198 pedestrians struck after dark were on unlighted roads. Street surface conditions were wet at the time 64 (21%) pedestrians were struck.

Multiple motor vehicles were involved in 38 (12%) of pedestrian fatalities. Of the 363 drivers involved in the 309 pedestrian fatalities, information was available on

**FIGURE 1. Pedestrian fatality rates*, by year — Cobb, DeKalb, Fulton, and Gwinnett counties, Georgia, and the United States,† 1993–1998**




*Per 100,000 population.
†Data for the United States are from the Fatality Analysis Reporting System, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

*Pedestrian Fatalities — Continued*

**TABLE 1. Distribution and rate* of pedestrian fatalities, by selected characteristics† — Cobb, DeKalb, Fulton, and Gwinnett counties, Georgia, 1994–1998§**

| Characteristic | Deaths No. | Deaths (%) | Rate |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Year** | | | |
| 1994 | 56 | (18) | 2.53 |
| 1995 | 52 | (17) | 2.29 |
| 1996 | 63 | (20) | 2.72 |
| 1997 | 69 | (22) | 2.92 |
| 1998 | 69 | (22) | 2.85 |
| **County** | | | |
| Cobb | 34 | (11) | 1.26 |
| DeKalb | 104 | (34) | 3.55 |
| Fulton | 140 | (45) | 3.92 |
| Gwinnett | 31 | (10) | 1.30 |
| **Sex** | | | |
| Female | 81 | (26) | 1.36 |
| Male | 228 | (74) | 4.04 |
| **Age group (yrs)¶** | | | |
| 0– 4 | 16 | ( 5) | 1.84 |
| 5– 9 | 13 | ( 4) | 1.59 |
| 10–14 | 12 | ( 4) | 1.58 |
| 15–19 | 12 | ( 4) | 1.58 |
| 20–24 | 28 | ( 9) | 3.32 |
| 25–34 | 56 | (18) | 2.53 |
| 35–44 | 58 | (19) | 2.61 |
| 45–54 | 55 | (18) | 3.78 |
| 55–64 | 28 | ( 9) | 3.71 |
| 65–74 | 15 | ( 5) | 2.96 |
| ≥75 | 14 | ( 5) | 3.74 |
| **Race/Ethnicity**** | | | |
| Black, non-Hispanic | 140 | (45) | 3.85 |
| White, non-Hispanic | 117 | (38) | 1.64 |
| Hispanic | 40 | (13) | 9.74 |

*Per 100,000 population.
†Age-, race/ethnicity-, and sex-specific average annual rates were calculated using the 1996 population as the denominator.
§n=309.
¶Age was unknown for two pedestrians.
**Ten persons were of "other" races/ethnicities, and race/ethnicity was unknown for two.

312 (86%); 217 (70%) were men; median age was 33 years (range: 17–90 years). Fifteen (5%) drivers were cited for driving under the influence of alcohol. Forty-eight (16%) pedestrian fatalities involved a driver who fled or attempted to flee the scene.

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*Pedestrian Fatalities — Continued*

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**Editorial Note:** The findings in this report document that the pedestrian fatality rate of the four most populous Atlanta MSA counties combined has remained higher than the national rate since at least 1994. Moreover, the rate in these four counties has increased while the overall U.S. rate has declined. Characteristics of pedestrian fatalities in the four counties were similar to those of pedestrian fatalities nationwide (*1,3,4*). For example, higher pedestrian fatality rates have been reported for certain minority populations (*5,6*). Rate differences by race/ethnicity probably result, in part, from differences in walking patterns; the 1995 Nationwide Personal Transportation Survey showed that blacks walk 82% more than whites, and Hispanics walk 58% more than non-Hispanics (*7*). In other reports, one third of fatally injured pedestrians aged ≥15 years had BACs of ≥0.10 g/dL (*4*). In the United States during 1982–1992, the proportion of fatally injured pedestrians with BACs of ≥0.10 g/dL declined from 39% to 36%, compared with a decrease from 20% to 12% among drivers in such collisions (*4*). Also, the finding that pedestrian death rates were higher in the two most central counties is consistent with previous reports of higher rates in more urban areas of the United States (*3*).

Half of all pedestrian fatalities in the four counties occurred on state or county roads. Generally, these roads have posted speed limits of 30–45 miles per hour (mph) and often do not provide physical separation between pedestrians and traffic. The risk for pedestrians dying from collisions increases rapidly as speeds exceed 25 mph (*8*).

Fatalities typically represent only a small proportion of pedestrian injuries (*1*). Data from police crash reports show that pedestrian injuries also have increased in the four-county area. During 1994–1997, the rate of pedestrian injuries (fatal and nonfatal) increased 21% from 50.6 to 61.2 per 100,000 population in these counties (Georgia Department of Public Safety, unpublished data, 1999).

The findings in this report have at least five limitations. First, limited information was available about pedestrian characteristics (e.g., color of clothing), driver behavior, environmental factors (e.g., availability of crosswalks and crossing signals), and pedestrian exposure information (e.g., prevalence of walking). Second, only pedestrian fatalities were studied, and nonfatal incidents may have different modifiable risk factors. Third, if census estimates underestimated the four-county area's rapidly growing populations, pedestrian fatality rates reported here would be inflated. Fourth, BAC reports were not obtained for drivers; therefore, the reported proportion of drivers cited for "driving under the influence" probably underestimates the true prevalence of alcohol use. Finally, race/ethnicity misclassifications may have occurred.

The findings described in this and other reports suggest potential engineering, education, and enforcement measures to protect pedestrians (*9*). Engineering interventions should include methods to separate pedestrians from traffic (e.g., sidewalks); "traffic-calming" measures (e.g., speed bumps and lower posted speed limits) (*10*); safer ways to cross streets (*9*); and improved street lighting.

On the basis of the data in this report, three educational interventions were identified. First, drivers and passengers need to know about the dangers of exiting a vehicle in traffic. In 1995, the Georgia Department of Transportation instituted the Highway

*Pedestrian Fatalities — Continued*

Emergency Response Operators (HERO) program to assist stranded motorists, primarily on Atlanta's interstate highways. During 1994–1998, 25 pedestrians died after exiting a vehicle on roads now covered by the HERO program. Increased awareness of the availability of this service has the potential to prevent pedestrian deaths and injuries. Second, messages to increase awareness of the risk for injury to pedestrians who have been drinking alcohol should be developed for both the public and establishments that serve alcohol (*4* ). Third, pedestrians should be made aware of the dangers of being struck even while crossing at crosswalks. Stricter enforcement of driving laws (e.g., speeding, running a red light, and yielding to pedestrians) and pedestrian regulations (e.g., jaywalking) also may help protect pedestrians. The success of public health measures will require involvement of local community groups, evaluation to identify effective interventions, and ongoing surveillance.

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## Deaths Among Children Aged ≤5 Years from Farm Machinery Runovers — Iowa, Kentucky, and Wisconsin, 1995–1998, and United States, 1990–1995

Children who reside on family farms are exposed to unique hazards. Young children may be present where work is being done and may wander into areas where machines are operating or may be passengers on these machines. This report describes four fatal incidents in Iowa, Kentucky, and Wisconsin in which young children were run over by farm machinery, summarizes national mortality data to characterize this problem, and provides recommendations for expanded prevention efforts.

Case information was collected and reported to CDC's National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), Division of Safety Research (DSR), by state health departments in Iowa, Kentucky, and Wisconsin. Data were obtained through on-site

*Farm Machinery Runovers — Continued*

investigations, telephone interviews, official law and medical examiners' reports, and news reports.*

**Case Reports**

**Case 1.** In July 1998, a 5-year-old boy in Wisconsin and his two brothers, aged 8 and 12 years, were riding in the front bucket of a skid-steer loader (a compact loader that is steered by skidding the wheels) operated by their 9-year-old brother. The loader hit a bump, causing the 5-year-old to lose his balance and fall out of the bucket. He was run over by the loader and died instantly from massive head trauma. His brothers remained in the bucket and were not injured.

**Case 2.** In April 1998, a 1-year-old girl in Kentucky was run over by a farm tractor driven by her father, who was spreading mulch around trees lining a farm road. He drove the tractor along the road, stopping every few feet to apply mulch. In the late afternoon, he took a break with his wife and three children who had come to visit with him. As he prepared to resume work, his wife and children walked to a nearby creek. He saw his wife and two of the children and, assuming the third child was also with his wife, he engaged the tractor. His daughter was run over by the right rear tractor tire and died instantly from blunt impact to the head, trunk, and extremities and crushing head injuries.

**Case 3.** In May 1997, a 2-year-old girl in Iowa was killed on the family hog farm when she was run over by a tractor driven by her father. As the father was loading hogs into a livestock trailer attached to the tractor, his wife was assisting and the child was playing nearby. When he drove the tractor forward, the right front wheel ran over the child's lower torso. The child remained conscious and crying after the incident and was airlifted to a regional children's hospital where she died 4 hours after the incident from internal bleeding.

**Case 4.** In October 1995, a 4-year-old boy in Kentucky died after being run over by a tractor driven by his 10-year-old uncle. Five children, aged 4–12 years, were taking turns driving the tractor in the field. The 10-year-old occupied the driver's seat. The other children sat on two flat fenders, two on each side. The victim was held by an 8-year-old girl. The tractor hit a bump on the dirt farm road, and the victim fell beneath the rear tractor tire. The child sustained a skull fracture and died at the scene.

**National Mortality Data, 1990–1995**

Following receipt of these reports, DSR reviewed CDC's National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) mortality data for 1990–1995 and identified 167 deaths among children aged ≤5 years caused by agricultural machinery (*International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision* code E919.0†). These data included all farm machinery-related cases, but excluded agricultural machines using public roadways (NIOSH, unpublished data, 1998). The average age of decedents was 3 years (range: 4 months–5 years); 73% were male. Approximately half the deaths occurred from April through

* Information was collected using the NIOSH Fatality Assessment and Control Evaluation model, which evaluates the relations among agent, host, and environment during pre-event, event, and postevent phases of work-related fatalities. Cases in Kentucky were collected in collaboration with a NIOSH-sponsored Community Partners for Healthy Farming cooperative agreement.

† In addition to tractors, agricultural machinery includes animal-powered agricultural machines, combines, derricks (hay), harvesters, hay mowers or rakes, reapers, threshers, and farm machinery not otherwise specified.

*Farm Machinery Runovers — Continued*

July, with the largest proportions occurring in April (16.2%), June (12.6%), and July (12.6%); 27% occurred from August through October. One third (33%) of deaths occurred in hospital emergency departments, and 19% of the children died at the scene.

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**Editorial Note:** From 1979–1981 to 1991–1993, the rate of farm-related fatalities for persons aged <20 years decreased by 39%, but the rate for children aged <5 years declined 29% (*1*). During 1991–1993 in the United States, machinery was involved in 36% of farming-related fatalities of children aged <5 years (*1*). An earlier study of U.S. agricultural equipment fatalities indicated that the rate for fatal tractor runovers of farm residents was highest among children aged <5 years (*2*), and during 1979–1985, a study of farm-related deaths among children aged 1–9 years in Wisconsin and Illinois indicated that moving machinery was the most common source of injury (63% and 53%, respectively) (*3*).

Machine runover fatalities among children aged 1–4 years often were associated with playing near machinery, and runover fatalities in children aged 5–9 years often were associated with falling from and being run over by machinery (*3*). Peaks in unintentional farm-related childhood injury deaths from all causes occur at age 2 years and ages 13–15 years (*4*); fatalities among very young children are related to accompanying their parents as they perform their work duties, and fatalities among older children are related to the children's increased time spent working on the farm. Most fatalities occurred in the spring and fall (i.e., times of planting and harvesting), when parents are busy with farm work and may have less time to supervise children (*1,3,4*).

Prevention efforts can be improved to reduce and eliminate childhood fatalities caused by agricultural machines. Pediatricians, family practitioners, and health departments providing health care to farm families and agricultural safety specialists, farm machinery manufacturers, and organizations serving farm families should warn parents that young children are at high risk for runover by farm machinery and encourage parents to make changes that will make their farms safer. The following recommendations to parents for child safety on farms are summarized from the National Safety Council (NSC) recommendations (*5*):

- Design a fenced, safe play area that is near the house and away from work activities.
- Inspect the farm on a regular basis for potential hazards, and correct such hazards immediately.
- Equip all barns and the farm shop with latches that can be locked or secured so children cannot enter.
- Always lower hydraulics, turn off agricultural machines, and remove ignition keys before leaving machines unattended.
- Never carry children on tractors or permit them into areas where agricultural machines are used or stored, and never allow additional riders, especially children, on any agricultural machinery.

*Farm Machinery Runovers — Continued*

In addition, NIOSH encourages parents to

- Ensure that agricultural machines are in safe operating condition.
- Carefully inspect the area around the machines before use to make sure no children are present.
- After any work interruption (e.g., lunch with the family), clarify who is to supervise children and confirm their location before work is resumed.
- Restrict operation of machinery to older adolescents and adults who possess the knowledge, skills, and physical capacity necessary for safe operation of these machines.

Additional information about child safety and farm equipment is available from the National Children's Center for Rural and Agricultural Health and Safety, telephone (888) 924-7233 or (715) 389-4999, and on the World-Wide Web[§] at http://research.marshfieldclinic.org/children; NSC, (800) 621-7615 (extension 2087) or (630) 775-2023, or at http://www.nsc.org/farmsafe.htm; Farm Safety 4 Just Kids, (800) 423-5437 or (515) 758-2827, or at http://www.fs4jk.org; NIOSH, (800) 356-4674 or http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/homepage.html; or NIOSH Centers for Agricultural Disease and Injury Research, Education, and Prevention, (304) 285-5711.

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[§]References to sites of nonfederal organizations on the World-Wide Web are provided as a service to *MMWR* readers and do not constitute or imply endorsement of these organizations or their programs by CDC or the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. CDC is not responsible for the content of pages found at these sites.

## Ascertainment of Secondary Cases of Hepatitis A — Kansas, 1996–1997

Each year, 25,000–30,000 cases of hepatitis A are reported in the United States. The most common infection source (22%–26%) is household or sexual contact with a person already infected with hepatitis A virus (HAV) (i.e., the source-patient) (*1*). In Kansas during 1992–1997, contact with a source-patient was reported by 39% of persons with hepatitis A (*2*). Cases reported in 1996 and 1997 were studied retrospectively to determine the reasons for the apparently high proportion of secondary cases and to evaluate missed opportunities for prevention (i.e., postexposure prophylaxis with immune globulin [IG]) (*3,4*). Results of this investigation indicate that persons with hepatitis A often were classified incorrectly as secondary cases and that some correctly identified secondary cases represented missed opportunities for prevention.

*Hepatitis A Virus — Continued*

For this investigation, the hepatitis A cases included were those the Kansas Department of Health and Environment determined as being secondary and were among the residents of one of the five Kansas counties reporting the highest number of secondary cases each year during 1996–1997. Kansas counties collected information using CDC's Viral Hepatitis Surveillance Program form, which includes whether case-patients reported "sexual, household, or other contact with a suspected or confirmed hepatitis A case within the 2–6 weeks before onset of their illness." Persons who responded affirmatively to this question were classified as having a secondary case for the Kansas Annual Summary of Reportable Diseases (*2* ).

As part of this investigation, the definition of a secondary case was expanded to include persons reporting any contact with a source-patient and with an illness onset of either 15–65 days after onset of illness in the source-patient or, in the case of a single exposure to the source-patient, 15–50 days after that exposure date. Persons with an illness onset date within 15 days of illness onset in the source-patient were presumed to be co-infections and classified as concurrent primary cases. When the interval between the onset dates of source and presumed secondary case was >65 days, they were considered unrelated. Information on each case-patient was obtained from data recorded on the surveillance form and from on-site review of local health department records.

During 1996–1997, the state recorded 655 persons with hepatitis A; 443 (68%) were from the selected counties. Of these 443 cases, 210 (47%) had been classified as secondary cases: 16 (8%) reported sexual contact, 66 (34%) reported household contact, 104 (54%) reported "other" contact, and 24 (4%) had no type of contact recorded.

Of the 210 patients originally classified as having secondary cases, 119 (57%) had illnesses that met the investigation definition of a secondary case, 53 (25%) were reclassified as having co-primary cases, and seven (3%) were reclassified as having unrelated cases. For 27 (13%) patients, information was insufficient to determine when contact had occurred, and information for four (2%) had been entered incorrectly in the database.

According to recommendations for postexposure prophylaxis used in Kansas, 53 (45%) of the 119 secondary case-patients should have been offered IG. Of these, 18 (34%) received IG, seven (13%) were offered IG but refused, and 26 (49%) were identified too late to provide effective postexposure prophylaxis: 15 (28%) had not been reported as contacts by the source-patient, and for 11 (21%) a source-patient either was not reported or was reported after the secondary case was diagnosed. For two (4%) patients, the reason for not being offered or receiving IG was unknown.

Among the 18 patients who developed a secondary case of hepatitis A, the median interval between source-patient diagnosis and receipt of IG by the secondary case-patient was 7 days (range: 0–15 days), within the recommended interval of 2 weeks from last exposure. However, the median interval between receipt of IG by the secondary case-patients and the subsequent onset of illness was 11 days (range: 3–34 days), suggesting that the patients were late in their incubation period when they received IG. Twelve (67%) of these patients were household contacts and three (17%) were day-care contacts, all of whom had multiple exposures to their source-patients over days or weeks during the infectious period.

Sixty-six (55%) of the 119 secondary case-patients did not meet criteria for receiving IG; among them likely sources of infection could be identified for 44 (67%): seven

*Hepatitis A Virus — Continued*

(11%) occurred during a school-associated outbreak, and 37 (56%) reported close personal contact with a source-patient. Circumstances of these contacts, which had not been reported during the original investigation, included 15 (23%) secondary case-patients who had used illegal drugs and 22 (33%) secondary case-patients who had participated in activities (such as playing; sharing drinks, ice, or meals; or providing care for a person) with hepatitis A.

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**Editorial Note:** This investigation illustrates that assessing specific aspects of surveillance data, such as case investigations, data collection, and analysis can identify areas in need of modification or improvement. Accurate and understandable case definitions are needed to classify primary and secondary cases of hepatitis A; also, timely and complete case reporting and investigations are necessary to avoid missing opportunities for prevention.

In Kansas, the high proportion of reported secondary cases occurred because some of these cases should have been classified as co-primary or unrelated cases. The proportion of reported cases that met the definition used in this investigation (27%) is consistent with that reported nationwide (*1*). To improve the accuracy of surveillance data, health department personnel should verify that both the presumed source and presumed secondary case-patient meet the hepatitis A case definition, that close personal contact has occurred, and that the interval between illness onset in the source and in the secondary case-patient was 15–50 days, the hepatitis A incubation period.

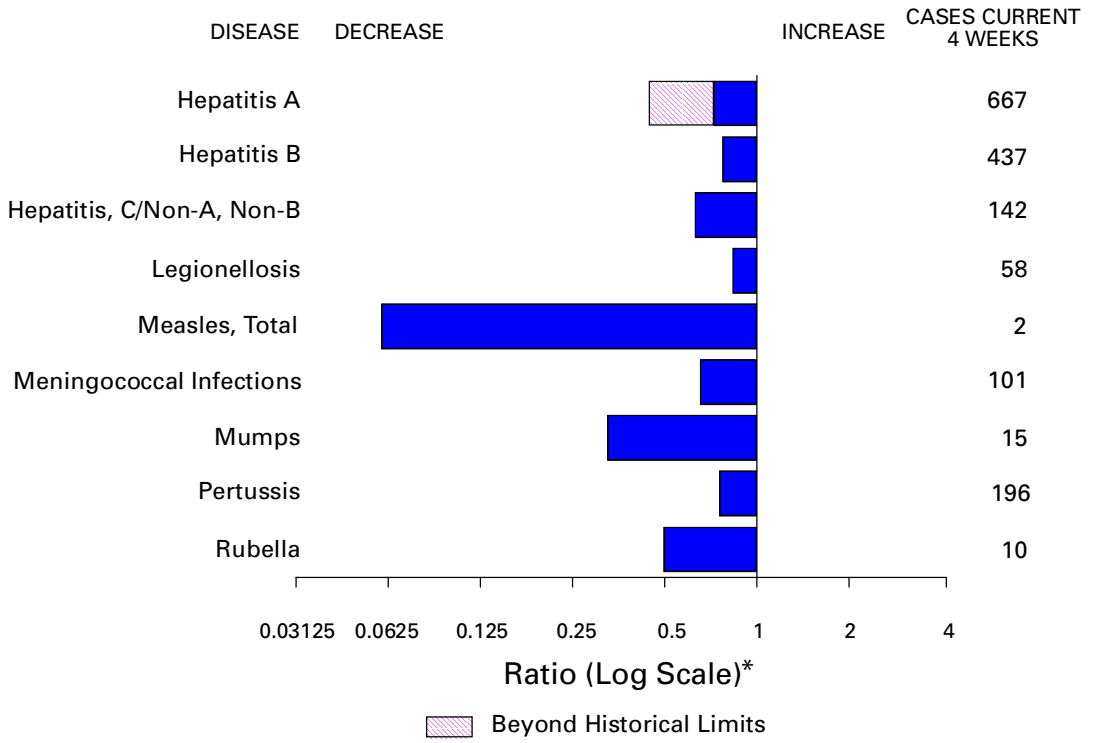
The limitations of this investigation relate to its retrospective design. The data used had been previously collected for surveillance purposes and not specifically for this investigation. Because the patients were not reinterviewed, additional information about the type of contact with the potential source-patients was not collected systematically and sometimes was not available.

The Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices recommends IG for persons who have been exposed to HAV and have not been vaccinated (*5*). IG should be given as quickly as possible after exposure, but not longer than 2 weeks after the last exposure. Situations in which IG is recommended include close personal contact with a person with hepatitis A, including household and sexual contacts; contact with HAV-infected persons in day-care centers, and sometimes following exposure to a food-handler with hepatitis A (*5*). Hepatitis A vaccination is recommended for pre-exposure prophylaxis in certain populations and settings, but is not approved for postexposure prophylaxis (*5*).

Approximately 25% of persons who had had household or sexual contact with a source-patient were identified too long after exposure to benefit from IG. Health departments should encourage rapid laboratory reporting of positive serologic test results and should educate health-care providers about the importance of complete and timely reporting. Local health department personnel also should be encouraged to

*(Continued on page 619)*

**FIGURE I. Selected notifiable disease reports, comparison of provisional 4-week totals ending July 17, 1999, with historical data — United States**




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

**TABLE I. Summary — provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, cumulative, week ending July 17, 1999 (28th Week)**

| | Cum. 1999 | | Cum. 1999 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Anthrax | - | HIV infection, pediatric*§ | 81 |
| Brucellosis* | 20 | Plague | 2 |
| Cholera | 2 | Poliomyelitis, paralytic | - |
| Congenital rubella syndrome | 3 | Psittacosis* | 14 |
| Cyclosporiasis* | 12 | Rabies, human | - |
| Diphtheria | 1 | Rocky Mountain spotted fever (RMSF) | 198 |
| Encephalitis: California* | 2 | Streptococcal disease, invasive Group A | 1,224 |
| eastern equine* | 2 | Streptococcal toxic-shock syndrome* | 26 |
| St. Louis* | - | Syphilis, congenital¶ | 94 |
| western equine* | 1 | Tetanus | 13 |
| Ehrlichiosis human granulocytic (HGE)* | 65 | Toxic-shock syndrome | 68 |
| human monocytic (HME)* | 12 | Trichinosis | 5 |
| Hansen Disease* | 41 | Typhoid fever | 150 |
| Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome*† | 7 | Yellow fever | - |
| Hemolytic uremic syndrome, post-diarrheal* | 26 | | |

-:no reported cases
*Not notifiable in all states.
† Updated weekly from reports to the Division of Viral and Rickettsial Diseases, National Center for Infectious Diseases (NCID).
§ Updated monthly from reports to the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention–Surveillance and Epidemiology, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention (NCHSTP), last update June 27, 1999.
¶ Updated from reports to the Division of STD Prevention, NCHSTP.

## TABLE II. Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending July 17, 1999, and July 18, 1998 (28th Week)

| Reporting Area | AIDS | | Chlamydia | | Cryptosporidiosis | | *Escherichia coli* O157:H7* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | NETSS | | PHLIS | |
| | Cum. 1999† | Cum. 1998 | Cum. 1999 | Cum. 1998 | Cum. 1999 | Cum. 1998 | Cum. 1999 | Cum. 1998 | Cum. 1999 | Cum. 1998 |
| UNITED STATES | 23,194 | 23,725 | 306,823 | 309,501 | 724 | 1,055 | 949 | 1,044 | 528 | 884 |
| NEW ENGLAND | 1,120 | 810 | 10,070 | 10,936 | 36 | 79 | 125 | 143 | 85 | 128 |
| Maine | 29 | 18 | 193 | 552 | 12 | 18 | 12 | 17 | - | - |
| N.H. | 26 | 15 | 497 | 518 | 6 | 6 | 18 | 21 | 11 | 24 |
| Vt. | 6 | 10 | 254 | 215 | 6 | 12 | 14 | 6 | 7 | 5 |
| Mass. | 716 | 372 | 4,886 | 4,456 | 12 | 39 | 48 | 73 | 39 | 73 |
| R.I. | 61 | 69 | 1,259 | 1,310 | - | 4 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 1 |
| Conn. | 282 | 326 | 2,981 | 3,885 | - | - | 24 | 21 | 22 | 25 |
| MID. ATLANTIC | 5,913 | 6,918 | 37,452 | 32,427 | 104 | 311 | 54 | 107 | 14 | 41 |
| Upstate N.Y. | 725 | 856 | N | N | 63 | 190 | 46 | 70 | - | - |
| N.Y. City | 3,003 | 3,888 | 19,678 | 14,212 | 22 | 109 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 7 |
| N.J. | 1,158 | 1,215 | 5,882 | 6,193 | 9 | 12 | 6 | 30 | 10 | 26 |
| Pa. | 1,027 | 959 | 11,892 | 12,022 | 10 | - | N | N | - | 8 |
| E.N. CENTRAL | 1,502 | 1,760 | 44,353 | 52,941 | 69 | 113 | 165 | 200 | 105 | 159 |
| Ohio | 241 | 339 | 12,425 | 14,366 | 20 | 44 | 64 | 48 | 38 | 25 |
| Ind. | 191 | 323 | 5,486 | 5,778 | 13 | 20 | 19 | 54 | 16 | 27 |
| Ill. | 682 | 693 | 14,940 | 13,982 | 12 | 33 | 50 | 54 | 18 | 34 |
| Mich. | 308 | 305 | 11,502 | 11,612 | 24 | 16 | 32 | 44 | 15 | 30 |
| Wis. | 80 | 100 | U | 7,203 | - | - | N | N | 18 | 43 |
| W.N. CENTRAL | 537 | 441 | 17,039 | 18,180 | 55 | 136 | 199 | 136 | 85 | 128 |
| Minn. | 82 | 64 | 3,264 | 3,720 | 14 | 46 | 68 | 47 | 47 | 58 |
| Iowa | 50 | 49 | 1,334 | 2,071 | 13 | 28 | 30 | 37 | 10 | 25 |
| Mo. | 261 | 210 | 7,420 | 6,448 | 11 | 11 | 23 | 16 | 22 | 23 |
| N. Dak. | 4 | 4 | 325 | 528 | 4 | 14 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 8 |
| S. Dak. | 11 | 9 | 832 | 864 | 3 | 17 | 12 | 8 | 4 | 10 |
| Nebr. | 39 | 37 | 1,273 | 1,538 | 9 | 17 | 53 | 16 | - | - |
| Kans. | 90 | 68 | 2,591 | 3,011 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 4 |
| S. ATLANTIC | 6,366 | 5,825 | 70,564 | 58,680 | 174 | 103 | 125 | 64 | 64 | 75 |
| Del. | 80 | 75 | 1,474 | 1,349 | - | - | 2 | - | - | 1 |
| Md. | 720 | 717 | 6,397 | 4,538 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 13 | - | 8 |
| D.C. | 242 | 480 | N | N | 7 | 4 | - | - | - | - |
| Va. | 340 | 424 | 7,623 | 5,887 | 10 | 1 | 31 | - | 20 | 29 |
| W. Va. | 31 | 51 | 1,011 | 1,291 | - | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| N.C. | 390 | 389 | 12,249 | 11,509 | 5 | - | 24 | 14 | 25 | 22 |
| S.C. | 588 | 381 | 8,635 | 9,970 | - | - | 12 | 3 | 9 | 2 |
| Ga. | 958 | 618 | 17,159 | 12,667 | 87 | 30 | 8 | 24 | - | - |
| Fla. | 3,017 | 2,690 | 16,016 | 11,469 | 56 | 57 | 37 | 7 | 9 | 10 |
| E.S. CENTRAL | 1,034 | 933 | 21,004 | 21,236 | 11 | 15 | 62 | 59 | 24 | 38 |
| Ky. | 152 | 126 | 3,333 | 3,311 | 2 | 5 | 15 | 18 | - | - |
| Tenn. | 405 | 330 | 7,294 | 6,902 | 4 | 6 | 27 | 24 | 17 | 25 |
| Ala. | 257 | 274 | 5,676 | 5,476 | 3 | - | 16 | 14 | 6 | 12 |
| Miss. | 220 | 203 | 4,701 | 5,547 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| W.S. CENTRAL | 2,491 | 2,889 | 44,718 | 46,340 | 33 | 18 | 31 | 41 | 42 | 53 |
| Ark. | 90 | 104 | 3,257 | 1,952 | - | 3 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| La. | 463 | 507 | 7,726 | 7,513 | 21 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 2 |
| Okla. | 70 | 170 | 4,258 | 5,263 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 4 |
| Tex. | 1,868 | 2,108 | 29,477 | 31,612 | 10 | 4 | 16 | 25 | 26 | 41 |
| MOUNTAIN | 860 | 816 | 16,863 | 17,259 | 43 | 74 | 81 | 146 | 37 | 119 |
| Mont. | 4 | 15 | 697 | 655 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 6 | - | 2 |
| Idaho | 12 | 15 | 665 | 1,051 | 3 | 14 | 4 | 11 | 2 | 7 |
| Wyo. | 3 | 1 | 397 | 357 | - | - | 3 | 46 | 5 | 49 |
| Colo. | 172 | 146 | 3,833 | 4,244 | 4 | 5 | 29 | 28 | 13 | 24 |
| N. Mex. | 46 | 130 | 1,731 | 2,075 | 17 | 31 | 6 | 12 | 1 | 7 |
| Ariz. | 427 | 327 | 6,965 | 5,861 | 8 | 10 | 14 | 17 | 6 | 13 |
| Utah | 80 | 65 | 1,026 | 1,223 | - | 1 | 17 | 19 | 8 | 10 |
| Nev. | 116 | 117 | 1,549 | 1,793 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 7 |
| PACIFIC | 3,371 | 3,333 | 44,760 | 51,502 | 199 | 206 | 107 | 148 | 72 | 143 |
| Wash. | 188 | 230 | 6,303 | 5,903 | - | - | 34 | 28 | 26 | 41 |
| Oreg. | 88 | 94 | 3,175 | 2,788 | 78 | 22 | 27 | 36 | 21 | 36 |
| Calif. | 3,036 | 2,930 | 32,673 | 40,542 | 121 | 181 | 46 | 82 | 22 | 60 |
| Alaska | 13 | 12 | 1,003 | 1,005 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - |
| Hawaii | 46 | 67 | 1,606 | 1,264 | - | 3 | - | - | 3 | 6 |
| Guam | 5 | - | 149 | 203 | - | - | N | N | - | - |
| P.R. | 734 | 995 | U | U | - | - | 5 | - | U | U |
| V.I. | 15 | 17 | N | N | - | - | N | N | U | U |
| Amer. Samoa | - | - | U | U | - | - | N | N | U | U |
| C.N.M.I. | - | - | N | N | - | - | N | N | U | U |

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

*Individual cases may be reported through both the National Electronic Telecommunications System for Surveillance (NETSS) and the Public Health Laboratory Information System (PHLIS).

†Updated monthly from reports to the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention–Surveillance and Epidemiology, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention, last update June 27, 1999.

## TABLE II. (Cont'd.) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending July 17, 1999, and July 18, 1998 (28th Week)

| Reporting Area | Gonorrhea | | Hepatitis C/NA,NB | | Legionellosis | | Lyme Disease | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cum. 1999 | Cum. 1998 | Cum. 1999 | Cum. 1998 | Cum. 1999 | Cum. 1998 | Cum. 1999 | Cum. 1998 |
| UNITED STATES | 165,661 | 179,996 | 1,966 | 1,613 | 492 | 624 | 3,683 | 5,177 |
| NEW ENGLAND | 3,038 | 3,031 | 57 | 47 | 30 | 40 | 932 | 1,856 |
| Maine | 15 | 33 | 2 | - | 4 | 1 | - | 26 |
| N.H. | 45 | 49 | - | - | 3 | 3 | 1 | 19 |
| Vt. | 31 | 15 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 5 |
| Mass. | 1,369 | 1,060 | 49 | 42 | 9 | 17 | 302 | 417 |
| R.I. | 323 | 185 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 115 | 119 |
| Conn. | 1,255 | 1,689 | - | - | 6 | 8 | 511 | 1,270 |
| MID. ATLANTIC | 20,684 | 19,499 | 87 | 119 | 98 | 144 | 2,103 | 2,516 |
| Upstate N.Y. | 3,157 | 3,574 | 52 | 59 | 28 | 38 | 1,253 | 1,279 |
| N.Y. City | 8,443 | 6,402 | - | - | 7 | 28 | 12 | 92 |
| N.J. | 3,361 | 3,930 | - | - | 5 | 7 | 124 | 474 |
| Pa. | 5,723 | 5,593 | 35 | 60 | 58 | 71 | 714 | 671 |
| E.N. CENTRAL | 29,365 | 35,272 | 1,056 | 301 | 134 | 218 | 67 | 296 |
| Ohio | 7,557 | 8,910 | 1 | 7 | 46 | 76 | 44 | 20 |
| Ind. | 3,162 | 3,300 | 1 | 4 | 41 | 40 | 20 | 12 |
| Ill. | 10,587 | 11,358 | 16 | 27 | 10 | 27 | 2 | 11 |
| Mich. | 8,059 | 8,620 | 456 | 263 | 34 | 39 | 1 | 11 |
| Wis. | U | 3,084 | 582 | - | 3 | 36 | U | 242 |
| W.N. CENTRAL | 7,054 | 9,027 | 71 | 21 | 27 | 32 | 41 | 41 |
| Minn. | 1,208 | 1,352 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 13 | 16 |
| Iowa | 331 | 666 | - | 5 | 12 | 4 | 11 | 12 |
| Mo. | 3,767 | 4,946 | 60 | 7 | 10 | 9 | - | 7 |
| N. Dak. | 31 | 47 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| S. Dak. | 83 | 141 | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | - |
| Nebr. | 556 | 593 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 12 | 6 | 2 |
| Kans. | 1,078 | 1,282 | 5 | 1 | - | 2 | 10 | 4 |
| S. ATLANTIC | 51,238 | 48,189 | 129 | 59 | 61 | 68 | 371 | 357 |
| Del. | 890 | 733 | - | - | 6 | 8 | 13 | 27 |
| Md. | 5,625 | 5,205 | 30 | 5 | 10 | 16 | 260 | 263 |
| D.C. | 1,270 | 2,440 | - | - | 1 | 5 | 3 | 4 |
| Va. | 5,194 | 3,554 | 10 | 7 | 13 | 7 | 32 | 27 |
| W. Va. | 276 | 440 | 13 | 4 | N | N | 7 | 6 |
| N.C. | 10,540 | 9,812 | 26 | 14 | 10 | 6 | 38 | 19 |
| S.C. | 4,645 | 6,404 | 13 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 3 |
| Ga. | 11,398 | 10,409 | 1 | 9 | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| Fla. | 11,400 | 9,192 | 36 | 17 | 14 | 18 | 14 | 6 |
| E.S. CENTRAL | 16,731 | 20,024 | 150 | 86 | 60 | 36 | 56 | 40 |
| Ky. | 1,494 | 1,876 | 8 | 16 | 45 | 17 | 19 | 10 |
| Tenn. | 5,793 | 5,900 | 54 | 68 | 13 | 10 | 19 | 19 |
| Ala. | 5,008 | 6,896 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 11 |
| Miss. | 4,436 | 5,352 | 87 | - | - | 6 | 7 | - |
| W.S. CENTRAL | 24,457 | 27,915 | 132 | 288 | 2 | 11 | 10 | 8 |
| Ark. | 1,637 | 2,172 | 7 | 11 | - | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| La. | 6,054 | 6,174 | 100 | 15 | 1 | 2 | - | - |
| Okla. | 2,118 | 2,901 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 4 | - |
| Tex. | 14,648 | 16,668 | 19 | 257 | - | 2 | 5 | 3 |
| MOUNTAIN | 4,742 | 4,642 | 79 | 261 | 31 | 36 | 8 | 5 |
| Mont. | 22 | 25 | 4 | 5 | - | 1 | - | - |
| Idaho | 32 | 92 | 4 | 85 | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Wyo. | 12 | 17 | 25 | 62 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Colo. | 1,160 | 1,105 | 15 | 14 | 9 | 7 | 1 | - |
| N. Mex. | 311 | 411 | 4 | 56 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Ariz. | 2,472 | 2,134 | 19 | 4 | 4 | 6 | - | - |
| Utah | 97 | 126 | 5 | 19 | 11 | 16 | 2 | - |
| Nev. | 636 | 732 | 3 | 16 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| PACIFIC | 8,352 | 12,397 | 205 | 431 | 49 | 39 | 95 | 58 |
| Wash. | 1,096 | 1,023 | 9 | 11 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 2 |
| Oreg. | 441 | 396 | 14 | 10 | N | N | 6 | 8 |
| Calif. | 6,433 | 10,555 | 182 | 355 | 39 | 32 | 87 | 47 |
| Alaska | 165 | 166 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Hawaii | 217 | 257 | - | 54 | - | 1 | - | - |
| Guam | 22 | 25 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - |
| P.R. | 153 | 221 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| V.I. | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| Amer. Samoa | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| C.N.M.I. | - | 21 | - | - | - | - | - | - |

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

## TABLE II. (Cont'd.) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending July 17, 1999, and July 18, 1998 (28th Week)

| Reporting Area | Malaria | | Rabies, Animal | | Salmonellosis* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | NETSS | | PHLIS | |
| | Cum. 1999 | Cum. 1998 | Cum. 1999 | Cum. 1998 | Cum. 1999 | Cum. 1998 | Cum. 1999 | Cum. 1998 |
| UNITED STATES | 591 | 666 | 2,891 | 4,033 | 15,134 | 17,500 | 11,682 | 16,070 |
| NEW ENGLAND | 23 | 41 | 428 | 729 | 942 | 1,145 | 785 | 1,078 |
| Maine | 2 | 3 | 79 | 129 | 68 | 81 | 39 | 33 |
| N.H. | 2 | 3 | 27 | 41 | 54 | 85 | 47 | 108 |
| Vt. | 1 | - | 61 | 32 | 41 | 60 | 37 | 43 |
| Mass. | 8 | 15 | 92 | 231 | 501 | 645 | 407 | 641 |
| R.I. | 2 | 2 | 52 | 41 | 56 | 69 | 48 | 31 |
| Conn. | 8 | 18 | 117 | 255 | 222 | 205 | 207 | 222 |
| MID. ATLANTIC | 135 | 186 | 545 | 855 | 1,779 | 3,040 | 1,291 | 2,934 |
| Upstate N.Y. | 38 | 40 | 369 | 586 | 529 | 686 | 540 | 700 |
| N.Y. City | 47 | 108 | U | U | 391 | 1,005 | 442 | 857 |
| N.J. | 29 | 21 | 103 | 110 | 332 | 633 | 309 | 561 |
| Pa. | 21 | 17 | 73 | 159 | 527 | 716 | - | 816 |
| E.N. CENTRAL | 60 | 68 | 44 | 74 | 1,943 | 3,076 | 1,596 | 2,231 |
| Ohio | 12 | 3 | 14 | 40 | 505 | 706 | 363 | 630 |
| Ind. | 8 | 7 | - | 4 | 199 | 357 | 149 | 304 |
| Ill. | 19 | 28 | 2 | 7 | 724 | 948 | 399 | 542 |
| Mich. | 19 | 26 | 25 | 18 | 477 | 584 | 470 | 498 |
| Wis. | 2 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 38 | 481 | 215 | 257 |
| W.N. CENTRAL | 28 | 48 | 331 | 446 | 1,061 | 1,093 | 911 | 1,162 |
| Minn. | 5 | 24 | 62 | 76 | 283 | 270 | 308 | 315 |
| Iowa | 9 | 4 | 71 | 91 | 116 | 189 | 66 | 156 |
| Mo. | 10 | 11 | 9 | 21 | 350 | 305 | 418 | 425 |
| N. Dak. | - | 2 | 88 | 89 | 15 | 31 | 4 | 44 |
| S. Dak. | - | - | 44 | 103 | 50 | 41 | 26 | 61 |
| Nebr. | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | 111 | 94 | - | 22 |
| Kans. | 4 | 6 | 55 | 63 | 136 | 163 | 89 | 139 |
| S. ATLANTIC | 171 | 135 | 1,096 | 1,342 | 3,352 | 2,981 | 2,410 | 2,405 |
| Del. | 1 | 1 | 29 | 22 | 51 | 35 | 60 | 58 |
| Md. | 51 | 45 | 226 | 282 | 384 | 412 | 364 | 395 |
| D.C. | 11 | 10 | - | - | 50 | 45 | - | - |
| Va. | 38 | 26 | 282 | 351 | 564 | 492 | 421 | 423 |
| W. Va. | 1 | - | 62 | 48 | 43 | 67 | 64 | 75 |
| N.C. | 11 | 12 | 216 | 341 | 493 | 418 | 507 | 545 |
| S.C. | 2 | 4 | 84 | 86 | 205 | 193 | 154 | 176 |
| Ga. | 13 | 15 | 99 | 107 | 508 | 442 | 651 | 510 |
| Fla. | 43 | 22 | 98 | 105 | 1,054 | 877 | 189 | 223 |
| E.S. CENTRAL | 12 | 17 | 154 | 162 | 815 | 860 | 391 | 681 |
| Ky. | 3 | 2 | 24 | 20 | 176 | 192 | - | 91 |
| Tenn. | 5 | 9 | 56 | 90 | 228 | 255 | 199 | 349 |
| Ala. | 3 | 4 | 74 | 50 | 255 | 229 | 175 | 189 |
| Miss. | 1 | 2 | - | 2 | 156 | 184 | 17 | 52 |
| W.S. CENTRAL | 9 | 12 | 71 | 106 | 1,063 | 1,471 | 1,253 | 1,823 |
| Ark. | - | 1 | 14 | 19 | 203 | 160 | 76 | 110 |
| La. | 6 | 4 | - | - | 159 | 258 | 220 | 328 |
| Okla. | 2 | 1 | 57 | 87 | 159 | 176 | 107 | 58 |
| Tex. | 1 | 6 | - | - | 542 | 877 | 850 | 1,327 |
| MOUNTAIN | 24 | 32 | 110 | 102 | 1,485 | 1,049 | 982 | 1,018 |
| Mont. | 4 | - | 40 | 29 | 28 | 45 | 1 | 25 |
| Idaho | 1 | 3 | - | - | 48 | 54 | 35 | 48 |
| Wyo. | 1 | - | 30 | 42 | 15 | 33 | 22 | 28 |
| Colo. | 8 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 410 | 276 | 391 | 258 |
| N. Mex. | 2 | 11 | 4 | 2 | 182 | 111 | 110 | 105 |
| Ariz. | 5 | 5 | 30 | 23 | 464 | 275 | 370 | 329 |
| Utah | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 241 | 163 | - | 119 |
| Nev. | 1 | 5 | 1 | - | 97 | 92 | 53 | 106 |
| PACIFIC | 129 | 127 | 112 | 217 | 2,694 | 2,785 | 2,063 | 2,738 |
| Wash. | 10 | 9 | - | - | 312 | 220 | 279 | 336 |
| Oreg. | 13 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 250 | 149 | 276 | 176 |
| Calif. | 99 | 104 | 104 | 196 | 1,897 | 2,286 | 1,342 | 2,092 |
| Alaska | - | 1 | 7 | 20 | 23 | 21 | 6 | 17 |
| Hawaii | 7 | 2 | - | - | 212 | 109 | 160 | 117 |
| Guam | - | 1 | - | - | 18 | 13 | - | - |
| P.R. | - | - | 42 | 29 | 207 | 344 | - | - |
| V.I. | U | U | U | U | - | - | - | - |
| Amer. Samoa | U | U | U | U | - | - | - | - |
| C.N.M.I. | - | - | - | - | - | 13 | - | - |

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

*Individual cases may be reported through both the National Electronic Telecommunications System for Surveillance (NETSS) and the Public Health Laboratory Information System (PHLIS).

## TABLE II. (Cont'd.) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending July 17, 1999, and July 18, 1998 (28th Week)

| Reporting Area | Shigellosis* | | | | Syphilis (Primary & Secondary) | | Tuberculosis | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | NETSS | | PHLIS | | | | | |
| | Cum. 1999 | Cum. 1998 | Cum. 1999 | Cum. 1998 | Cum. 1999 | Cum. 1998 | Cum. 1999† | Cum. 1998† |
| UNITED STATES | 6,339 | 9,451 | 2,735 | 5,219 | 3,311 | 3,683 | 7,038 | 8,201 |
| NEW ENGLAND | 159 | 225 | 130 | 205 | 31 | 39 | 213 | 228 |
| Maine | 3 | 7 | - | - | - | 1 | 12 | 5 |
| N.H. | 7 | 10 | 6 | 11 | - | 1 | 4 | 6 |
| Vt. | 4 | 4 | 3 | - | 2 | 4 | - | 1 |
| Mass. | 97 | 140 | 82 | 136 | 20 | 23 | 122 | 119 |
| R.I. | 14 | 18 | 9 | 12 | 1 | - | 24 | 31 |
| Conn. | 34 | 46 | 30 | 46 | 8 | 10 | 51 | 66 |
| MID. ATLANTIC | 405 | 1,368 | 192 | 1,152 | 137 | 123 | 1,289 | 1,438 |
| Upstate N.Y. | 130 | 265 | 34 | 88 | 17 | 18 | 143 | 158 |
| N.Y. City | 100 | 437 | 81 | 471 | 59 | 31 | 717 | 730 |
| N.J. | 103 | 425 | 77 | 404 | 24 | 56 | 269 | 327 |
| Pa. | 72 | 241 | - | 189 | 37 | 18 | 160 | 223 |
| E.N. CENTRAL | 968 | 1,403 | 457 | 703 | 631 | 550 | 580 | 879 |
| Ohio | 274 | 307 | 54 | 66 | 55 | 81 | 100 | 142 |
| Ind. | 72 | 93 | 16 | 27 | 184 | 96 | U | 97 |
| Ill. | 399 | 735 | 269 | 581 | 279 | 227 | 287 | 393 |
| Mich. | 175 | 133 | 92 | 4 | 113 | 104 | 154 | 188 |
| Wis. | 48 | 135 | 26 | 25 | U | 42 | 39 | 59 |
| W.N. CENTRAL | 559 | 495 | 345 | 208 | 71 | 83 | 260 | 213 |
| Minn. | 94 | 85 | 90 | 89 | 5 | 5 | 95 | 71 |
| Iowa | 11 | 38 | 9 | 29 | 7 | - | 26 | 2 |
| Mo. | 388 | 60 | 225 | 42 | 50 | 65 | 97 | 87 |
| N. Dak. | 2 | 4 | - | 3 | - | - | 2 | 3 |
| S. Dak. | 9 | 22 | 4 | 19 | - | 1 | 9 | 14 |
| Nebr. | 32 | 267 | - | 15 | 4 | 4 | 12 | 8 |
| Kans. | 23 | 19 | 17 | 11 | 5 | 8 | 19 | 28 |
| S. ATLANTIC | 1,208 | 1,894 | 269 | 604 | 1,078 | 1,419 | 1,545 | 1,339 |
| Del. | 7 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 15 | 12 | 19 |
| Md. | 68 | 102 | 19 | 32 | 224 | 396 | 138 | 147 |
| D.C. | 32 | 11 | - | - | 26 | 42 | 28 | 62 |
| Va. | 47 | 79 | 15 | 39 | 89 | 91 | 121 | 144 |
| W. Va. | 5 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 23 | 24 |
| N.C. | 120 | 166 | 57 | 88 | 260 | 418 | 216 | 216 |
| S.C. | 67 | 83 | 32 | 32 | 125 | 170 | 124 | 174 |
| Ga. | 118 | 489 | 37 | 141 | 183 | 149 | 350 | 237 |
| Fla. | 744 | 948 | 104 | 261 | 165 | 136 | 533 | 316 |
| E.S. CENTRAL | 672 | 461 | 342 | 277 | 595 | 635 | 295 | 641 |
| Ky. | 129 | 77 | - | 36 | 46 | 63 | 82 | 99 |
| Tenn. | 436 | 77 | 310 | 107 | 339 | 306 | U | 214 |
| Ala. | 61 | 274 | 31 | 132 | 132 | 145 | 157 | 204 |
| Miss. | 46 | 33 | 1 | 2 | 78 | 121 | 56 | 124 |
| W.S. CENTRAL | 912 | 1,901 | 710 | 598 | 502 | 497 | 763 | 1,161 |
| Ark. | 52 | 109 | 21 | 25 | 40 | 70 | 85 | 62 |
| La. | 76 | 141 | 53 | 175 | 121 | 177 | U | 1 |
| Okla. | 289 | 126 | 82 | 30 | 119 | 22 | 69 | 93 |
| Tex. | 495 | 1,525 | 554 | 368 | 222 | 228 | 609 | 1,005 |
| MOUNTAIN | 392 | 578 | 182 | 347 | 113 | 135 | 204 | 288 |
| Mont. | 6 | 4 | - | 3 | - | - | 5 | 12 |
| Idaho | 9 | 12 | 3 | 8 | 1 | - | - | 8 |
| Wyo. | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Colo. | 59 | 74 | 42 | 58 | 1 | 8 | U | 33 |
| N. Mex. | 50 | 148 | 17 | 66 | - | 18 | 29 | 31 |
| Ariz. | 211 | 299 | 113 | 191 | 103 | 95 | 124 | 110 |
| Utah | 29 | 20 | - | 14 | 2 | 3 | 26 | 33 |
| Nev. | 26 | 20 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 10 | 19 | 59 |
| PACIFIC | 1,064 | 1,126 | 108 | 1,125 | 153 | 202 | 1,889 | 2,014 |
| Wash. | 55 | 61 | 51 | 64 | 39 | 12 | 87 | 138 |
| Oreg. | 37 | 67 | 37 | 62 | 2 | 1 | 57 | 65 |
| Calif. | 948 | 973 | - | 973 | 109 | 188 | 1,624 | 1,689 |
| Alaska | - | 4 | - | 2 | 1 | - | 31 | 28 |
| Hawaii | 24 | 21 | 20 | 24 | 2 | 1 | 90 | 94 |
| Guam | 3 | 21 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 45 |
| P.R. | 29 | 30 | - | - | 87 | 116 | 41 | 80 |
| V.I. | - | - | - | - | U | U | U | U |
| Amer. Samoa | - | - | - | - | U | U | U | U |
| C.N.M.I. | - | 13 | - | - | - | 142 | - | 62 |

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

*Individual cases may be reported through both the National Electronic Telecommunications System for Surveillance (NETSS) and the Public Health Laboratory Information System (PHLIS).

†Cumulative reports of provisional tuberculosis cases for 1998 and 1999 are unavailable ("U") for some areas using the Tuberculosis Information System (TIMS)

## TABLE III. Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases preventable by vaccination, United States, weeks ending July 17, 1999, and July 18, 1998 (28th Week)

| Reporting Area | *H. influenzae*, invasive | | Hepatitis (Viral), by type | | | | Measles (Rubeola) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | A | | B | | Indigenous | | Imported* | | Total | |
| | Cum. 1999† | Cum. 1998 | Cum. 1999 | Cum. 1998 | Cum. 1999 | Cum. 1998 | 1999 | Cum. 1999 | 1999 | Cum. 1999 | Cum. 1999 | Cum. 1998 |
| UNITED STATES | 669 | 653 | 8,238 | 12,084 | 3,418 | 4,844 | - | 30 | - | 15 | 45 | 42 |
| NEW ENGLAND | 48 | 42 | 102 | 160 | 61 | 109 | - | 5 | - | 4 | 9 | 3 |
| Maine | 5 | 2 | 4 | 13 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| N.H. | 11 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 10 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| Vt. | 4 | 2 | 3 | 13 | 1 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Mass. | 17 | 30 | 30 | 55 | 28 | 39 | - | 4 | - | 2 | 6 | 2 |
| R.I. | 1 | 2 | 10 | 9 | 23 | 35 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Conn. | 10 | - | 47 | 62 | - | 19 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | - |
| MID. ATLANTIC | 99 | 99 | 543 | 936 | 402 | 691 | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 11 |
| Upstate N.Y. | 52 | 31 | 137 | 185 | 110 | 135 | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| N.Y. City | 18 | 30 | 100 | 332 | 90 | 233 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| N.J. | 28 | 31 | 57 | 188 | 40 | 121 | - | - | - | - | - | 8 |
| Pa. | 1 | 7 | 249 | 231 | 162 | 202 | U | - | U | - | - | 1 |
| E.N. CENTRAL | 95 | 109 | 1,614 | 1,694 | 343 | 536 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | 15 |
| Ohio | 37 | 35 | 398 | 191 | 51 | 42 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Ind. | 14 | 27 | 98 | 93 | 27 | 62 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 3 |
| Ill. | 37 | 42 | 265 | 417 | - | 140 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mich. | 7 | - | 827 | 859 | 264 | 239 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| Wis. | - | 5 | 26 | 134 | 1 | 53 | U | - | U | - | - | 1 |
| W.N. CENTRAL | 53 | 58 | 423 | 935 | 262 | 229 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Minn. | 13 | 44 | 42 | 78 | 25 | 21 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Iowa | 14 | 1 | 80 | 357 | 104 | 35 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mo. | 19 | 8 | 221 | 400 | 102 | 142 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| N. Dak. | - | - | 1 | 3 | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| S. Dak. | 1 | - | 8 | 17 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nebr. | 3 | - | 38 | 16 | 11 | 10 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kans. | 3 | 5 | 33 | 64 | 19 | 16 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| S. ATLANTIC | 157 | 119 | 1,044 | 912 | 618 | 506 | - | 1 | - | 3 | 4 | 6 |
| Del. | - | - | 2 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Md. | 40 | 41 | 203 | 187 | 86 | 97 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| D.C. | 4 | - | 37 | 30 | 14 | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Va. | 12 | 13 | 88 | 137 | 51 | 56 | - | 1 | - | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| W. Va. | 4 | 4 | 17 | 1 | 13 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| N.C. | 23 | 18 | 67 | 59 | 125 | 114 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| S.C. | 2 | 3 | 22 | 17 | 39 | 17 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ga. | 41 | 22 | 267 | 258 | 72 | 94 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Fla. | 31 | 18 | 341 | 220 | 218 | 119 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| E.S. CENTRAL | 47 | 39 | 246 | 239 | 255 | 215 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Ky. | 6 | 6 | 38 | 14 | 25 | 25 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Tenn. | 25 | 23 | 129 | 138 | 127 | 149 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Ala. | 14 | 8 | 37 | 47 | 51 | 41 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Miss. | 2 | 2 | 42 | 40 | 52 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| W.S. CENTRAL | 37 | 33 | 1,469 | 2,111 | 312 | 1,105 | - | 1 | - | 2 | 3 | - |
| Ark. | 2 | - | 30 | 53 | 28 | 53 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| La. | 7 | 16 | 59 | 44 | 72 | 54 | U | - | U | - | - | - |
| Okla. | 25 | 15 | 280 | 313 | 68 | 45 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Tex. | 3 | 2 | 1,100 | 1,701 | 144 | 953 | - | 1 | - | 2 | 3 | - |
| MOUNTAIN | 63 | 79 | 796 | 1,847 | 347 | 467 | - | 2 | - | - | 2 | - |
| Mont. | 1 | - | 12 | 63 | 16 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Idaho | 1 | - | 27 | 148 | 16 | 18 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Wyo. | 1 | 1 | 4 | 24 | 6 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Colo. | 9 | 15 | 138 | 143 | 46 | 58 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| N. Mex. | 14 | 4 | 30 | 88 | 117 | 184 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ariz. | 30 | 39 | 483 | 1,132 | 93 | 109 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - |
| Utah | 5 | 3 | 28 | 119 | 20 | 41 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - |
| Nev. | 2 | 17 | 74 | 130 | 33 | 52 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| PACIFIC | 70 | 75 | 2,001 | 3,250 | 818 | 986 | - | 20 | - | 3 | 23 | 5 |
| Wash. | 2 | 5 | 170 | 626 | 35 | 55 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Oreg. | 27 | 31 | 145 | 248 | 51 | 101 | - | 8 | - | - | 8 | - |
| Calif. | 33 | 31 | 1,674 | 2,332 | 713 | 815 | - | 11 | - | 3 | 14 | 4 |
| Alaska | 5 | 1 | 3 | 14 | 12 | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Hawaii | 3 | 7 | 9 | 30 | 7 | 8 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - |
| Guam | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | 2 | U | 1 | U | - | 1 | - |
| P.R. | 1 | 2 | 100 | 30 | 88 | 146 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| V.I. | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| Amer. Samoa | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| C.N.M.I. | - | - | - | 1 | - | 41 | U | - | U | - | - | - |

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

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

†Of 138 cases among children aged <5 years, serotype was reported for 63 and of those, 15 were type b.

## TABLE III. (Cont'd.) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases preventable by vaccination, United States, weeks ending July 17, 1999, and July 18, 1998 (28th Week)

| Reporting Area | Meningococcal Disease | | Mumps | | | Pertussis | | | Rubella | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cum. 1999 | Cum. 1998 | 1999 | Cum. 1999 | Cum. 1998 | 1999 | Cum. 1999 | Cum. 1998 | 1999 | Cum. 1999 | Cum. 1998 |
| UNITED STATES | 1,416 | 1,651 | 4 | 194 | 426 | 59 | 2,751 | 2,706 | 2 | 151 | 310 |
| NEW ENGLAND | 78 | 76 | - | 3 | 1 | 11 | 280 | 510 | - | 6 | 38 |
| Maine | 5 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | - | - | - |
| N.H. | 10 | 9 | - | 1 | - | - | 53 | 39 | - | - | - |
| Vt. | 4 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 9 | 45 | - | - | - |
| Mass. | 47 | 33 | - | 2 | 1 | 6 | 197 | 395 | - | 6 | 8 |
| R.I. | 2 | 3 | - | - | - | 5 | 13 | 5 | - | - | 1 |
| Conn. | 10 | 25 | - | - | - | - | 8 | 21 | - | - | 29 |
| MID. ATLANTIC | 134 | 169 | 1 | 25 | 169 | 4 | 592 | 312 | 2 | 21 | 136 |
| Upstate N.Y. | 37 | 44 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 506 | 154 | 2 | 17 | 111 |
| N.Y. City | 31 | 21 | - | 3 | 153 | - | 10 | 14 | - | - | 11 |
| N.J. | 33 | 41 | - | - | 6 | - | 12 | 9 | - | 1 | 13 |
| Pa. | 33 | 63 | U | 16 | 8 | U | 64 | 135 | U | 3 | 1 |
| E.N. CENTRAL | 226 | 259 | 1 | 24 | 50 | 7 | 229 | 250 | - | 2 | - |
| Ohio | 100 | 87 | 1 | 8 | 19 | 6 | 120 | 76 | - | - | - |
| Ind. | 37 | 46 | - | 3 | 5 | - | 14 | 68 | - | 1 | - |
| Ill. | 58 | 72 | - | 6 | 9 | - | 42 | 30 | - | 1 | - |
| Mich. | 30 | 29 | - | 7 | 17 | 1 | 26 | 38 | - | - | - |
| Wis. | 1 | 25 | U | - | - | U | 27 | 38 | U | - | - |
| W.N. CENTRAL | 154 | 143 | - | 9 | 20 | 4 | 109 | 202 | - | 77 | 31 |
| Minn. | 30 | 24 | - | 1 | 10 | 2 | 35 | 115 | - | - | - |
| Iowa | 29 | 22 | - | 4 | 6 | 1 | 26 | 46 | - | 27 | - |
| Mo. | 61 | 55 | - | 1 | 3 | - | 23 | 16 | - | 2 | 2 |
| N. Dak. | 3 | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 3 | - | - | - |
| S. Dak. | 8 | 6 | - | - | - | 1 | 5 | 5 | - | - | - |
| Nebr. | 9 | 10 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 6 | - | 48 | - |
| Kans. | 14 | 24 | - | 3 | - | - | 19 | 11 | - | - | 29 |
| S. ATLANTIC | 244 | 268 | 2 | 37 | 27 | 8 | 160 | 135 | - | 20 | 8 |
| Del. | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - |
| Md. | 37 | 23 | 1 | 4 | - | 1 | 43 | 28 | - | 1 | - |
| D.C. | 1 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| Va. | 28 | 23 | - | 8 | 5 | - | 13 | 7 | - | - | - |
| W. Va. | 4 | 9 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - |
| N.C. | 28 | 41 | - | 8 | 9 | - | 42 | 50 | - | 19 | 5 |
| S.C. | 31 | 41 | - | 3 | 4 | - | 8 | 16 | - | - | - |
| Ga. | 43 | 59 | - | 2 | 1 | - | 16 | 6 | - | - | - |
| Fla. | 69 | 71 | 1 | 10 | 8 | 7 | 37 | 24 | - | - | 3 |
| E.S. CENTRAL | 115 | 114 | - | 4 | 10 | - | 45 | 59 | - | 1 | - |
| Ky. | 29 | 17 | - | - | - | - | 3 | 25 | - | - | - |
| Tenn. | 42 | 42 | - | - | 1 | - | 27 | 17 | - | - | - |
| Ala. | 26 | 35 | - | 4 | 5 | - | 11 | 15 | - | 1 | - |
| Miss. | 18 | 20 | - | - | 4 | - | 4 | 2 | - | - | - |
| W.S. CENTRAL | 101 | 194 | - | 23 | 40 | 1 | 69 | 188 | - | 5 | 79 |
| Ark. | 25 | 24 | - | - | - | 1 | 9 | 23 | - | - | - |
| La. | 34 | 38 | U | 3 | 8 | U | 3 | 2 | U | - | - |
| Okla. | 20 | 28 | - | 1 | - | - | 7 | 20 | - | - | - |
| Tex. | 22 | 104 | - | 19 | 32 | - | 50 | 143 | - | 5 | 79 |
| MOUNTAIN | 94 | 89 | - | 12 | 25 | 16 | 278 | 534 | - | 15 | 5 |
| Mont. | 2 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 3 | - | - | - |
| Idaho | 8 | 4 | - | 1 | 3 | - | 93 | 166 | - | - | - |
| Wyo. | 3 | 4 | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | 7 | - | - | - |
| Colo. | 24 | 17 | - | 3 | 4 | 3 | 63 | 128 | - | - | - |
| N. Mex. | 12 | 16 | N | N | N | 8 | 48 | 67 | - | - | 1 |
| Ariz. | 29 | 31 | - | - | 5 | - | 29 | 116 | - | 13 | 1 |
| Utah | 11 | 9 | - | 5 | 3 | 5 | 39 | 28 | - | 1 | 2 |
| Nev. | 5 | 5 | - | 3 | 9 | - | 2 | 19 | - | 1 | 1 |
| PACIFIC | 270 | 339 | - | 57 | 84 | 8 | 989 | 516 | - | 4 | 13 |
| Wash. | 40 | 47 | - | 2 | 6 | 3 | 509 | 153 | - | - | 9 |
| Oreg. | 46 | 55 | N | N | N | - | 22 | 34 | - | - | - |
| Calif. | 175 | 232 | - | 47 | 60 | 5 | 448 | 316 | - | 4 | 2 |
| Alaska | 5 | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | - | 3 | 3 | - | - | - |
| Hawaii | 4 | 4 | - | 7 | 16 | - | 7 | 10 | - | - | 2 |
| Guam | - | 2 | U | 1 | 2 | U | 1 | - | U | - | - |
| P.R. | 5 | 6 | - | - | 2 | - | 13 | 3 | - | - | - |
| V.I. | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| Amer. Samoa | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| C.N.M.I. | - | - | U | - | 2 | U | - | 1 | U | - | - |

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

# TABLE IV. Deaths in 122 U.S. cities,* week ending July 17, 1999 (28th Week)

| Reporting Area | All Causes, By Age (Years) | | | | | | P&I† Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All Ages | >65 | 45-64 | 25-44 | 1-24 | <1 | |
| NEW ENGLAND | 542 | 367 | 115 | 38 | 16 | 6 | 52 |
| Boston, Mass. | 133 | 82 | 33 | 13 | 5 | - | 12 |
| Bridgeport, Conn. | 34 | 20 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Cambridge, Mass. | 16 | 13 | 1 | 2 | - | - | 1 |
| Fall River, Mass. | 19 | 15 | 4 | - | - | - | - |
| Hartford, Conn. | 57 | 37 | 11 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Lowell, Mass. | 19 | 11 | 5 | 3 | - | - | - |
| Lynn, Mass. | 11 | 9 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 3 |
| New Bedford, Mass. | 19 | 12 | 5 | 2 | - | - | 1 |
| New Haven, Conn. | 36 | 26 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Providence, R.I. | 53 | 40 | 10 | 2 | - | 1 | - |
| Somerville, Mass. | 8 | 6 | 2 | - | - | - | 1 |
| Springfield, Mass. | 58 | 38 | 12 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 10 |
| Waterbury, Conn. | 27 | 20 | 6 | - | 1 | - | 6 |
| Worcester, Mass. | 52 | 38 | 11 | 2 | - | 1 | 8 |
| MID. ATLANTIC | 2,351 | 1,627 | 481 | 177 | 39 | 27 | 62 |
| Albany, N.Y. | 44 | 33 | 7 | 3 | - | 1 | 2 |
| Allentown, Pa. | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| Buffalo, N.Y. | 82 | 59 | 14 | 6 | 1 | 2 | - |
| Camden, N.J. | 24 | 15 | 3 | 3 | - | 3 | 3 |
| Elizabeth, N.J. | 16 | 10 | 5 | 1 | - | - | - |
| Erie, Pa. | 50 | 37 | 9 | 2 | 2 | - | 3 |
| Jersey City, N.J. | 49 | 36 | 11 | 2 | - | - | - |
| New York City, N.Y. | 1,363 | 944 | 282 | 107 | 20 | 10 | 16 |
| Newark, N.J. | 30 | 17 | 9 | 3 | - | 1 | - |
| Paterson, N.J. | 25 | 18 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | 299 | 182 | 75 | 33 | 6 | 3 | 11 |
| Pittsburgh, Pa.§ | 40 | 29 | 8 | 3 | - | - | 4 |
| Reading, Pa. | 26 | 22 | 4 | - | - | - | 2 |
| Rochester, N.Y. | 118 | 82 | 23 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 8 |
| Schenectady, N.Y. | 24 | 20 | 3 | 1 | - | - | 2 |
| Scranton, Pa. | 31 | 26 | 4 | - | - | 1 | - |
| Syracuse, N.Y. | 98 | 72 | 17 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 8 |
| Trenton, N.J. | 15 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Utica, N.Y. | 17 | 15 | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| Yonkers, N.Y. | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| E.N. CENTRAL | 1,934 | 1,295 | 390 | 140 | 60 | 48 | 106 |
| Akron, Ohio | 47 | 38 | 6 | 1 | - | 2 | 1 |
| Canton, Ohio | 27 | 21 | 4 | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 322 | 192 | 79 | 37 | 5 | 8 | 22 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 117 | 91 | 19 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 9 |
| Cleveland, Ohio | 168 | 104 | 38 | 14 | 8 | 4 | 5 |
| Columbus, Ohio | 163 | 112 | 31 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 12 |
| Dayton, Ohio | 125 | 89 | 21 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 7 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 211 | 124 | 50 | 20 | 9 | 8 | 9 |
| Evansville, Ind. | 37 | 30 | 5 | 1 | 1 | - | 3 |
| Fort Wayne, Ind. | 76 | 56 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| Gary, Ind. | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| Grand Rapids, Mich. | 63 | 38 | 15 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 5 |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 169 | 105 | 41 | 11 | 7 | 5 | 5 |
| Lansing, Mich. | 35 | 26 | 9 | - | - | - | 2 |
| Milwaukee, Wis. | 136 | 96 | 24 | 12 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Peoria, Ill. | 40 | 26 | 11 | 1 | 2 | - | 3 |
| Rockford, Ill. | 43 | 30 | 10 | 2 | 1 | - | 8 |
| South Bend, Ind. | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| Toledo, Ohio | 102 | 75 | 14 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 6 |
| Youngstown, Ohio | 53 | 42 | 5 | 5 | 1 | - | 2 |
| W.N. CENTRAL | 593 | 421 | 104 | 32 | 16 | 20 | 29 |
| Des Moines, Iowa | 49 | 41 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Duluth, Minn. | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| Kansas City, Kans. | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| Kansas City, Mo. | 74 | 45 | 15 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 4 |
| Lincoln, Nebr. | 29 | 23 | 4 | 1 | 1 | - | 2 |
| Minneapolis, Minn. | 162 | 116 | 30 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Omaha, Nebr. | 103 | 71 | 22 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 |
| St. Louis, Mo. | 95 | 56 | 22 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 7 |
| St. Paul, Minn. | 81 | 69 | 6 | 5 | - | 1 | 3 |
| Wichita, Kans. | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| S. ATLANTIC | 977 | 661 | 200 | 73 | 21 | 14 | 51 |
| Atlanta, Ga. | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| Baltimore, Md. | 198 | 112 | 46 | 24 | 8 | 3 | 19 |
| Charlotte, N.C. | 101 | 74 | 21 | 5 | 1 | - | 10 |
| Jacksonville, Fla. | 140 | 96 | 32 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Miami, Fla. | 95 | 57 | 24 | 8 | 2 | 1 | - |
| Norfolk, Va. | 56 | 40 | 10 | 5 | - | 1 | 3 |
| Richmond, Va. | 67 | 33 | 19 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| Savannah, Ga. | 58 | 45 | 9 | 1 | - | 3 | 2 |
| St. Petersburg, Fla. | 62 | 52 | 4 | 6 | - | - | 5 |
| Tampa, Fla. | 182 | 135 | 35 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| Washington, D.C. | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| Wilmington, Del. | 18 | 17 | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| E.S. CENTRAL | 816 | 562 | 163 | 59 | 20 | 11 | 35 |
| Birmingham, Ala. | 192 | 129 | 41 | 18 | 2 | 1 | 8 |
| Chattanooga, Tenn. | 73 | 60 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| Knoxville, Tenn. | 64 | 43 | 15 | 3 | 2 | 1 | - |
| Lexington, Ky. | 54 | 39 | 10 | 4 | 1 | - | 5 |
| Memphis, Tenn. | 164 | 99 | 43 | 13 | 4 | 5 | 16 |
| Mobile, Ala. | 68 | 48 | 10 | 7 | 2 | 1 | - |
| Montgomery, Ala. | 77 | 53 | 16 | 7 | 1 | - | - |
| Nashville, Tenn. | 124 | 91 | 22 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| W.S. CENTRAL | 1,217 | 778 | 269 | 99 | 40 | 31 | 71 |
| Austin, Tex. | 82 | 56 | 18 | 7 | 1 | - | 6 |
| Baton Rouge, La. | 62 | 40 | 17 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Corpus Christi, Tex. | 51 | 38 | 10 | 2 | - | 1 | 2 |
| Dallas, Tex. | 187 | 114 | 38 | 19 | 11 | 5 | 2 |
| El Paso, Tex. | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| Ft. Worth, Tex. | 106 | 77 | 18 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 11 |
| Houston, Tex. | 423 | 260 | 108 | 36 | 10 | 9 | 30 |
| Little Rock, Ark. | 79 | 52 | 11 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| New Orleans, La. | 62 | 30 | 19 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 9 |
| San Antonio, Tex. | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| Shreveport, La. | 47 | 27 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Tulsa, Okla. | 118 | 84 | 21 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| MOUNTAIN | 896 | 572 | 197 | 77 | 29 | 20 | 61 |
| Albuquerque, N.M. | 109 | 75 | 23 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 10 |
| Boise, Idaho | 42 | 30 | 7 | 4 | 1 | - | 2 |
| Colo. Springs, Colo. | 56 | 30 | 15 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Denver, Colo. | 110 | 69 | 23 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 11 |
| Las Vegas, Nev. | 197 | 118 | 52 | 17 | 6 | 4 | 10 |
| Ogden, Utah | 36 | 21 | 7 | 6 | 2 | - | - |
| Phoenix, Ariz. | 71 | 46 | 13 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| Pueblo, Colo. | 25 | 17 | 5 | 1 | 2 | - | 1 |
| Salt Lake City, Utah | 112 | 75 | 21 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 11 |
| Tucson, Ariz. | 138 | 91 | 31 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 11 |
| PACIFIC | 1,323 | 904 | 273 | 91 | 28 | 25 | 97 |
| Berkeley, Calif. | 13 | 9 | 3 | 1 | - | - | - |
| Fresno, Calif. | 119 | 77 | 27 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 7 |
| Glendale, Calif. | 18 | 14 | 4 | - | - | - | 1 |
| Honolulu, Hawaii | 67 | 49 | 13 | 4 | - | 1 | 4 |
| Long Beach, Calif. | 71 | 47 | 19 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 12 |
| Los Angeles, Calif. | 352 | 217 | 82 | 36 | 9 | 8 | 16 |
| Pasadena, Calif. | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| Portland, Oreg. | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| Sacramento, Calif. | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| San Diego, Calif. | 176 | 124 | 33 | 11 | 5 | 3 | 18 |
| San Francisco, Calif. | U | U | U | U | U | U | U |
| San Jose, Calif. | 227 | 173 | 41 | 8 | - | 5 | 23 |
| Santa Cruz, Calif. | 30 | 24 | 6 | - | - | - | 3 |
| Seattle, Wash. | 115 | 67 | 24 | 15 | 6 | 3 | 2 |
| Spokane, Wash. | 50 | 38 | 9 | 1 | 2 | - | 6 |
| Tacoma, Wash. | 85 | 65 | 12 | 5 | 1 | - | 5 |
| TOTAL | 10,649¶ | 7,187 | 2,192 | 786 | 269 | 202 | 564 |

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 or more. A death is reported by the place of its occurrence and by the week that the death certificate was filed. Fetal deaths are not included.

†Pneumonia and influenza.

§Because of changes in reporting methods in 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.

*Hepatitis A Virus — Continued*

conduct prompt and thorough case investigations to identify contacts for whom IG might be indicated.

Another 30% of secondary cases occurred among persons who had no household or sexual contact with a person with hepatitis A but had reported other types of close personal contact that have been associated with transmission, such as contact with young children with unrecognized infection, and participating in the practices associated with illegal drug use (*6–10*). The risk for and the mode of transmission in these circumstances have not been established and are difficult to assess. An evaluation of the characteristics of each contact should be conducted to identify exposed persons who are not household or sexual contacts. Persons who report other types of close personal contact with a hepatitis A patient should be considered candidates for IG. Studies to characterize features of exposures associated with HAV transmission are needed to develop explicit criteria for IG administration in these settings.

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## *Notice to Readers*

### National Vaccine Advisory Committee Workshop on Thimerosal in Vaccines

The National Vaccine Advisory Committee will sponsor a workshop on thimerosal in vaccines on August 11–12, 1999. The workshop will be held at the Lister Hill Auditorium on the National Institutes of Health campus, Bethesda, Maryland, and will review use of thimerosal in vaccines and its reduction and elimination from vaccines. Additional information is available from the National Vaccine Program Office, CDC, Mailstop A-11, 1600 Clifton Rd, N.E., Atlanta, GA 30333; telephone (404) 639-4450; or from the World-Wide Web, http://www.cdc.gov/od/nvpo/calendar/htm.

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