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Violence-Related Firearm Deaths Among Residents of Metropolitan Areas and Cities — United States, 2006–2007

Violence-related firearm deaths remain an important public health concern in the United States. During 2006–2007, a total of 25,423 firearm homicides and 34,235 firearm suicides occurred among U.S. residents (*1*). These national totals include 4,166 firearm homicides and 1,446 firearm suicides among youths aged 10–19 years; the rate of firearm homicides among youths slightly exceeded the rate among persons of all ages. This report presents statistics on firearm homicides and firearm suicides for major metropolitan areas and cities, with an emphasis on youths aged 10–19 years in recognition of the importance of early prevention efforts. It integrates analyses conducted by CDC in response to requests for detailed information, arising from a heightened focus on urban violence by the media, the public, and policymakers over the past year. Firearm homicides and suicides and annual rates were tabulated for the 50 largest U.S. metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) and their central cities* for 2006–2007, using data from the National Vital Statistics System and the U.S. Census Bureau. Firearm homicide rates in approximately two thirds of the MSAs exceeded the national rate, and 86% of cities had rates higher than those of their MSAs. The youth firearm homicide rate exceeded the all-ages rate in 80% of the MSAs and in 88% of the cities. Firearm suicide rates in just over half of the MSAs were below the national rate, and 55% of cities had rates below those of their MSAs. Youth firearm suicide rates in the MSAs and cities were collectively low compared with all-ages rates. Such variations in firearm homicide and firearm suicide rates, with respect to both urbanization and age, should be considered in the continuing development of prevention programs directed at reducing firearm violence.

Comprehensive vital statistics data from the National Vital Statistics System (*2*) for 2006–2007 (the most recent available) were used to identify firearm homicides and firearm suicides among U.S. residents. Geographic codes indicating county and city of residence were used to tabulate firearm homicide and suicide counts for the 50 largest MSAs (by population rank as of mid-year 2007) and for 62 cities within these MSAs. Tabulated counts were combined with U.S. Census Bureau population estimates for MSAs and cities to calculate annual firearm homicide and firearm suicide rates for persons of all ages (but excluding persons aged <10 years for suicides because intent to inflict self-harm is not typically attributed to young children). Rates were similarly calculated for youths aged 10–19 years. The all-ages rates were age-adjusted to the year 2000 U.S. standard age profile.

To facilitate broader geographic assessment, MSAs were classified by region (Midwest, Northeast, South, and West) as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. Three MSAs cross regional boundaries; these MSAs were assigned to the region including their largest city.

MSA-level and city-level statistics involving firearm homicide or firearm suicide counts <20 are not reported individually because of concerns related to statistical reliability and data confidentiality. However, such data were included in composite rate calculations for all MSAs and all cities combined.

The firearm homicide rate in the 50 largest MSAs collectively was 5.2 per 100,000 persons per year, and 66% of these MSAs (33 of 50) had rates exceeding the national rate of 4.2 (Table).

*An MSA is defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget as "a core area containing a substantial population nucleus, together with adjacent communities." The central cities referred to in this report generally comprise the core areas.

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The central cities within these MSAs collectively had an annual all-ages firearm homicide rate of 9.7, and 86% of these cities (48 of 56 cities with reportable all-ages firearm homicide statistics) had rates exceeding those of their MSAs. The youth firearm homicide rate was 6.8 for the 50 largest MSAs combined, and exceeded the all-ages rate in 80% of MSAs (33 of 41 MSAs with reportable youth firearm homicide statistics). The central cities collectively had a youth firearm homicide rate of 14.6; the youth rate exceeded the all-ages rate in 88% of cities (28 of 32 cities with reportable youth statistics). Males accounted for more than 85% of firearm homicides (all ages) nationally and for all MSAs collectively.

Although firearm homicide rates tended to be higher with increasing urbanization and among youth relative to persons of all ages, this was not the finding for firearm suicide rates. The 50 largest MSAs collectively had an annual all-ages firearm suicide rate of 5.0 per 100,000 persons aged ≥10 years, and 52% of these MSAs (26 of 50) had rates lower than the national rate of 6.5. Central cities within these MSAs collectively had an annual all-ages firearm suicide rate of 4.7, and 55% of these cities (27 of 49 cities with reportable all-ages firearm suicide statistics) had rates lower than those of their MSAs. Youth firearm suicide rates were comparatively low, with a composite rate of 1.3 for the 50 largest MSAs and an identical composite rate of 1.3 for their central cities. Males accounted for more than 87% of firearm suicides (ages ≥10 years) nationally and for all MSAs collectively.

What is already known on this topic?

Firearm-related suicides and homicides were the fourth and fifth leading causes of injury death in the United States during 2006–2007, together accounting for approximately 30,000 fatalities each year. Nationally, the firearm homicide rate among youths aged 10–19 years slightly exceeded the rate for persons of all ages.

What is added by this report?

Compared with the national rate of 4.2 per 100,000 persons per year, firearm homicide rates generally were higher for large metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs), with a rate of 5.2 overall; the highest rates were in central cities. Youth firearm homicide rates exceeded all-ages rates in many MSAs and cities. In contrast, firearm suicide rates were not higher in MSAs and cities than for the nation as a whole, and rates among youth were lower than for all ages combined.

What are the implications for public health practice?

National and state prevention programs directed at reducing firearm violence should focus on youths, particularly in central cities, to reduce the burden of firearm-related mortality in the United States. Initiatives designed to reduce violent deaths in urban areas can draw upon a growing evidence base for effectively addressing behaviors that underlie violence involving youths.

Notable patterns by geographic region were observed. All-ages firearm homicide rates generally were higher for MSAs in the Midwest (seven of 10 above the median MSA rate of 5.4) and South (13 of 21 above the median rate) than for MSAs in

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TABLE. Numbers and annual rates (per 100,000) of firearm homicides and suicides for the 50 largest Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), by age group — United States, 2006–2007*

MSA (central city or cities)	Firearm homicides				Firearm suicides			
	All ages		Ages 10–19 yrs		Ages ≥10 yrs		Ages 10–19 yrs	
	No.	Rate†	No.	Rate	No.§	Rate†	No.	Rate
1. New York; northern New Jersey; Long Island	1,212	3.3	204	4.1	491	1.5	—¶	—¶
New York City, New York (five boroughs)	684	4.0	100	4.9	139	0.9	—¶	—¶
City of Newark, New Jersey	153	25.4	38	47.4	—¶	—¶	—¶	—¶
2. Los Angeles; Long Beach; Santa Ana	1,612	6.1	410	11.1	687	3.3	—¶	—¶
City of Los Angeles, California	749	9.2	187	17.3	190	3.0	—¶	—¶
City of Long Beach, California	68	6.7	23	15.2	28	3.9	—¶	—¶
City of Santa Ana, California	32	4.4	—¶	—¶	—¶	—¶	—¶	—¶
City of Anaheim, California	24	3.3	—¶	—¶	—¶	—¶	—¶	—¶
3. Chicago; Naperville; Joliet	1,152	6.0	253	9.3	491	3.1	24	0.9
City of Chicago, Illinois	700	11.6	150	20.0	107	2.3	—¶	—¶
4. Dallas; Fort Worth; Arlington	538	4.2	70	4.0	617	6.3	32	1.8
City of Dallas, Texas	257	9.8	28	9.0	117	5.8	—¶	—¶
City of Fort Worth, Texas	72	5.4	—¶	—¶	60	5.7	—¶	—¶
City of Arlington, Texas	—¶	—¶	—¶	—¶	38	6.4	—¶	—¶
5. Philadelphia; Camden; Wilmington	899	7.8	166	9.9	483	4.6	—¶	—¶
City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	644	20.0	130	30.1	111	4.3	—¶	—¶
6. Houston; Sugar Land; Baytown	765	6.7	115	7.0	593	6.7	32	1.9
City of Houston, Texas	561	12.9	89	16.1	223	6.6	—¶	—¶
7. Miami; Fort Lauderdale; Pompano Beach	657	6.3	112	8.0	547	5.4	—¶	—¶
City of Miami, Florida	160	23.7	35	42.0	68	9.8	—¶	—¶
8. Washington, District of Columbia; Arlington; Alexandria	590	5.5	92	6.4	340	3.8	—¶	—¶
City of Washington, District of Columbia	249	19.0	46	32.5	20	1.9	—¶	—¶
9. Atlanta; Sandy Springs; Marietta	661	6.2	84	5.7	562	6.7	21	1.4
City of Atlanta, Georgia	168	17.2	26	23.4	37	4.8	—¶	—¶
10. Boston; Cambridge; Quincy	167	1.9	40	3.4	141	1.7	—¶	—¶
City of Boston, Massachusetts	92	6.2	24	15.3	—¶	—¶	—¶	—¶
11. Detroit; Warren; Livonia	792	9.3	117	9.1	436	5.5	—¶	—¶
City of Detroit, Michigan	584	35.9	92	31.7	73	5.5	—¶	—¶
12. San Francisco; Oakland; Fremont	576	7.1	106	10.7	242	3.2	—¶	—¶
City of San Francisco, California	103	6.7	—¶	—¶	36	2.3	—¶	—¶
City of Oakland, California	190	26.6	42	47.7	—¶	—¶	—¶	—¶
13. Phoenix; Mesa; Scottsdale	555	6.7	96	8.5	616	9.0	33	2.9
City of Phoenix, Arizona	331	10.6	55	12.5	208	8.9	—¶	—¶
City of Mesa, Arizona	42	4.4	—¶	—¶	74	9.1	—¶	—¶
14. Riverside; San Bernardino; Ontario	396	4.8	80	5.8	356	5.6	—¶	—¶
City of Riverside, California	29	3.9	—¶	—¶	21	4.5	—¶	—¶
15. Seattle; Tacoma; Bellevue	158	2.3	24	2.9	346	6.0	—¶	—¶
City of Seattle, Washington	48	3.6	—¶	—¶	52	4.7	—¶	—¶
16. Minneapolis; St. Paul; Bloomington	119	1.8	25	2.8	254	4.7	—¶	—¶
City of Minneapolis, Minnesota	60	7.1	—¶	—¶	28	4.3	—¶	—¶
17. San Diego; Carlsbad; San Marcos	149	2.4	30	3.7	251	5.0	—¶	—¶
City of San Diego, California	79	2.8	—¶	—¶	91	4.3	—¶	—¶
18. St. Louis	395	7.2	83	10.5	337	6.8	—¶	—¶
City of St. Louis, Missouri	175	24.1	46	50.2	45	7.0	—¶	—¶
19. Tampa; St. Petersburg; Clearwater	179	3.5	21	3.2	395	7.9	—¶	—¶
City of Tampa, Florida	36	5.3	—¶	—¶	61	11.1	—¶	—¶
20. Baltimore and Towson	543	10.3	96	12.9	235	4.9	—¶	—¶
City of Baltimore, Maryland	414	29.7	80	45.8	40	3.4	—¶	—¶
21. Denver; Aurora; Broomfield	122	2.5	26	4.1	353	8.5	—¶	—¶
City of Denver, Colorado	69	6.3	20	17.7	82	8.1	—¶	—¶
City of Aurora, Colorado	—¶	—¶	—¶	—¶	51	10.4	—¶	—¶
22. Pittsburgh	187	4.4	35	5.8	296	6.7	—¶	—¶
City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	79	12.5	24	30.3	28	5.1	—¶	—¶
23. Portland; Vancouver; Beaverton	62	1.4	—¶	—¶	264	7.2	—¶	—¶
City of Portland, Oregon	24	2.2	—¶	—¶	64	6.4	—¶	—¶

See table footnotes on page 577.

TABLE. (*Continued*) Numbers and annual rates (per 100,000) of firearm homicides and suicides for the 50 largest Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), by age group — United States, 2006–2007*

MSA (central city or cities)	Firearm homicides				Firearm suicides			
	All ages		Ages 10–19 yrs		Ages ≥10 yrs		Ages 10–19 yrs	
	No.	Rate†	No.	Rate	No.§	Rate†	No.	Rate
24. Cincinnati and Middletown	179	4.2	35	5.8	235	6.3	—¶	—¶
City of Cincinnati, Ohio	100	15.9	25	31.1	35	6.6	—¶	—¶
25. Cleveland; Elyria; Mentor	215	5.6	27	4.6	198	5.3	—¶	—¶
City of Cleveland, Ohio	134	17.4	—¶	—¶	54	7.8	—¶	—¶
26. Sacramento; Arden-Arcade; Roseville	149	3.6	30	4.9	204	5.7	—¶	—¶
City of Sacramento, California	106	11.1	25	20.6	55	7.4	—¶	—¶
27. Orlando and Kissimmee	242	5.9	28	5.1	210	5.9	—¶	—¶
City of Orlando, Florida	No city-specific data							
28. Kansas City	226	5.8	40	7.3	266	7.7	—¶	—¶
City of Kansas City, Missouri	128	14.5	24	22.0	65	8.4	—¶	—¶
29. San Antonio	185	4.6	27	4.6	240	7.4	—¶	—¶
City of San Antonio, Texas	158	6.0	23	6.0	144	6.9	—¶	—¶
30. Las Vegas and Paradise	221	6.2	46	9.5	340	11.4	—¶	—¶
City of Las Vegas, Nevada	142	13.5	29	18.6	223	23.4	—¶	—¶
31. San Jose; Sunnyvale; Santa Clara	45	1.2	—¶	—¶	79	2.6	—¶	—¶
City of San Jose, California	36	1.9	—¶	—¶	32	2.1	—¶	—¶
32. Columbus	161	4.4	26	5.5	204	6.9	—¶	—¶
City of Columbus, Ohio	129	7.8	21	10.9	87	7.0	—¶	—¶
33. Indianapolis and Carmel	212	6.2	27	5.8	200	6.9	—¶	—¶
City of Indianapolis, Indiana**	198	12.6	26	12.2	100	7.4	—¶	—¶
34. Virginia Beach; Norfolk; Newport News	198	5.5	32	6.6	177	6.1	—¶	—¶
City of Virginia Beach, Virginia	25	2.7	—¶	—¶	52	6.8	—¶	—¶
City of Norfolk, Virginia	52	9.0	—¶	—¶	30	7.4	—¶	—¶
City of Chesapeake, Virginia	20	4.5	—¶	—¶	—¶	—¶	—¶	—¶
City of Newport News, Virginia	41	9.7	—¶	—¶	—¶	—¶	—¶	—¶
City of Portsmouth, Virginia	23	11.1	—¶	—¶	—¶	—¶	—¶	—¶
35. Charlotte; Gastonia; Concord	181	5.6	27	6.1	188	6.9	—¶	—¶
City of Charlotte, North Carolina	120	8.8	—¶	—¶	59	5.3	—¶	—¶
36. Providence; New Bedford; Fall River	47	1.5	—¶	—¶	76	2.6	—¶	—¶
City of Providence, Rhode Island	No city-specific data							
37. Austin and Round Rock	50	1.5	—¶	—¶	171	6.6	—¶	—¶
City of Austin, Texas	27	1.5	—¶	—¶	98	8.4	—¶	—¶
38. Milwaukee; Waukesha; West Allis	182	5.9	44	10.1	125	4.7	—¶	—¶
City of Milwaukee, Wisconsin	168	13.5	41	22.5	52	5.5	—¶	—¶
39. Nashville-Davidson; Murfreesboro; Franklin	158	5.1	—¶	—¶	250	9.7	—¶	—¶
City of Nashville-Davidson, Tennessee**	110	9.4	—¶	—¶	79	7.8	—¶	—¶
40. Jacksonville	243	9.4	37	10.5	183	8.1	—¶	—¶
City of Jacksonville, Florida	209	13.2	34	15.1	117	8.6	—¶	—¶
41. Memphis	297	11.6	47	12.0	174	8.2	—¶	—¶
City of Memphis, Tennessee	241	18.4	39	20.4	76	7.1	—¶	—¶
42. Louisville/Jefferson County	119	5.0	—¶	—¶	199	9.2	—¶	—¶
City of Louisville-Jefferson, Kentucky**	92	8.7	—¶	—¶	92	9.5	—¶	—¶
43. Richmond	179	7.4	35	10.5	176	8.3	—¶	—¶
City of Richmond, Virginia	102	23.1	21	43.1	25	6.8	—¶	—¶
44. Oklahoma City	104	4.3	20	6.3	160	7.9	—¶	—¶
City of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	63	5.7	—¶	—¶	75	8.0	—¶	—¶
45. Hartford; West Hartford; East Hartford	62	2.7	—¶	—¶	46	2.1	—¶	—¶
City of Hartford, Connecticut	No city-specific data							
46. Buffalo and Niagara Falls	111	5.3	26	8.3	77	3.8	—¶	—¶
City of Buffalo, New York	92	16.5	24	30.8	—¶	—¶	—¶	—¶
47. Birmingham and Hoover	242	11.1	33	11.2	181	9.4	—¶	—¶
City of Birmingham, Alabama	No city-specific data							
48. New Orleans; Metairie; Kenner	489	24.1	89	31.9	164	8.7	—¶	—¶
City of New Orleans, Louisiana	304	62.1	59	106.0	32	7.0	—¶	—¶

See table footnotes on page 577.

TABLE. (*Continued*) Numbers and annual rates (per 100,000) of firearm homicides and suicides for the 50 largest Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), by age group — United States, 2006–2007*

MSA (central city or cities)	Firearm homicides				Firearm suicides			
	All ages		Ages 10–19 yrs		Ages ≥10 yrs		Ages 10–19 yrs	
	No.	Rate†	No.	Rate	No.§	Rate†	No.	Rate
49. Salt Lake City	44	1.9	—¶	—¶	145	8.6	—¶	—¶
City of Salt Lake City, Utah	No city-specific data							
50. Raleigh and Cary	50	2.5	—¶	—¶	91	5.4	—¶	—¶
City of Raleigh, North Carolina	25	3.3	—¶	—¶	30	5.0	—¶	—¶
U.S. total	**25,423**	**4.2**	**4,166**	**5.0**	**34,232**	**6.5**	**1,446**	**1.7**
MSA total (50 MSAs)	**17,077**	**5.2**	**3,048**	**6.8**	**14,092**	**5.0**	**563**	**1.3**
City total (62 cities)	**9,803**	**9.7**	**1,850**	**14.6**	**3,863**	**4.7**	**159**	**1.3**

* Numbers and rates reflect decedent place of residence, not place of occurrence. MSAs are ordered by total population as of mid-year 2007.
† Age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.
§ Three firearm suicides were excluded because of undocumented age of decedent.
¶ Suppressed because of statistical instability or data confidentiality concerns (both associated with small numbers).
** For certain cities that operate with their surrounding counties under some form of consolidated city-county government, the term "balance" is used to indicate the portion of the county population after exclusion of separately incorporated or other excluded places.

the Northeast (six of seven below the median rate) and West (eight of 12 below the median rate). All-ages firearm suicide rates were generally higher for MSAs in the South (15 of 21 at or above the median MSA rate of 6.3) than for MSAs in the Northeast (six of seven below the median rate), Midwest (six of 10 at or below the median rate), and West (seven of 12 below the median rate); the highest rates were concentrated in the South and West.

Reported by

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Editorial Note

During 2006–2007, firearm suicide and firearm homicide were the fourth and fifth leading causes of injury death in the United States, respectively (*1*). For youths aged 10–19 years, firearm homicide was the second leading cause and firearm suicide was the fifth leading cause of injury death nationally (*1*). The statistics presented in this report indicate that firearm homicide rates were higher and firearm suicide rates were lower among residents of the 50 largest MSAs compared with the nation as a whole; residents of these MSAs represented 54% of the U.S. population during 2006–2007, but accounted for 67% of firearm homicides and 41% of firearm suicides nationally. Similarly, for youths aged 10–19 years, residents of these MSAs accounted for 73% of firearm homicides and 39% of firearm suicides nationally. More than 85% of violence-related firearm deaths occurred among males, both nationally and for the 50 largest MSAs collectively.

Firearm homicide and suicide rates for MSAs varied substantially within and across regions. Central cities frequently had firearm homicide rates at least twice as high as those for their MSAs, but often had firearm suicide rates below those of their MSAs. The latter finding is consistent with previous findings for the United States showing that overall suicide rates generally decrease with increasing population density; this has been attributed largely to decreasing firearm suicide rates with increasing urbanization (*3*).

The findings in this report are subject to at least three limitations. First, nonfatal firearm assault and self-harm statistics could not be provided because corresponding population-based data are not available for MSAs or cities. Second, although statistics for youths aged 10–19 years indicate the seriousness of youth violence, other age groups not considered in this report had higher firearm homicide and suicide rates (e.g., persons aged 20–29 years for firearm homicide and persons aged ≥75 years for firearm suicide). Finally, firearm homicide and suicide statistics for some cities within the 50 largest MSAs (including Orlando, Providence, Hartford, Birmingham, and Salt Lake City) could not be reported because their defined geographic codes do not appear in the vital statistics data used for the analysis.

Finding ways to prevent firearm injuries is a challenge for metropolitan areas throughout the United States. Gun violence historically has been a problem in cities, and youths have been affected disproportionately. A concerted effort has been under way during the past few decades to build the evidence base for youth violence prevention, and a number of effective strategies are now available for preventing behaviors that underlie firearm violence involving youths. These strategies include programs that 1) enhance youth skills and motivation to behave nonviolently and resolve conflicts peacefully, 2) promote positive

relationships between youth and adults (e.g., parenting and mentoring programs), and 3) influence the social, environmental, and economic characteristics of schools, workplaces, and neighborhoods in ways that can reduce the likelihood of youth violence (e.g., encouraging social connectedness and facilitating economic opportunities) (*4*).[†] In addition, new approaches are being tried and tested, such as CeaseFire, which seeks to prevent street violence, particularly shootings, through outreach, conflict mediation, and the changing of community norms that support violence (*5*).

Proposed measures for directly reducing the risk for firearm homicide and firearm suicide have included behavior-oriented approaches such as education regarding the safe storage and handling of guns (*6,7*), strategies to change the design of firearms to make them safer (*8*), and legislative efforts to reduce the potential for firearm-related violence (e.g., licensing requirements and waiting periods to reduce the potential consequences of impulsive suicidal behavior) (*9*). However, most of these direct measures have not been evaluated adequately, making it difficult to know their effectiveness in reducing firearm-related deaths and injuries (*10*). Progress in preventing firearm violence will require further investigation of the effectiveness of such proposed measures, as well as building the capacity of states and communities to successfully implement programs focused on reducing all forms of interpersonal and self-directed violence.

[†] Additional information available at http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/stryve/index.html and http://www.thecommunityguide.org/violence/schoolbasedprograms.html.

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Neisseria gonorrhoeae with Reduced Susceptibility to Azithromycin — San Diego County, California, 2009

A single 2 g dose of azithromycin effectively treats genitourinary infections caused by susceptible *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* and has been used to treat uncomplicated gonorrhea in persons with cephalosporin allergy. However, azithromycin is not recommended as monotherapy because of concern over the emergence of resistance. Instead, a 1 g dose of azithromycin is recommended as a component of dual therapy for gonorrhea, in conjunction with a cephalosporin (i.e., 250 mg of ceftriaxone or 400 mg of cefixime, if ceftriaxone is not an option). During January 1992–July 2009, of 87,566 *N. gonorrhoeae* isolates tested for azithromycin susceptibility by CDC's national Gonoccoccal Isolate Surveillance Project (GISP), only 39 (0.04%) had minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) ≥8 μg/mL (including 25 with 8 μg/mL and 14 with 16 μg/mL), indicating reduced susceptibility; none of the isolates were collected in San Diego County, California (CDC, unpublished data, 2011). During August–October 2009, five of 55 (9.1%) *N. gonorrhoeae* isolates obtained from men with symptomatic urethritis tested at San Diego County's main municipal sexually transmitted disease (STD) clinic had high azithromycin MICs: three with 8 μg/mL and two with 16 μg/mL. This report summarizes the laboratory and epidemiologic findings associated with this reduced susceptibility to azithromycin. In San Diego County, clinicians treating cephalosporin-allergic patients with a 2 g dose of azithromycin for uncomplicated gonorrhea are advised to obtain tests of cure 3 weeks after treatment and to recommend sexual abstinence until a negative test result for gonorrhea is achieved. Continued surveillance for antibiotic resistance and effective control efforts are critical for gonorrhea prevention.

GISP conducts susceptibility testing of urethral *N. gonorrhoeae* isolates obtained from men with symptomatic urethritis seeking care at 29 U.S. STD clinics, including San Diego County's main municipal STD clinic. MICs to eight antibiotics, including azithromycin, are determined by agar dilution (*1*). Additionally, in San Diego County, nucleic acid amplification tests (NAATs) are used to test for urethral, pharyngeal, and rectal gonorrhea and chlamydia infections at the county's public health laboratory. Patients are interviewed and asked to inform their recent sex partners (i.e., preceding 3 months) of their infections or bring them in for treatment.

Case Reports

During August–October 2009, five cases of urethral gonorrhea with high MICs to azithromycin (three with 8 μg/mL and two with 16 μg/mL) were diagnosed by Gram stain and confirmed by NAAT at San Diego County's main municipal STD clinic. The five *N. gonorrhoeae* isolates with high MICs (9.1%) obtained from the five patients were among 55 *N. gonorrhoeae* isolates obtained from men with symptomatic urethritis tested during the 3-month period. All five patients were men who have sex with men (MSM). Four were human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-negative by self-report and one had an HIV-negative test result.

Three of the five patients were non-Hispanic white men, one was non-Hispanic black, and one was Hispanic. Four were San Diego County residents, and one was a resident of a Midwestern state. Median age was 29 years (range: 19–31 years). None had traveled internationally within 3 months of receiving their gonorrhea diagnosis. In accordance with CDC recommendations in effect at the time of diagnosis (*2*), all five were treated with 125 mg of ceftriaxone for uncomplicated gonorrhea and were given a 1 g dose of azithromycin for presumptive treatment of chlamydia infection (subsequently, the recommended dosage for ceftriaxone was increased to 250 mg [*3*]).

NAATs revealed concurrent pharyngeal chlamydia and rectal gonorrhea in one of the five men and rectal gonorrhea in another. One man had had exposure to azithromycin when he had been treated 113 days earlier with 125 mg of ceftriaxone for gonorrhea and 1 g of azithromycin for presumptive chlamydia. Isolates from all five men were susceptible to ceftriaxone, cefixime, penicillin, tetracycline, ciprofloxacin, and cefpodoxime. Of the five patients, three were treated and did not return to the clinic, one was treated successfully based on test of cure, and one was treated, reinfected within 3 months, and retreated successfully based on test of cure.

The five men reported a total of 13 male partners with whom they had had oral or anal sex (range: 1–4 partners). None of the men named partners in common. County health workers attempted to contact sex partners to encourage testing and treatment. Three of five sex partners with known contact information went to the STD clinic for treatment and testing. Two had asymptomatic pharyngeal gonorrhea; the third contact did not have gonorrhea but had rectal chlamydia and newly diagnosed HIV infection. Of the two contacts with pharyngeal gonorrhea, one was treated and did not return to the clinic. The other contact, who reported penicillin allergy, was treated with 2 g azithromycin and returned to the clinic for test of cure, which was positive for pharyngeal gonorrhea. The patient was desensitized and treated with ceftriaxone

under supervision at a hospital. The patient then declined to return for test of cure.

Three patients and two contacts were available for extended interviews. Four reported no recreational drug use; one acknowledged using mushrooms during the preceding 12 months. Venues for meeting sex partners included a website (one interviewee), a gay nightclub (two), and through friends (two).

Molecular Study Results

Typing was performed on the five isolates with high MICs to azithromycin by using *N. gonorrhoeae* multiantigen sequence typing (NG-MAST), in which polymerase chain reaction (PCR)–based methods are used to sequence portions of the highly polymorphic outer-membrane genes por and tbpB (*4*). NG-MAST assigns a number to each unique por and tbpB allele sequence on the basis of identified polymorphisms, and assigns a sequence type to the isolate on the basis of the combination of allele numbers.

For the first four isolates obtained, PCR-based methods also were used to sequence two genes associated with *N. gonorrhoeae* azithromycin resistance: the gene encoding the 23S ribosomal (rRNA) subunit (*5*), for which four alleles per genome exist, and the coding and promoter regions of the *mtrR* gene (*6*), for which one allele per genome exists.

NG-MAST showed one isolate with por allele 1808 and tbpB allele 29, which is sequence type 2992. Four isolates had por allele 2577, which shares >99% homology with por allele 1808, and tbpB allele 29; these four isolates were assigned a novel sequence type, 4198 (Table). DNA sequencing analysis of the 23S rRNA gene revealed the C2611T, a resistance-associated mutation, and analysis of the *mtrR* gene revealed the G115A mutation and G131A, a novel mutation (Table).

Subsequent Isolates with High MICs

During November 2009–December 2010, of 229 new isolates obtained from MSM who were examined at the STD clinic and tested through GISP, four (1.7%) had high MICs to azithromycin: three with 8 μg/mL and one with 16 μg/mL. These isolates were not molecularly characterized. Subsequently, in February and September 2010, San Diego County alerted local clinicians that *N. gonorrhoeae* infections with high MICs to azithromycin had been identified and reminded clinicians to treat uncomplicated gonorrhea only with recommended agents. Through December 2010, no treatment failures had been reported.

Reported by

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Editorial Note

The five *N. gonorrhoeae* infections with high MICs to azithromycin identified in MSM during a 3-month period in 2010 in San Diego County amount to an unusually large cluster. One man had recent exposure to azithromycin, which might be a risk factor for development of *N. gonorrhoeae* azithromycin resistance (*7*). The lack of any reported sex partners in common among the five men and the later discovery of four new isolates with high MICs to azithromycin, also in MSM, suggest that azithromycin-resistant strains might be circulating among MSM in San Diego County.

In 1999, GISP identified a cluster of *N. gonorrhoeae* infections with reduced azithromycin susceptibility (MIC range: 1–4 μg/mL) among 12 men examined at a Kansas City,

TABLE. Minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) to azithromycin, results of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* multi-antigen sequence typing (NG-MAST), and results of DNA sequencing analyses for five *N. gonorrhoeae* isolates — San Diego County, California, 2009

		NG-MAST results			23S rRNA gene				*mtrR* gene	
Isolate	MIC (μg/mL)	por	tbpB	Sequence type	Allele 1	Allele 2	Allele 3	Allele 4	Promoter region	Coding region
1	16	1808	29	2992	C2611T	C2611T	C2611T	C2611T	A deletion*	G115A, G131A
2	16	2577	29	4198	C2611T	C2611T	C2611T	C2611T	WT	G115A, G131A
3	8	2577	29	4198	C2611T	C2611T	C2611T	C2611T	WT	G115A, G131A
4	8	2577	29	4198	C2611T	C2611T	C2611T	C2611T	WT	G115A, G131A
5	8	2577	29	4198	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Abbreviations: A = adenine; C = cytosine; T = thymine; G = guanine; WT = wild type; NA = not available.
* Single base-pair deletion in the 13-bp inverted repeat in the *mtrR* promoter region.

What is already known on this topic?

Neisseria gonorrhoeae isolates with high minimal inhibitory concentrations (MICs) to azithromycin, defined as MIC ≥8 μg/mL, have been reported worldwide, including in the United States. High MICs have been associated with mutations in the 23S rRNA gene or the *mtrR* gene.

What is added by this report?

Three *N. gonorrhoeae* isolates with MICs to azithromycin 8 μg/mL and two with MICs 16 μg/mL were collected during August–October 2009 from men who have sex with men in San Diego County, California. Four of these five isolates had a novel NG-MAST sequence type, and all four isolates sequenced had a novel combination of mutations involving the 23S rRNA gene and the coding region of the *mtrR* gene associated with *N. gonorrhoeae* azithromycin resistance.

What are the implications for public health practice?

Continued surveillance for antimicrobial resistance in *N. gonorrhoeae* is essential for effective disease prevention and control. Treatment of gonorrhea with monotherapy is not recommended because of concern over the emergence of antibiotic resistance. Clinicians should treat uncomplicated gonorrhea with the recommended dual therapy and maintain vigilance for treatment failure.

Missouri, STD clinic (*8*). The 12 said they had not had sex with men; six reported contact with a female commercial sex worker. The high MICs to azithromycin observed in the San Diego County cluster are consistent with those reported since 2001 from England and Wales (*9*) and Argentina (*10*), where strains with MICs ≥8 μg/mL to 2,048 μg/mL have been identified. The England and Wales isolates were recovered from three females and three males, all heterosexual. No demographic or behavioral characteristics were available from Argentina.

NG-MAST findings in San Diego County indicated that the five isolates are associated with two closely related *N. gonorrhoeae* strains. Sequencing of the 23S rRNA and mtrR coding regions of the four sequenced isolates, which demonstrated identical mutations, further supports the isolates' relatedness. The 23S rRNA gene encodes a component of the 50S ribosome, where bacterial protein synthesis occurs. The C2611T mutation produces a 50S ribosome to which macrolides cannot bind, preventing them from exerting a bacteriostatic effect (*4*). The *mtrR* gene encodes a repressor of a bacterial efflux pump that exports antibiotics, including macrolides, out of the bacteria. In the *mtrR* gene, deletions in the promoter region, observed in one sequenced isolate, and missense mutations in the coding region, identified in all four sequenced isolates, can lead to decreased efflux pump repression, increased export of macrolides, and ultimately, decreased ability of azithromycin to inhibit bacterial protein synthesis (*5*). Although the G115A mutation in the *mtrR* coding region has been reported previously (*6*), the G131A mutation is novel.

The association between azithromycin MICs in *N. gonorrhoeae* and treatment outcomes is not well-understood. For surveillance purposes, GISP defines reduced susceptibility of *N. gonorrhoeae* to azithromycin as MICs ≥2 μg/mL (*1*). CDC does not recommend azithromycin as monotherapy for routine treatment of gonorrhea because of concerns regarding emerging resistance. Dual therapy with a cephalosporin (i.e., ceftriaxone or cefixime, if ceftriaxone is not an option) and either azithromycin or doxycyline is recommended by CDC for uncomplicated rectal and urogenital gonorrhea; for pharyngeal gonorrhea, ceftriaxone is the recommended cephalosporin (with either azithromycin or doxycycline) (*3*).

The potential for the emergence of cephalosporin and azithromycin resistance in *N. gonorrhoeae* poses challenges to clinicians and public health agencies. Continued surveillance for antibiotic resistance by using culture and susceptibility testing is essential for detecting resistance and guiding treatment. Additionally, development of new diagnostic and treatment strategies and effective antibiotics will be critical to gonorrhea prevention and control.

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Progress Toward Interruption of Wild Poliovirus Transmission — Worldwide, January 2010–March 2011

The Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI) was launched in 1988. By 2006, transmission of indigenous wild poliovirus (WPV) was interrupted in all but four countries (Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, and Nigeria) (*1*). Subsequently, 39 previously polio-free countries experienced outbreaks following importation of WPV, and transmission became reestablished in Angola, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), and Sudan (*2,3*). This update summarizes progress toward polio eradication during 2010 and the first quarter of 2011. Worldwide, 1,291 WPV cases were reported in 2010, a 19% decrease from 2009; WPV type 3 (WPV3) cases decreased 92%, but WPV type 1 (WPV1) cases increased 145%. During 2010, 232 (18%) WPV cases were reported from the four polio-endemic countries; 159 (12%) cases were reported in Angola, Chad, and DRC; and 900 (70%) cases were reported in 13 countries, including two countries with outbreaks continuing from 2009 and 11 with new importations. During 2010, WPV cases in India and Nigeria decreased ≥94% compared with 2009. Outbreaks in Tajikistan and the Republic of the Congo (Congo) accounted for two thirds of cases (842) in 2010 (*4,5*). All new outbreaks in 11 polio-free countries in 2010 were stopped or were on track to being stopped within 6 months of outbreak confirmation. During January–March 2011, substantially more WPV cases occurred in Chad, DRC, and Pakistan than during the same period of 2010. To further progress toward polio eradication and achieve the 2012 target of ending all WPV transmission, significant increases in resources and political commitment are needed.

2010–2012 GPEI Strategic Plan

In May 2008, to overcome barriers to interruption of WPV transmission, the World Health Assembly sought to develop new strategies to eradicate polio. A year-long assessment led to development of the 2010–2012 GPEI Strategic Plan (*6*). The plan includes the following milestones, which will be assessed quarterly: 1) stopping WPV transmission following importation in countries with outbreaks in 2009 by mid-2010 and stopping WPV transmission in subsequent outbreaks within 6 months of confirmation, 2) stopping WPV transmission in countries with reestablished transmission* by the end of 2010, 3) stopping WPV transmission in at least two of the four WPV-endemic countries by the end of 2011, and 4) stopping WPV transmission in all countries by the end of 2012.

* Circulation of imported WPV for >12 months.

Routine vaccination

In 2009, the most recent year for which data are available, global routine vaccination coverage of infants with 3 doses of trivalent poliovirus vaccine by age 12 months (Pol3) was estimated to be 83% and varied by World Health Organization (WHO) Region: 72% in the African Region; 91% in the Region of the Americas; 86% in the Eastern Mediterranean Region; 96% in the European Region; 74% in the South-East Asia Region; and 97% in the Western Pacific Region.† In 2009, estimated national Pol3 coverage was 85% in Pakistan, 83% in Afghanistan, 67% in India, and 54% in Nigeria, but coverage in individual high-risk states/provinces was considerably below the national average.

Supplementary immunization activities

In 2010, a total of 309 supplementary immunization activities (SIAs)§ using OPV were conducted in 49 countries (130 national immunization days, 140 subnational immunization days, 11 child health days, and 28 mop-up rounds). Of these SIAs, 87 (28%) were conducted in the four polio-endemic countries (38 in India, 20 in Pakistan, 12 in Afghanistan, and 17 in Nigeria), 94 (30%) in 16 previously polio-free countries affected by outbreaks following importation, 56 (18%) in countries with reestablished transmission (Angola, Chad, DRC, and Sudan), and 72 (23%) in 25 countries without confirmed cases of WPV during 2010. An estimated 2.21 billion doses of OPV were delivered to approximately 400 million persons, most of them children aged <5 years. Of the doses administered, approximately 33% were trivalent oral poliovirus vaccine (tOPV), 23% were monovalent OPV type 1 (mOPV1), 4% were monovalent OPV type 3, and 40% were bivalent OPV types 1 and 3 (bOPV).

Poliovirus surveillance

The quality of acute flaccid paralysis (AFP) surveillance is monitored by performance indicators, including the nonpolio

† Estimates as of April 19, 2011; data available at http://www.who.int/immunization_monitoring/en/globalsummary/countryprofileselect.cfm.

§ Mass campaigns conducted during a short period (days to weeks) during which a dose of OPV is administered to all children (generally aged <5 years), regardless of previous vaccination history. Campaigns can be conducted nationally or in portions of the country (i.e., subnational SIAs). For SIAs in which more than one OPV type was administered, these were counted as more than one SIA.

AFP rate and the proportion of AFP cases with timely collection of adequate stool specimens (*7*).¶ Of 20 polio-affected countries during 2010, 13 (65%) achieved ≥2 nonpolio AFP cases per 100,000 population aged <15 years and ≥80% of AFP cases with adequate specimens; only 12 (60%) of these countries had at least 50% of the population in states/provinces meeting both surveillance indicator targets (*7*).

During 2009, sampling of sewage for WPV (environmental surveillance) in India (one city, three sites) and Pakistan (two cities, 10 sites) detected WPV in the absence of WPV-positive AFP cases (*7*). In 2010, environmental surveillance in these two countries was expanded to five other cities and 13 additional sites (India: one city, five sites; Pakistan: four cities, eight sites), for a total of 26 sites in eight cities (*7*). Environmental surveillance in many of these new sites in 2010 again detected WPV in the absence of WPV-positive AFP cases. Although no WPV cases have been reported in Sudan since June 2009, WPV1 genetically linked to WPV1 transmission in north Sudan during 2009 was isolated from a sewage sample collected in December 2010 in Aswan, Egypt. Longstanding environmental surveillance in Egypt supplemented AFP surveillance before the last indigenous WPV case there in 2004, and since then has detected WPV intermittently that originated from outside Egypt until this finding, most recently in 2008 (*8*).**

Incidence of WPV-confirmed AFP

As of April 19, 2011, a total of 1,291 WPV cases with onset of paralysis in 2010 had been reported worldwide (Table), a 19% decrease compared with 1,604 WPV cases reported in 2009. Outbreaks in Tajikistan and Congo accounted for 840 (70%) WPV1 cases, which contributed to a 145% increase in WPV1 cases, from 492 in 2009 to 1,204 in 2010. WPV3 cases decreased 92%, from 1,122 cases in 2009 to 87 cases in 2010.

¶ The GPEI strategic plan sets operational targets for countries with current or recent WPV transmission, both nationally and in each province/state, as nonpolio AFP ≥2 per 100,000 population aged <15 years, and adequate stool specimen collection from ≥80% of AFP cases, in which two specimens are collected ≥24 hours apart, both within 14 days of paralysis onset, shipped on ice or frozen ice packs, and arriving in good condition (without leakage or desiccation) at a WHO-accredited laboratory.

** Data on reported cases of wild poliovirus, by country and by year, for 2000–2011 are available at http://www.polioeradication.org/dataandmonitoring/poliothisweek/wildpolioviruslist.aspx.

TABLE. Reported wild poliovirus (WPV) cases,* by type and category of polio-affected country — worldwide, January 2010–March 2011

	2010						2011		
	Jan-Mar			Total 2010			Jan-Mar		
Category/country†	WPV1	WPV3	All WPV	WPV1	WPV3	All WPV	WPV1	WPV3	All WPV
Polio-endemic countries	**7**	**33**	**40**	**163**	**69**	**232**	**34**	**2**	**36**
Afghanistan	1	6	7	17	8	25	1	—	1
India	3	16	19	18	24	42	1	—	1
Nigeria	—	2	2	8	13	21	6	2	8
Pakistan	3	9	12	120	24	144	26	—	26
Countries with reestablished transmission	**1**	**7**	**8**	**144**	**15**	**159**	**56**	**2**	**58**
Angola	1	—	1	33	—	33	2	—	2
Chad	—	7	7	11	15	26	18	2	20
Democratic Republic of the Congo	—	—	—	100	—	100	36	—	36
Countries affected by outbreaks	**47**	**0**	**47**	**897**	**3**	**900**	**3**	**5**	**8**
Côte d'Ivoire§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Gabon§	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Kazakhstan	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Liberia	1	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—
Mali§	1	—	1	3	1	4	—	1	1
Mauritania	4	—	4	5	—	5	—	—	—
Nepal	1	—	1	6	—	6	—	—	—
Niger§	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	1
Republic of Congo¶	—	—	—	382	—	382	1	—	1
Russian Federation	—	—	—	14	—	14	—	—	—
Senegal	13	—	13	18	—	18	—	—	—
Sierra Leone	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Tajikistan	26	—	26	458	—	458	—	—	—
Turkmenistan	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—
Uganda	—	—	—	4	—	4	1	—	1
Total	**55**	**40**	**95**	**1,204**	**87**	**1,291**	**93**	**9**	**102**

* Case data reported to the World Health Organization as of April 19, 2011, by date of onset.
† Country category according to Global Polio Eradication Initiative 2010–2012 Strategic Plan.
§ Countries with new outbreaks in 2011.
¶ The 2010 total includes 317 cases with inadequate specimens that have been classified provisionally as confirmed polio based on their association with a WPV1 outbreak.

In the first quarter of 2011, 102 WPV cases (93 WPV1 and nine WPV3) were reported, compared with 95 WPV cases in the first quarter of 2010 (55 WPV1 and 40 WPV3) (Table).

Polio-endemic countries. India reported 42 WPV cases with onset in 2010 (18 WPV1 and 24 WPV3), a 94% reduction compared with 741 cases reported in 2009 (79 WPV1, 661 WPV3, and one mixed WPV1/WPV3). Until 2009, the majority of polio cases in India occurred in, or were directly related to cases in the northern states of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. No WPV cases have been confirmed from Uttar Pradesh since April 21, 2010 (WPV3), and none from Bihar since September 1, 2010 (WPV1). During the fourth quarter of 2010, two WPV1 cases occurred at a focus of persistent transmission in northern West Bengal and adjacent Jharkhand, and one WPV3 case in Jharkhand. During January–March 2011, one WPV1 case was reported near Kolkata in West Bengal.

Nigeria reported 21 WPV cases with onset in 2010 (eight WPV1 and 13 WPV3), a 95% decrease compared with 388 cases reported during 2009 (75 WPV1 and 313 WPV3); however, 12 WPV cases occurred during the fourth quarter of 2010. In the first quarter of 2011, eight WPV cases were reported (six WPV1 and two WPV3), compared with two WPV3 cases reported during the first quarter of 2010. As of April 2011, WPV3 originating from Nigeria was detected in a case in Mali and a case in Niger; in Cote d'Ivoire, WPV3 from cases in 2011 was distantly related to WPV isolated from cases in Nigeria in 2009.

Afghanistan reported 25 WPV cases with onset in 2010 (17 WPV1 and eight WPV3), a 34% decrease from 38 WPV cases reported in 2009 (15 WPV1 and 23 WPV3). Among the 25 WPV cases, 21 (84%) (13 WPV1 and eight WPV3) were reported from districts in the conflict-affected south region, and four WPV1 cases in districts of the east and northeast regions followed importation from Pakistan. In the first quarter of 2011, one WPV1 case was reported compared with seven WPV cases (one WPV1 and six WPV3) in the first quarter of 2010.

Pakistan reported 144 WPV cases with onset in 2010 (120 WPV1 and 24 WPV3), a 62% increase from 89 cases reported in 2009 (60 WPV1 and 28 WPV3, and one mixed WPV1/WPV3); 100 (69%) cases were reported from conflict-affected areas, including 73 cases from the northwestern Federally Administered Tribal Areas and 23 cases from Khyber-Pakhtoonkhwa Province. In the first quarter of 2011, 26 WPV1 cases were reported, compared with 12 WPV cases reported in the first quarter of 2010 (three WPV1 and nine WPV3). In 2010, WPV1 from Pakistan was imported into Afghanistan.

Countries with reestablished transmission. No WPV cases were reported from Sudan in 2010. Angola reported 33 WPV1 cases with onset in 2010, a 14% increase from 29 WPV1 cases reported in 2009; in the first quarter of 2011, two WPV1 cases were reported, compared with one WPV1 case in the first quarter of 2010. In 2010, WPV1 spread from Angola into DRC and Congo, and subsequently to Gabon in 2011 (*3*,*5*).

Chad reported 26 WPV cases with onset in 2010 (11 WPV1 and 15 WPV3), a 55% decrease from 58 WPV cases (all WPV3) reported in 2009; a new WPV1 outbreak in late 2010 followed importation from Nigeria (*3*) (Figure). During January–March 2011, 20 WPV cases (18 WPV1 and two WPV3) were reported, compared with seven WPV cases (all WPV3) during January–March 2010.

DRC reported 100 WPV1 cases with onset in 2010; no WPV cases were reported in 2009 (*3*). Of the 100 WPV1 cases, six cases from the southeastern province of Katanga were linked genetically to the reestablished transmission of WPV1 circulating during 2006–2008. The other 94 WPV1 cases were linked to an outbreak beginning in early 2010 in Kasai-Occidental, a southwestern province bordering Angola, following an importation from Angola; the outbreak subsequently involved three other western provinces (Figure). In the first quarter of 2011, 36 WPV1 cases were reported in western provinces, all related genetically to the 2010 importation from Angola.

Countries affected by outbreaks. Three countries (Mali, Mauritania, and Sierra Leone) with ongoing transmission since 2009 had onset of the last case and stopped transmission in 2010. Imported WPV cases were reported in 11 countries during 2010 and four in 2011 (Table), including an outbreak

What is already known on this topic?

Although global efforts interrupted transmission of indigenous wild poliovirus (WPV) in all but four countries (Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, and Nigeria) by 2006, 39 previously polio-free countries subsequently experienced outbreaks following importation of WPV and transmission became reestablished in four countries.

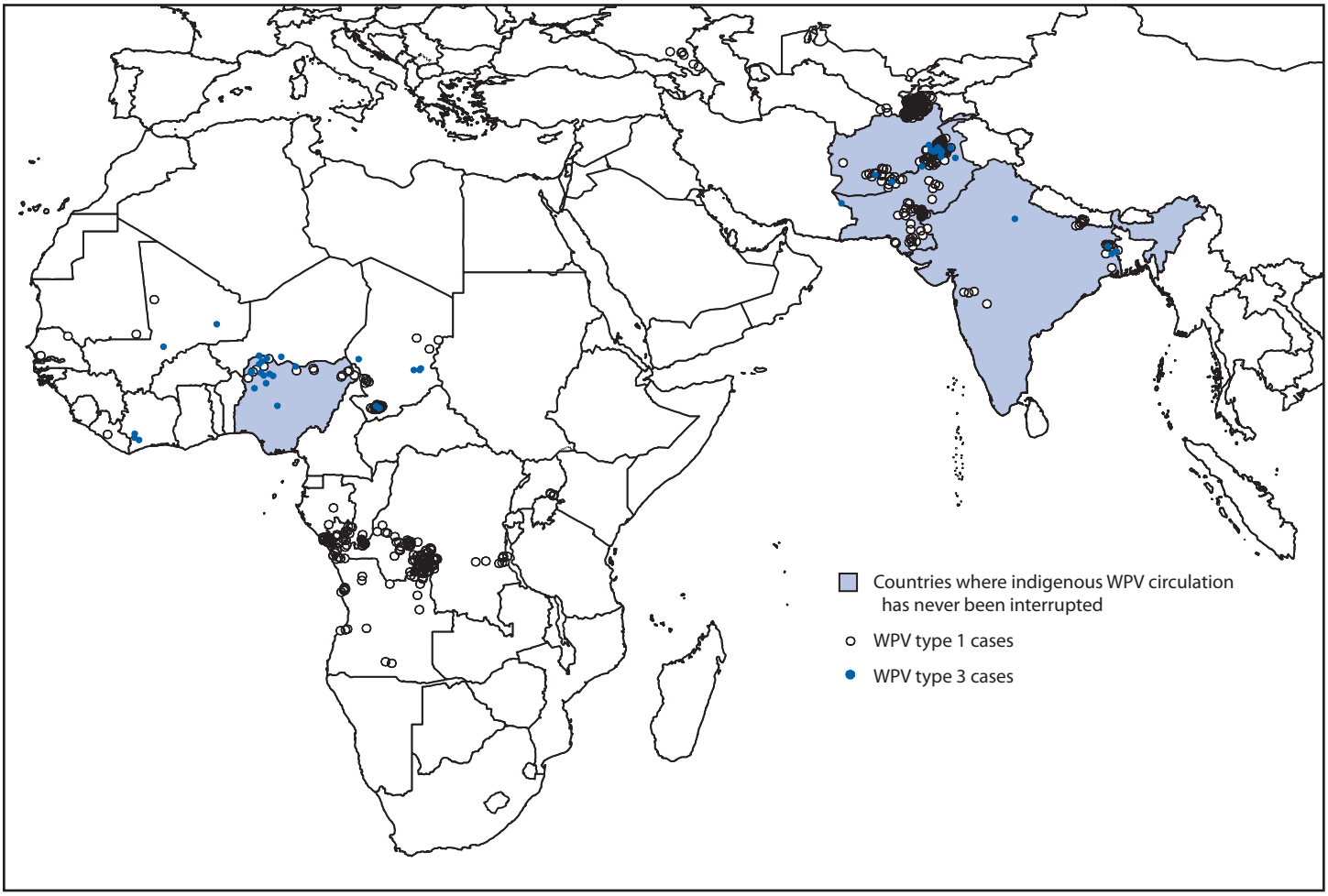
What is added by this report?

A total of 1,291 WPV cases with onset of paralysis in 2010 were reported worldwide, a 19% decrease from 2009, which included a ≥94% reduction in reported cases in India and Nigeria and the lowest level of WPV type 3 cases worldwide ever reported. However, during January–March 2011, the number of WPV cases in Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Pakistan was substantially higher than in the same period of 2010, and three new outbreaks had been reported.

What are the implications for public health practice?

Although successful interruption of WPV transmission in India is possible in 2011, the goal of interrupting WPV transmission globally by the end of 2012 is in jeopardy based on current trends. Prompt and substantial commitments by the governments of polio-eradication partner and polio-affected countries and supporting agencies are needed to achieve the goal.

FIGURE. Distribution of wild poliovirus (WPV) cases — worldwide, April 2010–March 2011*



* Data reported to the World Health Organization as of April 19, 2011.

with 458 reported WPV1 cases in Tajikistan genetically related to WPV circulating in 2009 in India, with subsequent spread to Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, and the Russian Federation (*4*). Congo provisionally has reported 382 cases in 2010 and one in 2011 (*5*). Outbreaks in nine countries in 2010 have been stopped (≥6 months have passed since the latest reported case under surveillance approaching performance indicator targets). Outbreaks in two countries (Congo and Uganda) in 2010 and in four countries (Cote d'Ivoire, Gabon, Mali, and Niger) in 2011 are on track to being stopped within 6 months of confirmation, although the civil disorder in Cote d'Ivoire has delayed response immunization activities.

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Editorial Note

In 2010, progress toward polio eradication included 1) a ≥94% reduction in reported cases (with record lows) in India and Nigeria compared with 2009, 2) success in interrupting all outbreaks following importations in 2009, 3) success in or being on track for interruption of new outbreaks in 2010, and 4) the lowest level of WPV3 cases worldwide ever reported. During 2006–2009, mOPV1 was the predominant vaccine used in SIAs. The introduction of bOPV has contributed to the reduction in WPV3 cases by increasing the number of SIAs with type 3–containing OPV (*1*). Both India and Nigeria devoted significant domestic resources to polio eradication, and mobilized all levels of government, along with traditional and religious leaders, to oversee and support eradication efforts (*1,9,10*).

Although 102 WPV cases were reported in the first quarter of 2011, compared with 95 WPV cases in the first quarter of 2010, trends in previous years indicate that total annual WPV cases are driven primarily by the seasonality of WPV cases (peaking mid-year) and the occurrence and extent of any polio outbreaks. In 2010, outbreaks in Tajikistan and Congo accounted for 842 (65.1%) of all WPV cases. Nonetheless, in India, only six WPV cases (five WPV1 and one WPV3) have been reported since September 1, 2010, following an aggressive SIA schedule and 2 years of intensified immunization activities targeting migrant populations. With this progress, India has the best opportunity ever to interrupt transmission in 2011. Prospects are less promising in some other countries. In Nigeria, an increase in WPV cases from the end of 2010 to March 2011 and the continued circulation of WPVin several states indicates a leveling of progress made in the preceding 18 months (from early 2009 to third quarter of 2010). Data from the end of 2010 and the first quarter of 2011 indicate that urgent actions need to be implemented to address this limited progress in Nigeria and uncontrolled WPV transmission in Pakistan, Angola, Chad, and DRC.

A recently established Independent Monitoring Board (IMB) is overseeing progress toward achieving 2010–2012 GPEI strategic plan milestones and country response plans.[††] At its March 2011 meeting, the IMB noted that Pakistan represents the greatest overall risk for the GPEI. The Pakistani National Emergency Action Plan was developed by national health experts at the request of Pakistan's president, with international consultation, and launched in January 2011. A national task force will oversee implementation of the plan, and the IMB will evaluate the plan's progress. Emergency action plans also have been developed for Angola and DRC, and, with full support from political and health leaders at all levels and with strong support from GPEI partners, urgently need to be implemented. IMB also concluded that continuing reestablished WPV transmission in Chad, compounded by a new outbreak, represents a public health emergency that lacks an adequate corrective action plan and needs more partner support. The IMB indicated that a considerable surge in efforts is needed for Nigeria to reach its potential to interrupt transmission by the end of 2011. Although progress toward polio eradication was substantial during 2010, IMB judged the milestone of halting all wild poliovirus transmission globally by the end of 2012 to be "at risk" based on current trends. Keeping GPEI on track for stopping WPV transmission by the end of 2012 will require governments to react promptly with increased resources and political commitment.

[††] Reports from and information about the IMB are available at http://www.polioeradication.org/Dataandmonitoring/Polioeradicationtargets/IMBreports.aspx.

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Errata

Vol. 60, No. 12

On page 395, in Table III, "Deaths in 122 U.S. cities, data for week 12, ending March 26, 2011," data were incorrectly reported for four cities. The correct data for All Ages, ≥65, 45–64, 25–44, 1–24, <1, and P&I Total, respectively, are as follows: Duluth, MN (24, 17, 4, 2, 1, -, 4); Minneapolis, MN (51, 31, 16, 1, -, 4, 10); St. Paul, MN (62, 45, 9, 6, -, 2, 8); and Denver, CO (120, 79, 27, 7, 4, 3, 11).

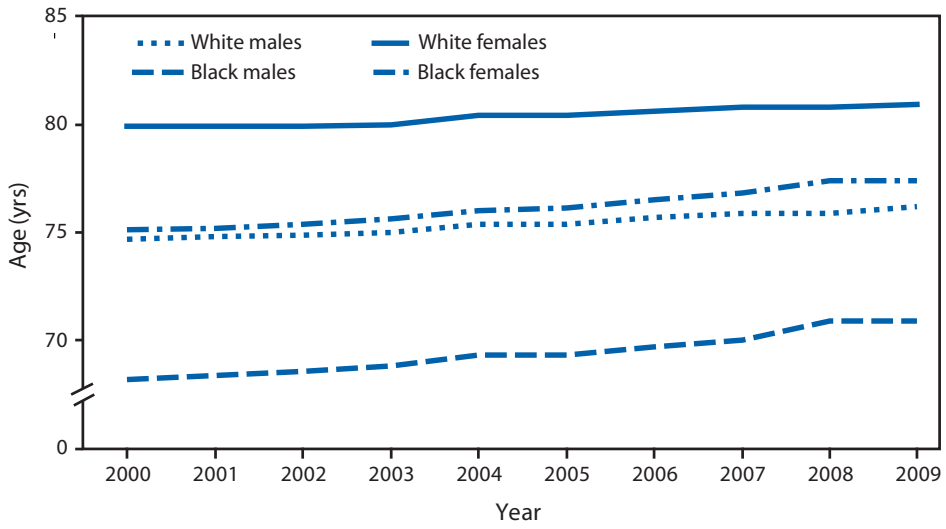
The incorrect city data resulted in incorrect entries for three totals. The correct data for All Ages, ≥65, 45–64, 25–44, 1–24, <1, and P&I Total, respectively, are as follows: W.N. Central (921, 598, 238, 45, 21, 17, 98); Mountain (1,237; 831; 285; 71; 25; 22; 94); Total (12,451; 8,369; 2,942; 682; 241; 211; 1,067).

The corrected table for week 12 is available at http://wonder.cdc.gov/mmwr/mmwrmort.asp.

QuickStats

FROM THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

Life Expectancy at Birth, by Race and Sex — United States, 2000–2009*



* Based on preliminary data. Life expectancy for 2000–2009 calculated using a revised methodology; statistics might differ from those previously published.

Life expectancy at birth increased gradually for white and black males and females from 2000 through 2009. During this period, life expectancy increased most for black males (2.7 years) and black females (2.3 years) but also for white males (1.5 years) and white females (1.0 years). Life expectancy reached a record high for white males and white females in 2009; for black males and black females, it remained unchanged from 2008 to 2009. In 2009, white females had the longest life expectancy (80.9 years), followed by black females (77.4 years), white males (76.2 years), and black males (70.9 years).

Source: National Vital Statistics System. Mortality public use data files, 1999–2007, and preliminary data for 2008 and 2009.

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 May 7, 2011 (18th week)*

Disease	Current week	Cum 2011	5-year weekly average†	Total cases reported for previous years					States reporting cases during current week (No.)
				2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	
Arboviral diseases§,¶:									
California serogroup virus disease	—	—	0	75	55	62	55	67	
Eastern equine encephalitis virus disease	—	—	—	10	4	4	4	8	
Powassan virus disease	—	—	0	8	6	2	7	1	
St. Louis encephalitis virus disease	—	—	0	10	12	13	9	10	
Western equine encephalitis virus disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Babesiosis	1	12	1	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	CA (1)
Botulism, total	—	21	2	112	118	145	144	165	
foodborne	—	3	0	7	10	17	32	20	
infant	—	14	1	80	83	109	85	97	
other (wound and unspecified)	—	4	0	25	25	19	27	48	
Brucellosis	1	14	3	117	115	80	131	121	FL (1)
Chancroid	1	9	1	29	28	25	23	33	CA (1)
Cholera	—	16	—	12	10	5	7	9	
Cyclosporiasis§	2	34	1	174	141	139	93	137	FL (2)
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Haemophilus influenzae,** invasive disease (age <5 yrs):									
serotype b	—	1	0	23	35	30	22	29	
nonserotype b	—	38	4	191	236	244	199	175	
unknown serotype	2	92	3	228	178	163	180	179	KS (1), FL (1)
Hansen disease§	1	16	2	69	103	80	101	66	OH (1)
Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome§	—	5	1	19	20	18	32	40	
Hemolytic uremic syndrome, postdiarrheal§	1	24	4	253	242	330	292	288	MO (1)
Influenza-associated pediatric mortality§,††	2	98	2	61	358	90	77	43	IL (1), SD (1)
Listeriosis	9	135	12	780	851	759	808	884	NY (1), OH (2), MD (1), CA (5)
Measles§§	2	58	3	61	71	140	43	55	CA (2)
Meningococcal disease, invasive¶¶:									
A, C, Y, and W-135	2	67	6	274	301	330	325	318	MD (1), NC (1)
serogroup B	—	43	3	130	174	188	167	193	
other serogroup	—	4	1	11	23	38	35	32	
unknown serogroup	6	178	11	399	482	616	550	651	FL (5), CA (1)
Novel influenza A virus infections***	—	1	0	4	43,774	2	4	NN	
Plague	—	—	0	2	8	3	7	17	
Poliomyelitis, paralytic	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Polio virus Infection, nonparalytic§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	NN	
Psittacosis§	—	1	0	4	9	8	12	21	
Q fever, total§	1	18	3	120	113	120	171	169	
acute	1	9	2	98	93	106	—	—	CA (1)
chronic	—	9	0	22	20	14	—	—	
Rabies, human	—	—	—	2	4	2	1	3	
Rubella†††	—	1	0	6	3	16	12	11	
Rubella, congenital syndrome	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	
SARS-CoV§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Smallpox§	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Streptococcal toxic-shock syndrome§	2	47	4	166	161	157	132	125	NY (1), OH (1)
Syphilis, congenital (age <1 yr)§§§	—	48	6	312	423	431	430	349	
Tetanus	1	2	0	10	18	19	28	41	AL (1)
Toxic-shock syndrome (staphylococcal)§	1	29	1	79	74	71	92	101	WV (1)
Trichinellosis	1	7	0	6	13	39	5	15	CA (1)
Tularemia	—	7	2	113	93	123	137	95	
Typhoid fever	3	106	7	443	397	449	434	353	MD (2), CA (1)
Vancomycin-intermediate *Staphylococcus aureus*§	—	20	1	84	78	63	37	6	
Vancomycin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*§	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	1	
Vibriosis (noncholera *Vibrio* species infections)§	10	87	6	823	789	588	549	NN	GA (1), FL (5), TN (1), OK (1), CO (1), CA (1)
Viral hemorrhagic fever¶¶¶	—	—	—	1	NN	NN	NN	NN	
Yellow fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

See Table 1 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 May 7, 2011 (18th week)*

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

* Case counts for reporting years 2010 and 2011 are provisional and subject to change. For further information on interpretation of these data, see http://www.cdc.gov/osels/ph_surveillance/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/osels/ph_surveillance/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 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/osels/ph_surveillance/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 weekly from reports to the Influenza Division, National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases. Since October 3, 2010, 102 influenza-associated pediatric deaths occurring during the 2010-11 influenza season have been reported.

§§ The two measles cases reported for the current week were imported.

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

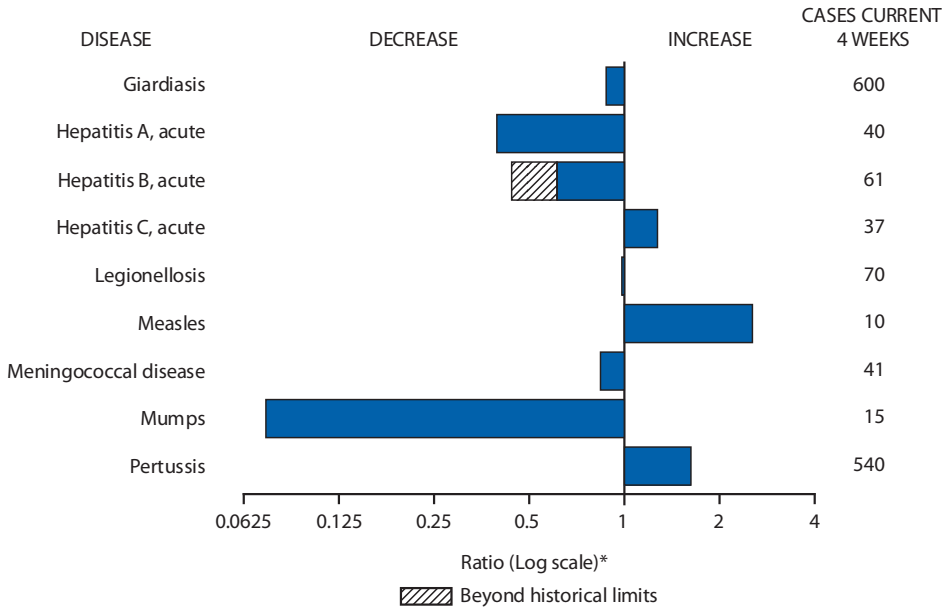
*** CDC discontinued reporting of individual confirmed and probable cases of 2009 pandemic influenza A (H1N1) virus infections on July 24, 2009. During 2009, four cases of human infection with novel influenza A viruses, different from the 2009 pandemic influenza A (H1N1) strain, were reported to CDC. The four cases of novel influenza A virus infection reported to CDC during 2010, and the one case reported during 2011, 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).

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

§§§ 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 of 2010. 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 May 7, 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 May 7, 2011, and May 8, 2010 (18th week)*

Reporting area	*Chlamydia trachomatis* infection					Coccidioidomycosis					Cryptosporidiosis				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2011	Cum 2010	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2011	Cum 2010	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2011	Cum 2010
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	10,421	25,198	30,661	418,982	438,625	161	0	508	4,839	NN	45	122	371	1,241	1,978
New England	480	813	2,044	14,307	12,958	—	0	1	1	NN	—	6	19	69	179
Connecticut	—	171	1,558	2,386	3,041	N	0	0	N	NN	—	0	14	14	77
Maine†	—	55	100	1,006	865	N	0	0	N	NN	—	0	7	2	17
Massachusetts	357	406	860	7,795	6,785	N	0	0	N	NN	—	3	9	32	39
New Hampshire	35	54	112	1,027	636	—	0	1	1	NN	—	1	3	9	23
Rhode Island†	66	70	154	1,569	1,207	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	2	1	7
Vermont†	22	26	84	524	424	N	0	0	N	NN	—	1	5	11	16
Mid. Atlantic	1,726	3,348	5,173	55,161	58,205	—	0	0	—	NN	6	14	38	189	206
New Jersey	171	506	684	7,073	9,114	N	0	0	N	NN	—	0	4	9	7
New York (Upstate)	797	706	2,098	12,247	10,938	N	0	0	N	NN	2	4	13	39	42
New York City	61	1,172	2,773	18,264	21,837	N	0	0	N	NN	—	2	6	18	21
Pennsylvania	697	951	1,183	17,577	16,316	N	0	0	N	NN	4	8	26	123	136
E.N. Central	913	3,802	6,723	60,819	67,789	—	0	3	15	NN	11	29	129	284	501
Illinois	—	953	1,093	12,201	18,792	N	0	0	N	NN	—	3	21	3	73
Indiana	—	437	3,376	9,091	4,982	N	0	0	N	NN	—	3	10	28	74
Michigan	572	938	1,400	16,535	18,170	—	0	3	8	NN	1	5	18	65	101
Ohio	163	997	1,135	15,817	17,900	—	0	3	7	NN	8	7	24	104	113
Wisconsin	178	442	539	7,175	7,945	N	0	0	N	NN	2	11	62	84	140
W.N. Central	71	1,409	1,592	22,881	25,341	—	0	0	—	NN	4	16	102	95	304
Iowa	28	203	240	3,448	3,868	N	0	0	N	NN	—	4	25	14	67
Kansas	30	190	287	3,317	3,432	N	0	0	N	NN	—	2	9	14	30
Minnesota	—	290	354	4,006	5,463	—	0	0	—	NN	—	3	22	—	100
Missouri	—	512	769	8,861	8,928	—	0	0	—	NN	2	3	29	34	44
Nebraska†	—	97	218	1,769	1,807	N	0	0	N	NN	2	3	26	27	31
North Dakota	—	41	91	332	749	N	0	0	N	NN	—	0	9	—	3
South Dakota	13	63	93	1,148	1,094	N	0	0	N	NN	—	1	6	6	29
S. Atlantic	2,824	5,003	6,195	87,795	88,325	—	0	1	1	NN	10	19	52	242	301
Delaware	60	84	220	1,550	1,495	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	1	2	1
District of Columbia	92	105	180	1,731	1,826	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	1	3	2
Florida	730	1,462	1,706	25,310	25,477	N	0	0	N	NN	6	6	19	73	123
Georgia	—	831	2,416	12,776	16,284	N	0	0	N	NN	2	5	11	74	98
Maryland†	—	496	1,125	6,926	7,603	—	0	1	1	NN	1	1	3	14	10
North Carolina	823	756	1,436	15,597	15,137	N	0	0	N	NN	—	0	16	23	20
South Carolina†	492	517	946	9,846	8,900	N	0	0	N	NN	—	2	8	29	17
Virginia†	568	658	970	12,573	10,322	N	0	0	N	NN	—	2	9	17	25
West Virginia	59	77	124	1,486	1,281	N	0	0	N	NN	1	0	5	7	5
E.S. Central	682	1,820	3,314	30,461	30,086	—	0	0	—	NN	2	4	19	45	65
Alabama†	—	548	1,549	8,978	8,065	N	0	0	N	NN	—	2	13	7	24
Kentucky	339	267	2,352	5,015	5,277	N	0	0	N	NN	1	1	6	16	23
Mississippi	—	392	780	6,356	7,767	N	0	0	N	NN	—	0	2	8	4
Tennessee†	343	586	797	10,112	8,977	N	0	0	N	NN	1	1	5	14	14
W.S. Central	717	3,286	4,724	52,222	62,163	—	0	1	1	NN	—	8	31	47	97
Arkansas†	256	305	440	5,655	5,373	N	0	0	N	NN	—	0	3	5	13
Louisiana	255	472	1,052	2,081	10,200	—	0	1	1	NN	—	1	6	8	13
Oklahoma	206	235	1,372	4,062	4,468	N	0	0	N	NN	—	1	8	—	13
Texas†	—	2,340	3,107	40,424	42,122	N	0	0	N	NN	—	4	24	34	58
Mountain	700	1,570	2,154	24,299	28,728	56	0	425	3,569	NN	4	10	30	123	163
Arizona	66	491	657	3,158	9,320	56	0	420	3,517	NN	—	1	3	8	11
Colorado	507	408	850	9,135	6,609	N	0	0	N	NN	2	2	6	35	44
Idaho†	—	70	199	1,019	1,341	N	0	0	N	NN	1	2	7	26	29
Montana†	31	64	83	1,192	1,056	N	0	0	N	NN	1	1	4	13	17
Nevada†	—	194	380	3,514	3,465	—	0	4	28	NN	—	0	7	2	5
New Mexico†	86	195	1,183	3,524	3,840	—	0	4	18	NN	—	2	12	25	29
Utah	—	128	175	2,110	2,365	—	0	2	3	NN	—	1	5	9	20
Wyoming†	10	41	90	647	732	—	0	2	3	NN	—	0	3	5	8
Pacific	2,308	3,795	6,360	71,037	65,030	105	0	105	1,252	NN	8	12	29	147	162
Alaska	—	117	156	1,895	2,157	N	0	0	N	NN	—	0	3	4	2
California	1,877	2,859	5,551	52,477	48,806	105	0	105	1,252	NN	5	7	18	83	92
Hawaii	—	108	158	1,364	2,165	N	0	0	N	NN	—	0	0	—	1
Oregon	188	225	496	4,684	4,336	N	0	0	N	NN	3	4	13	58	45
Washington	243	420	891	10,617	7,566	N	0	0	N	NN	—	1	9	2	22
Territories															
American Samoa	—	0	0	—	—	N	0	0	N	NN	N	0	0	N	NN
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	NN	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	10	44	189	71	—	0	0	—	NN	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	—	104	251	1,850	2,204	N	0	0	N	NN	N	0	0	N	NN
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	14	29	220	162	—	0	0	—	NN	—	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 and 2011 are provisional and subject to change. For further information on interpretation of these data, see http://www.cdc.gov/osels/ph_surveillance/nndss/phs/files/ProvisionalNationa%20NotifiableDiseasesSurveillanceData20100927.pdf. Data for TB 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 May 7, 2011, and May 8, 2010 (18th week)*

Reporting area	Dengue Virus Infection									
	Dengue Fever†					Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever§				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2011	Cum 2010	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2011	Cum 2010
		Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	—	6	52	21	89	—	0	2	—	2
New England	—	0	3	—	3	—	0	0	—	—
Connecticut	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Maine¶	—	0	2	—	3	—	0	0	—	—
Massachusetts	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
New Hampshire	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Rhode Island¶	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Vermont¶	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Mid. Atlantic	—	2	25	7	34	—	0	1	—	2
New Jersey	—	0	5	—	3	—	0	0	—	—
New York (Upstate)	—	0	5	—	5	—	0	1	—	1
New York City	—	1	17	—	20	—	0	1	—	1
Pennsylvania	—	0	3	7	6	—	0	0	—	—
E.N. Central	—	1	7	3	12	—	0	1	—	—
Illinois	—	0	3	1	4	—	0	0	—	—
Indiana	—	0	2	1	2	—	0	0	—	—
Michigan	—	0	2	—	1	—	0	0	—	—
Ohio	—	0	2	—	5	—	0	0	—	—
Wisconsin	—	0	2	1	—	—	0	1	—	—
W.N. Central	—	0	6	—	8	—	0	1	—	—
Iowa	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Kansas	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Minnesota	—	0	1	—	7	—	0	0	—	—
Missouri	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Nebraska¶	—	0	6	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
North Dakota	—	0	0	—	1	—	0	0	—	—
South Dakota	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
S. Atlantic	—	2	19	6	20	—	0	1	—	—
Delaware	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
District of Columbia	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Florida	—	2	14	5	17	—	0	1	—	—
Georgia	—	0	2	—	1	—	0	0	—	—
Maryland¶	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
North Carolina	—	0	2	1	—	—	0	0	—	—
South Carolina¶	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Virginia¶	—	0	3	—	2	—	0	0	—	—
West Virginia	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
E.S. Central	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Alabama¶	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Kentucky	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Mississippi	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Tennessee¶	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
W.S. Central	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Arkansas¶	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Louisiana	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Oklahoma	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Texas¶	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Mountain	—	0	2	1	3	—	0	0	—	—
Arizona	—	0	2	1	1	—	0	0	—	—
Colorado	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Idaho¶	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Montana¶	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Nevada¶	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	0	—	—
New Mexico¶	—	0	0	—	1	—	0	0	—	—
Utah	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Wyoming¶	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Pacific	—	0	7	4	9	—	0	0	—	—
Alaska	—	0	0	—	1	—	0	0	—	—
California	—	0	5	1	5	—	0	0	—	—
Hawaii	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Oregon	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Washington	—	0	2	3	3	—	0	0	—	—
Territories										
American Samoa	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	—	104	550	191	1,805	—	2	20	1	47
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	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 and 2011 are provisional and subject to change. For further information on interpretation of these data, see http://www.cdc.gov/osels/ph_surveillance/nndss/phs/files/ProvisionalNationa%20NotifiableDiseasesSurveillanceData20100927.pdf. Data for TB 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 May 7, 2011, and May 8, 2010 (18th week)*

Reporting area	Ehrlichiosis/Anaplasmosis†														
	Ehrlichia chaffeensis					*Anaplasma phagocytophilum*					Undetermined				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2011	Cum 2010	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2011	Cum 2010	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2011	Cum 2010
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	1	7	76	24	68	1	20	136	13	103	—	1	13	7	9
New England	—	0	2	—	2	—	1	7	1	10	—	0	1	—	—
Connecticut	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	6	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Maine§	—	0	1	—	2	—	0	2	1	4	—	0	0	—	—
Massachusetts	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
New Hampshire	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	2	—	2	—	0	1	—	—
Rhode Island§	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	6	—	4	—	0	0	—	—
Vermont§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Mid. Atlantic	—	0	7	3	8	—	3	14	3	2	—	0	2	1	1
New Jersey	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	1	—	0	0	—	—
New York (Upstate)	—	0	7	2	4	—	3	14	3	1	—	0	2	1	1
New York City	—	0	3	1	3	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Pennsylvania	—	0	0	—	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
E.N. Central	—	0	4	2	7	—	5	43	1	41	—	1	6	3	6
Illinois	—	0	2	1	3	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	2	1	—
Indiana	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	3	1	5
Michigan	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	1	—
Ohio	—	0	3	1	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Wisconsin	—	0	2	—	4	—	5	43	1	41	—	0	3	—	1
W.N. Central	—	1	13	2	7	—	4	76	1	43	—	0	11	1	—
Iowa	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Kansas	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Minnesota	—	0	0	—	—	—	4	75	1	43	—	0	11	—	—
Missouri	—	0	13	2	7	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	3	1	—
Nebraska§	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
North Dakota	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
South Dakota	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
S. Atlantic	—	3	18	15	36	1	1	7	6	6	—	0	1	—	—
Delaware	—	0	3	2	3	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	0	—	—
District of Columbia	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Florida	—	0	2	2	2	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Georgia	—	0	4	1	7	1	0	1	1	—	—	0	1	—	—
Maryland§	—	0	3	2	4	—	0	2	—	3	—	0	1	—	—
North Carolina	—	1	13	6	18	—	0	4	5	1	—	0	0	—	—
South Carolina§	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Virginia§	—	1	8	2	2	—	0	2	—	1	—	0	1	—	—
West Virginia	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
E.S. Central	1	0	11	2	5	—	0	2	1	1	—	0	2	1	2
Alabama§	—	0	3	—	1	—	0	2	1	—	—	0	0	—	—
Kentucky	1	0	2	1	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Mississippi	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Tennessee§	—	0	7	1	4	—	0	2	—	1	—	0	1	1	2
W.S. Central	—	0	66	—	2	—	0	7	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Arkansas§	—	0	5	—	—	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Louisiana	—	0	0	—	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Oklahoma	—	0	61	—	—	—	0	5	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Texas§	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Mountain	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	1	—
Arizona	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	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	—	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Alaska	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
California	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	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 and 2011 are provisional and subject to change. For further information on interpretation of these data, see http://www.cdc.gov/osels/ph_surveillance/nndss/phs/files/ProvisionalNationa%20NotifiableDiseasesSurveillanceData20100927.pdf. Data for TB are displayed in Table IV, which appears quarterly.
† Cumulative total *E. ewingii* cases reported for year 2010 = 10, and 1 case reported for 2011.
§ Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).

TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending May 7, 2011, and May 8, 2010 (18th week)*

Reporting area	Giardiasis					Gonorrhea					*Haemophilus influenzae*, invasive† All ages, all serotypes				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2011	Cum 2010	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2011	Cum 2010	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2011	Cum 2010
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	154	335	542	4,173	5,980	2,103	5,883	7,270	91,893	99,908	31	59	139	1,053	1,150
New England	3	25	54	285	411	39	102	206	1,612	1,740	1	3	9	57	57
Connecticut	—	3	12	—	1	—	39	169	606	833	—	0	6	—	—
Maine§	1	3	11	34	61	—	2	7	52	75	—	0	2	9	3
Massachusetts	—	14	25	176	214	32	49	80	778	673	—	2	6	37	40
New Hampshire	—	2	10	20	59	3	3	7	43	53	1	0	1	6	6
Rhode Island§	—	1	7	7	22	1	6	15	120	95	—	0	2	3	6
Vermont§	2	3	10	48	54	3	0	17	13	11	—	0	3	2	2
Mid. Atlantic	24	59	106	823	1,018	327	721	1,162	11,743	11,473	13	11	29	212	235
New Jersey	—	3	18	45	146	49	117	172	1,822	1,888	—	2	5	34	36
New York (Upstate)	16	22	72	296	343	118	110	271	1,854	1,702	8	3	18	55	59
New York City	—	17	33	251	282	13	237	535	3,821	4,020	—	2	5	38	50
Pennsylvania	8	15	27	231	247	147	264	366	4,246	3,863	5	4	11	85	90
E.N. Central	24	53	94	669	1,061	231	1,035	1,989	15,956	17,851	4	10	19	181	168
Illinois	—	10	32	98	248	—	245	328	3,046	4,393	—	3	9	45	54
Indiana	—	5	11	67	126	—	113	1,018	2,431	1,403	—	1	7	25	37
Michigan	6	11	25	150	226	134	250	489	4,195	4,954	—	1	4	27	13
Ohio	17	17	29	260	289	47	320	383	4,828	5,550	4	2	6	60	44
Wisconsin	1	9	35	94	172	50	96	151	1,456	1,551	—	1	5	24	20
W.N. Central	5	33	73	288	627	5	291	364	4,603	4,806	1	4	9	35	76
Iowa	—	5	12	68	87	3	36	57	622	596	—	0	0	—	1
Kansas	—	3	10	26	71	2	40	62	605	675	1	0	2	3	7
Minnesota	—	12	33	—	238	—	37	62	513	768	—	1	5	—	28
Missouri	3	8	26	114	115	—	142	181	2,285	2,213	—	1	5	18	32
Nebraska§	2	4	9	59	71	—	23	49	357	382	—	0	3	13	3
North Dakota	—	0	5	—	9	—	3	11	32	59	—	0	2	1	5
South Dakota	—	2	5	21	36	—	10	20	189	113	—	0	0	—	—
S. Atlantic	44	72	127	875	1,173	713	1,463	1,879	23,050	25,753	7	15	27	275	285
Delaware	—	0	5	7	9	12	18	48	332	346	—	0	1	1	3
District of Columbia	—	0	5	7	13	25	38	70	629	669	—	0	1	—	—
Florida	18	37	75	388	607	201	378	486	6,334	6,747	5	4	12	105	78
Georgia	20	14	51	299	244	—	279	891	3,727	5,284	—	3	7	54	66
Maryland§	4	4	11	66	111	—	133	246	1,806	2,146	—	1	5	21	19
North Carolina	N	0	0	N	N	264	264	596	5,286	4,798	2	2	9	33	36
South Carolina§	1	2	9	31	37	103	153	257	2,718	2,647	—	1	5	23	40
Virginia§	—	8	32	63	139	96	122	189	1,912	2,942	—	1	8	38	35
West Virginia	1	0	8	14	13	12	14	26	306	174	—	0	9	—	8
E.S. Central	—	4	11	45	95	160	491	1,007	7,919	8,050	3	3	10	66	68
Alabama§	—	4	11	43	52	—	161	403	2,650	2,385	—	1	4	23	7
Kentucky	N	0	0	N	N	86	71	712	1,300	1,319	—	1	4	12	12
Mississippi	N	0	0	N	N	—	115	216	1,618	2,125	—	0	2	4	6
Tennessee§	—	0	3	2	43	74	144	194	2,351	2,221	3	1	4	27	43
W.S. Central	3	6	14	57	123	180	887	1,664	13,142	16,689	1	2	26	55	58
Arkansas§	3	2	7	33	35	68	98	138	1,681	1,545	—	0	3	13	10
Louisiana	—	2	8	24	52	60	128	509	563	2,858	—	0	4	21	15
Oklahoma	—	0	5	—	36	52	80	332	1,189	1,279	1	1	19	20	29
Texas§	N	0	0	N	N	—	599	867	9,709	11,007	—	0	4	1	4
Mountain	17	30	58	352	560	62	183	229	2,709	3,186	1	5	12	106	148
Arizona	—	3	8	40	49	27	57	83	577	1,104	—	2	6	48	59
Colorado	16	12	27	163	234	35	49	93	794	910	1	1	5	22	37
Idaho§	1	4	9	43	76	—	2	14	42	37	—	0	2	4	7
Montana§	—	1	6	12	46	—	1	5	27	43	—	0	1	2	1
Nevada§	—	2	11	26	18	—	34	103	692	622	—	0	2	8	5
New Mexico§	—	2	6	17	27	—	27	98	493	340	—	1	4	16	19
Utah	—	5	13	40	90	—	5	10	66	118	—	0	3	6	15
Wyoming§	—	1	5	11	20	—	1	4	18	12	—	0	1	—	5
Pacific	34	50	131	779	912	386	641	807	11,159	10,360	—	3	20	66	55
Alaska	—	2	6	21	33	—	21	34	319	514	—	0	2	8	12
California	27	32	72	528	558	346	518	682	8,852	8,351	—	0	16	9	—
Hawaii	—	1	4	12	21	—	13	26	189	232	—	0	2	10	10
Oregon	7	8	20	138	175	6	21	41	426	368	—	1	6	38	29
Washington	—	9	55	80	125	34	61	115	1,373	895	—	0	2	1	4
Territories															
American Samoa	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	5	6	4	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	—	0	8	8	27	—	6	14	124	94	—	0	0	—	1
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	0	0	—	—	—	3	7	44	28	—	0	0	—	—

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† 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 May 7, 2011, and May 8, 2010 (18th week)*

Reporting area	Hepatitis (viral, acute), by type														
	A					B					C				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2011	Cum 2010	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2011	Cum 2010	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2011	Cum 2010
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	14	27	69	355	516	14	59	160	722	1,055	7	17	37	286	268
New England	—	1	6	12	36	—	0	4	15	25	1	0	4	16	22
Connecticut	—	0	4	5	—	—	0	2	3	6	—	0	4	11	11
Maine†	—	0	1	1	2	—	0	1	3	8	1	0	2	3	—
Massachusetts	—	0	5	3	29	—	0	3	8	6	—	0	1	1	11
New Hampshire	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	1	4	N	0	0	N	N
Rhode Island†	—	0	1	1	5	U	0	0	U	U	U	0	0	U	U
Vermont†	—	0	1	2	—	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	1	1	—
Mid. Atlantic	2	3	10	55	69	2	5	10	78	109	—	1	5	22	32
New Jersey	—	0	1	3	9	—	1	5	15	28	—	0	2	—	7
New York (Upstate)	2	1	4	14	17	—	1	9	14	14	—	1	4	14	13
New York City	—	1	7	21	25	—	1	4	20	35	—	0	1	—	—
Pennsylvania	—	1	3	17	18	2	1	5	29	32	—	0	2	8	12
E.N. Central	1	4	9	59	74	—	8	23	101	173	—	2	6	65	29
Illinois	—	1	3	10	21	—	2	7	21	40	—	0	1	1	—
Indiana	—	0	3	7	9	—	1	6	12	27	—	0	4	25	11
Michigan	—	1	5	21	24	—	2	5	33	47	—	1	5	37	13
Ohio	1	1	5	19	12	—	1	16	25	41	—	0	1	2	3
Wisconsin	—	0	2	2	8	—	1	3	10	18	—	0	1	—	2
W.N. Central	—	1	23	14	21	—	2	16	40	44	—	0	6	2	6
Iowa	—	0	3	1	4	—	0	1	4	9	—	0	0	—	—
Kansas	—	0	2	2	7	—	0	1	4	2	—	0	1	—	—
Minnesota	—	0	22	2	1	—	0	15	1	2	—	0	6	—	3
Missouri	—	0	1	4	7	—	1	3	25	23	—	0	1	—	2
Nebraska†	—	0	4	3	2	—	0	3	5	8	—	0	1	2	1
North Dakota	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
South Dakota	—	0	2	2	—	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	0	—	—
S. Atlantic	5	5	14	75	115	8	17	33	212	298	2	4	8	59	63
Delaware	—	0	1	1	4	—	0	2	—	13	U	0	0	U	U
District of Columbia	—	0	0	—	1	—	0	1	—	3	—	0	0	—	2
Florida	4	2	7	31	38	4	4	11	72	103	2	1	5	19	16
Georgia	1	1	4	18	12	—	2	8	33	59	—	0	3	9	8
Maryland†	—	0	3	9	10	1	1	4	20	27	—	0	3	11	10
North Carolina	—	0	4	7	20	3	2	16	51	27	—	1	4	16	15
South Carolina†	—	0	1	2	16	—	1	4	10	16	—	0	1	—	—
Virginia†	—	1	6	7	13	—	2	7	26	28	—	0	2	4	6
West Virginia	—	0	5	—	1	—	0	18	—	22	—	0	5	—	6
E.S. Central	—	0	6	7	17	—	8	14	138	101	—	3	8	48	48
Alabama†	—	0	2	—	4	—	1	4	33	22	—	0	1	3	1
Kentucky	—	0	6	2	9	—	3	8	43	33	—	2	6	23	34
Mississippi	—	0	1	2	1	—	1	3	9	9	U	0	0	U	U
Tennessee†	—	0	2	3	3	—	3	8	53	37	—	1	5	22	13
W.S. Central	1	2	15	23	47	1	9	63	74	155	2	2	12	32	20
Arkansas†	—	0	1	—	—	—	1	4	13	19	—	0	0	—	—
Louisiana	—	0	2	1	5	—	1	4	14	20	—	0	2	4	2
Oklahoma	—	0	4	1	—	—	2	14	16	20	2	1	11	18	8
Texas†	1	2	11	21	42	1	4	45	31	96	—	0	3	10	10
Mountain	1	2	8	21	57	1	2	7	24	47	—	1	4	15	23
Arizona	—	0	4	5	27	—	0	2	6	11	U	0	0	U	U
Colorado	1	0	2	7	13	1	0	5	2	13	—	0	3	1	7
Idaho†	—	0	2	3	2	—	0	1	2	3	—	0	2	6	5
Montana†	—	0	1	2	3	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	1	—
Nevada†	—	0	2	1	6	—	1	3	12	12	—	0	2	5	1
New Mexico†	—	0	1	2	3	—	0	1	1	2	—	0	1	2	7
Utah	—	0	2	—	3	—	0	1	1	6	—	0	2	—	3
Wyoming†	—	0	3	1	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Pacific	4	5	16	89	80	2	4	23	40	103	2	1	9	27	25
Alaska	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	1	2	1	U	0	0	U	U
California	4	4	16	75	62	2	3	20	17	73	2	0	4	14	10
Hawaii	—	0	2	4	4	—	0	1	3	3	U	0	0	U	U
Oregon	—	0	1	2	8	—	1	3	12	16	—	0	3	7	8
Washington	—	0	2	7	6	—	1	4	6	10	—	0	5	6	7
Territories															
American Samoa	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	5	8	9	—	1	8	28	17	—	0	7	10	17
Puerto Rico	—	0	2	2	6	—	0	2	1	10	—	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 May 7, 2011, and May 8, 2010 (18th week)*

Reporting area	Legionellosis					Lyme disease					Malaria				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2011	Cum 2010	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2011	Cum 2010	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2011	Cum 2010
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	15	58	122	532	689	40	423	1,896	2,320	5,378	7	27	102	299	381
New England	—	4	16	26	31	1	107	503	245	1,745	—	1	11	13	24
Connecticut	—	0	6	—	—	—	35	213	—	701	—	0	11	—	—
Maine†	—	0	3	3	1	1	11	62	57	96	—	0	1	1	2
Massachusetts	—	2	10	17	22	—	27	223	94	588	—	1	4	9	18
New Hampshire	—	0	5	2	2	—	18	69	71	308	—	0	2	1	1
Rhode Island†	—	0	4	1	5	—	1	40	4	23	—	0	4	—	2
Vermont†	—	0	2	3	1	—	4	28	19	29	—	0	1	2	1
Mid. Atlantic	3	14	48	118	152	31	180	737	1,357	2,327	—	7	18	73	96
New Jersey	—	0	11	1	26	—	32	220	336	733	—	0	2	8	1
New York (Upstate)	3	5	19	54	41	19	36	159	222	321	—	1	6	11	21
New York City	—	2	17	22	34	—	1	10	2	48	—	4	14	43	54
Pennsylvania	—	5	19	41	51	12	92	386	797	1,225	—	1	3	11	20
E.N. Central	3	11	44	100	153	—	39	369	152	342	—	3	9	32	39
Illinois	—	2	15	10	21	—	1	18	4	10	—	0	6	8	19
Indiana	—	1	6	10	31	—	0	7	3	16	—	0	2	2	4
Michigan	—	2	20	22	26	—	1	14	3	3	—	0	4	7	4
Ohio	3	4	15	58	56	—	0	9	6	6	—	1	5	14	11
Wisconsin	—	0	5	—	19	—	35	341	136	307	—	0	2	1	1
W.N. Central	—	2	9	12	26	—	14	187	3	131	1	1	45	3	21
Iowa	—	0	2	2	2	—	0	10	1	7	—	0	2	—	6
Kansas	—	0	2	2	3	—	0	1	1	3	1	0	2	2	3
Minnesota	—	0	8	—	9	—	14	181	—	119	—	0	45	—	3
Missouri	—	0	4	7	5	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	3	—	3
Nebraska†	—	0	2	—	2	—	0	2	1	2	—	0	1	1	6
North Dakota	—	0	1	—	2	—	0	5	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
South Dakota	—	0	2	1	3	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
S. Atlantic	6	10	27	102	135	7	59	178	491	739	3	7	41	97	122
Delaware	—	0	3	2	5	1	10	33	131	193	1	0	1	2	2
District of Columbia	—	0	4	—	5	—	0	4	6	4	—	0	2	5	5
Florida	4	3	9	49	53	1	1	8	19	17	—	2	7	28	40
Georgia	—	1	4	3	20	—	0	2	1	2	—	1	7	17	19
Maryland†	—	2	6	16	26	5	19	104	191	338	2	1	21	19	21
North Carolina	1	1	7	16	11	—	1	9	13	29	—	0	13	9	15
South Carolina†	1	0	2	4	2	—	0	3	1	13	—	0	1	—	1
Virginia†	—	1	9	12	11	—	17	82	129	130	—	1	5	17	19
West Virginia	—	0	3	—	2	—	0	29	—	13	—	0	1	—	—
E.S. Central	1	2	10	24	26	—	0	4	7	12	1	0	3	6	5
Alabama†	—	0	2	4	3	—	0	2	3	—	—	0	1	1	1
Kentucky	—	0	4	5	8	—	0	1	—	1	1	0	1	3	2
Mississippi	—	0	3	3	2	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	1	—
Tennessee†	1	1	6	12	13	—	0	4	4	11	—	0	2	1	2
W.S. Central	—	3	11	19	25	—	1	29	9	22	—	1	18	15	20
Arkansas†	—	0	2	—	3	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	1	1
Louisiana	—	0	3	6	1	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	1
Oklahoma	—	0	3	1	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	2	2
Texas†	—	2	11	12	21	—	1	29	9	22	—	1	17	12	16
Mountain	—	2	10	25	51	—	0	3	3	3	1	1	4	15	18
Arizona	—	1	7	9	14	—	0	1	2	—	—	0	3	5	6
Colorado	—	0	2	2	12	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	3	4	6
Idaho†	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	2	—	1	1	0	1	1	—
Montana†	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	1
Nevada†	—	0	2	6	10	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	2	3	2
New Mexico†	—	0	2	2	2	—	0	2	1	1	—	0	1	2	—
Utah	—	0	2	4	10	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	0	—	3
Wyoming†	—	0	2	1	2	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Pacific	2	5	20	106	90	1	3	12	53	57	1	4	10	45	36
Alaska	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	2	2	2
California	2	4	14	95	81	1	2	10	36	32	1	2	9	32	23
Hawaii	—	0	1	1	—	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	1	1
Oregon	—	0	3	2	2	—	0	3	17	23	—	0	3	5	4
Washington	—	0	6	8	7	—	0	4	—	1	—	0	5	5	6
Territories															
American Samoa	—	0	0	—	—	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	—	0	0	—	—	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	4
U.S. Virgin Islands	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—

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TABLE II. (*Continued*) Provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending May 7, 2011, and May 8, 2010 (18th week)*

Reporting area	Meningococcal disease, invasive† All serogroups					Mumps					Pertussis				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2011	Cum 2010	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2011	Cum 2010	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2011	Cum 2010
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	8	14	49	292	329	2	12	217	109	1,314	131	550	2,800	4,373	4,265
New England	—	0	3	15	5	—	0	2	1	16	—	10	24	111	96
Connecticut	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	1	—	11	—	1	8	—	16
Maine§	—	0	1	3	—	—	0	1	—	1	—	1	8	44	5
Massachusetts	—	0	2	9	2	—	0	2	1	4	—	5	13	48	67
New Hampshire	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	3	15	2
Rhode Island§	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	7	3	3
Vermont§	—	0	2	2	3	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	4	1	3
Mid. Atlantic	—	1	5	27	32	—	4	209	11	1,146	10	38	122	416	222
New Jersey	—	0	1	—	9	—	1	11	5	260	—	2	9	11	43
New York (Upstate)	—	0	4	7	6	—	0	7	2	617	3	13	81	133	77
New York City	—	0	3	11	8	—	0	201	4	256	—	0	12	7	3
Pennsylvania	—	0	2	9	9	—	0	16	—	13	7	20	70	265	99
E.N. Central	—	2	7	38	57	—	1	7	23	30	15	116	198	1,076	1,009
Illinois	—	0	3	10	8	—	1	2	11	10	—	22	52	169	172
Indiana	—	0	2	6	15	—	0	1	—	2	—	11	26	70	136
Michigan	—	0	4	5	8	—	0	1	4	11	3	32	57	374	304
Ohio	—	1	2	12	16	—	0	5	8	6	12	34	80	355	338
Wisconsin	—	0	2	5	10	—	0	1	—	1	—	13	25	108	59
W.N. Central	—	1	4	20	20	—	0	7	13	48	—	37	475	227	344
Iowa	—	0	1	6	5	—	0	7	2	14	—	12	36	50	120
Kansas	—	0	2	1	1	—	0	1	3	3	—	2	9	25	56
Minnesota	—	0	2	—	2	—	0	4	—	3	—	0	453	—	—
Missouri	—	0	2	8	8	—	0	3	6	8	—	7	43	103	127
Nebraska§	—	0	2	3	4	—	0	3	1	20	—	4	13	34	25
North Dakota	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	30	13	—
South Dakota	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	2	2	16
S. Atlantic	7	2	6	54	65	2	0	4	8	31	10	38	105	448	439
Delaware	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	4	6	—
District of Columbia	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	2	—	0	2	1	3
Florida	5	1	3	23	33	—	0	2	2	6	2	6	28	100	72
Georgia	—	0	2	3	5	—	0	2	1	1	—	4	13	66	64
Maryland§	1	0	1	5	2	—	0	1	—	7	—	2	6	34	46
North Carolina	1	0	3	10	8	2	0	2	4	5	3	3	35	92	129
South Carolina§	—	0	1	4	5	—	0	1	—	3	5	6	25	49	74
Virginia§	—	0	2	8	11	—	0	2	1	5	—	7	41	100	44
West Virginia	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	0	—	2	—	0	41	—	7
E.S. Central	—	1	3	12	17	—	0	2	3	6	2	13	35	121	289
Alabama§	—	0	1	6	4	—	0	2	1	4	—	4	8	34	76
Kentucky	—	0	2	—	6	—	0	1	—	—	—	4	16	39	109
Mississippi	—	0	1	2	2	—	0	1	2	—	—	1	10	5	20
Tennessee§	—	0	2	4	5	—	0	1	—	2	2	3	11	43	84
W.S. Central	—	1	12	25	39	—	2	15	38	25	13	53	293	330	1,004
Arkansas§	—	0	1	6	5	—	0	1	—	1	—	2	17	18	51
Louisiana	—	0	1	5	10	—	0	2	—	2	—	1	3	10	12
Oklahoma	—	0	2	4	12	—	0	1	1	—	—	1	92	17	5
Texas§	—	1	10	10	12	—	2	14	37	22	13	43	187	285	936
Mountain	—	1	6	25	24	—	0	4	1	6	9	43	99	724	381
Arizona	—	0	2	8	7	—	0	1	—	1	—	12	29	264	152
Colorado	—	0	4	2	6	—	0	1	—	5	7	13	63	280	41
Idaho§	—	0	1	3	3	—	0	1	—	—	2	3	15	32	47
Montana§	—	0	2	3	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	2	16	48	5
Nevada§	—	0	1	3	4	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	7	8	2
New Mexico§	—	0	1	1	2	—	0	2	1	—	—	2	11	42	32
Utah	—	0	1	5	1	—	0	1	—	—	—	6	16	48	98
Wyoming§	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	2	2	4
Pacific	1	3	23	76	70	—	0	18	11	6	72	157	1,628	920	481
Alaska	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	1	1	1	—	0	6	14	11
California	1	2	14	52	47	—	0	18	5	1	64	135	1,487	724	320
Hawaii	—	0	1	3	1	—	0	1	2	1	—	1	6	12	20
Oregon	—	1	3	15	13	—	0	1	3	1	8	5	12	77	85
Washington	—	0	8	5	9	—	0	2	—	2	—	10	131	93	45
Territories															
American Samoa	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	0	—	—	—	1	15	14	28	—	0	14	31	—
Puerto Rico	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	1	1
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 May 7, 2011, and May 8, 2010 (18th week)*

Reporting area	Rabies, animal					Salmonellosis					Shiga toxin-producing *E. coli* (STEC)†				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2011	Cum 2010	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2011	Cum 2010	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2011	Cum 2010
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	16	51	147	549	1,117	365	953	1,821	8,203	10,414	32	100	243	941	968
New England	1	4	18	28	78	1	31	144	416	946	—	2	13	28	91
Connecticut	—	2	11	—	32	—	0	122	122	490	—	0	12	12	60
Maine§	—	1	3	13	22	—	3	8	37	24	—	0	3	3	3
Massachusetts	—	0	0	—	—	—	20	52	204	328	—	1	9	5	18
New Hampshire	—	0	6	4	4	—	3	12	30	53	—	0	3	7	8
Rhode Island§	—	0	4	2	3	—	2	17	10	37	—	0	1	—	—
Vermont§	1	1	3	9	17	1	1	5	13	14	—	0	2	1	2
Mid. Atlantic	8	16	33	89	359	42	88	219	890	1,267	4	9	32	101	109
New Jersey	—	0	0	—	—	—	11	57	73	230	—	1	9	11	23
New York (Upstate)	8	8	19	89	151	22	26	63	258	281	3	4	12	36	34
New York City	—	0	4	—	94	—	22	56	213	313	—	1	7	14	12
Pennsylvania	—	6	17	—	114	20	29	81	346	443	1	3	13	40	40
E.N. Central	1	2	27	16	21	25	94	265	849	1,344	1	11	48	122	168
Illinois	—	1	11	4	11	—	35	124	240	438	—	2	9	10	34
Indiana	—	0	0	—	—	—	13	62	72	162	—	2	10	21	15
Michigan	—	1	5	5	6	—	14	49	152	224	—	2	7	34	50
Ohio	1	0	12	7	4	25	23	47	288	321	1	2	11	36	31
Wisconsin	—	0	0	—	—	—	12	57	97	199	—	3	16	21	38
W.N. Central	—	3	36	23	77	34	49	122	495	647	4	15	49	93	124
Iowa	—	0	3	—	6	2	9	34	114	90	—	2	16	21	23
Kansas	—	1	4	11	23	2	7	18	78	94	—	1	5	18	11
Minnesota	—	0	34	—	12	—	10	30	—	197	—	4	20	—	33
Missouri	—	0	6	—	13	21	15	43	213	169	3	4	28	37	37
Nebraska§	—	1	4	8	20	9	4	13	50	49	1	1	6	14	14
North Dakota	—	0	3	4	3	—	0	13	—	8	—	0	10	—	—
South Dakota	—	0	0	—	—	—	3	17	40	40	—	0	4	3	6
S. Atlantic	—	19	37	288	438	158	261	624	2,353	2,404	8	16	31	244	141
Delaware	—	0	0	—	—	—	3	11	27	27	—	0	2	3	1
District of Columbia	—	0	0	—	—	—	1	6	7	30	—	0	1	1	2
Florida	—	0	28	39	121	79	108	226	1,024	1,147	7	6	15	120	51
Georgia	—	0	0	—	—	17	43	142	408	333	—	2	7	23	19
Maryland§	—	6	14	86	135	19	18	54	193	219	—	2	8	28	18
North Carolina	—	0	0	—	—	24	26	241	313	251	1	2	10	30	8
South Carolina§	—	0	0	—	—	19	25	99	164	168	—	0	4	7	5
Virginia§	—	12	25	163	156	—	21	68	198	171	—	3	9	31	34
West Virginia	—	0	7	—	26	—	1	14	19	58	—	0	4	1	3
E.S. Central	—	3	7	44	66	14	57	176	524	513	1	5	22	54	43
Alabama§	—	1	7	28	28	1	20	52	150	155	—	1	4	11	11
Kentucky	—	0	4	3	2	4	11	32	99	100	—	1	6	7	4
Mississippi	—	0	0	—	—	—	18	66	104	100	—	0	12	4	5
Tennessee§	—	1	4	13	36	9	17	53	171	158	1	2	7	32	23
W.S. Central	6	0	30	43	12	18	140	505	842	1,034	—	8	135	62	43
Arkansas§	5	0	10	32	8	7	13	43	118	72	—	1	5	7	7
Louisiana	—	0	0	—	—	—	19	49	116	243	—	0	2	3	5
Oklahoma	1	0	30	11	4	11	12	95	106	87	—	1	40	9	1
Texas§	—	0	0	—	—	—	95	381	502	632	—	5	95	43	30
Mountain	—	1	7	5	17	15	52	113	583	735	6	11	33	106	124
Arizona	—	0	2	—	—	1	16	43	193	234	—	1	14	26	23
Colorado	—	0	0	—	—	13	10	24	142	167	4	3	21	14	40
Idaho§	—	0	2	—	1	—	3	9	48	40	1	2	7	18	11
Montana§	—	0	3	2	—	1	2	6	24	30	1	0	3	6	15
Nevada§	—	0	2	—	—	—	5	21	47	58	—	0	6	13	7
New Mexico§	—	0	2	3	4	—	5	19	45	81	—	1	6	10	12
Utah	—	0	3	—	—	—	5	17	65	108	—	2	8	17	13
Wyoming§	—	0	4	—	12	—	1	8	19	17	—	0	3	2	3
Pacific	—	1	14	13	49	58	117	291	1,251	1,524	8	12	45	131	125
Alaska	—	0	2	9	11	—	1	4	22	25	—	0	1	—	1
California	—	0	12	—	34	51	79	238	943	1,034	8	6	35	96	58
Hawaii	—	0	0	—	—	1	6	14	87	93	—	0	3	2	14
Oregon	—	0	2	4	4	6	8	20	99	213	—	2	11	17	10
Washington	—	0	14	—	—	—	16	39	100	159	—	3	20	16	42
Territories															
American Samoa	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	0	—	—
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	3	6	1	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	1	0	2	8	19	—	6	21	16	179	—	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 and 2011 are provisional and subject to change. For further information on interpretation of these data, see http://www.cdc.gov/osels/ph_surveillance/nndss/phs/files/ProvisionalNationa%20NotifiableDiseasesSurveillanceData20100927.pdf. Data for TB 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 May 7, 2011, and May 8, 2010 (18th week)*

Reporting area	Shigellosis					Spotted Fever Rickettsiosis (including RMSF)†									
						Confirmed					Probable				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2011	Cum 2010	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2011	Cum 2010	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2011	Cum 2010
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	128	275	622	2,646	4,343	—	2	10	18	15	7	28	196	106	133
New England	—	4	17	57	147	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	1	1
Connecticut	—	0	9	9	69	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Maine§	—	0	3	5	3	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	1
Massachusetts	—	3	16	42	63	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
New Hampshire	—	0	2	—	4	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Rhode Island§	—	0	4	—	7	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	1	—
Vermont§	—	0	1	1	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Mid. Atlantic	5	21	70	165	604	—	0	1	2	—	—	1	4	4	8
New Jersey	—	4	16	24	109	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
New York (Upstate)	3	3	15	37	58	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	3	1	1
New York City	—	5	14	71	105	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	4	2	7
Pennsylvania	2	7	55	33	332	—	0	1	2	—	—	0	3	1	—
E.N. Central	3	19	37	172	755	—	0	1	—	—	—	1	10	4	11
Illinois	—	7	20	51	539	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	5	1	5
Indiana§	—	1	5	21	20	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	5	—	5
Michigan	—	4	10	40	77	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	1	—
Ohio	3	5	18	60	81	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	2	—
Wisconsin	—	0	4	—	38	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	1
W.N. Central	14	18	81	118	937	—	0	2	2	—	2	4	17	20	24
Iowa	—	1	4	5	16	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	1	2
Kansas§	—	4	13	22	72	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Minnesota	—	1	4	—	15	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Missouri	14	10	65	87	824	—	0	2	2	—	2	4	17	19	21
Nebraska§	—	1	10	3	7	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	1
North Dakota	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
South Dakota	—	0	2	1	3	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
S. Atlantic	57	59	121	943	579	—	1	7	8	9	—	6	59	25	50
Delaware§	—	0	2	—	30	—	0	0	—	1	—	0	3	3	5
District of Columbia	—	0	3	6	13	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	0	—	—
Florida§	49	30	63	668	207	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	2	1	2
Georgia	1	16	26	133	204	—	0	6	3	6	—	0	0	—	—
Maryland§	1	2	8	29	39	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	5	2	6
North Carolina	6	3	36	69	31	—	0	3	1	2	—	2	47	12	29
South Carolina§	—	1	5	11	25	—	0	1	1	—	—	0	2	1	2
Virginia§	—	2	8	25	29	—	0	2	—	—	—	2	12	6	6
West Virginia	—	0	66	2	1	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
E.S. Central	2	14	40	146	189	—	0	3	—	3	4	5	29	31	28
Alabama§	—	5	15	53	27	—	0	1	—	—	—	1	8	7	5
Kentucky	1	2	28	25	64	—	0	2	—	2	—	0	0	—	—
Mississippi	—	1	5	29	11	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	4	—	1
Tennessee§	1	4	14	39	87	—	0	2	—	1	4	4	20	24	22
W.S. Central	39	54	387	503	653	—	0	7	—	1	—	2	186	3	10
Arkansas§	4	2	6	17	14	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	29	1	4
Louisiana	—	5	13	41	70	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Oklahoma	3	3	46	34	100	—	0	4	—	—	—	0	152	1	2
Texas§	32	44	337	411	469	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	5	1	4
Mountain	3	17	32	235	185	—	0	5	6	—	1	0	7	18	1
Arizona	1	8	19	57	103	—	0	4	6	—	1	0	7	18	—
Colorado§	—	2	8	31	20	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Idaho§	—	0	3	7	5	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Montana§	2	0	15	81	4	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Nevada§	—	0	6	6	9	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
New Mexico§	—	3	10	37	34	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	1
Utah	—	1	4	16	10	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Wyoming§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Pacific	5	22	64	307	294	—	0	2	—	2	—	0	1	—	—
Alaska	—	0	1	1	—	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
California	4	19	60	239	231	—	0	2	—	2	—	0	0	—	—
Hawaii	—	1	4	24	22	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
Oregon	1	1	4	24	22	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Washington	—	1	22	19	19	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Territories															
American Samoa	—	1	1	1	1	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	1	1	—	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
Puerto Rico	—	0	1	—	1	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	N
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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† 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 May 7, 2011, and May 8, 2010 (18th week)*

Reporting area	*Streptococcus pneumoniae*,† invasive disease										Syphilis, primary and secondary				
	All ages					Age <5									
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2011	Cum 2010	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2011	Cum 2010	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2011	Cum 2010
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	149	299	937	6,055	7,435	12	32	112	524	1,083	68	250	346	3,545	4,393
New England	6	11	76	154	204	—	1	4	12	38	1	9	19	131	152
Connecticut	—	0	46	—	—	—	0	3	—	—	—	1	8	17	32
Maine§	1	2	13	52	56	—	0	1	2	4	—	0	3	8	13
Massachusetts	—	0	5	14	43	—	0	3	6	30	—	5	14	81	92
New Hampshire	1	2	8	49	60	—	0	1	1	3	1	0	3	11	6
Rhode Island§	—	1	36	8	8	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	4	10	7
Vermont§	4	1	5	31	37	—	0	1	3	1	—	0	2	4	2
Mid. Atlantic	10	31	60	638	553	—	5	19	72	140	16	30	46	405	594
New Jersey	—	1	8	33	52	—	1	5	18	23	6	4	10	59	85
New York (Upstate)	2	2	10	36	73	—	1	9	19	54	4	2	20	65	28
New York City	—	14	33	288	200	—	1	14	9	38	—	14	29	167	343
Pennsylvania	8	12	24	281	228	—	1	5	26	25	6	7	16	114	138
E.N. Central	49	64	109	1,364	1,524	4	5	12	103	178	—	28	53	293	670
Illinois	—	1	6	25	50	—	1	4	25	44	—	10	25	52	345
Indiana	—	9	28	244	326	—	0	4	11	29	—	3	14	43	46
Michigan	7	13	29	292	331	1	1	4	18	44	—	4	9	66	103
Ohio	34	25	45	604	583	3	2	7	41	44	—	10	21	121	158
Wisconsin	8	9	24	199	234	—	0	3	8	17	—	1	3	11	18
W.N. Central	4	15	36	175	512	1	2	7	28	90	—	7	18	99	98
Iowa	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	3	4	6
Kansas	2	2	6	40	54	1	0	2	3	10	—	0	3	5	7
Minnesota	—	6	24	—	307	—	1	5	—	46	—	3	10	40	22
Missouri	2	2	10	82	54	—	1	4	22	20	—	2	9	48	60
Nebraska§	—	2	9	53	61	—	0	1	3	8	—	0	2	2	3
North Dakota	—	0	11	—	24	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
South Dakota	—	0	2	—	12	—	0	2	—	6	—	0	1	—	—
S. Atlantic	31	70	172	1,457	2,072	2	7	25	123	281	29	63	166	971	1,000
Delaware	—	1	6	27	15	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	4	4	3
District of Columbia	—	0	2	5	16	—	0	2	1	4	8	3	8	66	47
Florida	18	26	68	714	774	1	3	13	62	101	3	23	44	355	359
Georgia	—	16	54	180	685	—	2	7	15	79	—	12	118	122	184
Maryland§	5	10	32	267	235	—	1	4	12	30	—	7	17	145	79
North Carolina	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	14	7	19	130	174
South Carolina§	8	8	25	245	263	1	1	3	14	29	—	3	10	68	46
Virginia§	—	1	4	19	30	—	1	4	19	28	4	4	16	81	105
West Virginia	—	0	14	—	54	—	0	6	—	10	—	0	2	—	3
E.S. Central	9	23	45	506	629	1	2	6	33	61	3	15	39	176	295
Alabama§	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	3	11	33	94
Kentucky	—	3	11	74	78	—	0	3	10	5	1	2	16	35	31
Mississippi	—	1	8	4	33	—	0	2	—	6	—	3	16	31	66
Tennessee§	9	20	36	428	518	1	1	4	23	50	2	5	11	77	104
W.S. Central	15	31	366	742	876	2	4	38	81	143	9	37	71	509	656
Arkansas§	4	4	23	118	80	—	0	3	10	10	5	3	10	63	88
Louisiana	—	2	10	91	53	—	0	2	8	17	4	7	36	88	131
Oklahoma	1	0	8	16	29	1	0	8	16	29	—	1	6	14	30
Texas§	10	25	333	517	714	1	3	27	47	87	—	23	33	344	407
Mountain	18	33	75	862	942	2	3	8	62	134	2	11	23	122	163
Arizona	6	11	43	402	452	—	1	5	26	59	2	4	9	9	70
Colorado	12	10	23	215	246	2	1	3	13	35	—	2	8	39	47
Idaho§	—	0	2	4	6	—	0	2	3	2	—	0	2	3	2
Montana§	—	0	2	6	8	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	2	1	—
Nevada§	—	2	8	50	36	—	0	1	3	4	—	2	9	45	27
New Mexico§	—	3	13	109	81	—	0	2	7	12	—	1	4	20	8
Utah	—	4	8	63	103	—	0	3	10	20	—	0	4	5	9
Wyoming§	—	0	15	13	10	—	0	1	—	2	—	0	0	—	—
Pacific	7	6	24	157	123	—	0	5	10	18	8	50	65	839	765
Alaska	—	2	11	58	57	—	0	2	4	15	—	0	1	—	2
California	7	3	23	98	66	—	0	5	6	3	7	42	57	675	651
Hawaii	—	0	3	1	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	5	4	14
Oregon	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	1	1	7	33	23
Washington	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	—	6	14	127	75
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	—	—	—	4	15	69	70
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 and 2011 are provisional and subject to change. For further information on interpretation of these data, see http://www.cdc.gov/osels/ph_surveillance/nndss/phs/files/ProvisionalNationa%20NotifiableDiseasesSurveillanceData20100927.pdf. Data for TB are displayed in Table IV, which appears quarterly.
† 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 May 7, 2011, and May 8, 2010 (18th week)*

Reporting area	Varicella (chickenpox)					West Nile virus disease†									
						Neuroinvasive					Nonneuroinvasive§				
	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2011	Cum 2010	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2011	Cum 2010	Current week	Previous 52 weeks		Cum 2011	Cum 2010
		Med	Max				Med	Max				Med	Max		
United States	143	236	578	3,878	6,560	—	1	71	—	1	—	0	53	—	3
New England	4	18	46	231	392	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Connecticut	—	3	20	—	110	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Maine¶	—	5	16	75	87	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Massachusetts	—	5	17	103	103	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
New Hampshire	—	2	9	9	50	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Rhode Island¶	—	0	4	6	10	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Vermont¶	4	2	13	38	32	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Mid. Atlantic	20	27	62	451	672	—	0	19	—	—	—	0	13	—	—
New Jersey	—	6	23	117	248	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	6	—	—
New York (Upstate)	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	9	—	—	—	0	7	—	—
New York City	—	0	0	—	1	—	0	7	—	—	—	0	4	—	—
Pennsylvania	20	18	41	334	423	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	3	—	—
E.N. Central	28	70	156	1,225	2,362	—	0	15	—	—	—	0	7	—	—
Illinois	—	18	43	291	606	—	0	10	—	—	—	0	4	—	—
Indiana¶	2	5	19	99	211	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Michigan	4	23	43	387	727	—	0	6	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Ohio	22	21	58	447	595	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Wisconsin	—	4	22	1	223	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
W.N. Central	1	9	35	80	360	—	0	7	—	—	—	0	11	—	1
Iowa	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Kansas¶	—	2	18	49	163	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	3	—	1
Minnesota	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	3	—	—
Missouri	—	6	24	10	167	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Nebraska¶	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	7	—	—
North Dakota	—	0	10	11	20	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
South Dakota	1	1	7	10	10	—	0	2	—	—	—	0	3	—	—
S. Atlantic	32	32	100	559	880	—	0	6	—	—	—	0	4	—	2
Delaware¶	—	0	4	3	12	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
District of Columbia	—	0	2	8	8	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Florida¶	29	15	57	397	446	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Georgia	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	3	—	2
Maryland¶	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
North Carolina	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
South Carolina¶	—	0	7	—	65	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Virginia¶	3	9	29	151	169	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
West Virginia	—	5	26	—	180	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
E.S. Central	2	5	22	109	116	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	3	—	—
Alabama¶	2	5	22	104	115	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Kentucky	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Mississippi	—	0	3	5	1	—	0	1	—	1	—	0	2	—	—
Tennessee¶	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
W.S. Central	51	39	258	821	1,223	—	0	16	—	—	—	0	3	—	—
Arkansas¶	—	2	17	78	99	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Louisiana	—	1	4	13	30	—	0	3	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Oklahoma	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Texas¶	51	37	247	730	1,094	—	0	15	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Mountain	5	16	50	325	520	—	0	18	—	—	—	0	15	—	—
Arizona	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	13	—	—	—	0	9	—	—
Colorado¶	3	6	31	114	185	—	0	5	—	—	—	0	11	—	—
Idaho¶	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Montana¶	2	3	28	84	89	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Nevada¶	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
New Mexico¶	—	1	8	15	47	—	0	6	—	—	—	0	2	—	—
Utah	—	5	26	107	190	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Wyoming¶	—	0	3	5	9	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Pacific	—	2	20	77	35	—	0	8	—	—	—	0	6	—	—
Alaska	—	1	5	23	15	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
California	—	0	17	35	5	—	0	8	—	—	—	0	6	—	—
Hawaii	—	1	4	19	15	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Oregon	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Washington	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	1	—	—	—	0	1	—	—
Territories															
American Samoa	N	0	0	N	N	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	0	4	16	8	—	0	0	—	—	—	0	0	—	—
Puerto Rico	1	7	30	50	169	—	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 and 2011 are provisional and subject to change. For further information on interpretation of these data, see http://www.cdc.gov/osels/ph_surveillance/nndss/phs/files/ProvisionalNationa%20NotifiableDiseasesSurveillanceData20100927.pdf. Data for TB 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.
§ 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/osels/ph_surveillance/nndss/phs/infdis.htm.
¶ Contains data reported through the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS).

TABLE III. Deaths in 122 U.S. cities,* week ending May 7, 2011 (18th week)

Reporting area	All causes, by age (years)						P&I† Total
	All Ages	≥65	45–64	25–44	1–24	<1	
New England	523	336	135	34	7	11	48
Boston, MA	132	77	38	10	4	3	15
Bridgeport, CT	21	15	4	1	—	1	3
Cambridge, MA	14	10	3	1	—	—	4
Fall River, MA	20	16	3	1	—	—	4
Hartford, CT	42	22	17	3	—	—	3
Lowell, MA	17	10	5	2	—	—	1
Lynn, MA	5	1	3	1	—	—	—
New Bedford, MA	17	10	6	1	—	—	1
New Haven, CT	26	19	6	—	1	—	2
Providence, RI	74	48	20	4	—	2	4
Somerville, MA	3	—	1	2	—	—	—
Springfield, MA	50	29	17	—	—	4	1
Waterbury, CT	32	25	3	4	—	—	5
Worcester, MA	70	54	9	4	2	1	5
Mid. Atlantic	1,734	1,212	379	86	31	25	98
Albany, NY	64	44	12	5	1	2	1
Allentown, PA	17	13	3	1	—	—	2
Buffalo, NY	76	45	21	6	—	4	9
Camden, NJ	14	4	8	2	—	—	—
Elizabeth, NJ	14	12	2	—	—	—	1
Erie, PA	37	29	7	1	—	—	4
Jersey City, NJ	18	13	2	3	—	—	2
New York City, NY	980	695	214	39	21	11	45
Newark, NJ	35	17	10	4	2	2	1
Paterson, NJ	19	13	4	1	—	1	1
Philadelphia, PA	134	80	35	12	3	4	10
Pittsburgh, PA§	33	24	6	2	1	—	2
Reading, PA	26	20	5	—	—	—	3
Rochester, NY	75	56	17	1	1	—	7
Schenectady, NY	20	15	4	1	—	—	1
Scranton, PA	33	25	6	2	—	—	2
Syracuse, NY	86	69	14	2	1	—	7
Trenton, NJ	23	13	5	4	1	—	—
Utica, NY	17	15	1	—	—	1	—
Yonkers, NY	13	10	3	—	—	—	—
E.N. Central	2,173	1,477	504	117	35	40	153
Akron, OH	52	33	11	6	—	2	4
Canton, OH	50	34	12	2	—	2	7
Chicago, IL	195	138	39	13	5	—	16
Cincinnati, OH	85	60	19	2	3	1	7
Cleveland, OH	268	196	63	5	3	1	16
Columbus, OH	326	217	85	15	5	4	31
Dayton, OH	134	90	30	8	3	3	12
Detroit, MI	167	87	54	14	2	10	8
Evansville, IN	35	24	11	—	—	—	1
Fort Wayne, IN	69	48	18	—	1	2	1
Gary, IN	16	8	7	—	—	1	1
Grand Rapids, MI	52	42	7	2	—	1	1
Indianapolis, IN	191	125	48	12	2	4	13
Lansing, MI	57	40	13	4	—	—	4
Milwaukee, WI	103	67	17	12	4	3	2
Peoria, IL	71	49	14	6	1	1	6
Rockford, IL	53	38	12	3	—	—	4
South Bend, IN	71	47	12	8	3	1	6
Toledo, OH	114	85	19	4	3	3	11
Youngstown, OH	64	49	13	1	—	1	2
W.N. Central	673	432	180	30	16	15	41
Des Moines, IA	73	53	17	2	—	1	2
Duluth, MN	33	22	8	2	—	1	1
Kansas City, KS	26	16	6	2	1	1	1
Kansas City, MO	101	65	23	6	2	5	6
Lincoln, NE	62	47	11	—	2	2	5
Minneapolis, MN	72	43	26	2	1	—	4
Omaha, NE	98	61	23	6	6	2	9
St. Louis, MO	47	23	18	4	2	—	2
St. Paul, MN	66	46	18	1	—	1	6
Wichita, KS	95	56	30	5	2	2	5
S. Atlantic	1,120	706	281	77	37	19	81
Atlanta, GA	167	93	44	16	10	4	11
Baltimore, MD	107	64	30	8	4	1	8
Charlotte, NC	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Jacksonville, FL	160	107	38	9	3	3	13
Miami, FL	135	101	25	5	4	—	7
Norfolk, VA	37	20	8	3	3	3	—
Richmond, VA	37	25	10	2	—	—	4
Savannah, GA	61	35	19	6	—	1	5
St. Petersburg, FL	54	30	16	5	2	1	5
Tampa, FL	226	160	51	12	2	1	12
Washington, D.C.	124	64	35	11	9	5	16
Wilmington, DE	12	7	5	—	—	—	—
E.S. Central	909	606	229	45	15	14	83
Birmingham, AL	147	91	45	7	2	2	11
Chattanooga, TN	99	67	23	4	2	3	11
Knoxville, TN	105	66	30	6	2	1	15
Lexington, KY	62	53	7	1	—	1	9
Memphis, TN	175	109	48	10	4	4	20
Mobile, AL	112	77	24	8	2	1	5
Montgomery, AL	48	35	9	2	2	—	6
Nashville, TN	161	108	43	7	1	2	6
W.S. Central	1,433	911	361	86	42	30	98
Austin, TX	85	48	26	5	5	1	10
Baton Rouge, LA	75	43	10	9	10	3	—
Corpus Christi, TX	63	40	16	4	2	1	10
Dallas, TX	211	113	65	18	5	10	9
El Paso, TX	108	77	24	5	1	1	13
Fort Worth, TX	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Houston, TX	330	213	88	19	3	5	17
Little Rock, AR	86	57	19	5	2	3	—
New Orleans, LA	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
San Antonio, TX	258	174	62	10	9	2	18
Shreveport, LA	79	49	20	4	2	4	2
Tulsa, OK	138	97	31	7	3	—	19
Mountain	947	645	227	45	16	14	77
Albuquerque, NM	103	64	31	5	2	1	15
Boise, ID	47	33	11	—	2	1	2
Colorado Springs, CO	52	33	16	2	1	—	2
Denver, CO	92	59	25	5	1	2	8
Las Vegas, NV	286	193	71	15	5	2	24
Ogden, UT	42	35	7	—	—	—	3
Phoenix, AZ	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Pueblo, CO	33	25	5	3	—	—	4
Salt Lake City, UT	130	89	22	10	2	7	10
Tucson, AZ	162	114	39	5	3	1	9
Pacific	1,739	1,198	366	113	33	28	163
Berkeley, CA	11	9	1	—	—	1	—
Fresno, CA	142	101	23	13	3	2	10
Glendale, CA	36	30	5	1	—	—	8
Honolulu, HI	70	46	14	8	2	—	14
Long Beach, CA	56	36	13	5	1	1	9
Los Angeles, CA	268	165	76	22	2	3	34
Pasadena, CA	32	18	11	3	—	—	4
Portland, OR	126	93	24	5	3	—	5
Sacramento, CA	197	131	45	13	4	4	24
San Diego, CA	151	103	30	9	5	4	13
San Francisco, CA	128	91	27	6	1	3	12
San Jose, CA	194	153	21	6	7	7	12
Santa Cruz, CA	24	17	5	2	—	—	2
Seattle, WA	132	89	30	10	1	2	8
Spokane, WA	74	52	17	4	—	1	5
Tacoma, WA	98	64	24	6	4	—	3
Total¶	**11,251**	**7,523**	**2,662**	**633**	**232**	**196**	**842**

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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