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Update: Raccoon Rabies Epizootic — United States, 1996

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Abortion Surveillance: Preliminary Data — United States, 1994

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

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

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

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

Characteristic	iced abortions	s, by year – 1976	- United Sta 1980	ites, selecte 1985	ed years, 19 1990	72–1994 1991	1992	1993 [§]	1994¶
Reported no. legal abortions Abortion ratio Abortion rate	586,760 180 13	988,267 312 21	1,297,606 359 25	1,328,570 354 24	1,429,577 345 24	1,388,937 339 24	1,359,145 335 23	1,330,414 334 22	1,267,415 321 21
				Percen	tage distribu	ition**			
Residence In-state Out-of-state	56.2 43.8	90.0 10.0	92.6 7.4	92.4 7.6	91.8 8.2	91.6 8.4	92.0 8.0	91.4 8.6	91.7 8.3
Age group (yrs) ≤19 20–24 ≥25	32.6 32.5 34.9	32.1 33.3 34.6	29.2 35.5 35.3	26.3 34.7 39.0	22.4 33.2 44.4	21.0 34.4 44.6	20.1 34.5 45.4	20.0 34.4 45.6	20.2 33.5 46.3
Race White Black Other ^{††}	77.0 23.0	66.6 33.4	69.9 30.1	66.6 29.8 3.5	64.8 31.8 3.4	63.8 32.5 3.7	61.5 33.9 4.6	60.9 34.9 4.2	60.5 34.7 4.8
Ethnicity Hispanic Non-Hispanic	_	_	_	_	9.8 90.2	13.5 86.5	15.2 84.8	14.7 85.3	15.4 84.6
Varital status Married Unmarried	29.7 70.3	24.6 75.4	23.1 76.9	19.3 80.7	21.7 78.3	21.4 78.6	20.8 79.2	20.4 79.6	19.9 80.1
Unmarried No. live births ^{§§} 0 1 2 3 ≥4	70.3 49.4 18.2 13.3 8.7 10.4	75.4 47.7 20.7 15.4 8.3 7.9	76.9 58.4 19.4 13.7 5.3 3.2	80.7 56.3 21.6 14.5 5.1 2.5	78.3 49.2 24.4 16.9 6.1 3.4	78.6 47.8 25.3 17.4 6.4 3.4	79.2 45.9 25.9 18.0 6.7 3.5	79.6 46.3 26.0 17.8 6.6 3.3	80.1 46.2 25.9 17.8 6.7 3.4

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

Type of procedure										Ъ
Curettage	88.6	92.8	95.5	97.5	98.8	98.9	98.9	99.1	99.1	DT.
Suction	65.2	82.6	89.8	94.6	96.0	97.3	97.0	94.8	95.0	ö
Sharp	23.4	10.2	5.7	2.9	2.8	1.6	1.9	4.3	4.1	5
Intrauterine instillation	10.4	6.0	3.1	1.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	ŝ
Other ^{¶¶}	1.0	1.2	1.4	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	rve
Weeks of gestation										illa
≤8	34.0	47.0	51.7	50.3	51.6	52.3	52.1	52.3	53.7	nç
≤6			—	—	—	—	14.3***	14.7***	15.7 ^{§§§}	ср I
7		—	—	—	—	—	15.6***	16.2†††	16.5 ^{§§§}	
8			—	—	—	—	22.2***	21.6†††	21.6 ^{§§§}	S
9–10	30.7	28.1	26.2	26.6	25.3	25.1	24.2	24.4	23.5	'nt
11–12	17.5	14.4	12.2	12.5	11.7	11.5	12.0	11.6	10.9	i.
13–15	8.4	4.5	5.1	5.9	6.4	6.1	6.0	6.3	6.3	ue
16–20	8.2	5.1	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.2	4.1	4.3	d
≥21	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.3	_

*Number of legal induced abortions per 1000 live births.

[†] Number of legal induced abortions per 1000 women aged 15–44 years.

⁵ Updated preliminary data. The number of areas reporting a given characteristic varied. For 1993, the number of areas reporting residence was 43; age, 44; race, 36; ethnicity, 23; marital status, 37; number of live births, 39; type of procedure, 41; and weeks of gestation, 41. Data may differ from previously published data, due to late revisions from several reporting areas.
[¶] The number of areas reporting a given characteristic varied. For 1994, the number of areas reporting residence was 43; age, 44; race, 36; ethnicity, 23; marital status, 37; number of live births, 39; type of procedure, 41; and weeks of gestation, 41. Data may differ from previously published data, due to late revisions from several reporting areas.

¹ The number of areas reporting a given characteristic varied. For 1994, the number of areas reporting residence was 43; age, 44 race, 37; ethnicity, 23; marital status, 36; number of live births, 39; type of procedure, 41; and weeks of gestation, 40.

**Percentage distributions are based on known values in data from all areas reporting a given characteristic, except where the proportion of unknown values exceeded 15%.

^{††} Reported as "other" race.

§§ For years 1972 and 1976, data indicate number of living children.

[¶] Includes hysterotomy and hysterectomy.

*** Data are for 36 of 39 areas reporting weeks of gestation.

^{†††} Data are for 38 of 41 areas reporting weeks of gestation.

^{§§§} Data are for 38 of 40 areas reporting weeks of gestation.

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

*Live births per 1000 women aged 15-44 years.

[†]Number of legal induced abortions per 1000 live births.

[§]Number of legal induced abortions per 1000 women aged 15-44 years.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Notice to Readers

Satellite Videoconference on Epidemiology and Vaccine-Preventable Diseases

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

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

Notice to Readers

Satellite Videoconference on Pertussis and Poliovirus Vaccines

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

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

Notice to Readers

Availability of Surveillance Report on Work-Related Lung Diseases

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

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

Erratum: Vol. 45, No. 51

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



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

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

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

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

-: no reported cases

*Not notifiable in all states.

*Not notifiable in all states. [†] Updated weekly from reports to the Division of Viral and Rickettsial Diseases, National Center for Infectious Diseases (NCID). [§] Updated monthly to the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention (NCHSTP), last update November 26, 1996. [¶] Three suspected cases of polio with onset in 1996 has been reported to date. ^{**} Updated quarterly from reports to the Division of STD Prevention, NCHSTP. ^{††}This fatal case of yellow fever is the first occurrence of this disease reported in the United States since 1924. The infection ⁱⁿ prevention acquired in Brazil

is presumed to have been acquired in Brazil.

	AIE	DS*	Chlamydia	Esche coli O NETSS [†]	erichia 157:H7 PHLIS [§]	Gono	rrhea	Hep C/N	atitis A,NB	Legior	nellosis
Reporting Area	Cum. 1996	Cum. 1995	Cum. 1996	Cum. 1996	Cum. 1996	Cum. 1996	Cum. 1995	Cum. 1996	Cum. 1995	Cum. 1996	Cum. 1995
UNITED STATES	62,258	68,191	382,388	2,705	1,657	298,462	380,924	3,252	3,992	1,058	1,113
NEW ENGLAND	2,551	3,138	16,109	339	203	6,844	7,442	115	125	80	38
Maine N H	42 85	82 108	897 397	22 40	- 40	56 80	93 111	- 8	- 14	5 5	6
Vt.	19	28	Ŭ	35	33	47	69	39	14	5	1
Mass.	1,249	1,337	6,832	156	130	2,184	2,658	62	90	34	22
Conn.	989	1,372	6,190	70	-	3,997	3,974	-	-	N	Ń
MID. ATLANTIC	17,328	18,869	44,124	223	44	36,385	43,167	307	493	238	201
Upstate N.Y.	2,385 9 / 97	2,254	N 18 756	148 17	17	6,559 10 373	8,954 16 206	238	268	77 16	56
N.J.	3,353	4,311	8,156	58	5	7,484	5,594	-	185	15	33
Pa.	2,093	2,283	17,212	Ν	22	11,969	12,413	68	39	130	106
E.N. CENTRAL	4,733	5,045	78,530	575	432	54,836	75,747	447	351	299	337
Ind.	548	494	10,894	89	55	6,572	8,677	9	13	46	80
III.	2,084	2,048	22,469	217	133	16,531	20,241	72	82	9	36
Mich. Wis.	788 255	1,131 338	19,995 8,956	98 N	73 65	15,128 4,425	17,521	333	240	107 24	35 36
W.N. CENTRAL	1,443	1,547	27,310	600	362	12,202	19,443	149	89	65	75
Minn.	270	345	2,702	275	228	Ū	2,852	_5	4	10	6
Iowa Mo.	82 749	104 711	4,165 11,536	125 72	101	1,144 8,045	1,477	40	14 23	11 19	21 17
N. Dak.	11	5	922	17	17	33	35	-	6	-	3
S. Dak.	12	17	1,501	26	-	174	226	-	1	3	3
Kans.	225	264	4,315	31	12	1,990	2,628	19	18	5	8
S. ATLANTIC	15,559	17,213	53,234	141	73	93,657	106,461	247	241	172	166
Del.	264	302	1,148	2	2	1,419	2,189	1		11	2
D.C.	2,164	2,559 980	6,730 N	IN -	8	4,334	4,548	5	-	34 8	27
Va.	1,097	1,489	11,285	N	35	8,878	10,344	16	21	37	23
W. Va.	112 830	124 963	1	N 45	3 17	559 18 085	630 23 357	9 46	44 63	2 12	4
S.C.	808	870	-	13	8	10,984	12,105	34	19	8	30
Ga.	2,293	2,173	11,642	32	-	17,650	19,414	U 126	15	3	14
FIA.	2 090	2 107	22,420	37 77	-	22 706	20,247	550	960	57	20
Ky.	362	2,107	6,466	14	10	4,083	4,707	28	34	9	10
Tenn.	743	855	12,920	36	50	11,578	13,590	388	924	23	25
Ala. Miss.	569 415	560 423	8,280 U	15	3	4.902	16, 144 5,436	9 134	Ŭ	4 17	8 12
W.S. CENTRAL	6,313	5,994	48,691	81	14	34,537	52,157	467	380	35	22
Ark.	247	275	1,643	13	5	3,763	5,675	18	7	1	6
La. Okla	1,375 245	998 257	7,276	/ 13	4	8,062 4,731	10,436	222 69	211 52	2	3
Tex.	4,446	4,464	32,618	48	4	17,981	30,421	158	110	27	8
MOUNTAIN	1,801	2,107	17,072	226	106	6,741	9,201	544	475	57	115
Mont. Idaho	34 37	22 43	- 1 494	27 39	- 13	34 98	68 139	19 96	17 58	1	4
Wyo.	6	18	577	11	9	35	50	181	189	7	12
Colo.	463	629	U 2 962	85	43	1,077	2,735	63	66	10	41
Ariz.	535	632	7,255	N	27	3,432	3,660	74	52	22	13
Utah	178	149	1,544	34	-	278	279	21	13	8	16
Nev.	395	459	2,340	17	12	867	1,234	21	24	/	20
Wash.	642	848	8,962	443	360 164	19,554	27,429	417 51	213	59 6	21
Oreg.	439	451	5,147	94	67	643	807	9	37	1	-
Calit. Alaska	9,160 .30	10,558 63	49,559 1 286	172	117	16,031 440	22,712 652	144	505	43 1	78
Hawaii	169	251	1,751	Ň	9	464	557	210	120	8	5
Guam	4	-	177	Ν	-	32	95	1	6	2	1
P.R.	2,170	2,395	N	20 N	U	377	587	77	207	-	-
Amer. Samoa	-	-	- IN	N	Ŭ	-	41	-	-	-	-
C.N.M.I.	1	-	N	N	U	11	51	-	5	-	-

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

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

C.N.M.I.: Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands *Updated monthly to the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention, last update November 26, 1996. [†]National Electronic Telecommunications System for Surveillance. [§]Public Health Laboratory Information System.

	Lyı Dise	me	Mal	aria	Mening	ococcal ase	Syp	hilis Secondary)	Tubero	ulosis	Rahies	Animal
	Cum.	Cum.	Cum.	Cum.	Cum.	Cum.	Cum.	Cum.	Cum.	Cum.	Cum.	Cum.
Reporting Area	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995
UNITED STATES	13,659	10,986	1,520	1,292	3,122	2,932	10,764	15,999	18,705	20,789	6,600	7,407
NEW ENGLAND Maine N.H.	3,917 54 48	2,032 32 27	73 10 3	49 7 2	155 17 10	148 15 24	186 - 1	347 2 1	422 16 16	514 23 20	721 121 53	1,437 46 147
Vt.	15	9	8	1	4	11	-	-	1	4	133	174
R.I.	340 523	336	24 10	19	16	48 6	85 4	69 4	32	284 48	37	398 317
Conn.	2,937	1,480	18	16	45	44	96	271	132	135	265	355
MID. ATLANTIC Upstate N.Y. N.Y. City	8,408 4,491 390	7,274 3,707 441	395 84 213	375 67 206	299 85 40	350 99 52	454 72 120	846 80 359	3,550 435 1,846	4,180 512 2 <i>,</i> 288	1,434 1,063 -	1,904 1,150 -
N.J. Pa.	1,906 1,621	1,644 1,482	67 31	72 30	79 95	73 126	144 118	173 234	735 534	778 602	138 233	325 429
E.N. CENTRAL	83 51	441 30	152 14	160 13	426 156	402 113	1,461 527	2,758	1,945 303	1,980 270	91 13	101 12
Ind.	29	19	14	20	61	60	206	331	184	173	8	14
III. Mich.	3	18 5	70 39	78 26	121 46	105 72	388 176	1,044 292	978 373	1,013 424	25 31	16 41
Wis.	U	369	15	23	42	52	164	195	107	100	14	18
W.N. CENTRAL Minn.	224 126	232 134	48 21	31 10	253 35	187 26	333 51	704 45	481 112	578 140	513 29	376 30
lowa	20	16	4	3	56	30	21	45	68	66	236	137
Mo. N. Dak.	37	53	10 1	8	98 5	/0	213	5/6	199	231 5	20 71	30 28
S. Dak.	-	-	-	2	10	10	-	-	17	26	119	103
Kans.	35	23	9	3	23	28	36	26	58	89	33	43
S. ATLANTIC	717	697	308	249	616	498	3,728	4,035	3,431	3,700	2,737	2,163
Md.	428	53 443	4 85	63	2 70	42	35 655	520	30 291	395	618	92 434
D.C.	3 51	3	7 57	16 54	10	8	130	100	130	98	11 596	11
W. Va.	11	24	6	4	15	10	3/7	10	53	70	97	116
N.C.	65 9	83 17	30 12	18	77 65	83 56	1,114 384	1,118 571	551 320	517 309	696 87	463 121
Ga.	1	14	27	37	138	109	669	721	603	683	298	273
	44 74	6 72	80 27	53 27	1/8	122	361	3/6	1,160	1,289	268	205
Ky.	25	15	7	3	230	50	151	185	227	313	41	283
Tenn. Ala	21 7	28 12	14 8	10 11	60 89	82 45	837 528	910 656	349 420	440 414	88 84	98 148
Miss.	21	17	8	3	52	38	772	1,575	225	268	4	9
W.S. CENTRAL	121 23	115 9	64	49 2	333 34	359 36	1,653 234	3,195 474	2,410 197	3,078 229	401 27	562 50
La.	8	9	7	6	58	61	493	994	235	399	17	42
Okla. Tex.	25 65	45 52	- 57	1 40	43 198	45 217	175 751	192 1,535	1/3 1,805	346 2,104	35	29 441
MOUNTAIN Mont.	7	12	62 7	63 3	171 6	206 4	144	193 4	621 14	670 10	153 24	175 44
Idaho Wwo	1	- 3	-7	1	25	14	4	- 1	10	14		3 27
Colo.	-	-	26	26	41	48	23	99	78	92	42	9
N. Mex. Ariz.	1	1	4	7 14	27 40	35 60	1 93	9 45	83 251	83 318	6 36	6 56
Utah Nev.	1 2	1 6	5 6	6	17 12	18 19	3 18	4 31	51 128	38 110	5 7	15 15
PACIFIC	108	111	381	289	639	567	517	595	4,624	4,654	333	406
Wash. Oreg.	18 19	10 19	21 23	21 19	101	97 106	6 12	15 22	231 168	271 149	6 5	15 4
Calif.	70	82	324	232	403	345	495	556	3,965	3,976	313	380
Hawaii	- 1	-	3 10	12	6	4	4	Z -	190	185	9	-
Guam PB	-	-	- 2	2	1 5	3 24	3 1 19	8 284	35 84	112 162	- 43	- 29
V.I.	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	- 204	- 04	-	- 43	
Amer. Samoa C.N.M.I.	-	-	-	- 1	-	-	- 1	9	-	5 41	-	-

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

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

	H. influ	ienzae,			Measles (Rubeola)					
	inva	sive		A		В	Ind	igenous	lm	ported [†]
Reporting Area	Cum. 1996*	Cum. 1995	Cum. 1996	Cum. 1995	Cum. 1996	Cum. 1995	1996	Cum. 1996	1996	Cum. 1996
UNITED STATES	1,031	1,102	28,507	29,724	9,870	9,846	1	438	-	50
NEW ENGLAND	70	39	421	311	205	232	-	14	-	1
Maine N.H.	- 10	3 10	25 25	30 12	2 20	12 22	-	-	-	-
Vt.	2	2	11	6	11	7	-	1	-	1
Mass. B.I.	56 2	13 5	200 25	142 35	75 12	96 9	-	12	-	-
Conn.	-	6	135	86	85	86	-	1	-	-
MID. ATLANTIC	145	169	1,837	1,926	1,398	1,477	-	23	-	5
N.Y. City	40	34	426 599	489 910	563	458	-	9	-	3
N.J. Po	64 29	31	344	300	247	362	-	3	-	- 2
F N CENTRAI	169	185	2 398	3 133	200 996	1 106	-	6		2
Ohio	94	99	765	1,756	119	111	-	2	-	4
Ind. III.	14 39	20 46	357 612	186 647	130 264	239 280	-	- 2	-	- 1
Mich.	11	18	495	361	416	396	-	-	-	3
WIS.	11	2	169	183	67	80	-	2	-	-
Minn.	55 35	80 43	2,593	1,892	563	63	-	20 16	-	3
lowa Mo	7 10	3	342	101	93 212	46	-	- 2	-	1
N. Dak.	-	-	1353	23	2	410	-	-	-	-
S. Dak. Nebr	1	1 3	42 218	84 57	5 48	2 33	-	-	-	-
Kans.	1	3	354	159	31	51	U	1	U	-
S. ATLANTIC	195	211	1,503	1,142	1,529	1,276	-	5	-	9
Del. Md.	63	- 68	21 251	10 217	9 292	9 254	-	1 -	-	2
D.C.	6	-	36	25	31	21	-	1	-	-
W. Va.	10	28	18	222	32	53	U	-	U	-
N.C.	25 5	31	176	107	327	286	-	3	-	1
Ga.	40	65	154	61	32	73	-	-	-	2
Fla.	29	7	606	432	569	418	-	-	-	1
E.S. CENTRAL Kv.	27 4	11 5	1,202 46	2,179 44	847 64	811 66	-	2	-	-
Tenn.	13	-	744	1,829	488	636	-	2	-	-
Ala. Miss.	9 1	5 1	204 208	89 217	222	109 U	Ū	-	Ū	-
W.S. CENTRAL	41	71	6,047	4,615	1,293	1,418	-	26	-	2
Ark.	- 5	6 1	495 205	616 190	77 150	75 238	-	-	-	-
Okla.	31	31	2,430	1,360	59	163	-	-	-	-
Tex.	5	33	2,917	2,449	1,007	942	-	26	-	2
MOUNTAIN Mont.	- 62	119	4,454 113	4,235 168	1,138	23	-	154	-	5
Idaho	1	6	241	347	86	97	-	2	-	-
Colo.	15	16	518	497	135	135	-	4	-	3
N. Mex.	11 17	16 30	350	801 1 317	409	316	-	17	-	-
Utah	9	11	1,071	680	124	71	-	117	-	2
Nev.	9	30	414	322	92	63	-	5	-	-
PACIFIC Wash.	267 4	217 9	8,052 744	10,291 832	1,901 114	2,057 192	1	188 51	-	17
Oreg.	32	27	835	2,674	118	116	-	10	-	1
Alaska	225	2	6,325 44	6,572 48	1,639	1,704	-	37 63	-	9
Hawaii	3	4	104	165	12	32	1	27	-	7
Guam PB	- 1	- 2	5 1/1	8 107	- 270	5 626	U	- 8	U	-
V.I.	-	-	-	9		16	U	-	Ū	-
Amer. Samoa C.N.M.I.	- 10	- 11	- 1	6 24	- 5	- 22	U U	-	U U	-

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

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

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

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

	Measles (Ru	Mumps			Pertussis			Puballa			
	Тс	otal		Mump	s		Pertussi	s		Rubell	a
Reporting Area	Cum. 1996	Cum. 1995	1996	Cum. 1996	Cum. 1995	1996	Cum. 1996	Cum. 1995	1996	Cum. 1996	Cum. 1995
UNITED STATES	488	297	14	641	863	178	6,262	4,478	1	210	122
NEW ENGLAND	15	12	1	3	12	40	1,489	676	-	26	50
Maine N.H.	-	-	-	-	4	- 8	24 165	47 55	-	-	1
Vt.	2	-	-	-	-	11	231	80	-	2	-
Mass. R.I.	12	5 5	- 1	2	3	20	1,001 32	458 4	-	20	10
Conn.	1	2	-	-	3	1	36	32	-	4	39
MID. ATLANTIC	28	13	2	89	126	47	731	417	-	13	15
Upstate N.Y. N.Y. Citv	- 12	1 5	1	27	31 16	43	480 48	225 56	-	5 5	4 8
N.J.	3	7	-	3	21	-	19	19	-	2	3
	13	-	1	42	58	4	184	502	-	1	-
Ohio	6	2	6	49	53	7	280	175	-	-	4
Ind.	-	-	-	8	9	1	94 166	59 122	-	-	-
Mich.	3	5	-	20	40 60	-	52	99	-	2	4
Wis.	2	6	-	1	-	-	5	127	-	-	-
W.N. CENTRAL	23	3	-	19	47	36	456	253 125	-	-	1
lowa	10	-	-	3	11	3	25	125	-	-	-
Mo. N. Dak	3	2	-	7	23	7	54	61	-	-	-
S. Dak.	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	12	-	-	-
Nebr.	- 1	- 1	-	- 1	4	6	15	14	-	-	-
	14	19	1	109	- 150	6	695	342	-	100	13
Del.	1	-	-	-	-	-	27	10	-	-	-
Md. D.C.	2	1	1	31 1	37	3	260 5	49 6	-	- 2	1
Va.	3	-	U	16	25	Ü	99	31	U	2	-
vv. va. N.C.	- 4	-	-	21	41	-	6 131	110	-	- 85	- 1
S.C.	-	-	-	7	11	1	49	27	-	1	-
Ga. Fla.	2	4 14	-	30	26	- 1	100	25 84	-	10	11
E.S. CENTRAL	2	-	-	23	19	1	197	276	-	2	1
Ky. Tonn	- 2	-	-	- 2	-	-	140	26	-	-	-
Ala.	-	-	-	5	4	1	27	38	-	2	-
Miss.	-	-	U	15	10	U	9	3	N	N	N
W.S. CENTRAL Ark	28	34	2	46 1	56 7	2	127 10	294 39	-	3	7
La.	-	18	-	18	15	-	11	21	-	1	-
Okla. Tex.	- 28	- 14	2	1 26	1 33	2	19 87	203	-	2	- 7
MOUNTAIN	159	70	-	22	31	16	462	681	-	7	4
Mont.	- 2	- 2	-	-	1	- 2	36	9 107	-	- 2	-
Wyo.	1	-	-	1	-	-	8	107	-	-	-
Colo.	7 17	26 31	-	3 N	2 N	13	152	114 147	-	3	-
Ariz.	8	10	-	1	2	-	29	155	-	1	3
Utah Nev	119	- 1	-	2 15	11 11	-	24 41	31 117	-	- 1	1
PACIFIC	205	131	2	226	252	16	1 508	946	1	56	27
Wash.	51	20	1	21	15	3	722	355	-	2	1
Oreg. Calif.	11 46	1 108	-	- 173	211	- 13	35 718	66 464	- 1	1 50	21
Alaska	63	-	-	3	12	-	4	1	-	-	
Hawaii	34	2	-	29	14	-	29	60	-	3	5
Guam P.R.	- 8	- 3	U -	5 1	4	U -	1 1	2 2	U -	-	1
V.I.	-	-	U	-	3	U	-	-	U	-	-
C.N.M.I.	-	-	U	-	- 1	U	-	-	U		-

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

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

	A	II Cau	ses, By	Age (Y	'ears)	P&l ¹			Å	All Cau	Causes, By Age (Years)				P&I [†]
Reporting Area	All Ages	>65	45-64	25-44	1-24	<1	Total Reporting Area 2 71 S. ATLANTIC 1		All Ages	>65	45-64	25-44	1-24	<1	Total
NEW ENGLAND Boston, Mass. Bridgeport, Conn. Cambridge, Mass. Fall River, Mass. Hartford, Conn. Lowell, Mass. Lynn, Mass. New Bedford, Mass New Haven, Conn. Providence, R.I. Somerville, Mass.	720 164 51 32 70 38 14 32 48 80 11	550 111 40 12 27 52 27 12 28 36 67 9 9	107 40 7 1 3 8 8 1 1 6 10 10	37 6221 621 331 - 6	14 4 1 3 - 3 - 1	12 3 1 - 1 1 - 2 -	71 832 2431 912 30	S. ATLANTIC Atlanta, Ga. Baltimore, Md. Charlotte, N.C. Jacksonville, Fla. Miami, Fla. Norfolk, Va. Richmond, Va. Savannah, Ga. St. Petersburg, Fla. Tampa, Fla. Washington, D.C.	1,455 221 100 168 111 73 94 49 47 185 169 25	926 123 132 55 120 77 53 59 36 35 130 86 20	284 52 44 27 28 15 10 21 8 9 27 40 3	148 34 28 13 10 5 9 3 2 13 16 2	54 9 4 2 4 3 - 12 16	42 35 1452 52 1 31	67 4 15 3 1 5 10 4 1 18 3
Springfield, Mass. Waterbury, Conn. Worcester, Mass. MID. ATLANTIC Albany, N.Y. Allentown, Pa. Buffalo, N.Y. Camden, N.J. Elizabeth, N.J. Erie, Pa.§	55 29 81 2,764 51 25 106 33 23 52	39 22 68 1,931 39 20 81 20 13 43	9 3 9 513 7 4 13 4 5 7	6 2 2 230 2 10 4 4 2	- 1 - 52 1 1 3 1 -	1 2 37 2 - 1 2 -	10 3 11 184 2 - 8 4 1 4	Wilmington, Del. E.S. CENTRAL Birmingham, Ala. Chattanooga, Tenn. Knoxville, Tenn. Lexington, Ky. Memphis, Tenn. Mobile, Ala. Montgomery, Ala. Nashville, Tenn.	25 698 136 108 71 22 126 59 46 130	20 474 85 83 55 15 84 43 29 80	3 142 36 19 9 6 26 9 9 28	2 53 11 5 4 - 11 4 4 14	18 3 1 3 2 6	9 2 1 - 2 2 2	41 5 15 7 4 3 7
Jersey City, N.J. New York City, N.Y. Newark, N.J. Paterson, N.J. Phitaburgh, Pa.§ Reading, Pa. Rochester, N.Y. Schenectady, N.Y. Scranton, Pa.§ Syracuse, N.Y. Trenton, N.J. Utica, N.Y. Yonkers, N.Y.	40 1,587 61 26 300 87 16 116 26 39 97 33 17 29	20 1,085 26 20 192 63 15 94 19 33 84 25 25 24	9 324 17 50 19 14 7 5 8 7 2 5	7 131 13 42 4 - 6 - 1 2 1 -	2 27 3 10 - - 2 -	2 20 2 5 1 - 1 - 1 -	90 7 2 15 9 9 14 2 2 9 5 - 1	W.S. CENTRAL Austin, Tex. Baton Rouge, La. Corpus Christi, Tex. Dallas, Tex. El Paso, Tex. Ft. Worth, Tex. Houston, Tex. Little Rock, Ark. New Orleans, La. San Antonio, Tex. Shreveport, La. Tulsa, Okla.	1,386 78 45 60 203 101 65 374 55 U 199 74 132	919 50 32 41 133 74 38 235 35 U 141 54 86	254 12 7 12 39 10 17 75 9 U 33 12 28	150 14 3 4 26 13 4 46 5 U 18 5 12	34 2 1 5 3 11 1 U 4 2 1	29 2 2 1 3 7 5 U 3 1 5	89 3 1 4 8 2 32 7 U 11 10 7
E.N. CENTRAL Akron, Ohio Canton, Ohio Chicago, III. Cincinnati, Ohio Cleveland, Ohio Columbus, Ohio Dayton, Ohio Detroit, Mich. Evansville, Ind. Fort Wayne, Ind. Gary, Ind. Grand Rapids, Mich Indianapolis, Ind. Madison, Wis. Milwaukee, Wis. Peoria, III. Rockford, III. South Bend, Ind. Toledo, Ohio	2,148 61 47 382 83 147 211 133 232 68 61 217 57 56 53 52 54 100	24 1,482 51 39 224 58 95 152 102 136 54 47 U 56 150 43 36 43 36 42 40 75	433 5 93 17 29 43 25 63 10 12 9 41 9 12 8 8 20	126 32 35 5 13 7 3 21 1 U 6 13 3 2 1 - 2 3	60 - 19 1 4 5 2 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 3 2 -	47 2 11 6 4 1 6 2 - U 4 2 - 1 4 2	- 146 - 5 30 9 4 12 7 8 3 5 U 10 9 9 4 2 4 4 4 4	MOUNTAIN Albuquerque, N.M. Colo. Springs, Colo Denver, Colo. Las Vegas, Nev. Ogden, Utah Phoenix, Ariz. Pueblo, Colo. Salt Lake City, Utah Tucson, Ariz. PACIFIC Berkeley, Calif. Fresno, Calif. Glendale, Calif. Honolulu, Hawaii Long Beach, Calif. Dasadena, Calif. Pasadena, Calif. Pasadena, Calif. Portland, Oreg. Sacramento, Calif.	1,060 119 72 154 215 20 199 23 113 145 1,548 17 106 17 86 74 250 27 145 U	741 80 48 118 126 18 75 119 1,085 61 14 64 56 174 22 116 U	199 24 12 22 43 5 49 4 20 264 21 25 14 43 38 14 43 31 U	77 10 6 12 15 1 8 9 5 125 - 13 1 3 2 19 1 8 U	28 1 4 1 8 1 5 7 1 33 4 1 2 7 1 1 U	15 4 2 1 5 - 1 - 2 - 39 - 7 - 3 - 7 - 2 U	99 5 8 22 13 4 15 2 13 17 139 2 6 3 8 13 5 4 U
Youngstown, Ohio W.N. CENTRAL Des Moines, Iowa Duluth, Minn. Kansas City, Kans. Kansas City, Mo. Lincoln, Nebr. Minneapolis, Minn. Omaha, Nebr. St. Louis, Mo. St. Louis, Mo. St. Paul, Minn. Wichita, Kans.	58 961 67 27 42 118 37 257 101 152 69 91	39 694 50 23 31 87 28 186 69 108 51 61	12 156 12 3 5 15 7 45 17 26 11 15	6 60 4 - 4 8 1 16 10 6 5 6	1 20 1 - 2 2 - 3 1 5 1 5	25 - 1 - 1 7 4 7 1 4	4 55 8 1 6 2 21 7 2 6	San Diego, Calif. San Francisco, Calif San Jose, Calif. Santa Cruz, Calif. Seattle, Wash. Spokane, Wash. Tacoma, Wash. TOTAL	152 157 157 151 38 168 59 101 12,740 [¶]	92 114 101 31 117 42 66 8,802	28 31 22 12 17 2,352	13 11 13 5 17 4 15 1,006	5 1 1 8 2 313	6 3 5 4 1 1 255	11 21 16 4 14 5 4 891

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

U: Unavailable -: no reported cases *Mortality data in this table are voluntarily reported from 121 cities in the United States, most of which have populations of 100,000 or more. A death is reported by the place of its occurrence and by the week that the death certificate was filed. Fetal deaths are not included. *Pneumonia and influenza. *Because of changes in reporting methods in these 3 Pennsylvania cities, these numbers are partial counts for the current week. Complete counts will be available in 4 to 6 weeks. *Total includes unknown ages.



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

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

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

		Cum. 1996		Cum. 1996
Anthrax Brucellosis Cholera Congenital rub Cryptosporidio Diphtheria Encephalitis: Hansen Diseas Hantavirus pull HIV infection, p	ella syndrome osis* California* eastern equine* St. Louis* western equine* e monary syndrome* [†] pediatric* [§]	94 4 2,393 1 111 2 1 113 20 257	Plague Poliomyelitis, paralytic [¶] Psittacosis Rabies, human Rocky Mountain spotted fever (RMSF) Streptococcal toxic-shock syndrome* Syphilis, congenital** Tetanus Toxic-shock syndrome Trichinosis Typhoid fever Yellow fever ^{††}	5 45 2 745 16 225 27 136 17 355 1

-: no reported cases

*Not notifiable in all states.

*Not notifiable in all states. [†] Updated weekly from reports to the Division of Viral and Rickettsial Diseases, National Center for Infectious Diseases (NCID). [§] Updated monthly to the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention (NCHSTP), last update December 17, 1996. [¶] Three suspected cases of polio with onset in 1996 has been reported to date. **Updated quarterly from reports to the Division of STD Prevention, NCHSTP. ^{††}This fatal case of yellow fever is the first occurrence of this disease reported in the United States since 1924. The infection is prevention acquired in Brazil.

is presumed to have been acquired in Brazil.

	AIE	DS*	Chlamydia	Esche coli O NETSS [†]	erichia 157:H7 PHLIS [§]	Gono	rrhea	Hep C/N	atitis A,NB	Legion	ellosis
Reporting Area	Cum. 1996	Cum. 1995	Cum. 1996	Cum. 1996	Cum. 1996	Cum. 1996	Cum. 1995	Cum. 1996	Cum. 1995	Cum. 1996	Cum. 1995
UNITED STATES	65,475	71,210	390,896	2,726	1,657	308,737	393,168	3,321	4,576	1,079	1,241
NEW ENGLAND	2,752	3,598	16,209	340	203	6,870	7,533	115	142	80	41
Maine N H	49 93	130 110	916 397	22 40	40	57 80	95 111	- 8	- 14	5	6 2
Vt.	19	42	Ű	36	33	47	69	39	14	5	2
Mass.	1,307	1,440	6,874	156	130	2,203	2,658	62	106	34	24
Conn.	1,112	1,654	6,190	70	-	3,997	4,055	-	o -	N	Ń
MID. ATLANTIC	18,077	19,162	44,190	225	44	36,583	44,283	310	590	238	226
Upstate N.Y.	2,421	2,355	N	149	17	6,748	9,583	240	341	77	65
N.Y. City	9,952 3 542	10,032	18,/56	17 59	- 5	10,373	16,282 5 741	1	1 189	16 15	6 33
Pa.	2,162	2,368	17,212	Ň	22	11,969	12,677	69	59	130	122
E.N. CENTRAL	5,058	5,389	79,066	578	432	54,995	77,342	454	358	308	341
Ohio	1,123	1,104	17,030	172	106	12,180	23,176	35	15	116	151
III.	2,198	2.218	22,580	218	133	16,548	9,134 20,515	9 75	86	46 9	36
Mich.	878	1,195	20,277	99	73	15,267	18,117	335	243	107	35
Wis.	263	349	8,963	N	65	4,428	6,400	-	-	30	38
W.N. CENTRAL	1,548	1,710	27,515	602 275	362	12,299	20,187	156	91 1	66 10	121
lowa	92	116	4,165	126	101	1,144	1,723	81	15	11	21
Mo.	799	787	11,691	72	-	8,132	11,303	40	23	19	19
N. Dak. S. Dak	12 14	5 18	925 1 504	17 26	1/	33 172	35 244	-	/	- 3	3
Nebr.	94	114	2,169	54	4	816	1,233	8	23	17	18
Kans.	233	304	4,359	32	12	2,002	2,797	20	18	6	8
S. ATLANTIC	16,240	17,942	54,111	144	73	95,044	112,972	251	316	177	199
Md.	2.239	2.567	6,889	Z N	2	14.835	13.931	ו 5	- 7	34	29
D.C.	1,200	1,030	N	-	-	4,336	4,548	-	-	10	5
Va. W/Va	1,146 121	1,607	11,652	N	35	9,203	10,344	16 9	21	39	28
N.C.	895	1,002	-	47	17	18,252	28,490	46	64	12	34
S.C.	848	977	-	13	8	10,984	12,105	34	21	8	30
Ga. Fla.	2,410	2,309 8,009	22,779	32 38	-	17,671	19,825	140	28 131	3 58	48
E.S. CENTRAL	2,283	2.268	35.631	77	63	41,749	40.235	569	1.020	54	56
Ky.	401	297	6,597	14	10	4,162	4,760	28	34	9	10
Tenn.	826	894 627	12,920	36	50	11,578	13,894	388	983	23	26
Miss.	450	440	13,107 U	12	-	4,902	5,436	144	Ŭ	17	12
W.S. CENTRAL	6,808	6,121	48,768	82	14	34,643	52,724	494	631	35	32
Ark.	269	277	1,663	13	5	3,813	5,743	18	8	1	8
La. Okla.	262	295	7,276	14	4	8,062 4,787	5.652	244 69	222 54	2 5	3
Tex.	4,828	4,466	32,618	48	4	17,981	30,893	163	347	27	13
MOUNTAIN	2,002	2,260	17,308	229	106	6,824	9,509	554	519	58	116
Mont.	34	25	- 1 505	27	- 12	34	71 140	19	18	1	4
Wyo.	7	18	592	11	9	36	50	186	223	7	12
Colo.	508	672	U	86	43	1,077	2,803	63	69	11	42
Ariz.	204 593	675	3,862	14 N	2 27	920 3.480	3.841	69 77	53 59	22	13
Utah	190	164	1,555	34	-	279	280	21	13	8	16
Nev.	427	494	2,440	17	12	900	1,257	21	26	7	20
PACIFIC	10,706	12,760	68,098	449	360	19,730	28,383	418	909 224	63	109
Oreg.	462	458	5,250	96	67	649	854	9	37	1	-
Calif.	9,250	11,090	50,738	176	117	16,176	23,539	144	511	47	82
ліазка Намаіі	30 196	69 259	1,331	6 N	3	454 469	660 565	3 211	3 124	1 8	- 5
Guam	4		177	N	-	32	96		6	2	1
P.R.	2,242	2,585	N	21	U	395	596	77	216	-	-
V.I. Amer Samon	18	39	N	N	U	-	- /1	-	-	-	-
C.N.M.I.	- 1	-	N	N	U	- 11	51	-	5	-	-

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

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

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

	Lyı Dise	me	Mal	aria	Mening	ococcal	Syp	hilis Secondary)	Tuberg	ulosis	Rabies	Animal
	Cum.	Cum.	Cum.	Cum.	Cum.	Cum.	Cum.	Cum.	Cum.	Cum.	Cum.	Cum.
Reporting Area	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995
UNITED STATES	13,807	11,700	1,542	1,419	3,176	3,243	11,110	16,225	19,096	22,352	6,676	7,811
NEW ENGLAND Maine N.H.	3,935 55 48	2,164 45 28	74 10 4	52 7 2	157 17 11	165 17 29	187 1 1	350 2 1	446 16 21	564 23 23	728 125 53	1,512 101 152
Vt. Mass	16 342	9 189	8 24	1 21	4	11 51	- 85	- 69	4 234	4 330	134 114	179 401
R.I.	537	345	10	4	16	7	4	4	39	49	37	317
Conn.	2,937	1,548	18	17	45	50	96 454	274	132	135	265	362
Upstate N.Y. N.Y. City	4,578 390	3,983 455	89 217	402 75 222	303 86 40	106 54	434 72 120	874 85 362	445 1,873	4,545 621 2,445	1,075	1,923
N.J. Pa.	1,916	1,703	67 31	32	79 98	138	144	239	753 543	848 631	233	326 440
E.N. CENTRAL Ohio Ind. III.	85 53 29 3	441 30 19 18	153 15 14 70	160 13 20 78	442 159 61 126	419 115 65 110	1,471 530 206 388	2,787 896 335 1,057	1,952 303 184 990	2,044 280 199 1,024	91 13 8 25	113 12 24 16
Mich. Wis.	Ū	5 369	39 15	26 23	50 46	75 54	183 164	303 196	373 102	424 117	31 14	43 18
W.N. CENTRAL Minn. Iowa Mo. N. Dak.	226 126 20 37 1	306 208 16 53	48 21 4 10 1	36 12 3 9 2	258 35 57 99 5	201 31 31 76 2	334 51 21 214	737 45 48 584	487 112 68 198 6	616 156 72 244 5	517 29 237 20 71	396 37 141 30 32
S. Dak. Nebr. Kans.	- 5 37	6 23	- 3 9	2 4 4	10 27 25	22 28	- 12 36	- 13 47	21 65	28 22 89	119 5 36	105 5 46
S. ATLANTIC Del. Md. D.C. Va.	739 105 445 3 53	726 56 454 3 55	311 4 85 8 58	277 1 63 16 55	623 2 71 10 62	601 6 42 8 64	3,728 35 675 130 386	4,072 19 533 100 600	3,462 30 298 130 293	4,111 56 408 98 359 71	2,780 76 637 11 592 100	2,254 96 439 11 459 116
N.C. S.C. Ga. Fla.	12 66 9 1 45	20 84 17 14 17	30 13 27 80	20 3 41 74	79 65 139 179	86 59 124 202	1,070 384 679 366	1,132 571 723 383	558 329 607 1,160	519 309 743 1,548	696 88 303 277	466 125 294 248
E.S. CENTRAL Ky. Tenn. Ala. Miss.	76 25 21 9 21	73 16 28 12 17	37 7 14 8 8	27 3 10 11 3	237 29 60 94 54	244 51 106 49 38	2,617 154 837 854 772	3,331 185 914 657 1,575	1,257 256 349 425 227	1,485 327 465 423 270	224 42 88 90 4	285 28 98 150 9
W.S. CENTRAL Ark. La. Okla. Tox	121 23 8 25	160 11 9 63 77	64 - 7 - 57	100 3 7 1	338 34 58 43	404 39 63 49 253	1,655 234 493 177 751	3,248 474 1,019 198 1 557	2,485 197 235 174 1 879	3,441 271 454 346 2 270	401 27 17 35 222	728 52 54 32
MOUNTAIN Mont.	8	13	65 7	66 3	172 6	233 218 4	146	195 4	631 14	2,370 701 21	154 24	192 46
Idaho Wyo. Colo.	2 2	- 4 - 1	- 7 27	2 1 26 7	25 3 42 27	21 8 49 26	4 2 23	- 1 100	12 6 78	14 5 95	33 42	3 32 16
Ariz. Utah Nev.	- 1 2	1 1 6	7 5 8	, 15 6 6	40 17 12	63 18 19	94 3 19	46 4 31	259 51 128	319 48 115	37 5 7	57 15 17
PACIFIC Wash. Oreg. Calif. Alaska Hawaii	112 18 19 74 - 1	114 10 20 84 -	386 21 23 329 3 10	299 23 21 238 5 12	646 101 122 407 10 6	619 126 117 356 15 5	518 6 12 496 - 4	631 17 22 590 2	4,762 231 173 4,097 70 191	4,845 278 156 4,137 81 193	334 6 5 314 9	408 15 4 382 7
Guam P.R.	-	-	2	2 1 2	1 5	3 24	3 122	8 284	35 84	113 263	43	39
Amer. Samoa C.N.M.I.	-	-	-	- 1	-	-	- - 1	- 9	-	5 41	-	-

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

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

	H. influ	ienzae,		Hepatitis (vi	ral), by type		Measles (Rubeola)			
	inva	sive		A		В	Ind	igenous	lm	ported [†]
Reporting Area	Cum. 1996*	Cum. 1995	Cum. 1996	Cum. 1995	Cum. 1996	Cum. 1995	1996	Cum. 1996	1996	Cum. 1996
UNITED STATES	1,065	1,180	29,024	31,582	9,994	10,805	1	438	-	50
NEW ENGLAND	90	46	428	333	206	252	-	14	-	1
Maine N.H.	1 11	3 13	26 27	30 13	2 21	12 23	-	-	-	-
Vt.	2	2	12	8	11	7	-	1	-	1
R.I.	2	5	203	35	75 12	114	-	12	-	-
Conn.	-	7	135	86	85	86	U	1	U	-
MID. ATLANTIC	147 12	177 45	1,858 429	2,091 523	1,411	1,599 414	-	23		5
N.Y. City	40	36	600	1,008	566	524	-	9	-	3
N.J. Pa.	66 29	32 64	344 485	312 248	247 263	368 293	-	3 11	-	- 2
E.N. CENTRAL	172	190	2,435	3,160	1,014	1,130	-	6	-	8
Ohio	95	99	785	1,760	120	116		2	-	4
III.	39	48	621	663	268	241	-	2	-	1
Mich. Wie	12 12	18	500 172	364 184	421	398	-	- 2	-	3
W.N. CENTRAL	55	94	2.643	1.992	569	675	-	20	_	3
Minn.	35	56	149	198	71	93	-	16	-	2
Mo.	10	28	348 1,377	1,338	96 313	46 437	-	3	-	-
N. Dak.	- 1	-	137	23	2	5	-	-	-	-
Nebr.	1	3	222	99 65	49	39	-	-	-	-
Kans.	1	3	367	162	33	53	-	1	-	-
S. ATLANTIC Del.	202 7	236	1,565 21	1,434 12	1,566 9	1,599 9	- U	5 1	Ū	9
Md.	64	74	256	221	297	262	-	-	-	2
Va.	11	28	192	238	139	118	-	-	-	3
W. Va. N.C	11 26	11 34	19 204	24 111	35 337	53 311	-	- 3		-
S.C.	5	3	57	46	101	56	-	-	-	-
Ga. Fla.	40 32	/1 15	157 620	84 672	32 585	103 666	-	-	-	2
E.S. CENTRAL	28	12	1,216	2,312	857	830	-	2	-	-
Ky. Tenn	4 13	5	46 744	44 1 951	64 488	69 647	- U	- 2	- U	-
Ala.	10	6	211	93	74	114	-	-	-	-
MISS.	1	1	215	224 5 297	231	U 1 71 0	-	-	-	-
Ark.	41	6	500	5,287	78	83	-	- 20	-	2 -
La.	5 31	1 21	221 2.453	196 1 427	153	243 173	-	-	-	-
Tex.	5	42	2,960	3,001	1,015	1,213	-	26	-	2
MOUNTAIN	62	122	4,530	4,346	1,160	879	-	153	-	5
Idaho	- 1	6	250	353	88	24 102	-	- 1	-	-
Wyo.	- 15	11	40 521	110	45 140	33	-	1	-	- 2
N. Mex.	11	16	353	808	413	321	-	17	-	-
Ariz. Utah	17 9	30 12	1,758 1.071	1,363 696	239 124	121 75	-	8 117	-	- 2
Nev.	9	30	417	334	94	65	-	5	-	-
PACIFIC	268	223	8,215	10,627	1,942	2,129	1	189	-	17
Oreg.	32	28	835	2,723	114	129	-	10	-	1
Calif. Alaska	226 3	178 2	6,484 46	6,751 50	1,680 18	1,729 13	-	37 63	-	9
Hawaii	3	4	106	166	12	32	1	28	-	7
Guam PB	-	- 2	5 1/1	10	-	5	U	-	U	-
V.I.	-	-	-	9		16	U	0 -	U	-
Amer. Samoa C.N.M.I.	- 10	- 11	- 1	6 24	- 5	- 22	U U	-	U U	-

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

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

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

 $^{\rm t}{\rm For}$ imported measles, cases include only those resulting from importation from other countries.

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

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

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

	All Causes, B		ses, By	Age (Y	ears)		P&I [†]	P&I [†]		All Causes, By Age (Years)					
Reporting Area	All Ages	>65	45-64	25-44	1-24	<1	Total	otal Reporting Area		>65	45-64	25-44	1-24	<1	Total
NEW ENGLAND Boston, Mass. Bridgeport, Conn. Cambridge, Mass. Fall River, Mass. Hartford, Conn. Lowell, Mass. Lynn, Mass. New Bedford, Mass. New Haven, Conn. Providence, R.I. Somerville, Mass. Springfield, Mass. Waterbury, Conn.	555 149 29 20 20 54 26 26 26 26 26 26 28 28 28 28 78	395 90 23 18 18 39 22 14 26 28 U 1 40 22 54	95 32 2 10 4 2 4 11 U 7 4 14	42 17 3 - 5 - 1 4 U 2 4 1 5	14 5 - - 3 U 1 1 4	95 	56 17 2 1 - 3 2 4 U - 8 5 13	S. ATLANTIC Atlanta, Ga. Baltimore, Md. Charlotte, N.C. Jacksonville, Fla. Miami, Fla. Norfolk, Va. Richmond, Va. Savannah, Ga. St. Petersburg, Fla. Tampa, Fla. Washington, D.C. Wilmington, Del. E.S. CENTRAL	992 99 189 U 108 952 51 51 38 118 199 12 480	615 54 118 U 72 57 18 38 26 78 110 6 310	208 25 37 U 21 23 6 8 11 6 24 47 - 106	120 16 28 U 11 11 3 2 1 3 11 28 6 39	24 3 U 2 3 - 2 1 1 2 7 - 15	25 13 U 2 15 1 - 2 37 - 9	63 6 27 U 2 - 1 6 4 2 7 8 - 33
MID. ATLANTIC Albany, N.Y. Allentown, Pa. Buffalo, N.Y. Camden, N.J. Elizabeth, N.J. Erie, Pa.§	2,384 61 19 75 27 23 55	1,737 45 19 58 18 15 46	395 7 12 7 8 7	177 4 - 1 - 1	39 2 2 1 -	36 3 2 1 - 1	168 1 2 9 1 1 7	Birmingham, Ala. Chattanooga, Tenn. Knoxville, Tenn. Lexington, Ky. Memphis, Tenn. Mobile, Ala. Montgomery, Ala. Nashville, Tenn.	83 50 100 70 U 59 39 79	54 34 69 43 U 38 27 45	17 11 21 17 U 13 7 20	6 3 7 5 U 5 2 11	5 1 3 1 U 3 - 2	1 4 U 3 1	3 15 6 U - 9
Jersey City, N.J. New York City, N.Y. Newark, N.J. Paterson, N.J. Philadelphia, Pa. Pittsburgh, Pa.§ Reading, Pa. Rochester, N.Y. Schenectady, N.Y. Scranton, Pa.§ Syracuse, N.Y. Trenton, N.J. Utica, N.Y. Yonkers, N.Y.	61 1,250 39 17 401 49 15 119 27 32 76 15 23 U	42 895 17 13 285 38 13 100 18 26 59 12 18 U	12 210 13 2 73 9 1 9 8 6 10 - 1 U	6 109 7 2 29 1 - 7 1 - 3 U	17 2 10 1 2 - 1 2 - 1 - 1 U	1 19 - 4 1 - - 3 - - 3 - U	1 73 4 3 22 6 6 5 2 3 9 2 1 U	W.S. CENTRAL Austin, Tex. Baton Rouge, La. Corpus Christi, Tex. Dallas, Tex. El Paso, Tex. Ft. Worth, Tex. Houston, Tex. Little Rock, Ark. New Orleans, La. San Antonio, Tex. Shreveport, La. Tulsa, Okla.	886 38 35 138 34 82 210 61 U 109 82 58	574 28 30 23 70 24 50 132 38 U 81 57 41	167 6 2 10 28 8 17 44 8 U 15 17 12	82 6 19 25 6 U 6 5 2	37 1 11 6 6 6 U 4 2	26 1 1 10 - 3 3 U 3 3 1	61 2 3 2 4 2 29 4 U 2 6 5
E.N. CENTRAL Akron, Ohio Canton, Ohio Cincinnati, Ohio Cleveland, Ohio Cleveland, Ohio Cleveland, Ohio Dayton, Ohio Detroit, Mich. Evansville, Ind. Fort Wayne, Ind. Gary, Ind. Grand Rapids, Mich Indianapolis, Ind. Madison, Wis. Peoria, III. Rockford, III. South Bend, Ind. Toledo, Ohio Youngstown, Ohio	1,077 35 19 U 800 125 1300 100 39 38 U 39 38 U 92 51 66 66	8 13 211 13 U 62 87 92 78 U 36 25 U 705 361 313 42 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47	166 8 6 UU 126 233 13 UU 10 5 3 4 7 2 10 5 3 4 7 2	67 2 10 8 8 U 1 4 U 7 4 U 6 1 3 4 0 6	192 - U 313 - U 422 U 1111	112 - U - 1 4 1 U 1 - U 1	97 - 3 U0 3 811 U 1 2 U 3 5 U 7 7 3 5 8 1	MOUNTAIN Albuquerque, N.M. Colo. Springs, Colo Denver, Colo. Las Vegas, Nev. Ogden, Utah Phoenix, Ariz. Pueblo, Colo. Salt Lake City, Utah Tucson, Ariz. PACIFIC Berkeley, Calif. Fresno, Calif. Glendale, Calif. Honolulu, Hawaii Long Beach, Calif. Des Angeles, Calif. Pasadena, Calif. Portland, Oreg. Sacramento, Calif. San Diego, Calif.	885 85 153 179 29 192 35 100 112 1,441 61 5 50 50 74 191 25 102 177 140	625 63 U 102 1311 26 121 31 72 79 1,031 16 36 39 58 109 19 77 128 95		62 5 U 12 7 1 17 12 7 104 5 1 3 5 27 6 9 12 9	25 2 U 2 3 12 4 2 32 4 5 1 4 4 2	21 2 2 2 1 7 4 2 21 3 2 1 5 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3	73 8 U 17 14 1 2 5 5 11 130 6 9 2 2 4 17 16 9
W.N. CENTRAL Des Moines, Iowa Duluth, Minn. Kansas City, Kans. Kansas City, Mo. Lincoln, Nebr. Minneapolis, Minn. Omaha, Nebr. St. Louis, Mo. St. Paul, Minn. Wichita, Kans.	698 70 29 122 34 108 75 114 43 74	504 50 16 23 71 30 85 55 82 33 59	110 14 8 19 3 17 10 18 6 11	36 4 3 1 9 - 3 6 7 1 2	13 1 1 1 1 1 5 1	14 1 2 2 3 2 2 1	38 9 - 1 6655 - 24	San Francisco, Calif. San Jose, Calif. Santa Cruz, Calif. Seattle, Wash. Spokane, Wash. Tacoma, Wash. TOTAL	1, 114 199 28 139 45 73 9,398 [¶]	84 147 25 103 37 55 6,604	21 34 20 6 14 1,651	9 13 11 3 729	5 1 4 1 - 218	- - 1 1 1 172	19 32 4 9 1 3 719

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

U: Unavailable -: no reported cases *Mortality data in this table are voluntarily reported from 121 cities in the United States, most of which have populations of 100,000 or more. A death is reported by the place of its occurrence and by the week that the death certificate was filed. Fetal deaths are not included. *Pneumonia and influenza. *Because of changes in reporting methods in these 3 Pennsylvania cities, these numbers are partial counts for the current week. Complete counts will be available in 4 to 6 weeks. *Total includes unknown ages.

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