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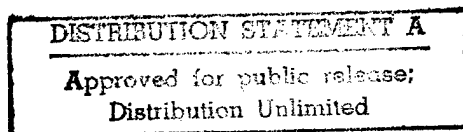
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- 1 Summaries of Notifiable Diseases in the United States, 1993
- 13 Graphs and Maps for Selected Notifiable Diseases in the United States
- 65 Historical Summary Tables Covering the Period 1944-1993

**Summary
of
Notifiable Diseases,
United States

1993**

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Public Health Service
Centers for Disease Control
and Prevention (CDC)
Atlanta, Georgia 30333



The statistical summary of notifiable diseases in the United States is published to accompany each volume of the *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Atlanta, GA 30333.

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Foreword

MMWR Summary of Notifiable Diseases, United States, 1993

This publication contains summary tables of the official statistics for the occurrence of nationally notifiable diseases in the United States for calendar year 1993. This information is collected and compiled from reports to the National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS).

Part 1 contains information on morbidity for each of the 49 currently notifiable conditions. In all tables, leprosy is listed as Hansen disease, typhus fever (flea-borne) as murine typhus fever, and typhus fever (tick-borne) as Rocky Mountain spotted fever (RMSF). The tables show the number of cases of notifiable diseases reported to CDC for 1993, as well as the distribution of cases by month and geographic location, and by patient's age, race, and ethnicity.

Part 2 contains graphs and maps depicting summary data for many of the notifiable conditions described in tabular form in Part 1.

Part 3 includes tables showing the number of cases of notifiable diseases reported to CDC and to the National Office of Vital Statistics since 1944. It also includes a table on deaths associated with specified notifiable diseases reported to the National Center for Health Statistics, CDC, for the period 1982-1991.

Background

As of January 1, 1994, 49 infectious diseases were designated as notifiable at the national level. *A notifiable disease is one for which regular, frequent, and timely information on individual cases is considered necessary for the prevention and control of the disease.* This section briefly summarizes the history of national notifiable disease reporting in the United States.

In 1878, Congress authorized the U.S. Public Health Service (PHS) to collect morbidity reports on cholera, smallpox, plague, and yellow fever from U.S. consuls overseas; this information was to be used for instituting quarantine measures to prevent the introduction and spread of these diseases into the United States. In 1879, a specific Congressional appropriation was made for the collection and publication of reports of these notifiable diseases. The authority for weekly reporting and publication was expanded by Congress in 1893 to include data from states and municipal authorities. To increase the uniformity of the data, Congress enacted a law in 1902 directing the Surgeon General to provide forms for the collection and compilation of data and for the publication of reports at the national level. In 1912, state and territorial health authorities—in conjunction with PHS—recommended weekly telegraphic reporting of five infectious diseases and monthly reporting by letter of 10 additional diseases. The first annual summary of *The Notifiable Diseases* in 1912 included reports of 10 diseases from 19 states, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii. By 1928, all states, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico were participating in national reporting of nearly 30 specified conditions. At their meeting in 1950, the State and Territorial Health Officers authorized a conference of state epidemiologists whose purpose was to determine which diseases should be reported to PHS. CDC assumed responsibility for the collection and publication of data on nationally notifiable diseases in 1961.

Public health officials at state health departments and CDC continue to collaborate in determining which diseases should be nationally notifiable; the Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists (CSTE) makes recommendations annually for additions and deletions to the national notifiable disease list on the basis of CDC suggestions. However, reporting of nationally notifiable diseases to CDC by the states is voluntary. Reporting is currently mandated only at the state level. The list of diseases that are considered notifiable, therefore, varies slightly by state. All states generally report the internationally quarantinable diseases (i.e., cholera, plague, and yellow fever) in compliance with the World Health Organization's International Health Regulations.

The list of nationally notifiable diseases is revised periodically. Diseases are added to the list as new pathogens emerge; diseases are deleted as their incidence declines. During 1993, 49 infectious diseases were considered notifiable at the national level and were reported to CDC; 41 were reported on a weekly basis, and eight were reported monthly. CSTE will review the principles of notifiable disease reporting in late fall 1994.

Data Sources

Provisional data on the reported occurrence of notifiable diseases are published routinely in *MMWR*; these data are compiled in final form in this summary. Notifiable disease reports published in the annual *MMWR Summary of Notifiable Diseases* are the authoritative and archival counts of cases. Data from surveillance records for selected diseases, which are useful for detailed epidemiologic analyses, are published on a periodic basis. Data appearing in those surveillance reports may not agree exactly with reports published in *MMWR* due to differences in the timing of reports or the source of the data or due to refinements in case definitions.

Data in this summary are primarily derived from electronic reports transmitted to the Epidemiology Program Office, CDC, by state and territorial health departments through the National Electronic Telecommunications System for Surveillance (NETSS). Final data for other diseases are from surveillance program records of the CDC programs listed below. Requests for further information regarding these data should be directed to the appropriate source.

National Center for Health Statistics

Office of Vital and Health Statistics Systems (deaths from selected notifiable diseases)

National Center for Infectious Diseases

Division of Bacterial and Mycotic Diseases (cholera and toxic-shock syndrome)
Division of HIV/AIDS (human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome)

Division of Vector-Borne Infectious Diseases (arboviral infections of the central nervous system and plague)

Division of Viral and Rickettsial Diseases (animal rabies)

National Center for Prevention Services

Division of Sexually Transmitted Diseases and HIV Prevention (gonorrhea, syphilis, chancroid, granuloma inguinale, and lymphogranuloma venereum)

Division of Tuberculosis Elimination (tuberculosis)

National Immunization Program

Epidemiology and Surveillance Division (poliomyelitis)

Disease totals for the United States, unless otherwise stated, do not include data for American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI).

Data on notifiable diseases before 1960 are obtained from publications of the National Office of Vital Statistics.

Population estimates for states are based on the July 1, 1993, post-censal estimates made by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Population Division, Population Estimates Branch, Press Release CB93-219.

Population estimates for territories are from the 1990 census, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Press Releases CB91-142, 242, 243, 263, and 276.

Rates in the *1993 Summary of Notifiable Diseases* were based on data for the U.S. total resident population. However, population data from states in which diseases were not notifiable or not available were excluded from rate calculations.

Interpreting Data

Although the data reported in this summary are important for analyzing disease trends and determining relative disease burdens, these data must be interpreted with caution. Some diseases, such as plague and rabies, that cause severe clinical illness and are associated with serious consequences probably are diagnosed and reported accurately. However, diseases that are clinically mild and infrequently associated with serious consequences (e.g., salmonellosis and mumps) are less likely to be reported. Additionally, subclinical cases are seldom detected except in the course of special studies. The degree of completeness of reporting also is influenced by the diagnostic facilities available, the control measures in effect, and the interests and priorities of state and local officials responsible for disease control and surveillance. Finally, factors such as the introduction of new diagnostic tests and the discovery of new disease entities may cause changes in disease reporting that are independent of the true incidence of disease.

Public health surveillance data are published for selected racial and ethnic population groups because these variables may be risk markers for certain notifiable diseases. Risk markers can identify potential risk factors for investigation in future studies. Data on race and ethnicity also can be useful for identifying groups to target for prevention efforts. Year 2000 Objectives for racial and ethnic groups have been established for several of the notifiable diseases.

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS USED IN TABLES, GRAPHS, AND MAPS

Data not available	NA
No reported cases.....	-
Report of disease not required by state health department (not notifiable).....	NN

1993 HIGHLIGHTS FOR SELECTED DISEASES

This section highlights important developments in the reported occurrences of certain notifiable and non-notifiable infectious diseases. Those diseases that currently are not nationally notifiable are highlighted under the subheading "Emerging Infections."

AIDS

In 1993, the number of AIDS cases reported to CDC increased 127% from the number reported in 1992. The large increase in the number of cases was largely due to changes in the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition. As of January 1, 1993, HIV-infected persons with additional clinical conditions, as well as those with markers of severe immunosuppression, were defined as having AIDS.

Botulism

In 1993, two restaurant-associated outbreaks of botulism occurred in which unusual vehicles of transmission were implicated. In one of the outbreaks, which occurred in Georgia, the toxin was transmitted by a canned cheese sauce; in the other outbreak in Texas, toxin was transmitted by a dip containing baked potatoes.

Cholera

Epidemics of cholera caused by a new pathogen, *Vibrio cholerae* O139, occurred in late 1992 and early 1993 in southern Asia; in the United States, the first recognized case of infection caused by *Vibrio cholerae* O139 occurred during 1993 in a California resident who had visited India in January 1993.

Diphtheria

Outbreaks of diphtheria were reported from the Newly Independent States of the former Soviet Union (especially Russia and Ukraine) and Ecuador. No cases were reported last year among U.S. travelers to these countries.

Haemophilus influenzae

The rate of *Haemophilus influenzae* disease as reported through the National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS) has continued to decline. Rates decreased 95% between 1987 and 1993. Data collected by active surveillance from selected sites indicate that the decline is primarily in *Haemophilus influenzae* type b (Hib) disease among children <5 years of age. This decline is associated with the use of the newly licensed Hib conjugate vaccines.

Hepatitis B

The reported incidence of hepatitis B decreased 59% from 1985 through 1993. This decline was caused by decreases in the number of cases reported among homosexual men between 1985 and 1989 (61%) and in the number reported among injecting-drug users from 1989 through 1992 (51%). These decreases are thought to result from an increase in AIDS awareness, which has resulted in behavioral changes (e.g., safer sex and needle-using practices).

Hepatitis, Non-A, Non-B

The steady increase in the number of cases of non-A, non-B hepatitis reported to NNDSS since 1990 is not thought to be caused by an increase in incidence, but rather caused by the screening of blood for the presence of antibody to the hepatitis C virus (anti-HCV, available beginning in May, 1990). Persons testing positive for anti-HCV, regardless of the presence of illness, have been reported as having non-A, non-B hepatitis. Surveillance at sentinel sites has actually shown a steady decrease in the incidence of non-A, non-B hepatitis, with a decline of >50% from 1988 through 1993. This decline is primarily attributable to a 58% decrease in the number of reported cases among injecting-drug users.

Legionnaires' Disease

Although only 1,280 cases of Legionnaires' disease were reported through NNDSS in 1993, data from recent prospective pneumonia studies suggest that between 10,000 and 15,000 cases occur each year.

Lyme Disease

In 1993, the number of cases of Lyme disease reported to CDC nationwide decreased by 15% from 1992. Hunterdon, New Jersey meanwhile experienced an increase in reported cases of Lyme disease from 75 cases in 1992 to 206 cases in 1993; upon investigation, the increase in reported cases was found to be due to both increased reporting by physicians and an increase in disease incidence.

Malaria

In August 1993, three persons without recent bloodborne exposure and who had not recently traveled were diagnosed with *Plasmodium falciparum* malaria infection in New York City. The results of the epidemiologic investigation suggest local acquisition through mosquito-borne transmission.

Measles

The total number of measles cases reported to CDC in 1993—312—was the lowest number ever recorded in the United States. This reduction in reported measles cases may reflect cyclical changes in measles incidence as well as increases in measles vaccination coverage among preschool-aged children, increased use of a second dose of measles vaccine among school- and college-aged persons, and increased efforts to control measles throughout the Western Hemisphere.

Meningococcal disease

Several clusters of group C disease were recognized in 1993, resulting in mass vaccinations with meningococcal vaccine. Because approximately one half of severe meningococcal disease in this country is caused by serogroup B and because the vaccine is only effective for disease caused by serogroups A, C, Y, and W, the clusters illustrate the importance of serogroup determination and reporting for all cases of invasive *Neisseria meningitidis*.

Mumps

The total number of mumps cases reported in 1993—1,692—was the lowest number ever reported in the United States.

Pertussis

The 6,503 pertussis cases reported in the United States in 1993 represent the highest annual total since 1967. Of 1,347 cases of pertussis among children 7 months to 4 years of age with known vaccination status, 630 (46.8%) had received fewer than three doses of DTP vaccine—the minimum number of doses necessary for clinical protection.

Rubella

The total number of rubella cases reported to the CDC remained low in 1993 (N=192), although the number increased by 19% over the record low number of cases reported in 1992.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Nationally, the rates for gonorrhea and primary and secondary syphilis have declined since 1990, reaching low points in 1993 that were below or approaching the Year 2000 Objectives (1) (≤ 225 cases gonorrhea and ≤ 10 cases primary and secondary syphilis per 100,000 persons). However, rates for both diseases remained higher than the Year 2000 Objectives for certain population subgroups: adolescents and young adults, minorities (especially blacks), and persons living in the southern United States.

Shigella

The number of cases of *Shigella* reported through NNDSS increased 35% from 1992 to 1993, with increases of 27%–405% reported from nine states. This increase was also reported through the national *Shigella* surveillance system, which receives reports of laboratory isolates of *Shigella* through the Public Health Laboratory Information System (PHLIS); 91% of *Shigella* isolates reported through PHLIS in 1993 were *Shigella sonnei*.

Tuberculosis

Between 1992 and 1993, the number of reported tuberculosis (TB) cases in the United States decreased from 26,673 to 25,313. This decrease may be associated with the effectiveness of prevention and control measures implemented during the period 1989–1993. However, two other factors also may be responsible for the decrease, including a) delayed reporting caused by use of the new TB surveillance reporting form and the change from paper records to a computerized system and b) underreporting because of modification of the AIDS surveillance case definition in January 1993.

EMERGING INFECTIONS

NOTE: The term “emerging infectious diseases” refers to those “infectious diseases whose incidence in humans has increased within the past two decades or threatens to increase in the near future” (2). These can be new or previously unrecognized infectious diseases, reemerging diseases, or infectious diseases that have developed resistance to previously effective antimicrobial drugs.

Coccidioidomycosis

The outbreak of coccidioidomycosis in California that began in 1991 continued in 1993. From an annual average number of 428 cases reported per year in California during the period 1981–1990, 1,200 cases were reported in 1991, 4,516 in 1992, and

4,137 in 1993, 70% of which were reported from Kern County in central California. Key factors that may be associated with the ongoing outbreak include weather conditions that are conducive to the growth and spread of *Coccidioides immitis* (e.g., protracted drought followed by heavy rains), activities that disturb the soil and facilitate airborne spread of the organism, and an increasing population of persons who are susceptible to the organism because of migration from areas where coccidioidomycosis is not endemic.

Cryptosporidiosis

In spring 1993, a municipal water supply in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, contaminated with *Cryptosporidium* caused the largest recognized outbreak of waterborne illness in the history of the United States. More than 400,000 persons became ill, 4,400 of whom required hospitalization.

***Escherichia coli* O157:H7**

In 1993, an outbreak of *E. coli* O157:H7 affected more than 500 people in four western states, resulting in 56 cases of hemolytic uremic syndrome and four deaths. Because of this outbreak, many clinical laboratories began screening stool samples for *E. coli* O157:H7, which resulted in the identification of many more cases and outbreaks. In May 1993, the Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists (CSTE) passed a resolution recommending that *E. coli* O157:H7 infection be made reportable by all states and territories.

Group A Streptococcal Disease

During 1993, CDC surveillance for invasive group A streptococcal infections consisted of a passive nationwide surveillance system. This system operated through the collection of isolates from normally sterile sites and the collection of case reports. Although current data on incidence and trends for invasive disease, streptococcal toxic shock syndrome, and necrotizing fasciitis are not available, population-based active surveillance for these infections has begun in several geographic areas and will be expanded in 1994 as part of surveillance for emerging infectious diseases.

Hantavirus Pulmonary Syndrome

Hantavirus Pulmonary Syndrome (HPS), a newly recognized illness characterized by an influenza-like prodrome followed by the acute onset of respiratory failure, was first identified in the southwestern United States in June 1993 during the investigation of a cluster of unexplained deaths. A new hantavirus (Sin Nombre virus) and a rodent reservoir for the virus (the deer mouse [*Peromyscus maniculatus*]) were identified. As of August 31, 1994, national surveillance for HPS, initiated by CDC in coordination with CSTE, has identified 91 confirmed cases of HPS (with 48 deaths) in 20 states (case fatality rate: 53%).

Drug-Resistant Pneumococcus

The increasing incidence of drug-resistant *Streptococcus pneumoniae* (DRSP) strains in the United States has created an emerging public health challenge. CDC surveillance data from 1992 indicated that the prevalence of pneumococcal strains that are highly resistant to penicillin increased 60-fold (from 0.02% to 1.3%) when compared with the prevalence of isolates collected from 1979 through 1987. CDC, CSTE, and the infectious diseases and microbiology communities are developing

recommendations for the surveillance of DRSP infections. This surveillance data will be used to determine optimal empiric treatment regimens for pneumococcal infections.

Vancomycin-Resistant Enterococci (VRE)

From 1989 through 1993, the percentage of nosocomial enterococci resistant to vancomycin reported from hospitals participating in the National Nosocomial Infections Surveillance System increased from 0.3% to 7.9%. During this period, numerous VRE outbreaks (occurring primarily among immunocompromised patients) were reported. Because of the public health importance of the emergence of VRE, CDC has published draft *Guidelines for Preventing the Spread of Vancomycin Resistance* and is conducting studies to assess the effectiveness of these guidelines in preventing disease transmission.

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PART 1:

Summaries of Notifiable Diseases in the United States

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NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — summary of reported cases, by month, United States, 1993

Disease	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Unk.
AIDS*	103,691	7,153	7,222	21,244	6,725	10,081	8,254	7,597	8,524	9,176	5,072	5,797	6,846	-
Amebiasis	2,970	144	198	202	211	218	228	284	313	272	310	245	345	-
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asseptic meningitis	12,848	519	532	502	478	698	739	1,569	1,891	1,797	1,909	1,005	1,209	-
Botulism, total	97	6	5	4	5	6	6	11	11	8	16	10	9	-
Brucellosis	120	4	6	6	7	8	6	12	8	3	11	7	42	-
Chancroid†	1,399	401	401	469	469	469	469	469	229	469	469	300	469	-
Cholera	18	5	3	1	3	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis, primary infections	919	43	49	45	33	53	45	84	-	158	152	72	92	-
Post-infectious	170	7	20	16	14	17	17	13	15	9	10	14	18	-
Gonorrhoea†	439,673	103,178	103,178	102,890	102,890	102,890	102,890	102,890	120,498	102,890	113,107	113,107	113,107	-
Granuloma inguinale†	19	15	15	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	-
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i>	1,419	99	104	149	97	141	100	105	68	78	126	155	197	-
Hansen disease (leprosy)	187	11	9	20	17	27	10	8	18	14	30	11	12	-
Hepatitis A	24,238	1,739	1,718	1,985	1,739	2,104	1,678	2,132	1,661	1,838	2,535	1,916	3,193	-
Hepatitis B	13,361	772	918	1,000	1,038	1,311	999	1,191	994	1,033	1,207	1,036	1,892	-
Hepatitis, non-A, non-B [§]	4,786	272	354	337	293	383	301	347	340	364	496	384	915	-
Hepatitis, unspecified	627	44	47	52	43	77	34	61	40	55	49	39	86	-
Legionellosis	1,280	110	81	88	77	112	86	104	107	104	155	88	168	-
Leptospirosis	51	1	8	1	1	3	2	4	7	5	3	8	8	-
Lyme disease	8,257	175	310	323	234	433	524	1,474	1,156	845	840	738	1,205	-
Lymphogranuloma venereum†	285	69	69	73	73	73	73	73	71	72	72	72	72	-
Malaria	1,411	51	69	74	118	77	98	144	154	124	200	110	192	-
Measles (rubeola)	312	17	41	27	11	28	72	28	24	17	26	9	12	-
Meningococcal infections	2,637	155	211	311	251	273	180	204	109	121	202	160	460	-
Mumps	1,692	101	132	169	144	186	191	120	80	97	138	126	208	-
Murine typhus fever	25	-	-	1	-	3	-	5	-	4	4	4	4	-
Pertussis (whooping cough)	6,586	214	236	202	239	298	329	777	876	988	1,061	469	897	-
Plague	10	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	4	-	2	-	-	-
Poliovirus, paralytic [†]	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
Psittacosis	60	3	7	4	3	8	6	5	7	4	1	7	5	-
Rabies, animal	9,377	408	512	649	801	994	724	876	930	899	1,001	713	870	-
Rabies, human	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
Rheumatic fever, acute	112	5	16	12	4	10	28	13	7	1	3	4	9	-
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	456	9	3	3	3	16	38	90	95	69	74	24	32	-
Rubella (German measles)	192	10	8	25	15	30	20	30	19	7	5	6	17	-
Rubella, congenital syndrome	5	1	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmonellosis	41,641	1,909	2,099	2,196	2,188	3,131	3,256	4,819	5,119	4,367	4,980	3,164	4,413	-
Shigellosis	32,198	1,224	1,554	1,507	1,572	2,511	2,799	3,494	3,665	3,060	4,005	2,725	4,082	-
Syphilis, total all stages [†]	101,259	25,621	25,621	26,942	26,942	26,942	26,942	26,942	24,692	26,942	24,004	24,004	24,004	-
Primary and secondary [†]	26,498	6,952	6,952	6,684	6,684	6,684	6,684	6,684	6,621	6,684	6,241	6,241	6,241	-
Congenital <1 year [†]	3,211	678	678	834	834	834	834	834	864	834	834	835	835	-
Tetanus	48	1	1	1	3	5	5	4	7	5	4	3	9	-
Toxic-shock syndrome	212	7	21	26	23	16	15	19	25	23	15	6	16	-
Trichinosis	16	1	3	3	-	-	1	-	2	2	2	1	3	-
Tuberculosis	25,313	778	1,322	1,881	2,105	1,979	2,371	2,003	2,009	1,938	2,028	1,769	5,130	-
Tularaemia	132	3	5	4	3	13	20	24	21	12	12	2	13	-
Typhoid fever	440	26	24	26	25	40	26	46	38	46	62	30	51	-
Varicella (chickenpox)	134,722	12,815	15,322	18,553	17,373	23,933	13,866	5,129	3,093	2,534	4,038	6,536	11,530	-

* AIDS total updated through December 31, 1993.
 † Cases updated through February 28, 1994.
 § The number of reported cases of non-A, non-B hepatitis is misleading because in some states, reported cases included persons positive for antibody to hepatitis C virus (anti-HCV) identified in routine screening programs but who did not have acute hepatitis.
 ¶ Subject to change due to retrospective case evaluations or late reports.

SUMMARY TABLES — 1993

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — reported cases, by geographic division and area, United States, 1993

Area	Total resident population (in thousands)	AIDS	Amebiasis	Anthrax	Aseptic meningitis	Botulism			Brucellosis
						Foodborne	Infant	Other	
United States	257,908	103,691*	2,970	-	12,848	27	65	5†	120
New England	13,230	5,156	112	-	425	-	-	-	1
Maine	1,239	149	11	-	41	-	-	-	-
N.H.	1,125	124	5	-	55	-	-	-	-
Vt.	576	74	7	-	45	-	-	-	-
Mass.	6,012	2,703	87	-	177	-	-	-	1
R.I.	1,000	348	2	-	107	-	-	-	-
Conn.	3,277	1,758	NN	-	NN	-	-	-	-
Mid. Atlantic	38,125	26,115	619	-	1,133	-	8	1	3
N.Y. (excl. NYC)	10,921	3,565	116	-	575	-	-	-	1
N.Y.C.	7,276	13,902	457	-	257	-	2	1	-
N.J.	7,879	5,434	16	-	NN	-	3	-	1
Pa.	12,048	3,214	30	-	301	-	3	-	1
E.N. Central	43,017	8,069	208	-	2,234	-	6	1	10
Ohio	11,091	1,585	18	-	720	-	5	1	1
Ind.	5,713	954	25	-	244	-	1	-	-
Ill.	11,697	2,959	50	-	562	-	-	-	6
Mich.	9,478	1,840	48	-	643	-	-	-	1
Wis.	5,038	731	67	-	65	-	-	-	2
W.N. Central	18,054	3,181	173	-	817	-	-	-	3
Minn.	4,517	659	58	-	118	-	-	-	-
Iowa	2,814	202	31	-	159	-	-	-	2
Mo.	5,234	1,745	54	-	275	-	-	-	-
N. Dak.	635	11	3	-	20	-	-	-	-
S. Dak.	715	29	1	-	22	-	-	-	1
Nebr.	1,607	179	4	-	21	-	-	-	-
Kans.	2,531	356	22	-	202	-	-	-	-
S. Atlantic	45,738	22,783	198	-	2,645	6	2	-	36
Del.	700	375	2	-	70	-	1	-	-
Md.	4,965	2,528	9	-	220	-	-	-	-
D.C.	578	1,585	-	-	37	-	-	-	-
Va.	6,491	1,625	34	-	343	-	-	-	-
W. Va.	1,820	106	2	-	56	-	-	-	-
N.C.	6,945	1,368	11	-	273	-	-	-	27
S.C.	3,643	1,476	NN	-	35	-	-	-	-
Ga.	6,917	2,789	90	-	173	5	1	-	5
Fla.	13,679	10,931	50	-	1,438	1	-	-	4
E.S. Central	15,717	2,720	7	-	774	2	4	-	1
Ky.	3,789	323	1	-	335	1	1	-	-
Tenn.	5,099	1,203	NN	-	166	1	-	-	-
Ala.	4,187	733	1	-	192	-	-	-	1
Miss.	2,643	461	5	-	81	-	3	-	-
W.S. Central	27,983	10,136	102	-	1,500	-	3	-	40
Ark.	2,424	404	4	-	79	-	1	-	3
La.	4,295	1,464	5	-	91	-	-	-	2
Okla.	3,231	725	7	-	1	-	-	-	1
Tex.	18,031	7,543	86	-	1,329	-	2	-	34
Mountain	14,776	3,913	177	-	732	3	4	-	6
Mont.	839	32	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Idaho	1,099	77	7	-	11	-	2	-	-
Wyo.	470	46	3	-	8	1	-	-	-
Colo.	3,566	1,324	66	-	240	1	-	-	3
N. Mex.	1,616	294	21	-	115	-	-	-	1
Ariz.	3,936	1,238	70	-	202	-	1	-	2
Utah	1,860	264	4	-	74	1	1	-	-
Nev.	1,389	638	6	-	81	-	-	-	-
Pacific	41,269	21,460	1,374	-	2,588	16	38	3	20
Wash.	5,255	1,564	49	-	NN	4	5	-	-
Oreg.	3,032	778	95	-	NN	-	2	-	-
Calif.	31,211	18,689	1,193	-	2,428	3	29	3	19
Alaska	599	70	6	-	23	9	-	-	-
Hawaii	1,172	359	31	-	137	-	2	-	1
Guam	133	2	-	-	7	-	-	-	-
P.R.	3,522	3,199	-	-	72	-	-	-	-
V.I.	102	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.N.M.I.	43	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
American Samoa	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Total reported through December 31, 1993. Total includes 158 cases with unknown state of residence.

†Includes wound and unspecified botulism.

**NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — reported cases, by geographic division and area,
United States, 1993 (continued)**

Area	Chancroid	Cholera	Diphtheria	Encephalitis		Gonor- rhea	Granuloma inguinale	<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i>	Hansen disease (leprosy)
				Primary infections	Post- infectious				
UNITED STATES	1,399*	18	-	919	170	439,673*	19*	1,419	187
New England	5	2	-	26	8	8,391	-	59	7
Maine	-	-	-	3	-	80	-	4	-
N.H.	3	-	-	-	2	83	-	6	-
Vt.	-	-	-	6	-	25	-	3	-
Mass.	2	-	-	12	4	3,118	-	35	7
R.I.	-	1	-	5	2	427	-	2	-
Conn.	-	1	-	-	-	4,658	-	9	-
Mid. Atlantic	618	-	-	63	11	54,796	-	135	18
N.Y. (excl. NYC)	5	-	-	45	6	10,887	-	43	1
N.Y.C.	613	-	-	3	-	19,240	-	34	14
N.J.	-	-	-	-	-	6,444	-	27	3
Pa.	-	-	-	15	5	18,225	-	31	-
E.N. Central	115	3	-	226	22	80,638	1	221	4
Ohio	21	1	-	72	4	22,286	1	125	1
Ind.	3	-	-	20	5	8,656	-	12	-
Ill.	91	2	-	62	3	28,412	-	57	2
Mich.	-	-	-	54	10	18,014	-	18	-
Wis.	-	-	-	18	-	3,270	-	9	1
W.N. Central	3	-	-	56	17	22,415	1	180	1
Minn.	1	-	-	18	-	2,543	-	21	-
Iowa	-	-	-	7	2	1,915	1	8	-
Mo.	1	-	-	11	15	13,148	-	135	-
N. Dak.	-	-	-	5	-	54	-	-	-
S. Dak.	-	-	-	7	-	270	-	2	-
Nebr.	-	-	-	1	-	714	-	9	1
Kans.	1	-	-	7	-	3,771	-	5	-
S. Atlantic	86	2	-	231	78	124,475	13	244	13
Del.	1	-	-	3	-	1,586	-	-	-
Md.	-	-	-	25	-	13,548	-	52	1
D.C.	1	-	-	-	1	6,162	-	1	-
Va.	3	1	-	44	7	12,022	-	28	-
W. Va.	1	-	-	117	-	635	-	10	-
N.C.	13	-	-	31	-	24,187	1	23	1
S.C.	-	-	-	-	-	10,953	-	40	-
Ga.	21	-	-	2	-	31,483	12	71	-
Fla.	46	1	-	9	70	23,899	-	19	11
E.S. Central	35	-	-	37	7	45,173	-	56	2
Ky.	4	-	-	21	6	4,627	-	16	-
Tenn.	8	-	-	10	-	14,285	-	12	-
Ala.	23	-	-	3	-	15,793	-	18	2
Miss.	-	-	-	3	1	10,468	-	10	-
W.S. CENTRAL	517	2	-	80	2	55,795	1	109	33
Ark.	170	-	-	3	-	7,590	-	8	-
La.	310	-	-	10	-	13,323	1	4	-
Okla.	-	-	-	8	-	4,759	-	46	2
Tex.	37	2	-	59	2	30,123	-	51	31
Mountain	8	3	-	21	5	11,549	1	125	6
Mont.	-	-	-	-	1	81	-	5	-
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	171	-	3	1
Wyo.	1	-	-	-	-	85	-	5	-
Colo.	-	1	-	14	-	3,803	-	24	-
N. Mex.	-	-	-	4	2	1,014	-	9	-
Ariz.	3	-	-	-	-	4,176	1	31	3
Utah	4	2	-	1	1	350	-	12	1
Nev.	-	-	-	2	1	1,869	-	36	1
PACIFIC	12	6	-	179	20	36,441	2	290	103
Wash.	-	-	-	1	-	3,740	-	19	9
Oreg.	-	-	-	-	-	1,189	-	11	-
Calif.	12	6	-	167	20	29,970	2	240	75
Alaska	-	-	-	10	-	678	-	6	1
Hawaii	-	-	-	1	-	864	-	14	18
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	83	-	-	4
P.R.	25	-	-	-	-	527	1	3	-
V.I.	5	-	-	-	-	84	-	-	-
C.N.M.I.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	24	2
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Cases updated through February 28, 1994.

SUMMARY TABLES — 1993

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — reported cases, by geographic division and area,
United States, 1993 (continued)

Area	Hepatitis A	Hepatitis B	Hepatitis non-A, non-B	Hepatitis unsp.	Legionellosis	Leptospirosis	Lyme disease	Lymphogranuloma venereum	Malaria
United States	24,238	13,361	4,786*	627	1,280	51	8,257	285[†]	1,411
New England	448	356	106	13	66	-	1,815	8	97
Maine	14	11	2	-	6	-	18	-	7
N.H.	18	27	8	-	2	-	15	1	4
Vt.	9	10	6	-	3	-	12	-	3
Mass.	213	214	77	13	32	-	148	7	46
R.I.	77	19	13	-	23	-	272	-	7
Conn.	117	75	-	-	NN	-	1,350	-	30
Mid. Atlantic	1,665	1,574	398	7	253	3	4,689	184	325
N.Y. (excl. NYC)	464	457	259	1	89	2	2,758	12	123
N.Y.C.	722	353	3	-	3	-	60	172	126
N.J.	295	407	98	-	33	1	786	-	51
Pa.	184	357	38	6	128	-	1,085	-	25
E.N. Central	2,727	1,497	595	15	327	5	505	4	93
Ohio	338	192	37	-	154	2	30	4	15
Ind.	646	249	15	1	49	-	32	-	2
Ill.	1,023	344	102	7	26	3	19	-	46
Mich.	213	393	400	7	62	-	23	-	19
Wis.	507	319	41	-	36	-	401	-	11
W.N. Central	2,372	802	79	27	95	8	319	2	45
Minn.	497	96	14	4	3	-	141	-	21
Iowa	60	36	9	4	19	3	8	-	5
Mo.	1,443	585	25	19	33	3	108	1	9
N. Dak.	80	1	3	-	2	-	2	-	1
S. Dak.	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Nebr.	195	19	11	-	30	2	6	-	4
Kans.	79	65	17	-	8	-	54	-	3
S. Atlantic	1,329	2,408	723	95	219	2	639	60	338
Del.	12	18	1	-	4	1	143	-	2
Md.	159	265	42	3	56	-	180	2	48
D.C.	11	43	3	-	15	-	2	8	11
Va.	156	157	54	43	11	-	95	7	41
W. Va.	29	44	43	-	4	-	50	-	2
N.C.	94	315	80	-	27	1	86	16	145
S.C.	18	51	5	1	19	-	9	-	7
Ga.	145	670	451	1	36	-	44	22	20
Fla.	705	845	44	47	47	-	30	5	62
E.S. Central	364	1,748	1,025	4	44	2	40	3	29
Ky.	142	99	16	-	19	-	16	1	5
Tenn.	104	1,152	994	3	17	1	20	1	12
Ala.	58	107	5	1	2	1	4	1	7
Miss.	60	390	10	-	6	-	-	-	5
W.S. Central	3,190	1,909	645	173	51	6	78	14	65
Ark.	74	90	5	3	6	1	8	-	4
La.	105	269	178	4	10	5	3	12	7
Okla.	213	195	50	9	13	-	19	-	6
Tex.	2,798	1,355	412	157	22	-	48	2	48
Mountain	4,164	686	366	79	81	-	20	1	40
Mont.	77	28	3	-	7	-	-	-	2
Idaho	298	89	-	3	1	-	2	-	1
Wyo.	17	34	119	-	7	-	9	-	-
Colo.	877	81	62	44	9	-	-	-	25
N. Mex.	400	215	107	3	6	-	2	-	5
Ariz.	1,493	96	13	14	17	-	-	1	1
Utah	828	69	42	13	16	-	2	-	2
Nev.	174	74	20	2	18	-	5	-	4
Pacific	7,979	2,381	849	214	144	25	152	9	379
Wash.	926	247	219	11	12	-	9	4	41
Oreg.	532	221	55	2	1	1	8 [§]	1	14
Calif.	5,677	1,876	560	198	121	-	134	4	314
Alaska	775	15	12	-	-	-	-	-	3
Hawaii	69	22	3	3	10	24	1	-	7
Guam	3	6	-	11	-	-	-	-	3
P.R.	79	412	90	2	-	11	-	1	-
V.I.	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.N.M.I.	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
American Samoa	20	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*The number of reported cases of non-A, non-B hepatitis is misleading because in some states, reported cases included persons positive for antibody to hepatitis C virus (anti-HCV) identified in routine screening programs but who did not have hepatitis.

[†]Cases updated through February 28, 1994.

[§]Voluntarily reportable for this state.

**NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — reported cases, by geographic division and area,
United States, 1993 (continued)**

Area	Measles		Meningo- coccal infections	Mumps	Murine typhus fever	Pertussis	Plague	Polio- myelitis, paralytic
	Indigenous	Imported						
United States	237	75*	2,637	1,692	25	6,586	10	3†
New England	54	9	133	15	-	834	-	-
Maine	1	-	15	-	-	20	-	-
N.H.	2	-	6	3	-	168	-	-
Vt.	30	1	7	1	-	122	-	-
Mass.	11	7	72	1	-	408	-	-
R.I.	1	1	-	2	-	14	-	-
Conn.	9	-	33	8	-	102	-	-
Mid. Atlantic	22	19	310	135	2	991	-	1
N.Y. (excl. NYC)	4	7	126	46	1	373	-	-
N.Y.C.	12	7	37	2	1	116	-	1
N.J.	6	5	50	17	-	85	-	-
Pa.	-	-	97	70	-	417	-	-
E.N. Central	20	11	375	259	-	1,627	-	-
Ohio	6	3	108	74	-	523	-	-
Ind.	1	-	51	8	-	178	-	-
Ill.	5	4	104	74	-	434	-	-
Mich.	5	1	65	80	-	116	-	-
Wis.	3	3	47	23	-	376	-	-
W.N. Central	1	2	142	67	-	626	-	-
Minn.	-	-	23	2	-	393	-	-
Iowa	-	-	28	11	-	38	-	-
Mo.	1	-	34	46	-	144	-	-
N. Dak.	-	-	3	6	-	5	-	-
S. Dak.	-	-	7	-	-	8	-	-
Nebr.	-	-	11	1	-	14	-	-
Kans.	-	2	36	1	-	24	-	-
S. Atlantic	25	8	470	463	1	673	-	1
Del.	-	-	15	1	-	11	-	-
Md.	-	4	60	82	-	133	-	1
D.C.	-	-	6	1	-	14	-	-
Va.	-	4	52	40	1	75	-	-
W. Va.	-	-	19	23	-	8	-	-
N.C.	1	-	67	231	-	199	-	-
S.C.	-	-	31	17	-	73	-	-
Ga.	-	-	94	20	-	56	-	-
Fla.	24	-	126	48	-	104	-	-
E.S. Central	1	-	154	58	1	297	-	-
Ky.	-	-	25	-	-	38	-	-
Tenn.	-	-	45	19	1	183	-	-
Ala.	1	-	53	22	-	65	-	-
Miss.	-	-	31	17	-	11	-	-
W.S. Central	8	3	264	274	13	239	1	-
Ark.	-	-	27	10	1	18	-	-
La.	1	-	46	20	-	14	-	-
Okla.	-	-	34	13	-	86	-	-
Tex.	7	3	157	231	12	121	1	-
Mountain	4	3	211	81	-	464	10	-
Mont.	-	-	13	-	-	11	-	-
Idaho	-	-	21	6	-	101	-	-
Wyo.	-	-	5	5	-	2	-	-
Colo.	3	-	41	18	-	187	2	-
N. Mex.	-	-	8	NN	-	43	6	-
Ariz.	-	3	86	19	-	70	-	-
Utah	-	-	24	6	-	45	1	-
Nev.	1	-	13	27	-	5	-	-
Pacific	102	20	578	340	8	835	-	1
Wash.	-	-	97	14	-	91	-	1
Oreg.	-	4	110	NN	-	106	-	-
Calif.	89	7	346	285	8	619	-	-
Alaska	2	-	15	11	-	5	-	-
Hawaii	11	9	10	30	-	14	-	-
Guam	22	3	1	13	-	-	-	-
P.R.	356	-	14	3	-	11	-	-
V.I.	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
C.N.M.I.	92	1	-	15	-	1	-	-
American Samoa	-	-	-	5	-	2	-	-

*For measles only, imported includes both out-of-state and international importations.

†Ten suspected cases of paralytic poliomyelitis were reported in 1993. Three cases have been confirmed as of August 12, 1994, two of which were vaccine-associated; one was classified as imported. The number of reported cases is subject to change due to retrospective case evaluations or late reports.

SUMMARY TABLES — 1993

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — reported cases, by geographic division and area,
United States, 1993 (continued)

Area	Psittacosis	Rabies		Rheumatic fever, acute	RMSF*	Rubella		Salmonellosis	Shigellosis
		Animal	Human			Rubella	Cong. syndrome		
United States	60	9,377	3	112	456	192	5	41,641	32,198
New England	2	1,695	-	2	4	10	-	3,882	605
Maine	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	158	8
N.H.	-	148	-	NN	-	-	-	220	17
Vt.	1	45	-	-	-	-	-	421	8
Mass.	1	720	-	-	4	9	-	2,041	285
R.I.	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	231	42
Conn.	-	780	-	1	-	-	-	811	245
Mid. Atlantic	16	3,585	1	-	28	59	2	7,005	2,218
N.Y. (excl. NYC)	5	2,692	1	NN	7	17	1	2,390	790
N.Y.C.	-	53	-	NN	1	22	-	1,601	554
N.J.	2	458	-	-	10	15	-	1,215	347
Pa.	9	382	-	NN	10	5	1	1,799	527
E.N. Central	8	110	-	33	18	8	-	5,810	5,111
Ohio	4	6	-	5	8	1	-	1,214	1,411
Ind.	-	12	-	-	4	3	-	543	811
Ill.	1	23	-	2	4	1	-	2,232	1,722
Mich.	1	18	-	21	2	2	-	815	829
Wis.	2	51	-	5	-	1	-	1,006	338
W.N. Central	3	351	-	26	34	1	-	1,924	1,509
Minn.	-	45	-	7	1	-	-	551	240
Iowa	2	79	-	2	7	-	-	241	69
Mo.	1	35	-	-	20	1	-	529	674
N. Dak.	-	57	-	NN	-	-	-	60	7
S. Dak.	-	49	-	14	3	-	-	99	111
Nebr.	-	7	-	NN	2	-	-	145	200
Kans.	-	79	-	3	1	-	-	299	208
S. Atlantic	8	2,165	-	-	215	7	-	8,502	7,049
Del.	-	135	-	NN	-	-	-	185	178
Md.	2	605	-	NN	14	3	-	936	384
D.C.	-	18	-	NN	-	-	-	102	87
Va.	1	387	-	NN	14	-	-	1,055	776
W. Va.	-	90	-	-	6	-	-	109	38
N.C.	4	107	-	NN	129	-	-	1,121	2,305
S.C.	1	165	-	NN	11	-	-	738	414
Ga.	-	471	-	NN	37	-	-	1,316	474
Fla.	-	187	-	NN	4	4	-	2,940	2,393
E.S. Central	1	260	-	-	63	1	-	1,879	1,849
Ky.	-	20	-	NN	16	1	-	302	171
Tenn.	1	124	-	NN	32	-	-	558	938
Ala.	-	116	-	NN	4	-	-	554	375
Miss.	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	465	365
W.S. Central	2	635	1	-	77	24	-	3,297	5,748
Ark.	-	42	-	-	17	-	-	402	201
La.	-	17	-	NN	2	1	-	650	482
Okla.	1	65	-	NN	51	1	-	321	484
Tex.	1	511	1	NN	7	22	-	1,924	4,581
Mountain	3	178	-	28	16	12	-	2,018	1,921
Mont.	-	24	-	NN	2	-	-	106	56
Idaho	1	8	-	NN	-	2	-	173	46
Wyo.	-	25	-	1	10	-	-	59	22
Colo.	-	29	-	5	4	3	-	550	611
N. Mex.	1	9	-	3	-	-	-	326	411
Ariz.	-	60	-	NN	-	2	-	519	693
Utah	1	8	-	19	-	4	-	154	42
Nev.	-	15	-	NN	-	1	-	131	40
Pacific	17	398	1	23	1	70	3	7,324	6,188
Wash.	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	832	797
Oreg.	4	7	-	NN	1	-	-	349	169
Calif.	9	363	1	20	-	41	3	5,739	5,093
Alaska	-	28	-	3	-	1	-	59	30
Hawaii	-	-	-	NN	-	28	-	345	99
Guam	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	119	35
P.R.	-	43	-	-	-	-	-	734	46
V.I.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1
C.N.M.I.	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	54	73
American Samoa	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	55	17

*Rocky Mountain spotted fever.

**NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — reported cases, by geographic division and area,
United States, 1993 (continued)**

Area	Syphilis			Tetanus	Toxic-shock syndrome	Trichinosis	Tuberculosis	Tularemia	Typhoid fever	Varicella (chicken-pox)
	Primary & secondary	Cong. (<1 yr.)	All stages							
United States	26,498*	3,211*	101,259*	48	212	16	25,313	132	440	134,722
New England	330	17	1,713	2	13	-	649	-	31	12,655
Maine	7	-	19	-	3	-	27	-	-	1,733
N.H.	26	-	50	-	3	-	26	-	2	1,635
Vt.	1	-	1	-	1	-	7	-	-	NN
Mass.	122	6	935	2	5	-	370	-	23	6,619
R.I.	16	1	146	-	1	-	64	-	-	2,668
Conn.	158	10	562	-	-	-	155	-	6	NN
Mid. Atlantic	2,415	1,070	19,306	2	33	4	5,611	2	139	4,773
N.Y. (excl. NYC)	258	94	1,980	-	17	4	718	2	20	NA
N.Y.C.	1,132	654	10,513	-	1	-	3,235	-	95	4,773
N.J.	328	161	2,556	-	-	-	912	-	18	NN
Pa.	697	161	4,257	2	15	-	746	-	6	NN
E.N. Central	4,070	527	11,789	7	48	2	2,385	5	40	64,380
Ohio	1,180	70	2,889	2	12	-	315	-	7	5,472
Ind.	362	1	1,019	1	1	-	248	1	2	NN
Ill.	1,489	368	4,881	1	11	2	1,242	3	23	26,447
Mich.	543	84	1,952	3	24	-	480	1	7	32,461
Wis.	496	4	1,048	-	-	-	100	-	1	NA
W.N. Central	1,631	111	3,271	10	15	-	582	39	2	16,814
Minn.	66	9	261	6	3	-	141	-	-	NN
Iowa	64	1	175	1	7	-	59	-	-	5,057
Mo.	1,354	97	2,500	1	2	-	257	17	2	9,609
N. Dak.	1	-	4	-	-	-	7	-	-	37
S. Dak.	2	-	3	-	-	-	16	17	-	420
Nebr.	14	1	35	-	-	-	22	2	-	4
Kans.	130	3	293	2	3	-	80	3	-	1,687
S. Atlantic	6,513	586	24,237	8	24	6	4,626	4	63	8,332
Del.	94	3	274	-	-	-	66	-	1	3
Md.	359	30	1,865	2	1	3	406	-	8	NN
D.C.	291	74	1,652	-	-	-	161	-	-	4
Va.	660	23	1,970	-	7	1	458	-	7	2,917
W. Va.	8	6	195	-	-	-	75	-	-	5,288
N.C.	1,937	54	4,448	-	4	-	594	2	3	NN
S.C.	921	82	2,339	1	-	-	401	-	-	120
Ga.	1,052	79	4,077	-	2	-	810	-	3	NN
Fla.	1,191	235	7,417	5	10	2	1,655	2	41	NN
E.S. Central	4,117	158	10,494	3	11	-	1,727	4	7	3,981
Ky.	331	9	651	-	3	-	405	1	2	1,429
Tenn.	1,156	52	3,241	2	4	-	556	2	2	2,552
Ala.	869	27	2,333	1	2	-	487	1	3	NN
Miss.	1,761	70	4,269	-	2	-	279	-	-	NN
W.S. Central	5,969	409	19,079	9	2	-	3,181	58	19	14,292
Ark.	559	8	1,600	1	-	-	209	36	2	NN
La.	2,598	144	6,854	-	-	-	367	-	1	NN
Okla.	282	11	721	1	2	-	209	17	1	-
Tex.	2,530	246	9,904	7	-	-	2,396	5	15	14,291
Mountain	256	27	1,251	1	16	1	592	12	11	7,192
Mont.	1	-	4	-	-	-	22	5	-	84
Idaho	2	-	15	-	2	-	12	-	-	NN
Wyo.	4	-	9	-	-	1	7	3	-	NN
Colo.	90	8	287	1	2	-	102	1	5	NN
N. Mex.	34	-	172	-	1	-	74	-	2	NN
Ariz.	95	16	557	-	2	-	231	-	3	6,811
Utah	10	-	68	-	7	-	46	2	1	297
Nev.	20	3	139	-	2	-	98	1	-	NN
Pacific	1,197	306	10,119	6	50	3	5,960	8	128	2,303
Wash.	67	4	360	1	7	-	286	2	8	NN
Oreg.	39	4	179	-	-	-	154	3	4	NN
Calif.	1,073	298	9,488	5	42	1	5,212	3	113	NN
Alaska	11	-	51	-	-	-	57	-	-	NN
Hawaii	7	-	41	-	1	2	251	-	3	2,303
Guam	-	-	5	-	-	-	NA	-	4	553
P.R.	470	18	2,482	2	-	-	253	-	-	8,228
V.I.	12	1	39	1	-	-	4	-	-	486
C.N.M.I.	-	-	-	-	-	-	NA	-	-	178
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	NA	-	1	176

*Cases updated through February 28, 1994.

10 NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — summary of reported cases, by age group, United States, 1993

Disease	Total	Under 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Age not stated
AIDS*	103,691	328	352	148	138	487	3,771	14,795	47,064	26,602	7,423	2,583	-
Amebiasis	2,970	13	119	147	70	82	123	200	394	234	121	98	1,369
Anthrax	12,848	2,668	917	1,297	913	803	1,091	1,276	2,068	702	267	328	518
Aseptic meningitis	97	63	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	5	3	11	9
Botulism, total	120	1	1	12	1	7	11	11	27	18	13	12	6
Brucellosis	18	-	2	-	-	1	-	4	5	1	3	2	-
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	919	65	78	115	99	58	58	51	115	79	50	136	15
Encephalitis, primary infections	170	12	25	28	9	10	11	9	20	13	9	23	1
Post-infectious	440,149	-	-	-	8,249	116,974	119,739	62,217	64,110	70	23,563	43,660	-
Gonorrhea†	1,419	288	147	57	32	34	23	28	93	70	100	476	71
Haemophilus influenzae	187	-	1	-	3	5	18	16	30	25	18	50	21
Hansen disease (leprosy)	24,238	141	1,442	3,075	2,120	1,845	2,520	2,772	4,378	1,912	904	1,237	1,892
Hepatitis A	13,361	63	78	100	201	915	1,768	2,108	3,670	1,868	800	796	994
Hepatitis B	4,786	34	16	23	28	74	245	522	1,881	1,106	290	439	128
Hepatitis, non-A, non-B‡	627	4	28	49	33	26	54	74	147	85	49	51	27
Hepatitis, unspecified	1,280	4	5	-	7	9	20	35	136	180	188	646	50
Legionellosis	51	-	-	4	5	2	10	3	11	7	2	1	6
Leptospirosis	8,257	13	334	621	490	325	312	399	1,161	1,169	845	1,391	1,197
Lyme disease	1,411	16	77	69	70	99	234	177	324	158	77	65	45
Malaria	312	34	85	52	35	24	24	14	31	5	1	-	4
Measles (rubeola)	2,637	444	480	227	199	297	173	82	127	104	93	270	141
Meningococcal infections	1,692	14	284	497	316	186	88	50	111	44	18	8	76
Mumps	25	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	5	7	2	7	-
Murine typhus fever	6,586	2,838	1,378	737	552	275	98	92	242	164	45	34	131
Pertussis (whooping cough)	10	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	5	-
Plague	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Polio	60	-	-	-	2	4	1	2	19	16	7	6	3
Psittacosis	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rabies, human	112	-	4	12	34	4	1	1	10	2	-	2	43
Rheumatic fever, acute	456	4	38	58	40	24	21	17	70	54	46	69	15
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	192	15	17	19	13	8	33	24	34	16	4	2	7
Rubella (German measles)	41,641	5,162	5,747	2,344	1,457	1,584	2,337	2,283	4,099	2,796	1,752	4,169	7,911
Salmoneellosis	32,198	744	8,849	5,859	1,500	863	1,501	1,690	2,457	930	455	652	6,898
Shigellosis	26,546	-	-	-	174	2,940	5,469	5,176	8,040	4	4,686	26	35
Syphilis, primary and secondary†	48	-	-	-	1	1	3	3	3	4	8	8	-
Tetanus	212	-	6	2	15	32	27	28	55	25	11	8	3
Toxic-shock syndrome	16	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	1	4	4	-	2
Trichinosis	25,313	220	856	355	290	580	1,263	1,965	5,255	4,302	3,021	7,162	44
Tuberculosis	132	1	18	13	14	9	3	9	12	13	7	27	6
Tularemia	440	4	39	58	38	38	55	56	83	29	13	18	9
Typhoid fever	775	6,896	20,068	3,682	330	227	254	254	227	68	35	73	101,466
Varicella (chickenpox)	134,722	775	6,896	20,068	3,682	330	227	254	227	68	35	73	101,466

* AIDS total updated through December 31, 1993.
 † Age data are collected on aggregate forms different from those used for numbers of reported cases. Therefore, total cases reported on this table may differ slightly from other tables.
 ‡ Cases among persons 59 years of age are not shown because some of these may not be due to sexual transmission; however, they are included in the totals.
 § The number of reported cases of non-A, non-B hepatitis is misleading because in some states, reported cases included persons positive for antibody to hepatitis C virus (anti-HCV) who were identified in routine screening programs but who did not have acute hepatitis.
 ¶ Subject to change due to retrospective case evaluations or late reports.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — summary of reported cases, by race,* United States, 1993

Disease	Total	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black	White	Other	Race not stated†
AIDS‡	103,691	339	765	38,514	48,222	3	15,951
Amebiasis	2,970	7	140	88	570	-	2,162
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aseptic meningitis	12,848	42	211	1,780	7,210	36	3,569
Botulism, total	97	9	2	8	54	-	24
Brucellosis	120	-	2	25	58	-	35
Cholera	18	-	1	1	6	-	10
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis, primary infections	919	4	12	88	603	2	210
Post-infectious	170	-	1	21	110	2	36
Gonorrhea†	440,149	1,708	1,340	270,829	41,346	-	124,926
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i>	1,419	17	211	7	805	1	364
Hansen disease (leprosy)	187	-	61	7	52	2	65
Hepatitis A	24,238	1,217	461	2,336	12,528	84	7,612
Hepatitis B	13,361	76	708	2,953	5,435	48	4,141
Hepatitis, non-A, non-B**	4,786	46	40	646	2,382	1	1,671
Hepatitis, unspecified	627	4	10	64	339	9	201
Legionellosis	1,280	3	13	117	865	1	281
Leptospirosis	51	-	8	1	25	-	17
Lyme disease	8,257	13	39	121	4,855	2	3,227
Malaria	1,411	4	293	347	424	20	323
Measles (rubeola)	312	1	32	24	191	-	64
Meningococcal infections	2,637	15	37	323	1,626	19	617
Mumps	1,692	5	40	286	817	5	539
Murine typhus fever	25	-	-	3	21	-	1
Pertussis (whooping cough)	6,586	33	38	434	2,539	7	3,535
Plague	10	1	-	-	7	-	2
Poliomyelitis, paralytic††	3	-	-	1	2	-	-
Psittacosis	60	-	-	3	38	-	19
Rabies, human	3	-	-	-	3	-	-
Rheumatic fever, acute	112	13	2	-	30	1	66
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	456	24	1	18	341	-	72
Rubella (German measles)	192	1	31	4	115	-	41
Rubella, congenital syndrome	5	-	-	1	2	-	2
Salmonellosis	41,641	166	481	3,580	17,196	30	20,188
Shigellosis	32,198	341	147	5,566	12,847	16	13,281
Syphilis, primary and secondary†	26,546	37	84	22,330	2,230	-	1,865
Tetanus	48	-	1	4	33	-	10
Toxic-shock syndrome	212	-	4	10	160	1	37
Trichinosis	16	-	1	2	9	-	4
Tuberculosis	25,313	278	3,739	9,175	11,978	-	143
Tularemia	132	18	-	2	93	-	19
Typhoid fever	440	-	117	40	78	14	191
Varicella (chickenpox)	134,722	2	94	1,615	477	-	132,534

*Some information on race/ethnicity was reported using one variable with the following categories: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian or Pacific Islander, Black non-Hispanic, White non-Hispanic, and Hispanic. Race not stated includes cases originally reported as Hispanic.
 †Includes cases originally reported as Hispanic: 15,681 for AIDS; 16,150 for Gonorrhea; and 1,338 for Syphilis, primary and secondary.
 ‡AIDS total reported through December 31, 1993.
 §Race data are collected on aggregate forms different from those used for numbers of reported cases. Therefore, total cases reported on this table may differ slightly from other tables.

**The number of reported cases of non-A, non-B hepatitis is misleading because in some states, reported cases included persons positive for antibody to hepatitis C virus (anti-HCV) who were identified in routine screening programs but who did not have acute hepatitis.
 †† Subject to change due to retrospective case evaluations or late reports.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — summary of reported cases, by ethnicity,* United States, 1993

Disease	Total	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Ethnicity not stated
AIDS [†]	103,691	15,681	86,736	1,274
Amebiasis	2,970	260	518	2,192
Anthrax	-	-	-	-
Aseptic meningitis	12,848	1,545	6,096	5,207
Botulism, total	97	11	55	31
Brucellosis	120	58	15	47
Cholera	18	13	1	4
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis, primary infections	919	52	409	458
Post-infectious	170	18	94	58
Gonorrhea [‡]	440,149	16,150	312,175	111,824
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i>	1,419	78	722	619
Hansen disease (leprosy)	187	67	90	30
Hepatitis A	24,238	4,251	11,912	8,075
Hepatitis B	13,361	928	6,525	5,908
Hepatitis, non-A, non-B [§]	4,786	364	1,962	2,460
Hepatitis, unspecified	627	151	294	182
Legionellosis	1,280	21	652	607
Leptospirosis	51	-	15	36
Lyme disease	8,257	92	2,980	5,185
Malaria	1,411	105	897	409
Measles (rubeola)	312	43	201	68
Meningococcal infections	2,637	219	1,403	1,015
Mumps	1,692	271	716	705
Murine typhus fever	25	6	16	3
Pertussis (whooping cough)	6,586	422	1,740	4,424
Plague	10	2	5	3
Polioomyelitis, paralytic**	3	-	3	-
Psittacosis	60	3	29	28
Rabies, human	3	1	2	-
Rheumatic fever, acute	112	5	21	86
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	456	4	246	206
Rubella (German measles)	192	36	104	52
Rubella, congenital syndrome	5	-	3	2
Salmonellosis	41,641	2,248	13,620	25,773
Shigellosis	32,198	3,436	11,523	17,239
Syphilis, primary and secondary [§]	26,546	1,338	24,560	648
Tetanus	48	9	19	20
Toxic-shock syndrome	212	7	119	86
Trichinosis	16	1	6	9
Tuberculosis	25,313	5,197	19,876	240
Tularemia	132	2	47	83
Typhoid fever	440	141	191	108
Varicella (chickenpox)	134,722	1,297	2,178	131,247

*Some information on race/ethnicity was reported using one variable with the following categories: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian or Pacific Islander, Black non-Hispanic, White non-Hispanic, and Hispanic. Ethnicity not stated includes cases originally reported as American Indian or Alaska Native and Asian or Pacific Islander.

[†] AIDS total reported through December 31, 1993.

[‡] Ethnicity data are collected on aggregate forms different from those used for numbers of reported cases. Therefore, total cases reported on this table may differ slightly from other tables.

[§] The number of reported cases of non-A, non-B hepatitis is misleading because in some states, reported cases included persons positive for antibody to hepatitis C virus (anti-HCV) who were identified in routine screening programs but who did not have acute hepatitis.

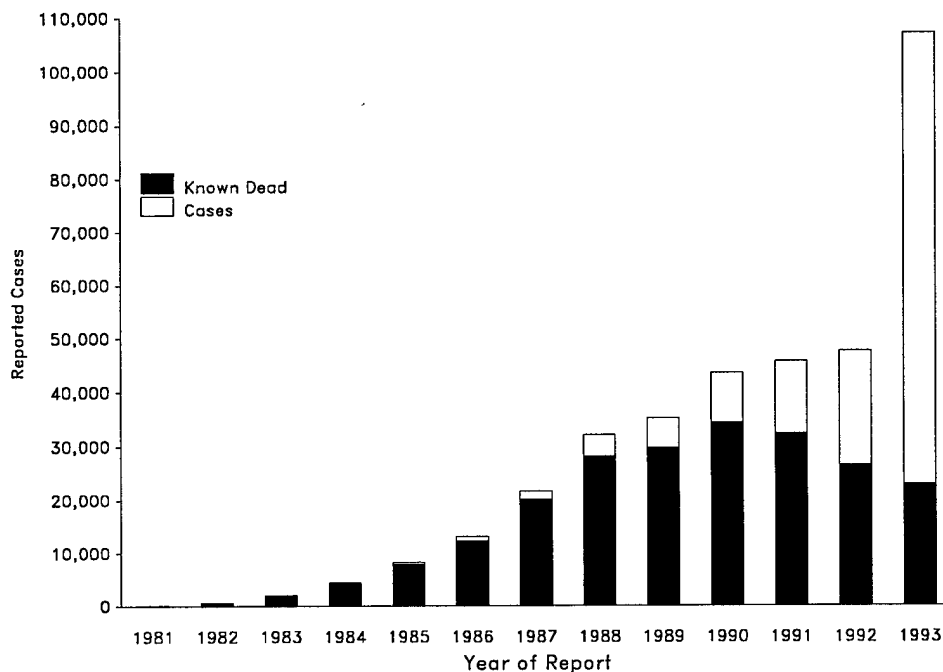
**Subject to change due to retrospective case evaluations or late reports.

PART 2:

Graphs and Maps for Selected Notifiable Diseases in the United States

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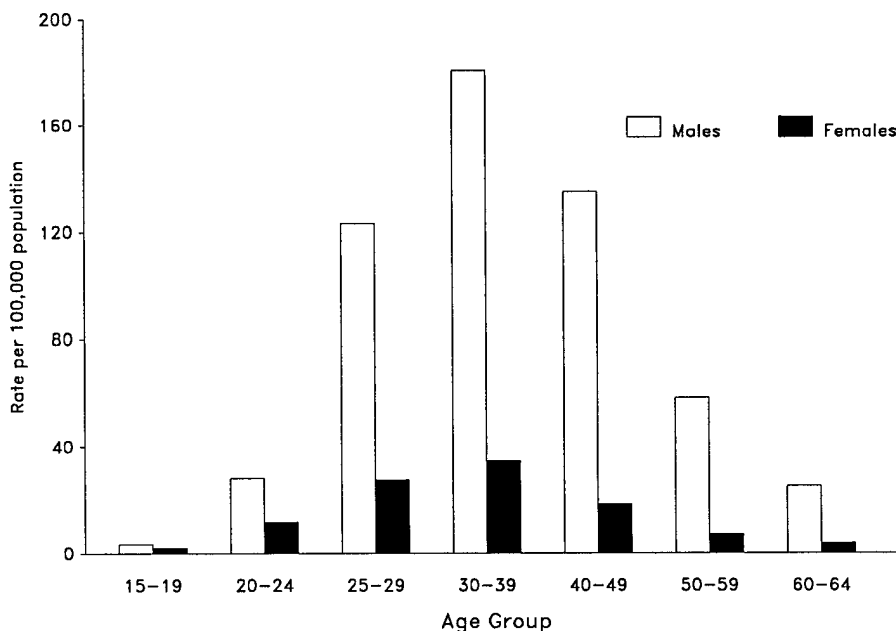
ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS) — reported cases and known deaths, by year, United States,* 1981-1993†



*Includes Guam, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Pacific Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands (N=361,164).

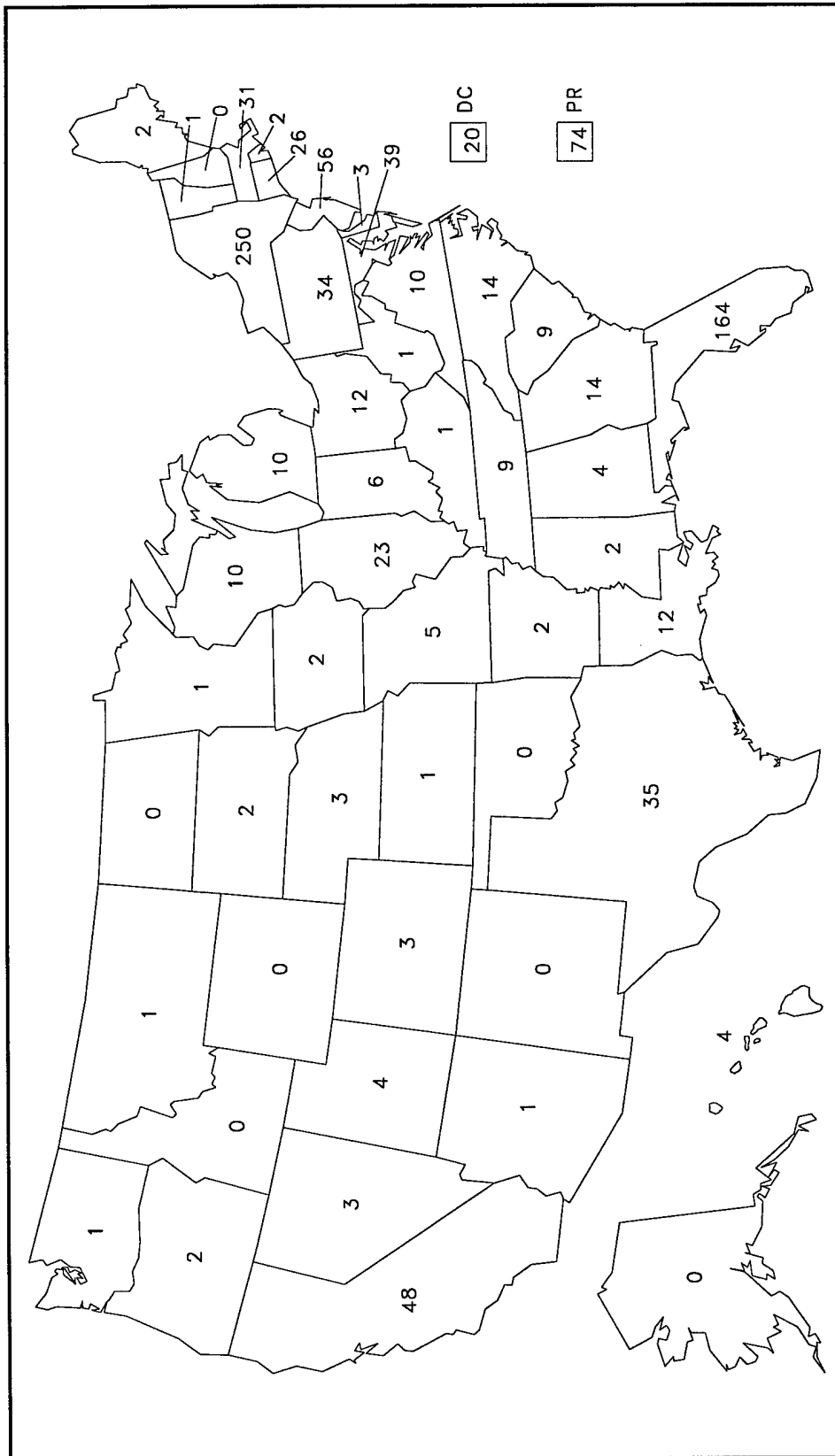
†The case definition for AIDS was most recently revised as of January 1, 1993.

ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS) — annual rates, by selected age group and sex for reported cases, United States, 1993



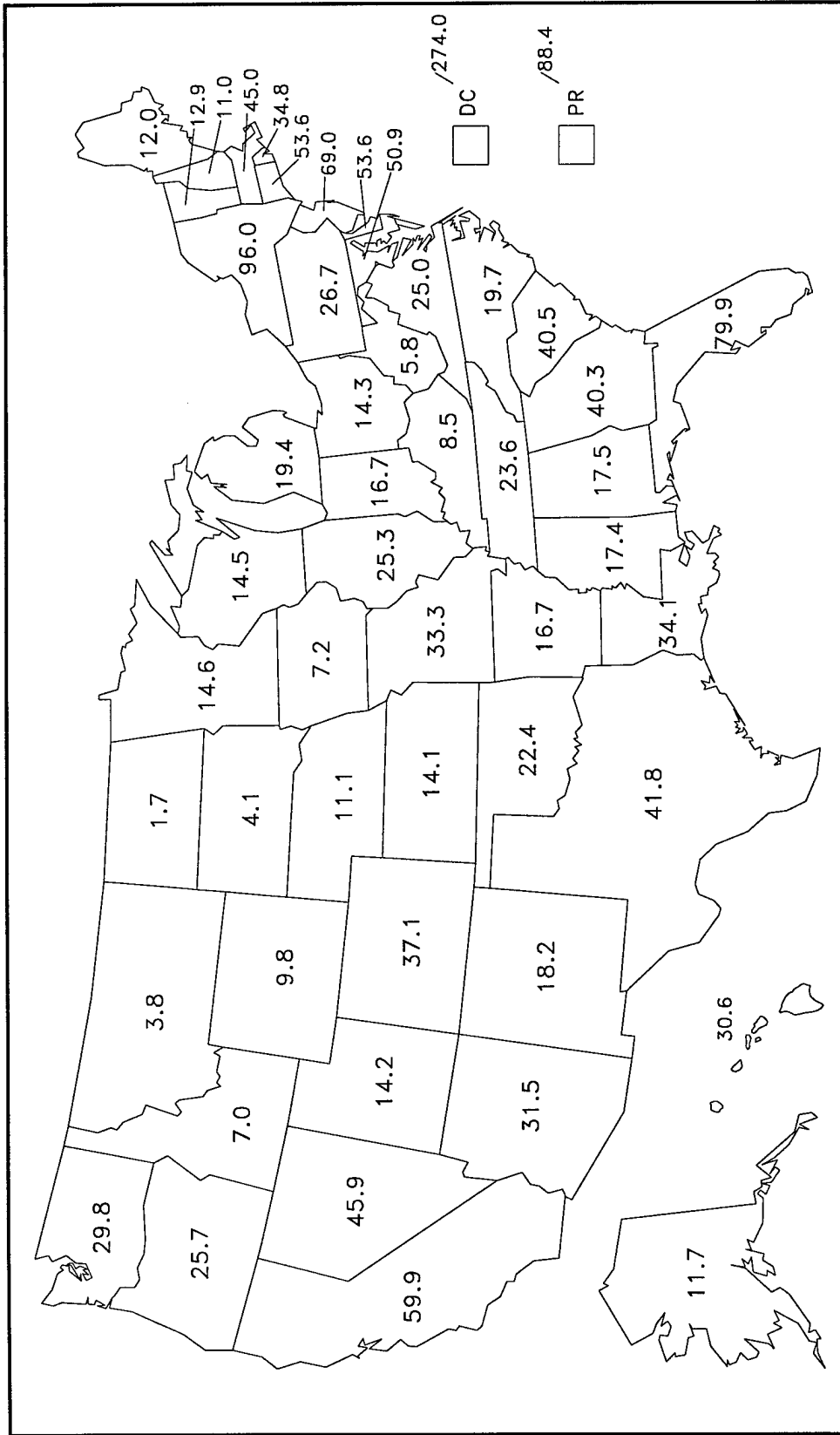
GRAPHS AND MAPS

ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS) — reported pediatric cases,* United States and Puerto Rico, 1993



* Children <13 years of age.

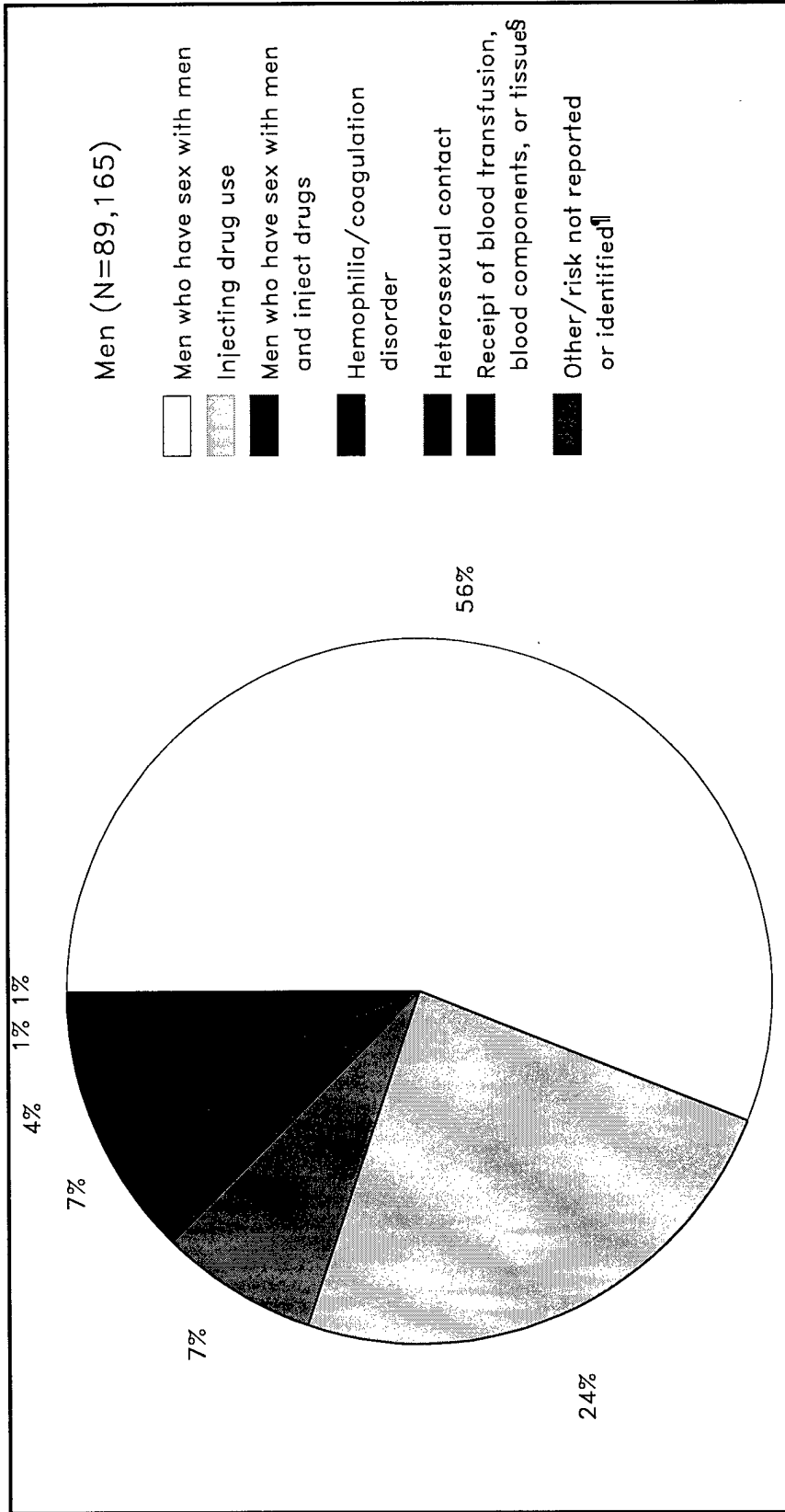
ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS) — reported cases, per 100,000 population, United States and Puerto Rico, 1993*



*The denominator for Puerto Rico is based on extrapolations from U.S. Bureau of Census population data from 1980 and 1990 censuses.

GRAPHS AND MAPS

ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS) — reported adult/adolescent cases among men, by exposure category,* United States, † 1993



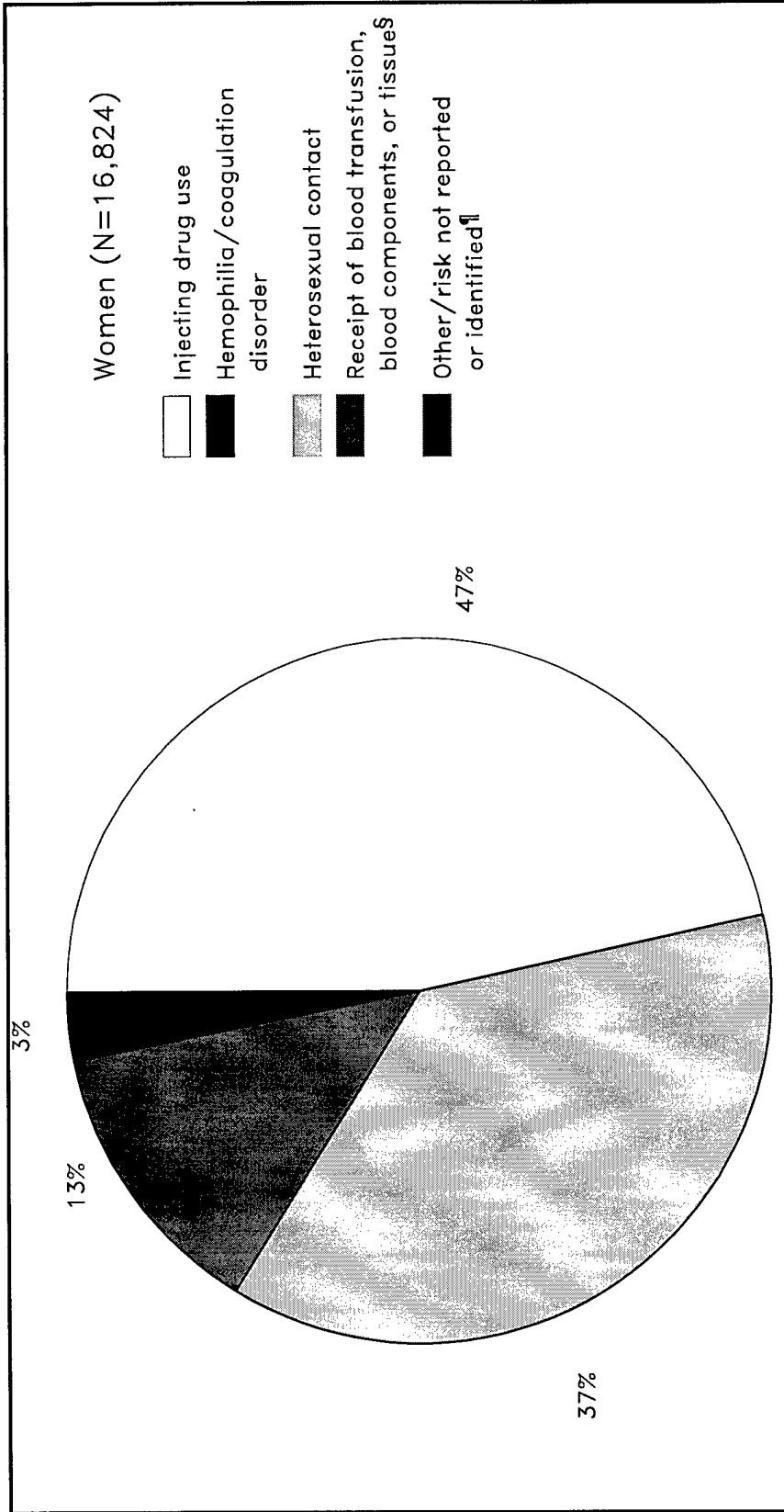
* For surveillance purposes, AIDS cases are counted only once in a hierarchy of exposure categories. Persons with more than one reported mode of exposure to HIV are classified in the exposure category listed first in the hierarchy except for men with both a history of sexual contact with other men and injecting-drug use. These persons make up a separate exposure category.

† Includes Guam, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Pacific Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

§ Includes transfusion, tissue, and organ recipients from donors who were screened as negative for HIV antibody at the time of donation.

¶ "Other" refers to persons who developed AIDS after exposure to HIV-infected blood within the health-care setting, as documented by evidence of seroconversion or other laboratory studies. "Risk not reported or identified" refers to patients whose mode of exposure to HIV is unknown. This includes patients under investigation; patients who died, were lost to follow-up, or refused interview; and patients whose mode of exposure to HIV remains undetermined after investigation.

ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS) — reported adult/adolescent cases among women, by exposure category,* United States, † 1993



* For surveillance purposes, AIDS cases are counted only once in a hierarchy of exposure categories. Persons with more than one reported mode of exposure to HIV are classified in the exposure category listed first in the hierarchy.

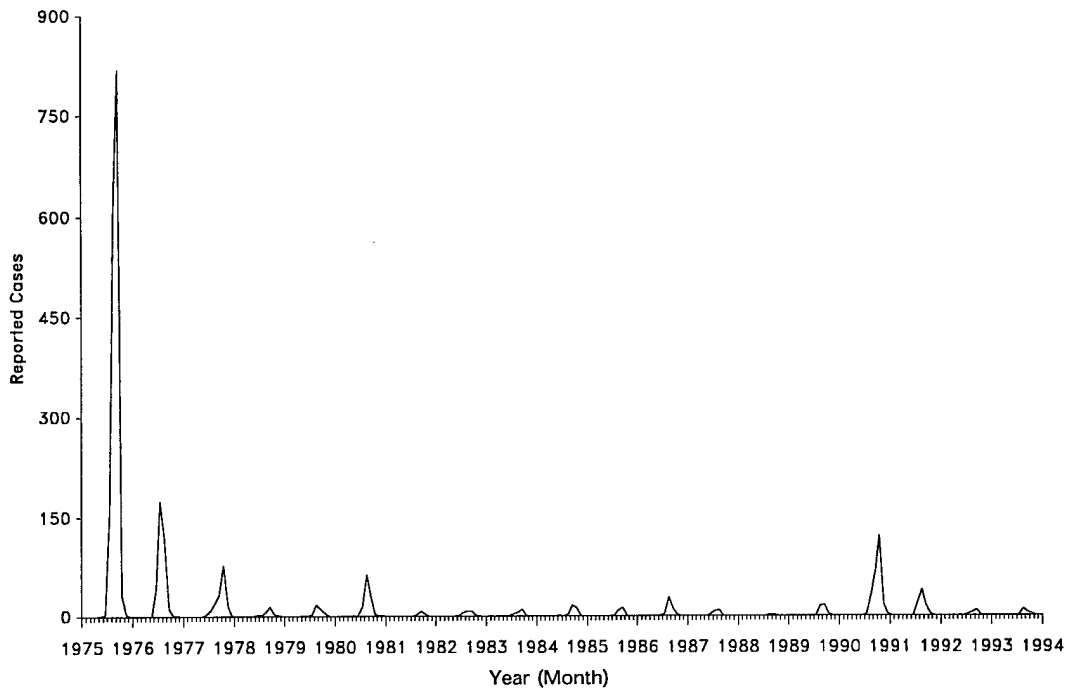
† Includes Guam, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Pacific Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

§ Includes transfusion, tissue, and organ recipients from donors who were screened as negative for HIV antibody at the time of donation.

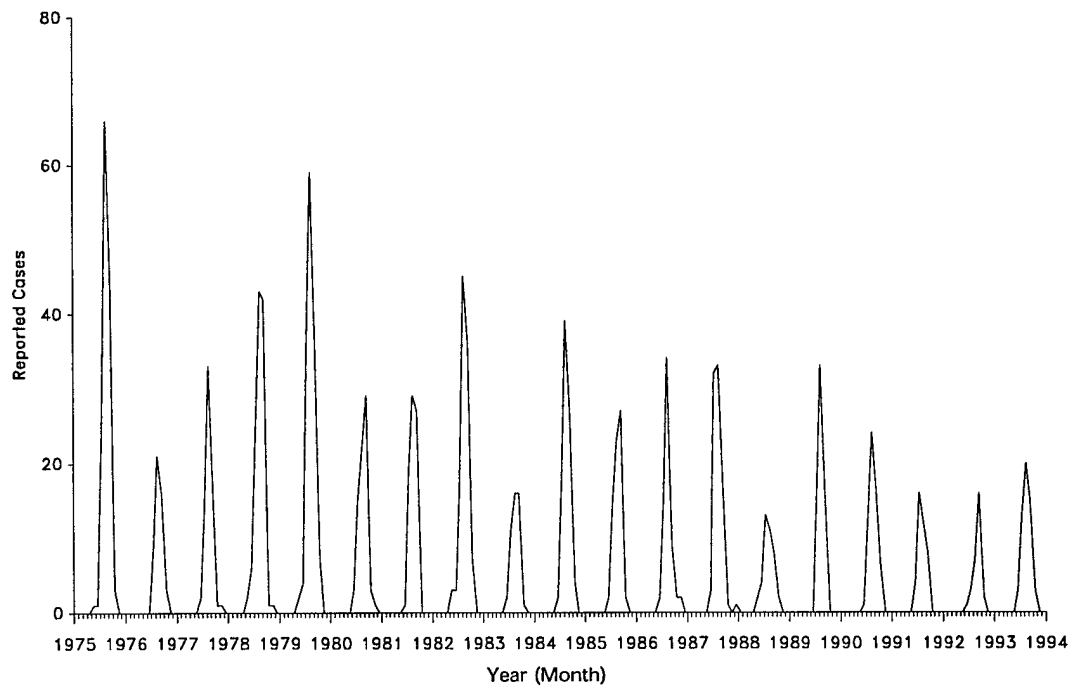
¶ "Other" refers to persons who developed AIDS after exposure to HIV-infected blood within the health-care setting, as documented by evidence of seroconversion or other laboratory studies. "Risk not reported or identified" refers to patients whose mode of exposure to HIV is unknown. This includes patients under investigation; patients who died, were lost to follow-up, or refused interview; and patients whose mode of exposure to HIV remains undetermined after investigation.

GRAPHS AND MAPS

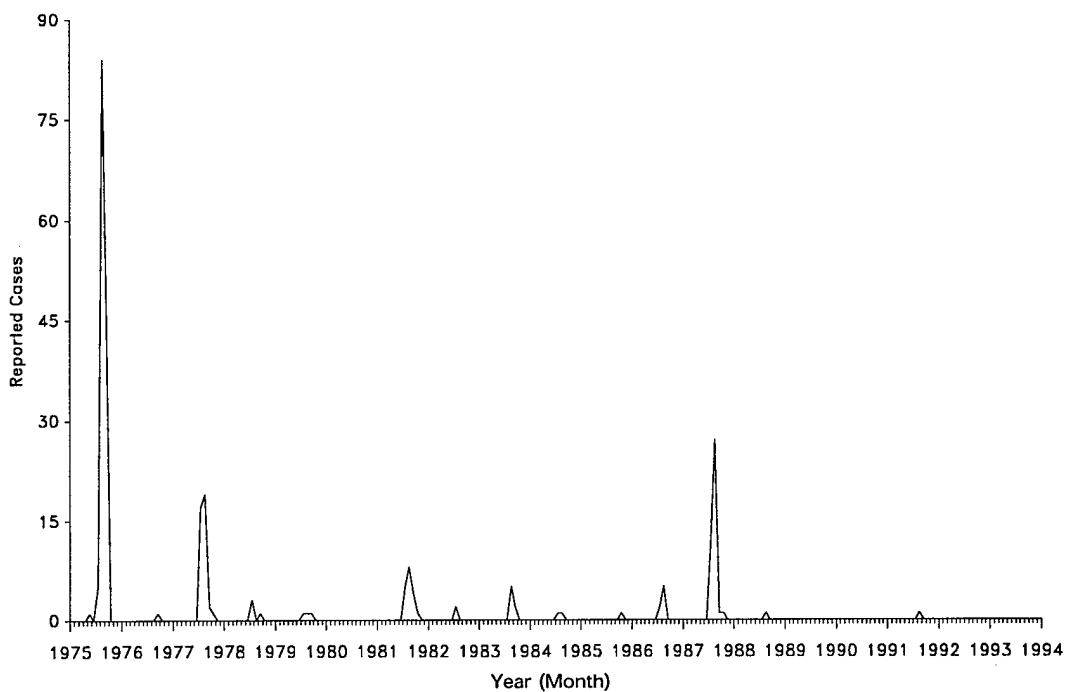
ARBOVIRAL INFECTIONS (of the central nervous system) — cases due to St. Louis encephalitis virus, by month, United States, 1975–1993



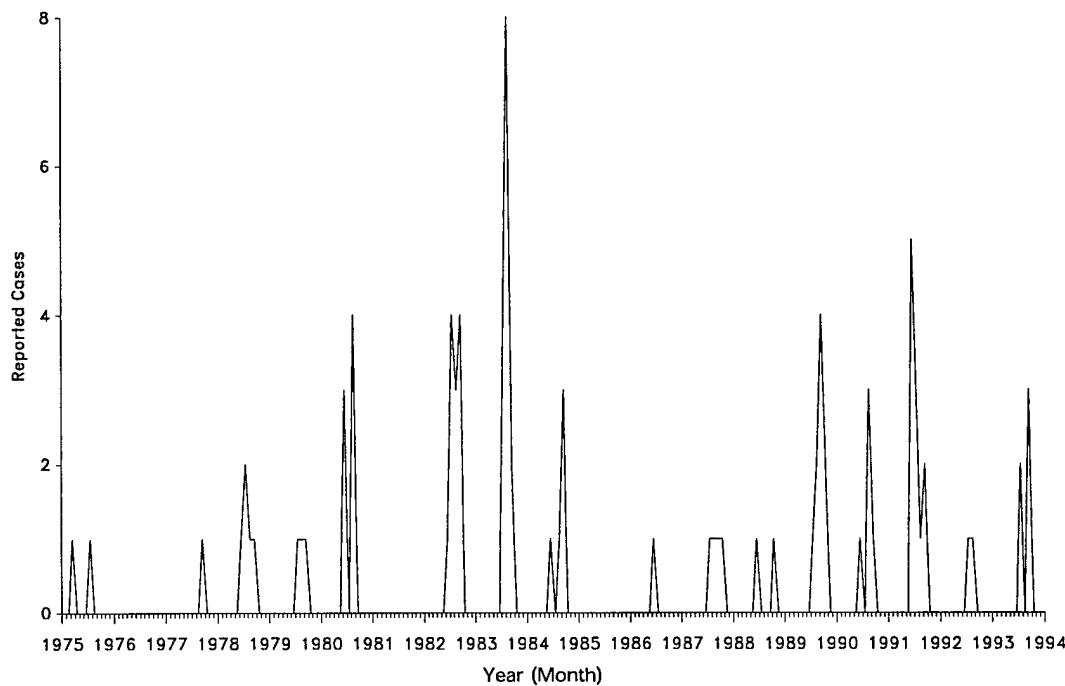
ARBOVIRAL INFECTIONS (of the central nervous system) — cases due to California serogroup viruses, by month, United States, 1975–1993



ARBOVIRAL INFECTIONS (of the central nervous system) — cases due to Western equine encephalitis virus, by month, United States, 1975–1993

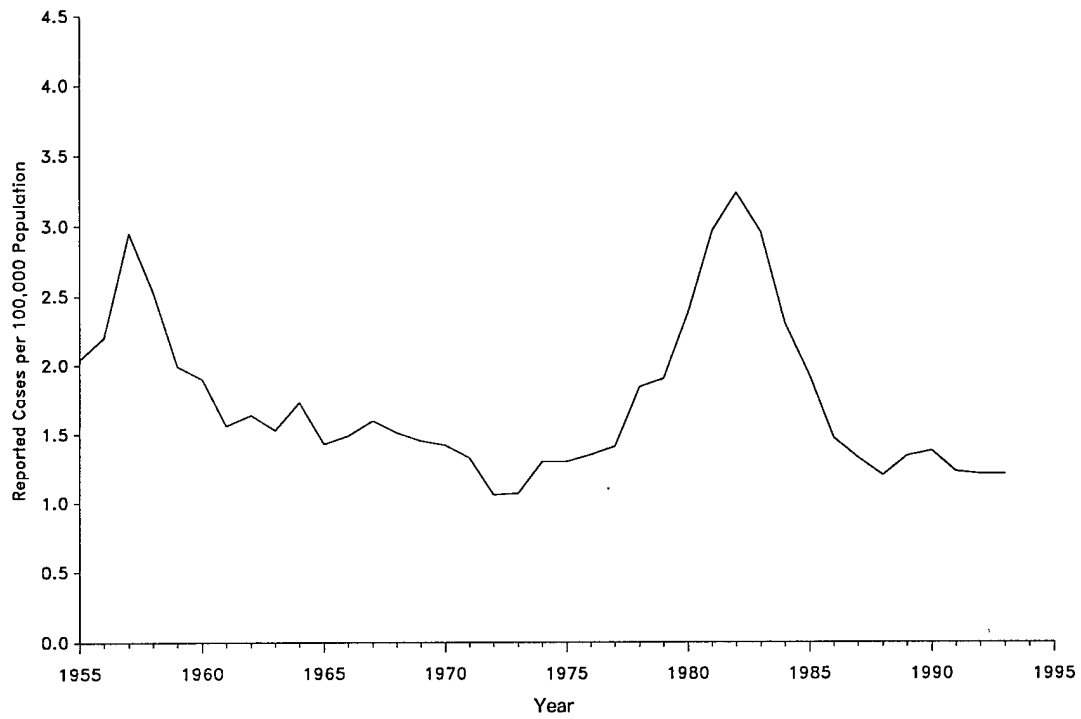


ARBOVIRAL INFECTIONS (of the central nervous system) — cases due to Eastern equine encephalitis virus, by month, United States, 1975–1993

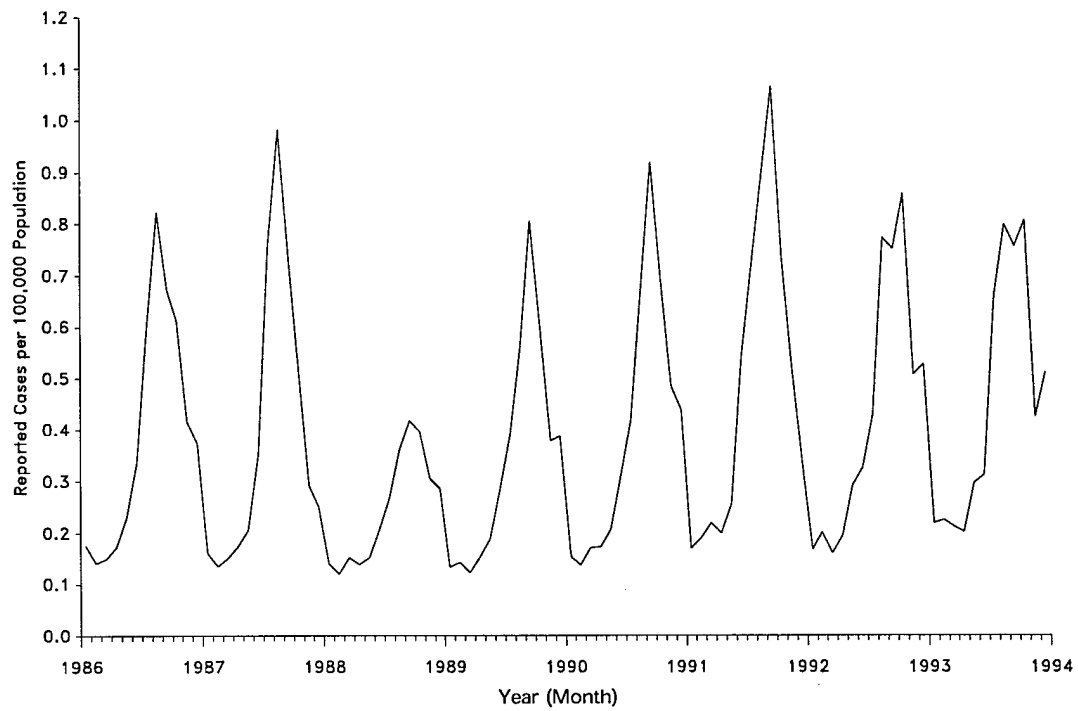


GRAPHS AND MAPS

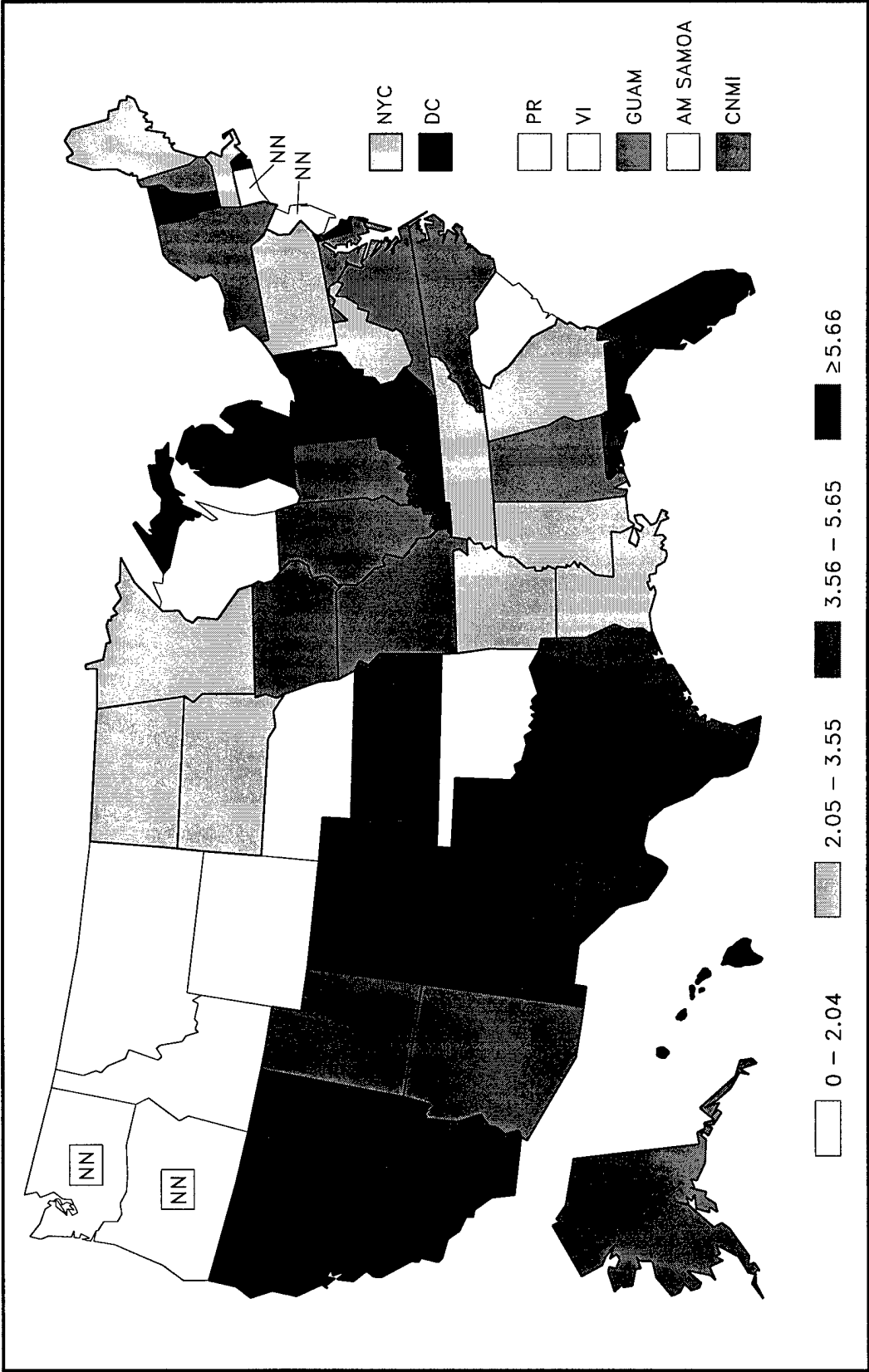
AMEBIASIS — by year, United States, 1955–1993



ASEPTIC MENINGITIS — by month, United States, 1986–1993

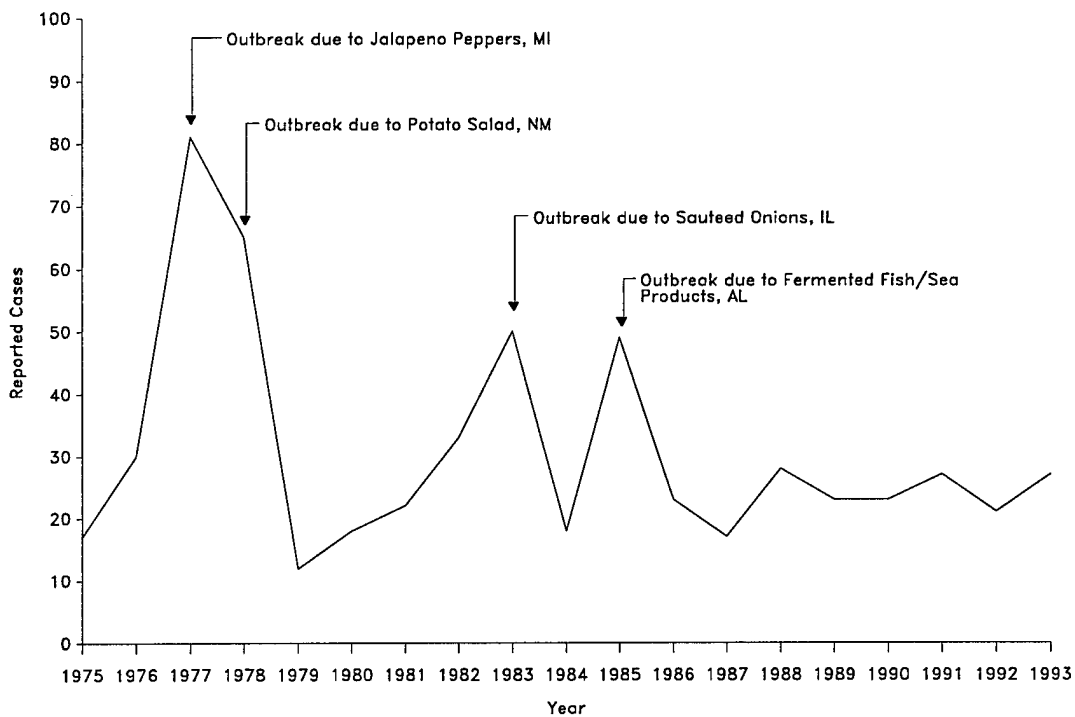


ASEPTIC MENINGITIS — reported cases, per 100,000 population, United States and territories, 1993



GRAPHS AND MAPS

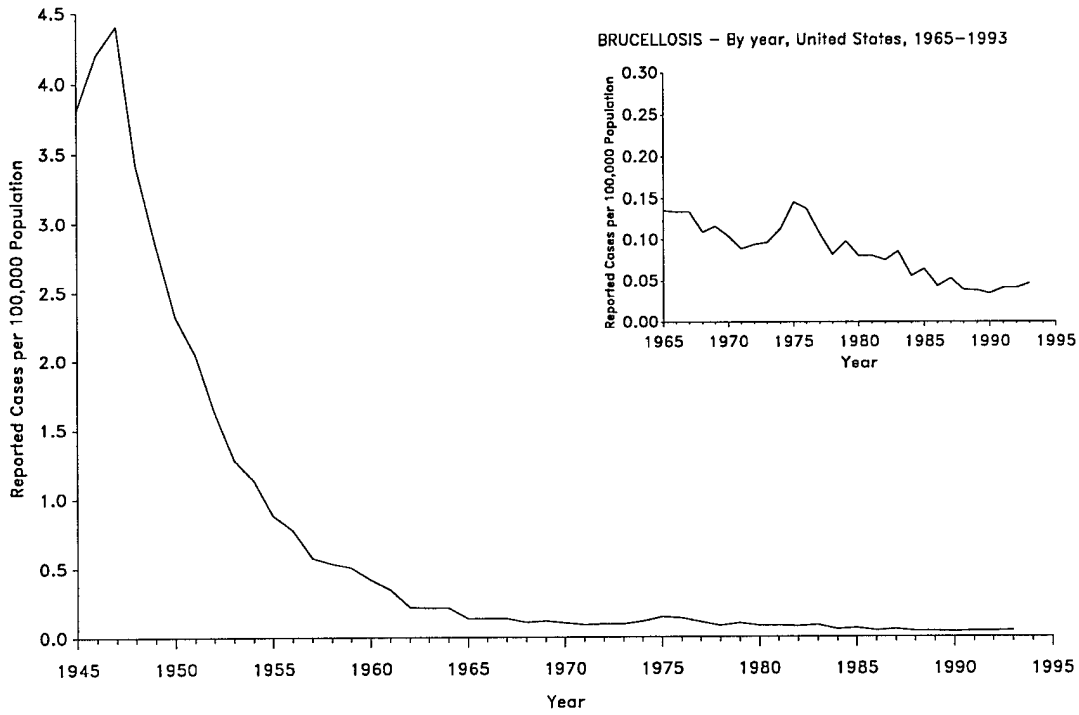
BOTULISM (foodborne) — by year, United States, 1975-1993



BOTULISM (infant) — by year, United States, 1975-1993

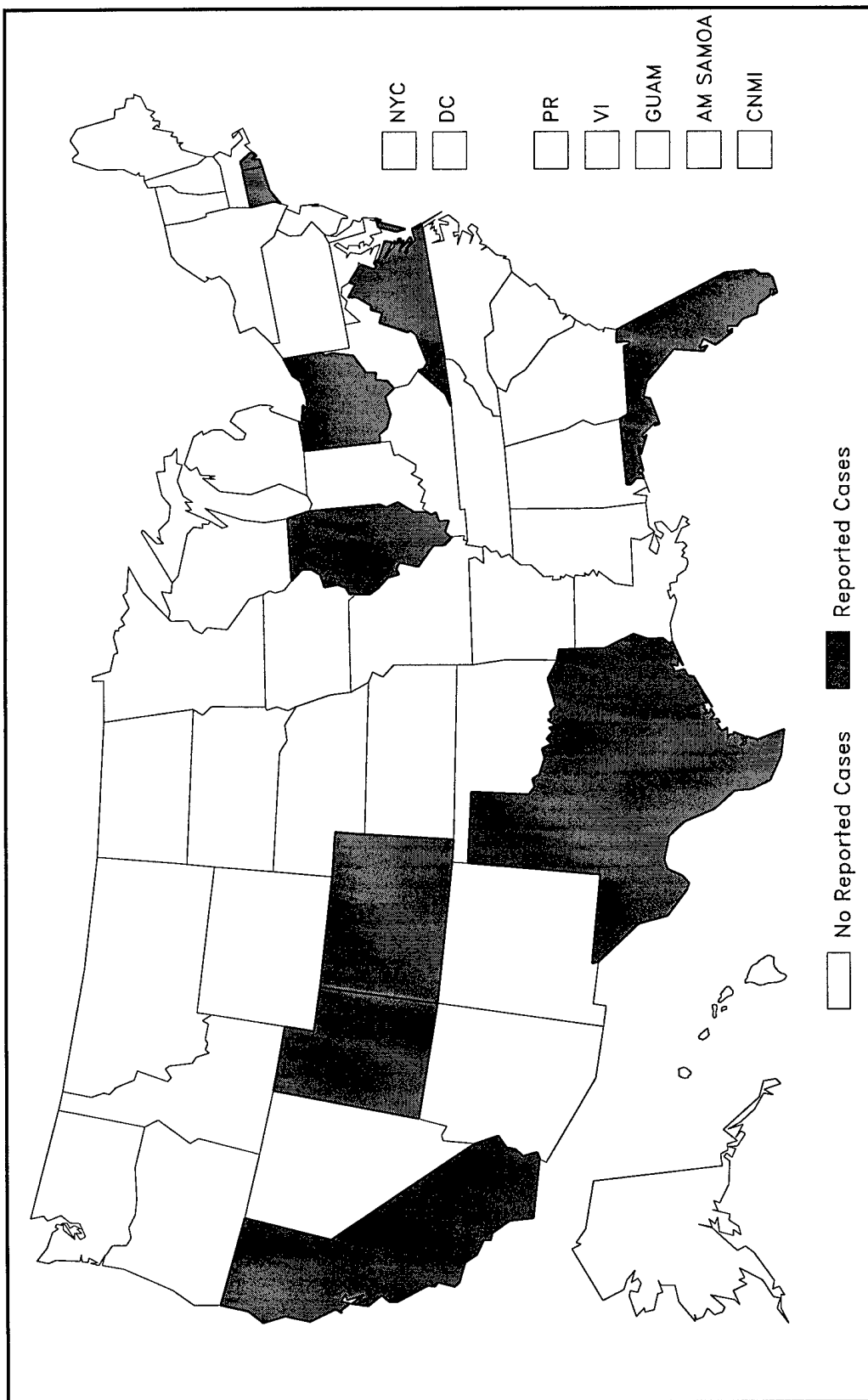


BRUCELLOSIS — by year, United States, 1945–1993

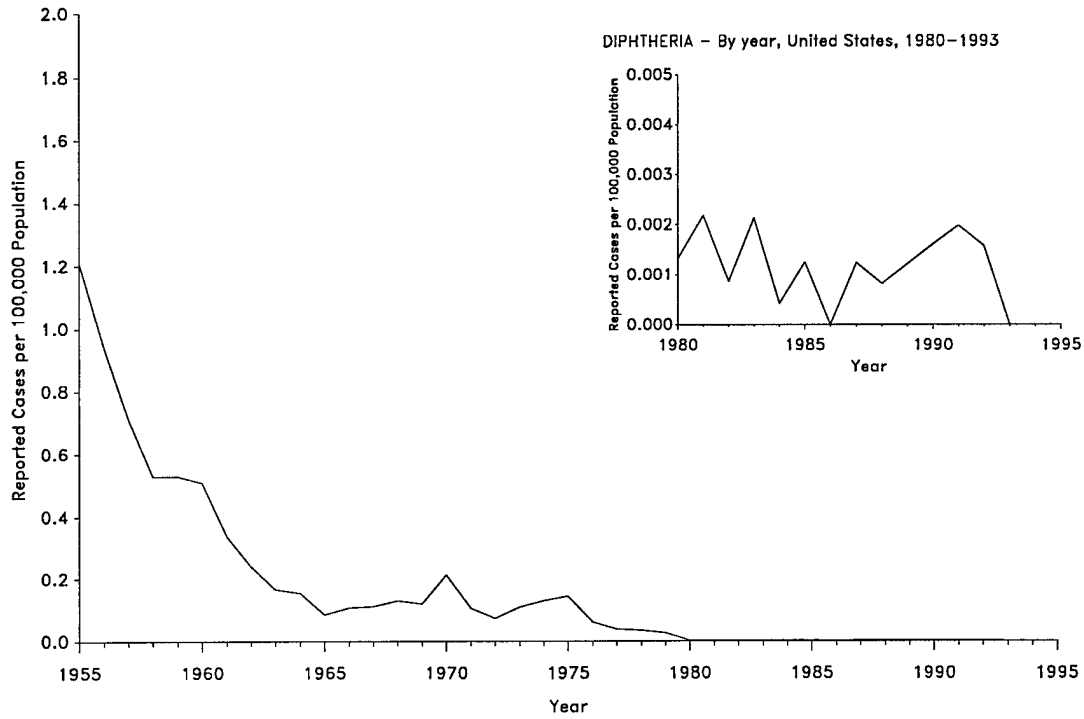


GRAPHS AND MAPS

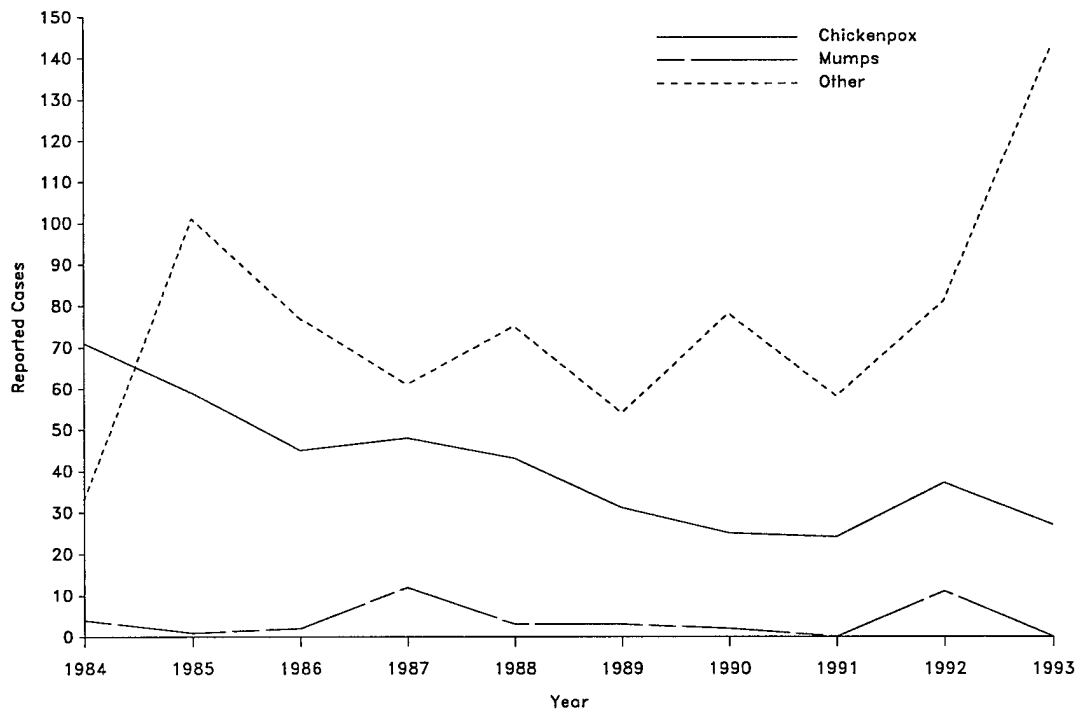
CHOLERA — reported cases, United States and territories, 1993



DIPHTHERIA — by year, United States, 1955–1993

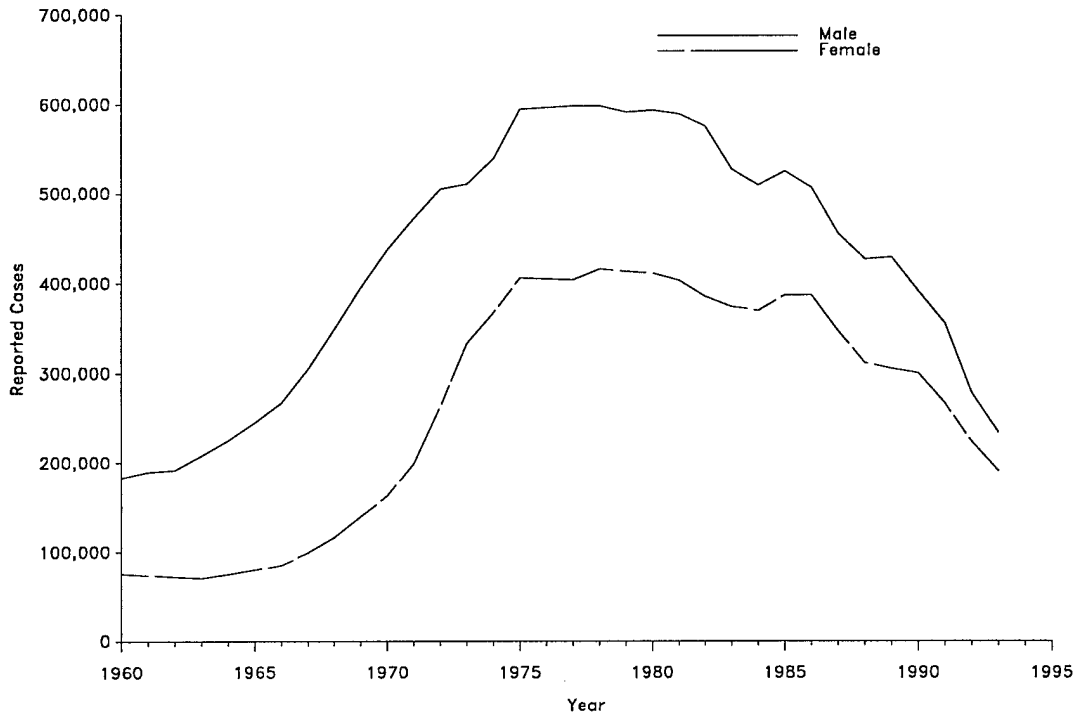


ENCEPHALITIS (post-infectious) — by year, United States, 1984–1993

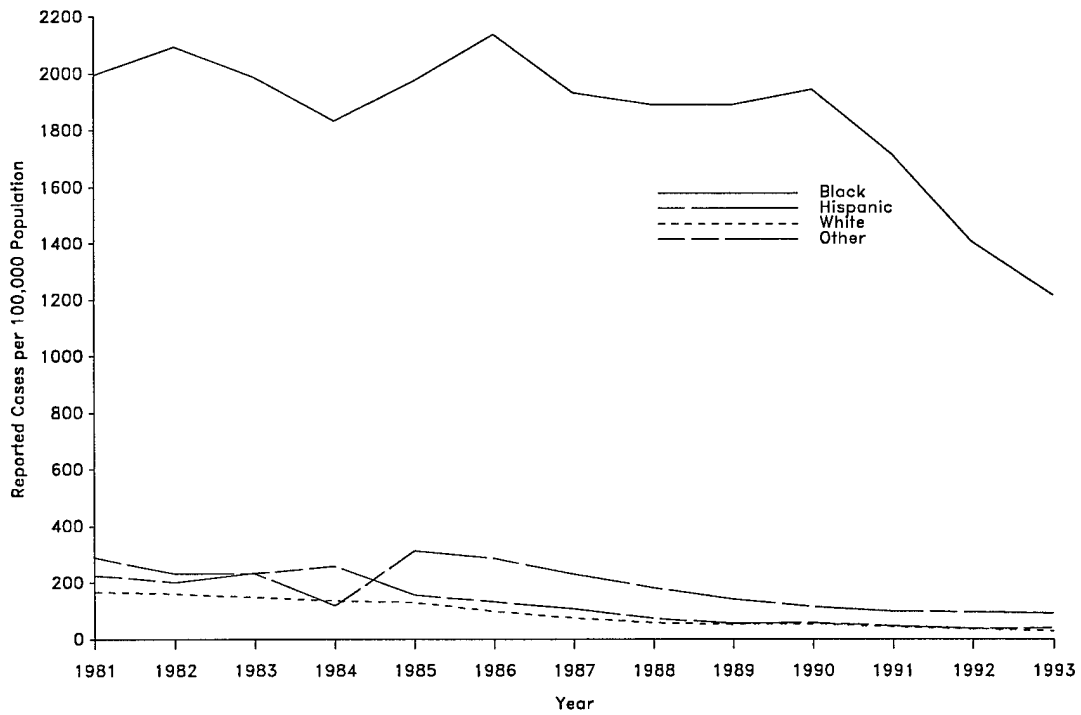


GRAPHS AND MAPS

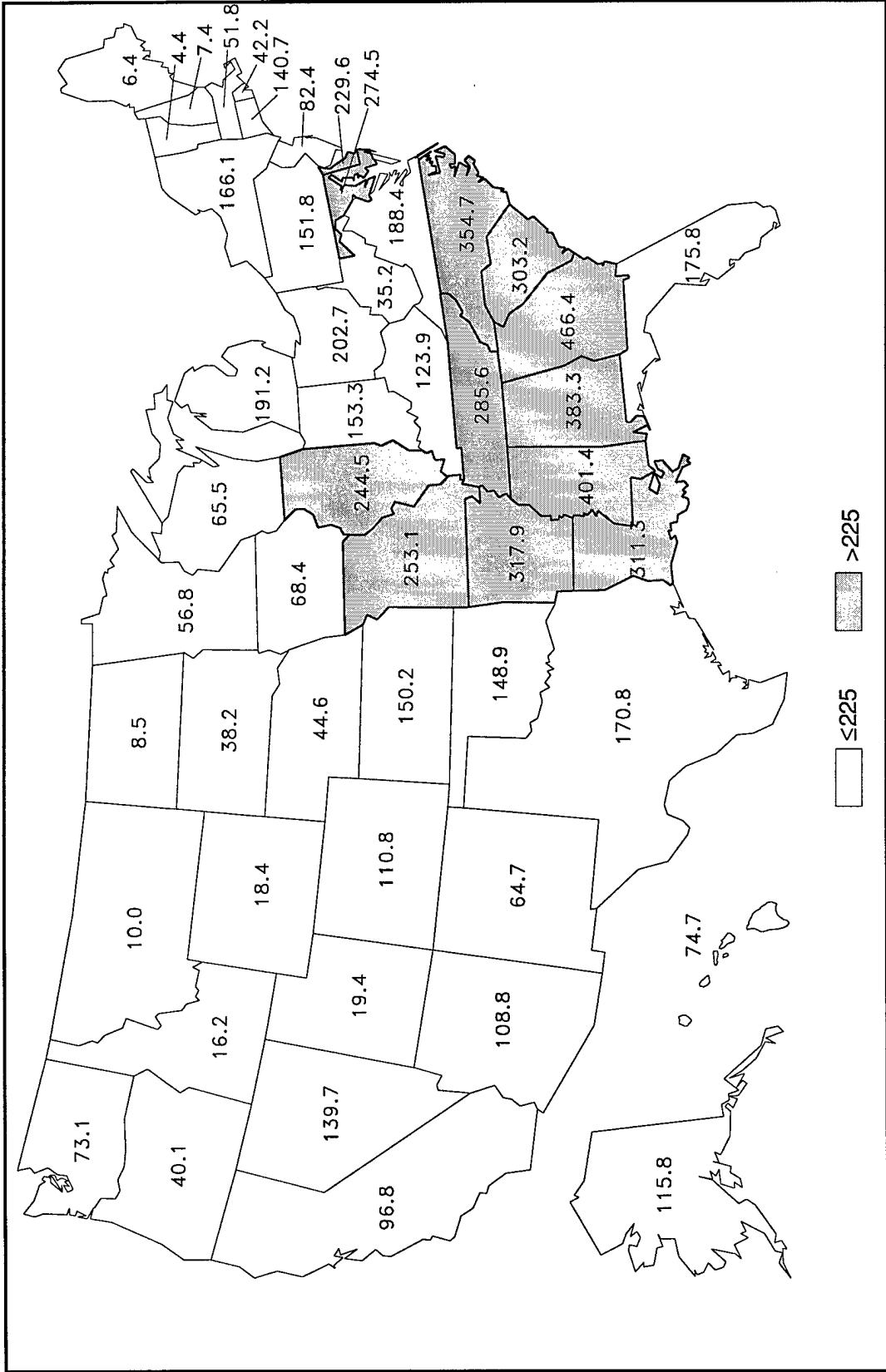
GONORRHEA — by sex, United States, 1960–1993



GONORRHEA — by race and ethnicity, United States, 1981–1993

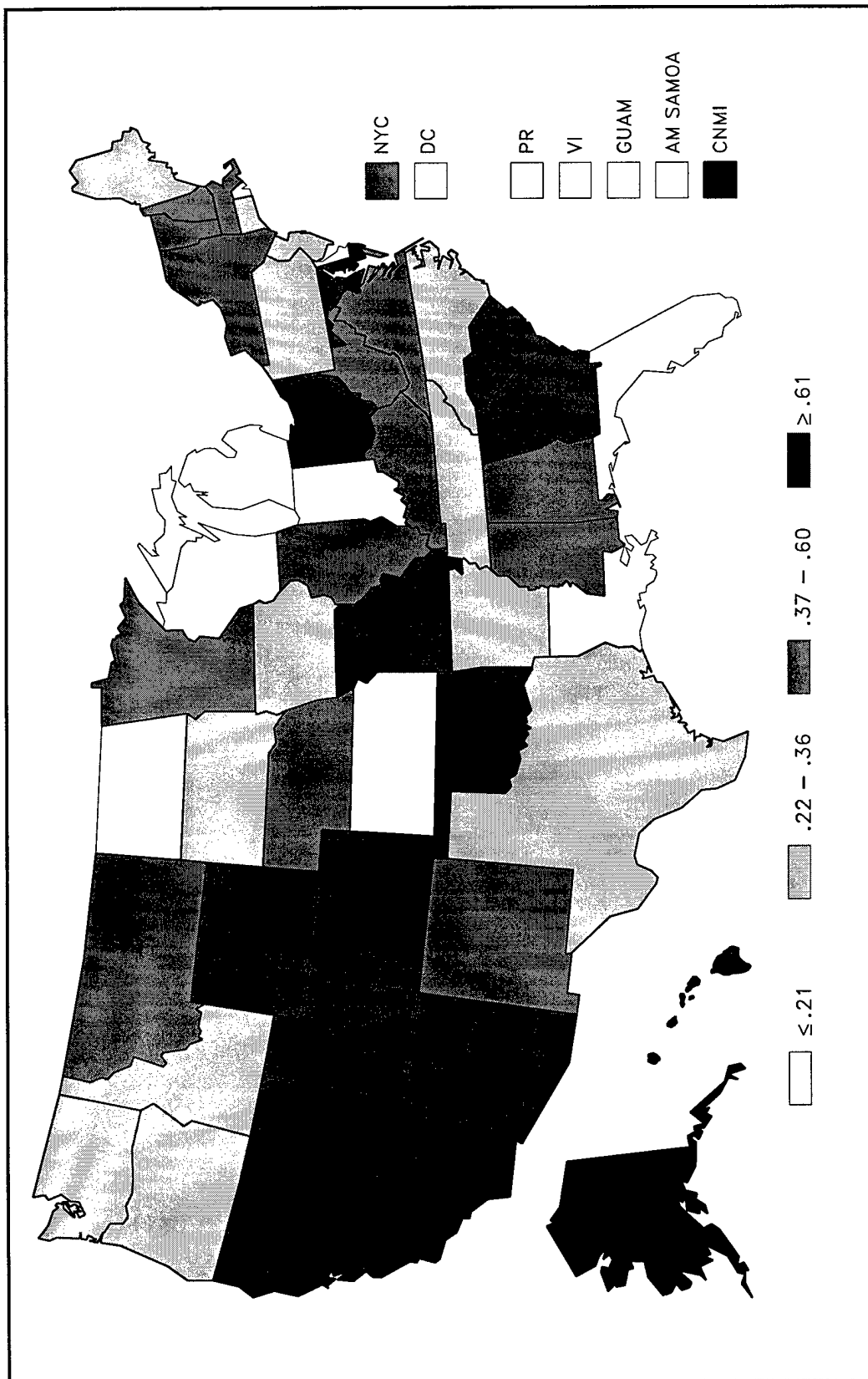


GONORRHEA — reported cases, per 100,000 population,* United States, 1993

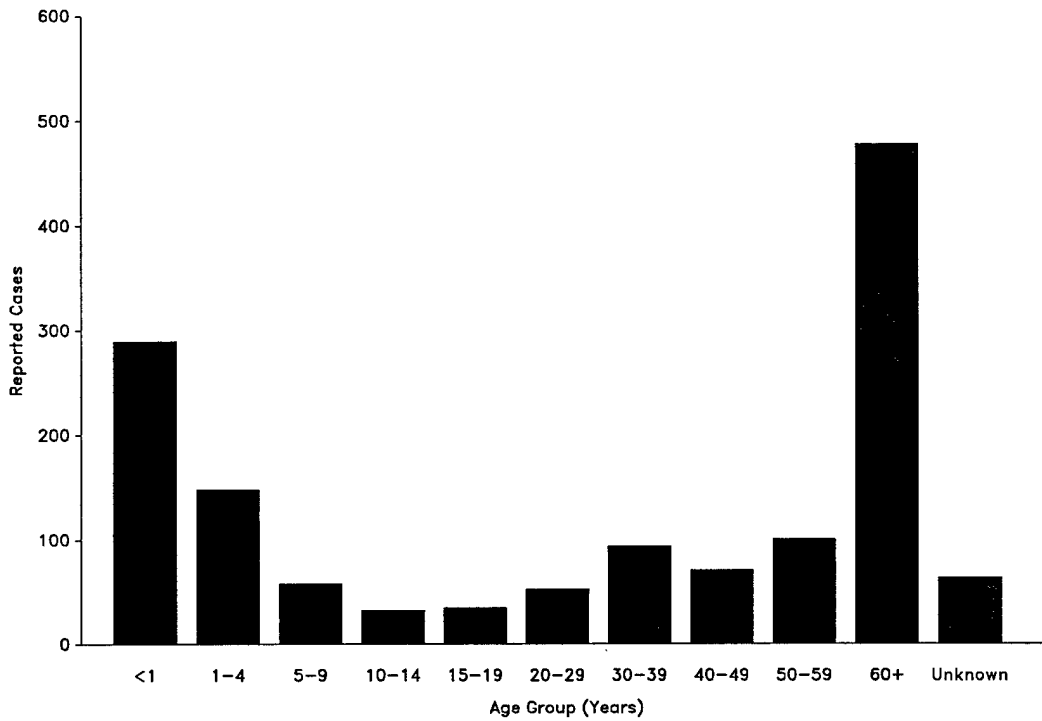


*The total rate of gonorrhea for the United States was 172.40 per 100,000 population. The Year 2000 Objective is ≤225 per 100,000 population.

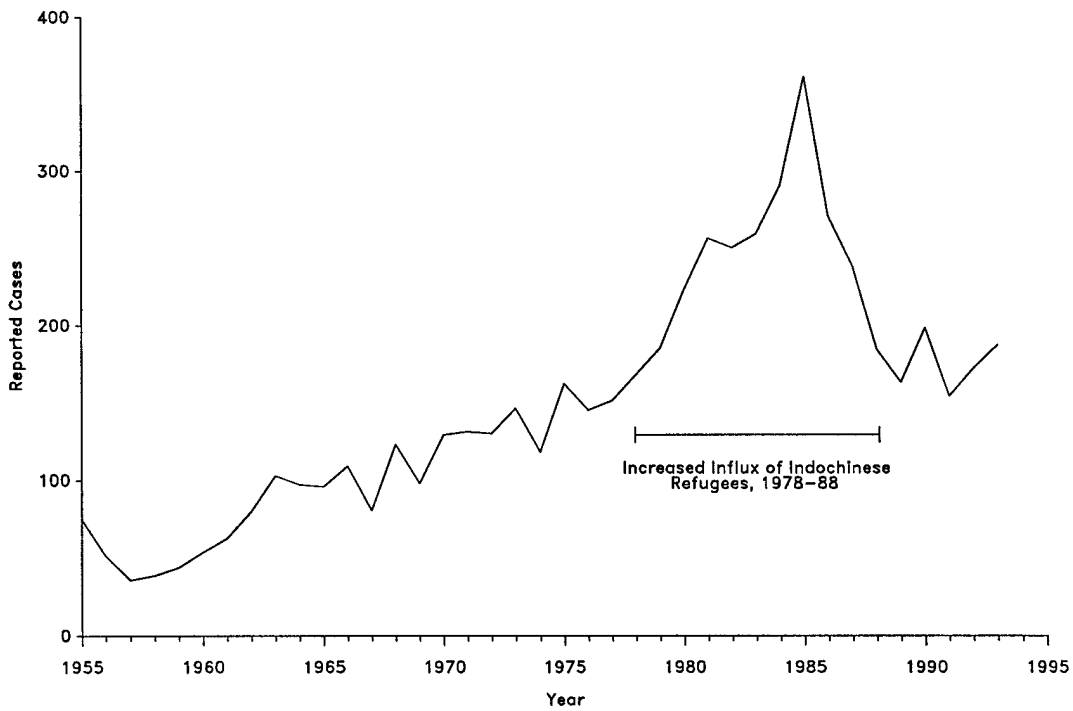
36 *HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZAE* — reported cases, per 100,000 population, United States and territories, 1993



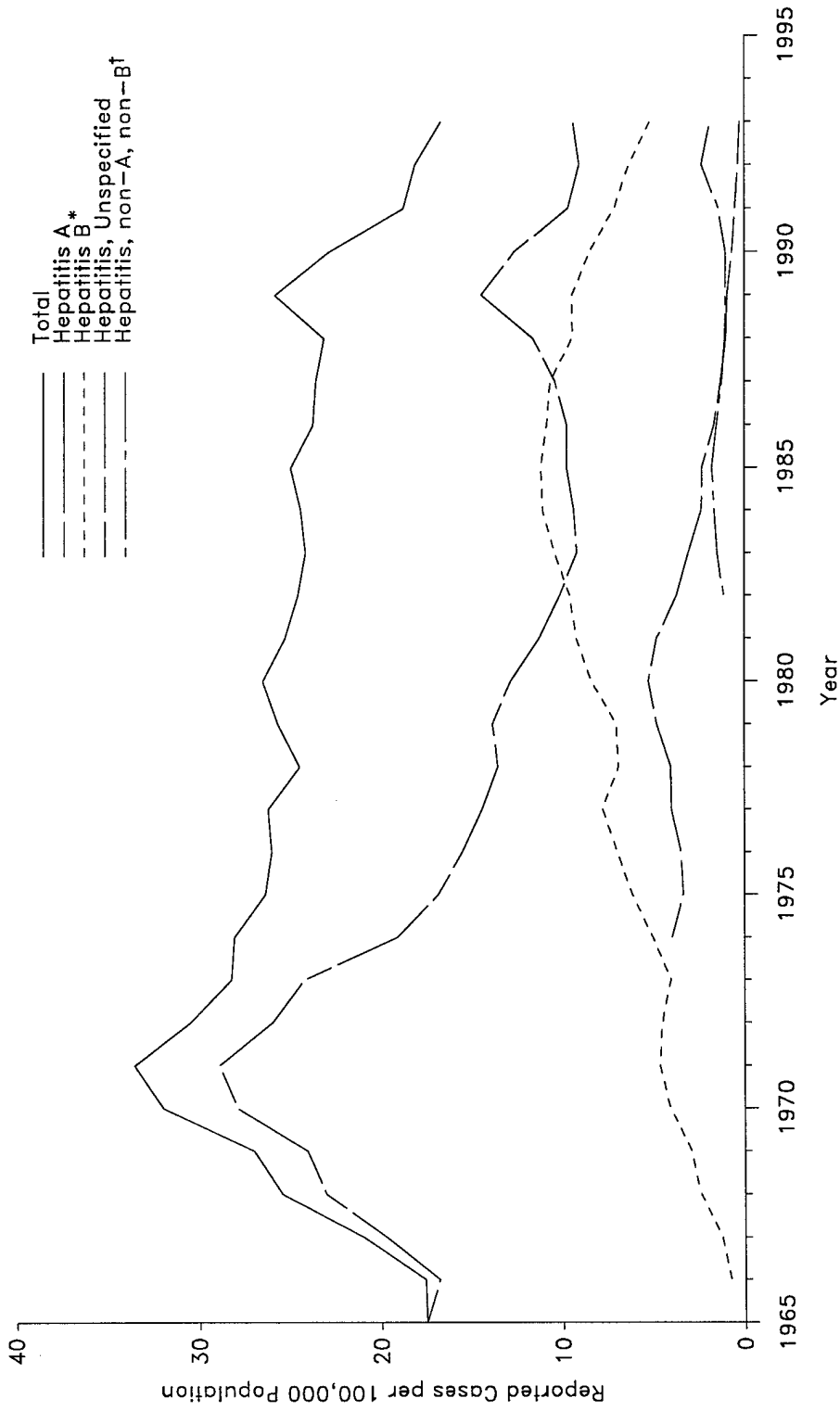
HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZAE — by age group, United States, 1993



HANSEN DISEASE (leprosy) — by year, United States, 1955–1993



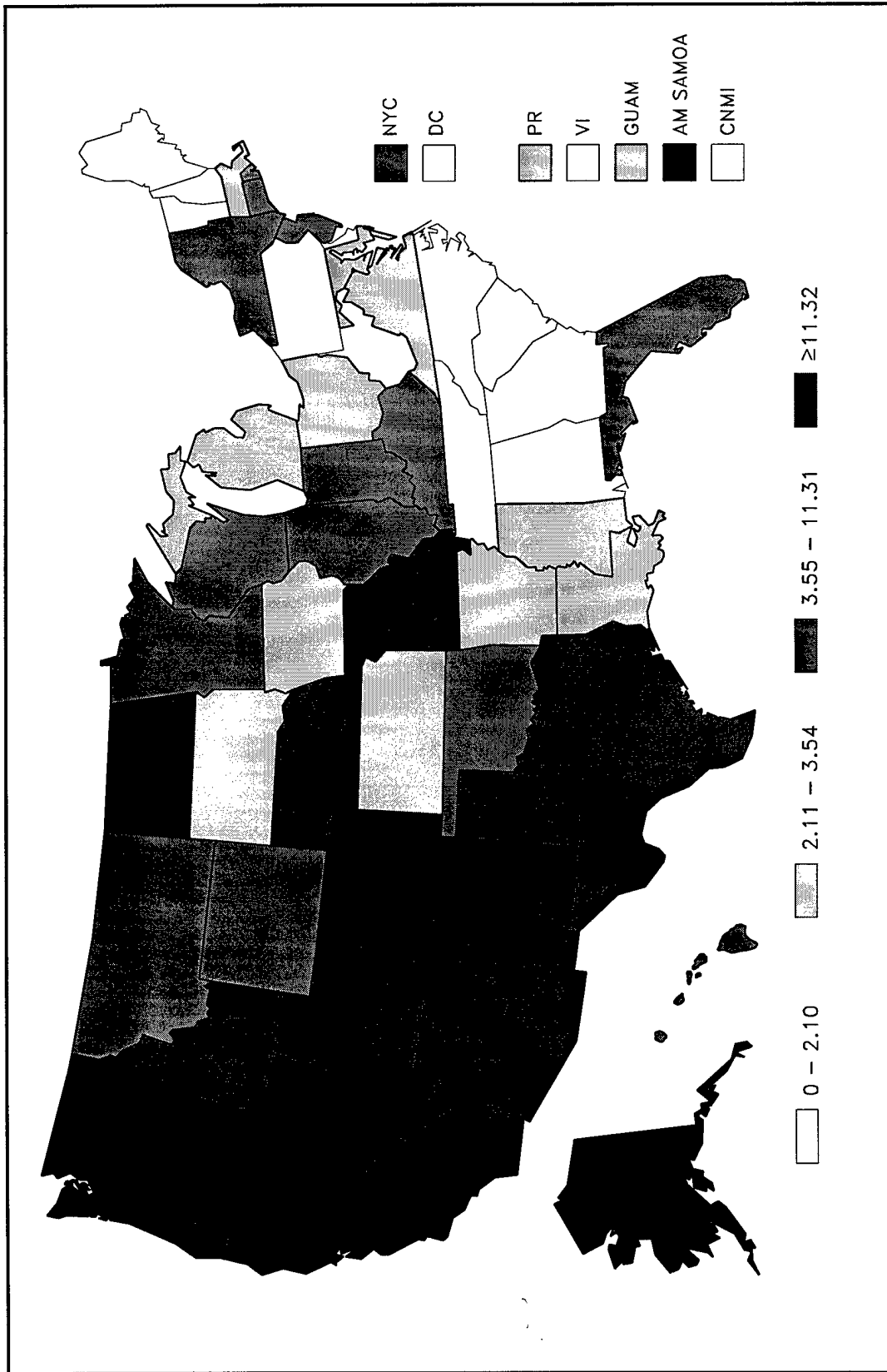
HEPATITIS — by year, United States, 1965–1993



* The first hepatitis B vaccine was licensed June 1982.

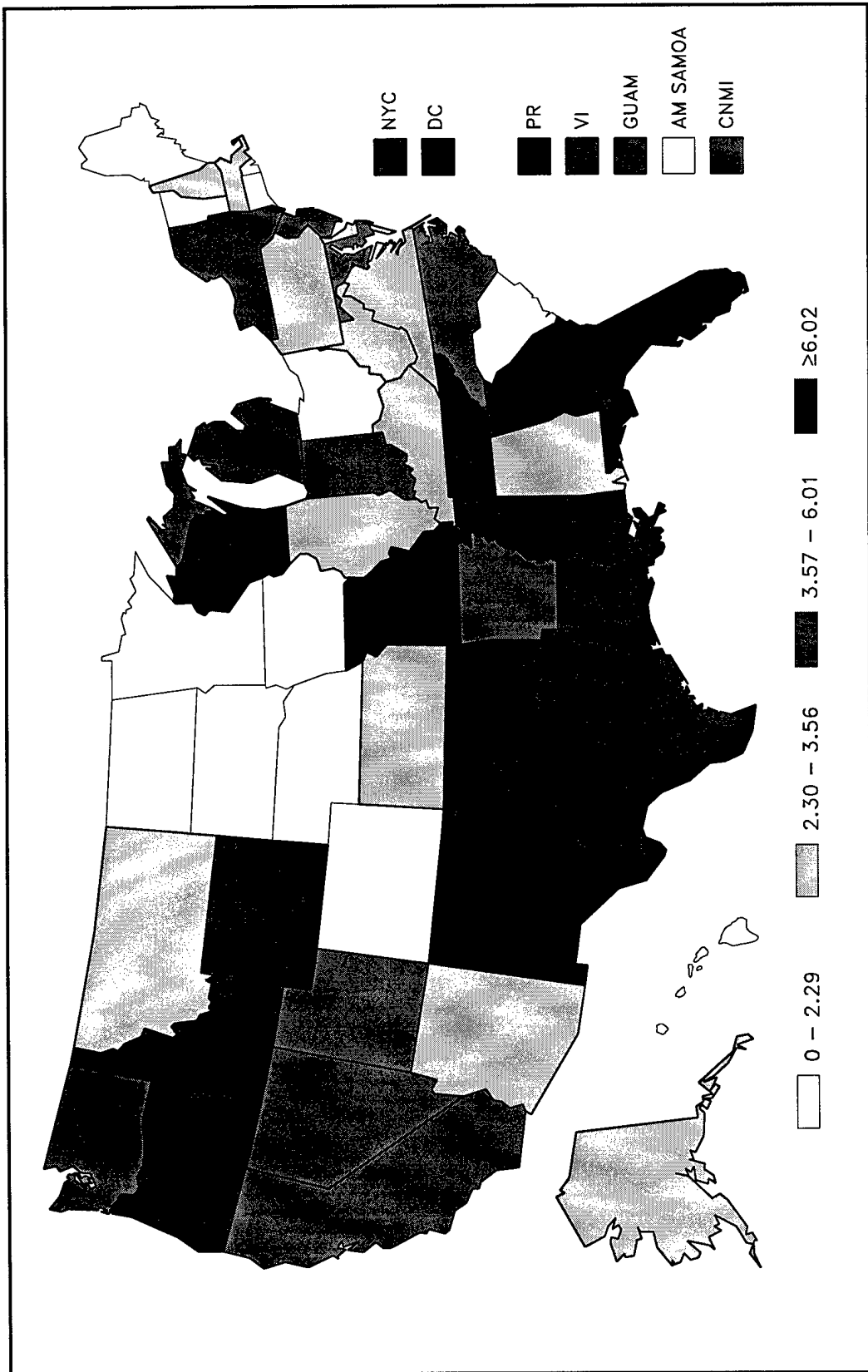
† Cases reported as acute non-A, non-B hepatitis may include many chronic hepatitis C virus (HCV) infections because the test for antibody to HCV (anti-HCV) does not distinguish acute infections from chronic infections.

HEPATITIS A — reported cases, per 100,000 population, United States and territories, 1993



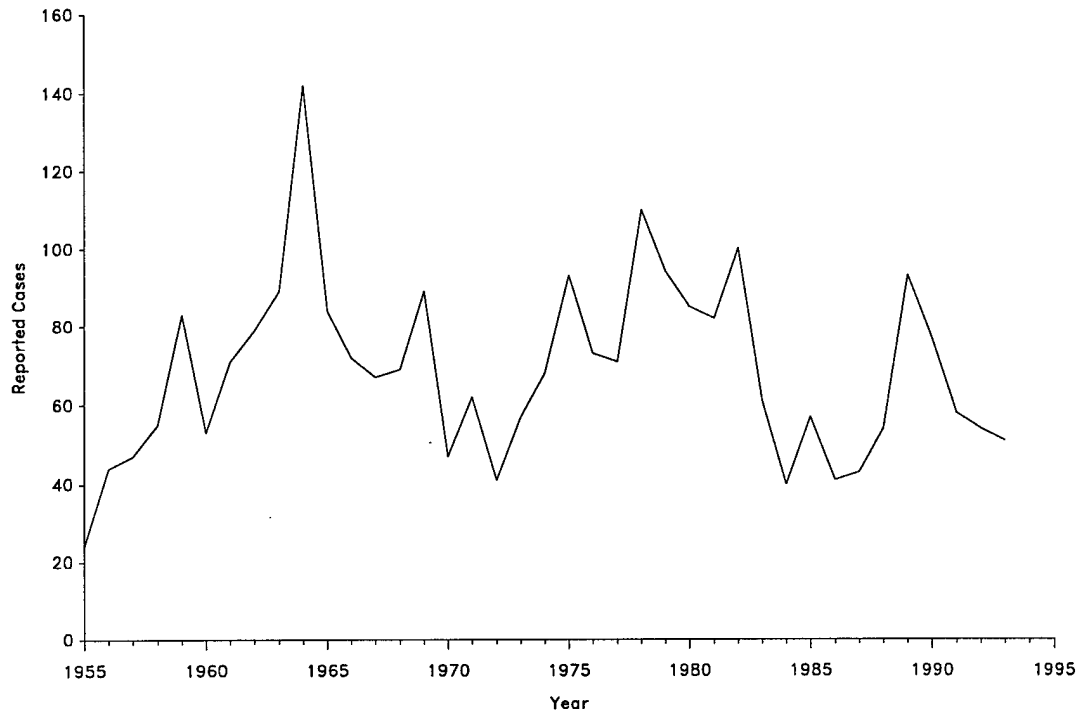
GRAPHS AND MAPS

HEPATITIS B — reported cases, per 100,000 population, United States and territories, 1993

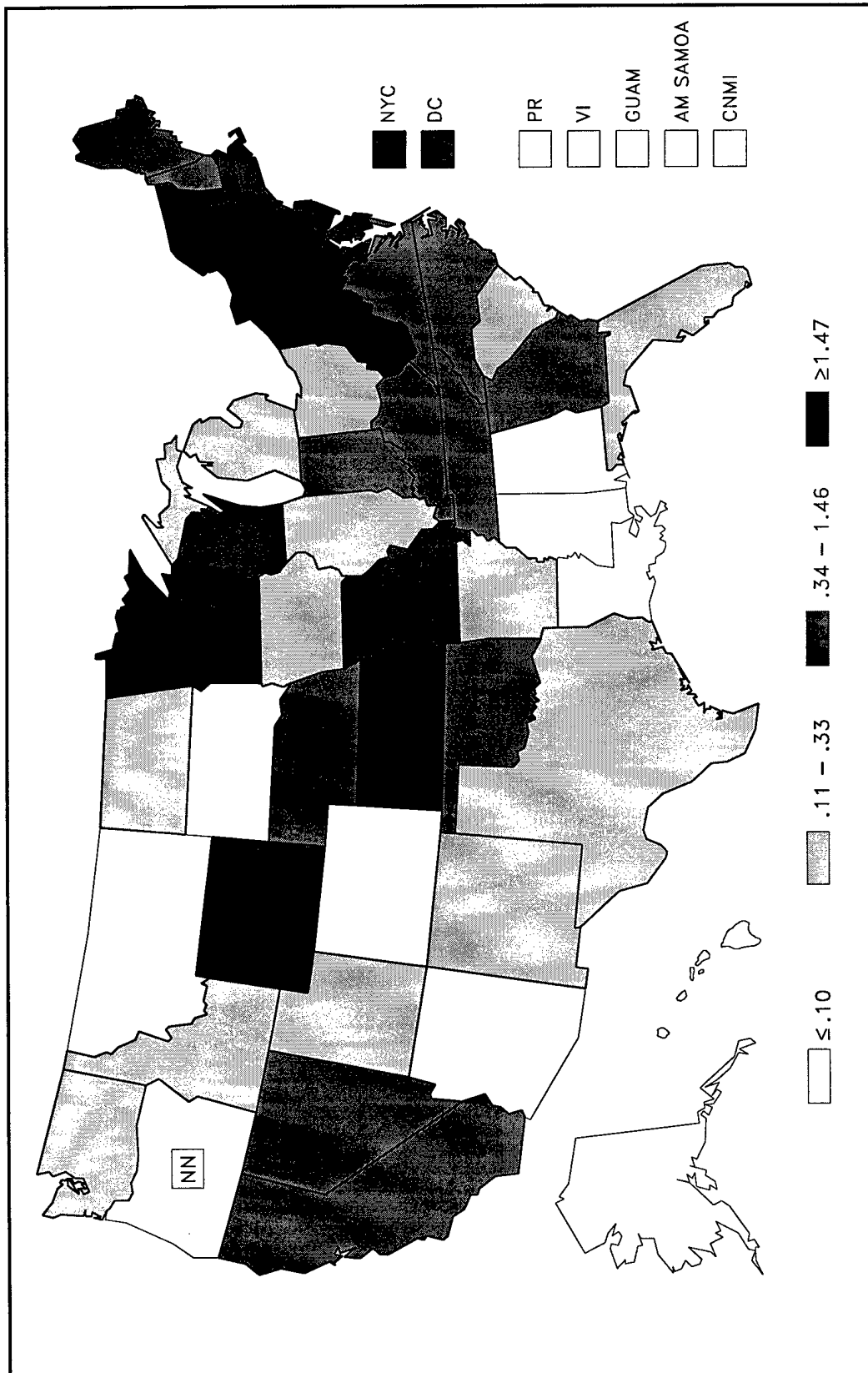


GRAPHS AND MAPS

LEPTOSPIROSIS — by year, United States, 1955–1993

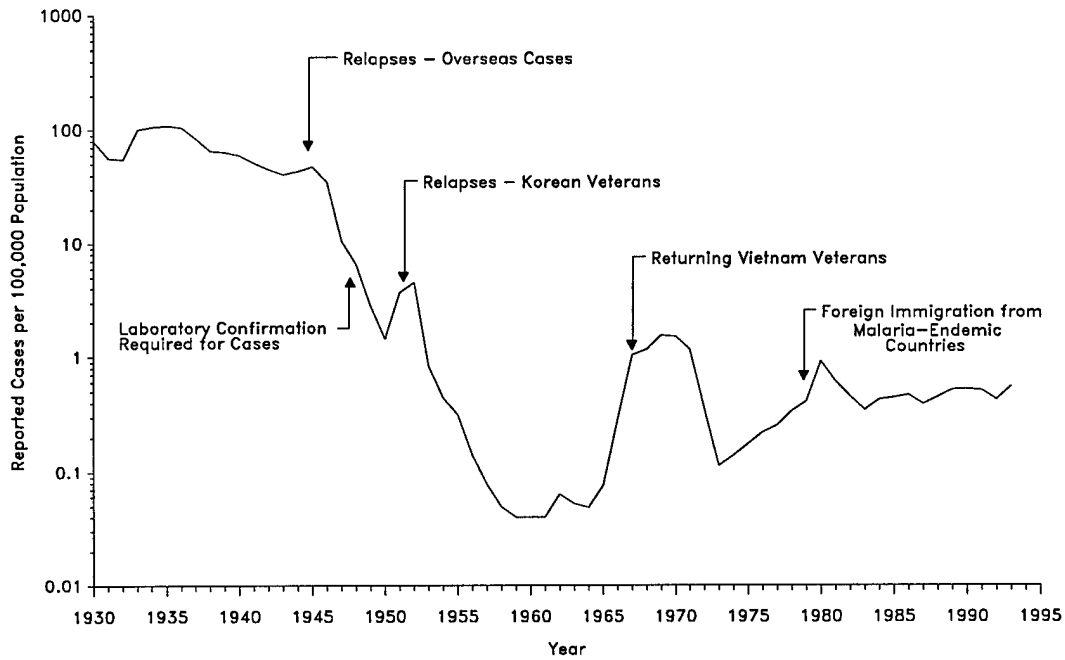


LYME DISEASE — reported cases, per 100,000 population, United States and territories, 1993



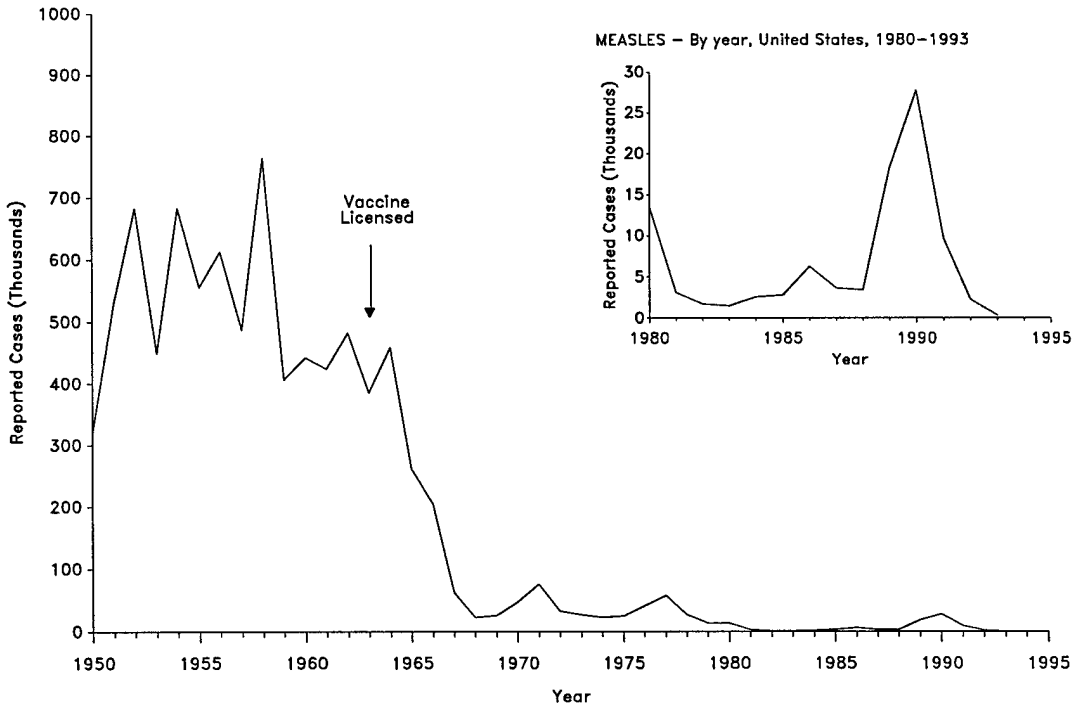
GRAPHS AND MAPS

MALARIA — by year, United States, 1930–1993

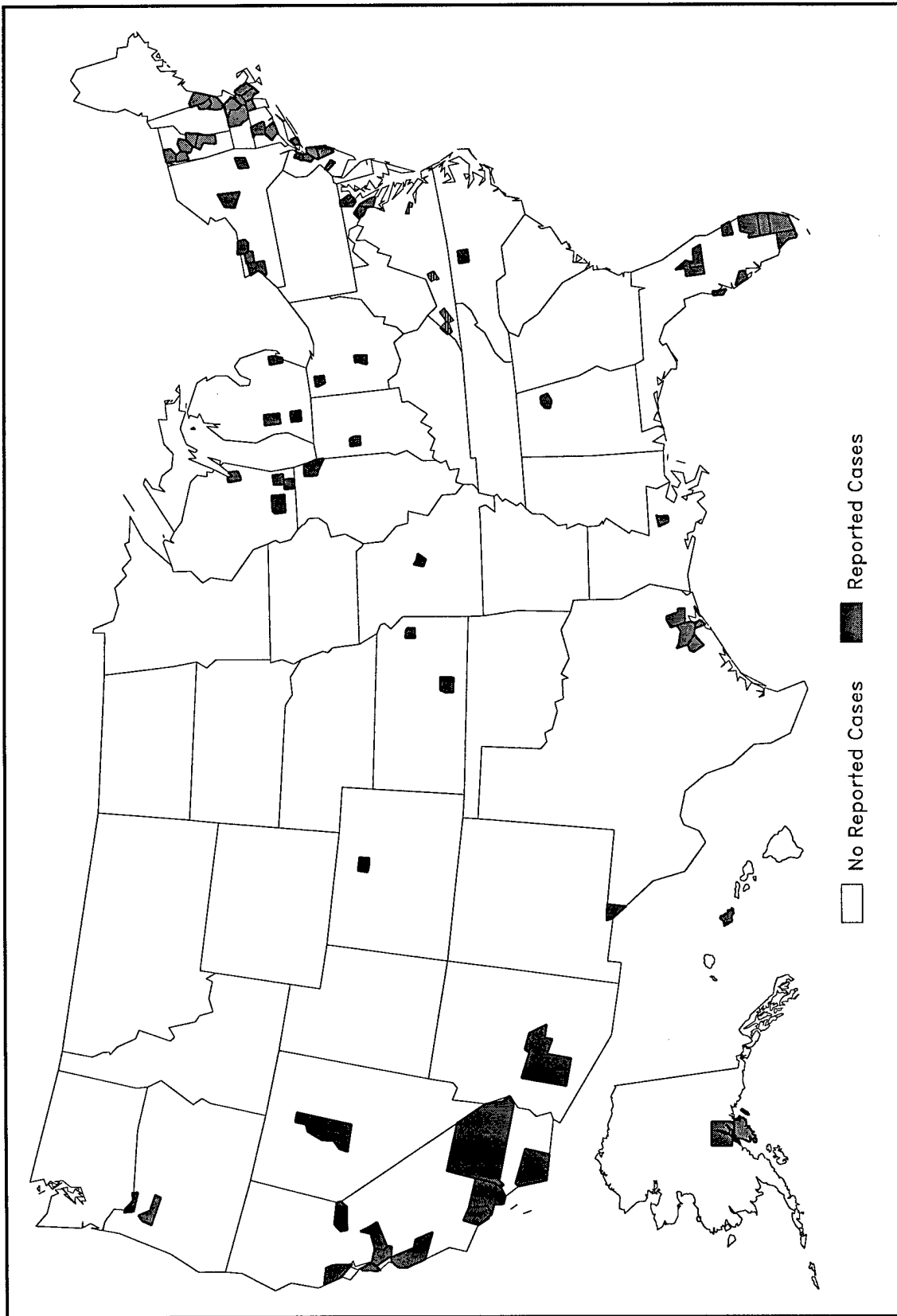


Y-AXIS IS LOG SCALE

MEASLES (rubeola) — by year, United States, 1950–1993

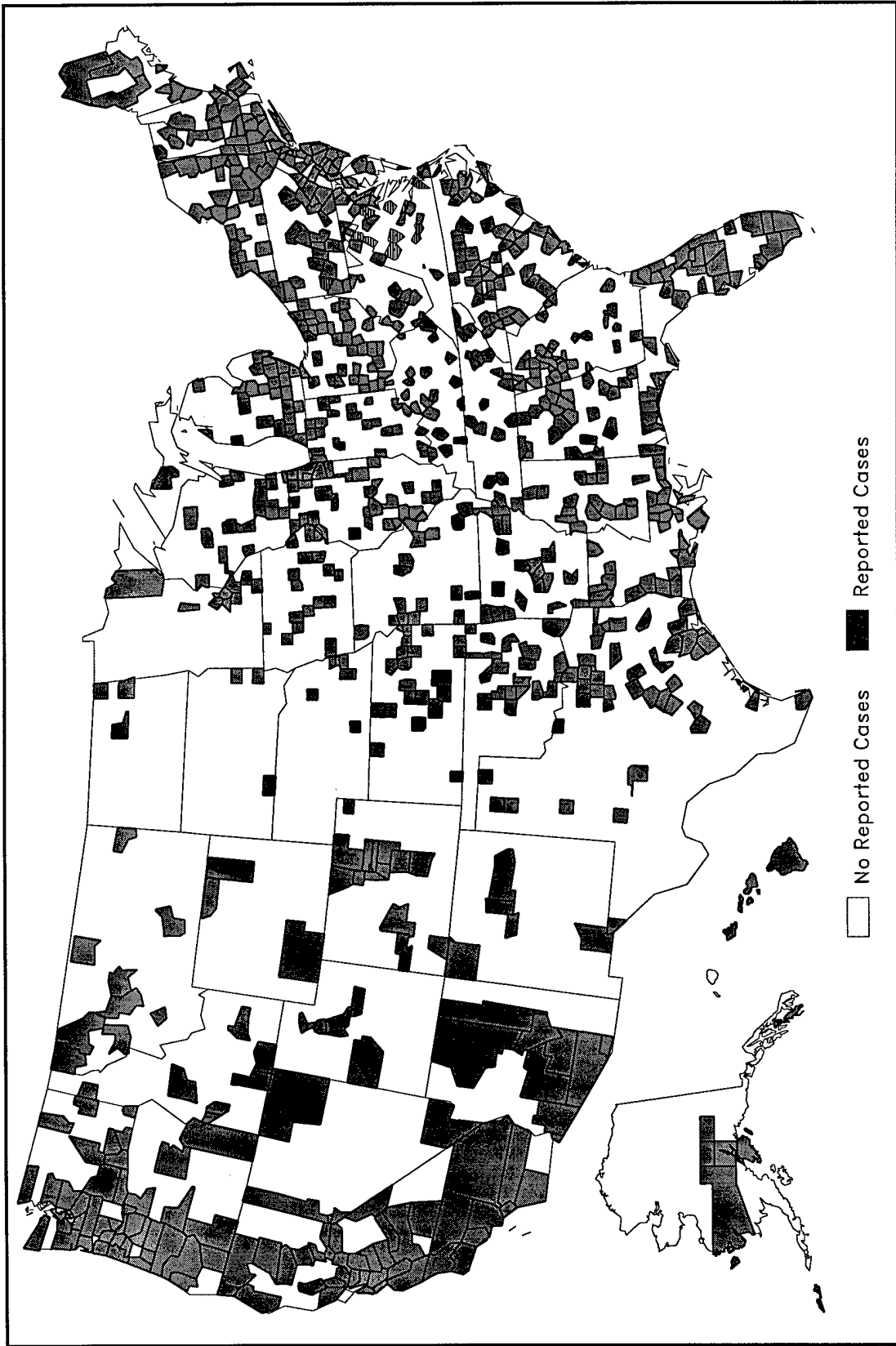


MEASLES (rubeola) — counties reporting cases, United States, 1993

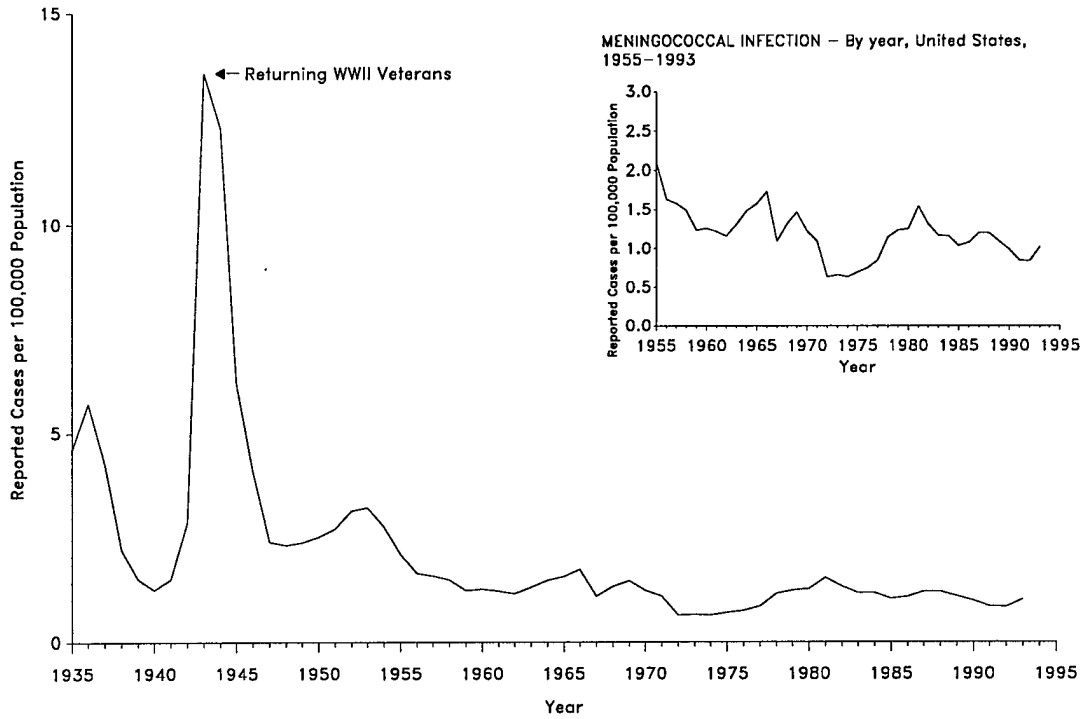


GRAPHS AND MAPS

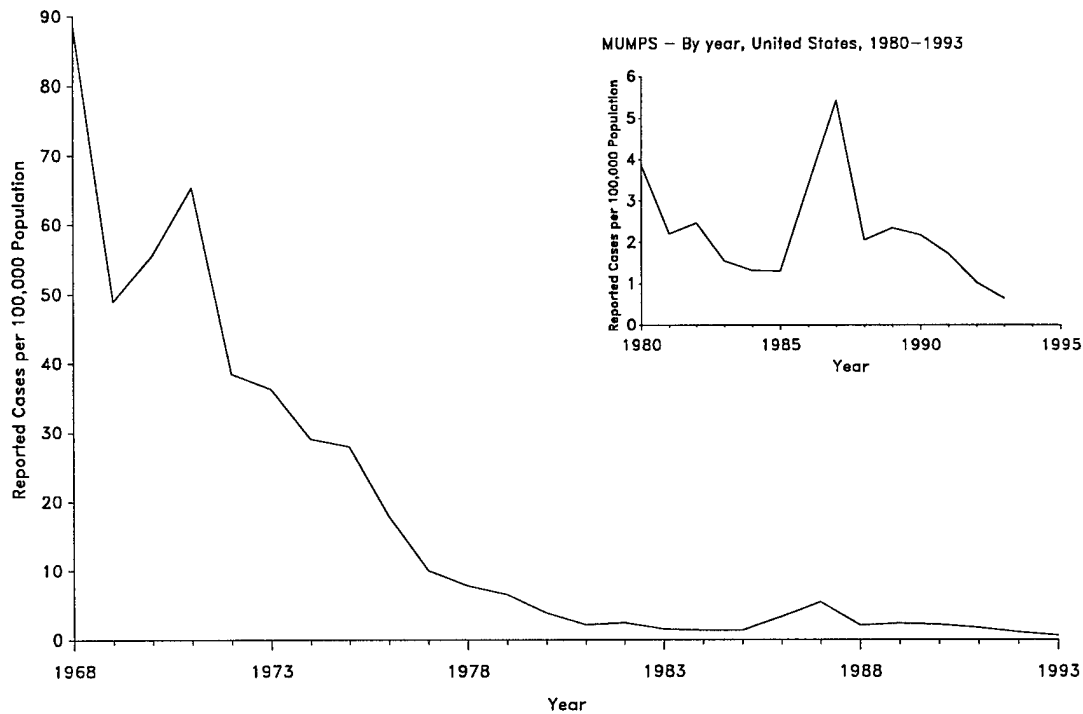
MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION — counties reporting cases, United States, 1993



MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION — by year, United States, 1935–1993



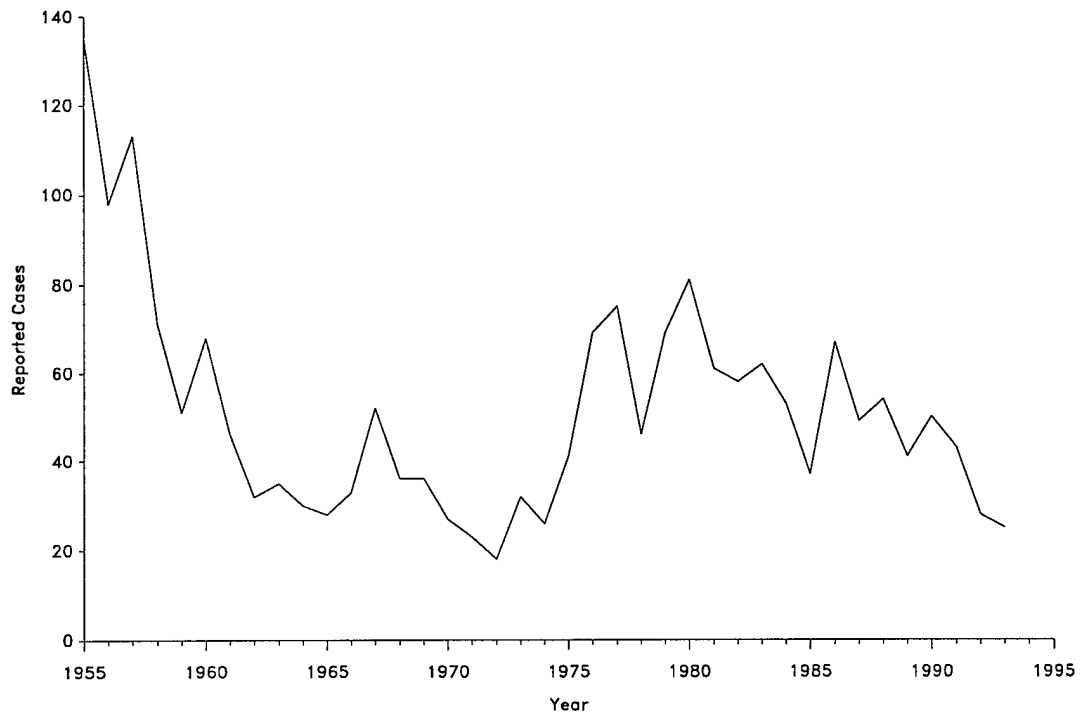
MUMPS — by year, United States, 1968–1993



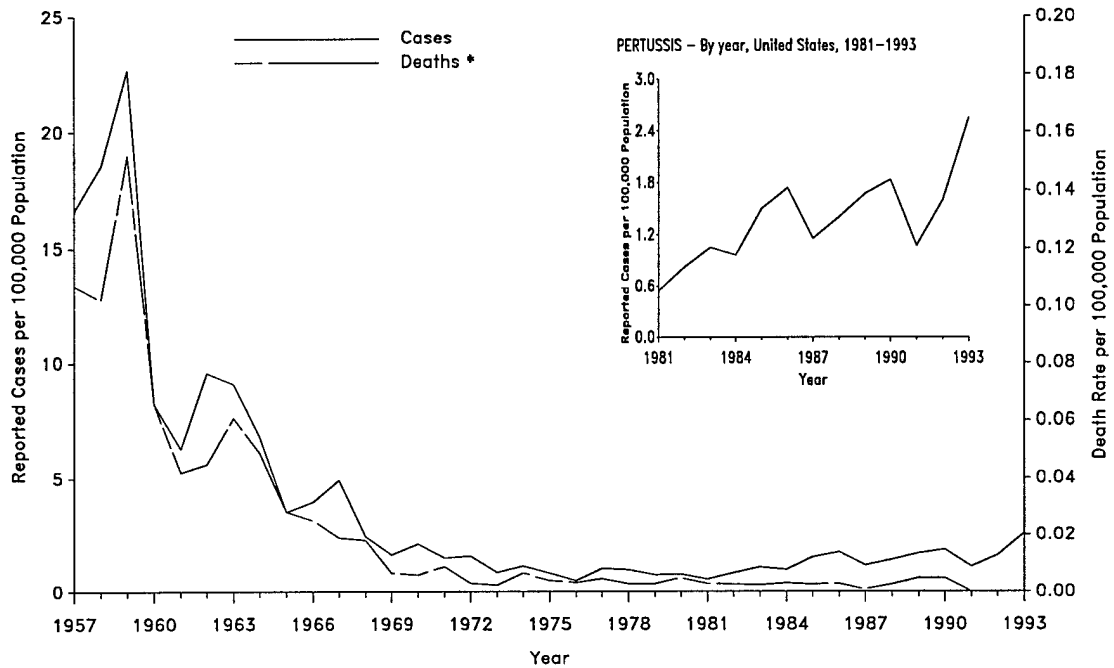
NOTE: Mumps vaccine licensed December 1967.

GRAPHS AND MAPS

MURINE TYPHUS FEVER — by year, United States, 1955–1993



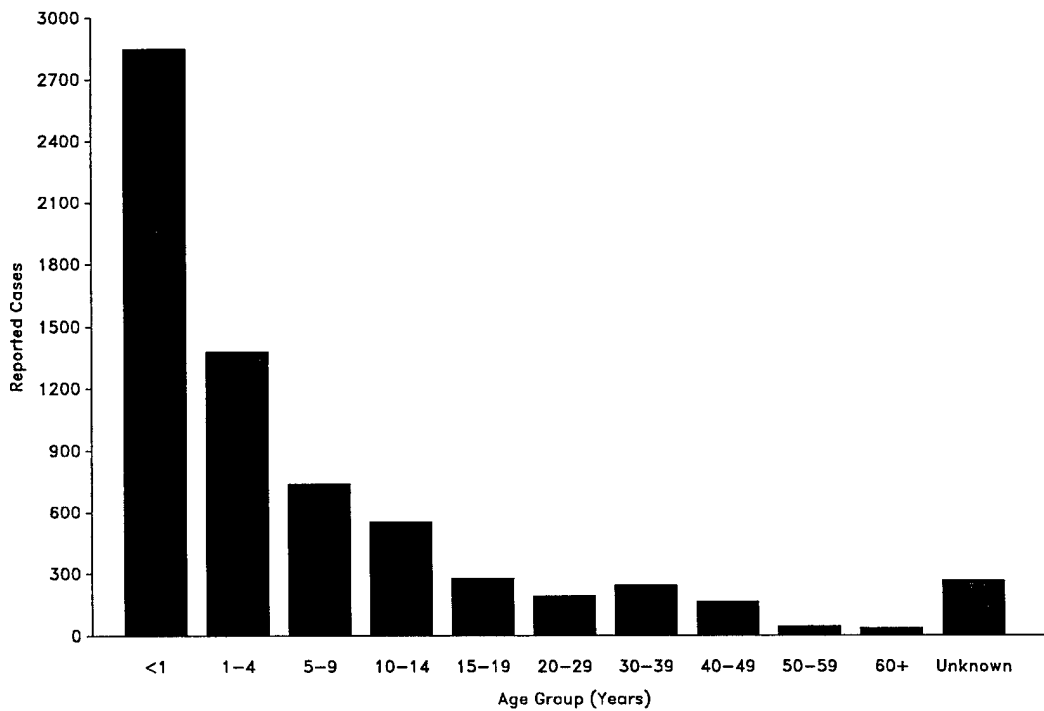
PERTUSSIS (whooping cough) — by year, United States, 1957–1993



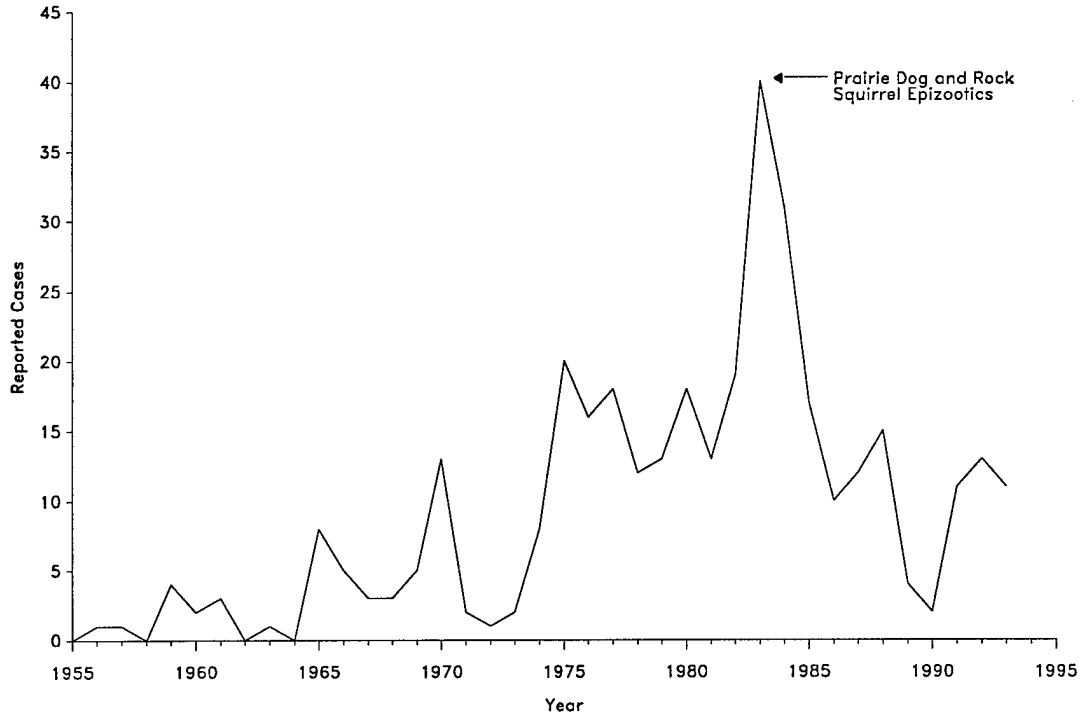
NOTE: DTP vaccine licensed 1948.

* Data on mortality are not yet available for 1992 and 1993.

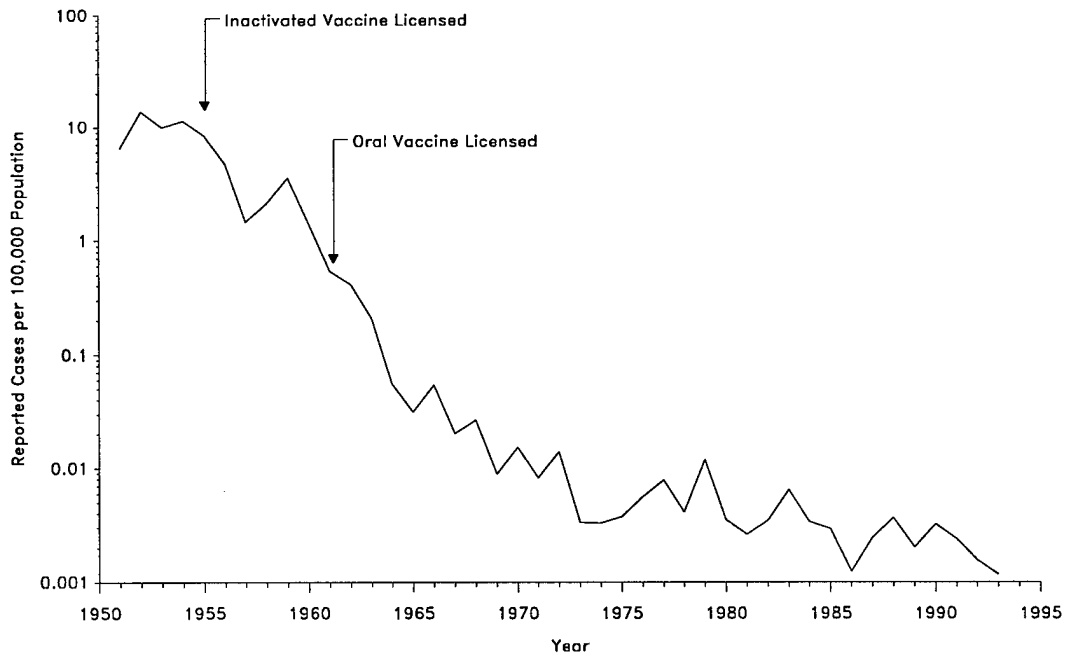
PERTUSSIS (whooping cough) — by age group, United States, 1993



PLAGUE — among humans, by year, United States, 1955–1993



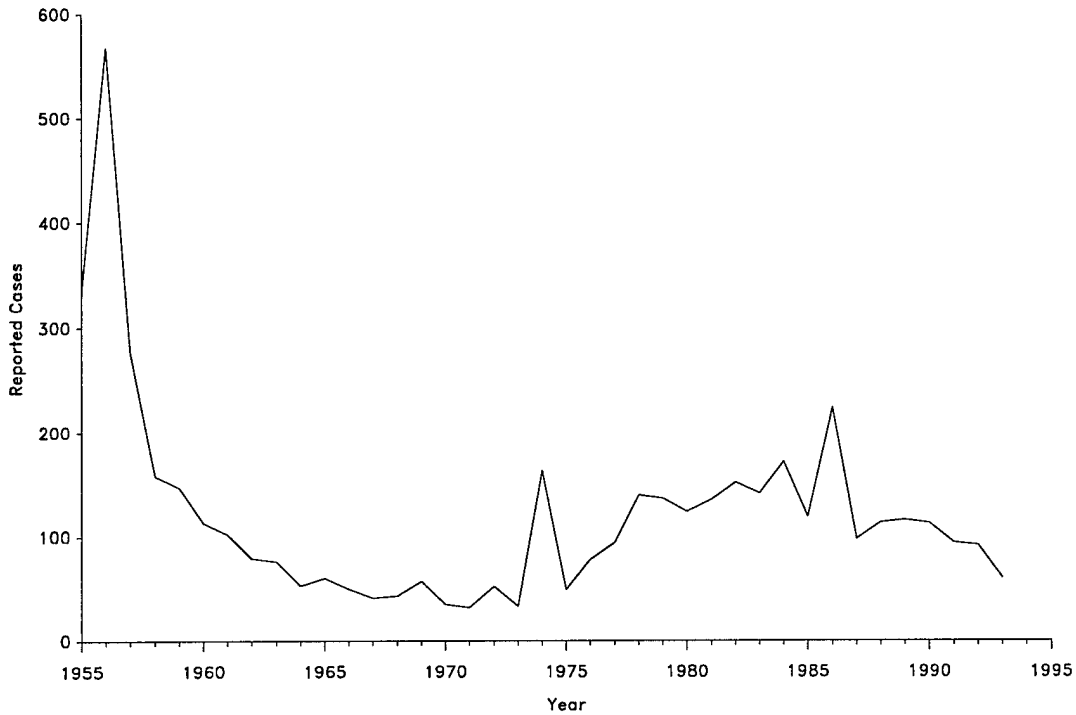
POLIOMYELITIS (paralytic) — by year, United States, 1951–1993



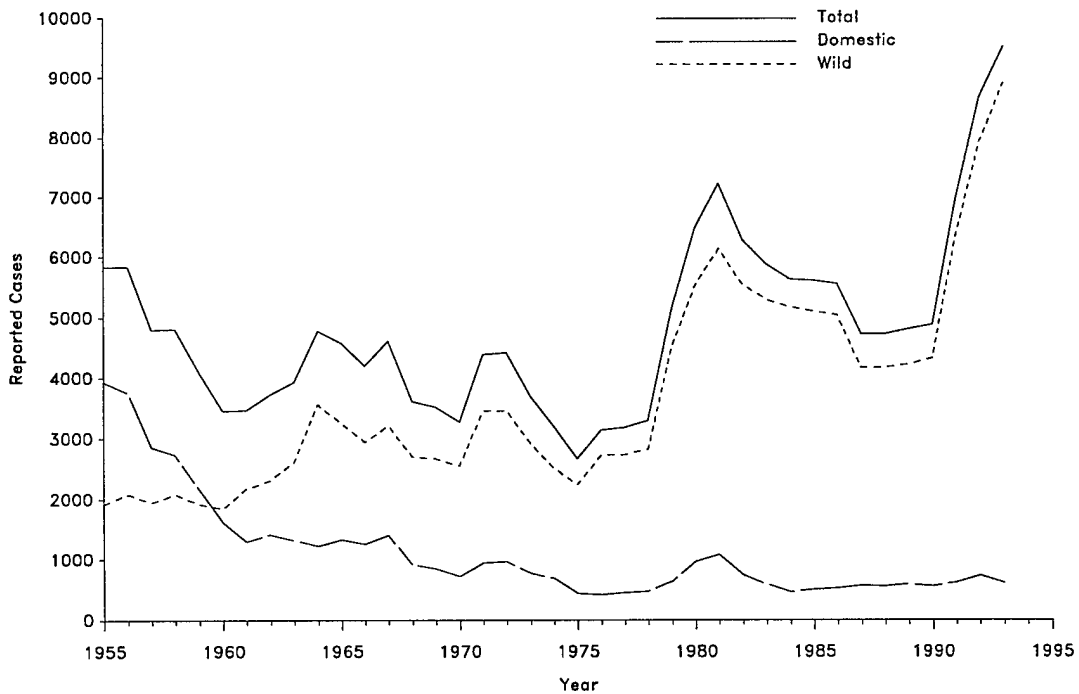
Y-AXIS IS LOG SCALE

GRAPHS AND MAPS

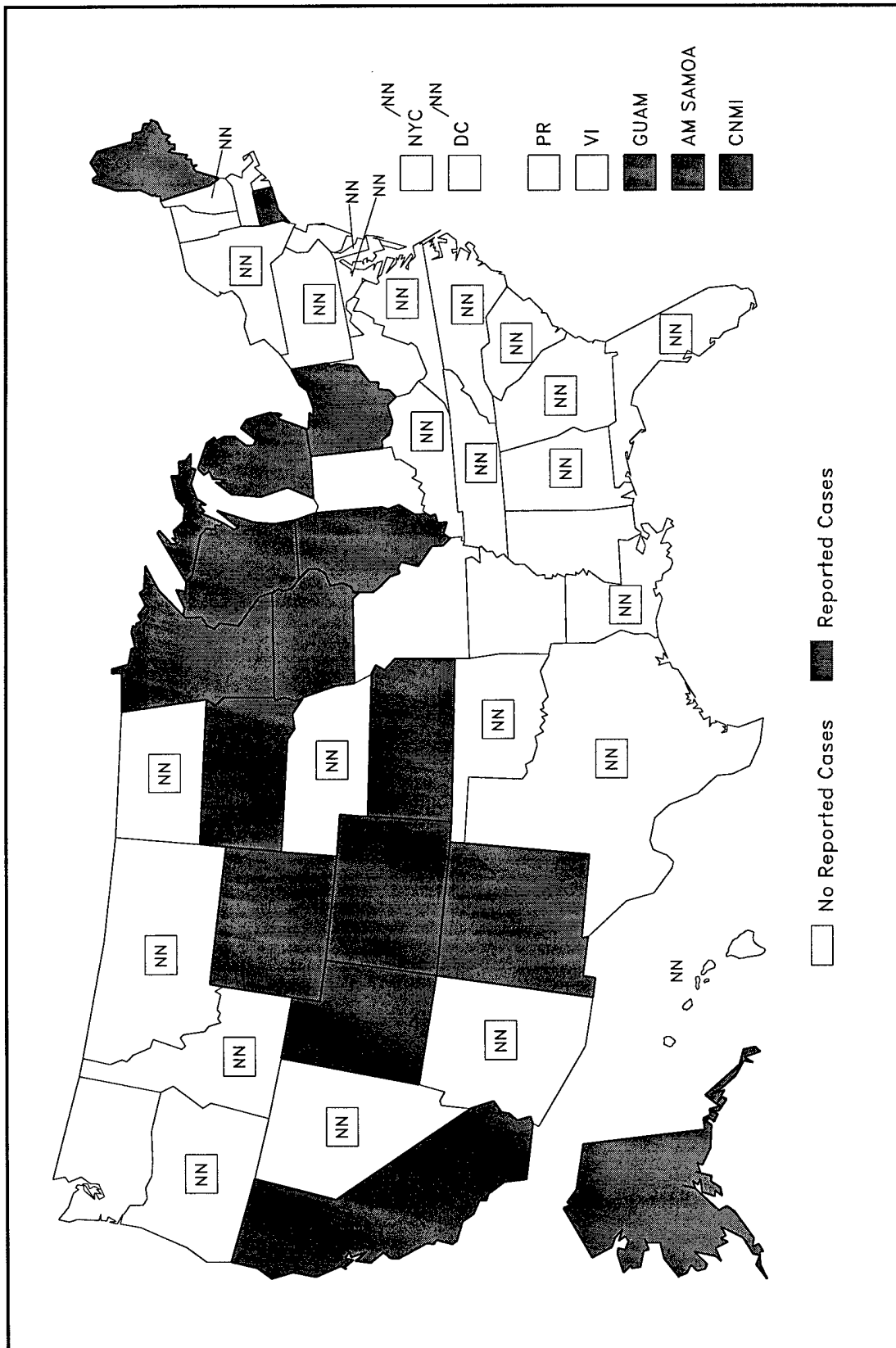
PSITTACOSIS — by year, United States, 1955-1993



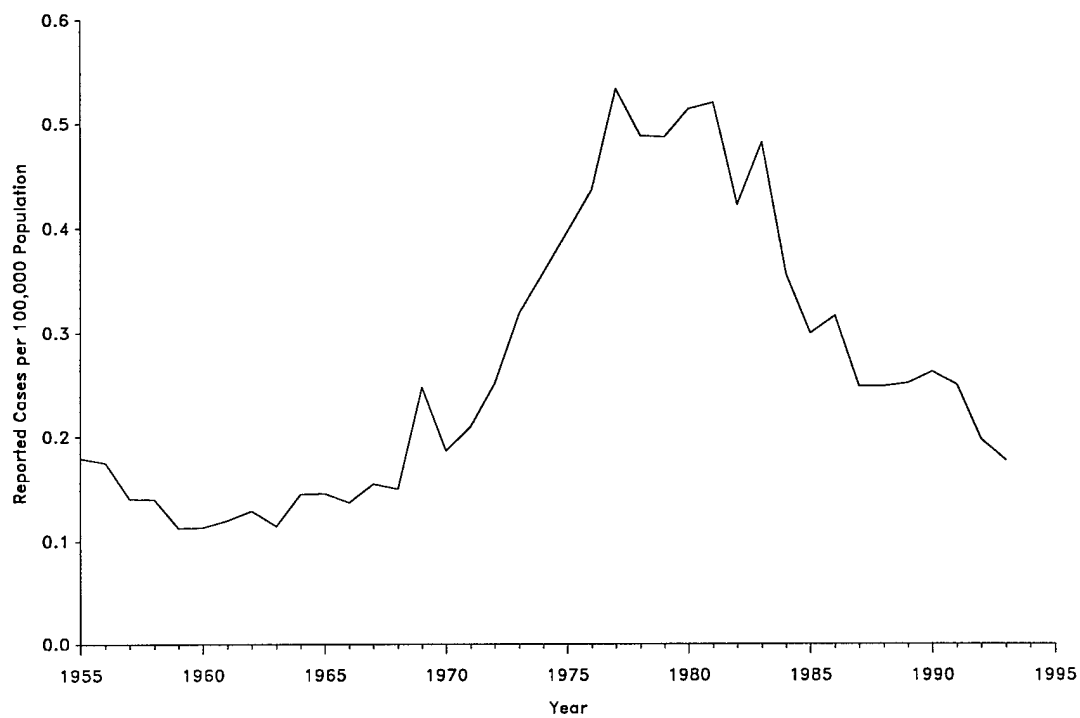
RABIES — wild and domestic animals, by year, United States and Puerto Rico, 1955-1993



RHEUMATIC FEVER — reported cases, United States and territories, 1993

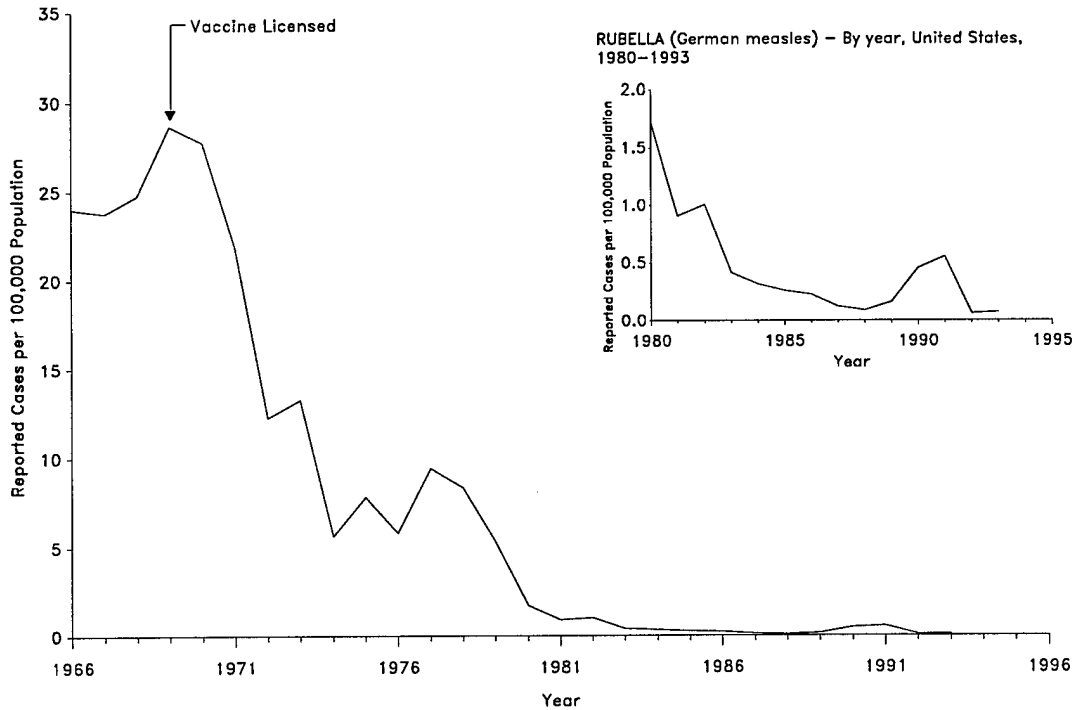


ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER — by year, United States, 1955–1993

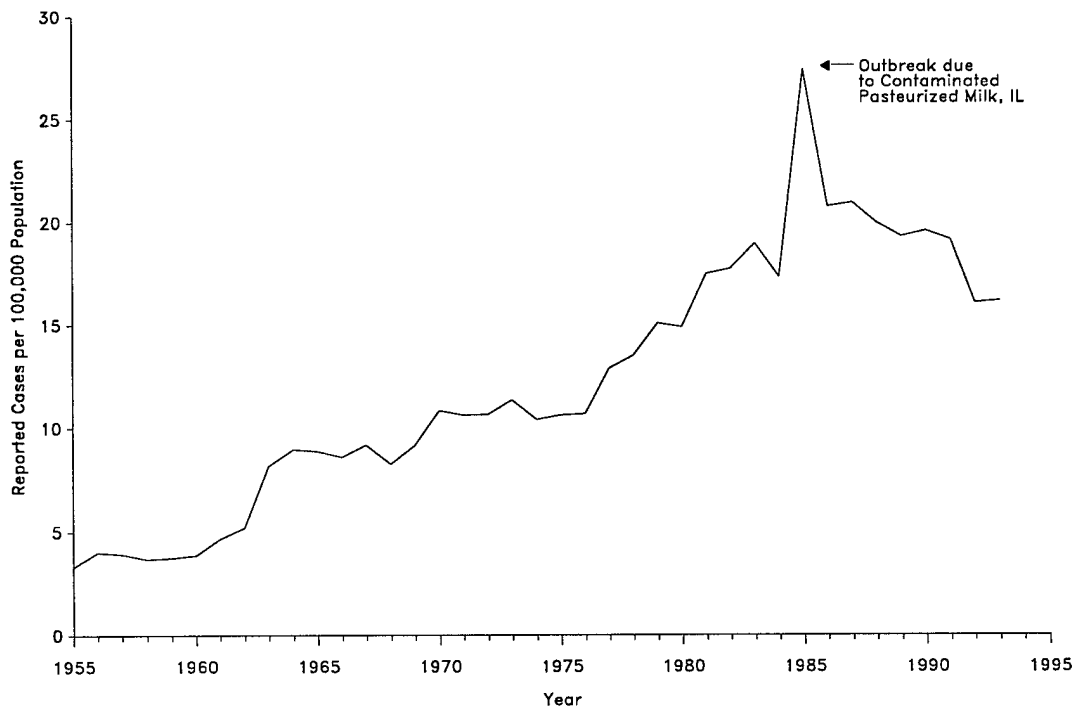


GRAPHS AND MAPS

RUBELLA (German measles) — by year, United States, 1966–1993



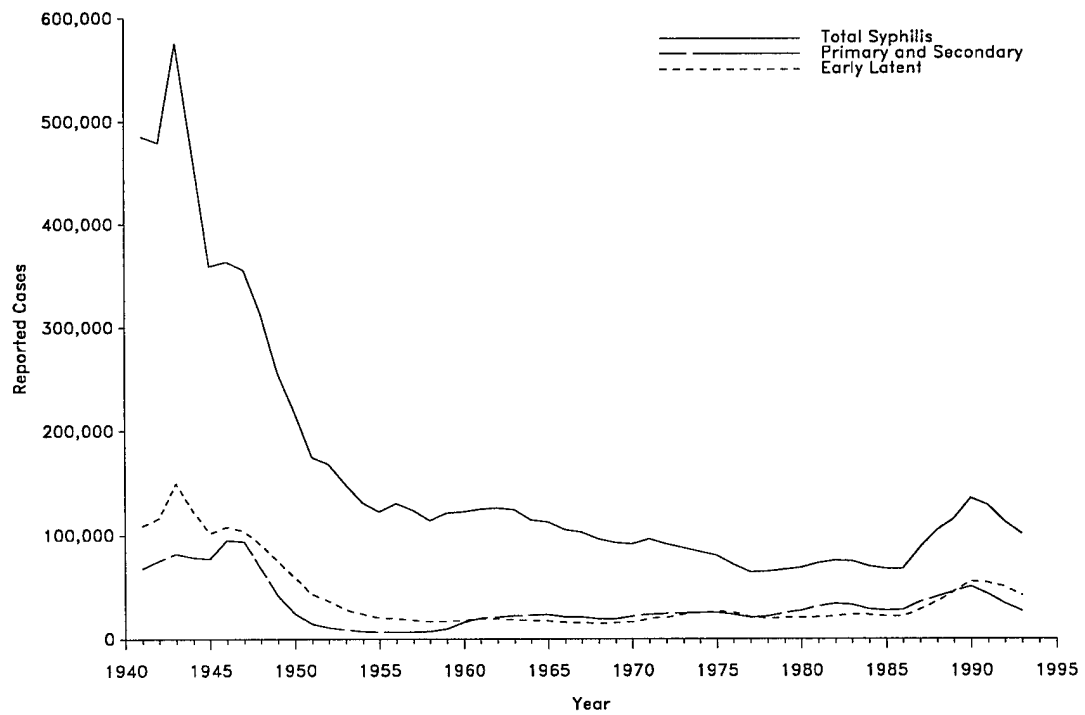
SALMONELLOSIS (excluding typhoid fever) — by year, United States, 1955–1993



SHIGELLOSIS — by year, United States, 1955–1993

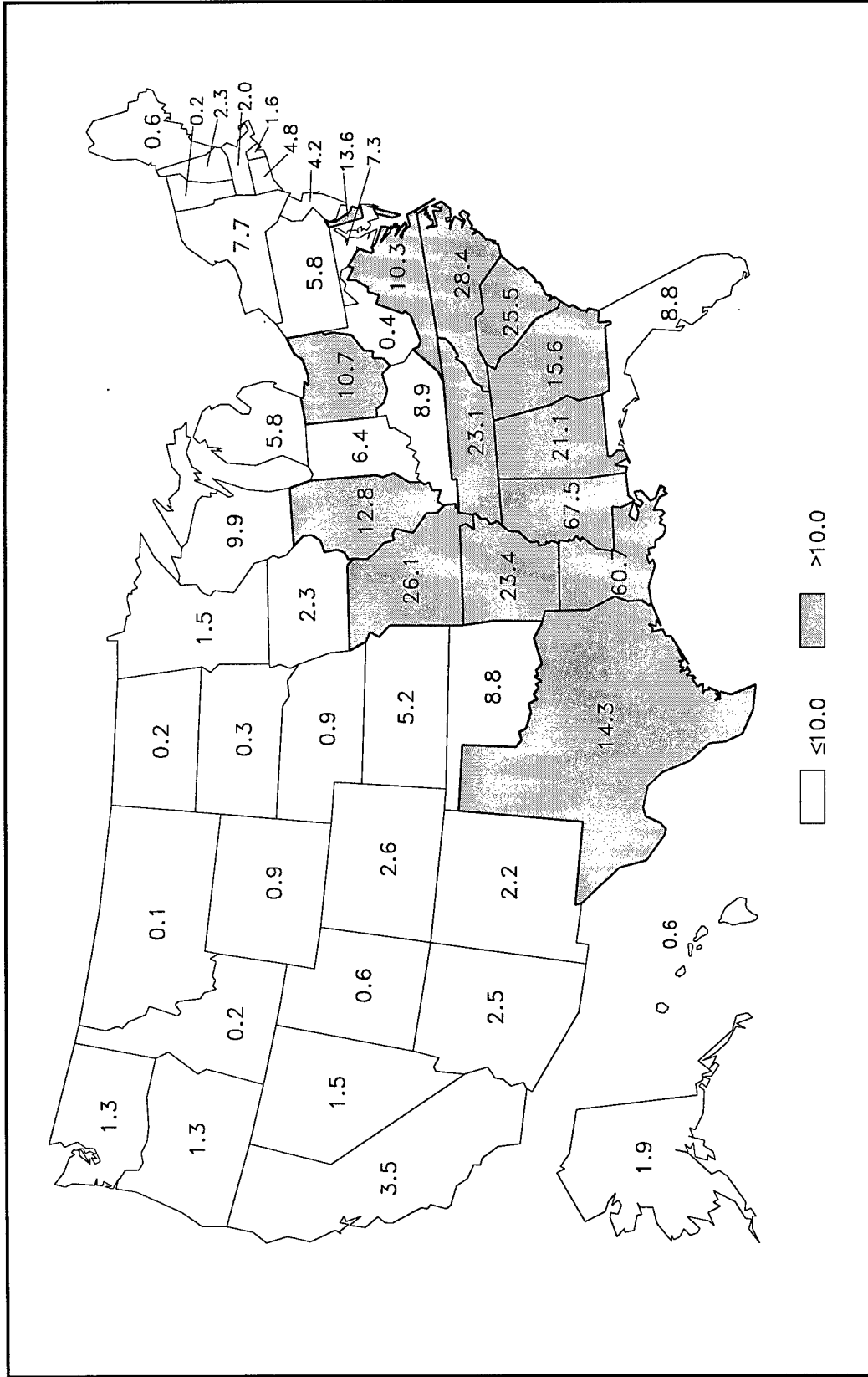


SYPHILIS — by year, United States, 1941–1993



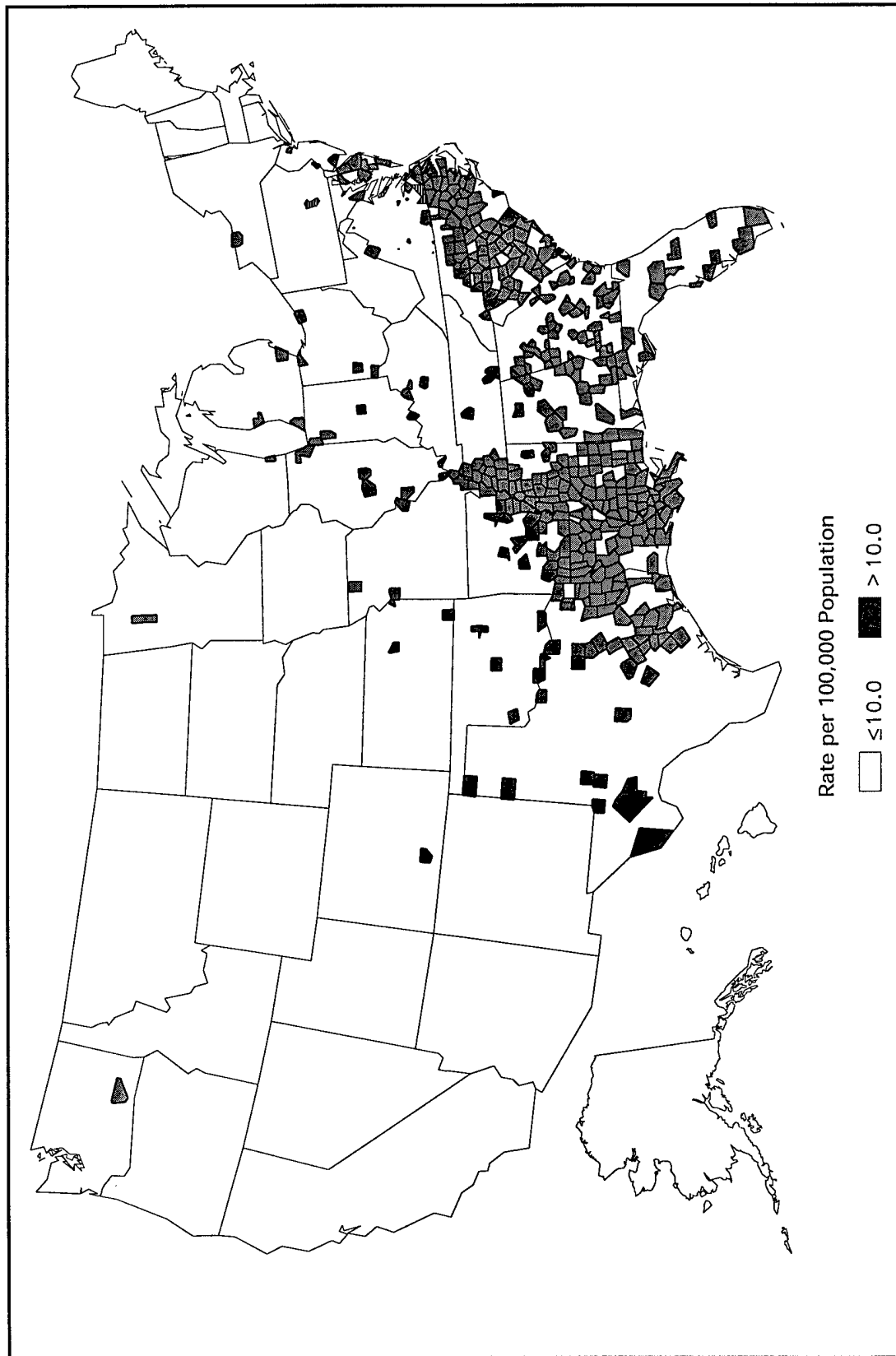
GRAPHS AND MAPS

52 SYPHILIS (primary and secondary) — reported cases, per 100,000 population,* United States, 1993



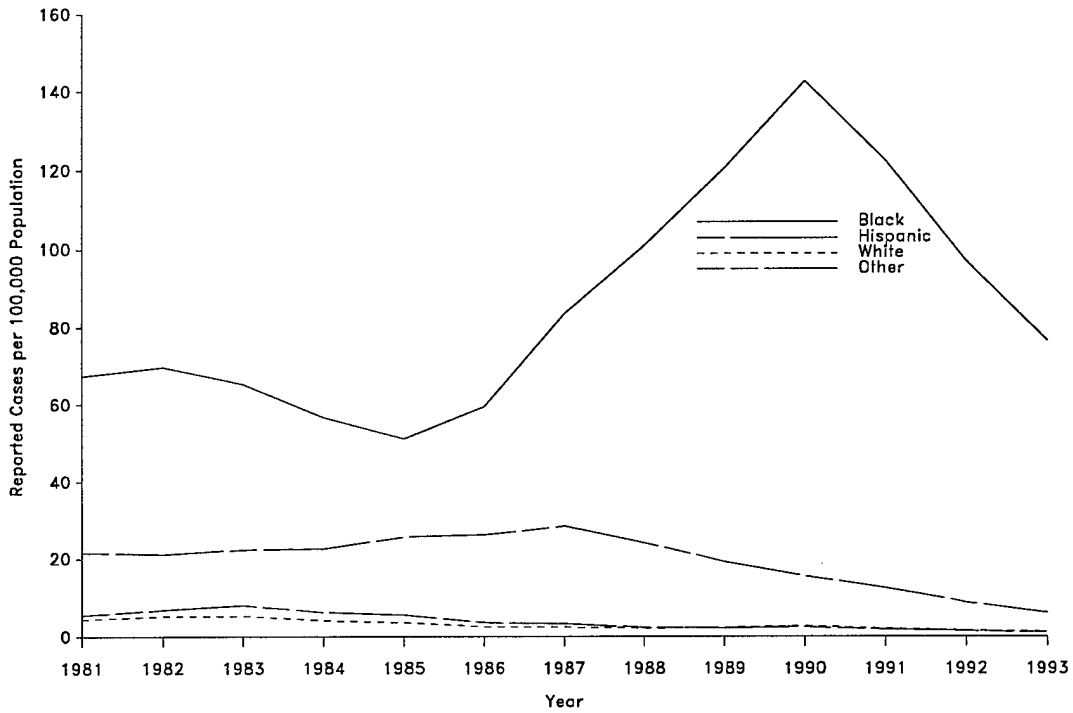
*The total rate of primary and secondary syphilis for the United States was 10.4 per 100,000 population. The Year 2000 Objective is ≤10.0 per 100,000 population.

SYPHILIS (primary and secondary) — counties with rates above and below the Year 2000 Objective, United States, 1993

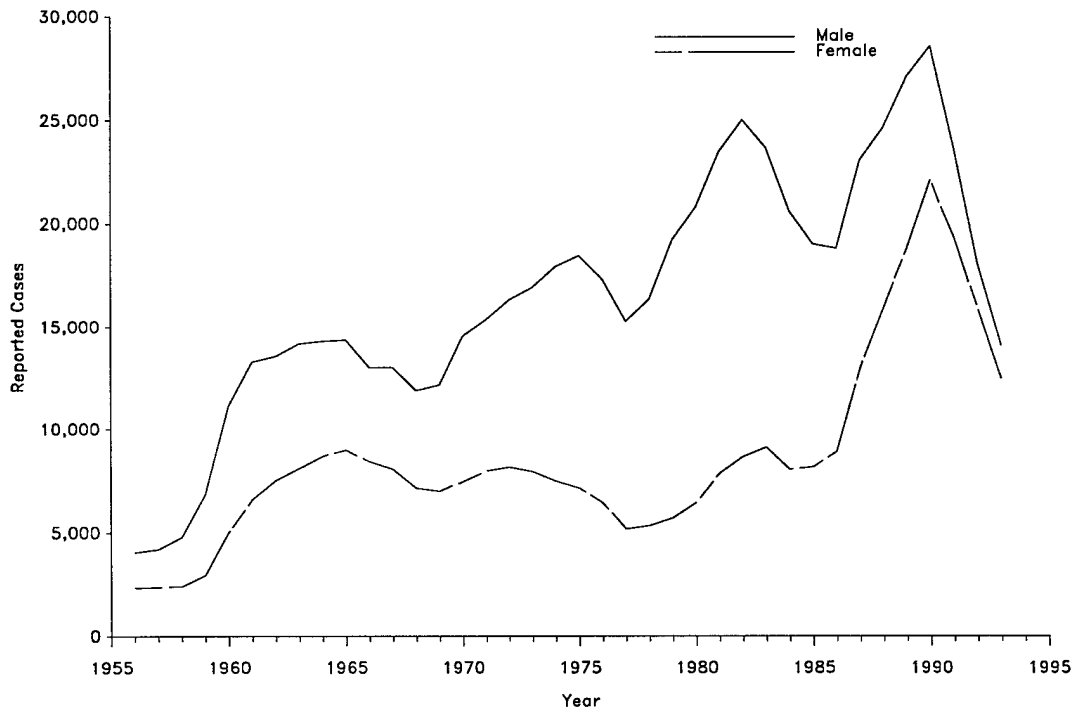


GRAPHS AND MAPS

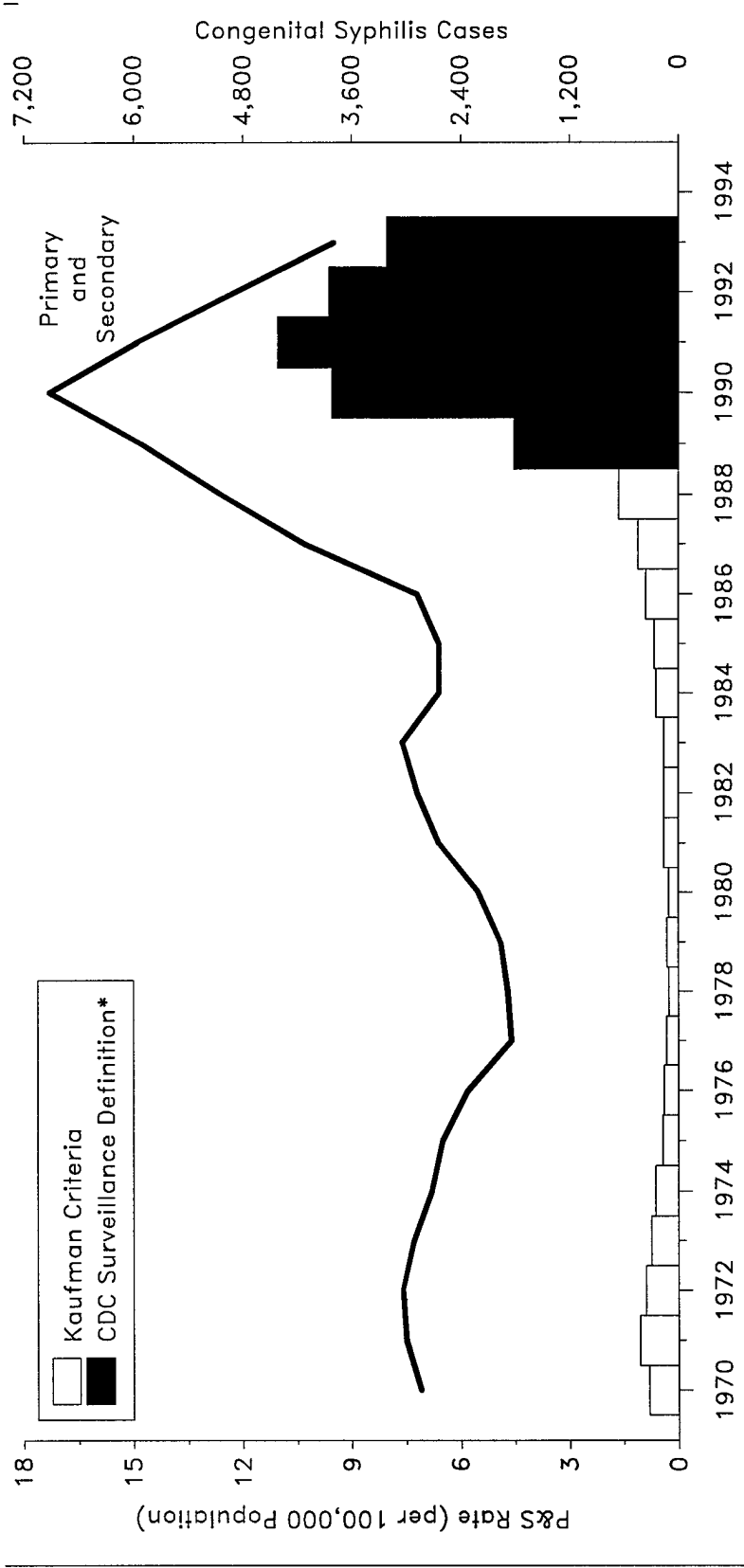
SYPHILIS (primary and secondary) — by race and ethnicity, United States, 1981–1993



SYPHILIS (primary and secondary) — by sex, United States, 1956–1993



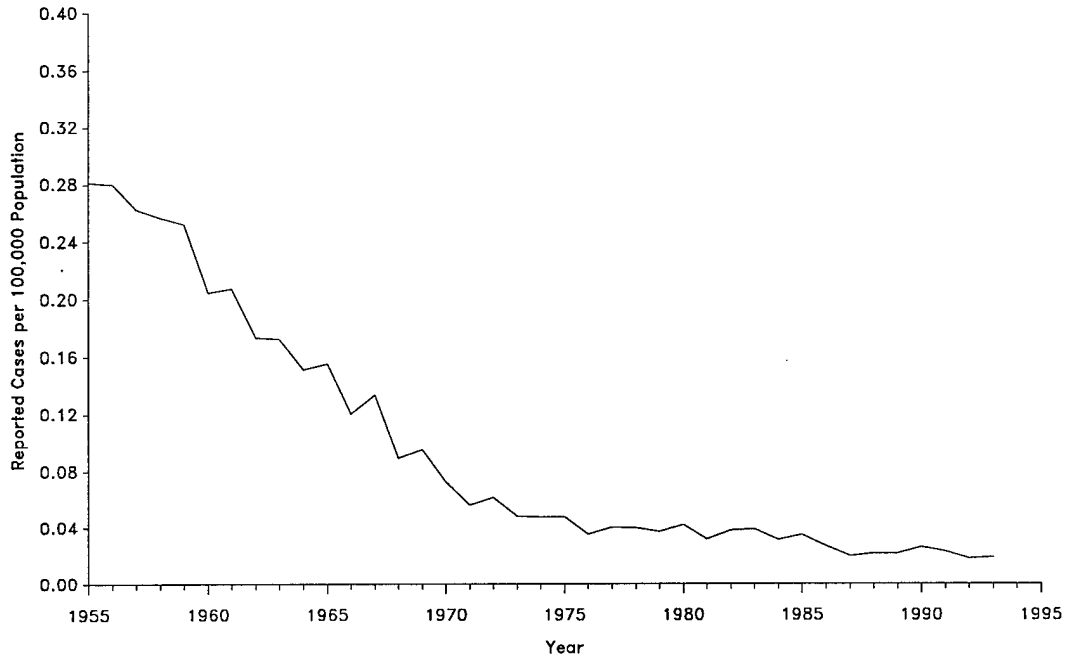
CONGENITAL SYPHILIS — reported cases in infants <1 year of age and rate of primary and secondary syphilis among women — United States, 1970-1993



* The surveillance case definition for congenital syphilis changed in 1989.

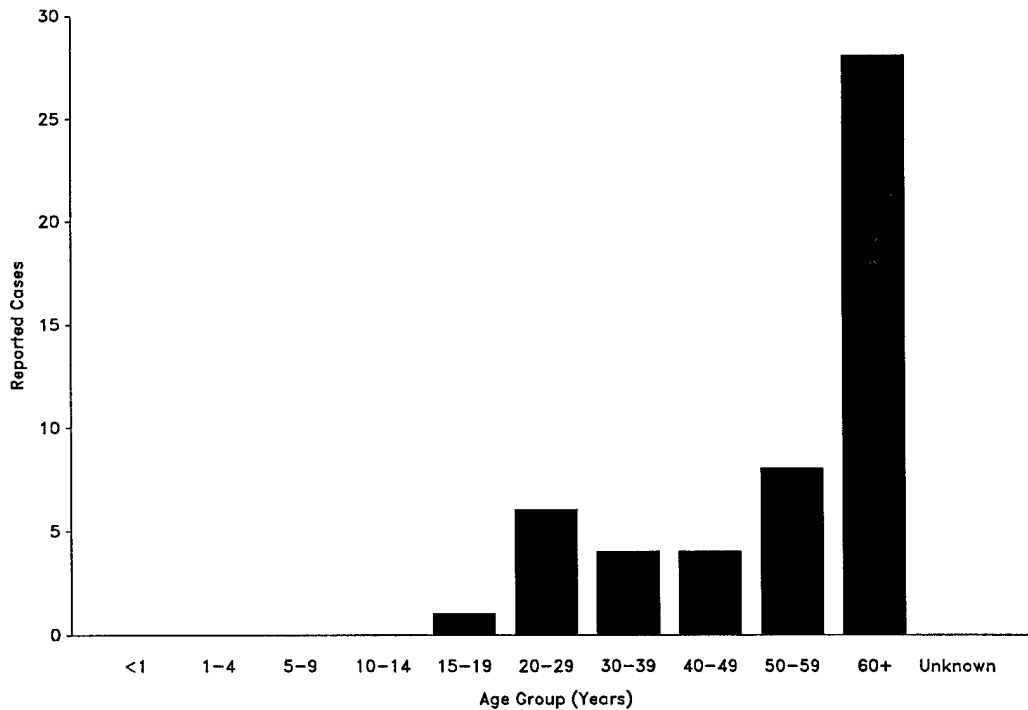
GRAPHS AND MAPS

TETANUS — by year, United States, 1955-1993

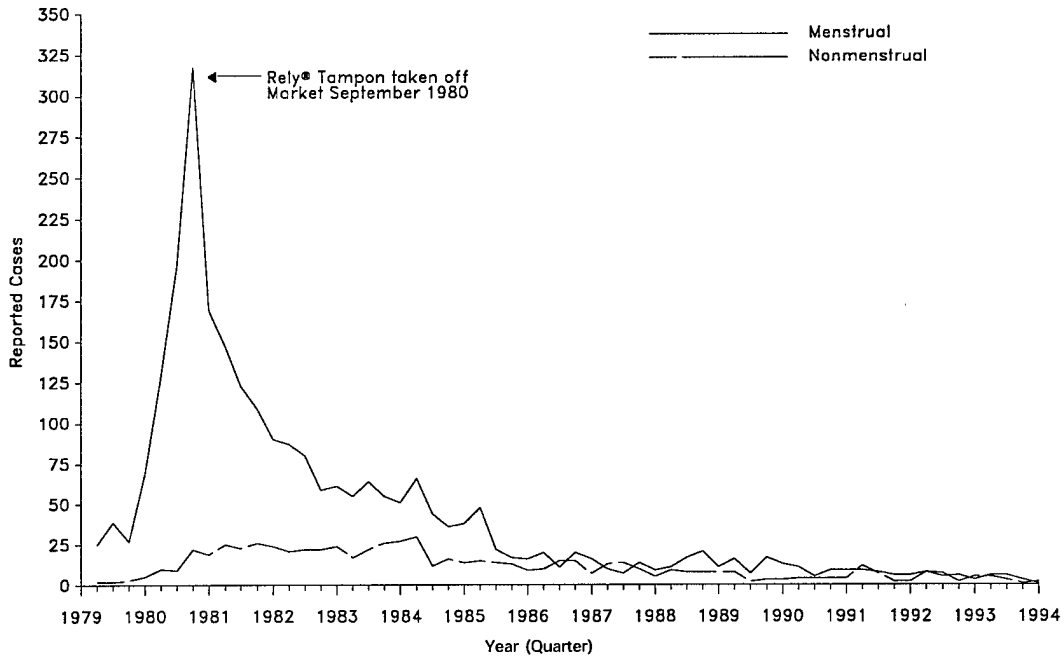


NOTE: Tetanus toxoid was first available in 1933.

TETANUS — by age group, United States, 1993

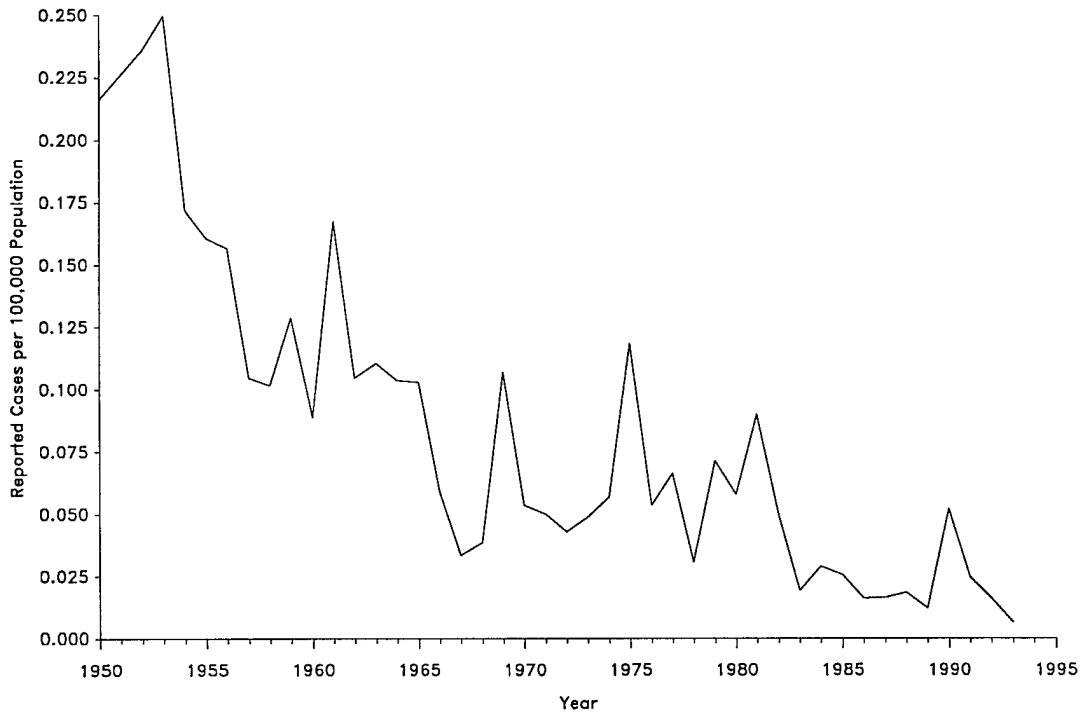


TOXIC SHOCK SYNDROME — by quarter, United States, 1979–1993*



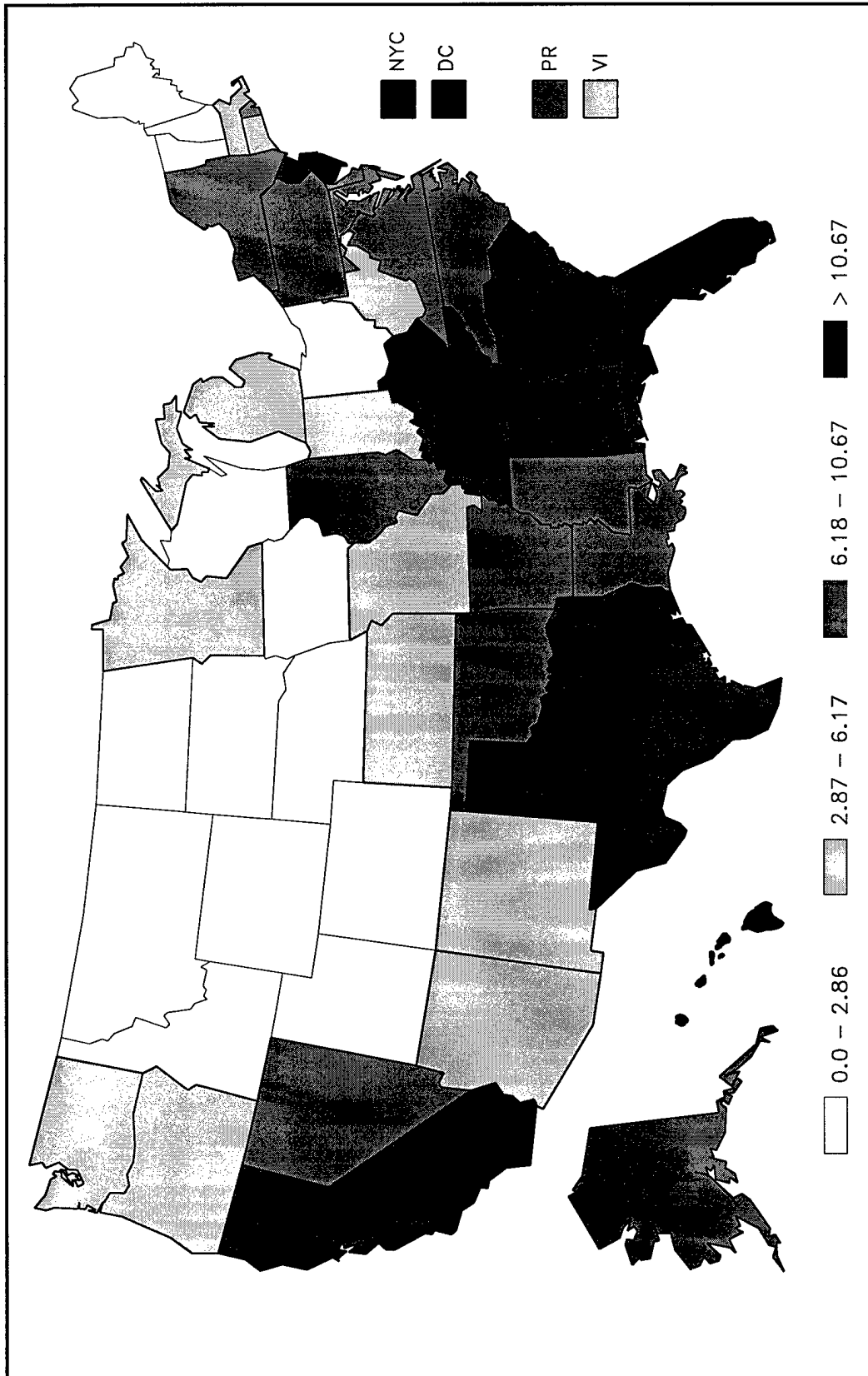
* Includes only cases meeting the CDC case definition (N=3,245) for staphylococcal disease.

TRICHINOSIS — by year, United States, 1950–1993



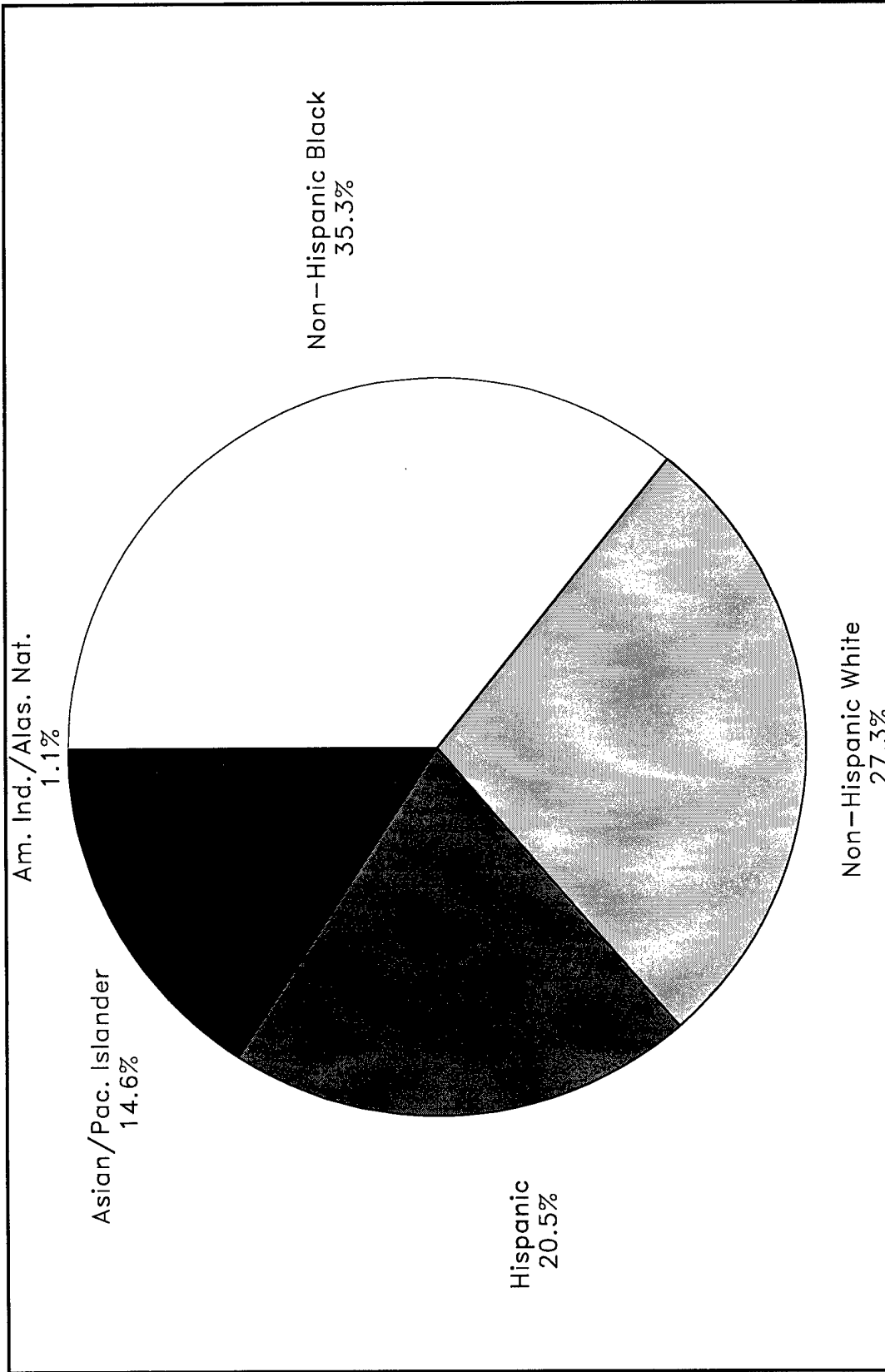
GRAPHS AND MAPS

TUBERCULOSIS — rates by state, United States,* 1993



* Includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

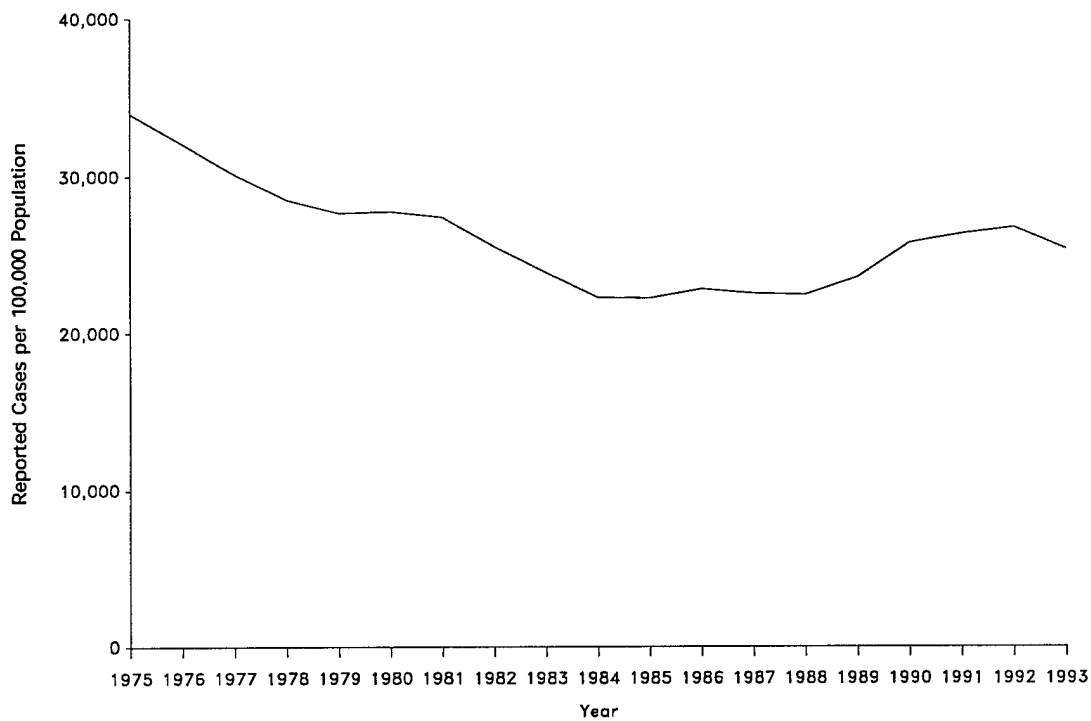
TUBERCULOSIS — percentage of cases, by race and ethnicity,* United States, 1993



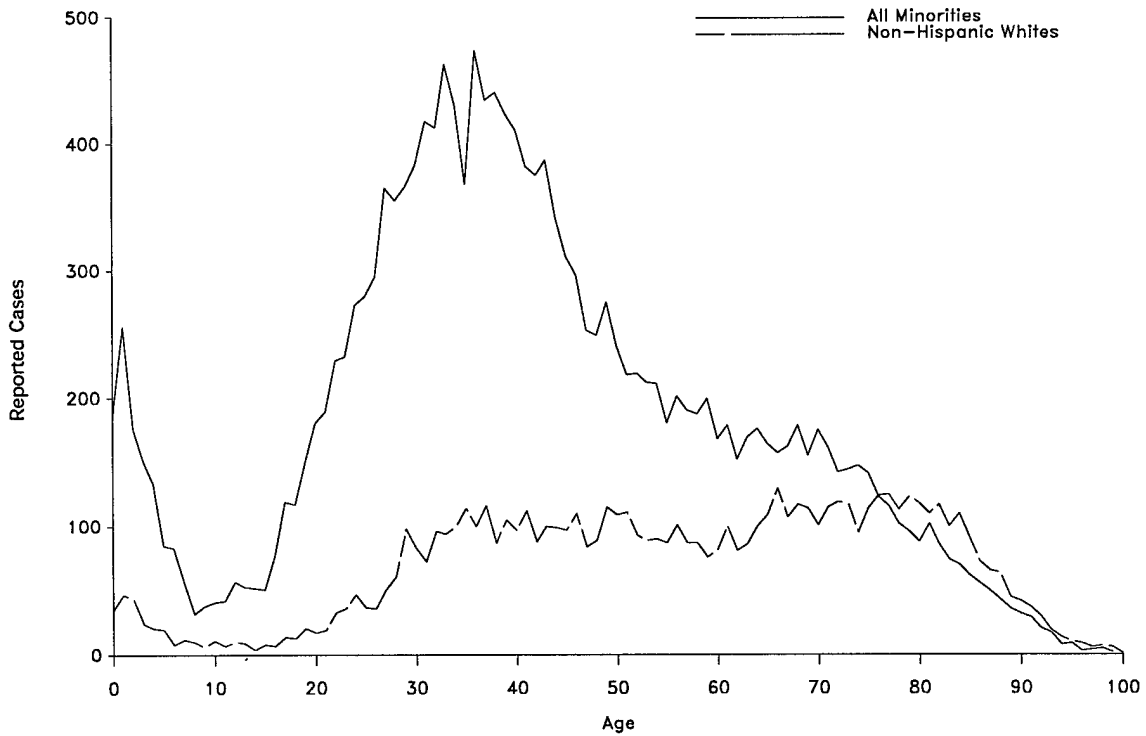
* Excludes 300 cases (1.2%) with race and/or ethnicity unknown.

GRAPHS AND MAPS

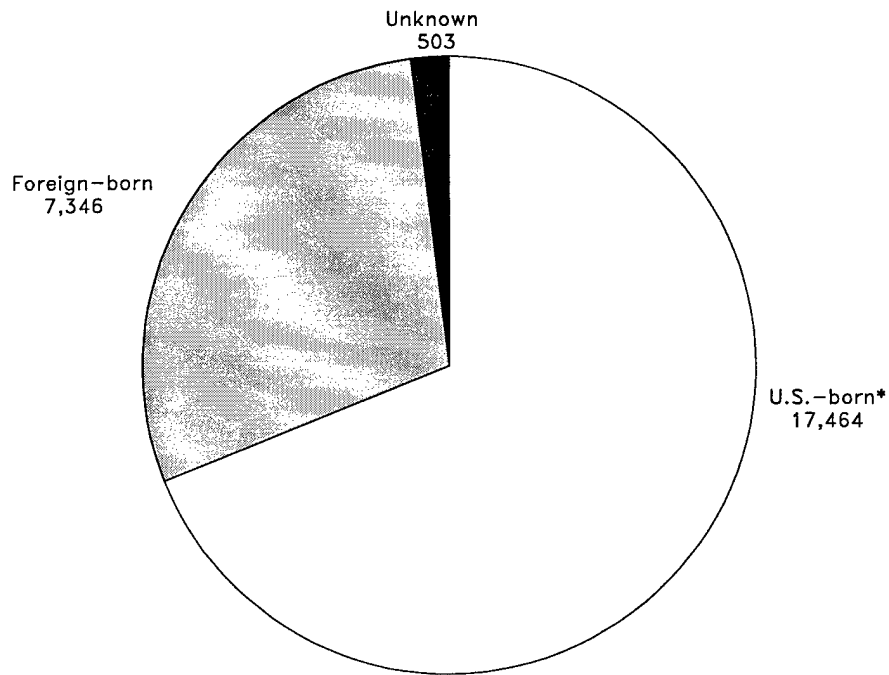
TUBERCULOSIS - by year, United States, 1975-1993



TUBERCULOSIS — frequency distribution of cases by age, race, and ethnicity, United States, 1993

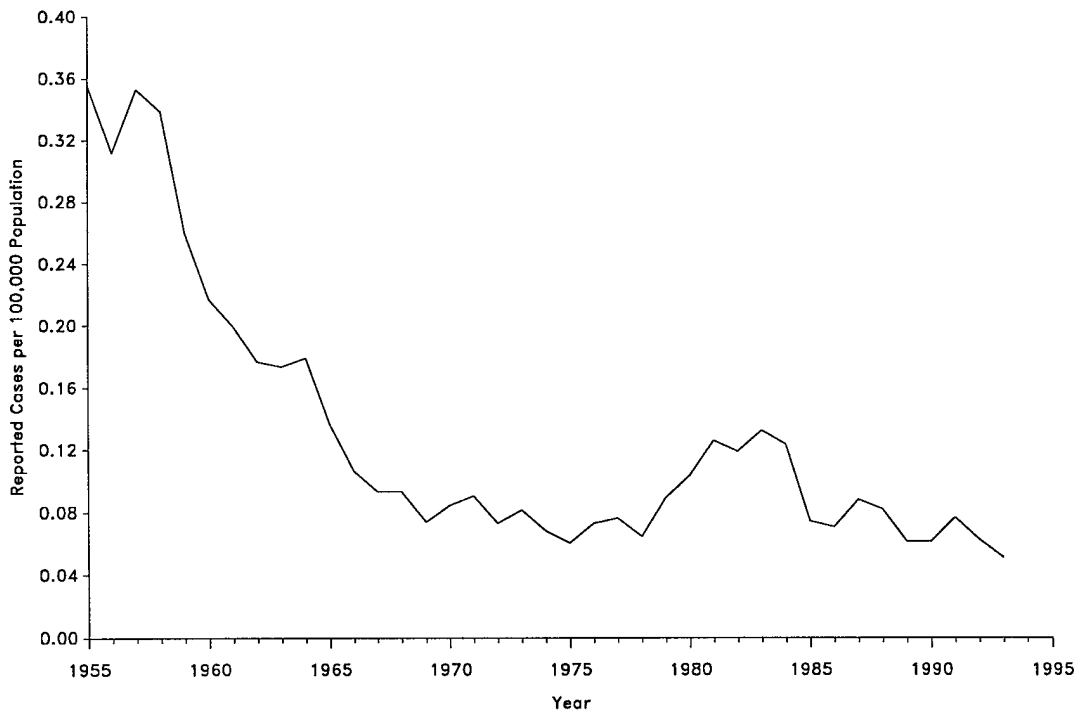


TUBERCULOSIS — cases, among foreign-born persons and persons born in the United States, 1993



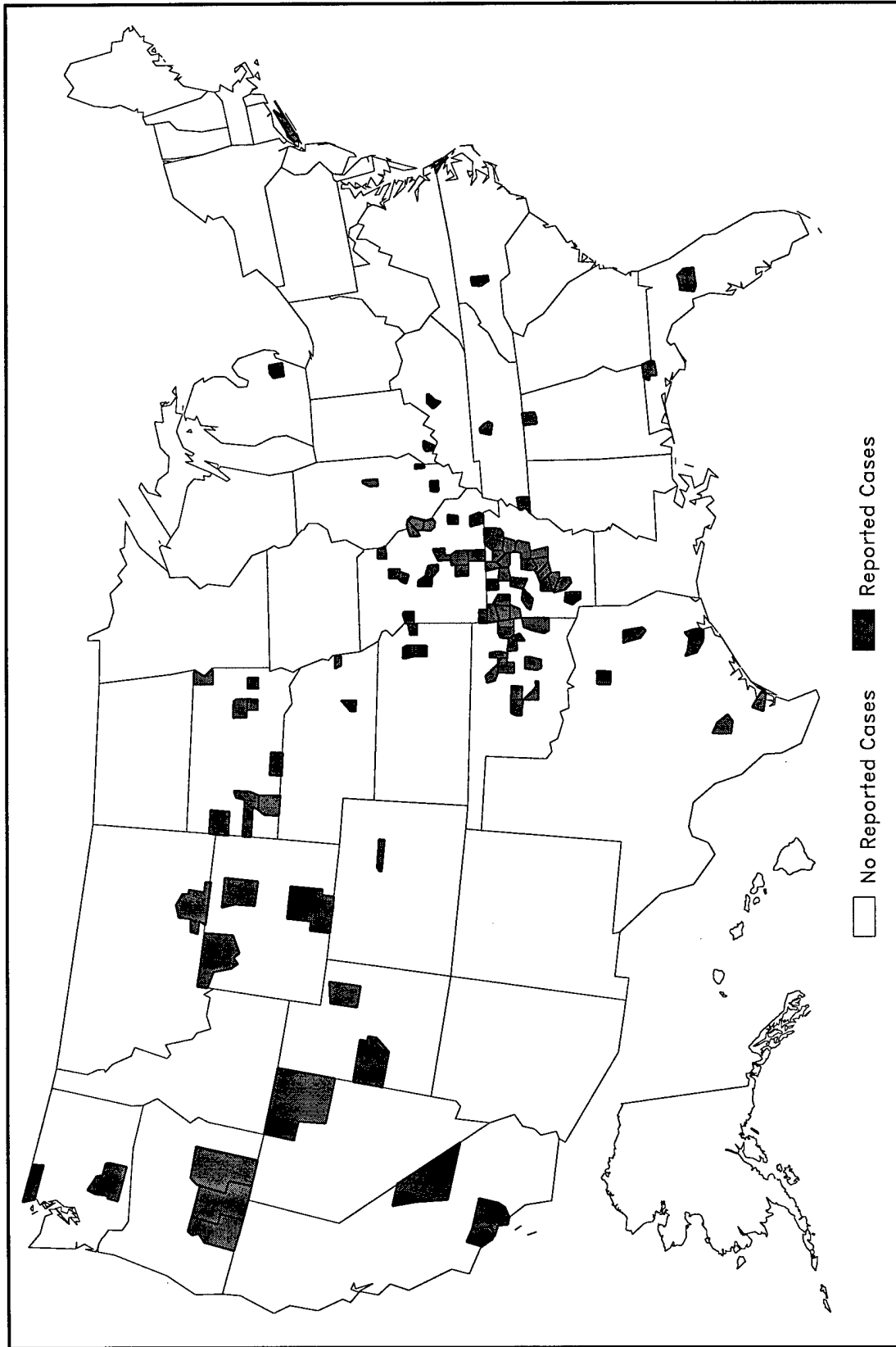
* Includes persons born in Puerto Rico.

TULAREMIA — by year, United States, 1955–1993

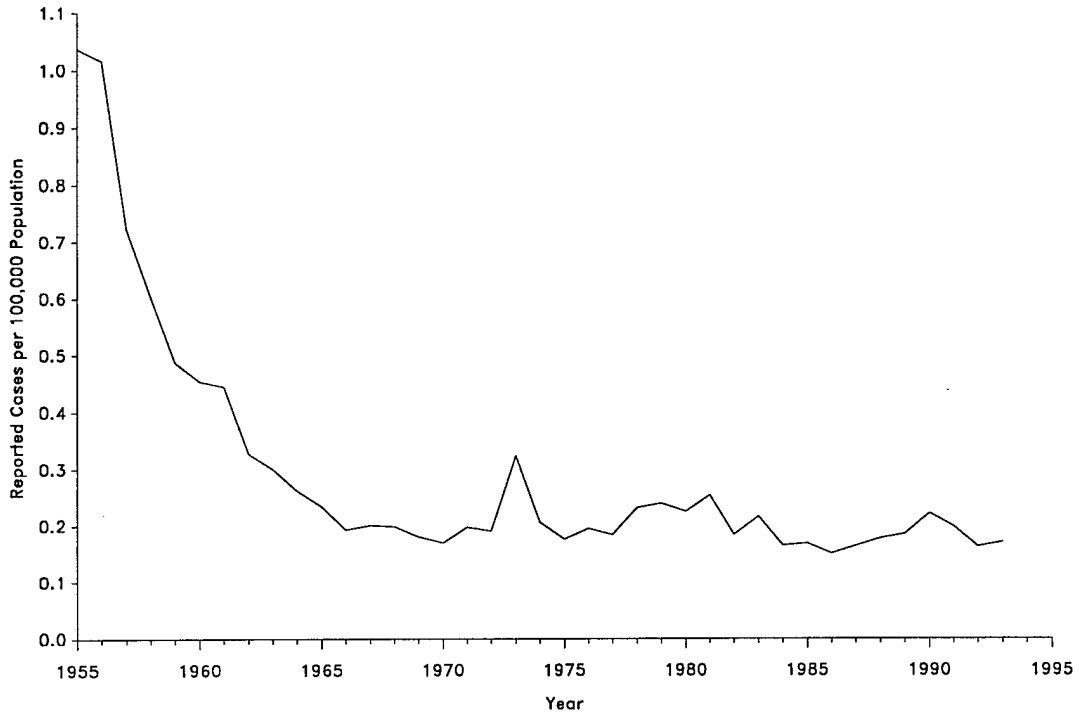


GRAPHS AND MAPS

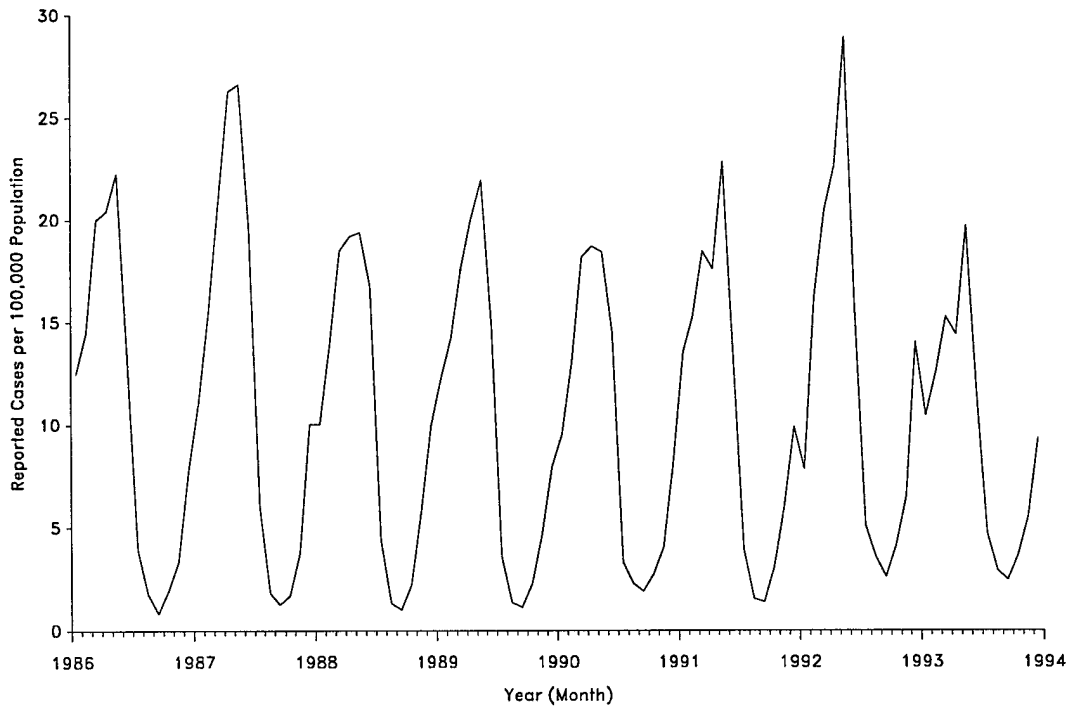
TULAREMIA — counties reporting cases, United States, 1993



TYPHOID FEVER — by year, United States, 1955–1993



VARICELLA (chickenpox) — by month, United States, 1986–1993



PART 3:

Historical Summary Tables

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TABLE 1. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — summary of reported cases, United States, 1984-1993

Disease	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984
U.S. total resident population (in thousands)	257,908	255,082	252,177	248,710	246,239	245,807	243,400	241,078	238,740	236,158
1990 census; July 1 est. 1984-1989, 1991-1993.	103,533	45,472	43,672	41,595	33,722	31,001	21,070	12,932	8,249	4,445
AIDS	2,970	2,942	2,989	3,328	3,217	2,860	3,123	3,532	4,433	5,252
Arbitriasis	12,848	12,223	14,526	11,852	10,274	7,234	11,487	11,374	10,619	8,326
Asseptic meningitis	27	91	114	95	89	84	82	109	122	123
Bogulism, total (including wound and unsp.)	66	21	81	23	23	28	17	23	49	19
Foodborne	66	21	81	23	23	28	17	23	49	19
Infant	120	105	104	85	95	96	129	106	153	131
Brucellosis	1,399	1,886	3,476	4,212	4,692	5,001	4,998	3,756	2,067	665
Chancroid	103	103	26	6	-	6	9	23	4	1
Cholera	919	774	1,021	1,341	981	882	1,418	1,302	1,376	1,257
Diphtheria	170	129	82	105	88	121	121	124	161	108
Encephalitis, primary*	439,673	501,409	620,478	690,169	733,151	719,536	780,905	900,868	911,419	878,556
Post-infectious	19	6	29	97	7	11	22	61	44	30
Gonorrhea	1,419	1,412	2,764	198	163	184	238	270	361	290
Granuloma inguinale	187	172	24,378	31,441	35,821	28,520	25,280	23,430	23,210	22,040
Haemophilus influenzae	24,238	23,112	18,003	21,102	23,419	23,177	25,916	26,107	26,611	26,115
Hansen disease (leprosy)	13,361	16,126	3,582	2,553	2,529	2,619	2,999	3,634	4,184	3,871
Hepatitis A	4,786	6,010	6,271	1,260	2,306	2,470	3,102	3,940	5,517	5,531
Hepatitis B	627	884	1,317	1,370	1,190	1,085	1,038	948	830	750
Hepatitis, non-A, non-B†	1,280	1,339	1,317	1,370	1,190	1,085	1,038	948	830	750
Hepatitis, unspecified	51	54	58	77	93	54	43	41	57	40
Legionellosis**	8,257	9,895	9,465	777	189	185	303	396	226	170
Leptospirosis	285	302	471	277	189	185	303	396	226	170
Lyme disease	1,411	1,087	1,278	1,292	1,277	1,099	944	1,123	1,049	1,007
Lymphogranuloma venereum	312	2,237	9,643	27,786	18,193	3,396	3,655	6,282	2,822	2,587
Malaria	2,637	2,134	2,130	2,451	2,727	2,984	2,930	2,594	2,479	2,746
Measles (rubeola)	1,692	2,572	4,264	5,292	5,712	4,866	12,848	7,790	2,982	3,021
Meningococcal infections	25	28	43	50	41	34	49	67	37	53
Mumps	6,586	4,083	2,719	4,570	4,157	3,430	2,823	4,195	3,589	2,276
Murine typhus fever	10	13	11	9	4	15	12	10	7	8
Pertussis (whooping cough)	3	6	9	6	9	9	9	9	7	8
Plaque	60	92	94	113	116	114	98	224	119	172
Poliomyelitis, paralytic††	9,377	8,589	6,910	4,826	4,724	4,651	4,658	5,504	5,565	5,567
Psittacosis	3	1	3	1	1	-	1	1	1	3
Rabies, animal	112	75	127	108	144	158	141	147	90	117
Rabies, human	456	502	628	651	623	609	604	760	714	838
Rheumatic fever, acute	192	160	1,401	1,125	396	225	306	551	630	752
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	5	11	47	11	3	6	5	14	5	5
Rubella (German measles)	41,641	40,912	48,154	48,603	47,812	48,948	50,916	49,984	65,347	40,861
Rubella, congenital syndrome	32,198	23,931	23,548	27,077	25,010	30,617	23,860	17,138	17,057	17,371
Salmonellosis, excluding typhoid fever	26,498	33,973	42,935	50,223	44,540	40,117	35,147	27,883	27,131	28,607
Shigellosis	101,259	112,581	128,569	134,255	110,797	103,437	86,545	68,215	67,563	69,888
Syphilis, primary and secondary	48	45	57	64	53	53	48	64	83	74
Total, all stages	212	244	280	322	400	390	372	412	384	482
Tetanus	16	41	62	29	30	45	40	39	61	68
Toxic-shock syndrome	25,313	26,673	26,283	25,701	23,495	22,436	22,517	22,768	22,201	22,235
Trichinosis	132	159	193	152	152	201	174	170	177	291
Tuberculosis	134,722	158,364	147,076	173,039	185,441	192,853	213,196	183,243	178,162	221,983
Tularemia	440	414	501	552	460	456	400	362	402	390
Typhoid fever	134,722	158,364	147,076	173,039	185,441	192,853	213,196	183,243	178,162	221,983
Varicella (chickenpox)	134,722	158,364	147,076	173,039	185,441	192,853	213,196	183,243	178,162	221,983
Yellow fever	134,722	158,364	147,076	173,039	185,441	192,853	213,196	183,243	178,162	221,983

*Beginning in 1984, data reflects change in categories for tabulating encephalitis reports that were recorded by date of report to state health departments. Data for previous years are from surveillance records reported by onset date.
 †Not previously notifiable nationally.
 ‡Reports from New York City are not available.
 §The number of reported cases of non-A, non-B hepatitis is misleading because in some states, reported cases included persons positive for antibody to hepatitis C virus (anti-HCV) identified in routine screening programs but who did not have acute hepatitis.
 **Data are recorded by date of report to the state health department. Data for all years previous to 1982 are from surveillance records reported by onset date.
 †† Annual case reports from state health departments; numbers may not reflect changes based on retrospective case evaluations or late reports (see MMWR 1986;35:180-2).

HISTORICAL TABLES — 1984-1993

TABLE 2. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — summary of reported cases, per 100,000 population, United States, 1984-1993

Disease	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984
AIDS	40.20	17.83	17.32	16.72	13.58	12.61	8.66	5.36	3.46	1.88
Amebiasis	1.21	1.21	1.23	1.38	1.34	1.20	1.33	1.47	1.92	2.30
Anthrax	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Aseptic meningitis	5.39	5.18	6.26	4.77	4.14	2.94	4.72	4.72	4.50	3.57
Botulism, total (including wound and unsp.)	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.05
Foodborne	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01
Infant	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04
Brucellosis	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.06
Chancroid*	0.54	0.80	1.40	1.70	1.90	2.04	2.07	1.57	0.87	0.28
Cholera	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Encephalitis, primary	0.36	0.30	0.40	0.54	0.40	0.36	0.58	0.54	0.58	0.53
Post-infectious	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.05
Gonorrhea*	172.40	201.60	249.48	276.60	297.36	298.74	323.74	376.37	384.51	374.75
Granuloma inguinale*	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.01
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i>	0.55	0.55	1.10	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.10	0.11	0.15	0.12
Hansen disease (leprosy)	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.10	0.11	0.15	0.12
Hepatitis A	9.40	9.06	9.67	12.64	14.43	11.60	10.39	10.02	10.03	9.33
Hepatitis B	5.18	6.32	7.14	8.48	9.43	9.43	10.65	11.17	11.50	11.06
Hepatitis, non-A, non-B†	1.86	2.36	1.42	1.03	1.02	1.07	1.23	1.55	1.81	1.64
Hepatitis, unspecified	0.24	0.35	0.50	0.67	0.93	1.00	1.27	1.69	2.38	2.34
Legionellosis	0.50	0.53	0.53	0.55	0.48	0.44	0.43	0.43	0.37	0.35
Leptospirosis	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Lyme disease	3.20	0.12	3.80	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.13	0.16	0.10	0.07
Lymphogranuloma venereum*	0.10	0.10	0.19	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.13	0.16	0.10	0.07
Malaria	0.55	0.43	0.51	0.52	0.51	0.45	0.39	0.47	0.44	0.43
Measles (rubeola)	0.12	0.88	3.82	11.17	7.33	1.38	1.50	2.61	1.18	1.10
Meningococcal infections	1.02	1.04	0.84	0.99	1.10	1.21	1.20	1.08	1.04	1.16
Mumps	0.66	1.03	1.72	2.17	2.34	2.05	5.43	3.37	1.30	1.32
Murine typhus fever	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02
Pertussis (whooping cough)	2.55	1.60	1.08	1.84	1.67	1.40	1.16	1.74	1.50	0.96
Plague	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
Poliomyelitis, paralytic	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Psittacosis	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.09	0.05	0.07
Rabies, human	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rheumatic fever, acute	0.08	0.06	0.12	0.09	0.13	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.07	0.08
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	0.18	0.20	0.25	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.32	0.30	0.36
Rubella (German measles)	0.07	0.06	0.56	0.45	0.16	0.09	0.13	0.23	0.26	0.32
Rubella, congenital syndrome†	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Salmonellosis, excluding typhoid fever	16.15	16.04	19.10	19.54	19.26	19.91	20.92	20.73	27.37	17.30
Shigellosis	12.48	9.38	9.34	10.89	10.07	12.46	9.80	7.11	7.14	7.36
Smallpox	10.40	13.70	17.26	20.10	18.07	16.43	14.54	11.65	11.45	12.20
Syphilis, primary and secondary*	39.70	45.30	51.69	53.80	44.94	42.37	35.81	28.50	28.50	29.81
Total, all stages*	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03
Tetanus	0.08	0.10	0.11	0.13	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.19	0.18	0.24
Toxic-shock syndrome	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03
Trichinosis	9.82	10.46	10.42	10.33	9.46	9.13	9.25	9.44	9.30	9.42
Tuberculosis	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.12
Tularemia	0.17	0.16	0.20	0.22	0.19	0.18	0.16	0.15	0.17	0.17
Typhoid fever	118.54	176.54	135.82	120.06	121.77	122.43	136.68	122.42	123.23	138.44
Varicella (chickenpox)	118.54	176.54	135.82	120.06	121.77	122.43	136.68	122.42	123.23	138.44
Yellow fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

NOTE: Rates <0.01 after rounding are shown as 0.00.
 * Post-censal population data from 1992 were used to calculate 1993 rates.
 † Not previously notifiable nationally.
 ‡ The number of reported cases of non-A, non-B hepatitis is misleading because in some states, reported cases included persons positive for antibody to hepatitis C virus (anti-HCV) identified in routine screening programs but who did not have acute hepatitis.
 § Per 1,000 live births.

HISTORICAL TABLES — 1964-1973

TABLE 4. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — summary of reported cases, United States, 1964-1973

Disease	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964
U.S. total resident population, July 1, estimate (in thousands)	209,851	208,232	206,256	203,805	201,385	199,399	197,457	195,576	193,526	191,141
Amebiasis	2,235	2,199	2,752	2,888	2,915	3,005	3,157	2,921	2,768	3,304
Anthrax	2	2	5	2	4	3	2	5	7	5
Aseptic meningitis	4,846	4,634	5,176	6,480	3,672	4,494	3,082	3,058	2,329	2,177
Botulism	34	22	25	12	16	7	5	9	19	23
Brucellosis	202	196	183	213	235	218	265	262	262	411
Chancroid	1,165	1,414	1,320	1,416	1,104	845	784	838	982	1,247
Cholera	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Diphtheria	228	152	215	435	241	260	219	209	164	293
Encephalitis, primary	1,613	1,059	1,524	1,580	1,613	1,781	1,478	2,121	1,722	2,002
Post-infectious	354	243	439	370	304	502	1,060	964	981	1,585
Gonorrhea	842,621	767,215	670,268	600,072	534,872	464,543	404,836	351,738	324,925	300,666
Granuloma inguinale	62	81	89	124	154	156	154	148	155	135
Hansen disease (leprosy)	146	130	131	129	98	123	81	109	96	97
Hepatitis A	50,749	54,074	59,606	56,797	48,416	45,893	38,909	32,859	33,856*	37,740*
Hepatitis B	8,451	9,402	9,556	8,310	5,909	4,829	2,458	1,497	84	142
Leptospirosis	57	41	62	47	89	69	67	72	84	142
Lymphogranuloma venereum	408	756	692	612	520	485	371	308	878	732
Malaria	237	742	2,375	3,051	3,102	2,317	2,022	565	147	93
Measles (rubeola)	26,690	32,275	75,290	47,351	25,826	22,231	62,705	204,136	261,904	458,083
Meningococcal infections	1,378	1,323	2,262	2,505	2,951	2,623	2,161	3,381	3,040	2,826
Mumps	69,612	74,215	124,939	104,953	90,918	152,209	152,209	152,209	152,209	152,209
Murine typhus fever	32	18	23	27	36	36	52	33	28	30
Pertussis (whooping cough)	1,759	3,287	3,036	4,249	3,285	4,810	9,718	7,717	6,799	13,005
Plague	2	1	2	13	5	3	3	5	8	8
Polio myelitis, total	8	31	21	33	20	53	41	113	72	122
Paralytic	7	29	17	31	18	53	40	106	61	106
Psittacosis	33	52	32	35	57	43	41	50	60	53
Rabies, animal	3,640	4,369	4,310	3,224	3,490	3,591	4,481	4,178	4,574	4,780
Rabies, human	1	2	2	3	1	1	2	1	2	1
Rheumatic fever, acute	2,560	2,614	2,793	3,227	3,229	3,470	3,985	4,472	4,998	7,491
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	668	523	432	380	498	298	305	268	281	277
Rubella (German measles)	27,804	25,507	45,086	56,552	57,686	49,371	46,888	46,975	46,975	46,975
Rubella, congenital syndrome	35	42	68	77	31	14	10	11	11	11
Salmonellosis, excluding typhoid fever	23,818	22,151	21,928	22,096	18,419	16,514	18,120	16,841	17,161	17,144
Shigellosis	22,642	20,207	16,143	13,845	11,946	12,180	13,474	11,888	11,027	12,984
Smallpox	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN
Streptococcal sore throat and scarlet fever	NN	NN	NN	433,405	450,008	435,013	453,351	427,752	395,168	402,334
Syphilis, primary and secondary	24,825	24,429	23,783	21,982	19,130	19,019	21,053	21,414	23,338	22,969
Total, all stages	87,469	91,149	95,997	91,382	92,162	96,271	102,581	105,159	112,842	114,325
Tetanus	101	128	116	148	192	178	263	235	300	289
Tuberculosis	102	89	103	109	215	77	66	115	199	198
Tuberculosis [§]	30,998	32,882	35,217	37,137	39,120	42,623	45,647	47,767	49,016	50,874
Tularemia	171	152	187	172	149	186	184	208	264	342
Typhoid fever	680	398	407	346	364	395	396	378	454	501
Varicella (chickenpox)	182,927	164,114	164,114	164,114	164,114	164,114	164,114	164,114	164,114	164,114
Yellow fever	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN

*Includes Hepatitis B.
 †Not previously notifiable nationally.
 §Includes new active cases.

TABLE 5. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — summary of reported cases, United States, 1954-1963

Disease	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
U.S. total resident population, July 1, estimate (in thousands)	188,483	185,771	182,992	179,979	176,513	173,320	170,371	167,306	164,308	161,164
Amebiasis	2,886	3,048	2,850	3,424	3,508	4,380	5,031	3,689	3,348	3,523
Anthrax	3	9	14	23	12	16	26	38	39	22
Aseptic meningitis	1,844	2,654	5,162*	1,593	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Botulism	47	10	14	12	20	6	28	17	16	18
Brucellosis	407	409	636	751	892	924	983	1,300	1,444	1,823
Chancroid	1,220	1,344	1,438	1,680	1,537	1,595	1,637	2,135	2,649	3,003
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dengue	NN	NN	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	6
Diphtheria	314	444	617	918	934	918	1,211	1,568	1,984	2,041
Encephalitis, acute infectious	1,993	2,094	2,248	2,341	2,347	2,587	2,135	2,624	2,166	2,606
Gonorrhea	278,289	263,714	264,158	258,933	240,254	232,386	214,496	224,346	236,197	242,050
Granuloma inguinale	173	207	241	296	265	314	348	357	490	618
Hansen disease (leprosy)	103	80	63	54	44	39	36	52	75	56
Hepatitis ¹	42,974	53,016	72,651	41,666	23,574	16,294	14,922	19,234	31,961	50,093
Leptospirosis	89	79	71	53	83	55	47	44	24	48
Lymphogranuloma venereum	586	590	787	835	604	434	448	500	762	875
Malaria	99	118	73	72	71	85	132	234	522	715
Measles (rubeola)	385,156	481,530	423,919	441,703	406,162	763,094	486,799	611,936	555,156	682,720
Meningococcal infections	2,470	2,150	2,232	2,259	2,180	2,581	2,691	2,735	3,455	4,436
Murine typhus fever	35	32	46	68	51	71	113	98	135	163
Pertussis (whooping cough)	17,135	17,749	11,468	14,809	40,005	32,148	28,295	31,732	62,786	60,886
Plague	1	—	3	2	4	—	1	1	—	—
Polio	449	910	1,312	3,190	8,425	5,787	5,485	15,140	28,985	38,476
Poliomyelitis, total	396	762	988	2,525	6,289	3,697	2,499	7,911	13,850	18,308
Paralytic	76	79	102	113	147	158	278	568	334	563
Psittacosis	3,929	3,732	3,599	3,567	4,177	4,787	4,542	5,681	5,799	7,297
Rabies, animal	1	2	3	2	7	5	5	10	4	13
Rabies, human ¹	7,561	7,977	10,470	9,022	8,285	6,889	6,427	6,562	.....	.....
Rheumatic fever, acute	216	240	219	204	199	243	240	293	295	294
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	15,390	9,680	8,542	6,929	6,606	6,363	6,693	6,704	5,447	5,375
Salmonellosis, excluding typhoid fever	13,009	12,443	12,571	12,487	12,888	11,861	9,822	10,306	13,912	13,846
Shigellosis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smallpox	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Streptococcal sore throat and scarlet fever	342,161	315,809	338,410	315,173	334,715	264,097	226,973	176,392	147,502	147,785
Syphilis, primary and secondary	22,251	21,067	19,851	16,145	9,799	7,176	6,576	6,392	6,454	7,147
Total, all stages	124,137	126,245	124,658	122,538	120,824	113,884	123,758	130,201	122,392	130,697
Tetanus	325	322	379	368	445	445	447	468	462	524
Trichinosis	208	194	306	160	227	176	178	262	264	277
Tuberculosis**	54,042	53,315	53,726	55,494	57,535	63,534	67,149	69,895	77,368	79,775
Tularemia	327	328	365	390	459	587	601	522	584	681
Typhoid fever	566	608	814	816	859	1,043	1,231	1,700	1,700	2,169
Yellow fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Includes Meningitis, other, for some states.
¹Not previously notifiable nationally.
²Data includes both hepatitis A and B.
³Registered deaths, 1954-1961.
**Includes new active cases.

TABLE 6. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — summary of reported cases, United States, 1944-1953

Disease	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944
U.S. total resident population, July 1, estimate (in thousands)	158,242	155,687	153,310	151,235	148,665	146,093	143,446	140,054	132,481	132,885
Amebiasis	4,444	4,280	3,550	4,568	5,543	4,871	3,365	4,093	3,412	3,241
Anthrax	45	47	60	49	54	60	69	40	40	49
Botulism	18	18	33	20	24	39	44	.....	NA	.....
Brucellosis	2,032	2,537	3,139	3,510	4,235	4,991	6,321	5,887	5,049	4,436
Chancroid*	3,338	3,738	4,233	4,977	6,707	7,661	9,515	7,091	5,515	7,878
Cholera	8	5	16	26	46	24	35	40	106	61
Dengue	2,355	2,960	3,983	5,796	7,969	9,493	12,262	16,354	18,675	14,150
Diphtheria	1,935	1,912	1,123	1,135	903	730	785	728	785	788
Encephalitis, acute infectious	238,340	244,957	254,470	286,746	317,950	345,501	380,666	368,020	287,181	300,676
Gonorrhea*	667	951	1,352	1,783	2,402	2,469	2,330	2,232	1,857	1,759
Granuloma inguinale*	60	57	37	44	41	63	56	43	40	37
Hansen disease (leprosy)	33,700	17,428	7,349	2,820	2,027	709	1,092	.....	NA	.....
Hepatitis, infectious ¹	42	62	9	30	17	18	14	.....	NA	.....
Leptospirosis	983	1,200	1,300	1,427	1,925	2,429	2,526	2,603	2,631	2,858
Lymphogranuloma venereum*	1,310	7,023	5,600	2,184	4,151	9,606	15,116	48,610	62,763	57,626
Malaria	449,146	683,077	530,118	319,124	625,281	615,104	222,375	659,843	146,013	630,291
Measles (rubeola)	5,077	4,884	4,164	3,788	3,519	3,376	3,420	5,693	8,208	16,312
Meningococcal infections	221	205	378	685	985	1,171	2,050	3,365	5,193	5,401
Murine typhus fever	37,129	45,030	68,687	120,718	69,479	74,715	156,517	109,860	133,792	109,873
Pertussis (whooping cough)	35,592	57,879	28,386	33,300	42,033	27,726	10,827	25,698	13,624	19,029
Plague	169	135	25	26	35	32	27	26	27	6
Poliovirus, total	8,903	8,445	8,008	7,901	7,587	8,495	8,920	10,850	9,928	10,487
Psittacosis	12	24	18	18	10	24	26	34	43	56
Rabies, human ¹	313	327	347	464	570	547	596	587	472	470
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	3,946	2,586	1,773	1,233	1,243	882	951	723	649	712
Salmonellosis, excluding typhoid fever	16,533	23,197	32,215	23,367	29,080	23,753	17,048	24,286	34,943	38,230
Shigellosis	132,935	113,677	84,151	64,494	87,220	91,295	93,595	125,511	185,570	200,539
Smallpox	8,637	10,449	14,485	23,939	41,942	68,174	93,545	94,957	77,007	78,443
Streptococcal sore throat and scarlet fever	148,573	167,762	174,924	217,558	256,463	314,313	355,592	963,647	359,114	467,755
Syphilis, primary and secondary*	506	484	506	486	579	601	560	.....	NA	.....
Total, all stages*	395	367	393	327	353	487	451	.....	NA	.....
Tetanus	84,304	86,700	118,491	121,742	134,865	137,006	134,946	119,256	114,931	126,294
Trichinosis	601	668	702	927	1,179	1,086	1,401	1,355	900	781
Tuberculosis**	2,252	2,341	2,128	2,484	2,795	2,840	3,075	3,268	4,211	4,599
Tularemia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Typhoid fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yellow fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Data were reported for fiscal years 1944-1946; data were reported by calendar year beginning in 1947.

¹Data for 1953 includes serum hepatitis.

²Data for 1944-1951 from Bureau of Animal Industry, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Administration.

³Registered deaths.

**Includes newly reported active and inactive cases, 1944-1951; new active cases 1952-1953.

TABLE 7. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — deaths from specified notifiable diseases, United States, 1982-1991

Cause of Death	ICD*	1991	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982
AIDS†	*042-044	29,555	25,188	22,082	16,602	13,468	10,900	6,040	2,943	1,141	NA
Amebiasis	006	5	5	4	7	9	8	10	10	21	7
Anthrax	022	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Botulism, foodborne	005.1	2	4	2	1	—	—	4	4	7	4
Brucellosis	023	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	2
Chancroid	099.0	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	001	2	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Diphtheria	032	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis, acute infectious‡	062-064.049	142	167	143	133	146	230	153	168	169	166
Gonococcal infections	098	3	3	4	3	7	—	2	3	4	6
Granuloma inguinale	099.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i>	041.5	17	16	16	25	25	21	22	14	11	24
Hansen disease (leprosy)	030	—	3	4	—	1	1	2	6	3	3
Hepatitis, viral, infectious (Hep A)	070.0.070.1	71	76	88	70	77	65	80	77	82	83
Hepatitis, viral, serum (Hep B)	070.2.070.3	912	816	711	621	595	557	490	465	438	375
Hepatitis, viral, other and unsp.	070.4-070.9	857	686	717	599	510	384	372	327	343	356
Leptospirosis	100	1	2	2	2	1	—	4	—	5	4
Lymphogranuloma venereum	099.1	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1
Malaria	084	4	3	11	7	5	5	13	7	3	2
Measles (rubeola)	055	27	64	32	3	2	2	4	1	4	2
Meningococcal infections	036	198	215	273	278	258	286	257	300	299	364
Mumps	072	1	1	3	2	2	—	—	1	2	2
Murine typhus fever	081.0	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Pertussis (whooping cough)	033	—	12	12	4	1	6	4	7	5	4
Plague	020	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	5	3
Polio	045.0-045.9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polio, total	073	—	2	1	1	2	—	3	—	—	—
Psittacosis	071	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Rabies, human	071	89	66	70	76	42	60	56	70	87	77
Rheumatic fever, acute	390-392	13	20	10	20	21	19	22	34	35	40
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	082.0	1	8	4	1	—	1	1	1	—	—
Rubella (German measles)	056	53	80	99	66	105	102	117	90	82	89
Salmonellosis, incl. paratyphoid fever	002.1-002.9.003	10	10	16	8	13	4	17	8	9	9
Shigellosis	004	93	106	105	85	98	80	80	105	121	126
Syphilis	090-097	11	11	9	17	16	22	23	20	22	22
Tetanus	037	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trichinosis	124	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Tuberculosis (all forms)	010-018	1,713	1,810	1,970	1,921	1,755	1,782	1,752	1,729	1,779	1,807
Tularemia	021	2	1	1	2	4	4	3	2	1	2
Typhoid fever	002.0	1	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Varicella (chickenpox)	052	81	120	89	83	89	47	68	53	57	61

* Numbers in ICD column refer to the category numbers listed in the Ninth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases, 1975. (The asterisks in the ICD column pertain to the ICD code, not a footnote. They indicate that the numbers are not part of the ICD but were introduced for use in the United States.)

† For 1983-1986, deaths are estimated from death certificates with mention of conditions coded to deficiency of cell-mediated immunity (ICD-9 No. 279.1). Includes other human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-related deaths and other diseases classifiable as deficiency of cell-mediated immunity.

‡ Arthropod-borne encephalitis and other nonarthropod-borne viral diseases of the central nervous system.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics System, 1982-1991. Deaths are classified according to the Ninth Revision, ICD.

State and Territorial Epidemiologists and Laboratory Directors

State and Territorial Epidemiologists and Laboratory Directors are gratefully acknowledged for their contributions to this report. The epidemiologists listed below were in the positions shown as of July 1994, and the laboratory directors listed below were in the positions shown as of June 1994.

State/Territory	Epidemiologist	Laboratory Director
Alabama	Charles H. Woernle, MD, MPH	William J. Callan, PhD
Alaska	John P. Middaugh, MD	Katherine A. Kelley, DrPH
Arizona	Lawrence Sands, DO, MPH	Barbara J. Erickson, PhD
Arkansas	Thomas C. McChesney, DVM	Michael G. Foreman
California	George W. Rutherford, III, MD	Michael G. Volz, PhD
Colorado	Richard E. Hoffman, MD, MPH	Ronald L. Cada, DrPH
Connecticut	James L. Hadler, MD, MPH	Sanders F. Hawkins, PhD
Delaware	A. LeRoy Hathcock, Jr, PhD	Mahadeo P. Verma, PhD
District of Columbia	Martin E. Levy, MD, MPH	James B. Thomas, ScD
Florida	Richard S. Hopkins, MD, MSPH	E. Charles Hartwig, ScD
Georgia	Kathleen E. Toomey, MD, MPH	Elizabeth A. Franko, DrPH
Hawaii	Richard L. Vogt, MD	Vernon K. Miyamoto, PhD
Idaho	Jesse F. Greenblatt, MD, MPH	Richard H. Hudson, PhD
Illinois	Byron J. Francis, MD, MPH	David F. Carpenter, PhD
Indiana	Mary Lou Fleissner, DrPH	Barbara J. Wilder (MBA (Acting))
Iowa	Laverne A. Wintermeyer, MD	W. J. Hausler, Jr, PhD
Kansas	Andrew R. Pelletier, MD	Roger H. Carlson, PhD
Kentucky	Reginald Finger, MD, MPH	Thomas E. Maxson, DrPH
Louisiana	Louise McFarland, DrPH	Henry B. Bradford, Jr, PhD
Maine	Kathleen F. Gensheimer, MD, MPH	Philip W. Haines, DrPH
Maryland	Ebenezer Israel, MD, MPH	J. Mehsen Joseph, PhD
Massachusetts	Alfred DeMaria, Jr, MD	Ralph J. Timperi, MPH
Michigan	Kenneth R. Wilcox, Jr, MD, DrPH	Robert Martin, DrPH
Minnesota	Michael T. Osterholm, PhD, MPH	Pauline Bouchard, JD, MPH
Mississippi	Mary Currier, MD, MPH	Joe O. Graves, PhD
Missouri	H. Denny Donnell, Jr, MD, MPH	Eric C. Blank, DrPH
Montana	Todd D. Damrow, PhD, MPH	Douglas O. Abbott, PhD
Nebraska	Thomas J. Safranek, MD	John D. Blosser
Nevada	Randall L. Todd, DrPH	Arthur F. DiSalvo, MD
New Hampshire	M. Geoffrey Smith, MD, MPH	Veronica C. Malmberg, MSN
New Jersey	Kenneth C. Spitalny, MD	Shahiedy I. Shahied, PhD
New Mexico	C. Mack Sewell, DrPH, MS	Loris W. Hughes, PhD
New York State	Susan Klitzman	Lawrence S. Sturman, MD, PhD
North Carolina	J. Newton MacCormack, MD, MPH	Samuel N. Merritt, DrPH
North Dakota	Larry A. Shireley, MS, MPH	James D. Anders, MPH
Ohio	Thomas J. Halpin, MD, MPH	Kathleen Meckstroth, DrPH
Oklahoma	James T. Rankin, Jr, DVM, PhD, MPH	Garry L. McKee, PhD
Oregon	David Fleming, MD	—
Pennsylvania	Maria E. Moll, MD	Bruce Kieger, DrPH
Rhode Island	Barbara A. DeBuono, MD, MPH	Walter Combs, PhD
South Carolina	James J. Gibson, MD, MPH	Harold Dowda, PhD
South Dakota	Susan Lance, DVM, MPH	Richard S. Steece, PhD
Tennessee	Kerry Gateley, MD	Michael W. Kimberly, DrPH
Texas	Diane M. Simpson, MD, PhD	David L. Maserang, PhD
Utah	Craig R. Nichols, MPA	Charles D. Brokopp, DrPH
Vermont	Robert O'Grady (Acting)	Burton W. Wilcke, Jr, PhD
Virginia	Grayson B. Miller, Jr, MD	James L. Pearson, DrPH
Washington	Paul Stehr-Green, DrPH	Jon M. Counts, DrPH
West Virginia	Loretta E. Haddy, MA, MS	Frank W. Lambert, Jr, DrPH
Wisconsin	Jeffrey P. Davis, MD	Ronald H. Laessig, PhD
Wyoming	Stanley I. Music, MD, DTPH	Carl H. Blank, DrPH
American Samoa	Julia L. Lyons, MD, MPH	—
Federated States of Micronesia	Steven B. Auerbach, MD, MPH	—
Guam	Robert L. Haddock, DVM, MPH	Jeff Benjamin (Acting)
Marshall Islands	Tony de Brum	—
Northern Mariana Islands	A. Mark Durand, MD, MPH	—
Palau	Jill McCready, MS, MPH	—
Puerto Rico	Carmen C. Deseda, MD	Adolpho Firpo Reforma, MD
Virgin Islands	Donna M. Green, MD	Norbert Mantor, PhD

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