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**A . Report Title: Summary of Notifiable Diseases, United States  
1996**

**B. DATE Report Downloaded From the Internet: 11 Jun 98**

**C. Report's Point of Contact: (Name, Organization, Address,  
Office Symbol, & Ph #: U.S. Department of Health and Huma  
Services**

**D. Currently Applicable Classification Level: Unclassified**

**E. Distribution Statement A: Approved for Public Release**

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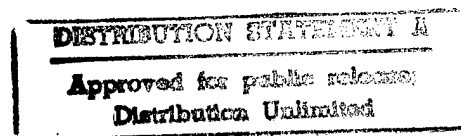


MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY WEEKLY REPORT

Published October 31, 1997, for  
1996 / Vol. 45 / No. 53

- 1 Summaries of Notifiable Diseases  
in the United States, 1996
- 15 Graphs and Maps for Selected Notifiable  
Diseases in the United States
- 71 Historical Summary Tables Covering  
the Period 1967-1996
- 81 Bibliography

# Summary of Notifiable Diseases, United States 1996



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



DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 3

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), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Atlanta, GA 30333.

**SUGGESTED CITATION**

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Summary of notifiable diseases, United States, 1996. MMWR 1996;45(53): [inclusive page numbers].

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Copies can be purchased from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402-9325. Telephone: (202) 512-1800.

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# Table of Contents

<b>Foreword .....</b>	<b>ii</b>
<b>Background .....</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>Data Sources .....</b>	<b>v</b>
<b>Interpreting Data .....</b>	<b>vi</b>
<b>1996 Highlights for Selected Diseases .....</b>	<b>vii</b>

## Part 1

Summaries of Notifiable Diseases in the United States, 1996	
Reported Cases, by Month, 1996.....	3
Reported Cases, by Geographic Division and Area, 1996 .....	4
Reported Cases, by Age Group, 1996 .....	10
Reported Cases, by Sex, 1996 .....	11
Reported Cases, by Race, 1996.....	12
Reported Cases, by Ethnicity, 1996 .....	13

## Part 2

Graphs and Maps for Selected Notifiable Diseases in the United States.....	17
--	----

## Part 3

### Historical Summary Tables Covering the Period 1967–1996

#### Notifiable Diseases —

Summary of Reported Cases, per 100,000 Population, United States, 1987–1996 .....	73
Summary of Reported Cases, United States, 1989–1996.....	74
Summary of Reported Cases, United States, 1981–1988.....	76
Summary of Reported Cases, United States, 1973–1980.....	78
Summary of Reported Cases, United States, 1967–1972.....	79
Deaths from Selected Diseases, United States, 1986–1995.....	80

<b>Bibliography.....</b>	<b>81</b>
--------------------------	-----------

### State and Territorial Epidemiologists and

Laboratory Directors.....	Inside back cover
---------------------------	-------------------

## Foreword

### ***MMWR Summary of Notifiable Diseases, United States, 1996***

This publication contains summary tables of the official statistics for the reported occurrence of nationally notifiable diseases in the United States for 1996. These statistics are collected and compiled from reports to the National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS), which is operated by CDC in collaboration with the Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists (CSTE). Because the dates of onset and dates of diagnosis for notifiable diseases may not always be reported, these surveillance data are presented by the week that they were reported to CDC by public health officials in state and territorial health departments. These data are finalized and published in the *MMWR Summary of Notifiable Diseases, United States* for use by state and local health departments; schools of medicine and public health; communications media; local, state, and federal agencies; and other agencies or persons interested in following the trends of reportable diseases in the United States. The annual publication of the *Summary* also documents which diseases are considered national priorities for notification and the annual number of cases of such diseases.

Part 1 contains information regarding morbidity for each of the diseases considered nationally notifiable during 1996. The tables provide the number of cases of notifiable diseases reported to CDC for 1996, as well as the distribution of cases by month and geographic location, and by patient's age, sex, race, and Hispanic ethnicity. The data are final totals as of July 25, 1997, unless otherwise noted. Because no cases of anthrax were reported in the United States during 1996, this nationally notifiable disease does not appear in the tables in Part 1. Nationally notifiable diseases that are reportable in fewer than 40 states also do not appear in these tables. In all tables, leprosy is listed as Hansen disease, and tick-borne typhus fever is listed as Rocky Mountain spotted fever (RMSF).

Part 2 contains graphs and maps. These graphs and maps depict summary data for many of the notifiable diseases that are described in tabular form in Part 1.

Part 3 includes tables that list the number of cases of notifiable diseases reported to CDC since 1967. It also includes a table enumerating deaths associated with specified notifiable diseases reported to the National Center for Health Statistics, CDC, during 1986–1995.

## Background

As of January 1, 1996, 52 infectious diseases were designated as notifiable at the national level. A notifiable disease is one for which regular, frequent, and timely information regarding individual cases is considered necessary for the prevention and control of the disease. This section briefly summarizes the history of the reporting of nationally notifiable diseases in the United States.

In 1878, Congress authorized the U.S. Marine Hospital Service (i.e., the forerunner of the Public Health Service [PHS]) to collect morbidity reports regarding 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 of these reports 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 immediate telegraphic reporting of five infectious diseases and the 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 29 specified diseases. At their annual meeting in 1950, the State and Territorial Health Officers authorized a conference of state and territorial epidemiologists whose purpose was to determine which diseases should be reported to PHS. In 1961, CDC assumed responsibility for the collection and publication of data concerning nationally notifiable diseases.

The list of nationally notifiable diseases is revised periodically. For example, a disease may be added to the list as a new pathogen emerges, or a disease may be deleted as its incidence declines. Public health officials at state health departments and CDC continue to collaborate in determining which diseases should be nationally notifiable; CSTE, with input from CDC, makes recommendations annually for additions and deletions to the list of nationally notifiable diseases. However, reporting of nationally notifiable diseases to CDC by the states is voluntary (for a complete list of all nationally reportable infectious diseases and other conditions, see World-Wide Web site <http://www.cste.org>). Reporting is currently mandated (i.e., by state legislation or regulation) 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 52 Infectious Diseases That Were Designated  
as Notifiable at the National Level During 1996**

Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome	<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> , invasive disease	Rabies, animal
Anthrax	Hansen disease (leprosy)	Rabies, human
Botulism*	Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome	Rocky Mountain spotted fever
Brucellosis	Hemolytic uremic syndrome, post-diarrheal	Rubella
Chancroid*	Hepatitis A	Salmonellosis*
<i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> , genital infection	Hepatitis B	Shigellosis*
Cholera	Hepatitis, C/non-A, non-B	Streptococcal disease, invasive, group A
Coccidioidomycosis*	HIV infection, pediatric	<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> , drug-resistant*
Congenital rubella syndrome	Legionellosis	Streptococcal toxic-shock syndrome
Congenital syphilis	Lyme disease	Syphilis
Cryptosporidiosis	Malaria	Tetanus
Diphtheria	Measles (Rubeola)	Toxic-shock syndrome
Encephalitis, California	Meningococcal disease	Trichinosis
Encephalitis, eastern equine	Mumps	Tuberculosis
Encephalitis, St. Louis	Pertussis	Typhoid fever
Encephalitis, western equine	Plague	Yellow fever
<i>Escherichia coli</i> O157:H7	Poliomyelitis, paralytic	
Gonorrhea	Psittacosis	

NOTE: Although varicella is not a nationally notifiable disease, the Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists recommends reporting of cases of this disease to CDC.

\*Not currently published in the *MMWR* weekly tables.



## Data Sources

Provisional data concerning the reported occurrence of notifiable diseases are published weekly in *MMWR*. After each reporting year, staff in state health departments finalize reports of cases for that year with local or county health departments and reconcile the data with reports previously sent to CDC throughout the year; these data are compiled in final form in this summary. Notifiable disease reports (which are published in the annual *MMWR Summary of Notifiable Diseases* only after approval by the appropriate epidemiologist from each submitting state or territory) are the authoritative and archival counts of cases. Data published in *MMWR Surveillance Summaries* or other surveillance reports produced by CDC programs, which are useful for detailed epidemiologic analyses, may not agree exactly with data reported in the annual *Summary of Notifiable Diseases* because of differences in the timing of reports, the source of the data, and the use of different case definitions.

Data in this summary were derived primarily from reports transmitted to the Division of Public Health Surveillance and Informatics, Epidemiology Program Office, CDC, by the 50 state, two city, and five territorial health departments through the National Electronic Telecommunications System for Surveillance (NETSS). (For more information regarding NETSS and notifiable diseases, including case definitions for these conditions, see World-Wide Web site <http://www.cdc.gov/epo/phs.htm>.) Final data for other diseases are from the surveillance-program records of the following CDC programs (requests for further information regarding these data should be directed to the source specified):

### **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 (toxic-shock syndrome and laboratory data regarding botulism, *Escherichia coli* O157:H7, *Salmonella*, and *Shigella*)

Division of Vector-Borne Infectious Diseases (laboratory data regarding arboviral encephalitis)

Division of Viral and Rickettsial Diseases (animal rabies)

### **National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention (NCHSTP)**

Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention, Surveillance, and Epidemiology (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome [AIDS])

Division of Sexually Transmitted Diseases Prevention (chancroid, chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis)

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). Disease totals from American Samoa were unavailable for 1996.

Population estimates for states are based on the July 1, 1996, post-censal estimates made by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Population Division, Population Estimates Branch, PPL-57. Because these estimates are unavailable by age and sex for 1996, rates for reported disease occurrences by age group and among males and females use population totals from the 1995 post-censal estimates. 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 *1996 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 disease data were not available were excluded from rate calculations.

### **Interpreting Data**

The data reported in this summary are useful for analyzing disease trends and determining relative disease burdens. However, these data must be interpreted in light of reporting practices. Some diseases that cause severe clinical illness (e.g., plague or rabies), if diagnosed by a clinician, are most likely reported accurately. However, persons who have diseases that are clinically mild and infrequently associated with serious consequences (e.g., salmonellosis) may not even seek medical care from a health-care provider; even if these less severe diseases are diagnosed, they are less likely to be reported. The degree of completeness of reporting also is influenced by the diagnostic facilities that are available; the control measures that are in effect; the public awareness of a specific disease; and the interests, resources, and priorities of state and local officials responsible for disease control and public health surveillance. Finally, factors such as changes in the case definitions for public health surveillance, the introduction of new diagnostic tests, or 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 regarding race and ethnicity also can be useful for identifying groups to target for prevention efforts. However, caution must also be used when drawing conclusions from reported data relating to race and ethnicity. Among persons of certain races and ethnicities, there are likely to be differential patterns of access to health care, interest in seeking health care, and detection of disease that would lead to data that are not representative of disease incidence in these populations. In addition, not all data concerning race and ethnicity are collected uniformly for all diseases. For example, the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention, Surveillance, and Epidemiology and the Division of Sexually Transmitted Diseases Prevention in NCHSTP collect information regarding race and ethnicity using a single variable. A person's racial and ethnic background is reported as either American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian/Pacific Islander, black non-Hispanic, white non-Hispanic, or Hispanic. Additionally, although the recommended standard for classifying a person's race or ethnicity is based on self-reporting, this procedure may not always be followed.

## **Highlights for Selected Infectious Diseases 1996**

### **Arboviral Encephalitis**

The 1996 national total of 39 laboratory-confirmed California serogroup viral encephalitis cases (all of which were La Crosse encephalitis cases) represents a 95% increase over the 1995 total. This is the largest annual total of such cases reported since 1982. Reports from West Virginia and Ohio account for nearly 100% of the increase. Much of the increase in West Virginia may be attributable to the recent implementation of an active surveillance system for this disease. La Crosse encephalitis is endemic in the eastern United States, where it is associated with exposure to deciduous forests and *Aedes triseriatus* (the eastern treehole mosquito).

### **Coccidioidomycosis**

From 1990 through 1995, the number of reported cases of coccidioidomycosis in Arizona increased by 144%. To characterize the trends and impact of coccidioidomycosis in Arizona, the Arizona Department of Health Services analyzed surveillance, death-certificate, and hospital-discharge data. These data indicated that, during 1990–1995, coccidioidomycosis in Arizona disproportionately affected persons aged ≥65 years and persons with HIV infection.

### **Cryptosporidiosis**

National reporting for cryptosporidiosis began in 1995 with 2,972 cases reported from 27 states. In 1996, a total of 2,426 cases were reported from 42 states. Because the diagnosis of cryptosporidiosis often is not considered, and because laboratories do not routinely test for *Cryptosporidium* infection, cryptosporidiosis continues to be underdiagnosed and underreported.

### **Hantavirus Pulmonary Syndrome**

Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome (HPS) is a pan-American viral zoonosis caused by Sin Nombre virus and other New World hantaviruses which, in the United States, include Bayou virus, Black Creek Canal virus, and New York-1 virus. The identified rodent reservoirs for Sin Nombre, New York-1, Black Creek Canal, and Bayou viruses are *Peromyscus maniculatus* (deer mouse), *Peromyscus leucopus* (white-footed mouse), *Sigmodon hispidus* (cotton rat), and *Oryzomys palustris* (rice rat), respectively. Cases of HPS have been identified in the continental United States, Canada, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay. As of May 1, 1997, national surveillance for HPS has identified 160 confirmed cases in 26 states (case-fatality rate: 47.5%); 22 of these cases occurred during 1996.

### **Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome**

In the United States, nearly all cases of post-diarrheal hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS) are caused by infection with *Escherichia coli* O157:H7 or other Shiga toxin-producing organisms. During 1996, the first year of national reporting, 18 states reported 102 cases of post-diarrheal HUS. Median age of patients was 5 years (range: 1–79); 75% of cases occurred from June through October.

### **Hepatitis, viral**

In 1996, the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) issued recommendations for the prevention of hepatitis A through active or passive immunization (*MMWR* 1996;45[No. RR-15]). The report provides recommendations for use of the recently licensed hepatitis A vaccines (i.e., HAVRIX<sup>®</sup>, manufactured by SmithKline Beecham Biologicals, and VAQTA<sup>®</sup>, manufactured by Merck & Company, Inc.). For communities with high rates of hepatitis A and periodic outbreaks (peak rates: 700 reported cases per 100,000 population), routine vaccination of children aged 2 years and catch-up vaccination of older children are recommended. To control outbreaks in communities with intermediate rates of hepatitis A (i.e., 50–200 reported cases per 100,000 population), vaccination programs targeting subpopulations with the highest rates of disease may be considered. In these communities, ongoing routine vaccination of young children should be implemented to prevent future outbreaks.

### **HIV Infection in Children and Infants**

In 1996, a total of 29 states conducted surveillance of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection in children. These states reported 249 cases of HIV infection that had not progressed to acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) and 184 cases of AIDS among children. During 1996, these states received 1,720 additional reports of children who were born to HIV-infected mothers but who require follow up with providers to determine their HIV infection status.

### **Lyme Disease**

In 1996, a total of 16,455 cases of Lyme disease were reported to CDC by 45 states and the District of Columbia (overall incidence: 6.2 per 100,000 population), representing a 41% increase from the 11,700 cases reported in 1995 and a 26% increase from the 13,043 cases reported in 1994. As in previous years, most cases were reported from the mid-Atlantic, northeast, and north-central regions. Eight states reported Lyme disease incidences that were higher than the overall national rate (Connecticut, 94.8; Rhode Island, 53.9; New York, 29.2; New Jersey, 27.4; Delaware, 23.9; Pennsylvania, 23.3; Maryland, 8.8; and Wisconsin, 7.7); these states accounted for 14,959 (91%) of the nationally reported cases. In 1996, zero cases were reported from five states (i.e., Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Montana, and South Dakota). The increase in reported Lyme disease cases in 1996 probably represents a combination of increased tick density in the northeastern United States, enhanced health-care provider awareness and reporting, and improved laboratory surveillance. In addition, case reporting has been enhanced through the availability of CDC resources for Lyme disease surveillance in eight states (i.e., Connecticut, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, and West Virginia).

### **Plague**

In 1996, five cases of plague among humans, two of which were fatal, were reported in the United States (two cases in Arizona, one in Colorado, and two in New Mexico). Both decedents had septicemic plague that was not diagnosed until after they died. One of the persons who died was infected through bites by infective prairie dog fleas; the other was infected by exposure to a pet cat with plague. These cases underscore the need for health-care providers in areas with endemic plague to maintain a high level of awareness about the risk for plague in their patients. Revised recommendations for the use of plague vaccine have been approved by ACIP and

published in *MMWR* (1996;45[No. RR-14]). During 1970–1995, a total of 341 cases of human plague (average: 13 cases per year) were reported in the United States. Of these cases, 80% occurred in the southwestern states of New Mexico, Arizona, and Colorado, 9% were reported from California, and nine other western states reported limited numbers of cases. Most likely modes of transmission were determined for 286 of these cases and included flea bite (n=223; 78%), direct contact with infected animals (n=56; 20%), and inhalation of respiratory droplets from infected animals (n=7; 2%). Five of the seven persons infected by inhalation were known to be exposed to infected domestic cats. The overall mortality was 15%.

### **Yellow Fever**

In July 1996, a 45-year-old resident of Tennessee planning a trip to Brazil elected not to drive to a nearby city for a recommended immunization with yellow fever (YF) vaccine at a World Health Organization designated Yellow Fever Vaccine Administration Center. After a 9-day fishing trip on the Amazon and Rio Negro rivers, he returned to Tennessee where he soon developed symptoms of fever, chills, headache, joint pains, and myalgias. His condition deteriorated further with development of a coagulopathy, bleeding from multiple sites, and shock. He died on the 6th day of hospitalization. YF virus was isolated from premortem serum specimens and was identified both by polymerase chain reaction and conventional virologic methods. This case was the first recognized and documented importation of YF into the United States since 1924.

## **Non-Notifiable Diseases, 1996**

### **Cyclospora**

In the spring and early summer of 1996, the largest reported outbreak of cyclosporiasis occurred in North America. A total of 1,465 cases were reported by 20 states and the District of Columbia in the United States and by two provinces in Canada. Of these cases, 725 (49.5%) were associated with 55 events (e.g., luncheons) and the other 740 (50.5%) were sporadic. Consumption of fresh raspberries from Guatemala was associated with illness.

### **Dengue**

Forty-four laboratory-confirmed cases of dengue were imported into the United States in 1996 and diagnosed at the CDC Dengue Branch. This number is a decrease from the unusually substantial number of cases reported in 1995 (i.e., 86 cases), which was associated with the occurrence of major outbreaks of dengue and dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF) in most tropical countries of the Americas. However, the total number of dengue and DHF cases reported by Pan American Health Organization member countries in 1996 (n=250,707) was only slightly lower than the total for 1995 (n=284,483). Most countries in the region, especially Central America and the Caribbean islands, reported a substantially lower incidence of dengue in 1996, but major

increases were noted in Brazil (with 175,751 cases reported), Mexico (20,687 cases), and Trinidad and Tobago (3,983 cases).

#### **Nosocomial enterococci**

In the early 1990s, the percentage of nosocomial enterococci reported from intensive care units (ICUs) as being resistant to vancomycin substantially increased, from 7.1% in 1992 to 11.6% in 1993 and 13.8% in 1994; the increase leveled off in 1995 (12.8%) but has continued its increase in 1996 (16.7%). Data from the hospital-based National Nosocomial Infections Surveillance System also indicate that for isolates from outside ICUs, the percentage of resistant enterococci has continued to rise (i.e., from 2.8% in 1992 to 4.8% in 1993 and to 12.2% in 1996). This represents a shift in the hospital location of patients with vancomycin-resistant enterococcus (VRE).

#### **International Notes**

##### **West Nile Fever**

During the summer of 1996, a substantial epidemic (i.e., approximately 500 clinical cases, nearly 300 of them serologically confirmed) of West Nile fever occurred in Bucharest and southeastern Romania. Most recognized cases manifested as meningitis, encephalitis, or meningoencephalitis. Approximately 5% of confirmed cases were fatal, with the highest case-fatality ratios occurring among elderly persons. The abundant mosquito subspecies *Culex pipiens pipiens*, which prefers organically polluted water sources for reproduction, was implicated as the urban vector. West Nile virus is a mosquito-borne neurotropic flavivirus that occurs in parts of Africa, Asia, and Europe and is closely related antigenically to St. Louis encephalitis virus, which occurs in North America.

##### **O'nyong-nyong Fever**

During the second half of 1996, an epidemic of o'nyong-nyong fever was documented in rural, south-central Uganda. This represents only the second recognized epidemic of this disease since its initial description in 1962. O'nyong-nyong virus is a mosquito-borne alphavirus that causes a febrile disease characterized by generalized, debilitating joint pains, and often the disease is accompanied by a maculopapular skin rash and lymphadenopathy. Fatalities are rare, but morbidity often is significant. The typical epidemic mosquito vectors are *Anopheles funestus* and *An. gambiae*, two of the region's major malaria vectors.

# PART 1:

## Summaries of Notifiable Diseases in the United States

### EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS USED IN TABLES, GRAPHS, AND MAPS

Data not available.....	NA
Report of disease is not required in that jurisdiction (not notifiable) .....	NN
No reported cases .....	—





NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — Summary of reported cases, by month, United States, 1996

NAME	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Unk.
AIDS*	66,885	4,326	5,674	6,696	5,181	6,576	5,743	5,737	5,455	6,215	5,182	5,611	4,489	-
Botulism, total	119	14	6	11	6	6	15	8	9	15	3	11	15	-
Brucellosis	112	4	1	7	8	7	8	16	9	9	9	10	25	-
Chancroid†	386	101	101	101	120	120	120	120	95	70	70	70	70	-
Chlamydia‡§	498,884	114,649	114,649	114,649	117,189	117,189	117,189	117,189	116,203	116,203	150,843	150,843	150,843	-
Cholera	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Diphtheria	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
<i>Escherichia coli</i> O157:H7	2,741	40	54	72	86	108	304	380	477	445	282	265	228	-
Gonorrhea†	325,883	77,686	77,686	77,686	77,686	77,686	77,686	77,686	82,799	82,799	88,772	88,772	88,772	-
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> , invasive	112	87	101	125	107	83	98	81	73	45	56	69	245	-
Hansen disease (leprosy)	112	4	9	14	5	6	13	3	14	8	12	14	10	-
Hepatitis A	31,032	1,608	2,159	2,723	2,048	2,084	2,861	2,174	2,585	2,488	2,956	2,854	4,492	-
Hepatitis B	10,637	500	606	921	832	775	1,039	831	918	800	801	994	1,620	-
Hepatitis C/non-A non-B	3,716	171	252	342	291	312	409	265	316	254	279	320	505	-
Legionellosis	1,198	55	52	67	68	49	83	74	138	97	176	155	184	-
Lyme disease	16,455	159	342	427	381	380	1,145	2,427	3,636	2,543	1,368	1,561	2,086	-
Malaria	1,800	88	71	100	79	116	149	168	250	173	176	142	288	-
Measles (rubeola)	508	2	15	50	45	58	92	54	110	23	26	16	17	-
Meningococcal disease	3,437	337	334	357	285	260	318	193	175	153	205	377	443	-
Mumps	751	32	68	60	53	73	80	46	69	53	51	65	101	-
Pertussis (whooping cough)	7,796	89	207	408	319	348	520	371	1,066	874	750	1,275	1,569	-
Plague	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	-
Polio myelitis, paralytic	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-
Psittacosis	42	3	2	1	5	5	-	4	3	2	8	5	4	-
Rabies, animal	6,982	215	324	632	553	539	672	613	981	632	596	605	620	-
Rabies, human	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	831	3	8	13	13	44	119	117	168	76	76	44	150	-
Rubella (German measles)	238	9	12	25	23	18	40	72	12	5	3	2	17	-
Rubella, congenital syndrome	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Salmonellosis	45,471	1,919	2,337	2,946	2,198	2,742	4,487	4,263	5,957	4,703	4,766	4,027	5,126	-
Shigellosis	25,978	1,219	1,394	1,647	1,380	1,716	2,351	2,089	2,965	2,198	2,560	2,685	3,774	-
Syphilis, total all stages†	52,976	14,683	14,683	14,683	14,683	14,683	14,683	14,683	12,607	12,607	11,540	11,540	11,540	-
Primary and secondary†	11,387	3,308	3,308	3,308	3,308	3,308	3,308	3,308	2,737	2,737	2,519	2,519	2,519	-
Congenital <1 year†	1,162	346	346	346	346	346	346	346	277	277	237	237	237	-
Tetanus	36	-	1	2	4	1	6	1	6	3	2	5	5	-
Toxic-shock syndrome	145	8	13	10	12	10	10	13	17	6	9	14	23	-
Trichinosis	11	1	-	1	2	3	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-
Tuberculosis†	21,337	794	1,308	1,624	1,689	1,953	1,997	1,769	1,983	1,509	1,829	1,517	3,365	-
Typhoid fever	396	11	29	41	30	36	38	28	31	58	30	30	34	-
Varicella (chickenpox)**	83,511	6,267	8,384	12,214	10,102	11,965	8,858	3,093	1,594	1,075	4,002	6,305	9,652	-
Yellow fever	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

\* The total number of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) cases includes all cases reported to the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention, Surveillance, and Epidemiology, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention (NCHSTP) through December 31, 1996.

† Cases were updated through the Division of Sexually Transmitted Diseases Prevention, NCHSTP, as of June 13, 1997.

‡ Chlamydia refers to genital infections caused by *C. trachomatis*.

§ Cases were updated through the Division of Tuberculosis Elimination, NCHSTP, as of May 28, 1997.

\*\* Not nationally notifiable.

## SUMMARY TABLES — 1996

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — Reported cases, by geographic division and area,  
United States, 1996

Area	Total resident population (in thousands)	AIDS*	Botulism		Brucellosis	Chancroid†	Chlamydia†
			Foodborne	Infant			
<b>UNITED STATES</b>	<b>265,284</b>	<b>66,885</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>498,884</b>
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>	<b>13,350</b>	<b>2,765</b>	—	2	2	3	<b>17,036</b>
Maine	1,243	50	—	—	—	—	967
N.H.	1,162	93	—	1	—	1	732
Vt.	589	25	—	—	—	—	398
Mass.	6,092	1,307	—	—	2	2	6,837
R.I.	990	178	—	—	—	—	1,833
Conn.	3,274	1,112	—	1	—	—	6,269
<b>MID. ATLANTIC</b>	<b>38,229</b>	<b>18,340</b>	—	15	3	186	<b>58,003</b>
N.Y. (excl. NYC)	10,856	2,427	—	—	1	1	NN
N.Y. City	7,329	9,952	—	2	—	181	26,455
N.J.	7,988	3,613	—	7	1	4	12,273
Pa.	12,056	2,348	—	6	1	—	19,275
<b>E.N. CENTRAL</b>	<b>43,615</b>	<b>5,191</b>	—	2	12	29	<b>85,572</b>
Ohio	11,173	1,161	—	1	2	6	20,653
Ind.	5,841	596	—	1	—	1	10,334
Ill.	11,847	2,199	—	—	8	20	24,430
Mich.	9,594	965	—	—	1	—	19,865
Wis.	5,160	270	—	—	1	2	10,290
<b>W.N. CENTRAL</b>	<b>18,469</b>	<b>1,639</b>	—	3	8	2	<b>31,212</b>
Minn.	4,658	304	—	1	1	—	5,607
Iowa	2,852	112	—	—	4	—	4,165
Mo.	5,359	858	—	1	2	—	11,959
N. Dak.	644	12	—	—	—	—	1,016
S. Dak.	732	14	—	—	—	—	1,538
Nebr.	1,652	100	—	—	—	—	2,478
Kans.	2,572	239	—	1	1	2	4,449
<b>S. ATLANTIC</b>	<b>47,616</b>	<b>16,621</b>	—	4	10	28	<b>101,842</b>
Del.	725	285	—	—	—	—	2,271
Md.	5,072	2,253	—	1	—	2	20,705
D.C.	543	1,262	—	—	—	—	1,998
Va.	6,675	1,195	—	3	—	1	11,756
W. Va.	1,826	121	—	—	—	—	2,325
N.C.	7,323	895	—	—	2	14	15,078
S.C.	3,699	869	—	—	1	8	9,391
Ga.	7,353	2,411	—	—	—	—	13,555
Fla.	14,400	7,330	—	—	7	3	24,763
<b>E.S. CENTRAL</b>	<b>16,193</b>	<b>2,284</b>	2	2	4	3	<b>32,587</b>
Ky.	3,884	401	1	2	—	—	6,805
Tenn.	5,320	826	1	—	2	2	13,125
Ala.	4,273	607	—	—	2	—	8,306
Miss.	2,716	450	—	—	—	1	4,351
<b>W.S. CENTRAL</b>	<b>29,290</b>	<b>6,841</b>	2	9	25	124	<b>63,513</b>
Ark.	2,510	269	—	—	—	1	2,111
La.	4,351	1,470	—	2	1	58	11,020
Okla.	3,301	272	—	—	1	—	7,379
Tex.	19,128	4,830	2	7	23	65	43,003
<b>MOUNTAIN</b>	<b>16,116</b>	<b>2,024</b>	6	4	6	2	<b>29,695</b>
Mont.	879	34	—	—	—	—	1,124
Idaho	1,189	39	3	—	2	—	1,524
Wyo.	481	7	—	—	1	—	621
Colo.	3,823	522	1	2	1	—	7,282
N. Mex.	1,713	205	—	—	1	—	4,007
Ariz.	4,428	594	1	—	1	2	10,692
Utah	2,000	196	—	2	—	—	1,598
Nev.	1,603	427	1	—	—	—	2,847
<b>PACIFIC</b>	<b>42,406</b>	<b>11,111</b>	15	39	42	9	<b>79,424</b>
Wash.	5,533	804	4	—	2	1	9,236
Oreg.	3,204	463	—	2	2	—	5,457
Calif.	31,878	9,610	3	35	36	8	61,555
Alaska	607	36	8	—	—	—	1,360
Hawaii	1,184	198	—	2	2	—	1,816
Guam	133	4	—	—	—	—	304
P.R.	3,783	2,243	—	—	—	2	2,481
V.I.	102	18	—	—	—	—	11
American Samoa	47	—	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
C.N.M.I.	43	—	—	—	—	NA	NA

\*Totals reported to Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention, Surveillance, and Epidemiology, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention (NCHSTP), through December 31, 1996. Total includes 69 cases in persons whose state of residence was unknown.

†Cases were updated through the Division of Sexually Transmitted Diseases Prevention, NCHSTP, as of June 13, 1997.

**NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — Reported cases, by geographic division and area,  
United States, 1996 (continued)**

Area	Cholera	Diphtheria	<i>Escherichia coli</i> O157:H7		Gonorrhea <sup>§</sup>	<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> , invasive
			NETSS*	PHLIS <sup>†</sup>		
<b>UNITED STATES</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2,741</b>	<b>1,862</b>	<b>325,883</b>	<b>1,170</b>
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>	—	—	<b>346</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>6,318</b>	<b>55</b>
Maine	—	—	23	—	55	1
N.H.	—	—	39	40	153	13
Vt.	—	—	36	34	47	2
Mass.	—	—	162	131	2,189	36
R.I.	—	—	16	—	486	2
Conn.	—	—	70	—	3,388	1
<b>MID. ATLANTIC</b>	—	<b>1</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>40,128</b>	<b>213</b>
N.Y. (excl. NYC)	—	—	159	12	7,606	50
N.Y. City	—	1	20	11	12,998	57
N.J.	—	—	62	57	8,721	65
Pa.	—	—	NN	22	10,803	41
<b>E.N. CENTRAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>59,159</b>	<b>191</b>
Ohio	—	—	155	107	14,946	95
Ind.	—	1	89	57	6,638	21
Ill.	—	—	220	139	17,964	50
Mich.	1	—	100	73	15,130	12
Wis.	—	—	NN	71	4,481	13
<b>W.N. CENTRAL</b>	—	—	<b>564</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>15,684</b>	<b>63</b>
Minn.	—	—	239	242	2,697	48
Iowa	—	—	123	105	1,145	4
Mo.	—	—	74	57	8,421	8
N. Dak.	—	—	19	17	37	—
S. Dak.	—	—	26	—	176	1
Nebr.	—	—	50	4	1,164	1
Kans.	—	—	33	12	2,044	1
<b>S. ATLANTIC</b>	<b>1</b>	—	<b>157</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>96,386</b>	<b>273</b>
Del.	—	—	3	2	1,456	2
Md.	—	—	3	9	11,592	76
D.C.	—	—	3	—	4,432	5
Va.	—	—	NN	36	9,293	11
W. Va.	—	—	NN	3	736	11
N.C.	—	—	47	17	18,229	26
S.C.	—	—	13	11	11,661	5
Ga.	—	—	39	—	19,806	52
Fla.	1	—	49	17	19,181	85
<b>E.S. CENTRAL</b>	—	—	<b>88</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>35,849</b>	<b>45</b>
Ky.	—	—	18	12	4,229	6
Tenn.	—	—	42	57	11,709	25
Ala.	—	—	15	3	13,169	13
Miss.	—	—	13	—	6,742	1
<b>W.S. CENTRAL</b>	<b>1</b>	—	<b>89</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>42,392</b>	<b>44</b>
Ark.	—	—	13	6	5,056	—
La.	1	—	9	4	9,315	6
Okla.	—	—	14	3	4,897	32
Tex.	—	—	53	4	23,124	6
<b>MOUNTAIN</b>	—	—	<b>218</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>7,445</b>	<b>57</b>
Mont.	—	—	27	—	38	1
Idaho	—	—	40	13	98	1
Wyo.	—	—	11	9	41	—
Colo.	—	—	80	45	1,367	16
N. Mex.	—	—	14	4	890	11
Ariz.	—	—	NN	29	3,709	20
Utah	—	—	29	—	277	8
Nev.	—	—	17	13	1,025	—
<b>PACIFIC</b>	<b>1</b>	—	<b>474</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>22,522</b>	<b>229</b>
Wash.	—	—	187	167	2,020	10
Oreg.	—	—	98	70	887	33
Calif.	1	—	184	124	18,652	178
Alaska	—	—	5	4	466	6
Hawaii	—	—	NN	9	497	2
Guam	1	—	—	NA	56	—
P.R.	—	—	44	NA	648	2
V.I.	—	—	—	NA	12	—
American Samoa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
C.N.M.I.	1	—	—	NA	NA	10

\*National Electronic Telecommunications System for Surveillance.

<sup>†</sup>Public Health Laboratory Information System. Cases were updated through the National Center for Infectious Diseases through July 17, 1997.

<sup>§</sup>Cases were updated through the Division of Sexually Transmitted Diseases Prevention, NCHSTP, as of June 13, 1997.

## SUMMARY TABLES — 1996

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — Reported cases, by geographic division and area,  
United States, 1996 (continued)

Area	Hansen disease (leprosy)	Hepatitis			Legionel- losis	Lyme disease	Malaria
		A	B	C/non-A, non-B			
<b>UNITED STATES</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>31,032</b>	<b>10,637</b>	<b>3,716</b>	<b>1,198</b>	<b>16,455</b>	<b>1,800</b>
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>4,095</b>	<b>84</b>
Maine	—	28	8	—	5	63	10
N.H.	—	22	21	7	4	47	4
Vt.	—	12	14	26	5	26	8
Mass.	4	229	111	74	34	321	32
R.I.	—	26	19	6	32	534	12
Conn.	—	139	82	—	NN	3,104	18
<b>MID. ATLANTIC</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1,985</b>	<b>1,413</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>10,305</b>	<b>467</b>
N.Y. (excl. NYC)	—	438	358	272	80	4,900	96
N.Y. City	5	609	491	3	19	401	269
N.J.	—	394	279	—	15	2,190	68
Pa.	—	544	285	62	149	2,814	34
<b>E.N. CENTRAL</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2,619</b>	<b>1,103</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>170</b>
Ohio	—	785	120	35	116	32	15
Ind.	—	367	143	8	51	32	15
Ill.	—	763	335	93	38	10	83
Mich.	—	506	416	354	109	28	41
Wis.	—	198	89	—	46	396	16
<b>W.N. CENTRAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2,656</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>51</b>
Minn.	2	176	94	10	15	251	26
Iowa	—	334	74	53	11	19	3
Mo.	—	1,414	326	23	18	52	11
N. Dak.	—	140	2	—	—	2	1
S. Dak.	—	43	5	—	3	—	—
Nebr.	—	156	39	9	18	5	3
Kans.	—	393	32	16	6	36	7
<b>S. ATLANTIC</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,960</b>	<b>1,573</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>340</b>
Del.	—	21	9	1	12	173	4
Md.	—	256	169	4	39	447	87
D.C.	—	39	32	—	9	3	9
Va.	1	218	163	17	54	57	60
W. Va.	NN	19	36	9	NN	12	6
N.C.	—	204	337	46	12	66	30
S.C.	—	57	101	34	8	9	13
Ga.	1	414	61	—	3	1	38
Fla.	2	732	665	124	60	55	93
<b>E.S. CENTRAL</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,273</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>42</b>
Ky.	—	53	76	29	11	26	12
Tenn.	—	778	516	400	26	24	14
Ala.	—	217	78	8	5	9	8
Miss.	—	225	244	153	17	24	8
<b>W.S. CENTRAL</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>6,807</b>	<b>1,616</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>158</b>
Ark.	1	500	93	8	1	27	2
La.	1	261	209	292	4	9	12
Okla.	—	2,586	56	7	16	42	3
Tex.	29	3,460	1,258	208	32	97	141
<b>MOUNTAIN</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4,573</b>	<b>1,164</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>65</b>
Mont.	—	130	21	20	1	—	7
Idaho	1	247	88	99	—	2	—
Wyo.	—	41	45	179	7	3	7
Colo.	—	512	132	64	12	—	26
N. Mex.	—	355	417	77	2	1	3
Ariz.	—	1,767	237	76	21	—	9
Utah	1	1,073	129	19	8	1	5
Nev.	—	448	95	21	7	2	8
<b>PACIFIC</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>8,703</b>	<b>2,027</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>423</b>
Wash.	1	1,001	158	66	8	18	41
Oreg.	—	875	129	8	—	19	24
Calif.	48	6,653	1,710	479	43	64	343
Alaska	—	54	16	NA	1	—	3
Hawaii	15	120	14	217	5	1	12
Guam	—	7	1	6	1	—	—
P.R.	—	292	1,195	180	—	—	2
V.I.	—	41	44	—	1	—	1
American Samoa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
C.N.M.I.	—	1	5	—	—	—	—

**NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — Reported cases, by geographic division and area,  
United States, 1996 (continued)**

Area	Measles		Meningo- coccal disease	Mumps	Pertussis	Plague	Polio- myelitis, paralytic
	Indigenous	Imported*					
<b>UNITED STATES</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>3,437</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>7,796</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1,866</b>	—	—
Maine	—	—	15	—	55	—	—
N.H.	—	—	13	1	197	—	—
Vt.	1	1	4	1	280	—	—
Mass.	9	3	71	1	1,245	—	—
R.I.	1	—	18	1	40	—	—
Conn.	2	—	50	1	49	—	—
<b>MID. ATLANTIC</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>952</b>	—	<b>1</b>
N.Y. (excl. NYC)	3	9	102	28	533	—	—
N.Y. City	8	3	56	20	61	—	—
N.J.	3	—	79	4	31	—	1
Pa.	10	2	144	44	327	—	—
<b>E.N. CENTRAL</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>837</b>	—	<b>1</b>
Ohio	4	2	159	52	289	—	1
Ind.	—	—	64	8	128	—	—
Ill.	2	1	142	24	192	—	—
Mich.	—	3	51	48	59	—	—
Wis.	8	1	59	3	169	—	—
<b>W.N. CENTRAL</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>573</b>	—	—
Minn.	17	2	39	7	433	—	—
Iowa	—	1	56	3	32	—	—
Mo.	3	—	98	10	74	—	—
N. Dak.	—	—	5	2	1	—	—
S. Dak.	—	—	10	—	4	—	—
Nebr.	—	—	29	—	15	—	—
Kans.	1	—	27	2	14	—	—
<b>S. ATLANTIC</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>793</b>	—	<b>1</b>
Del.	1	—	3	—	26	—	—
Md.	—	2	58	37	278	—	—
D.C.	—	—	5	—	4	—	—
Va.	—	3	67	19	108	—	—
W. Va.	—	—	18	—	7	—	—
N.C.	1	1	79	27	186	—	—
S.C.	—	—	65	7	49	—	—
Ga.	1	2	147	9	35	—	—
Fla.	—	1	217	32	100	—	1
<b>E.S. CENTRAL</b>	<b>2</b>	—	<b>246</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>202</b>	—	—
Ky.	—	—	31	—	142	—	—
Tenn.	2	—	65	1	24	—	—
Ala.	—	—	95	6	26	—	—
Miss.	—	—	55	16	10	—	—
<b>W.S. CENTRAL</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>201</b>	—	<b>1</b>
Ark.	—	—	35	1	14	—	—
La.	—	1	66	21	15	—	—
Okla.	—	—	46	1	21	—	—
Tex.	24	2	218	44	151	—	1
<b>MOUNTAIN</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>5</b>	—
Mont.	—	—	9	—	37	—	—
Idaho	1	—	25	—	115	—	—
Wyo.	1	—	4	1	8	—	—
Colo.	4	3	44	5	336	1	—
N. Mex.	17	—	27	NN	64	2	—
Ariz.	8	—	37	1	33	2	—
Utah	117	1	18	3	26	—	—
Nev.	5	—	19	15	41	—	—
<b>PACIFIC</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>1,712</b>	—	<b>1</b>
Wash.	36	2	116	26	830	—	—
Oreg.	13	1	123	NN	64	—	—
Calif.	37	9	437	185	780	—	1
Alaska	63	—	9	3	3	—	—
Hawaii	40	9	8	31	35	—	—
Guam	—	—	5	10	—	—	—
P.R.	3	—	13	2	3	—	—
V.I.	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
American Samoa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

\*Imported cases include only those imported from other countries.

## SUMMARY TABLES — 1996

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — Reported cases, by geographic division and area,  
United States, 1996 (continued)

Area	Psittacosis	Rabies		RMSF*	Rubella		Salmonellosis	Shigellosis	Syphilis, Cong. (<1 yr.)†
		Animal	Human		Rubella	Cong. syndrome			
<b>UNITED STATES</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>6,982</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>45,471</b>	<b>25,978</b>	<b>1,162</b>
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>	—	748	1	19	27	—	2,821	550	10
Maine	—	131	—	—	—	—	159	16	—
N.H.	—	54	1	—	—	—	133	20	—
Vt.	—	135	—	—	2	—	101	12	1
Mass.	—	115	—	12	21	—	1,640	265	7
R.I.	—	39	—	2	—	—	198	50	—
Conn.	—	274	—	5	4	—	590	187	2
<b>MID. ATLANTIC</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,550</b>	—	<b>56</b>	<b>13</b>	—	<b>7,470</b>	<b>3,308</b>	<b>302</b>
N.Y. (excl. NYC)	—	1,080	—	15	5	—	1,940	500	24
N.Y. City	—	NA	—	19	5	—	1,920	630	130
N.J.	2	140	—	9	2	—	1,580	434	90
Pa.	—	330	—	13	1	—	2,030	1,744	58
<b>E.N. CENTRAL</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>92</b>	—	<b>30</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6,100</b>	<b>1,943</b>	<b>147</b>
Ohio	5	13	—	17	—	—	1,632	559	15
Ind.	—	9	—	8	—	—	590	161	4
Ill.	3	25	—	4	1	—	1,972	683	103
Mich.	1	31	—	1	2	1	1,012	451	22
Wis.	2	14	—	—	—	—	894	89	3
<b>W.N. CENTRAL</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>551</b>	—	<b>27</b>	—	—	<b>2,343</b>	<b>1,060</b>	<b>17</b>
Minn.	3	37	—	1	—	—	653	166	2
Iowa	—	237	—	1	—	—	335	151	—
Mo.	1	26	—	19	—	—	565	387	15
N. Dak.	—	77	—	—	—	—	63	80	—
S. Dak.	—	132	—	1	—	—	119	94	—
Nebr.	—	5	—	3	—	—	189	70	—
Kans.	—	37	—	2	—	—	419	112	—
<b>S. ATLANTIC</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2,837</b>	—	<b>489</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9,457</b>	<b>6,140</b>	<b>220</b>
Del.	—	80	—	2	—	—	151	155	—
Md.	—	637	—	38	—	—	1,160	985	30
D.C.	—	11	—	1	1	—	125	199	14
Va.	1	612	—	54	2	—	1,229	746	12
W. Va.	1	100	—	3	—	—	128	96	—
N.C.	—	740	—	289	86	1	1,466	565	24
S.C.	—	88	—	23	1	—	873	212	35
Ga.	—	303	—	65	—	—	1,467	1,125	30
Fla.	3	266	—	14	11	—	2,858	2,057	75
<b>E.S. CENTRAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>2</b>	—	<b>1,968</b>	<b>1,683</b>	<b>107</b>
Ky.	—	42	1	29	—	—	421	1,151	6
Tenn.	—	97	—	47	—	—	508	210	28
Ala.	1	92	—	15	2	—	508	144	20
Miss.	—	5	—	31	NN	—	531	178	53
<b>W.S. CENTRAL</b>	—	<b>435</b>	—	<b>74</b>	<b>9</b>	—	<b>4,414</b>	<b>3,813</b>	<b>154</b>
Ark.	—	29	—	22	—	—	455	176	23
La.	—	17	—	2	1	—	616	562	9
Okla.	—	38	—	45	—	—	543	318	10
Tex.	—	351	—	5	8	—	2,800	2,757	112
<b>MOUNTAIN</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2,727</b>	<b>2,830</b>	<b>10</b>
Mont.	—	26	1	3	—	—	101	63	—
Idaho	1	—	—	1	2	—	135	97	1
Wyo.	3	33	—	7	—	—	57	9	—
Colo.	2	43	—	2	3	—	670	660	3
N. Mex.	—	6	—	—	—	—	324	473	—
Ariz.	—	37	—	—	3	2	619	1,124	5
Utah	—	5	—	—	—	—	525	307	—
Nev.	1	7	—	—	1	—	296	97	1
<b>PACIFIC</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>376</b>	—	<b>1</b>	<b>74</b>	—	<b>8,171</b>	<b>4,651</b>	<b>195</b>
Wash.	4	6	—	1	15	—	734	333	1
Oreg.	2	5	—	—	1	—	386	163	—
Calif.	6	355	—	—	55	—	6,544	3,952	194
Alaska	—	10	—	—	—	NN	79	116	—
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	3	—	428	87	—
Guam	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	43	—
P.R.	—	58	—	—	—	—	821	55	8
V.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	8	—
American Samoa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	8	—

\*Rocky Mountain spotted fever.

†Cases were updated through the Division of Sexually Transmitted Diseases Prevention, NCHSTP, as of June 13, 1997.

**NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — Reported cases, by geographic division and area,  
United States, 1996 (continued)**

Area	Syphilis*		Tetanus	Toxic-shock syndrome	Trichinosis	Tuberculosis†	Typhoid fever	Yellow fever
	Primary & secondary	All stages						
<b>UNITED STATES</b>	<b>11,387</b>	<b>52,976</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>21,337</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>1,074</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>-</b>
Maine	1	4	-	3	-	21	-	-
N.H.	1	29	-	3	-	21	2	-
Vt.	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-
Mass.	85	634	1	2	1	262	18	-
R.I.	4	72	-	-	-	35	-	-
Conn.	103	334	-	-	-	138	3	-
<b>MID. ATLANTIC</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>9,426</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3,991</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>-</b>
N.Y. (excl. NYC)	76	728	3	9	2	535	21	-
N.Y. City	138	5,800	2	4	-	2,053	64	-
N.J.	177	1,458	-	-	-	820	40	-
Pa.	164	1,440	-	15	-	583	9	-
<b>E.N. CENTRAL</b>	<b>1,651</b>	<b>5,414</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2,120</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>-</b>
Ohio	584	1,324	-	4	-	301	4	-
Ind.	207	673	-	2	1	202	4	-
Ill.	501	2,070	1	7	2	1,060	16	-
Mich.	183	851	1	19	-	443	10	-
Wis.	176	496	3	1	1	114	2	-
<b>W.N. CENTRAL</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>
Minn.	16	116	1	9	-	131	1	-
Iowa	23	86	-	4	-	70	1	-
Mo.	221	618	1	5	-	224	2	-
N. Dak.	-	-	-	2	-	8	-	-
S. Dak.	-	2	-	-	-	19	-	-
Nebr.	6	27	-	1	-	22	1	-
Kans.	28	136	-	5	-	74	1	-
<b>S. ATLANTIC</b>	<b>3,791</b>	<b>14,086</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,016</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>-</b>
Del.	35	124	-	1	-	43	-	-
Md.	729	2,228	-	2	-	319	18	-
D.C.	116	626	-	-	-	139	-	-
Va.	393	1,261	-	1	-	349	11	-
W. Va.	7	59	-	-	-	57	-	-
N.C.	1,052	2,663	-	2	-	554	-	-
S.C.	402	1,277	2	3	-	348	-	-
Ga.	689	2,954	-	6	-	790	1	-
Fla.	368	2,894	3	1	-	1,417	31	-
<b>E.S. CENTRAL</b>	<b>2,351</b>	<b>6,966</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1,437</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>
Ky.	154	399	-	-	-	259	1	-
Tenn.	850	2,315	1	1	3	504	3	1
Ala.	528	1,887	1	-	-	423	3	-
Miss.	819	2,365	-	NN	-	251	-	-
<b>W.S. CENTRAL</b>	<b>1,864</b>	<b>9,547</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2,949</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>-</b>
Ark.	262	834	-	1	-	225	1	-
La.	533	2,403	2	-	-	420	1	-
Okla.	179	467	1	2	1	201	-	-
Tex.	890	5,843	3	-	-	2,103	17	-
<b>MOUNTAIN</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-</b>
Mont.	-	4	-	-	-	19	-	-
Idaho	4	24	-	2	-	15	-	-
Wyo.	2	8	-	-	-	7	-	-
Colo.	26	162	1	5	-	104	3	-
N. Mex.	3	78	-	-	-	89	2	-
Ariz.	102	467	-	1	-	282	-	-
Utah	3	49	-	-	-	58	1	-
Nev.	20	142	-	1	-	137	2	-
<b>PACIFIC</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>4,544</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,084</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>-</b>
Wash.	9	129	1	1	-	285	4	-
Oreg.	9	70	1	-	-	190	4	-
Calif.	506	4,300	7	20	-	4,313	84	-
Alaska	-	15	-	-	-	96	1	-
Hawaii	3	30	-	-	-	200	9	-
Guam	-	3	-	-	-	112	1	-
P.R.	208	1,467	2	-	-	222	1	-
V.I.	11	17	1	-	-	9	-	-
American Samoa	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
C.N.M.I.	-	-	-	-	-	NA	-	-

\*Cases were updated through the Division of Sexually Transmitted Diseases Prevention, NCHSTP, as of June 13, 1997.

†Cases were updated through the Division of Tuberculosis Elimination, NCHSTP, as of May 28, 1997.

## SUMMARY TABLES — 1996

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — Summary of reported cases, by age group,\* United States, 1996

NAME	Total	<1		1-4		5-14		15-24		25-39		40-64		≥65		Age not stated
		No.	(Rate)	No.	(Rate)	No.	(Rate)	No.	(Rate)	No.	(Rate)	No.	(Rate)	No.	(Rate)	
AIDS†	66,885	205	( 5.33)	280	( 1.78)	247	( 0.65)	2,403	( 6.69)	37,673	( 59.68)	26,077	(24.61)	-	( - )	-
Botulism, total	119	78	( 2.03)	1	( 0.01)	-	( - )	1	( 0.00)	10	( 0.02)	20	( 0.03)	7	( 0.02)	2
Brucellosis	112	-	( - )	7	( 0.04)	11	( 0.03)	28	( 0.08)	27	( 0.04)	32	( 0.04)	7	( 0.02)	-
Cholera	4	-	( - )	-	( - )	-	( - )	-	( - )	1	( 0.00)	2	( 0.00)	1	( 0.00)	-
Diphtheria	2	-	( - )	-	( - )	-	( - )	-	( - )	-	( - )	1	( 0.00)	1	( 0.00)	-
<i>Escherichia coli</i> O157:H7	2,741	61	( 1.78)	610	( 4.37)	598	( 1.77)	317	( 1.00)	314	( 0.56)	466	( 0.73)	322	( 1.10)	53
Gonorrhea‡	324,708	-	( - )	-	( - )	6,332	(16.60)	189,973	(528.51)	98,336	(155.78)	20,407	(28.18)	1,009	( 3.01)	7,554
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> , invasive	1,170	159	( 4.13)	114	( 0.72)	54	( 0.14)	41	( 0.11)	122	( 0.19)	237	( 0.33)	421	( 1.26)	22
Hansen disease (leprosy)	112	-	( - )	-	( - )	2	( 0.01)	7	( 0.02)	23	( 0.04)	41	( 0.06)	24	( 0.07)	15
Hepatitis A	31,032	144	( 3.74)	1,690	(10.73)	6,627	(17.38)	5,558	(15.46)	10,394	(16.47)	5,093	( 7.03)	1,173	( 3.50)	353
Hepatitis B	10,637	54	( 1.40)	39	( 0.25)	186	( 0.49)	1,907	( 5.31)	4,707	( 7.46)	2,944	( 4.06)	539	( 1.61)	261
Hepatitis, C/non-A non-B	3,716	35	( 0.91)	8	( 0.05)	24	( 0.06)	153	( 0.43)	1,600	( 2.54)	1,635	( 2.26)	215	( 0.64)	46
Legionellosis	1,198	4	( 0.11)	3	( 0.02)	5	( 0.01)	32	( 0.09)	142	( 0.23)	484	( 0.68)	516	( 1.57)	12
Lyme disease	16,455	74	( 1.92)	812	( 5.16)	2,860	( 7.50)	1,418	( 3.94)	3,023	( 4.79)	5,766	( 7.96)	2,253	( 6.72)	249
Malaria	1,800	15	( 0.39)	95	( 0.60)	238	( 0.62)	334	( 0.93)	578	( 0.92)	408	( 0.56)	84	( 0.25)	48
Measles (rubeola)	508	39	( 1.43)	89	( 0.67)	115	( 0.31)	131	( 0.37)	104	( 0.17)	27	( 0.04)	-	( - )	3
Meningococcal disease	3,437	542	(14.08)	585	( 3.72)	538	( 1.41)	621	( 1.73)	290	( 0.46)	410	( 0.57)	410	( 1.22)	41
Mumps	751	7	( 0.19)	151	( 0.98)	335	( 0.90)	89	( 0.25)	97	( 0.16)	55	( 0.08)	5	( 0.02)	12
Pertussis (whooping cough)	7,796	2,368	(61.53)	1,096	( 6.96)	2,144	( 5.62)	902	( 2.51)	628	( 0.99)	551	( 0.76)	82	( 0.24)	25
Plague	5	-	( - )	-	( - )	-	( - )	3	( 0.01)	-	( - )	2	( 0.00)	-	( - )	-
Poliomyelitis, paralytic	5	3	( 0.08)	-	( - )	-	( - )	-	( - )	1	( 0.00)	1	( 0.00)	-	( - )	-
Psittacosis	42	1	( 0.03)	-	( - )	1	( 0.00)	1	( 0.00)	10	( 0.02)	24	( 0.03)	4	( 0.01)	1
Rabies, human	3	-	( - )	-	( - )	-	( - )	-	( - )	1	( 0.00)	2	( 0.00)	-	( - )	-
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	831	3	( 0.08)	57	( 0.36)	168	( 0.44)	89	( 0.25)	196	( 0.31)	239	( 0.33)	71	( 0.21)	8
Rubella (German measles)	238	7	( 0.18)	11	( 0.07)	10	( 0.03)	100	( 0.28)	83	( 0.13)	25	( 0.03)	-	( - )	2
Salmonellosis	45,471	5,440	(141.36)	6,507	(41.33)	4,932	(12.93)	3,697	(10.29)	6,871	(10.88)	6,488	( 8.96)	3,796	(11.32)	7,740
Shigellosis	25,978	522	(13.56)	6,834	(43.41)	6,493	(17.03)	1,919	( 5.34)	3,531	( 5.59)	1,706	( 2.36)	514	( 1.53)	4,459
Syphilis, primary and secondary‡	11,366	-	( - )	-	( - )	50	( 0.13)	3,058	( 8.51)	5,745	( 9.10)	2,375	( 3.28)	108	( 0.32)	19
Tetanus	36	-	( - )	-	( - )	-	( - )	2	( 0.01)	14	( 0.02)	7	( 0.01)	13	( 0.04)	-
Toxic-shock syndrome	145	2	( 0.05)	4	( 0.03)	18	( 0.05)	30	( 0.08)	47	( 0.08)	33	( 0.05)	10	( 0.03)	1
Trichinosis	11	-	( - )	-	( - )	-	( - )	2	( 0.01)	3	( 0.00)	4	( 0.01)	2	( 0.01)	-
Tuberculosis†	21,337	111	( 2.88)	673	( 4.27)	588	( 1.54)	1,656	( 4.61)	5,481	( 8.68)	7,711	(10.65)	5,103	(15.22)	14
Typhoid fever	396	6	( 0.16)	35	( 0.22)	101	( 0.26)	65	( 0.18)	110	( 0.17)	53	( 0.07)	25	( 0.07)	1
Yellow fever	1	-	( - )	-	( - )	-	( - )	-	( - )	-	( - )	-	( - )	-	( - )	-

\*July 1, 1994, post-censal population estimates were used to calculate incidence rates per 100,000 population.

†The total number of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) cases includes all cases reported to the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention, Surveillance, and Epidemiology, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention (NCHSTP) through December 31, 1996. Reported cases for persons aged ≥65 years have been incorporated in the 40-64 years age group.

‡Age-related data are collected on aggregate forms different from those used for the number of reported cases. Therefore, the total cases reported on this table may differ slightly from other tables. Cases among persons aged &lt;5 years are not shown because some of these may not be caused by sexual transmission; these cases are, however, included in the totals. Cases were updated through the Division of Sexually Transmitted Diseases Prevention, NCHSTP, as of June 13, 1997. Age-related data for 1996 are unavailable for chancroid and chlamydia.

†Cases were updated through the Division of Tuberculosis Elimination, NCHSTP, as of May 28, 1997.



## NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — Summary of reported cases, by sex,\* United States, 1996

NAME	Total	Male		Female		Sex not stated
		No.	(Rate)	No.	(Rate)	
AIDS†	66,885	53,293	( 41.53)	13,592	( 10.11)	—
Botulism, total	119	60	( 0.05)	58	( 0.04)	1
Brucellosis	112	64	( 0.05)	46	( 0.03)	2
Chancroid‡	386	281	( 0.22)	103	( 0.08)	2
Chlamydia§¶	498,884	—	( — )	423,349	(314.90)	1,216
Cholera	4	4	( 0.00)	—	( — )	—
Diphtheria	2	1	( 0.00)	1	( 0.00)	—
<i>Escherichia coli</i> O157:H7	2,741	1,261	( 1.11)	1,439	( 1.21)	41
Gonorrhea‡	325,883	164,871	(128.49)	160,647	(119.49)	365
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> , invasive	1,170	517	( 0.40)	617	( 0.46)	36
Hansen Disease (leprosy)	112	64	( 0.05)	33	( 0.02)	15
Hepatitis A	31,032	16,871	( 13.15)	12,239	( 9.10)	1,922
Hepatitis B	10,637	6,243	( 4.87)	4,091	( 3.04)	303
Hepatitis, C/non-A non-B	3,716	2,275	( 1.78)	1,349	( 1.00)	92
Legionellosis	1,198	693	( 0.55)	479	( 0.36)	26
Lyme disease	16,455	8,634	( 6.73)	7,782	( 5.79)	39
Malaria	1,800	1,117	( 0.87)	641	( 0.48)	42
Measles (rubeola)	508	254	( 0.20)	246	( 0.18)	8
Meningococcal disease	3,437	1,719	( 1.34)	1,666	( 1.24)	52
Mumps	751	383	( 0.30)	354	( 0.27)	14
Pertussis (whooping cough)	7,796	3,610	( 2.81)	4,138	( 3.08)	48
Plague	5	1	( 0.00)	2	( 0.00)	2
Poliovirus, paralytic	5	2	( 0.00)	3	( 0.00)	—
Psittacosis	42	15	( 0.01)	27	( 0.02)	—
Rabies, human	3	1	( 0.00)	2	( 0.00)	—
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	831	443	( 0.35)	385	( 0.29)	3
Rubella (German measles)	238	137	( 0.11)	98	( 0.07)	3
Salmonellosis	45,471	18,530	( 14.44)	19,321	( 14.37)	7,620
Shigellosis	25,978	9,316	( 7.26)	11,375	( 8.46)	5,287
Syphilis, primary and secondary‡	11,387	6,007	( 4.68)	5,379	( 4.00)	1
Tetanus	36	20	( 0.02)	16	( 0.01)	—
Toxic-shock syndrome	145	29	( 0.02)	114	( 0.09)	2
Trichinosis	11	5	( 0.00)	6	( 0.00)	—
Tuberculosis**	21,337	13,560	( 10.57)	7,765	( 5.78)	12
Typhoid fever	396	212	( 0.17)	182	( 0.14)	2
Yellow fever	1	1	( 0.00)	—	( — )	—

\* July 1, 1996, post-censal population estimates were used to calculate rates. Rates are reported per 100,000 population.

† The total number of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) cases includes all cases reported to the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention, Surveillance, and Epidemiology, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention (NCHSTP) through December 31, 1996.

‡ Cases were updated through the Division of Sexually Transmitted Diseases Prevention, NCHSTP, as of June 13, 1997.

§ Chlamydia refers to genital infections caused by *C. trachomatis*. The rates for men are not presented, because reporting for men is much more limited than for women.

\*\* Cases were updated through the Division of Tuberculosis Elimination, NCHSTP, as of May 28, 1996.

# SUMMARY TABLES — 1996

## NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — Summary of reported cases, by race, United States, 1996

Name	Total	American Indian or Alaskan Native		Asian or Pacific Islander		Black		White		Other		Race not stated	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
AIDS*	66,885	210	( $<1$ )	558	(1)	28,764	(43)	26,324	(39)	—	(—)	11,029†	(16)
Botulism, total	119	1	(1)	5	(4)	2	(2)	76	(64)	—	(—)	35	(29)
Brucellosis	112	—	(—)	4	(4)	1	(1)	53	(47)	—	(—)	54	(48)
Cholera	4	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)	3	(75)	—	(—)	1	(25)
Diphtheria	2	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)	2	(100)	—	(—)	—	(—)
<i>Escherichia coli</i> O157:H7	2,741	11	( $<1$ )	14	(1)	63	(2)	1,673	(61)	2	( $<1$ )	978	(36)
Gonorrhea‡	324,708	1,612	( $<1$ )	1,106	( $<1$ )	193,974	(60)	36,502	(11)	—	(—)	91,514†	(28)
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> , invasive	1,170	24	(2)	16	(1)	156	(13)	638	(55)	1	( $<1$ )	335	(29)
Hansen disease (leprosy)	112	1	(1)	34	(30)	6	(5)	32	(29)	1	(1)	38	(34)
Hepatitis A	31,032	938	(3)	479	(2)	2,311	(7)	18,439	(60)	50	( $<1$ )	8,755	(28)
Hepatitis B	10,637	96	(1)	667	(6)	2,224	(21)	4,600	(43)	34	( $<1$ )	3,016	(28)
Hepatitis, C/non-A non-B	3,716	20	(1)	18	( $<1$ )	151	(4)	602	(16)	4	( $<1$ )	2,921	(79)
Legionellosis	1,198	3	( $<1$ )	8	(1)	110	(9)	801	(67)	1	( $<1$ )	275	(23)
Lyme disease	16,455	52	( $<1$ )	88	(1)	230	(1)	12,310	(75)	5	( $<1$ )	3,770	(23)
Malaria	1,800	8	( $<1$ )	313	(17)	562	(31)	420	(23)	39	(2)	458	(25)
Measles (rubeola)	508	6	(1)	50	(10)	10	(2)	261	(51)	3	(1)	178	(35)
Meningococcal disease	3,437	43	(1)	39	(1)	510	(15)	2,162	(63)	4	( $<1$ )	679	(20)
Mumps	751	4	(1)	59	(8)	59	(8)	366	(49)	4	(1)	259	(34)
Pertussis (whooping cough)	7,796	54	(1)	91	(1)	370	(5)	4,318	(55)	2	( $<1$ )	2,961	(38)
Plague	5	2	(40)	—	(—)	—	(—)	3	(60)	—	(—)	—	(—)
Poliomyelitis, paralytic	5	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)	5	(100)
Psittacosis	42	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)	31	(74)	—	(—)	11	(26)
Rabies, human	3	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)	2	(67)	—	(—)	1	(33)
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	831	4	( $<1$ )	5	(1)	56	(7)	614	(74)	—	(—)	152	(18)
Rubella (German measles)	238	—	(—)	13	(5)	4	(2)	170	(71)	—	(—)	51	(21)
Rubella, congenital syndrome	4	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)	3	(75)	—	(—)	1	(25)
Salmonellosis	45,471	269	(1)	598	(1)	3,770	(8)	20,358	(45)	25	( $<1$ )	20,451	(45)
Shigellosis	25,978	998	(4)	142	(1)	4,391	(17)	9,646	(37)	11	( $<1$ )	10,790†	(42)
Syphilis, primary and secondary‡	11,366	41	( $<1$ )	51	( $<1$ )	9,299	(82)	1,170	(10)	—	(—)	805	(7)
Tetanus	36	—	(—)	—	(—)	4	(11)	30	(83)	—	(—)	2	(6)
Toxic-shock syndrome	145	—	(—)	2	(1)	4	(3)	116	(80)	—	(—)	23	(16)
Trichinosis	11	—	(—)	1	(9)	—	(—)	6	(55)	—	(—)	4	(36)
Tuberculosis†	21,337	290	(1)	3,854	(18)	7,306	(34)	9,817	(46)	—	(—)	70	( $<1$ )
Typhoid fever	396	—	(—)	113	(29)	48	(12)	86	(22)	5	(1)	144	(36)
Yellow fever	1	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)	1	(100)	—	(—)	—	(—)

\*The total number of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) cases includes all cases reported to the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention, Surveillance, and Epidemiology, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention (NCHSTP) through December 31, 1996.

†Includes cases originally reported as Hispanic: 10,865 for AIDS; 13,451 for gonorrhea; and 505 for syphilis, primary and secondary.

‡Data concerning race are collected on aggregate forms different from those used for numbers of reported cases. Thus, the total number of cases reported on this table may differ slightly from other tables. Cases were updated through the Division of Sexually Transmitted Diseases Prevention, NCHSTP, as of June 13, 1997. Data regarding race for 1996 are unavailable for chancroid and chlamydia.

†Cases were updated through the Division of Tuberculosis Elimination, NCHSTP, as of May 28, 1997.

## NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — Summary of reported cases, by ethnicity, United States, 1996

NAME	Total	Hispanic		Non-Hispanic		Ethnicity not stated	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
AIDS*	66,885	10,865	(16)	55,088	(82)	932†	(1)
Botulism, total	119	26	(22)	69	(58)	24	(20)
Brucellosis	112	67	(60)	20	(18)	25	(22)
Cholera	4	—	(—)	3	(75)	1	(25)
Diphtheria	2	—	(—)	—	(—)	1	(50)
<i>Escherichia coli</i> O157:H7	2,741	65	(2)	1,505	(55)	1,171	(43)
Gonorrhea‡	324,708	13,451	(4)	230,476	(71)	80,781†	(25)
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> , invasive	1,170	102	(9)	640	(55)	428	(37)
Hansen disease (leprosy)	112	35	(31)	46	(41)	31	(28)
Hepatitis A	31,032	5,931	(19)	14,984	(48)	10,117	(33)
Hepatitis B	10,637	1,142	(11)	5,822	(53)	3,873	(36)
Hepatitis, C/non-A non-B	3,716	146	(4)	671	(18)	2,899	(78)
Legionellosis	1,198	27	(2)	625	(52)	546	(46)
Lyme disease	16,455	183	(1)	9,142	(56)	7,130	(43)
Malaria	1,800	164	(9)	1,075	(60)	561	(31)
Measles (rubeola)	508	36	(7)	188	(37)	284	(56)
Meningococcal disease	3,437	353	(10)	2,087	(61)	997	(29)
Mumps	751	113	(15)	339	(45)	299	(40)
Pertussis (whooping cough)	7,796	543	(7)	3,628	(47)	3,625	(46)
Plague	5	—	(—)	5	(100)	—	(—)
Poliomyelitis, paralytic	5	2	(40)	—	(—)	3	(60)
Psittacosis	42	1	(2)	26	(62)	15	(36)
Rabies, human	3	—	(—)	2	(67)	1	(33)
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	831	16	(2)	478	(58)	337	(41)
Rubella (German measles)	238	131	(55)	70	(29)	37	(16)
Rubella, congenital syndrome	4	3	(75)	1	(25)	—	(—)
Salmonellosis	45,471	2,916	(6)	18,190	(40)	24,365	(54)
Shigellosis	25,978	3,111	(12)	9,526	(37)	13,341†	(51)
Syphilis, primary and secondary‡	11,366	505	(4)	10,469	(92)	392	(3)
Tetanus	36	5	(14)	23	(64)	8	(22)
Toxic-shock syndrome	145	5	(3)	91	(63)	49	(34)
Trichinosis	11	—	(—)	3	(27)	8	(73)
Tuberculosis†	21,337	4,533	(21)	16,720	(78)	84	(<1)
Typhoid fever	396	63	(16)	233	(59)	100	(25)
Yellow fever	1	—	(—)	1	(100)	—	(—)

\*The total number of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) cases includes all cases reported to the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention, Surveillance, and Epidemiology, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention (NCHSTP) through December 31, 1996.

†Ethnicity is not stated and includes cases originally reported as American Indian or Alaskan Native and Asian or Pacific Islander.

‡Data concerning ethnicity are collected on aggregate forms different from those used for numbers of reported cases. Thus, the total number of cases reported on this table may differ slightly from other tables. Cases were updated through the Division of Sexually Transmitted Diseases Prevention, NCHSTP, as of June 13, 1997. Data regarding ethnicity for 1996 are unavailable for chancroid and chlamydia.

§Cases were updated through the Division of Tuberculosis Elimination, NCHSTP, as of May 28, 1997



# PART 2:

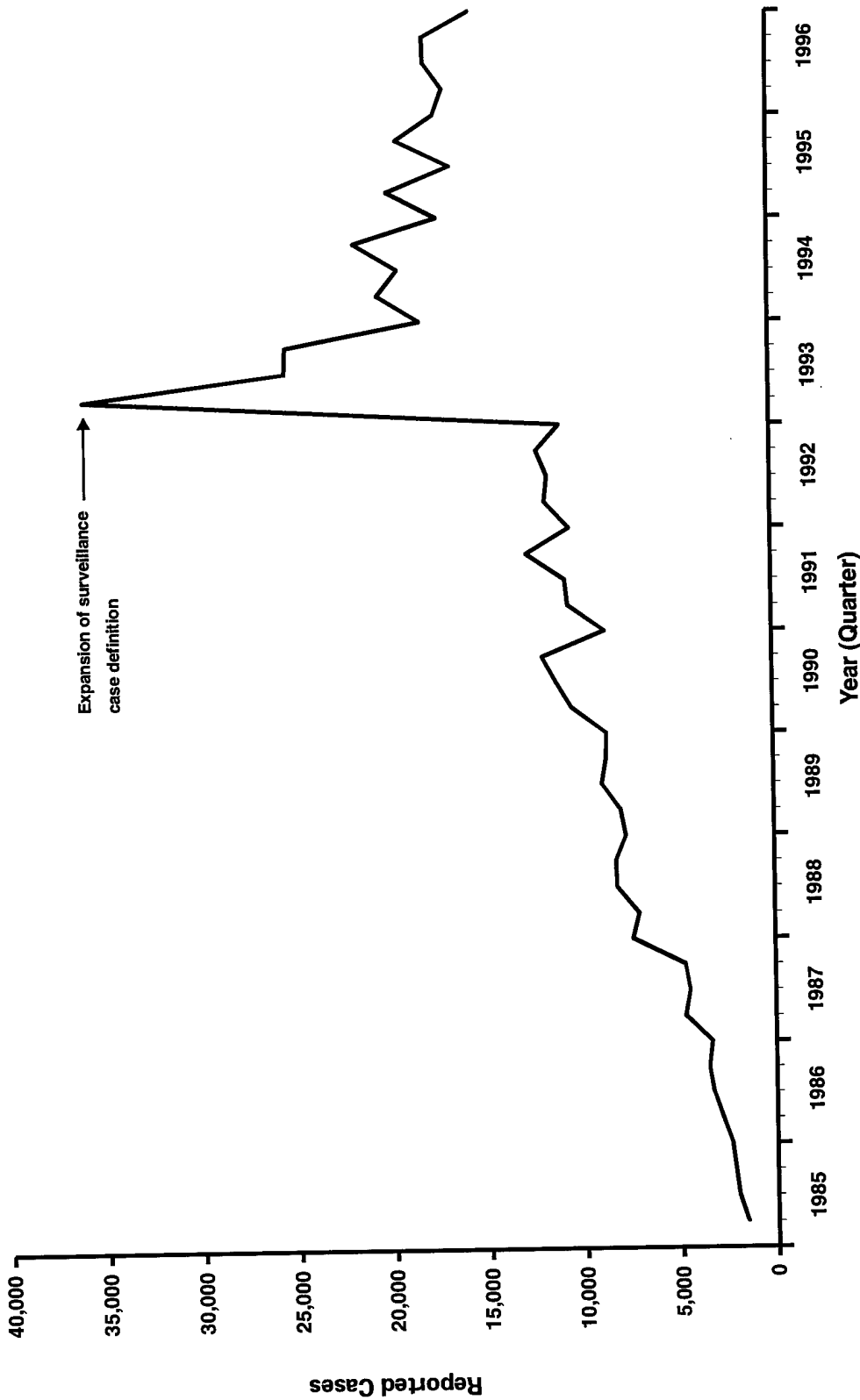
## Graphs and Maps for Selected Notifiable Diseases in the United States

### EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS USED IN TABLES, GRAPHS, AND MAPS

Data not available.....	NA
Report of disease is not required in that jurisdiction (not notifiable) .....	NN
No reported cases .....	-



ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS) — reported cases, by quarter, United States,\* 1985–1996

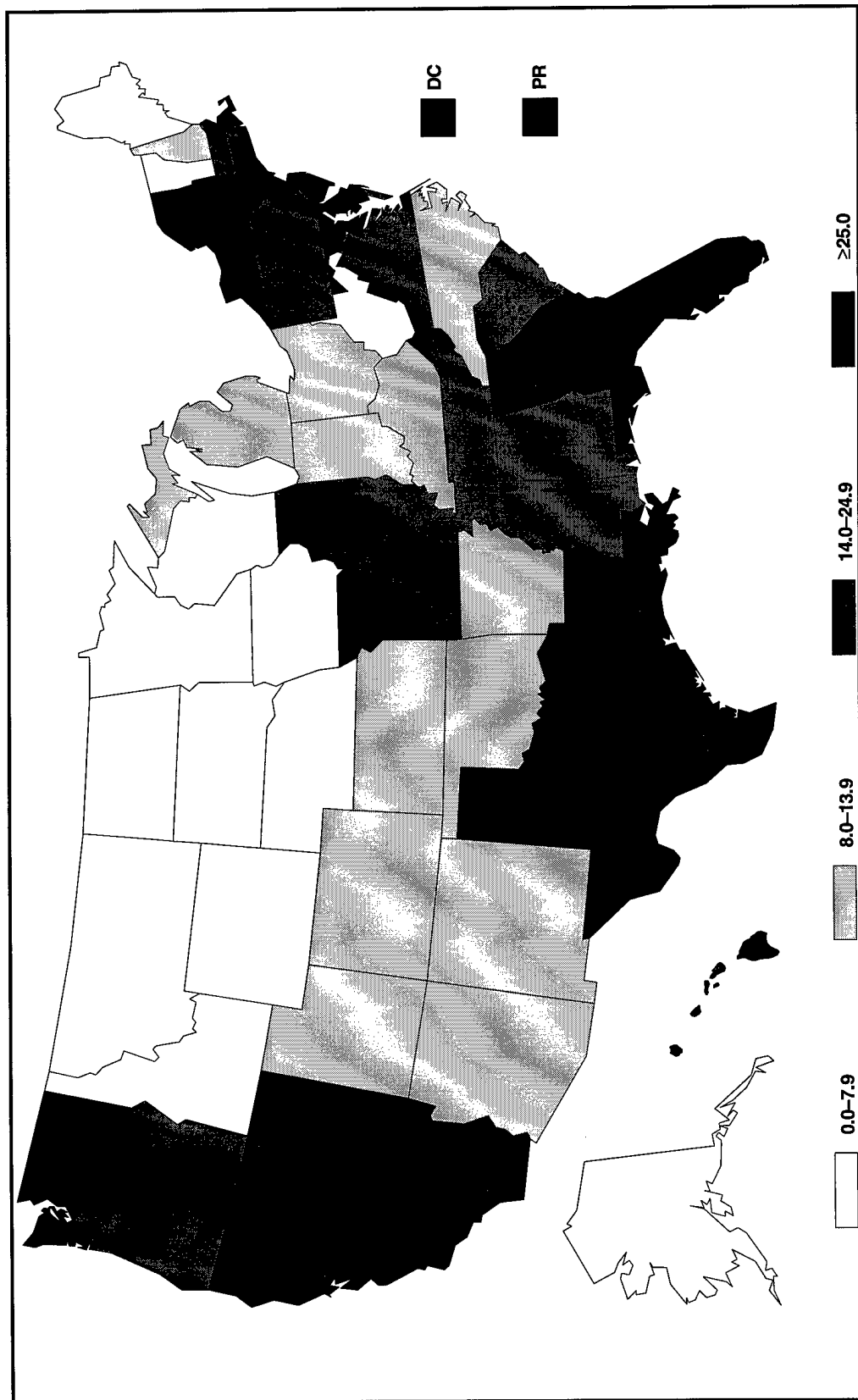


\* Includes Guam, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Pacific Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

The expansion of the AIDS surveillance case definition in 1993 resulted in a substantial increase in reported cases during 1993 followed by declines in cases reported each year from 1994 through 1996. However, the number of reported AIDS cases in 1996 was substantially higher than the number reported in 1992, the year before the definition was changed.

## GRAPHS AND MAPS

### ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS) — reported cases, per 100,000 population, United States and Puerto Rico, 1996\*



\*The denominator for Puerto Rico is based on extrapolations from U.S. Bureau of Census population data from 1990 and 1992 post-censal estimates.

In 1996, the highest rates of reported AIDS cases per 100,000 were in the northeastern, southeastern, and western states. Eighty-two percent of reported AIDS cases occurred among residents of large metropolitan areas (i.e., areas of ≥500,000 persons).