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Current Trends

Ventricular Septal Defect

The number of reported cases of ventricular septal defect (VSD), a relatively common birth defect, has risen markedly in the United States over the last decade. The cause of this increase is unknown. This report updates results from 3 birth-defect monitoring systems in the United States: 1) the national Birth Defects Monitoring Program (BDMP), 2) the Metropolitan Atlanta Congenital Defects Program (MACDP), and 3) the Nebraska Birth Defects Prevention Program.

Data from these 3 programs show that the reported incidence of VSD has nearly tripled since the mid-1970s (Table 1). These reported rates can be used as a basis for estimating how many additional infants are born with VSD in the United States each year. A low estimate, derived from BDMP incidence data, would project 1,480 VSD infants (0.40/1,000 live births times the total of 3.7 million live births) born in the United States in 1970 and 4,248 (1.18/1,000 live births times the total of 3.6 million live births) in 1980, an excess of 2,768.

TABLE 1. Reported incidence of ventricular septal defect from three surveillance systems, United States, 1968-1980

	BDMP*		MACDP† Atlanta		Nebraska§	
Date	Number of cases	Rate/1,000 total births	Number of cases	Rate/1,000 total births	Number of cases	Rate/1,000 total births
1968			31	1.17		
1969			33	1.20		
1970	342	0.40	29	0.98	3	0.12
1971	428	0.48	28	1.00	3	0.12
1972	496	0.54	37	1.45	5	0.21
1973	618	0.63	32	1.27	20	0.88
1974	717	0.66	52	2.10	25	1.06
1975	835	0.78	55	2.39	27	1.14
1976	895	0.85	66	2.91	25	1.05
1977	1,006	0.93	67	2.85	27	1.07
1978	937	0.96	68	2.79	30	1.20
1979	1,133	1.10	81	3.17	60	2.29
1980	909	1.18	70	2.60	38	1.37

*Birth Defects Monitoring Program—a Center for Environmental Health program based on hospital discharge diagnosis of 25% of United States births since 1970.

†Metropolitan Atlanta Congenital Defects Program—a program of the Center for Environmental Health, Georgia Mental Health Institute, and Emory University School of Medicine based on intensive birth-defects surveillance in metropolitan Atlanta.

§The Nebraska Birth Defects Prevention Program—a program of the Nebraska State Department of Health based on hospital-based reporting and vital record data.

Ventricular Septal Defect — Continued

A high estimate based on MACDP incidence data is 3,626 such infants (0.98/1,000 live births times 3.7 million live births) born with VSD in 1970 and 9,360 (2.6/1,000 live births times 3.6 million live births) in 1980—an excess of 5,734.

Reported by K Pinkley, Birth Defects Prevention Program, PA Stoesz, MD, State Epidemiologist, Nebraska State Dept of Health; Birth Defects Br, Chronic Diseases Div, Center for Environmental Health, CDC.

Editorial Note: The report shows that the incidence of VSD in the United States, previously reported by CDC to be increasing (*1*), has continued to rise. It has been suggested that this increase may be due to more accurate diagnosis and more complete reporting, but a study from Atlanta suggests that this is not the case (*2*). A large case-control study is being conducted in the metropolitan Atlanta area in an attempt to identify the cause of VSD among some 600 infants born with this defect.

References

1. Anderson CE, Edmonds LD, Erickson JD. Patent ductus arteriosus and ventricular septal defect: trends in reported frequency. Am J Epidemiol 1978; 107:281-9.
2. Layde PM, Dooley K, Erickson JD, Edmonds LD. Is there an epidemic of ventricular septal defect in the USA? Lancet 1980;1:407-8.

Epidemiologic Notes and Reports

Pseudomonas cepacia Colonization — Minnesota

In the period August 24-November 30, 1981, 4 patients who had undergone bronchoscopy at the University of Minnesota Hospital in Minneapolis had bronchial washings that were culture-positive for *Pseudomonas cepacia*. None of the patients had a pulmonary infection at the time of bronchoscopy, nor did any subsequently contract a *P. cepacia* pulmonary infection. However, as a result of the positive culture, 3 of the 4 received trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole therapy for a short period after bronchoscopy.

One patient's bronchoscopy was done in the operating room, and 3 patients underwent the procedure in the medical-procedures suite. In the operating room, bronchoscopes were sterilized after each use with ethylene oxide. In the medical-procedures suite, bronchoscopes were disinfected with 2% gluteraldehyde for 30 minutes after each use and rinsed with 1 liter of sterile distilled water from a freshly opened bottle. The lumen was blown dry with air from a syringe, and the instruments were hung in a drying cabinet to dry.

An epidemiologic investigation at the hospital revealed that the only substance usually used for bronchoscopy in both the operating room and the medical-procedures suite was a 2% viscous lidocaine solution supplied by Astra Pharmaceutical Products Inc. The solution was instilled into the patient's nostril as a topical anesthetic and applied to the bronchoscope before the instrument was inserted. Cultures of the solution from both in-use and unopened bottles grew *P. cepacia*.

In the period July 10-November 15, *P. cepacia* was isolated from 5 other patients at the University of Minnesota hospitals and clinics. Two patients with cystic fibrosis and 1 with ataxia-telangectasia had chronic lower respiratory-tract colonization. One patient with chronic granulomatous disease had a community-acquired urinary tract infection. The fifth patient had an abdominal abscess that became colonized with *P. cepacia*. The source of colonization for these 5 patients is unknown; none had undergone bronchoscopy or had a documented exposure to viscous lidocaine.

Pseudomonas cepacia — Continued

Reported by FS Rhame, MD, SB Cameron, BS, AF Streifel, MPH, N Van Drunen, RN, University of Minnesota Hospitals and Clinics, MT Osterholm, PhD, MPH, Minnesota Dept of Health; Hospital Infections Program, Center for Infectious Diseases, CDC.

Editorial Note: Samples of 2% viscous lidocaine from 5 different lot numbers, manufactured by Astra, have been confirmed to contain *P. cepacia* in concentrations of 500-70,000 colony-forming units/ml. The *P. cepacia* isolates are resistant to multiple antibiotics, including chloramphenicol and several aminoglycosides. The manufacturer and the Food and Drug Administration were informed of the findings. The probable source of contamination of the product during manufacture has been identified, and measures have been taken to eliminate it. Furthermore, the 5 contaminated lots are no longer being distributed.

The 2% viscous lidocaine solution is not marketed as a sterile product, and its only recommended use, according to the manufacturer, is to anesthetize the mucous membranes of the mouth and pharynx. Sterile lidocaine solutions and gels are available for anesthetizing normally sterile body areas. Colonization of the respiratory tract with *P. cepacia* from contaminated solutions could result in serious infections and has, in some instances, led to the administation of potentially toxic antibiotics (*1*). CDC has not received any reports of *P. cepacia* infections caused by contaminated viscous lidocaine.

Reference

1. Martone WJ, Osterman CA, Fisher KA, Wenzel RP. *Pseudomonas cepacia*: implications and control of epidemic nosocomial colonization. Rev Infect Dis 1981;3:708-15.

Current Trends

Childbearing and Abortion Patterns among Teenagers — United States, 1978

Since 1976, CDC has been monitoring trends in childbearing and abortion patterns among teenagers, using data from its own abortion surveillance activities and vital statistics from the National Center for Health Statistics.

In 1978, females less than 20 years old continued to have relatively fewer births, more abortions, and more conceptions (live births and abortions combined) than they had in the previous 2 years. Births to teenagers represented a smaller proportion of total births in 1978 (16.6%) than in 1977 (17.2%). Similarly, abortions obtained by teenagers represented a smaller proportion of total abortions in 1978 (30.8%) than in 1977 (31.3%). These smaller proportions of births to and abortions among teenagers reflect decreasing numbers of 12- to 19-year olds in the population as a result of the low birth rates that began in the mid-1960s.

In 1978, the overall birth rate for teenagers declined to approximately the same level as in 1976 (34.6 births/1,000 women ages 12-19 years). It had risen in 1977 for the first time since 1970. The overall abortion rate for teenagers increased by 7.4%, (from 20.8 to 22.3 abortions/1,000 women ages 12-19 years,) a smaller percentage increase than in 1977. The overall conception rate (live births plus abortions/1,000 women ages 12-19 years) rose by 2% from 1977 to 1978, due entirely to an increase in the conception rate for women ages 18-19 years. The conception rate for 12- to 14-year olds did not change and for females ages 15-17 years, it declined.

Teenagers in different age groups (≤14, 15-17, and 18-19) had different childbearing and abortion patterns. For females ≤14 years old, numbers of births decreased from 11,455

Childbearing and Abortion — Continued

in 1977 to 10,772 in 1978 (Table 2), representing 0.3% of all births in 1978. The birth rate for females 12-14 years old fell 2.6% in 1978 (to 1.9 births/1,000 women). The number of abortions obtained by females in this age group decreased for the second year in a row to 12,754, which represented 1.1% of all abortions in 1978. The conception rate for this age group in 1978 remained the same as that in 1977 because both the number of teenagers and the number of conceptions in the 12-14 year age group declined at a similar pace (Table 2).

For 15- to 19-year-old women, births fell 2.8% from 559,154 in 1977 to 543,407 in 1978, and represented 16.3% of all births in 1978. The birth rate fell 2.3% to 52.5 births/1,000 women ages 15-19. Numbers of abortions for this age group rose 6.0% from 324,882 in 1977 to 344,274 in 1978, representing 29% of all abortions performed in 1978. The abortion rate rose 6.5% to 33.3 abortions/1,000 women in this age group. Both the total number of conceptions and the conception rate increased; however these increases were proportionately smaller in 1978 than they had been in 1977.

All 3 age groups of teenagers (12-14, 15-17, and 18-19 years old) had decreasing age-specific birth rates and increasing age-specific abortion rates for 1977 and 1978 (Table 2). As mentioned above, the conception rate for females ages 12-14 years did not change, and the decline in birth rate for this group primarily reflected a slight increase in the use of induced abortion. For teenagers 15-17 years old, a decline in the conception rate and an increase in

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TABLE I. Summary — cases of specified notifiable diseases, United States

DISEASE	49th WEEK ENDING			CUMULATIVE, FIRST 49 WEEKS		
	December 12, 1981	December 6, 1980	MEDIAN 1976-1980	December 12, 1981	December 6, 1980	MEDIAN 1976-1980
Aseptic meningitis	144	158	102	8,717	7,420	6,176
Brucellosis	3	4	4	153	171	180
Chickenpox	4,042	3,632	3,632	186,479	175,090	175,090
Encephalitis: Primary (arthropod-borne & unspec.)	22	19	23	1,341	1,141	1,138
Post-infectious	1	3	3	80	205	206
Gonorrhea: Civilian	18,711	20,219	20,219	942,189	949,917	949,917
Military	540	522	672	25,851	25,275	25,325
Hepatitis: Type A	589	565	685	23,700	26,661	28,077
Type B	461	394	353	19,521	17,179	14,089
Type unspecified	226	242	228	10,338	10,985	8,368
Leprosy	2	5	5	230	207	149
Malaria	18	53	10	1,259	1,929	700
Measles (rubeola)	9	57	170	2,968	13,312	26,151
Meningococcal infections: Total	49	58	51	3,257	2,543	2,277
Civilian	49	57	51	3,244	2,524	2,250
Military	–	1	–	13	19	20
Mumps	124	131	362	4,313	8,115	15,677
Pertussis	22	16	41	1,133	1,584	1,584
Rubella(German measles)	37	74	123	1,994	3,655	11,742
Syphilis (Primary & Secondary): Civilian	651	588	459	29,178	25,754	22,536
Military	4	10	7	353	300	300
Tuberculosis	521	529	577	25,727	25,447	27,380
Tularemia	4	4	2	250	213	152
Typhoid fever	20	4	7	557	482	482
Typhus fever, tick-borne (RMSF)	3	4	4	1,164	1,144	1,035
Rabies, animal	89	131	54	6,774	6,065	3,011

TABLE II. Notifiable diseases of low frequency, United States

	CUM. 1981		CUM. 1981
Anthrax	–	Poliomyelitis: Total	6
Botulism	76	Paralytic	6
Cholera	19	Psittacosis (Calif. 1)	97
Congenital rubella syndrome	11	Rabies, human	1
Diphtheria	4	Tetanus (Calif. 1)	58
Leptospirosis (Upstate N.Y. 1, La. 1)	51	Trichinosis (Mass. 2, Calif. 1)	130
Plague	9	Typhus fever, flea-borne (endemic, murine)(Tenn. 1, Tex. 1)	46

TABLE III. Cases of specified notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending December 12, 1981 and December 6, 1980 (49th week)

REPORTING AREA	ASEPTIC MENINGITIS	BRUCELLOSIS	CHICKEN-POX	ENCEPHALITIS		GONORRHEA (Civilian)		HEPATITIS (Viral), by type			LEPROSY
				Primary	Post-infectious			A	B	Unspecified	
	1981	CUM. 1981	1981	CUM. 1981	CUM. 1981	CUM. 1981	CUM. 1980	1981	1981	1981	CUM. 1981
UNITED STATES	144	153	4,042	1,341	80	942,189	949,917	589	461	226	230
NEW ENGLAND	6	6	494	43	8	23,110	24,164	6	10	14	5
Maine	–	–	117	1	–	1,253	1,342	1	–	1	–
N.H.	2	–	50	4	–	851	835	1	1	–	1
Vt.	–	–	7	–	–	415	530	1	–	–	–
Mass.	2	4	183	17	1	9,662	10,201	1	1	13	3
R.I.	–	1	40	1	2	1,411	1,542	1	3	–	–
Conn.	2	1	97	20	5	9,518	9,714	1	5	–	1
MID. ATLANTIC	14	7	74	110	9	114,232	106,658	94	85	30	14
Upstate N.Y.	2	3	44	32	3	20,079	18,927	29	15	2	3
N.Y. City	4	1	30	20	–	46,423	42,687	37	32	9	9
N.J.	3	1	N	17	–	21,590	19,183	28	38	19	2
Pa.	5	2	–	41	6	26,140	25,861	U	U	U	–
E.N. CENTRAL	22	7	2,000	475	11	139,240	147,830	76	73	27	22
Ohio	5	1	174	231	2	43,423	39,072	28	29	11	1
Ind.	4	1	225	145	8	11,547	15,413	15	16	6	–
Ill.	–	–	172	9	–	40,476	46,707	16	13	6	19
Mich.	11	2	1,030	65	1	31,062	33,191	15	14	4	2
Wis.	2	3	395	25	–	12,732	13,447	2	1	–	–
W.N. CENTRAL	11	21	469	99	6	45,563	45,210	14	20	6	3
Minn.	7	5	–	39	3	7,191	7,499	2	6	1	1
Iowa	–	7	232	31	2	5,017	4,822	2	4	2	–
Mo.	2	4	116	10	–	21,197	19,872	4	6	2	–
N. Dak.	–	–	3	1	–	571	646	–	–	–	–
S. Dak.	–	1	3	1	–	1,224	1,306	–	–	–	–
Nebr.	–	1	–	4	–	3,362	3,470	–	–	–	–
Kans.	2	3	115	13	1	7,001	7,595	6	4	1	2
S. ATLANTIC	29	32	586	144	22	231,822	237,913	53	107	28	13
Del.	–	1	3	–	–	3,749	3,412	3	3	–	–
Md.	2	–	31	24	2	27,713	25,564	7	32	8	2
D.C.	–	–	1	–	–	13,202	16,263	–	1	–	–
Va.	4	9	17	38	6	21,119	21,733	–	9	2	3
W. Va.	–	1	112	22	–	3,411	3,200	4	1	–	–
N.C.	3	1	N	34	1	35,667	36,338	8	10	1	–
S.C.	–	–	1	4	–	22,493	22,219	3	9	2	7
Ga.	3	6	12	2	–	48,138	46,520	3	15	–	1
Fla.	17	14	409	20	13	56,320	62,664	25	23	15	–
E.S. CENTRAL	5	13	38	147	7	78,649	77,332	11	14	5	–
Ky.	–	1	34	21	2	9,856	11,178	4	1	–	–
Tenn.	4	5	N	86	1	29,926	28,080	7	9	4	–
Ala.	1	4	–	22	2	23,662	23,202	–	3	1	–
Miss.	–	3	4	18	2	15,205	14,872	–	1	–	–
W.S. CENTRAL	9	47	121	119	4	124,339	119,807	89	40	26	28
Ark.	–	6	–	6	–	9,472	9,634	6	1	1	1
La.	–	2	N	7	1	22,052	21,317	14	2	1	–
Okla.	3	7	–	25	1	13,663	11,921	5	12	3	–
Tex.	6	32	121	81	2	79,152	76,935	64	25	21	27
MOUNTAIN	6	5	24	53	3	37,315	36,193	56	23	39	5
Mont.	–	–	–	5	–	1,356	1,385	3	3	–	–
Idaho	1	–	–	–	–	1,669	1,613	1	–	–	1
Wyo.	–	–	–	1	–	978	1,039	12	3	17	–
Colo.	1	1	–	14	1	9,825	9,944	5	8	2	–
N. Mex.	–	–	–	–	–	4,096	4,380	1	–	2	–
Ariz.	4	1	N	23	–	11,338	9,492	22	6	9	3
Utah	–	–	3	9	2	1,844	1,842	5	–	6	–
Nev.	–	3	21	1	–	6,209	6,498	7	3	3	1
PACIFIC	42	15	236	151	10	147,919	154,810	190	89	51	140
Wash.	3	–	219	13	1	12,182	13,284	31	1	1	5
Oreg.	–	–	–	6	1	8,831	10,527	5	12	3	5
Calif.	33	15	11	123	8	120,202	124,192	154	72	46	88
Alaska	–	–	–	5	–	3,846	3,765	–	–	–	–
Hawaii	6	–	6	4	–	2,858	3,042	–	4	1	42
Guam	U	–	L	–	–	81	124	U	U	U	–
P.R.	–	–	12	1	–	3,192	2,595	5	3	12	2
V.I.	–	–	–	–	–	255	113	–	–	–	–
Pac. Trust Terr.	L	–	U	–	–	364	404	U	U	L	16

N: Not notifiable U: Unavailable

TABLE III (Cont.'d). Cases of specified notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending December 12, 1981 and December 6, 1980 (49th week)

REPORTING AREA	MALARIA		MEASLES (RUBEOLA)			MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS (Total)		MUMPS		PERTUSSIS	RUBELLA		
	1981	CUM. 1981	1981	CUM. 1981	CUM. 1980	1981	CUM. 1981	1981	CUM. 1981	1981	1981	CUM. 1981	CUM. 1980
UNITED STATES	18	1,259	9	2,968	13,312	49	3,257	124	4,313	22	37	1,994	3,655
NEW ENGLAND	1	66	1	88	676	3	209	6	248	-	-	125	218
Maine	-	2	-	5	33	-	24	1	44	-	-	33	70
N.H.	-	3	1	10	331	-	21	-	23	-	-	51	42
Vt.	-	6	-	3	226	-	13	-	10	-	-	-	3
Mass.	-	29	-	60	59	1	66	1	92	-	-	28	73
R.I.	1	4	-	-	2	-	19	-	28	-	-	-	9
Conn.	-	22	-	10	25	2	66	4	51	-	-	13	21
MID. ATLANTIC	1	165	5	968	3,888	12	500	6	664	2	-	230	579
Upstate N.Y.	-	35	1	231	721	4	161	4	148	1	-	114	220
N.Y. City	1	62	3	106	1,204	2	81	1	91	-	-	55	101
N.J.	-	49	1	59	852	2	107	-	103	1	-	48	106
Pa.	-	19	-	572	1,111	4	151	1	322	-	-	13	152
E.N. CENTRAL	4	68	-	90	2,451	11	403	65	1,365	11	9	415	870
Ohio	2	10	-	20	380	5	159	43	428	4	-	3	9
Ind.	1	10	-	9	94	2	48	1	127	-	-	137	369
Ill.	-	19	-	25	351	2	99	4	217	7	5	108	182
Mich.	1	29	-	33	250	2	90	10	371	-	1	41	129
Wis.	-	-	-	3	1,376	-	7	7	222	-	3	126	181
W.N. CENTRAL	1	36	-	10	1,340	-	148	6	242	3	-	80	211
Minn.	1	15	-	3	1,104	-	47	-	8	1	-	8	28
Iowa	-	5	-	1	20	-	27	4	80	2	-	4	9
Mo.	-	4	-	1	66	-	45	-	22	-	-	2	45
N. Dak.	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	6
S. Dak.	-	1	-	-	-	-	9	-	1	-	-	-	2
Nebr.	-	2	-	4	83	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	4
Kans.	-	8	-	1	67	-	18	2	128	-	-	65	117
S. ATLANTIC	2	153	2	486	1,985	9	741	18	585	1	2	147	350
Del.	-	1	-	-	3	-	4	-	10	-	-	1	1
Md.	-	35	-	5	83	-	55	9	107	-	-	1	69
D.C.	-	9	-	1	5	-	7	1	4	-	-	-	1
Va.	-	33	-	9	339	2	101	5	133	-	2	9	41
W. Va.	-	4	-	9	10	-	29	3	115	-	-	22	26
N.C.	-	13	-	3	130	1	111	-	22	-	-	5	48
S.C.	-	2	-	2	159	-	89	-	18	-	-	8	58
Ga.	2	10	-	111	835	3	112	-	38	-	-	39	-
Fla.	-	46	2	346	421	3	233	-	138	1	-	62	106
E.S. CENTRAL	-	12	-	6	347	1	221	-	96	-	-	40	88
Ky.	-	-	-	2	57	-	61	-	47	-	-	26	43
Tenn.	-	-	-	2	170	1	67	-	24	-	-	13	40
Ala.	-	10	-	2	22	-	68	-	19	-	-	1	3
Miss.	-	2	-	-	98	-	25	-	6	-	-	-	2
W.S. CENTRAL	3	102	1	899	975	8	508	5	240	2	3	189	148
Ark.	-	4	-	24	16	1	31	-	8	-	-	7	4
La.	1	12	-	4	13	-	115	1	6	-	-	9	13
Okla.	-	9	-	7	775	-	48	-	-	-	-	3	6
Tex.	2	77	1	864	171	7	314	4	226	2	3	170	125
MOUNTAIN	-	44	-	38	489	1	130	2	145	1	1	96	170
Mont.	-	1	-	-	2	-	10	-	14	-	-	4	45
Idaho	-	4	-	1	-	-	7	-	7	-	-	4	27
Wyo.	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	3	-	-	12	1
Colo.	-	20	-	11	24	-	45	1	48	1	-	27	12
N. Mex.	-	3	-	8	12	1	8	-	-	-	-	5	5
Ariz.	-	9	-	7	394	-	21	1	37	-	-	22	45
Utah	-	4	-	-	47	-	6	-	20	-	1	10	29
Nev.	-	3	-	10	10	-	29	-	16	-	-	12	6
PACIFIC	6	613	-	383	1,161	4	397	16	728	2	22	672	1,021
Wash.	-	25	-	3	177	-	71	1	165	-	13	106	86
Oreg.	-	19	-	5	1	-	59	-	69	-	-	51	65
Calif.	5	556	-	368	971	3	250	15	450	2	9	503	854
Alaska	-	3	-	-	6	-	12	-	19	-	-	1	12
Hawaii	1	10	-	7	6	1	5	-	25	-	-	11	4
Guam	U	2	U	5	6	U	-	U	8	U	U	1	2
P.R.	-	11	4	302	178	1	14	6	157	1	-	5	26
V.I.	-	4	-	25	6	-	1	-	18	-	-	1	-
Pac. Trust Terr.	U	-	U	1	12	U	-	U	17	U	U	1	1

U: Unavailable

TABLE III (Cont.'d). Cases of specified notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending December 12, 1981 and December 6, 1980 (49th week)

REPORTING AREA	SYPHILIS (Civilian) (Primary & Secondary)		TUBERCULOSIS		TULAREMIA	TYPHOID FEVER		TYPHUS FEVER (Tick-borne) (RMSF)		RABIES, Animal
	CUM. 1981	CUM. 1980	1981	CUM. 1981	CUM. 1981	1981	CUM. 1981	1981	CUM. 1981	CUM. 1981
UNITED STATES	29,178	25,754	521	25,727	250	20	557	3	1,164	6,774
NEW ENGLAND	570	452	19	751	5	–	16	–	9	41
Maine	5	6	1	50	–	–	1	–	–	15
N.H.	16	8	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	7
Vt.	17	6	1	27	1	–	–	–	–	–
Mass.	356	302	13	444	3	–	8	–	5	11
R.I.	35	31	1	55	–	–	–	–	2	2
Conn.	141	139	3	156	1	–	7	–	2	6
MID. ATLANTIC	4,131	3,541	82	3,984	10	–	80	–	41	116
Upstate N.Y.	373	302	20	674	10	–	13	–	14	79
N.Y. City	2,469	2,301	22	1,509	–	–	45	–	3	–
N.J.	586	410	24	852	–	–	13	–	11	24
Pa.	703	528	16	949	–	–	9	–	13	13
E.N. CENTRAL	2,176	2,635	61	3,523	6	18	58	–	51	1,009
Ohio	302	358	12	622	–	–	11	–	38	67
Ind.	280	186	2	381	4	–	3	–	6	88
Ill.	1,153	1,606	35	1,475	–	–	15	–	6	533
Mich.	356	351	12	868	1	17	26	–	1	17
Wis.	85	94	–	177	1	1	3	–	–	304
W.N. CENTRAL	638	346	24	889	34	–	20	–	54	2,614
Minn.	184	117	5	162	–	–	2	–	2	464
Iowa	25	31	7	87	–	–	3	–	7	857
Mo.	367	151	4	402	28	–	10	–	30	234
N. Dak.	12	4	1	31	–	–	–	–	–	354
S. Dak.	2	6	5	65	1	–	1	–	–	310
Nebr.	10	12	–	28	3	–	2	–	3	197
Kans.	34	25	2	114	2	–	2	–	12	198
S. ATLANTIC	7,762	6,159	138	5,472	14	–	62	2	661	622
Del.	15	19	–	55	1	–	–	–	3	1
Md.	552	419	16	563	1	–	14	–	62	46
D.C.	630	454	–	309	–	–	2	–	1	–
Va.	665	548	14	562	3	–	1	–	106	152
W. Va.	30	17	5	181	–	–	6	–	6	35
N.C.	614	455	24	940	2	–	5	2	297	19
S.C.	539	364	22	532	3	–	2	–	102	49
Ga.	1,871	1,750	24	905	4	–	4	–	74	219
Fla.	2,846	2,133	33	1,425	–	–	28	–	10	101
E.S. CENTRAL	1,909	2,122	36	2,285	10	–	11	–	134	476
Ky.	94	125	12	574	3	–	1	–	2	126
Tenn.	664	859	6	753	7	–	3	–	82	233
Ala.	584	458	6	608	–	–	5	–	23	113
Miss.	567	680	12	350	–	–	2	–	27	4
W.S. CENTRAL	7,033	5,185	37	2,903	121	–	138	1	176	1,062
Ark.	158	209	3	324	55	–	7	–	35	151
La.	1,595	1,304	–	501	5	–	2	–	1	34
Okla.	166	103	9	319	40	–	4	–	100	212
Tex.	5,114	3,569	25	1,759	21	–	125	1	40	665
MOUNTAIN	729	615	12	709	38	–	24	–	30	250
Mont.	11	3	–	39	6	–	4	–	12	120
Idaho	18	16	–	10	4	–	–	–	5	7
Wyo.	17	12	–	12	1	–	–	–	5	17
Colo.	231	170	–	89	9	–	9	–	3	35
N. Mex.	125	105	4	139	3	–	–	–	–	27
Ariz.	177	209	7	324	1	–	10	–	–	27
Utah	29	16	–	53	13	–	1	–	2	11
Nev.	121	84	1	43	1	–	–	–	3	6
PACIFIC	4,230	4,659	112	5,211	12	2	148	–	8	584
Wash.	176	238	7	362	1	–	4	–	1	15
Oreg.	113	105	7	186	1	–	4	–	–	10
Calif.	3,854	4,168	95	4,407	10	2	136	–	7	527
Alaska	14	8	–	73	–	–	–	–	–	32
Hawaii	73	140	3	183	–	–	4	–	–	–
Guam	–	5	U	33	–	U	–	U	–	–
P.R.	616	586	2	507	–	–	4	–	–	84
V.I.	18	10	–	1	–	–	6	–	–	–
Pac. Trust Terr.	–	–	U	55	–	U	–	U	–	–

U: Unavailable

TABLE IV. Deaths in 121 U.S. cities,* week ending December 12, 1981 (49th week)

REPORTING AREA	ALL CAUSES, BY AGE (YEARS)						P&I** TOTAL
	ALL AGES	≥65	45-64	25-44	1-24	<1	
NEW ENGLAND	740	505	171	27	17	20	60
Boston, Mass.	210	130	57	10	7	6	24
Bridgeport, Conn.	53	38	8	2	2	3	6
Cambridge, Mass.	22	20	1	–	1	–	1
Fall River, Mass.	28	21	6	1	–	–	2
Hartford, Conn.	64	37	21	3	1	2	4
Lowell, Mass.	28	23	2	2	1	–	2
Lynn, Mass.	25	17	6	2	–	–	–
New Bedford, Mass.	21	15	6	–	–	–	2
New Haven, Conn.	44	24	10	3	3	4	–
Providence, R.I.	82	54	21	3	–	4	9
Somerville, Mass.	11	9	2	–	–	–	–
Springfield, Mass.	60	45	14	–	–	1	3
Waterbury, Conn.	38	28	9	1	–	–	–
Worcester, Mass.	54	44	8	–	2	–	7
MID. ATLANTIC	2,788	1,821	652	184	62	69	129
Albany, N.Y.	47	29	9	2	1	6	–
Allentown, Pa.	24	18	6	–	–	–	–
Buffalo, N.Y.	100	68	22	6	2	2	6
Camden, N.J.	50	30	18	1	–	1	1
Elizabeth, N.J.	22	16	2	3	1	–	4
Erie, Pa.†	50	40	9	1	–	–	3
Jersey City, N.J.	44	30	10	3	1	–	–
N.Y. City, N.Y.	1,483	959	342	114	31	37	60
Newark, N.J.	55	21	20	8	2	4	5
Paterson, N.J.	25	17	3	3	1	1	–
Philadelphia, Pa.†	400	238	115	23	13	11	23
Pittsburgh, Pa.†	83	55	21	5	–	2	1
Reading, Pa.	34	31	3	–	–	–	5
Rochester, N.Y.	109	79	19	4	5	2	8
Schenectady, N.Y.	21	18	3	–	–	–	1
Scranton, Pa.†	22	19	3	–	–	–	2
Syracuse, N.Y.	117	80	26	6	3	2	3
Trenton, N.J.	43	31	7	3	1	1	1
Utica, N.Y.	25	15	8	2	–	–	2
Yonkers, N.Y.	34	27	6	–	1	–	4
E.N. CENTRAL	2,468	1,516	610	170	74	98	86
Akron, Ohio	77	55	12	3	1	6	–
Canton, Ohio	33	22	8	3	–	–	1
Chicago, Ill.	579	328	152	49	19	31	15
Cincinnati, Ohio	244	156	59	13	10	8	18
Cleveland, Ohio	185	110	48	10	7	10	3
Columbus, Ohio	128	70	40	11	2	5	6
Dayton, Ohio	124	76	33	8	2	5	6
Detroit, Mich.	281	162	75	29	7	8	5
Evansville, Ind.	49	32	15	1	–	1	4
Fort Wayne, Ind.	42	29	3	6	1	3	3
Gary, Ind.	20	13	1	3	2	1	–
Grand Rapids, Mich.	62	43	11	2	3	3	4
Indianapolis, Ind.	178	114	47	10	3	4	–
Madison, Wis.	30	16	9	2	2	1	4
Milwaukee, Wis.	140	93	34	6	4	3	–
Peoria, Ill.	36	23	6	4	3	–	10
Rockford, Ill.	41	28	5	2	3	3	2
South Bend, Ind.	62	41	17	2	1	1	4
Toledo, Ohio	96	64	23	3	2	4	1
Youngstown, Ohio	61	43	12	3	2	1	–
W.N. CENTRAL	789	546	158	29	18	38	22
Des Moines, Iowa	69	48	14	4	–	3	2
Duluth, Minn.	28	19	7	–	–	2	–
Kansas City, Kans.	39	31	6	2	–	–	2
Kansas City, Mo.	128	85	28	5	2	8	6
Lincoln, Nebr.	37	28	6	–	1	2	–
Minneapolis, Minn.	113	79	18	7	5	4	1
Omaha, Nebr.	82	61	15	3	1	2	2
St. Louis, Mo.	145	94	29	5	6	11	3
St. Paul, Minn.	82	66	14	–	1	1	3
Wichita, Kans.	66	35	21	3	2	5	3

REPORTING AREA	ALL CAUSES, BY AGE (YEARS)						P&I** TOTAL
	ALL AGES	≥65	45-64	25-44	1-24	<1	
S. ATLANTIC	1,152	687	296	78	49	42	38
Atlanta, Ga.	157	88	50	7	7	5	5
Baltimore, Md.	185	103	50	12	10	10	–
Charlotte, N.C.	57	36	11	6	4	–	2
Jacksonville, Fla.	109	67	23	7	6	6	3
Miami, Fla.	94	55	22	5	7	5	1
Norfolk, Va.	61	28	24	4	1	4	2
Richmond, Va.	70	45	16	4	3	2	8
Savannah, Ga.	19	11	7	–	–	1	2
St. Petersburg, Fla.	83	71	7	1	2	2	5
Tampa, Fla.	74	53	14	7	–	–	3
Washington, D.C.	193	110	49	18	9	7	6
Wilmington, Del.	50	20	23	7	–	–	1
E.S. CENTRAL	735	482	156	47	29	20	23
Birmingham, Ala.	120	79	27	8	3	3	5
Chattanooga, Tenn.	51	40	6	3	2	–	3
Knoxville, Tenn.	49	35	8	3	1	2	1
Louisville, Ky.	123	80	26	8	4	5	3
Memphis, Tenn.	189	118	47	7	10	6	6
Mobile, Ala.	34	22	7	4	1	–	2
Montgomery, Ala.	58	40	10	4	3	1	1
Nashville, Tenn.	111	68	25	10	5	3	2
W.S. CENTRAL	1,239	726	315	103	54	41	43
Austin, Tex.	42	23	10	5	1	3	3
Baton Rouge, La.	57	33	19	3	–	2	1
Corpus Christi, Tex.	45	25	9	3	4	4	–
Dallas, Tex.	209	126	51	15	9	8	8
El Paso, Tex.	74	47	19	6	1	1	8
Fort Worth, Tex.	62	40	15	3	2	2	3
Houston, Tex.	199	93	67	26	13	–	1
Little Rock, Ark.	64	37	15	6	2	4	2
New Orleans, La.	159	90	40	12	7	10	3
San Antonio, Tex.	170	104	43	9	9	5	7
Shreveport, La.	36	28	4	3	–	1	1
Tulsa, Okla.	122	80	23	12	6	1	6
MOUNTAIN	621	373	157	54	15	22	21
Albuquerque, N.Mex.	81	38	18	22	3	–	1
Colo. Springs, Colo.	39	23	10	4	–	2	2
Denver, Colo.	125	79	35	7	2	2	6
Las Vegas, Nev.	57	33	13	5	1	5	2
Ogden, Utah	19	10	9	–	–	–	–
Phoenix, Ariz.	142	88	38	6	2	8	2
Pueblo, Colo.	20	14	5	1	–	–	–
Salt Lake City, Utah	36	18	7	4	3	4	–
Tucson, Ariz.	102	70	22	5	4	1	8
PACIFIC	1,981	1,307	432	123	57	60	83
Berkeley, Calif.	14	8	4	1	1	–	1
Fresno, Calif.	76	51	16	5	3	1	4
Glendale, Calif.	26	20	4	2	–	–	2
Honolulu, Hawaii	53	33	17	1	–	2	6
Long Beach, Calif.	90	63	18	2	4	3	2
Los Angeles, Calif.	697	470	150	50	22	4	18
Oakland, Calif.	75	46	19	4	2	4	4
Pasadena, Calif.	38	31	6	–	1	–	3
Portland, Oreg.	118	78	20	9	2	9	2
Sacramento, Calif.	56	36	13	3	2	2	2
San Diego, Calif.	165	103	39	12	4	7	13
San Francisco, Calif.	164	104	40	9	3	7	6
San Jose, Calif.	177	103	45	11	6	12	10
Seattle, Wash.	132	94	24	6	3	5	1
Spokane, Wash.	54	35	10	4	3	2	9
Tacoma, Wash.	46	32	7	4	1	2	–
TOTAL	12,513††	7,963	2,947	815	375	410	505

*Mortality data in this table are voluntarily reported from 121 cities in the United States, most of which have populations of 100,000 or more. A death is reported by the place of its occurrence and by the week that the death certificate was filed. Fetal deaths are not included.

**Pneumonia and influenza

†Because of changes in reporting methods in these 4 Pennsylvania cities, these numbers are partial counts for the current week. Complete counts will be available in 4 to 6 weeks.

††Total includes unknown ages.

Childbearing and Abortion — Continued

the abortion rate resulted in an even larger decline in their birth rate. Finally, for teenagers ages 18-19 years old, the conception rate rose in 1978, although by a smaller percentage than in the previous year; however, increased use of induced abortion resulted in a decline in the birth rate for this group.

In 1978, 18 states reported increases in the number of births to women ≤14 years old over that for 1977; 9 of these states had concurrent decreases in the number of abortions for this age group (Table 3). For women ages 15-19 years, 14 states reported increases in the number of births and 4 of these states had decreases in the number of abortions. Differences in birth rates for 15-19 year olds ranged from a 7.0% increase in Nevada to a 16.2% decrease in North Dakota.

Reported by Abortion Surveillance Br, Statistical Services Br, Family Planning Evaluation Div, Center for Health Promotion and Education, CDC.

Editorial Note: The number of teenagers who became pregnant in 1978 did not decline from 1977 totals despite a decline in the population of 12- to 19-year-old women (*1*), an increased use of contraception by sexually active teenagers (*2*), and an increased participation by teenagers in federally funded family planning services (*3*). This was because the increased number of pregnancies among older teenagers (18-19 years) offset decreases among younger teenagers.

The estimated number of teenagers who became pregnant is probably spuriously low for 2 reasons: first, the number of abortions in 1978 reported by central health agencies to CDC

TABLE 2. Births, birth rates, abortions, abortion rates, conceptions, and conception rates for teenage females in 1976-1978, with percentage change from 1976 and 1977, United States

		12-19 years	Change (%)	12-14 years	Change (%)	15-17 years	Change (%)	18-19 years	Change (%)
Births*	1976	570,672		11,928		215,493		343,251	
	1977	570,609	-0.01	11,455	-3.97	213,788	-0.79	345,366	+0.62
	1978	554,179	-2.88	10,772	-5.96	202,661	-5.20	340,746	-1.34
Abortions†	1976	314,247		13,291		126,708		174,248	
	1977	337,846	+7.51	12,964	-2.46	135,654	+7.06	189,228	+8.60
	1978	357,028	+5.68	12,754	-1.62	139,156	+2.58	205,118	+8.40
Conceptions	1976	884,919		25,219		342,201		517,499	
	1977	908,455	+2.66	24,419	-3.17	349,442	+2.12	534,594	+3.30
	1978	911,207	+0.30	23,526	-3.66	341,817	-2.18	545,864	+2.11
Birth Rates§	1976	34.70		1.98		34.64		81.69	
	1977	35.05	+1.01	1.95	-1.52	34.50	-0.40	82.15	+0.56
	1978	34.60	-1.28	1.90	-2.56	32.92	-4.58	81.27	-1.07
Abortion Rates§	1976	19.11		2.21		20.37		41.47	
	1977	20.75	+8.58	2.21	0	21.89	+7.46	45.01	+8.54
	1978	22.29	+7.42	2.25	+1.81	22.60	+3.24	48.92	+8.69
Conception Rates	1976	53.81		4.19		55.01		123.16	
	1977	55.81	+3.72	4.15	-0.95	56.39	+2.51	127.16	+3.25
	1978	56.90	+1.95	4.15	0	55.53	-1.53	130.18	+2.37

*National Center for Health Statistics. Monthly vital statistics report; final natality statistics, 1976, 1977, 1978. (Vol. 26, no. 12; Vol. 27, no. 11; Vol 29, no. 1). Hyattsville, Md: National Center for Health Statistics, March 29, 1978; Feb. 5, 1979; April 28, 1980. DHHS or DHEW Publication.

†Age distribution of women <20 years old who had abortions (from: CDC. Abortion surveillance reports, 1976, 1977, 1978. Atlanta: CDC, August 1978; September 1979; November 1980) was analyzed in terms of total abortions for women <20 years old. Total abortions for 1976 from: CDC. Teenage childbearing and abortion patterns, 1976. MMWR 1978;27:460-1. Total abortions for 1977 from: CDC. Teenage childbearing and abortion patterns—United States, 1977. MMWR 1980;29:157-8.

§Births and abortions/1,000 females in each age group. Denominators for 12-14, 15-17 and 18-19 were taken from U.S. Bureau of the Census. Current population reports. Washington, DC: Department of Commerce, January 1980. (Series P-25: no. 870).

Childbearing and Abortion — Continued

was 18% lower than the number obtained by the Alan Guttmacher Institute's (AGI) nationwide survey of abortion facilities for the same year (*4*). However, the proportionate difference between the CDC and AGI numbers has remained relatively constant and the underestimation probably does not affect the trend analysis greatly. Second, the number of conceptions was tabulated based on the time of outcome (abortion or live birth), rather than on the time of conception. To relate births and abortions to the correct date of conception, dates should be adjusted by subtracting 9 months and 3 months, respectively (*5*).

TABLE 3. Births* to teenage females in 1978, with percentage change from 1977, and abortions† performed on teenage females in 1978, United States, by state and Health and Human Services Region

	Females <14 years			Females 15-19 years		
	Births§ 1978	Change (%) in births from 1977	Abortions¶ 1978	Births§ 1978	Change (%) in births from 1977	Abortions¶ 1978
Region I TOTAL	232	-9.4	375	18,495	-1.3	19,769
Connecticut	85	-1.8	96	4,418	+2.9	4,066
Maine**	20	-41.2	26	2,495	-6.1	1,383
Massachusetts	85	-1.2	193	7,738	-0.2	11,483
New Hampshire	14	+100.0	22	1,499	+0.6	857
Rhode Island	19	+11.8	24	1,464	-8.8	1,186
Vermont	9	+12.5	14	881	-5.8	794
Region II TOTAL	801	-6.1	1,516	40,302	-4.4	43,419
New Jersey	280	+4.5	249	11,844	-0.9	7,262
New York	521	-10.9	1,267	28,458	-5.8	36,157
Region III TOTAL	1,101	-3.9	1,899	52,154	-5.7	45,638
Delaware**	36	-40.0	43	1,469	-5.7	1,026
District of Columbia	67	-30.2	350	1,977	-10.2	6,559
Maryland	243	+6.1	425	8,619	-5.2	8,335
Pennsylvania	382	-3.3	642	22,017	-6.3	18,931
Virginia	276	-3.2	404	11,972	-4.5	9,957
West Virginia**	97	+19.8	35	6,100	-5.0	830
Region IV TOTAL	3,412	-3.2	2,644	116,324	-4.0	51,672
Alabama**	410	+1.2	216	13,035	-6.6	4,226
Florida**	652	-11.9	716	21,932	-1.4	13,986
Georgia	580	+1.0	600	17,553	-3.5	10,370
Kentucky**	263	+8.2	178	12,305	-3.6	3,483
Mississippi	419	-4.8	63	10,520	-7.6	1,085
North Carolina	374	-13.4	465	16,978	-4.5	8,921
South Carolina	356	+14.1	155	10,139	-4.6	3,405
Tennessee	358	-5.8	251	13,862	-2.4	6,196
Region V TOTAL	1,694	-11.9	1,670	106,939	-4.1	57,278
Illinois	587	-2.7	703	28,071	-4.4	18,759
Indiana	253	-8.0	117	15,218	-5.2	3,903
Michigan**	345	-19.4	361	21,554	-4.7	12,369
Minnesota	60	+1.7	94	6,834	-3.0	6,295
Ohio	376	-17.4	248	26,440	-3.7	10,913
Wisconsin**	73	-29.1	147	8,822	-2.2	5,039
Region VI TOTAL	1,897	-3.0	1,204	83,046	-0.7	29,071
Arkansas	216	-17.9	66	7,729	-8.4	1,823
Louisiana	408	-5.3	164	15,906	-3.8	3,150
New Mexico	58	+7.4	36	4,608	+3.8	1,452
Oklahoma**	144	-2.0	128	9,449	-1.5	3,081
Texas**	1,071	+0.9	810	45,354	+1.7	19,565

Childbearing and Abortion — Continued

TABLE 3. Births* to teenage females in 1978, with percentage change from 1977, and abortions† performed on teenage females in 1978, United States, by state and Health and Human Services Region — *Continued*

	Females <14 years			Females 15-19 years		
	Births§ 1978	Change (%) in births from 1977	Abortions¶ 1978	Births§ 1978	Change (%) in births from 1977	Abortions¶ 1978
Region VII TOTAL	384	-6.6	446	27,461	-5.9	12,004
Iowa**	60	-4.8	70	5,860	-6.1	1,885
Kansas	72	+9.1	111	5,776	-6.0	3,464
Missouri	224	-9.3	215	12,743	-3.2	4,667
Nebraska	28	-20.0	50	3,082	-5.2	1,988
Region VIII TOTAL	160	-0.6	195	16,957	-1.9	7,893
Colorado	75	+21.0	131	6,156	-2.7	4,795
Montana	9	-57.1	23	1,919	-3.5	985
North Dakota**	6	-33.3	16	1,269	-16.2	657
South Dakota	22	0	5	1,823	+1.4	524
Utah	40	0	12	4,371	+2.0	687
Wyoming	8	+14.3	8	1,419	+3.6	245
Region IX TOTAL	922	-8.7	2,392	64,637	+1.3	62,111
Arizona	93	-7.0	58	7,519	+5.7	2,093
California††	782	-9.2	2,253	53,114	+0.5	57,476
Hawaii	22	+10.0	32	2,162	+1.9	1,241
Nevada	25	-13.8	49	1,842	+7.0	1,301
Region X TOTAL	169	-20.7	413	17,092	+2.2	15,419
Alaska	13	-27.8	6	1,080	-3.3	176
Idaho	21	-34.4	17	2,769	+2.3	710
Oregon	72	+4.3	106	5,588	+5.1	4,443
Washington	63	-33.0	284	7,655	+0.9	10,090
UNITED STATES TOTAL	10,772	-6.0	12,754	543,407	2.8	344,274

*By state of residence.
†By state of occurrence.
§Preliminary tabulations provided by the National Center for Health Statistics.
¶Data from states as reported in the 1978 Abortion Surveillance Report (4), except as noted for individual states.
**Abortions were not reported by age in 1978. The estimate was derived by assuming that the percentage of abortions that occurred to females of each age group was the same as the average for known states in the region.
††The 1976 distribution for California was applied to the 1978 total abortions reported by California.

It was reported that the proportion of urban teenage females who engaged in premarital sex rose from 43% in 1976 to 50% in 1979 (*2*), and the conception rate for teenage women rose 2%-4% over the rates in 1976-1978. In that period, the proportion of all teenage females who had ever been pregnant while not married rose from 13% to 16%. Most of this increase was attributable to an increase in the proportion of teenagers who engaged in premarital sex, but even women who had been sexually active for some time had an increase in the number of premarital pregnancies—from 30% in 1976 to 33% in 1979. Although use of contraception by sexually active, unmarried teenagers became more prevalent during this period, there was a decline in the use of the most effective medical methods—oral contraceptives and intrauterine devices (*2*).

Between 1977 and 1978, the conception rate remained the same for teenagers 12-14 and declined for 15-17 year olds as a result of the increasing availability and use of contraception by these groups. Although the conception rate for teenagers 18-19 rose in 1978, the

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increase was less than it had been in 1977. However, it was primarily the increased use of induced abortion that accounted for the lower birth rates for all teenage groups from 1977 to 1978.

Of all initial pregnancies among unmarried teenagers, half occur in the first 6 months after the women become sexually active, and more than one-fifth occur in the first month (*6*). Data from family-planning clinics show a lag between onset of teenage sexual activity and the seeking of clinic services—a year in some cases. Therefore, current family-planning program activities, which focus on those teenagers who are already sexually active and seeking services, are not likely to have a large impact on national childbearing and abortion patterns for teenagers.

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Erratum, Vol.30, No. 48

p596. In the report "Measles—Florida, 1981," a footnote was omitted. The cited sentence should be accompanied by both footnotes shown: "Of the 165 measles cases among school children, 107 (64.8%) were potentially preventable* because the students lacked adequate evidence of immunity to measles.†"

*A potentially preventable case is defined as measles illness in a person at least 15 months of age, born after 1956, who lacks adequate evidence of immunity to measles.

†Documentation of live measles vaccine administered on or after the first birthday or history of physician-diagnosed measles.

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