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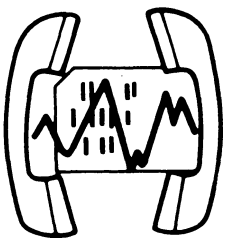

Reported Morbidity & Mortality in the United States

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES / PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

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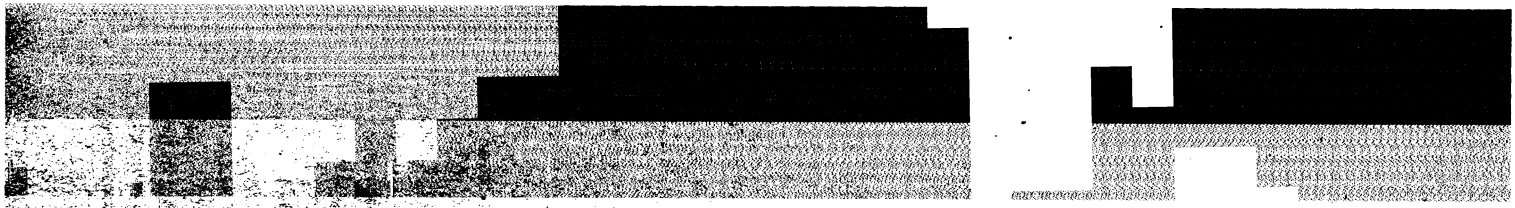
Foreword

This volume contains the official statistics for 1983 on the reported occurrence of notifiable diseases in the United States. In addition, it includes selected data for subjects of special interest to the public health community.

Part 1 contains morbidity information for each of 48 currently reportable conditions; tables show the number of cases of notifiable diseases reported to the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) for 1983, as well as the distribution of cases by month, geographic location, and patient age. Part 2 includes additional epidemiologic information for 40 reportable conditions. Part 3 covers 16 other subjects of special interest.

The Appendix includes tables showing numbers of cases of notifiable diseases reported to CDC and the National Office of Vital Statistics for the past 50 years. It also has tables of deaths from specified notifiable diseases and selected non-notifiable conditions and violence reported to the National Center for Health Statistics for the years 1972-1981.

Most of the data for this volume were obtained from annual summary reports or case-investigation forms submitted by state and territorial health departments.



The *MMWR:* A Reflection of the 1990 Objectives

Over the years the *MMWR* has attempted to mirror the constantly changing panorama of public health concerns. The timeliness of articles appearing in the weekly publication assures the reader of immediate news on diseases, environmental situations, or other problems that have an impact on the nation's health. The weekly *MMWR* also reports current health trends and describes health initiatives being undertaken by CDC and the Public Health Service. Finally, it provides a running annual tally on reportable-disease-specific morbidity and mortality that serves as one gauge of the nation's health. It is, however, only by studying archival issues of the *MMWR*, such as the *Annual Summary*, and by looking at periodic publications, such as the *Surveillance Summaries* and supplements to the *MMWR*, that one becomes aware of the more gradual changes that have occurred in the content of the *MMWR* over time. Such a shift in emphasis, reflecting a major commitment by CDC and the Public Health Service, has occurred since publication in the fall of 1980 of *Promoting Health/Preventing Disease: Objectives for the Nation* (*1*).

This landmark report from the Surgeon General sets out 15 areas of priority considered key to achieving national health objectives for 1990. These include high blood pressure control, family planning, pregnancy and infant health, immunization, sexually transmitted diseases, toxic agent control, occupational safety and health, accident prevention and injury control, fluoridation and dental health, surveillance and control of infectious diseases, smoking and health, misuse of alcohol and drugs, nutrition, physical fitness and exercise, and control of stress and violent behavior. Since publication of the report, public health officials have begun to focus their efforts to meet the challenge. The *MMWR* in the intervening years has recorded these efforts and has published data that define the scope of the problems.

Annual Summaries. The annual summaries of the *MMWR* for the years 1980-1983 show a steady increase in information on areas covered by the 1990 objectives, as CDC began directing more of its resources into activities related to these categories. Since 1978, in addition to surveillance data on notifiable diseases, the *Annual Summary* has included Part 3: Surveillance Summaries for Non-Notifiable Conditions and Subjects of Special Interest. Part 3 of the 1980 *Annual Summary* covered 11 topics: abortion, congenital malformations, the five leading causes of death, Guillain-Barré syndrome, heat-related illness, lead poisoning, pneumonia-influenza, refugees, Reye syndrome, surgical sterilization, and toxic shock syndrome (*2*). In each of the three succeeding years, new topics have been included to provide data specific to the high-priority areas for 1990.

Part 3 of the 1981 *Annual Summary* included data on four subject areas not covered in 1980 (*3*). Three were directly related to the new objectives; the other two, indirectly related. One provided information on the nutritional status of the nation's children up to 9 years of age, using three different parameters to measure malnutrition. A second defined the problem of pneumoconiosis in coal workers. The third gave the results of prevalence surveys in selected states on behavioral risk factors associated with morbidity and mortality. In this entry, data showed the extent to which five priority areas — smoking, alcohol consumption, hypertension, sedentary lifestyle and overweight (physical fitness and exercise), and lack of seatbelt use (accident prevention and injury control) — were threatening the quality of life in survey participants. Finally, inclusion of surveillance data on dengue reflects the Centers' continuing, long-term efforts to fulfill its mission of surveillance and control of infectious diseases.

In 1982, the *Annual Summary* contained another five new entries (*4*). Again, three touched on the 1990 Objectives. The entry on premature death focused on the years of

potential life lost (YPLL), by cause of death, for persons who died between the ages of 1 and 65 years. Among the highest ranking causes of premature death, two stood out in the accompanying text—accidents/adverse effects and suicides/homicides. Accidents proved to be the leading cause of YPLL, and suicides, the fourth leading cause. Combined, these preventable causes of death accounted for 40% of YPLL. Mean blood lead determinations for U.S. workers were given in a second new entry. These showed that workers in occupations with potential exposure to lead had significantly higher blood lead levels than other workers. The third new entry pointed out the widespread problem of pelvic inflammatory disease, the most common serious complication of gonorrhea. Readers learned that approximately 1 million cases occur in the United States each year. Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, or AIDS, one of the major medical news stories of 1982, was the subject of the fourth entry, and sudden death among Indochinese refugees, the fifth.

In planning content for the 1983 *Annual Summary*, CDC personnel wanted to define the scope of problems not addressed before in this publication. In addition to updating data on a variety of infectious and noninfectious health conditions, for the first time epidemiologists have provided data on fluoridation. This is the *Annual Summary's* first entry on a dental-health topic. Background data show that at present over 50% of the U.S. population has access to dentally significant levels of fluoride in water. More important from the public health perspective, a map also shows target areas without sufficient levels of fluoride in water.

Also in this *Summary*, data provided by CDC's new Violence Epidemiology Branch shed light on two leading preventable causes of death. Homicide accounted for over 225,000 deaths in the United States in 1983. A demographic breakdown pinpoints groups at highest risk: racial minorities, males, and young people. Similarly, suicide is shown to be a major public health problem, particularly among young white males.

Data for two sexually transmitted diseases are included for the first time. Genital herpes and condylomata acuminata are both shown to have increased dramatically over the period 1966-1981; the former increased 10-fold, and the latter, 459%.

Finally, three pages are devoted to a general coverage of occupational hazards. Statistics are given on occupational injuries treated in hospital emergency rooms during 1982. In a graph, fatalities from injuries incurred at home and at work over a 12-year period are compared. The rate for work-related injuries is substantially higher. To emphasize the problem further, the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) has provided a "top-ten" listing of occupational hazards, generated in response to the 1990 objectives.

Surveillance Summaries. During the years since issuance of the 1990 objectives, six issues of a relatively new *MMWR* publication, the *CDC Surveillance Summaries*, have been published. Designed to provide surveillance data that will "stimulate action for control and prevention (*5*)," the issues contained 31 surveillance articles. Twenty of these reported information on areas specifically covered in 1990 objectives. Over half of the 31 articles were on noninfectious conditions.

Supplements. Since 1980, the *MMWR* has issued five single-subject supplements. Three have covered areas targeted in the 1990 objectives. In 1981, a supplement containing treatment guidelines for sexually transmitted diseases was published (*6*). To date, over 350,000 copies have been distributed. NIOSH recommendations for occupational standards appeared in 1983 (*7*). This document reported NIOSH-recommended limits and Occupational Safety & Health Administration standards for potential occupational hazards. The third supplement, "Adult Immunization: Recommendations of the Immunizations Practices Advisory Committee (ACIP)," has recently been released (*8*). It is the first compilation of these recommendations to be published by CDC.

CDC and the Public Health Service are committed to achieving, by the end of this decade, the goals established in 1980. The MMWR is committed to stimulating and chronicling progress toward these goals. In the annual summaries and other periodic supplemental issues of the *MMWR*, readers are provided baseline data that quantitate the problems and periodically updated information that monitors the extent to which progress is being made in controlling problems. Moreover, new subjects included in these publications should serve as prognosticators of areas that will receive the attention of the public health community in years to come.

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1. Public Health Service. Promoting health/preventing disease: objectives for the nation. Washington, D.C., U. S. Government Printing Office, 1980.
2. CDC. Annual summary 1980: reported morbidity and mortality in the United States. MMWR 1981;29(54).
3. CDC. Annual summary 1981: reported morbidity and mortality in the United States. MMWR 1982;30(54).
4. CDC. Annual summary 1982: reported morbidity and mortality in the United States. MMWR 1983;31(54).
5. CDC. Surveillance summaries (published quarterly). February 1983;32(1SS).
6. CDC. Sexually transmitted diseases treatment guidelines. MMWR 1982;31(2S).
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8. CDC. Adult immunization: recommendations of the Immunization Practices Advisory Committee (ACIP). MMWR 1984;33(1S).

History of Morbidity Reporting and Surveillance in the United States

In 1878, an Act of Congress authorized collection of morbidity reports by the Public Health Service to establish quarantine measures for diseases such as cholera, smallpox, plague, and yellow fever. In 1893, another Act authorized the weekly collection of information from state and municipal authorities throughout the United States, and gradually an increasing number of states submitted monthly and annual summaries to the Public Heath Service. It was not until 1925, however, that all states began to report regularly.

Responsibilities for data collection and analysis were subsequently transferred several times within the Public Health Service. The Communicable Disease Center acquired responsibility for the venereal disease program in 1957, the tuberculosis program in 1960, the collection of data on nationally notifiable diseases in 1961, and the foreign quarantine program in 1967. The changing characteristics of diseases have necessitated modifications in the reporting system and the addition of new diseases.

In 1970, the Communicable Disease Center was renamed the Center for Disease Control (CDC) to reflect a broader mandate in preventive health services. Over the years the surveillance systems maintained by CDC have expanded, and emphasis has shifted as certain diseases have had lower incidences and other diseases have taken on new aspects. In addition, CDC's increasing interest in noncommunicable diseases is reflected in new programs in family planning, nutrition, occupational hazards, congenital birth defects, chronic diseases, dental health, behavioral risk factors, and violence epidemiology.

The Consolidated Surveillance and Communications Activity (CSCA) was established in 1978 in the Bureau of Epidemiology to provide ongoing examination of surveillance efforts, including MMWR statistics. The Activity's primary responsibility was to work with state health departments and units within CDC to propose, coordinate, and evaluate future changes in surveillance activities.

In 1980, CDC was officially reorganized and renamed the Centers for Disease Control. In the reorganization, CSCA (now the Division of Surveillance and Epidemiologic Studies [DSES]) and the responsibility for publishing the *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* were transferred to the newly created Epidemiology Program Office.

Data Sources

Data on the reported occurrence of notifiable diseases are routinely published in the *MMWR* and compiled in final form in the *Annual Summary* from annual reports submitted by the state and territorial departments of health. Also included in the *Annual Summary* are data from national surveillance activities of various programs at CDC. It should be noted that the *MMWR* morbidity surveillance system and the national surveillance programs are separate.

Notifiable disease reports published in the *MMWR* are the authoritative and archival counts of cases. Data from surveillance records for selected diseases, which are useful for detailed epidemiologic analyses, are published on a periodic basis. Case-report totals from surveillance activities may not always agree exactly with those published in the *MMWR* because of differences in the timing of reports or because of refinements in case definition.

The Epidemiology Program Office gratefully acknowledges the CDC units listed below for their contributions of statistical data from surveillance program records. Requests for further information regarding these data should be directed to the appropriate source.

- Center for Environmental Health
  - Chronic Diseases Division (congenital malformations)
- Center for Health Promotion and Education
  - Office of the Director (homicide and suicide)
  - Division of Nutrition (nutrition)
  - Division of Reproductive Health (abortion)
- Center for Infectious Diseases
  - Office of the Director (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome)
  - Division of Bacterial Diseases (legionellosis and toxic-shock syndrome)
  - Division of Vector-Borne Viral Diseases (dengue and plague)
  - Division of Viral Diseases (encephalitis, influenza, rabies, and Reye syndrome)
- Center for Prevention Services
  - Office of the Director (fluoridation)
  - Division of Quarantine (cholera, plague, and refugees)
  - Division of Tuberculosis Control (tuberculosis)
  - Division of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (condylomata acuminata, genital herpes, gonorrhea, syphilis, chancroid, granuloma inguinale, lymphogranuloma venereum, and pelvic inflammatory disease)
- Epidemiology Program Office
  - Division of Surveillance and Epidemiologic Studies (years of potential life lost)
- National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health
  - Division of Surveillance, Hazard Evaluations, and Field Studies (occupational hazards)

Totals for the United States, unless otherwise stated, do not include data for Guam, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), and the Pacific Trust Territory, which includes the Republic of Marshalls, Republic of Palau, and the Federated States of Micronesia. Data from the Pacific Trust Territory exclude those for CNMI.

Data from California are provisional and are included in order not to delay publication of this document. The California Department of Health Services should be contacted for final data.

Data in the *Annual Summary* should be interpreted with caution. Some diseases such as plague and rabies that cause severe clinical illness and are associated with serious consequences are probably reported quite accurately. However, diseases such as salmonellosis and

mumps that are clinically mild and infrequently associated with serious consequences are less likely to be reported. Additionally, subclinical cases are seldom detected except in the course of special studies. The degree of completeness of reporting is also influenced by the diagnostic facilities available, the control measures in effect, and the interests and priorities of state and local officials responsible for disease control and surveillance. Finally, factors such as the introduction of new diagnostic tests (e.g., for hepatitis B) and the discovery of new disease entities (e.g., infant botulism and legionellosis) may cause changes in disease reporting independent of the true incidence of disease. Despite these limitations, the data in this report have proven to be useful in analyzing trends.

Mortality data are from the National Center for Health Statistics. Each year these data are also published in *Vital Statistics of the United States, Vol. II.*

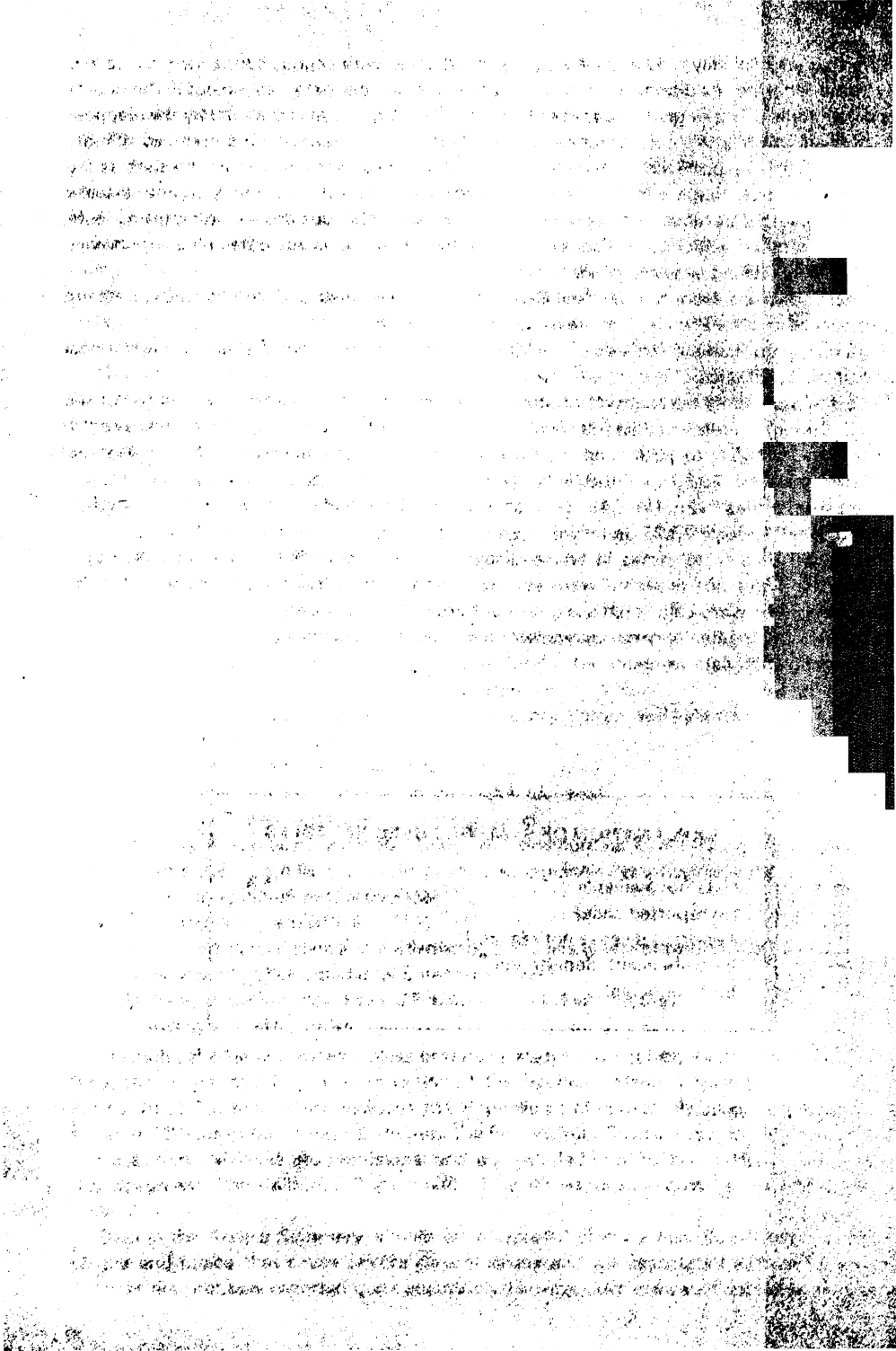
Data on the notifiable diseases before 1960 are obtained from publications of the National Office of Vital Statistics.

Data for the resident population of states and territories are from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports,* Series P-25, No. 944, *Estimates of the Population of States: July 1, 1981, to 1983* and No. 960, *Estimates of the Population of Puerto Rico and the Outlying Areas: 1980 to 1983.* Estimates for the resident population, by age, sex, and race, are from Series P-25, No. 949, *Estimates of the Population of the United States, by Age, Sex, and Race: 1980 to 1983,* and from unpublished data.

Population data from states in which diseases were not notifiable or from which age-specific data were not available were excluded from rate calculation. Rates in the *1983 Annual Summary* were calculated using resident population data except for chancroid, gonorrhea, granuloma inguinale, lymphogranuloma venereum, and syphilis, for which only civilian resident population data were utilized.

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS USED IN TABLES

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



PART 1:

Summaries of Notifiable Diseases in the United States

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — Summary of reported cases, by month, United States, 1983

Disease	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Unk.
Amebiasis	6,658	412	456	670	570	510	577	484	589	533	741	587	517	12
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aseptic meningitis	12,696	463	308	317	325	355	709	1,494	2,752	2,453	1,636	1,016	826	42
Botulism, total*	133	6	10	10	7	6	12	7	6	8	35	19	7	—
Food-borne	50	2	4	2	—	1	1	2	2	1	29	5	1	—
Infant	79	4	6	8	7	5	11	5	4	6	5	12	6	—
Brucellosis (undulant fever)	200	6	6	10	21	18	21	35	23	15	14	12	19	—
Chickenpox	177,462	14,812	19,767	28,593	31,288	27,873	22,950	6,369	3,364	1,130	2,270	6,269	12,362	415
Cholera	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	1	—
Encephalitis, primary	360	13	14	20	14	15	24	60	82	50	15	9	7	37
Indeterminate	1,401	63	55	51	52	52	88	226	338	190	69	42	22	153
Post-childhood infections	34	5	6	6	6	4	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	2
Gonorrhea†	900,435	70,581	71,006	77,875	67,679	69,191	76,047	79,190	76,205	83,926	79,064	69,245	80,426	—
Hepatitis A	21,532	1,977	1,895	2,176	1,717	1,433	1,502	1,406	1,795	1,635	2,169	1,754	1,968	105
Hepatitis B	24,318	1,883	1,683	2,150	1,908	1,822	2,119	1,932	2,179	1,983	1,930	1,983	2,324	422
Hepatitis, non-A non-B	3,470	221	268	342	319	293	320	300	268	270	256	314	273	26
Hepatitis, unspecified	7,149	570	545	685	607	571	558	538	560	568	680	510	733	24
Legionellosis	852	53	50	56	81	62	64	62	79	66	70	80	122	7
Leprosy	259	28	16	21	25	21	17	17	20	21	11	22	33	7
Leptospirosis	61	5	5	2	3	3	7	8	7	7	4	6	4	—
Malaria	813	54	59	59	66	47	66	89	88	104	60	52	65	4
Measles (rubeola)	1,497	47	251	235	204	157	204	72	44	52	81	63	87	—
Meningococcal infections, total	2,736	248	267	345	320	252	240	166	133	130	186	208	237	4
Civilian	2,727	246	264	345	320	248	240	166	133	130	186	208	237	4
Military	9	2	3	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mumps	3,355	325	306	453	350	372	288	205	123	142	224	275	291	1
Pertussis (whooping cough)	2,463	112	162	184	143	153	192	290	333	268	205	162	251	8
Plague	40	—	—	—	2	7	12	11	5	1	1	—	1	—
Poliomyelitis, total	15	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	1	3	6	—
Paralytic	15	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	1	3	6	—
Psittacosis	142	6	6	15	10	9	25	16	11	10	8	11	15	—
Rabies, human	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatic fever	88	7	9	12	11	4	11	3	2	5	7	5	7	5
Rubella (German measles)	970	59	84	161	114	94	175	47	26	34	66	53	52	5
Rubella congenital syndrome	22	2	3	4	2	—	5	1	1	1	2	—	1	—
Salmonellosis	44,250	2,395	2,031	2,235	2,637	2,702	4,198	4,869	5,911	5,170	4,651	3,745	3,478	228
Shigellosis	19,719	1,251	1,023	1,005	1,011	994	1,083	1,467	2,296	2,613	2,505	2,381	1,968	122
Syphilis, primary & secondary†	32,698	2,497	2,848	2,738	2,644	2,490	2,728	2,608	2,803	2,793	2,885	2,850	2,814	—
Tetanus	91	6	2	6	2	10	11	13	4	13	6	7	11	—
Toxic-shock syndrome	502	46	34	42	50	37	56	39	24	48	31	33	61	1
Trichinosis	45	3	5	5	8	1	3	6	3	2	4	1	4	—
Tularemia	310	16	14	14	13	31	35	39	42	28	22	24	32	—
Typhoid fever	507	37	23	28	34	16	35	44	51	56	66	42	73	2
Typhus fever														
Flea-borne (endemic, murine)	62	—	3	3	6	5	4	8	7	7	4	5	10	—
Tick-borne (Rocky Mountain spotted)	1,126	7	4	2	26	101	219	312	230	130	47	17	30	1

*Includes wound and unspecified botulism.

†Civilian cases only.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — Reported cases, by geographic division and area, United States, 1983

Area	Tot. Resident Population (in thousands)	Amebiasis	Aseptic Meningitis	Botulism				Brucellosis	Chancroid
				Foodborne	Infant	Wound	Unsp.		
United States	**233,981**	**6,658**	**12,696**	**50**	**79**	**3**	**1**	**200**	**847***
New England	**12,489**	**62**	**472**	—	**2**	—	—	**2**	**2**
Maine	1,146	1	23	—	—	—	—	—	-
N.H.	959	2	29	—	—	—	—	—	2
Vt.	525	6	29	—	—	—	—	—	-
Mass.	5,767	10	176	—	1	—	—	1	—
R.I.	955	-	41	—	—	—	—	—	-
Conn.	3,138	43	174	—	1	—	—	1	-
Mid. Atlantic	**37,029†**	**2,352**	**1,556**	**1**	**15**	**2**	—	**4**	**406**
N.Y. (excl. NYC)	17,667†	49	482	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.Y.C.	NA	2,145	219	—	1	2	—	1	404
N.J.	7,468	131	456	—	—	—	—	—	2
Pa.	11,895	27	399	-1	14	—	—	3	—
E.N. Central	**41,531**	**191**	**3,052**	**31**	**3**	—	**1**	**8**	**36**
Ohio	10,746	36	676	—	1	—	—	2	—
Ind.	5,479	16	502	—	—	—	—	—	4
Ill.	11,486	99	567	29	2	—	1	2	14
Mich.	9,069	17	1,084	2	—	—	—	3	16
Wis.	4,751	23	223	—	—	—	—	1	2
W.N. Central	**17,422**	**163**	**689**	—	—	—	**20**	—	—
Minn.	4,144	43	116	—	—	—	—	3	—
Iowa	2,905	39	142	—	—	—	—	6	—
Mo.	4,970	45	277	—	—	—	—	4	—
N. Dak.	680	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
S. Dak.	700	1	22	—	—	—	—	4	—
Nebr.	1,597	4	22	—	—	—	—	1	—
Kans.	2,425	30	107	—	—	—	—	2	—
S. Atlantic	**38,805**	**305**	**2,030**	**1**	**3**	**1**	—	**36**	**285**
Del.	606	NN	21	—	1	—	—	—	2
Md.	4,304	10	273	1	—	1	—	1	—
D.C.	623	1	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
Va.	5,550	91	338	—	1	—	—	24	1
W. Va.	1,965	3	42	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.C.	6,082	8	571	—	1	—	—	1	35
S.C.	3,264	NN	82	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ga.	5,732	132	93	—	—	—	—	4	146
Fla.	10,680	60	588	—	—	—	—	6	101
E.S. Central	**14,946**	**48**	**881**	**1**	**6**	—	—	**14**	**1**
Ky.	3,714	43	228	1	3	—	—	2	—
Tenn.	4,685	NN	153	—	3	—	—	2	—
Ala.	3,959	5	445	—	—	—	—	5	1
Miss.	2,587	—	55	—	—	—	—	5	—
W.S. Central	**25,788**	**444**	**1,752**	**1**	**2**	—	—	**96**	**3**
Ark.	2,328	11	33	—	—	—	—	5	—
La.	4,438	8	178	—	—	—	—	1	1
Okla.	3,298	13	366	—	—	—	—	6	—
Tex.	15,724	412	1,175	1	2	—	—	84	2
Mountain	**12,331**	**102**	**489**	**4**	**4**	—	—	**5**	**2**
Mont.	817	—	8	—	1	—	—	—	1
Idaho	989	5	14	—	—	—	—	3	1
Wyo.	514	3	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colo.	3,139	56	278	2	—	—	—	1	—
N. Mex.	1,399	2	17	—	1	—	—	1	—
Ariz.	2,963	31	70	1	—	—	—	—	—
Utah	1,619	5	61	1	2	—	—	—	—
Nev.	891	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific	**33,639**	**2,991**	**1,775**	**11**	**44**	—	—	**15**	**112**
Wash.	4,300	38	141	2	6	—	—	3	—
Oreg.	2,662	93	NN	2	1	—	—	—	—
Calif.	25,174	2,840	1,355	4	33	—	—	12	112
Alaska	479	2	26	3	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	1,023	18	253	—	4	—	—	—	—
Guam	116	1	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
P.R.	3,267	6	123	—	—	—	—	—	18
V.I.	104	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pac. Trust Terr.	124	634	—	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	—
C.N.M.I.	18	3	—	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	—

*Civilian cases only.
†Popuatlion estimate includes New York City.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES—Reported cases, by geographic division and area, United States, 1983 (continued)

Area	Chickenpox	Cholera	Diphtheria	Encephalitis			Gonorrhea	Granuloma inguinale
				Primary	Indeterminate	Post childhood inf.		
United States	**177,462**	**1**	**5**	**360**	**1,401**	**34**	**900,435***	**24***
New England	**24,703**	—	—	**22**	**37**	**4**	**23,473**	—
Maine	5,935	—	—	—	—	—	1,119	—
N.H.	869	—	—	3	2	—	728	—
Vt.	NN	—	—	1	—	—	443	—
Mass.	7,459	—	—	7	19	2	9,937	—
R.I.	3,240	—	—	—	3	—	1,357	—
Conn.	7,200	—	—	11	13	2	9,889	—
Mid. Atlantic	**9,845**	**1**	**2**	**28**	**110**	**9**	**116,636**	**5**
N.Y. (excl. N.Y.C.)	5,211	—	1	11	26	2	19,185	—
N.Y.C.	4,383	—	—	—	—	—	46,407	5
N.J.	NN	1	—	7	12	3	21,794	—
Pa.	251	—	1	10	72	4	29,250	—
E.N. Central	**93,592**	—	—	**112**	**612**	**14**	**133,275**	—
Ohio	8,628	—	—	45	150	6	33,646	—
Ind.	8,889	—	—	19	191	2	15,454	—
Ill.	20,258	—	—	21	97	4	38,700	—
Mich.	39,449	—	—	—	121	—	34,065	—
Wis.	16,368	—	—	27	53	2	11,410	—
W.N. Central	**15,210**	—	—	**37**	**143**	—	**42,419**	—
Minn.	44	—	—	19	63	—	5,885	—
Iowa	6,186	—	—	7	44	—	4,574	—
Mo.	408	—	—	—	29	—	20,718	—
N. Dak.	902	—	—	4	—	—	438	—
S. Dak.	645	—	—	1	—	—	1,036	—
Nebr.	169	—	—	2	3	—	2,765	—
Kans.	6,856	—	—	4	4	—	7,003	—
S. Atlantic	**8,980**	—	—	**55**	**178**	**5**	**231,684**	**13**
Del.	281	—	—	—	1	—	4,272	—
Md.	1,367	—	—	9	14	1	30,039	—
D.C.	50	—	—	—	—	—	16,308	—
Va.	1,277	—	—	10	44	1	21,122	2
W. Va.	4,822	—	—	2	48	—	2,434	—
N.C.	NN	—	—	4	34	1	35,910	—
S.C.	NN	—	—	—	3	—	21,485	1
Ga.	1,183	—	—	8	1	—	46,734	9
Fla.	NN	—	—	22	33	2	53,380	1
E.S. Central	**3,318**	—	—	**10**	**37**	—	**74,733**	—
Ky.	2,912	—	—	—	17	—	8,852	—
Tenn.	NN	—	—	—	—	—	30,896	—
Ala.	NN	—	—	6	14	—	22,626	—
Miss.	406	—	—	4	6	—	12,359	—
W.S. Central	**15,179**	—	**2**	**56**	**120**	**1**	**124,343**	**3**
Ark.	148	—	1	3	12	—	9,752	—
La.	NN	—	—	6	24	—	23,483	—
Okla.	NN	—	1	4	30	1	14,284	—
Tex.	15,031	—	—	43	54	—	76,824	3
Mountain	**3,599**	—	—	**19**	**60**	—	**29,013**	—
Mont.	87	—	—	2	—	—	1,216	—
Idaho	96	—	—	1	—	—	1,285	—
Wyo.	125	—	—	1	—	—	739	—
Colo.	NN	—	—	6	40	—	7,972	—
N. Mex.	NN	—	—	2	—	—	3,524	—
Ariz.	2,584	—	—	5	10	—	8,527	—
Utah	449	—	—	2	9	—	1,363	—
Nev.	258	—	—	—	1	—	4,387	—
Pacific	**3,036**	—	**1**	**21**	**104**	**1**	**124,859**	**3**
Wash.	NN	—	—	3	17	—	9,895	—
Oreg.	NN	—	—	—	4	—	6,670	—
Calif.	1,273	—	1	18	74	1	102,899	3
Alaska	321	—	—	—	—	—	3,167	—
Hawaii	1,442	—	—	—	9	—	2,228	—
Guam	102	1	—	—	—	—	137	—
P.R.	1,238	—	—	—	3	—	3,138	1
V.I.	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pac. Trust Terr.	228	314	—	—	—	—	—	—
C.N.M.I.	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

*Civilian cases only.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES—Reported cases, by geographic division and area, United States, 1983 (continued)

Area	Hepatitis A	Hepatitis B	Hepatitis non-A non-B	Hepatitis unsp.	Legionel-losis	Leprosy	Lepto-spirosis	Lympho-granuloma venereum	Malaria
United States	**21,532**	**24,318**	**3,470**	**7,149**	**852**	**259***	**61**	**335†**	**813§**
New England	**421**	**1,372**	**118**	**205**	**104**	**6**	**1**	**—**	**36**
Maine	31	51	14	5	1	—	—	—	—
N.H.	31	42	6	4	—	1	—	—	2
Vt.	29	43	14	3	3	—	—	—	1
Mass.	199	696	34	155	22	1	—	—	17
R.I.	40	102	2	—	27	1	—	—	3
Conn.	91	438	48	38	51	3	1	—	13
Mid. Atlantic	**2,248**	**4,515**	**319**	**713**	**167**	**35**	**3**	**43**	**131**
N.Y. (excl. NYC)	344¶	827¶	98	128¶	NN	—	—	—	33
N.Y.C.	507¶	1,327¶	—	158¶	58	31	1	41	45
N.J.	546	1,174	101	378	34	2	1	2	29
Pa.	851	1,187	120	49	75	2	1	—	24
E.N. Central	**2,258**	**3,099**	**364**	**562**	**296**	**8**	**3**	**5**	**70**
Ohio	814	804	74	152	135	1	1	—	10
Ind.	314	377	51	157	24	1	—	2	10
Ill.	373	724	84	80	45	3	1	—	30
Mich.	623	1,009	111	156	55	3	1	3	15
Wis.	134	185	44	17	37	—	—	—	5
W.N. Central	**707**	**760**	**143**	**144**	**61**	**6**	**6**	**—**	**30**
Minn.	175	140	48	6	3	4	1	—	11
Iowa	31	90	40	13	7	—	—	—	3
Mo.	123	365	33	87	39	1	5	—	4
N. Dak.	26	17	4	7	5	—	—	—	2
S. Dak.	187	17	3	1	1	—	—	—	1
Nebr.	69	57	5	18	2	—	—	—	3
Kans.	96	74	10	12	4	1	—	—	6
S. Atlantic	**1,940**	**4,840**	**524**	**722**	**77**	**13**	**9**	**246**	**131**
Del.	29	99	12	14	5	—	—	1	1
Md.	120	827	98	95	14	1	—	—	26
D.C.	16	137	5	16	—	—	—	—	20
Va.	126	528	84	92	24	1	3	4	31
W. Va.	69	94	15	13	2	—	—	—	3
N.C.	133	426	NN	114	NN	2	—	4	4
S.C.	235	508	16	49	6	—	1	—	5
Ga.	251	823	42	34	3	1	—	218	10
Fla.	961	1,398	252	295	23	8	5	19	31
E.S. Central	**1,512**	**1,512**	**184**	**147**	**14**	**—**	**3**	**—**	**16**
Ky.	959	229	29	43	8	—	1	—	2
Tenn.	228	697	79	55	NN	—	—	—	—
Ala.	183	424	76	49	5	—	2	—	7
Miss.	142	162	NN	NN	1	—	—	—	7
W.S. Central	**4,550**	**2,067**	**117**	**2,859**	**23**	**36**	**15**	**7**	**74**
Ark.	91	127	27	143	5	—	1	—	1
La.	600	355	37	118	6	1	6	4	11
Okla.	829	351	53	211	12	—	4	—	8
Tex.	3,030	1,234	NN	2,387	NN	35	4	3	54
Mountain	**2,035**	**1,051**	**256**	**402**	**36**	**20**	**3**	**2**	**30**
Mont.	33	21	2	16	9	—	—	—	—
Idaho	110	42	11	7	1	—	1	—	2
Wyo.	33	22	3	11	1	1	1	—	1
Colo.	394	227	56	50	9	3	1	—	11
N. Mex.	248	94	35	28	—	—	—	—	5
Ariz.	919	365	101	198	11	14	—	2	8
Utah	145	83	28	48	5	2	—	—	3
Nev.	153	197	20	44	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific	**5,861**	**5,102**	**1,445**	**1,395**	**74**	**135**	**18**	**32**	**295**
Wash.	269	307	151	49	14	16	—	1	15
Oreg.	783	269	118	31	3	1	1	1	11
Calif.	4,702	4,402	1,154	1,303	56	77	1	30	267
Alaska	52	51	7	2	NN	—	NN	—	—
Hawaii	55	73	15	10	1	41	16	—	2
Guam	6	8	1	9	—	4	—	—	3
P.R.	329	488	1	462	—	—	—	3	3
V.I.	4	20	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Pac. Trust. Terr.	34	—	—	86	NN	14	—	—	—
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

*Includes 223 imported cases.
†Civilian cases only.
§Includes 805 imported cases.
¶Classifications based on HBsAg test results.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES—Reported cases, by geographic division and area, United States, 1983 (continued)

Area	Measles		Meningococcal infections	Mumps	Pertussis	Plague	Poliomyelitis		Psittacosis
	Indigenous	Imported					Total	Paralytic	
United States	**1,163**	**334***	**2,736**	**3,355**	**2,463**	**40**	**15**	**15**	**142**
New England	**5**	**16**	**163**	**133**	**75**	—	—	—	**6**
Maine	—	—	10	30	5	—	—	—	—
N.H.	—	3	8	29	10	—	—	—	—
Vt.	—	—	11	15	8	—	—	—	1
Mass.	4	5	57	20	40	—	—	—	3
R.I.	—	—	12	16	5	—	—	—	—
Conn.	1	8	65	23	7	—	—	—	2
Mid. Atlantic	**75**	**45**	**461**	**368**	**448**	—	**2**	**2**	**21**
N.Y. (excl. NYC)	4	14	145	110	119	—	—	—	11
N.Y.C.	45	27	89	37	61	—	1	1	8
N.J.	26	1	77	129	17	—	—	—	2
Pa.	—	3	150	92	251	—	1	1	—
E.N. Central	**664**	**92**	**498**	**1,491**	**515**	—	**5**	**5**	**16**
Ohio	72	16	150	591	158	—	1	1	3
Ind.	402	4	59	56	60	—	3	3	4
Ill.	184	32	133	215	179	—	1	1	2
Mich.	6	39	91	526	43	—	—	—	2
Wis.	—	1	65	103	75	—	—	—	5
W.N. Central	**1**	**7**	**151**	**183**	**227**	—	**2**	**2**	**23**
Minn.	1	—	35	30	49	—	—	—	16
Iowa	—	—	20	49	9	—	—	—	3
Mo.	—	1	55	21	23	—	2	2	1
N. Dak.	—	—	4	3	3	—	—	—	—
S. Dak.	—	—	4	—	8	—	—	—	—
Nebr.	—	—	5	3	5	—	—	—	—
Kans.	—	6	28	77	130	—	—	—	3
S. Atlantic	**174**	**32**	**565**	**246**	**283**	—	—	—	**6**
Del.	—	—	13	10	5	—	—	—	1
Md.	6	5	53	45	39	—	—	—	1
D.C.	—	—	6	3	5	—	—	—	—
Va.	10	13	81	37	50	—	—	—	—
W. Va.	—	—	3	60	9	—	—	—	—
N.C.	—	1	108	14	34	—	—	—	—
S.C.	—	4	54	14	14	—	—	—	2
Ga.	8	—	90	63	70	—	—	—	1
Fla.	150	9	157	NN	57	—	—	—	1
E.S. Central	**3**	**24**	**161**	**60**	**32**	—	**1**	**1**	**1**
Ky.	—	1	31	21	14	—	1	1	—
Tenn.	—	—	58	30	8	—	—	—	—
Ala.	1	4	50	2	5	—	—	—	—
Miss.	2	19	22	7	5	—	—	—	1
W.S. Central	**45**	**35**	**307**	**229**	**482**	—	**2**	**2**	**8**
Ark.	5	8	24	3	28	—	—	—	—
La.	4	25	57	1	11	—	1	1	1
Okla.	1	—	38	NN	348	—	—	—	—
Texas	35	2	188	225	95	—	1	1	7
Mountain	**22**	**19**	**96**	**194**	**239**	**38**	—	—	**18**
Mont.	—	4	5	9	2	—	—	—	1
Idaho	—	10	9	9	16	—	—	—	2
Wyo.	—	1	2	3	6	—	—	—	—
Colo.	—	3	36	54	138	1	—	—	11
N. Mex.	—	—	8	NN	13	26	—	—	4
Ariz.	—	1	24	97	32	10	—	—	—
Utah	22	—	12	17	31	1	—	—	—
Nev.	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—
Pacific	**174**	**64**	**334**	**451**	**162**	**2**	**3**	**3**	**43**
Wash.	2	41	48	55	20	—	1	1	5
Oreg.	8	2	60	NN	10	1	1	1	7
Calif.	164	17	217	360	125	1	1	1	31
Alaska	—	2	4	16	4	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	—	2	5	20	3	—	—	—	—
Guam	1	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	—
P.R.	95	—	11	146	15	—	—	—	—
V.I.	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pac. Trust Terr.	—	—	3	8	—	—	—	—	NN
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	NN

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

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES—Reported cases, by geographic division and area, United States, 1983 (continued)

Area	Rabies		Rheumatic fever, acute	Rubella		Salmonellosis	Shigellosis	Syphilis	
	Animal	Human		Rubella	Cong. syndrome			Primary & secondary	All stages
United States	5,878*	2†	88	970	22	44,250	19,719	32,698§	74,637§
New England	47	1	19	21	—	4,053	558	655	1,666
Maine	17	—	1	—	—	255	11	18	57
N.H.	5	—	—	5	—	173	16	21	27
Vt.	2	—	—	5	—	155	9	3	15
Mass.	15	1	NN	8	—	2,186	323	416	949
R.I.	2	—	17	—	—	216	19	22	96
Conn.	6	—	1	3	—	1,068	180	175	522
Mid. Atlantic	276	—	—	148	2	8,322	2,657	4,288	11,653
N.Y. (excl. NYC)	84	—	NN	32	2	1,543	352	419	1,163
N.Y.C.	-	—	NN	87	NN	2,829	1,238	2,459	6,805
N.J.	24	—	NN	3	—	2,046	561	815	2,075
Pa.	168	—	NN	26	—	1,904	506	595	1,610
E.N. Central	464	1	9	145	3	6,247	2,727	1,783	5,469
Ohio	60	—	6	2	—	1,007	366	432	1,067
Ind.	30	—	—	30	—	582	269	153	438
Ill.	236	—	—	63	1	2,324	1,398	812	2,953
Mich.	19	1	1	21	1	1,283	421	289	735
Wis.	119	—	2	29	1	1,051	273	97	276
W.N. Central	856	—	10	45	2	2,308	715	453	1,629
Minn.	171	—	NN	9	—	523	84	204	410
Iowa	200	—	2	—	—	340	66	20	78
Mo.	97	—	3	—	—	602	264	145	802
N. Dak.	92	—	1	—	—	135	7	2	3
S. Dak.	149	—	1	—	1	135	116	11	24
Nebr.	64	—	NN	—	—	113	86	15	41
Kans.	83	—	3	36	1	460	92	56	271
S. Atlantic	2,146	—	13	102	—	9,254	2,146	8,810	19,204
Del.	7	—	1	—	—	141	16	42	68
Md.	828	—	1	3	—	1,407	462	517	1,329
D.C.	162	—	—	—	—	216	80	397	1,145
Va.	625	—	NN	2	—	1,471	285	560	1,389
W. Va.	120	—	1	—	—	193	14	24	412
N.C.	24	—	NN	10	—	1,042	256	886	1,734
S.C.	35	—	NN	1	NN	915	92	608	1,224
Ga.	214	—	2	16	—	1,537	241	1,597	3,494
Fla.	131	—	8	70	—	2,332	700	4,179	8,409
E.S. Central	365	—	1	19	1	2,053	413	2,142	4,351
Ky.	83	—	1	18	—	414	81	176	471
Tenn.	190	—	NN	—	—	521	191	588	1,211
Ala.	83	—	NN	1	1	737	105	815	1,522
Miss.	9	—	—	—	—	381	36	563	1,147
W.S. Central	1,004	—	13	128	1	4,141	2,607	8,279	16,836
Ark.	160	—	—	—	1	456	78	185	413
La.	34	—	—	10	—	250	82	1,642	3,671
Okla.	107	—	NN	1	—	597	241	196	542
Tex.	703	—	13	117	—	2,838	2,206	6,256	12,210
Mountain	279	—	13	38	1	1,861	1,908	667	1,598
Mont.	119	—	NN	4	—	164	19	5	10
Idaho	17	—	NN	8	—	109	38	10	20
Wyo.	10	—	4	9	—	27	8	13	36
Colo.	36	—	2	1	1	484	318	153	337
N. Mex.	15	—	5	—	—	409	432	182	429
Ariz.	33	—	—	8	—	498	928	172	486
Utah	11	—	2	7	—	114	105	23	58
Nev.	38	—	—	1	—	56	60	109	222
Pacific	391	—	10	324	12	6,011	5,988	5,621	12,231
Wash.	10	—	—	10	—	739	370	196	534
Oreg.	3	—	NN	14	1	411	199	144	274
Calif.	358	—	9	298	11	4,353	5,275	5,183	11,247
Alaska	20	—	1	1	—	177	10	15	45
Hawaii	—	—	NN	1	—	331	134	83	131
Guam	-	—	2	—	—	143	39	—	9
P.R.	50	—	4	9	—	355	188	907	2,248
V.I.	—	—	—	2	—	7	6	—	—
Pac. Trust Terr.	—	—	—	—	NN	—	—	—	—
C.N.M.I.	—	—	—	—	NN	33	28	—	—

*Includes corrections reported through October 31, 1984.
†Includes 1 imported case.
§Civilian cases only.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES—Reported cases, by geographic division and area, United States, 1983 (continued)

Area	Tetanus	Toxic-shock syndrome	Trichinosis	Tuberculosis	Tularemia	Typhoid fever		Typhus fever	
						Cases	Carriers	Murine	Rocky Mt. Spotted
United States	**91**	**502**	**45**	**23,846**	**310**	**507***	**61**	**62**	**1,126**
New England	**1**	**17**	**8**	**731**	**4**	**25**	**5**	**—**	**8**
Maine	—	6	—	39	—	—	—	—	—
N.H.	1	4	—	38	—	—	—	—	1
Vt.	—	1	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
Mass.	—	3	5	389	3	18	2	—	3
R.I.	—	2	—	60	1	1	—	—	—
Conn.	—	1	3	194	—	6	3	—	4
Mid. Atlantic	**11**	**39**	**19**	**4,090**	**4**	**96**	**9**	**—**	**31**
N.Y. (excl. NYC)	2	NN	2	658	1	11	—	—	7
N.Y.C.	4	3	4	1,651	—	47	—	—	3
N.J.	4	7	8	809	—	30	8	—	8
Pa.	1	29	5	972	3	8	1	—	13
E.N. Central	**12**	**153**	**2**	**3,264**	**5**	**67**	**2**	**1**	**70**
Ohio	3	37	2	519	—	18	—	1	27
Ind.	—	14	—	411	—	4	—	—	16
Ill.	5	24	—	1,380	2	32	1	—	17
Mich.	—	31	—	790	1	10	—	—	7
Wis.	4	47	—	164	2	3	1	—	3
W.N. Central	**6**	**71**	**1**	**785**	**82**	**15**	**3**	**—**	**44**
Minn.	3	18	—	165	1	2	—	—	1
Iowa	1	17	—	65	—	—	1	—	—
Mo.	1	16	1	399	51	9	NN	—	14
N. Dak.	—	2	—	9	1	—	—	—	1
S. Dak.	—	3	—	46	10	—	—	—	5
Nebr.	1	7	—	25	8	2	—	—	3
Kans.	—	8	—	76	11	2	2	—	20
S. Atlantic	**19**	**48**	**6**	**4,817**	**14**	**54**	**7**	**1**	**473**
Del.	—	2	—	65	—	—	—	—	4
Md.	2	11	3	409	4	7	5	—	34
D.C.	—	4	—	202	—	2	—	—	—
Va.	2	9	—	520	1	16	2	—	60
W. Va.	2	7	1	133	—	2	—	—	11
N.C.	5	NN	2	780	8	4	—	—	208
S.C.	1	1	—	443	—	2	—	—	80
Ga.	3	—	—	808	1	2	—	1	68
Fla.	4	14	—	1,457	—	19	NN	—	8
E.S. Central	**6**	**10**	**2**	**2,104**	**23**	**9**	**1**	**—**	**110**
Ky.	—	4	—	523	1	2	1	—	24
Tenn.	1	NN	2	645	17	2	—	—	49
Ala.	3	6	—	522	—	2	—	—	24
Miss.	2	—	—	414	5	3	—	—	13
W.S. Central	**16**	**45**	**6**	**3,149**	**118**	**82**	**11**	**46**	**372**
Ark.	4	4	—	414	65	4	1	—	41
La.	4	—	2	439	6	4	2	—	2
Okla.	—	12	—	331	34	2	1	—	221
Tex.	8	29	4	1,965	13	72	7	46	108
Mountain	**2**	**40**	**—**	**682**	**51**	**26**	**3**	**—**	**16**
Mont.	—	1	—	47	8	—	—	—	8
Idaho	—	6	—	35	2	1	—	—	3
Wyo.	—	2	—	14	7	—	—	—	2
Colo.	—	8	—	108	19	1	2	—	—
N. Mex.	—	2	—	116	4	3	1	—	—
Ariz.	2	4	—	264	1	19	—	—	1
Utah	—	16	—	46	9	1	—	—	1
Nev.	—	1	—	52	1	1	—	—	1
Pacific	**18**	**79**	**1**	**4,224**	**9**	**133**	**20**	**14**	**2**
Wash.	2	11	—	239	2	6	—	—	—
Oreg.	2	13	—	182	3	4	—	—	—
Calif.	13	55	—	3,469	3	119	20	1	2
Alaska	1	NN	—	98	1	—	—	NN	NN
Hawaii	—	—	1	236	—	4	—	13	NN
Guam	2	—	—	48	—	—	—	—	—
P.R.	6	—	—	452	—	1	—	—	—
V.I.	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
Pac. Trust Terr.	—	—	NN	188	NN	41	—	—	—
C.N.M.I.	—	—	NN	74	NN	—	—	—	—

*Includes 304 imported cases.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — Summary of reported cases, by age group, United States, 1983

Disease	Total	Under 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Age not stated
Cholera	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
Encephalitis, primary	360	24	38	44	27	27	(..... 42 .....)		25	20	29	67	17
Indeterminate	1,401	60	119	158	184	126	(..... 298 .....)		172	64	75	113	32
Post-childhood infections	34	1	7	6	4	2	(..... 5 .....)		2	1	1	4	1
Gonorrhea	900,435*	(..... 1,965 .....)		7,837	220,385	340,378	182,802		111,807	(..... 35,261 .....)			—
Hepatitis A	21,532	48†	964†	2,365	1,803	1,985	3,680	3,119	3,227	1,197§	855§	1,036§	1,098
Hepatitis B	24,318	155†	141†	141	214	2,058	5,670	4,897	4,880	1,901§	1,318§	1,697§	1,050
Hepatitis non-A non-B	3,470	16†	32†	52	72	217	564	504	569	218§	233§	407§	548
Hepatitis, unspecified	7,149	35†	212†	641	460	639	1,375	1,190	1,131	386§	278§	418§	335
Measles (rubeola)	1,497	115	336	160	195	382	163	46	29	1§	—§	3§	66
Meningococcal infections, total	2,736	656	690	187	139	215	123	59	115	99§	101§	216§	126
Military	9	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	1	—	—	—	1
Civilian	2,727	656	690	187	139	210	121	59	114	99§	101§	216§	125
Mumps	3,355	16	317	708	535	249	58	48	75	24§	20§	21§	1,281
Pertussis (whooping cough)	2,463	1,275	557	179	112	66	45	40	54	23§	10§	14§	85
Plague	40	—	1	6	8	3	3	1	6	3	4	5	—
Poliomyelitis, total	15	10	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
Paralytic	15	10	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
Rubella (German measles)	970	127	149	102	93	95	117	83	55	18	5	2	124
Salmonellosis	44,250	7,738	7,046	2,521	1,731	1,918	2,700	2,399	3,249	1,793§	1,608§	4,107§	7,010
Shigellosis	19,719	864	5,775	2,565	871	659	1,379	1,395	1,639	671§	410§	713§	2,665
Syphilis, primary & secondary	32,698*	(..... 21 .....)			210	4,395	9,204	7,600	7,601	(..... 3,667 .....)			—
Tetanus	91	—	—	1	1	1	2	1	8	6§	1§	5§	1
Tuberculosis	23,846	(..... 818 ...)		295	247	530	1,375	(.....		20,554	.....	)	27
Typhoid fever	507	4	44	45	42	47	81	51	77	34§	13§	46§	20

*Civilian cases only.

†Data reported by the state of Arizona for the two age groups less than 5 years are recorded as ages < 5. Cases reported in this grouping are as follows: Hepatitis A (96); Hepatitis B (3); Hepatitis non-A, non-B (1), and Hepatitis, unspecified (18).

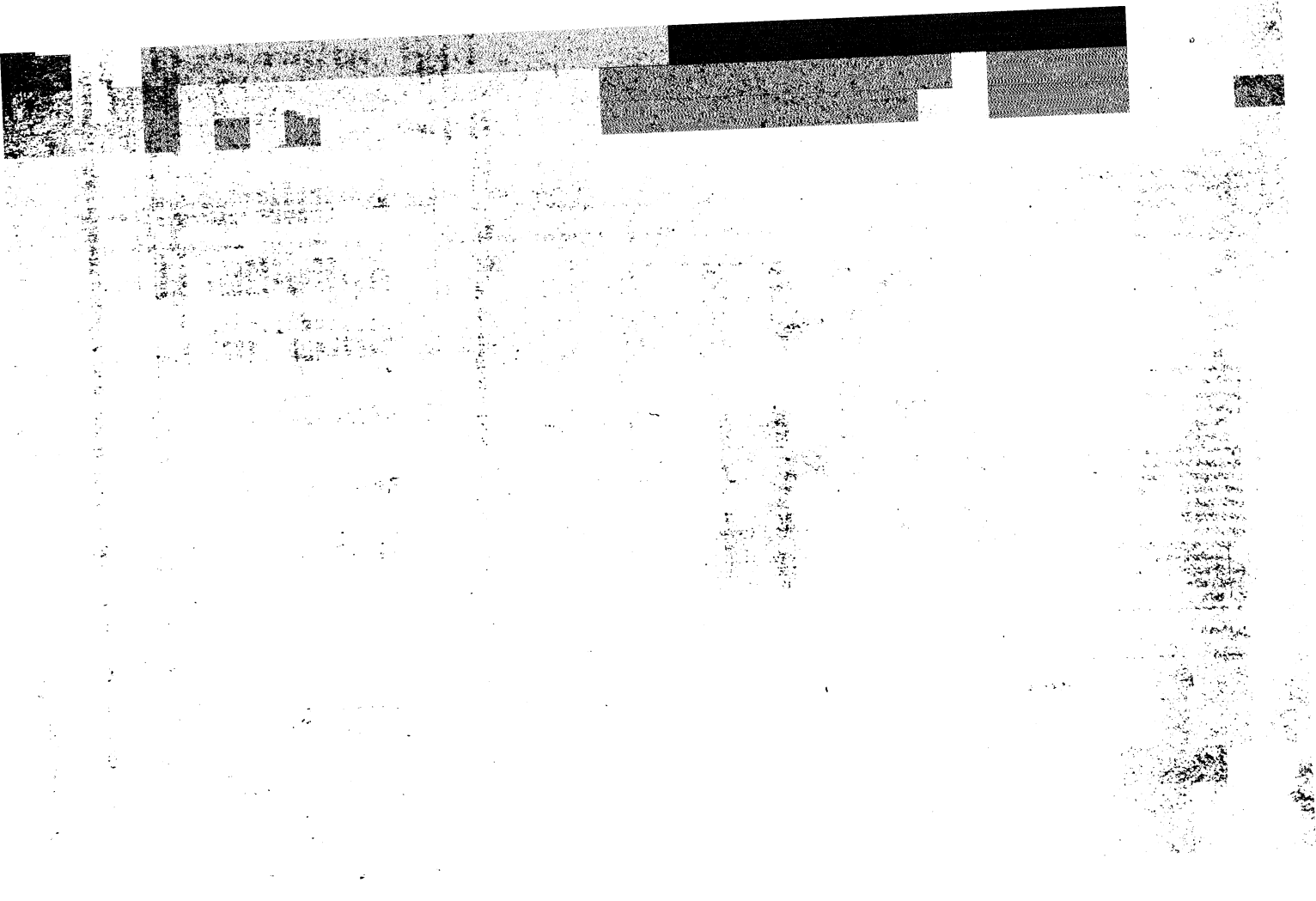
§Data reported by the state of Illinois for the three age groups over 40 years are recorded as 40+. Cases reported in this grouping are as follows: Hepatitis A (59); Hepatitis B (193); Hepatitis non-A, non-B (37); Hepatitis, unspecified (31); Measles (1); Meningococcal infections, civilian (10); Mumps (3); Pertussis (3); Salmonellosis (430); Shigellosis (113); Tetanus (3); and Typhoid fever (3).

Estimates of the resident population of the United States, by age, sex, and race*, July 1, 1983

Age	Total			White			Black and other races			Black		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All Ages	**233,981**	**113,714**	**120,267**	**199,520**	**97,302**	**102,218**	**34,460**	**16,412**	**18,049**	**28,092**	**13,290**	**14,801**
<1	3,660	1,875	1,785	2,921	1,500	1,421	739	374	364	600	304	296
1-4	14,166	7,246	6,920	11,439	5,870	5,569	2,727	1,376	1,351	2,216	1,117	1,098
5-9	15,981	8,174	7,807	13,056	6,696	6,360	2,925	1,478	1,448	2,385	1,203	1,182
10-14	17,781	9,091	8,690	14,599	7,482	7,117	3,182	1,609	1,574	2,632	1,326	1,306
15-19	19,171	9,767	9,404	15,805	8,070	7,735	3,366	1,697	1,670	2,831	1,419	1,412
20-24	21,713	10,933	10,780	18,157	9,181	8,976	3,556	1,752	1,804	2,961	1,450	1,511
25-29	21,101	10,539	10,562	17,838	8,984	8,854	3,262	1,554	1,708	2,629	1,247	1,383
30-34	19,045	9,445	9,600	16,179	8,106	8,073	2,866	1,339	1,527	2,237	1,041	1,196
35-39	16,255	8,012	8,243	14,057	6,998	7,059	2,198	1,014	1,184	1,696	775	920
40-44	13,168	6,453	6,716	11,396	5,639	5,757	1,772	814	958	1,390	628	762
45-49	11,184	5,443	5,741	9,696	4,765	4,931	1,488	678	810	1,186	533	653
50-54	11,152	5,367	5,785	9,788	4,758	5,029	1,364	608	756	1,109	492	616
55-59	11,474	5,410	6,064	10,190	4,845	5,346	1,284	566	718	1,059	465	595
60+	38,129	15,961	22,169	34,399	14,408	19,991	3,730	1,553	2,178	3,161	1,291	1,870
Median age, years	30.9	29.6	32.2	31.8	30.5	33.1	26.1	24.8	27.4	25.8	24.4	27.2

*Numbers in thousands

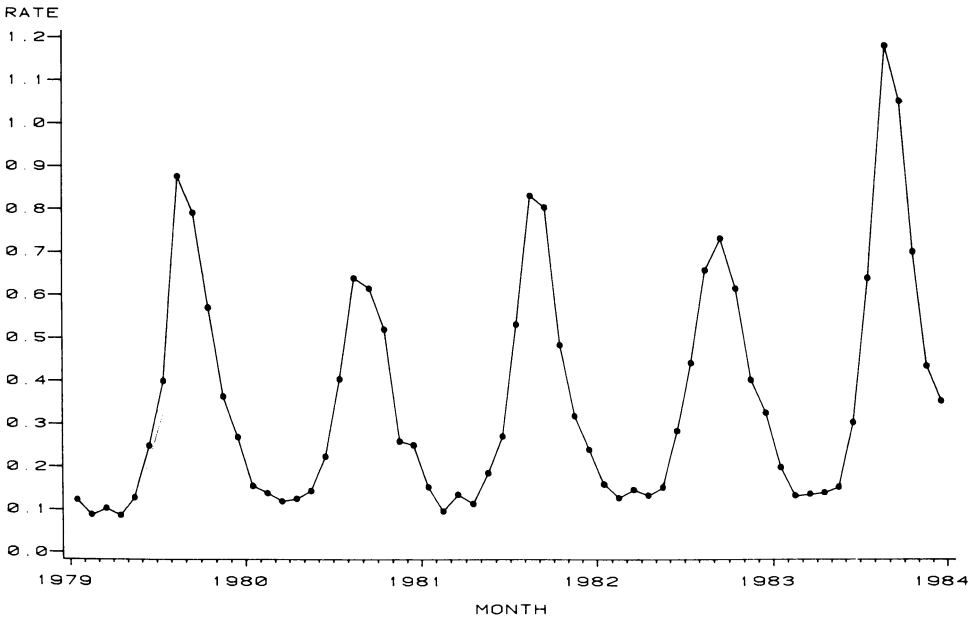
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 949, *Estimates of the Population of the United States, by Age, Sex, and Race, 1980-1983.*



PART 2:

Statistical Tables, Graphs, Maps, and Narratives for Notifiable Diseases in the United States

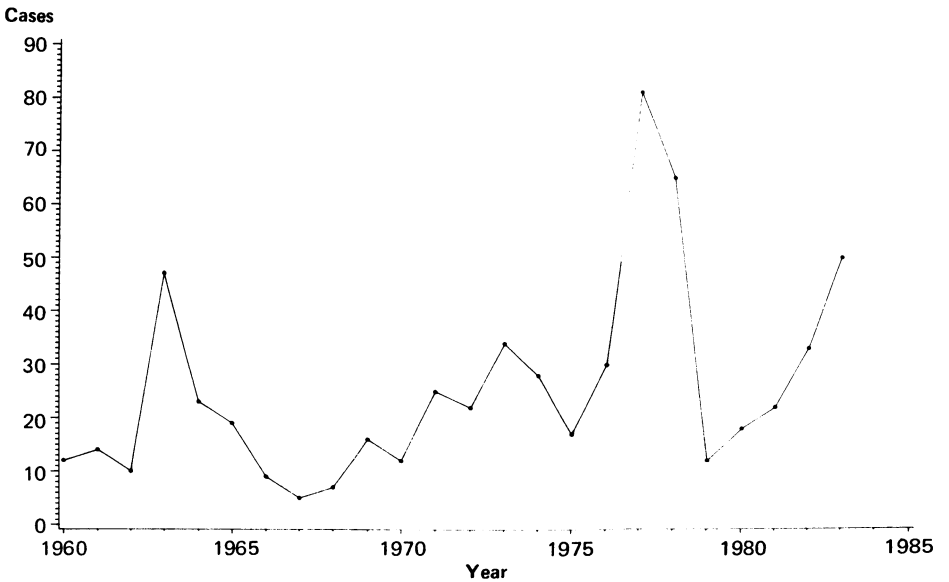
ASEPTIC MENINGITIS — Reported cases per 100,000 population, by month, United States, 1979-1983



No significant change has occurred in the incidence or pattern of aseptic meningitis in the past 5 years. Yearly peak occurrences coincide closely with those of enterovirus isolation, with the peak incidences for both seen in the same month, either August or September, in 4 of the past 5 years.

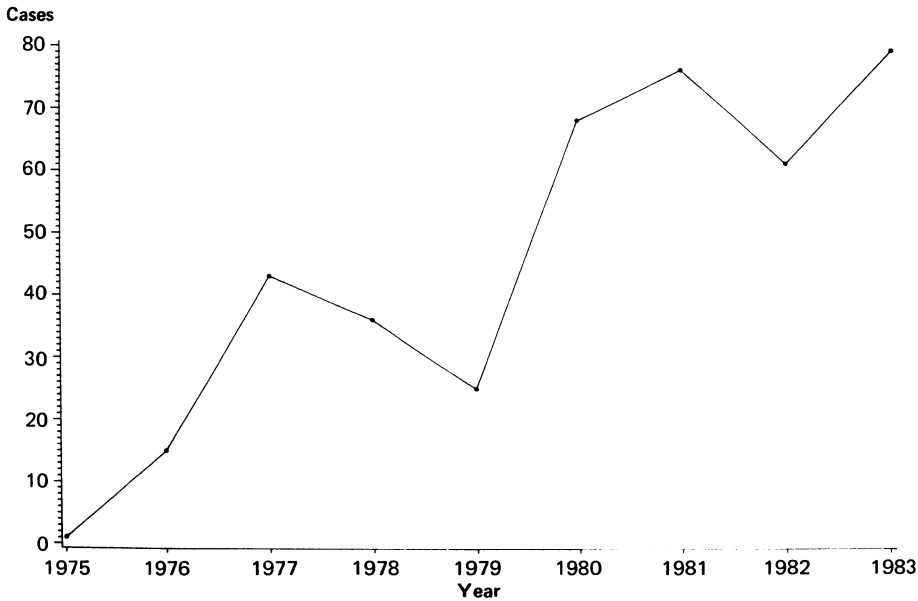
BOTULISM

BOTULISM (Foodborne) — Reported cases, by year, United States, 1960-1983



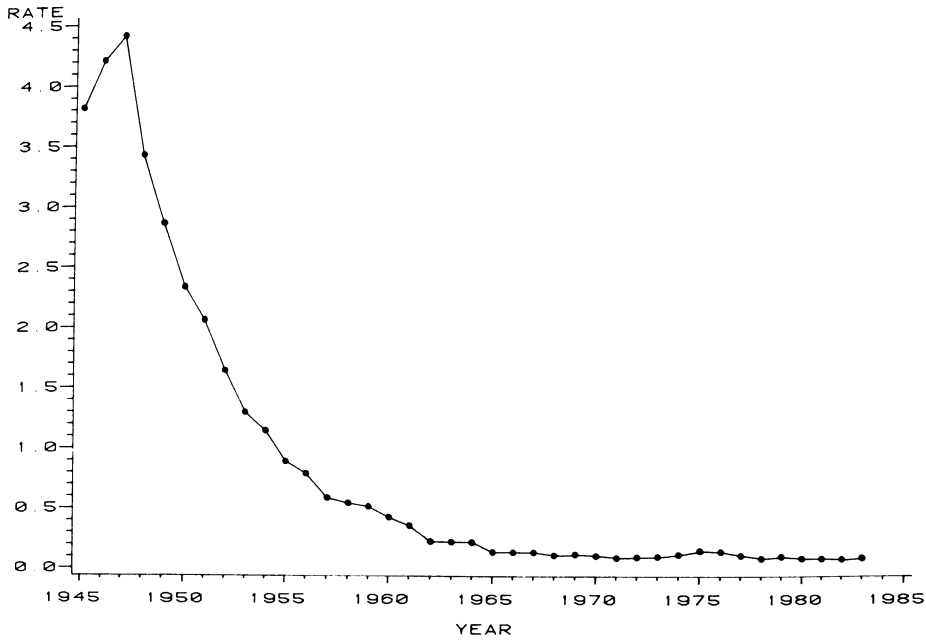
A total of 11 outbreaks of foodborne botulism were reported for 1983. One outbreak was associated with eating in a restaurant and involved 28 persons; in the other 10 outbreaks, home-canned foods were implicated. Type A toxin was found in association with most cases, but type B toxin was identified in specimens in a few instances.

BOTULISM (Infant) — Reported cases, by year, United States, 1975-1983



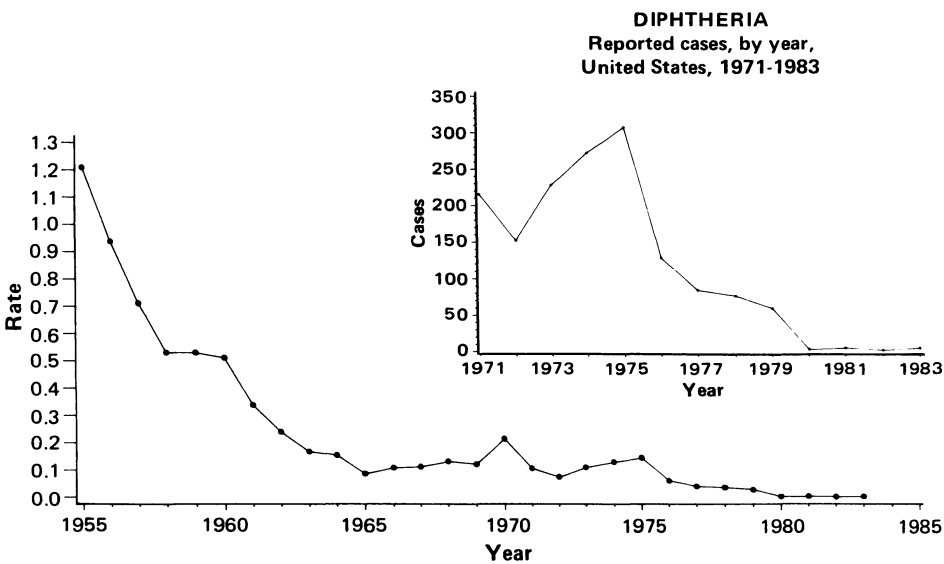
The 79 cases of infant botulism reported in 1983 affected about an equal number of males and females in the age range 3-32 weeks. Type A toxin and type B toxin were found in comparable numbers of specimens associated with the cases. Three states—Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Virginia—reported their first identified cases of infant botulism in 1983.

BRUCELLOSIS — Reported cases per 100,000 population, by year, United States, 1945-1983



For 1983, 200 cases of brucellosis were reported to CDC. The reported occurrence of brucellosis in the United States sharply decreased from 1947 until 1965 because of widespread adoption of dairy-product pasteurization and the bovine-brucellosis eradication program. The downward trend continued at a slower rate until 1978, when a plateau of approximately 0.1 cases/100,000/year was achieved.

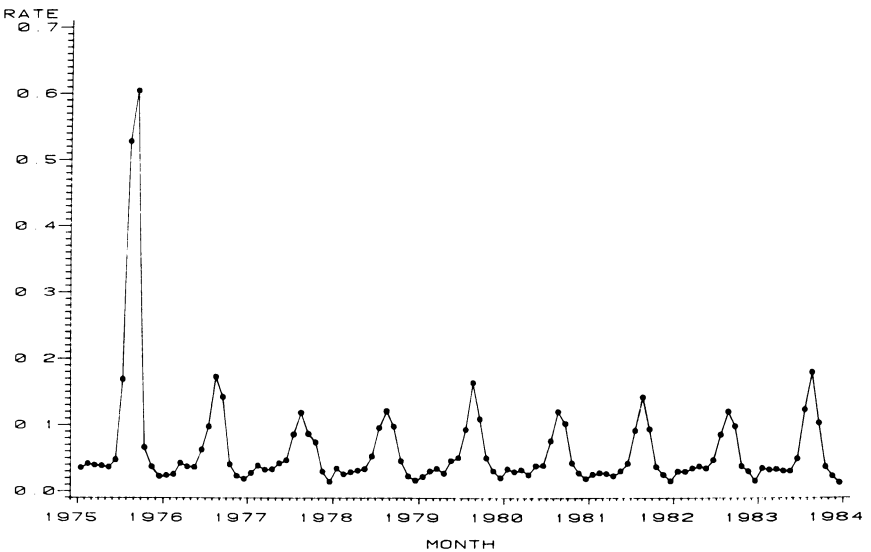
DIPHTHERIA — Reported cases per 100,000 population, by year, United States, 1955-1983



The increase in the incidence of diphtheria beginning in 1973 and peaking in 1975 represented cutaneous cases reported from Washington State. In the period 1980-1983, five or fewer cases of diphtheria were reported each year—all of which were noncutaneous cases—and 11 of the 15 cases were among persons 20 years of age or older. Age distributions of persons with recent cases and of persons participating in serosurveys showed that many adults had inadequate levels of circulating antitoxin. These findings indicate that providers of health care to adults need to ensure that adults are adequately vaccinated against diphtheria and tetanus in accordance with the recommendations of the Immunization Practices Advisory Committee (ACIP).

ENCEPHALITIS

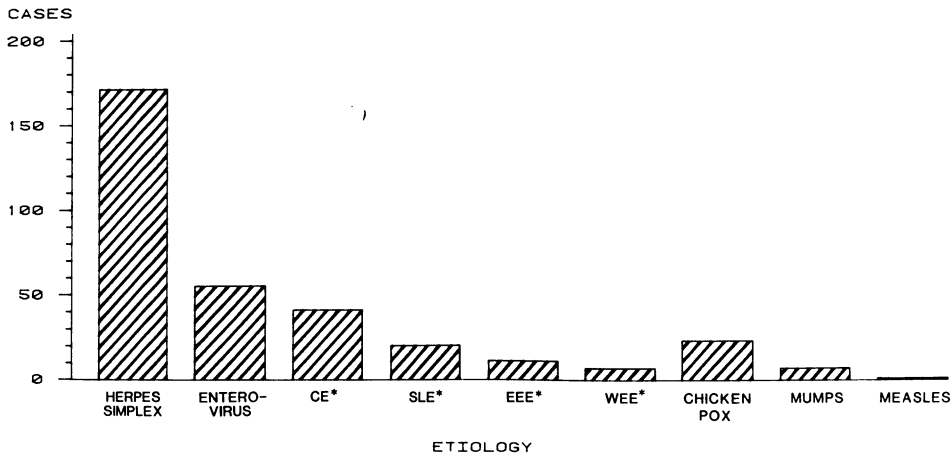
ENCEPHALITIS — Reported cases per 100,000 population, by month of onset, United States, 1975-1983



Excludes cases with unknown onset date.

In 1983, a total of 1,795 cases of encephalitis were reported, compared with 1,500 cases in 1982. This represents a 19.7% increase in the total number of cases for 1983. Cases of indeterminate etiology accounted for the entire increase (1,401 cases in 1983 versus 1,090 in 1982, a 28.5% increase). The number of cases of encephalitis due to other causes remained essentially the same for the 2 years.

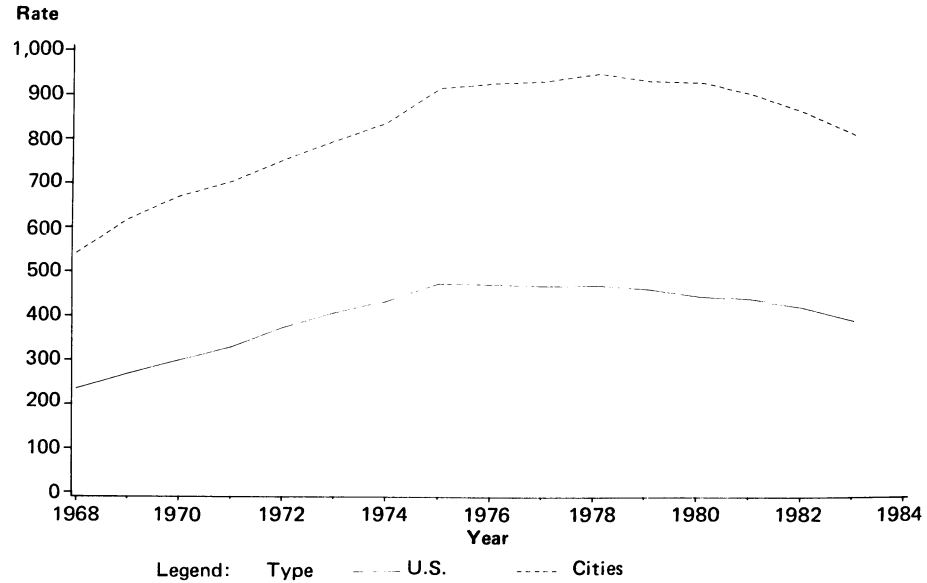
ENCEPHALITIS — Reported cases, by etiology, United States, 1983



*CE (California encephalitis), SLE (St. Louis encephalitis), EEE (Eastern equine encephalitis), WEE (Western equine encephalitis).

GONORRHEA

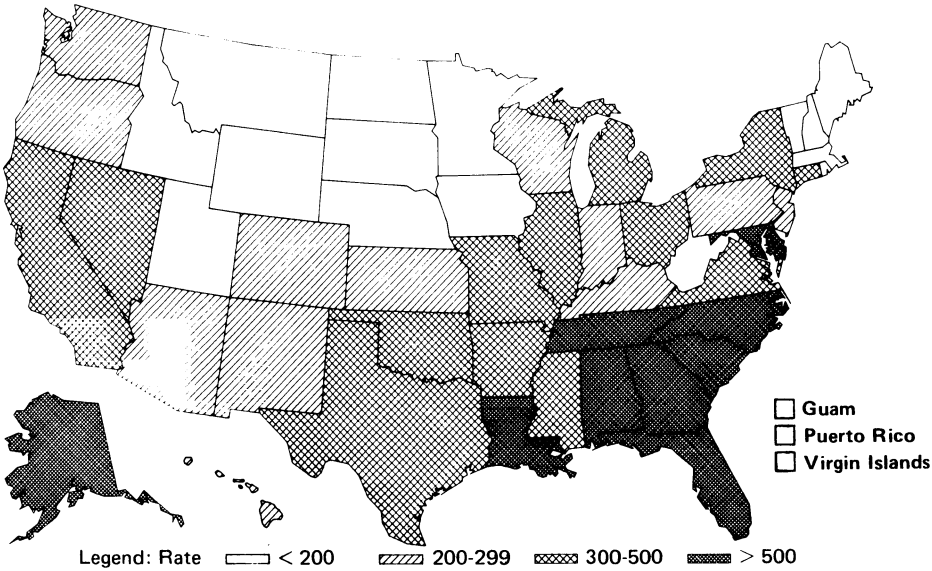
GONORRHEA — Reported cases per 100,000 population, by year, United States and large cities,* 1968-1983



*Cities with population over 200,000.

Rates of gonorrhea declined by 17% for the United States and declined by 12% for metropolitan areas.

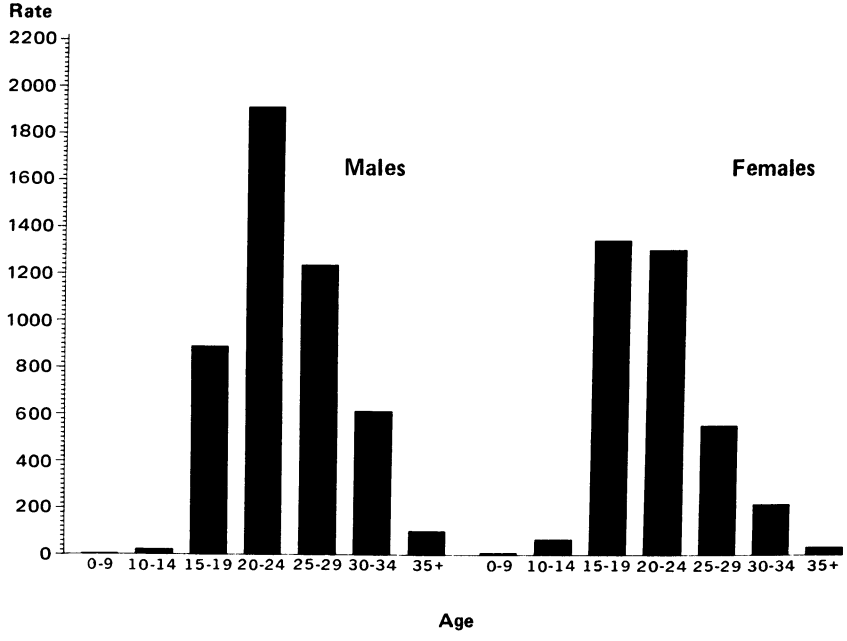
GONORRHEA — Reported cases per 100,000 population, by state, United States, 1983



The number of reported cases of gonorrhea decreased by 6.3% in 1983, from 960,633 in 1982 to 900,435. Gonorrhea rates per 100,000 population declined from 417.9 to 387.6 during the same period. Reported cases from both the public and private sectors followed the general trend of decline.

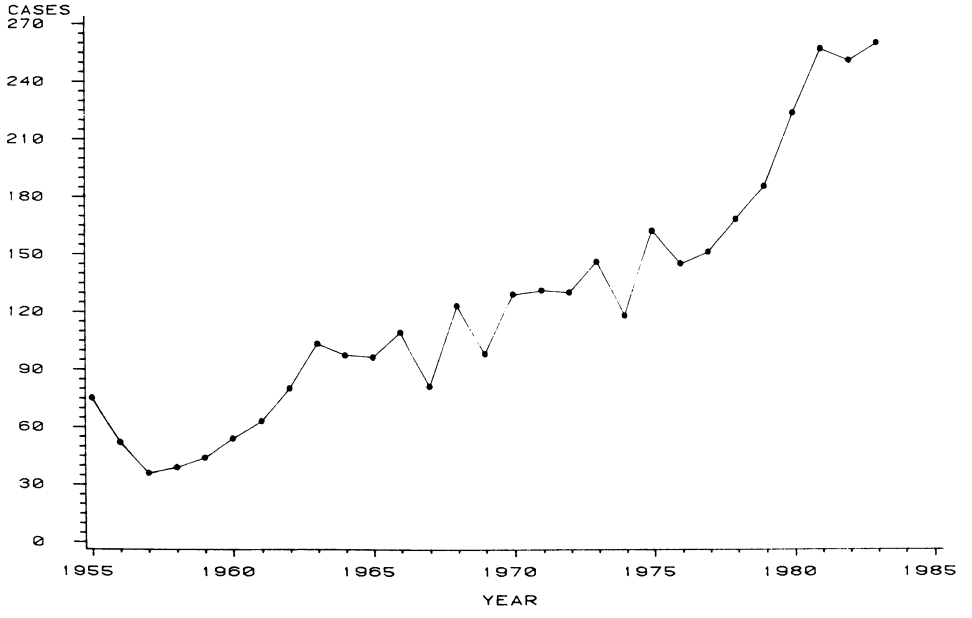
Gonorrhea rates declined throughout the United States; however, reported rates from the South Atlantic area remained highest for the country.

GONORRHEA — Reported cases per 100,000 population, by age and sex, United States, 1983



Age-specific rates per 100,000 population showed that teenagers and young adults were at highest risk for acquiring the disease. Persons 20-24 years old accounted for nearly 40% of reported gonorrhea cases, and those 15-19 years old, for 25%. The highest morbidity for males was seen for the 20- to 24-year age group, and the highest for females, for those 15-19 years old. This substantially higher morbidity for younger persons, particularly teenage females, may place them at higher risk for sequelae of gonococcal infection such as pelvic inflammatory disease and infertility.

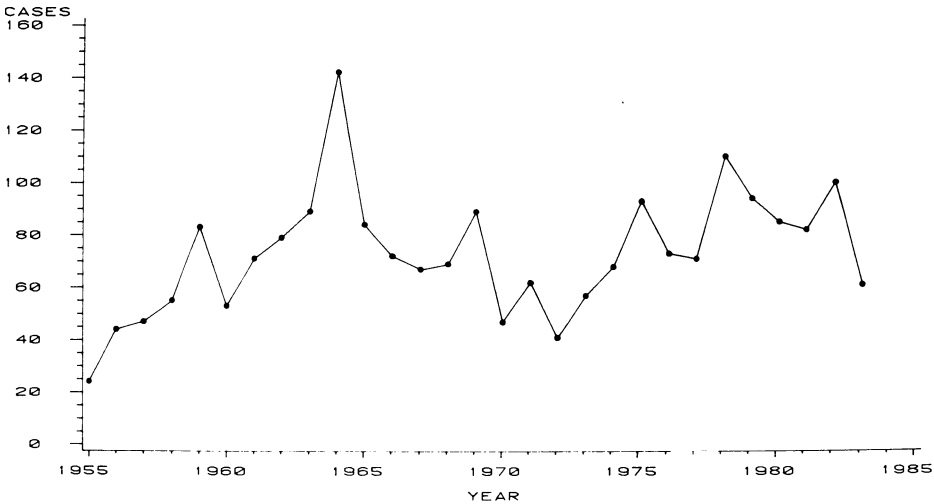
LEPROSY — Reported cases, by year, United States, 1955-1983



The reported occurrence of indigenously acquired leprosy has remained constant since 1970, with approximately 30 cases reported each year. The increase in the total number of reported cases is due entirely to a rise in the number of foreign-acquired cases rather than in indigenous cases. The sharp increase in reported cases in the period 1976-1981 corresponds with the influx of Southeast Asian refugees.

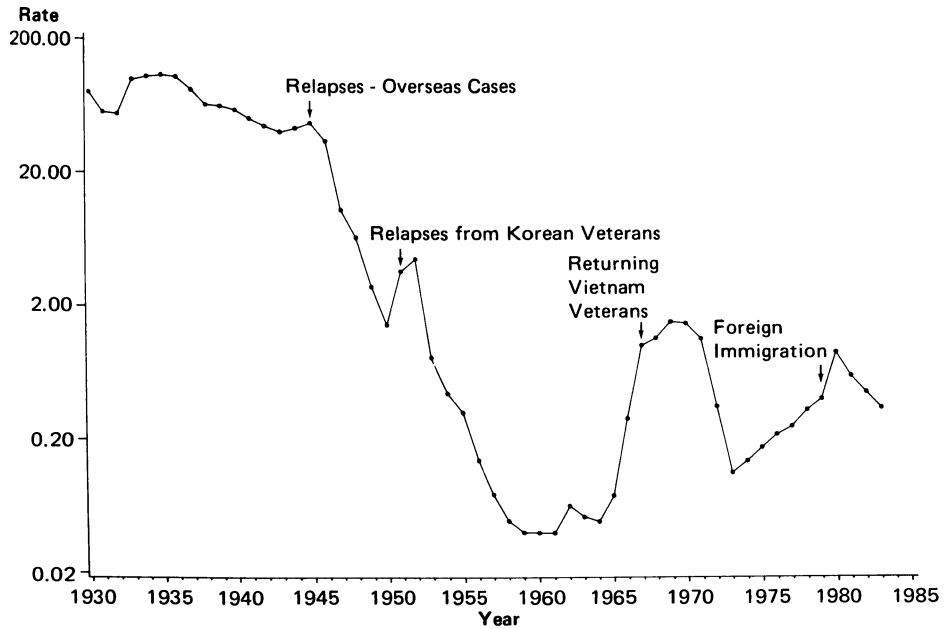
LEPTOSPIROSIS

LEPTOSPIROSIS — Reported cases, by year, United States, 1955-1983



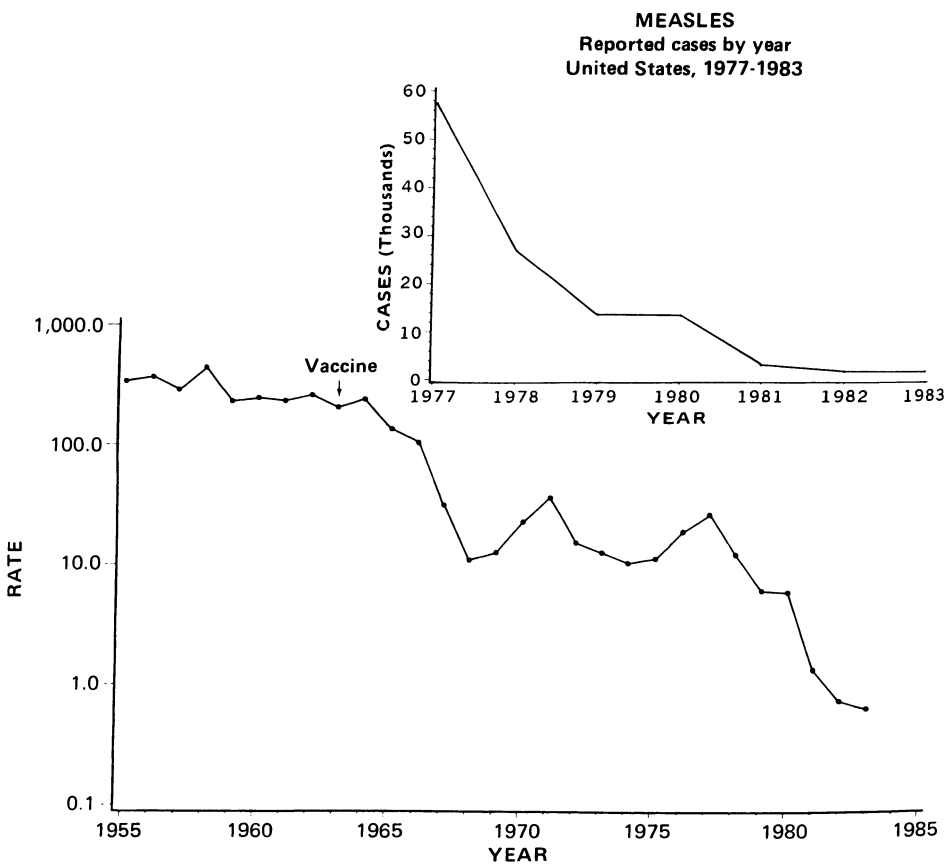
For 1983, 61 cases of leptospirosis were reported. Although leptospirosis is usually considered an occupational disease, most reported cases are acquired during avocational activities. Exposure to multiple potential sources of infection is common, but the most probable sources of infection are water, livestock, and domestic pets. The peak in 1964 reflects large, water-related outbreaks involving a total of 76 persons.

MALARIA — Reported cases per 100,000 population, by year, United States, 1930-1983



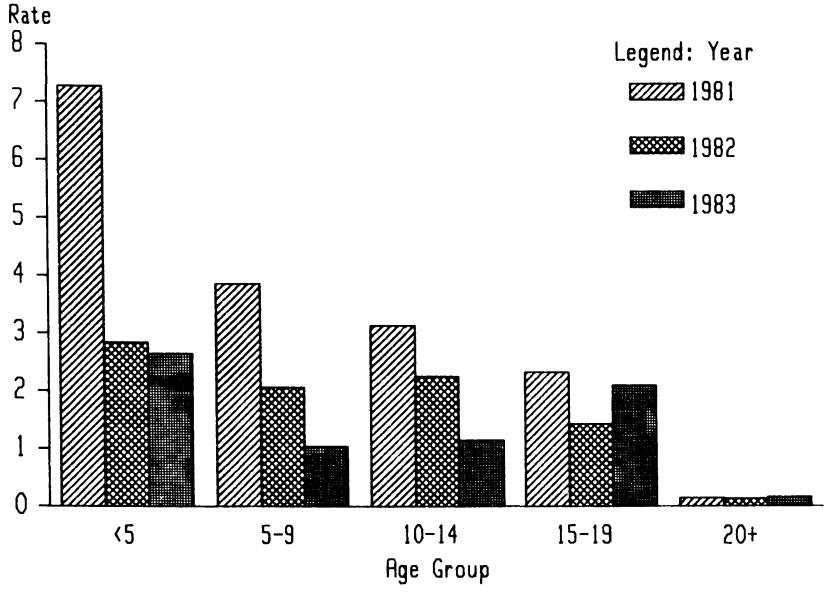
The decline in reported cases of malaria among foreign-born civilians who had acquired their infection before entering the United States continued in 1983. Forty-one percent of all cases reported for 1983 were among U.S. citizens, compared with 37% for 1982 and 27% for 1981. Of the infections acquired in the United States, five were associated with blood transfusions, two were congenital, and the cause of one could not be determined.

MEASLES (Rubeola) — Reported cases per 100,000 population, by year, United States, 1955-1983



In 1983, the reported occurrence of measles reached its lowest level since national reporting of measles began in 1912. A total of 1,497 cases were reported, for a record low incidence of 0.6 cases/100,000 population of all ages. This is a 99.7% reduction from the prevaccine era, when, from 1950 to 1962, an annual average of 525,730 cases were reported. It also represents a 12.7% reduction from the 1,714 cases reported in 1982, the previous year of record low incidence (0.7/100,000). Of the 1,497 cases reported in 1983, 1,163 (77.7%) were indigenous, and 334 (22.3%) were international or out-of-state importations.

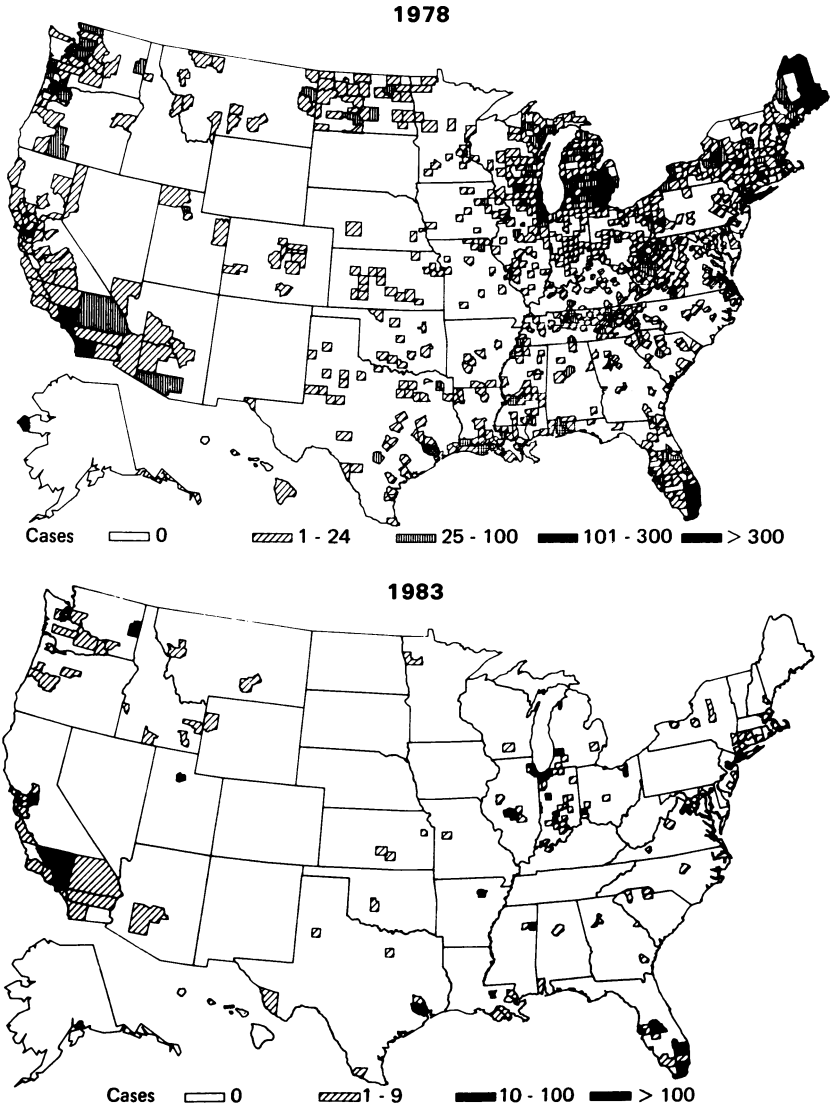
MEASLES (Rubeola) — Reported cases per 100,000 population, by age group*, United States, 1981-1983



*Rates estimated by extrapolating age distribution of patients with age reported to the entire number of reported cases.

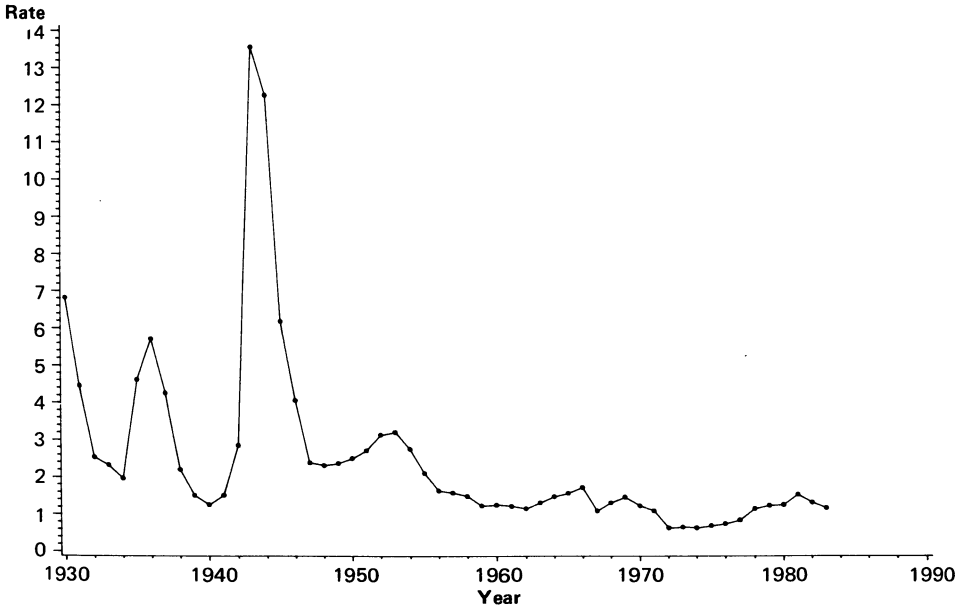
These dramatic reductions in measles incidence followed the Childhood Immunization Initiative, which began in 1977, and the Measles Elimination Program, which began in 1978. Since the 1980-1981 school year, over 95% of entering schoolchildren have provided evidence of immunity to measles (live measles vaccine on or after the first birthday or physician-diagnosed measles). The high immunization levels are due in part to strict enforcement of school immunization laws.

MEASLES (Rubeola) — Reported cases, by county, United States, 1978 and 1983



Twelve states and the District of Columbia reported no cases of measles in 1983, and 26 states and the District of Columbia reported no indigenous cases. Four states, Indiana (406 cases), Illinois (216), California (181), and Florida (159) accounted for 962 (64.3%) of the 1,497 cases. Of the nation's 3,139 counties, only 168 (5.4%) reported any measles cases. In contrast, measles was reported from 195 counties in 1982 and 988 counties in 1978, when the Measles Elimination Program began. These data indicate that measles had been eliminated from most of the United States by the end of 1983.

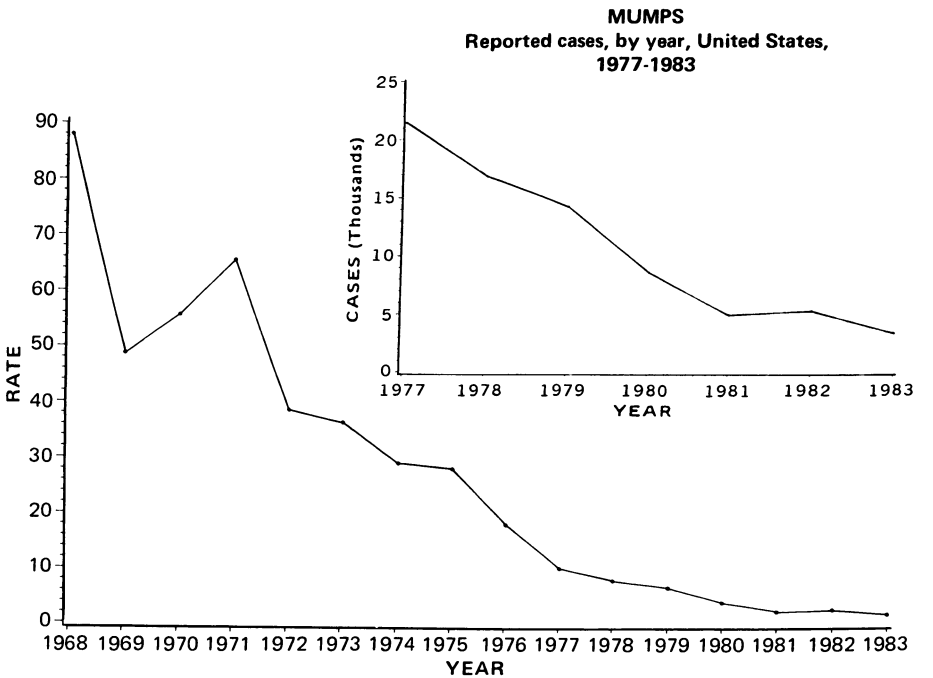
MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS (Total) — Reported cases per 100,000 population, by year, United States, 1930-1983



For 1983, 2,736 cases of meningococcal infection were reported in the United States, representing a decline of approximately 10% from the total in 1982. The incidence of reported disease was 1.2 cases/100,000 population. Age-specific attack rates peaked at 17.9 cases/100,000 among infants under 1 year of age and declined to 4.9 cases/100,000 among children 1-4 years of age. Approximately 52% of reported cases affected children under 5 years of age. The peak of reported cases occurred in late winter and early spring. Only nine cases were reported among members of the military services.

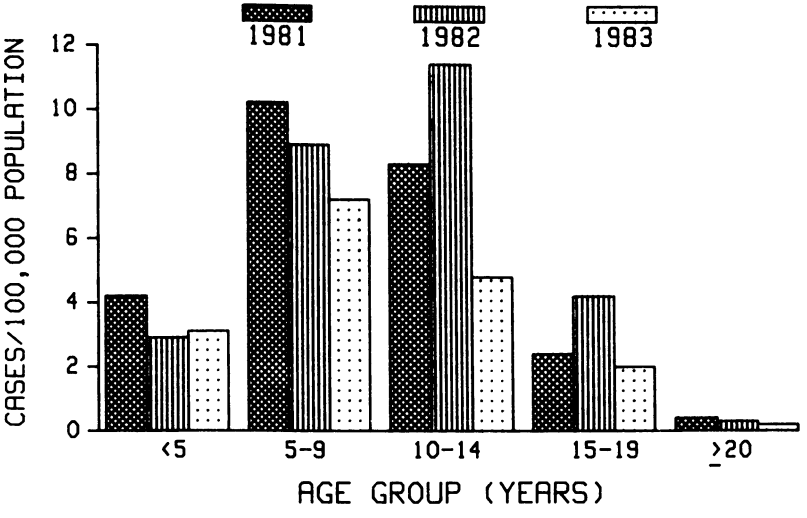
MUMPS

MUMPS — Reported cases per 100,000 population, by year, United States, 1968-1983



In 1983, a total of 3,355 cases of mumps were reported to CDC. The incidence of 1.6 cases/100,000 population was the lowest reported since mumps became a nationally notifiable disease in 1968. This figure is 36% lower than the 1982 total of 5,270 cases and represents a 98% decrease from the total in 1968, the year after licensure of mumps vaccine. Twenty-nine states reported fewer cases of mumps in 1983 than in 1982. A recent outbreak investigation in New Jersey further documented the effectiveness of school entry laws in preventing mumps infection. Further declines in the incidence of reported mumps can be expected as more children entering school are required to provide proof of immunity to mumps.

MUMPS — Estimated* incidence of mumps, by age group, United States, 1981-1983



*Extrapolated from age distribution of cases with known age.

Age-specific data were available for 2,074 (62%) of the cases reported for 1983. As in 1982, approximately three-fourths of mumps patients of known age reported in 1983 were under 15 years of age. Although the reported incidence for children under 5 years old rose in 1983 by 6.5%, other age groups reported declines of 17%-57% compared with 1982—with the greatest decline being for persons 10-14 years of age. Although the highest age-specific incidence had shifted from the 5- to 9-year age group to the 10- to 14-year age group in 1982, 5- to 9-year-olds again had the highest incidence (7.2/100,000 population) in 1983. Children 10-14 years of age had the next highest incidence of disease. Together, children 5-14 years of age accounted for 60% of all cases with known age.

MUMPS — Age distribution and incidence* of reported mumps cases,† California, Massachusetts, and New York City, 1967-1971,§ 1972-1976,§ and 1979-1983§

Age Group (years)	1967-1971			1972-1976			1979-1983¶			Percentage rate change 1967-1983
	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate	
0-4	2,932	17.1	102.5	1,125	18.7	41.2	96	17.1	3.8	-96.2
5-9	10,413	60.8	336.8	3,272	54.3	105.8	181	32.4	7.3	-97.8
10-14	2,372	13.8	75.5	992	16.5	31.6	132	23.6	4.8	-93.6
15¶	1,418	8.3	5.8	633	10.5	2.6	150	26.8	0.5	-91.3
Total	**17,135**	**100.0**	**51.1**	**6,022**	**100.0**	**18.0**	**559**	**99.9**	**1.5**	**-97.0**

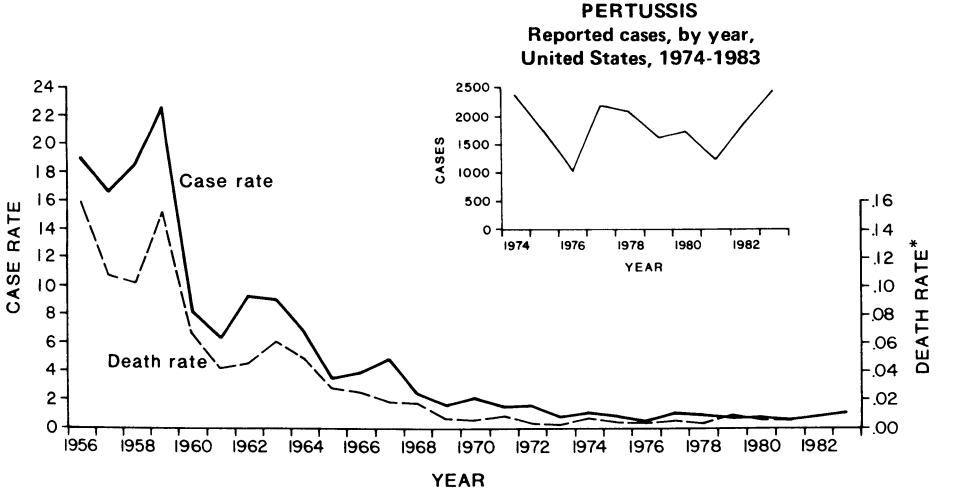
*Reported number of cases/100,000 population.

†Cases of unknown age excluded.

§Average annual figure over 5-year period.

¶These selected data accurately reflect changes using total U.S. data; 1980 population data used.

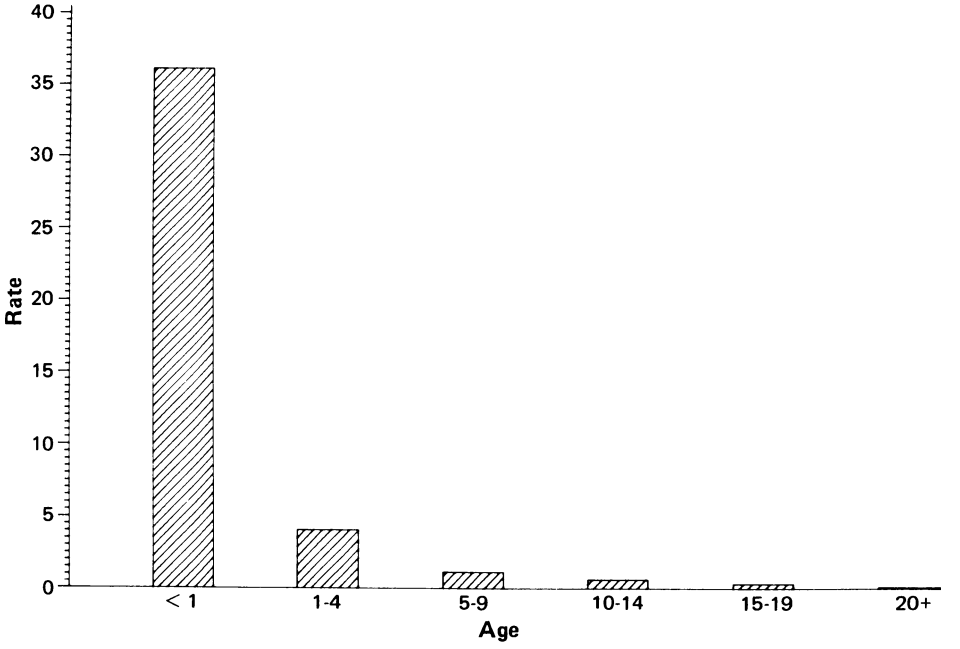
PERTUSSIS (Whooping cough) — Reported cases and deaths per 100,000 population, by year, United States, 1956-1983



*Data not available for 1982 and 1983.

With the widespread use of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis (DTP) vaccine beginning in the early 1950s, pertussis declined rapidly. A total of 2,463 cases of pertussis were reported in the United States in 1983, an increase of 30% from 1982. For 1973 to 1982, the annual number of reported cases ranged from 1,000 to 2,400. The highest rates of pertussis in 1983 were reported, in descending order, from Oklahoma (10.6), Kansas (5.4), Colorado (4.4), and Pennsylvania (2.1). Because of problems in the clinical and laboratory diagnosis of pertussis, other unidentified or unreported cases probably occurred throughout the United States.

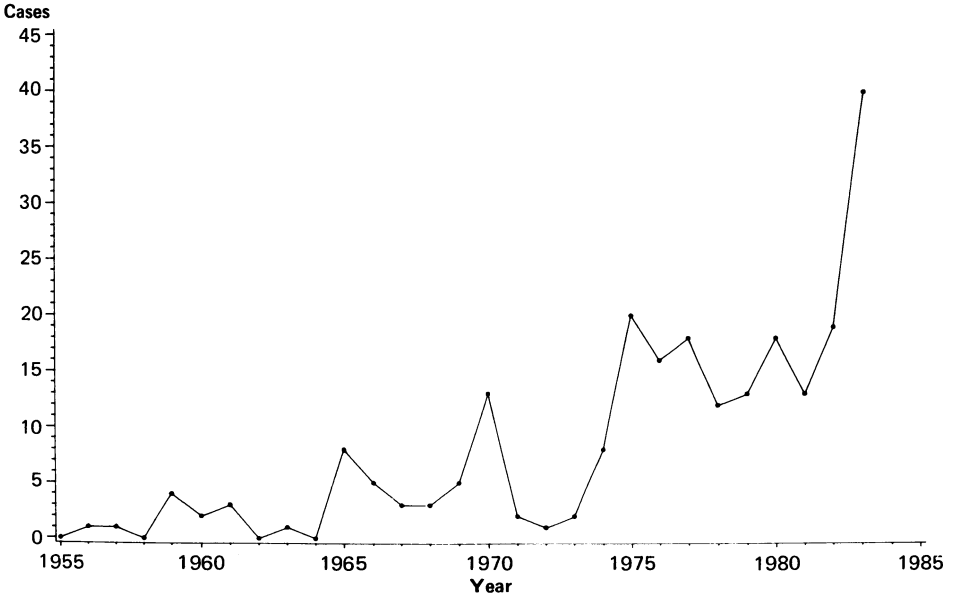
PERTUSSIS (Whooping cough) — Reported cases per 100,000 population,* by age group, United States, 1983



*Rates were calculated by multiplying the percentage of cases with known age in a given age group by total reported cases and dividing by the population in that age group.

Because of the continued high level of vaccine coverage, particularly among children entering school, the overall risk of pertussis remains small. However, 74% of persons with pertussis reported in 1983 were less than 5 years old, and 52% were less than 1 year old. Supplementary information on cases in 1982-1983 indicates that 43% of patients were less than 6 months old, and that of the patients less than 1 year old, 73% were hospitalized, 22% had pneumonia, 2.6% had at least one seizure, and 0.7% died. Clearly, in the United States, pertussis remains a disease with substantial health impact, particularly for infants. Further decrease in the occurrence of pertussis among children requires age-appropriate administration of vaccine beginning at 2 months of age and continuing at the recommended intervals through 6 years of age.

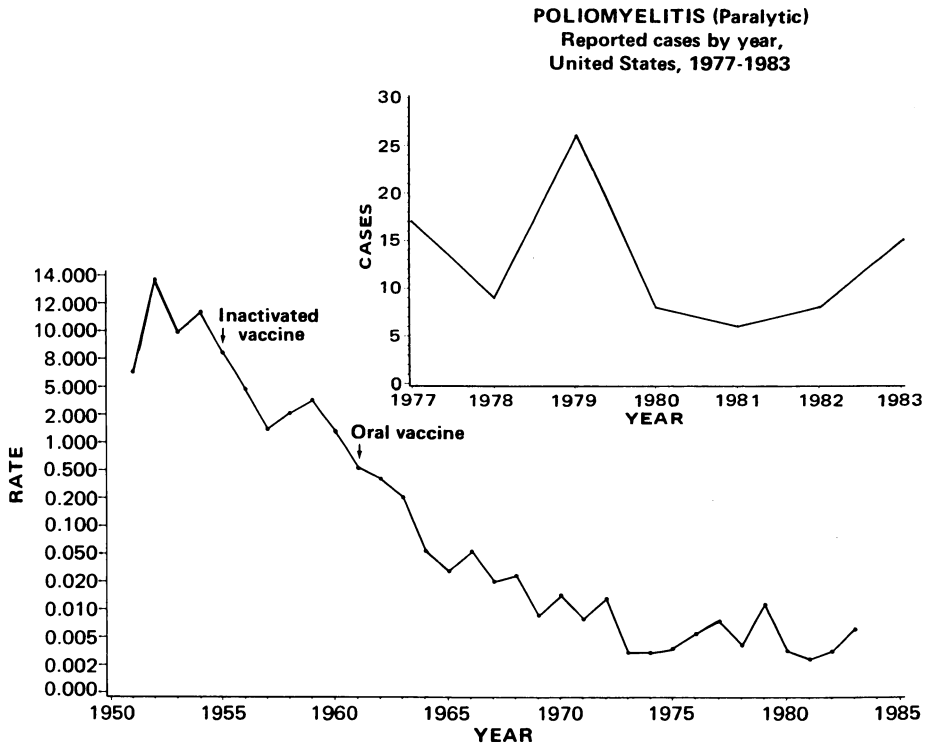
PLAGUE — Reported cases in humans, by year, United States, 1955-1983



Forty cases of human plague were reported and confirmed in the United States during 1983; this was the largest number in any year since 1920. Six (15%) of the 40 cases were fatal. Patients ranged in age from 2 to 71 years, but, as in previous years, most cases occurred among younger people; seven cases (18%) occurred in the 0- to 9-year age group, and 11 (28%) in the 10- to 19-year age group. Twenty-six patients (65%) were male, and 14 (35%) were female. Four patients (10%) contracted secondary plague pneumonia and thus became potentially infective to others via the respiratory route. Five (12.5%) of the 40 patients presented with primary plague septicemia, and the rest, with bubonic plague. Two states reported a record high number of cases: New Mexico (26 cases) and Arizona (10). California, Colorado, Oregon, and Utah each reported one case. One New Mexico patient traveled to South Carolina before onset of her fatal case.

Twenty-one (52.5%) of the 40 cases occurred in American Indians; 19 in Navajos and 2 in Pueblos from the Upper Rio Grande. Nine (47.4%) of 19 cases in 1982 and six (46.2%) of 13 in 1981 occurred in American Indians, also principally Navajos. The attack rate for Navajos in 1983 was 12.1 cases/100,000 population. The attack rate for the grouped Pueblo populations was 6.0/100,000. *Yersinia pestis* was detected among rodents and their fleas in 11 states during 1983, a considerably wider distribution than that of human cases. The concentration of cases in the Southwest and among Navajo Indians indicates that lifestyle plays a major role in creating potential for human exposure.

POLIOMYELITIS (Paralytic) — Reported cases per 100,000 population, by year, United States, 1951-1983



The incidence of paralytic poliomyelitis declined rapidly following the introduction and widespread use of inactivated poliovirus vaccine in 1955 and of oral poliovirus vaccines in 1961. In the period 1974-1983, an average of 12 cases of paralytic poliomyelitis were reported each year. Fifteen cases were reported in 1983.

Of the 90 paralytic poliomyelitis cases with onset in the period 1977-1983 reported to the poliomyelitis surveillance system, 69 (77%) were classified as endemic. Sixty of the endemic cases were among vaccinees or contacts of vaccine recipients; the remaining nine were among persons for whom there was no reported temporal association with vaccine use. Ten (11%) were classified as epidemic-associated, five (6%) as imported, and six (7%) as immunodeficiency-related. All of the epidemic cases occurred in 1979.

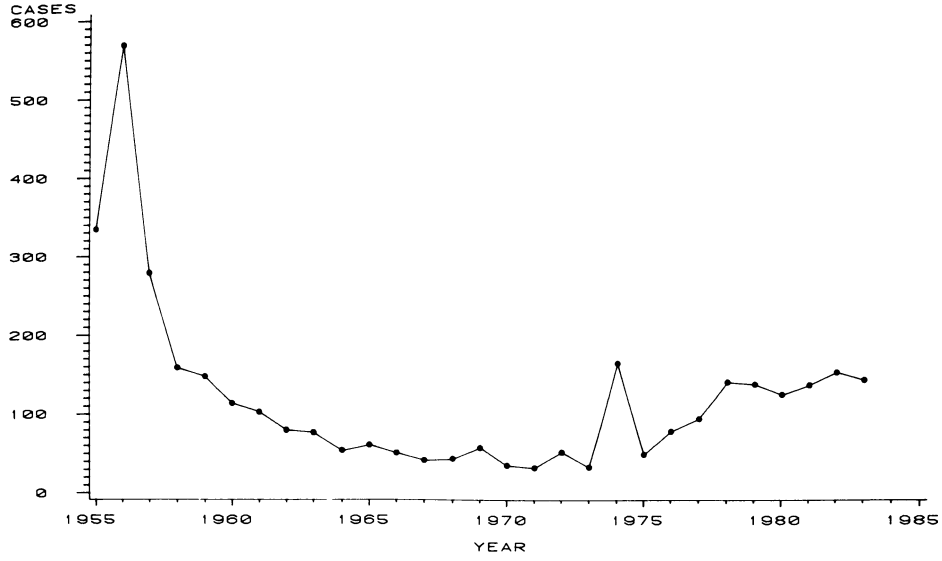
POLIOMYELITIS (Paralytic) — Reported cases, by area and age group, United States, 1983

Area	Total	Age in years				
		< 1	1-4	20-24	25-29	30-39
United States	15	10	1	1	1	2
California	1	-	-	-	-	1
Illinois	1	-	-	-	-	1
Indiana	3	1	1	1	-	-
Kentucky	1*	1	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	1	1	-	-	-	-
Missouri	2	2	-	-	-	-
N.Y.C.	1*	1	-	-	-	-
Ohio	1	1	-	-	-	-
Oregon	1	1	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	1	1	-	-	-	-
Texas	1*	1	-	-	-	-
Washington	1	-	-	-	1	-

*Onset of illness in 1982.

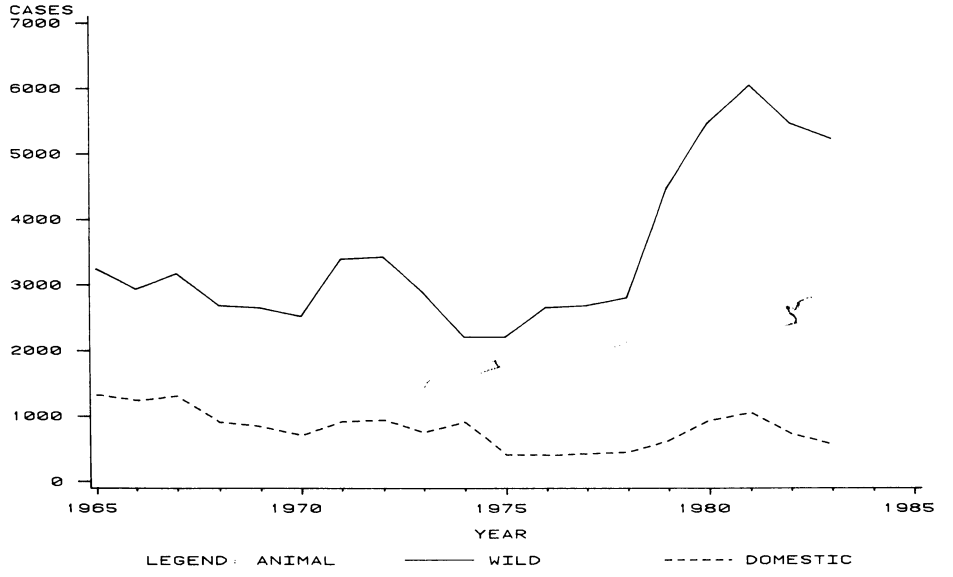
Fifteen cases of paralytic poliomyelitis were reported for 1983; three patients had onset of illness in 1982. Of the 12 patients with onset in 1983, eight were recipients of oral poliovirus vaccine. Two of these persons were immunodeficient. Three of the other four patients were household contacts of vaccine recipients, and one was a non-household contact. Vaccine-like viral isolates were obtained from all patients who had received oral poliovirus vaccine and from one of the patients who was a household contact of a vaccine recipient.

PSITTACOSIS — Reported cases, by year, United States, 1955-1983



The number of reported cases of psittacosis appears to have stabilized for the past 5 years at a level about double that for the 1960s (142 cases in 1983). Although most reported cases were associated with exposure to pet birds, outbreaks among employees of the turkey-processing industry accounted for many of the human cases reported in 1974, 1976, and 1981.

RABIES — Reported cases in wild and domestic animals, by year, United States, 1965-1983



Two cases of human rabies were reported in 1983. One person was exposed to a rabid dog in Africa; the other was presumedly exposed to a rabid bat in Michigan.

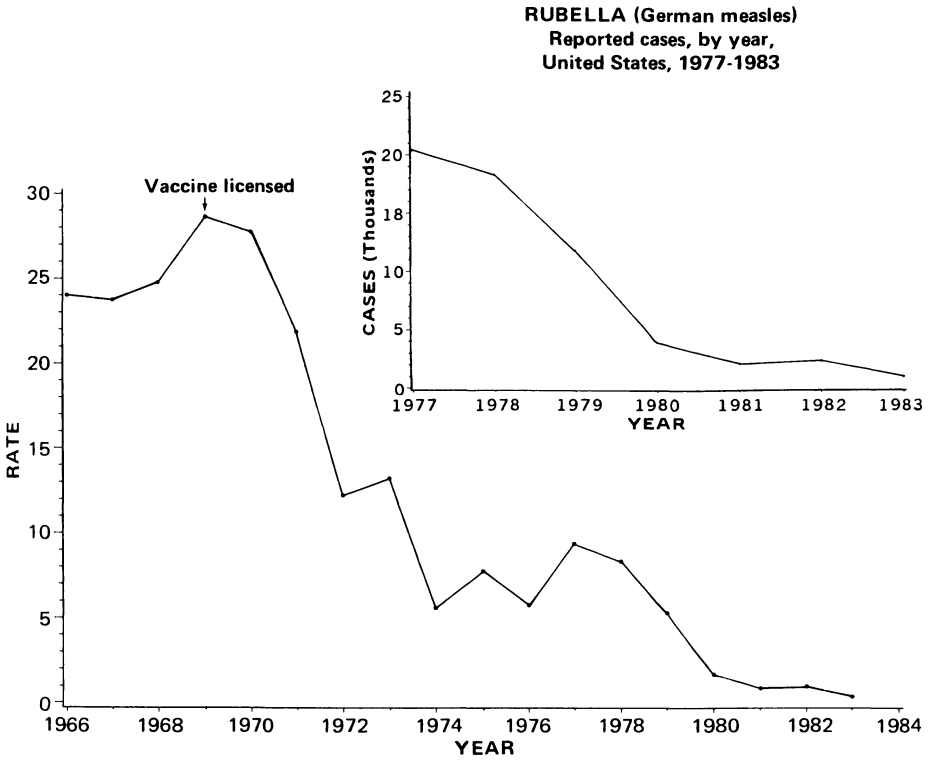
There were 5,878 reported cases of animal rabies in the United States and Puerto Rico in 1983, a decline of 400 cases compared with reported cases in 1982. Reductions in reported cases occurred for most species, with raccoons accounting for the only marked increase. The mid-Atlantic outbreak of raccoon rabies was responsible for the large increase in reported cases for this species, from 1,156 in 1982 to 1,906 in 1983.

RABIES — Reported cases in animals, by area and species of animal, United States, 1983

Area	Total	Domestic				Wild				
		Cattle	Cats	Dogs	Other domestic	Skunks	Raccoons	Bats	Foxes	Other wild
United States	**5,878***	**204**	**168**	**132**	**80**	**2,285**	**1,906**	**910**	**111**	**82**
New England	**47**	—	—	—	**1**	—	—	**33**	**11**	**2**
Maine	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	10	—
N.H.	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	—
Vt.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Mass.	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—
R.I.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Conn.	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Mid. Atlantic	**276**	**10**	**12**	**7**	**2**	**48**	**81**	**86**	**24**	**6**
N.Y.	84	7	2	2	1	19	—	29	24	—
N.J.	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—
Pa.	168	3	10	5	1	29	81	33	—	6
E.N. Central	**464**	**37**	**17**	**29**	**7**	**272**	**3**	**92**	**4**	**3**
Ohio	60	3	1	2	1	26	1	25	1	—
Ind.	30	3	—	—	2	17	—	7	—	1
Ill.	236	10	12	17	3	153	1	38	2	—
Mich.	19	—	—	1	—	—	1	17	—	—
Wis.	119	21	4	9	1	76	—	5	1	2
W.N. Central	**856**	**94**	**62**	**32**	**24**	**604**	**5**	**33**	**1**	**1**
Minn.	171	23	11	3	1	120	3	9	—	1
Iowa	200	34	18	14	9	120	—	5	—	—
Mo.	97	2	3	5	—	76	—	11	—	—
N. Dak.	92	12	5	5	3	67	—	—	—	—
S. Dak.	149	17	16	1	4	106	—	4	1	—
Nebr.	64	5	4	3	2	48	1	1	—	—
Kans.	83	1	5	1	5	67	1	3	—	—
S. Atlantic	**2,146**	**12**	**32**	**3**	**1**	**90**	**1,768**	**190**	**30**	**20**
Del.	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	1
Md.	828	3	9	—	—	28	732	43	5	8
D.C.	162	—	1	—	—	—	158	1	—	2
Va.	625	3	6	—	—	33	545	17	15	6
W. Va.	120	3	6	1	—	14	88	7	1	—
N.C.	24	1	—	—	—	6	—	17	—	—
S.C.	35	—	2	—	—	1	20	9	1	2
Ga.	214	1	6	1	1	7	168	22	8	—
Fla.	131	1	2	1	—	1	56	69	—	1
E.S. Central	**365**	**4**	**3**	**23**	**4**	**231**	**43**	**49**	**7**	**1**
Ky.	83	2	1	14	4	52	1	5	4	—
Tenn.	190	1	2	8	—	171	—	5	2	1
Ala.	83	1	—	1	—	8	42	30	1	—
Miss.	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
W.S. Central	**1,004**	**40**	**35**	**24**	**36**	**734**	**2**	**114**	**16**	**3**
Ark.	160	7	1	4	2	128	—	16	2	—
La.	34	—	2	1	1	23	—	7	—	—
Okla.	107	9	5	6	6	78	—	3	—	—
Tex.	703	24	27	13	27	505	2	88	14	3
Mountain	**279**	**1**	**5**	**3**	**2**	**112**	—	**152**	**2**	**2**
Mont.	119	1	4	3	2	94	—	15	—	—
Idaho	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—
Wyo.	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
Colo.	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	—	—
N. Mex.	15	—	1	—	—	7	—	7	—	—
Ariz.	33	—	—	—	—	10	—	19	2	2
Utah	11	—	—	—	—	1	—	10	—	—
Nev.	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	—	—
Pacific	**391**	**5**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**194**	**4**	**161**	**16**	**4**
Wash.	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
Oreg.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Calif.	358	5	2	1	2	194	4	148	1	1
Alaska	20	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	15	3
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
P.R.	50	1	—	8	1	—	—	—	—	40
V.I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

*Includes corrections reported through October 31, 1984.

RUBELLA (German measles) — Reported cases per 100,000 population, by year, United States, 1966-1983

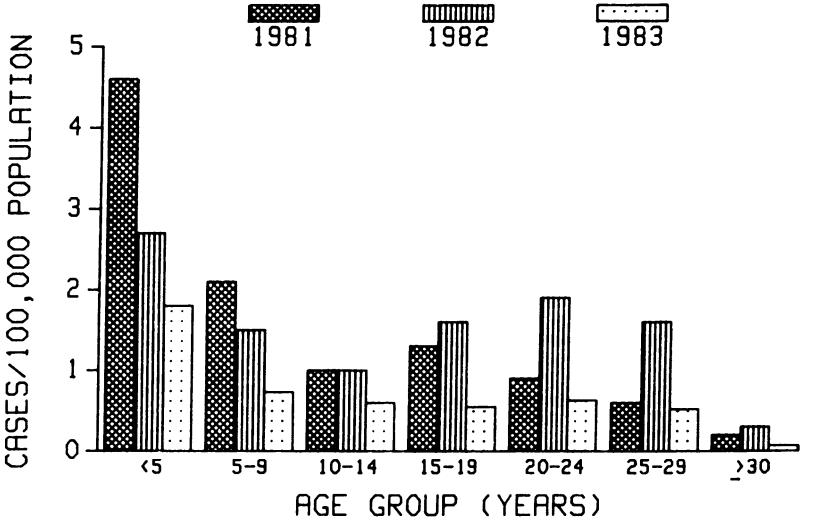


In 1983, the total of 970 cases of rubella reported in the United States was the lowest since rubella became a nationally notifiable disease in 1966. The represents a decrease of 58% from the 1982 total of 2,325 cases and a 98% decline from 1969, the year of rubella vaccine licensure.

Thirteen states and the District of Columbia reported no rubella cases in 1983, compared with eight reporting areas in 1982. The number of counties reporting rubella continued to decline from 366 (11.7%) in 1982 to 284 (9.0%) in 1983.

RUBELLA

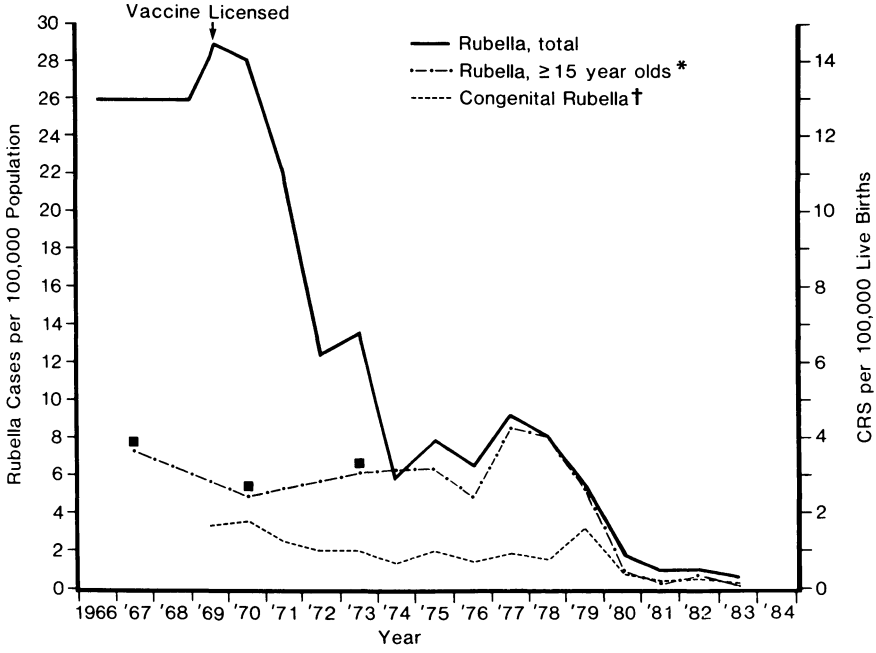
RUBELLA (German measles) — Estimated* incidence of rubella, by age group, United States, 1981-1983



*Extrapolated from age distribution of cases with known age.

The 1983 reported age-specific incidences of rubella declined for all age groups, with the largest declines being for older individuals. Children 0-4 years of age continued to have the highest overall incidence (1.8 cases/100,000 population) and accounted for one-third of all cases with age reported. The incidence for persons 15 years of age or older declined by 70% between 1982 and 1983 as a result of intensified efforts to identify and vaccinate susceptible persons of childbearing age, particularly postpubertal females.

RUBELLA — Incidence of reported rubella and of congenital rubella syndrome (CRS), United States, 1966-1983



*Includes proration of unknown age cases in ⩾15 year olds.

†Rate per 10^5 births of confirmed and compatible cases of CRS by year of birth. Reporting for recent years is provisional, as cases may not be diagnosed until later in childhood.

■ Average annual United States estimate based on data from Illinois, Massachusetts, and New York City for the 3 year periods 1966–1968, 1969–1971, and 1972–1974. Age-specific data were not available for U.S. totals until 1975.

Recent declines in rates of congenital rubella syndrome (CRS) recorded by the National Congenital Rubella Syndrome Register (NCRSR) parallel the decline in overall rubella incidence and, more specifically, in the incidence for persons 15 years of age or older. In the period 1979-1983, the reported rate of rubella among persons in this group declined 95%, from 4.8 to 0.2 cases/100,000 population. Similarly, reported data showed that 57 confirmed and compatible cases of CRS occurred in 1979 and that only six such cases occurred in 1983 (a 89% decline). The number of cases of CRS declined by 45% between 1982 (11 cases) and 1983.*

*Cases reported to the *MMWR* have been reclassified by date of birth rather than date of report and stratified into confirmed and compatible cases. (CDC. Rubella and congenital rubella—United States, 1983; *MMWR* 1984;33:237-42,247).

RUBELLA (German measles) — Age distribution and incidence* of reported rubella cases,† Illinois, Massachusetts, and New York City, 1966-1968,§ 1975-1977,§ and 1981-1983§

Age Group (years)	1966-1968¶			1975-1977			1981-1983**			Percentage rate change 1966-1983
	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate	
< 5	1,294	21.6	63.3	160	9.8	9.8	41	26.6	2.5	-96.0
5-9	2,304	38.5	101.3	233	14.2	11.6	37	24.0	2.2	-97.8
10-14	1,020	17.0	44.0	229	13.9	11.2	18	11.6	0.9	-97.8
15-19	759	12.7	35.7	634	38.7	27.4	14	9.1	0.6	-98.2
≥ 20	601	10.2	3.7	384	23.4	2.3	44	28.6	0.3	-92.9
Total	**5,978**	**100.0**	**24.3**	**1,640**	**100.0**	**6.7**	**154**	**99.9**	**0.6**	**-97.4**

*Reported number of cases/100,000 population.

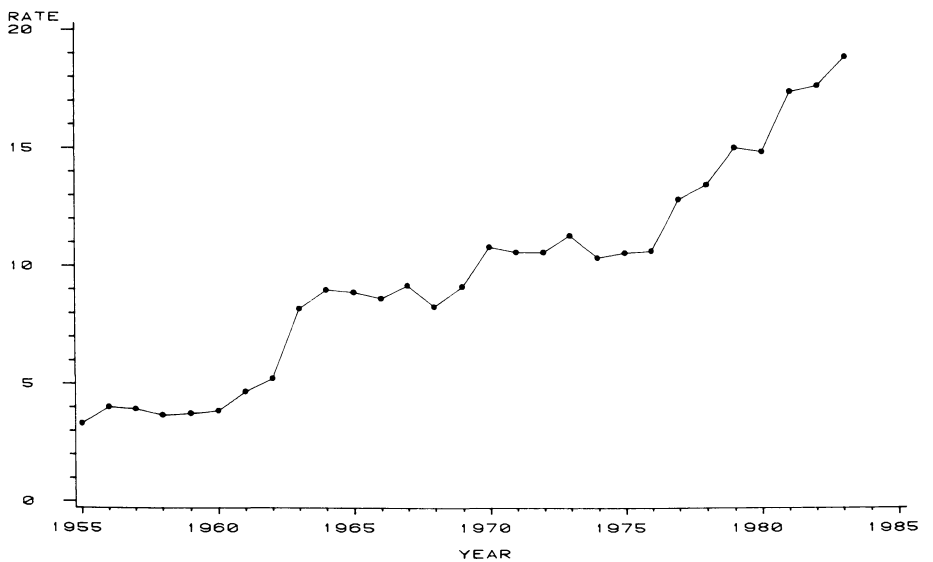
†Cases of unknown age excluded.

§Average annual figure over 3-year period.

¶Represents prevaccine years.

**These selected data accurately reflect changes using total U.S. data; 1980 population data used.

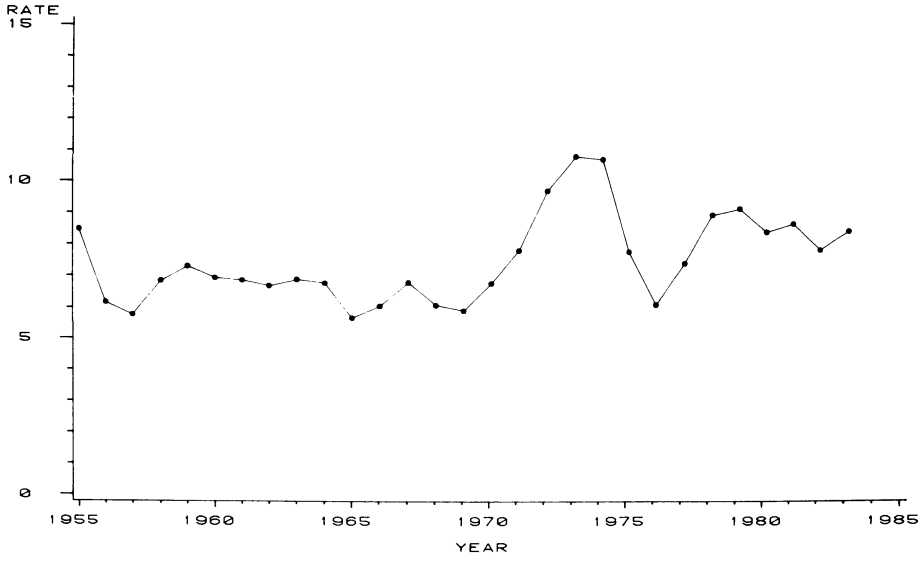
SALMONELLOSIS (excluding typhoid fever) — Reported cases per 100,000 population, by year, United States, 1955-1983



The increase in the number of *Salmonella* isolates reported for 1983 continues the pattern of increase that began in 1977. The cause(s) of this increase is unknown. Forty percent of all salmonellosis cases reported with patient age in 1983 affected children less than 5 years old; however, the rate increases noted since 1977 have occurred primarily among the older age groups.

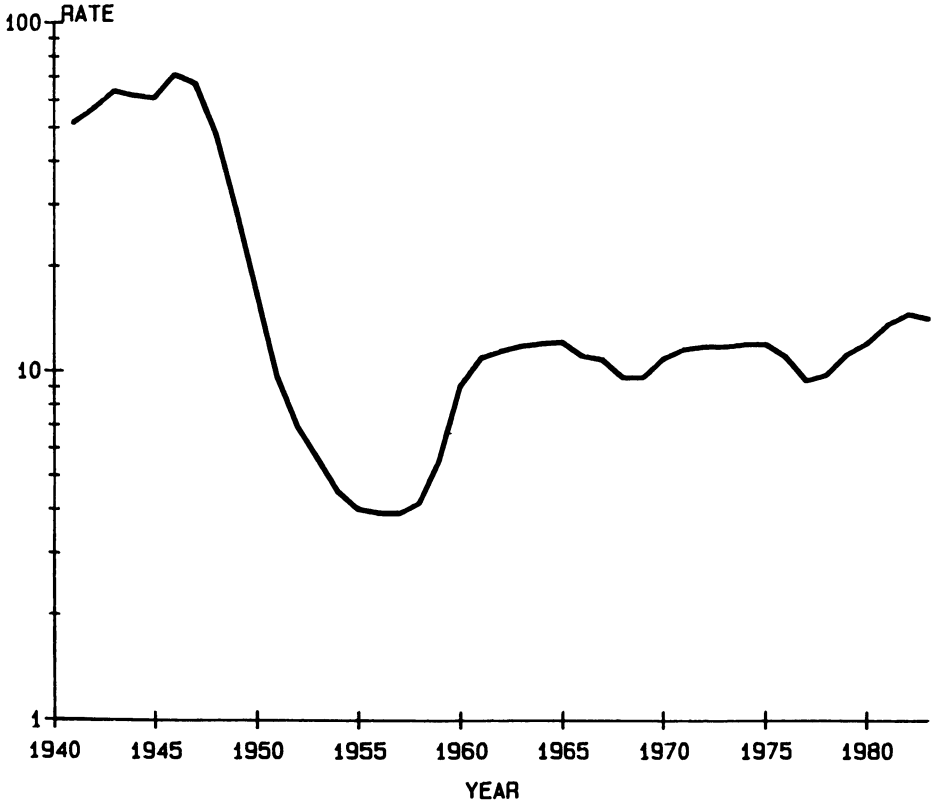
SHIGELLOSIS

SHIGELLOSIS — Reported cases per 100,000 population, by year, United States, 1955-1983



For 1983, 19,719 cases of shigellosis were reported in the United States. Approximately 70% of the *Shigella* isolates reported to CDC each year are *Shigella sonnei*, with *Shigella flexneri* accounting for a large percentage of the rest. Contrasting *Salmonella* and *Shigella* infections shows that *Salmonella* is most frequently isolated from children less than 1 year of age, whereas *Shigella* is most commonly isolated from 2-year-olds. The two highest peaks in incidence of *Shigella* infections during the past decade are unexplained.

SYPHILIS (Primary and secondary) — Reported civilian cases per 100,000 population, by year, United States, 1941-1983*



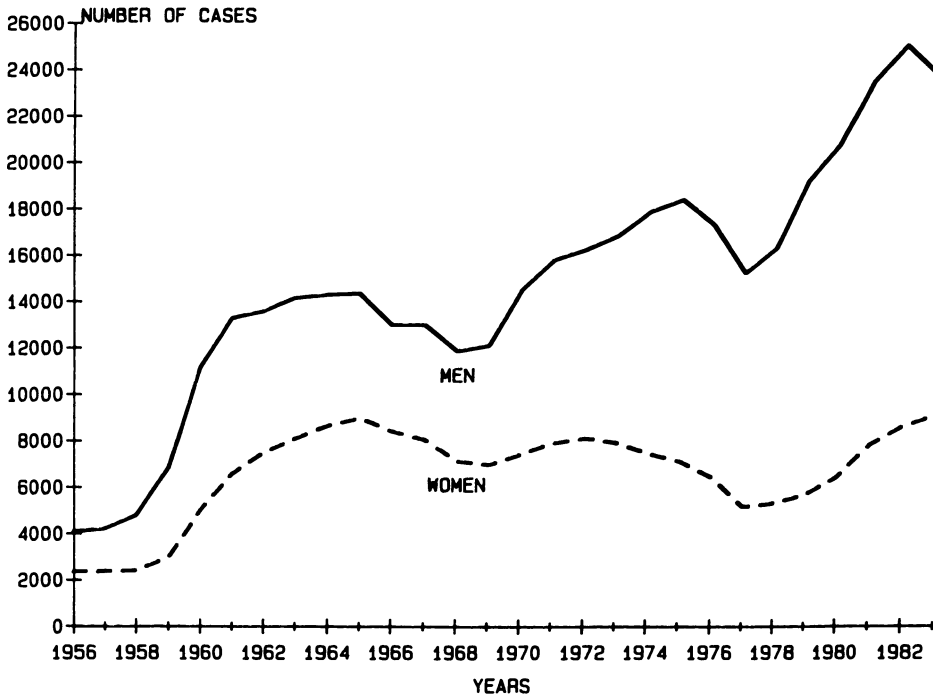
*1941-1946 fiscal years (12-month period ending June 30). 1947-1983 calendar years.

Syphilis is still the third most frequently reported communicable disease in the United States, exceeded only by chickenpox and gonorrhea. Reported cases of all stages of syphilis reached an all-time high of 575,593 in 1943. Subsequently, the trend for reported primary and secondary syphilis has changed direction several times.

After a steady yearly increase since 1977, the total number of cases of infectious syphilis (primary and secondary) decreased 2.7% from 33,613 in 1982 to 32,698 in 1983. The rate per 100,000 population decreased from 14.6 in 1982 to 14.1 in 1983.

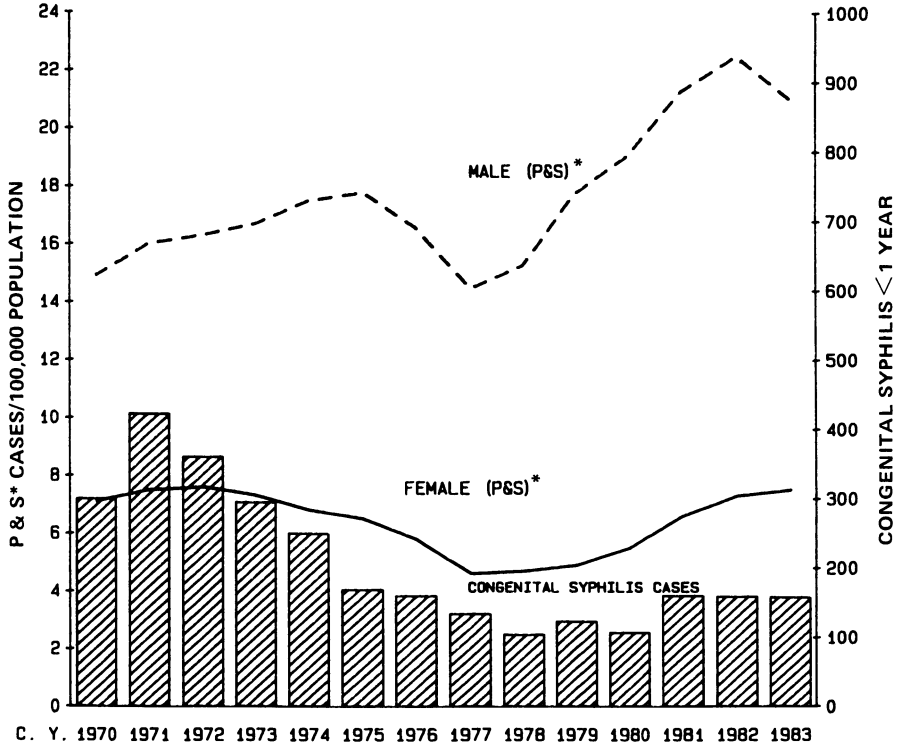
SYPHILIS

SYPHILIS (Primary and secondary) — Reported cases, by sex, United States, 1956-1983



The changes in the number of cases of primary and secondary syphilis varied according to sex. From 1978 to 1983, rates increased 37.9% for men and 61.7% for women. For men the number of reported cases decreased 5.5% from 24,988 in 1982 to 23,616 in 1983. For women the number increased 5.3% from 8,625 in 1982 to 9,082 in 1983.

SYPHILIS (Primary and secondary) — Case rates, by sex, and congenital syphilis (under 1 year) cases, United States, 1970-1983



*Primary and secondary syphilis.

Trends for early congenital syphilis (CS) have usually paralleled the trends for primary and secondary syphilis among women. In the past 3 years, despite an increase in cases of infectious syphilis in women, the number of reported cases of early CS has stabilized.

Factors contributing to the sustained level of early CS may include an increase in the incidence of early infectious syphilis among pregnant women, lack of availability of prenatal care, and failure of the prenatal-care system to provide timely serologic testing and prompt follow-up.

SYPHILIS (Congenital) — Reported cases, by age group, United States, 1982-1983

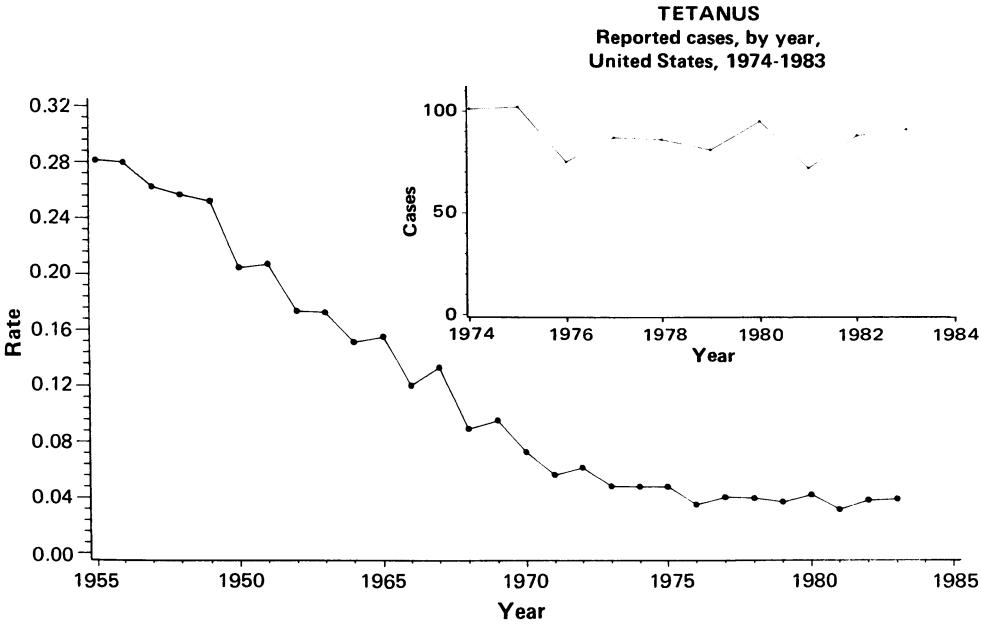
Age group	Number of cases		Percentage of total	
	1982	1983	1982	1983
< 1	159	158	61.4	66.1
1-4	11	12	4.3	5.0
5-9	6	3	2.3	1.3
10+	71	62	27.4	25.9
Unknown	12	4	4.6	1.7
Total	**259**	**239**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Reported cases of congenital syphilis (CS) for all ages dropped steadily from 17,600 in 1941 to 239 in 1983, a decline of 98%. Neonatal mortality due to syphilis has declined 99% since the 1940s.

The major decrease in the total number of reported cases of CS has occurred in the number of late CS cases (cases reported for children over 1 year of age). This number has decreased from 1,608 in 1970 to 77 in 1983.

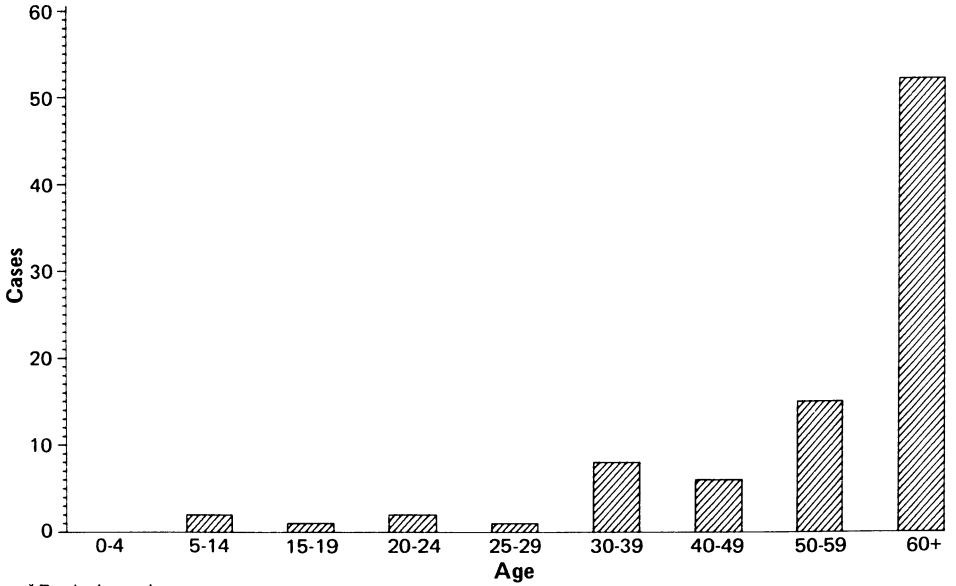
The number of cases of early CS (cases reported for children less than 1 year of age) decreased to 107 in 1978 and then increased slowly in the past 5 years. The proportion of cases of early CS to total cases of CS has steadily increased from 17.7% in 1970 to 66.1% in 1983.

TETANUS — Reported cases per 100,000 population, by year, United States, 1955-1983



The annual number of reported cases of tetanus has been stable since 1976. In 1983, 91 cases were reported. This pattern probably reflects continued inadequate vaccination coverage among older members of the population.

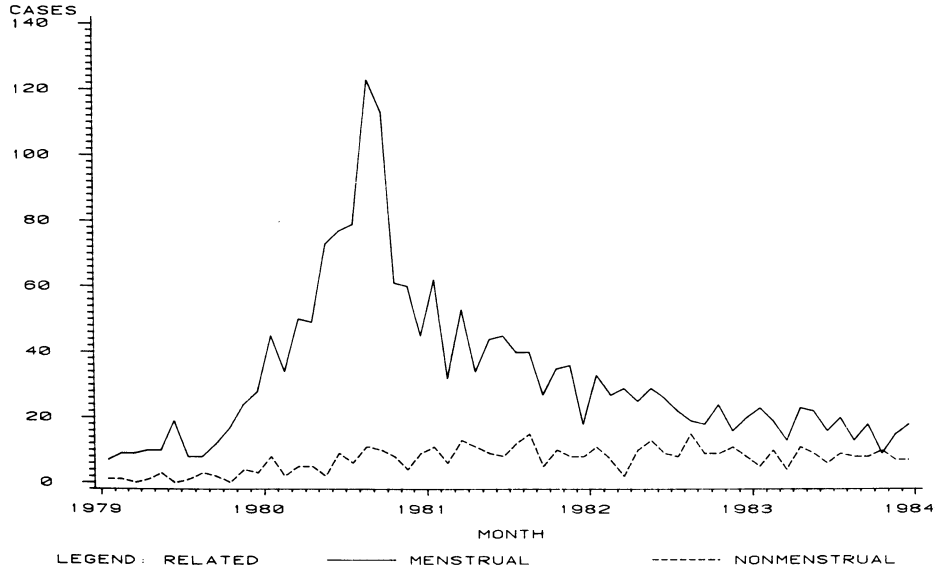
TETANUS — Reported cases, by age group,* United States, 1983



*Excludes unknown ages.

Of the 91 persons reported to have tetanus in 1983, 52 (57%) were 60 years of age or older This is consistent with serosurvey results showing that 49%-66% of persons 60 years of age have inadequate levels of circulating antitoxin. Health-care providers who treat the elderly should ensure that their patients are adequately vaccinated against tetanus and diphtheria in accordance with recommendations of the Immunization Practices Advisory Committee (ACIP).

TOXIC-SHOCK SYNDROME — Reported cases, by month of onset, United States, 1979-1983



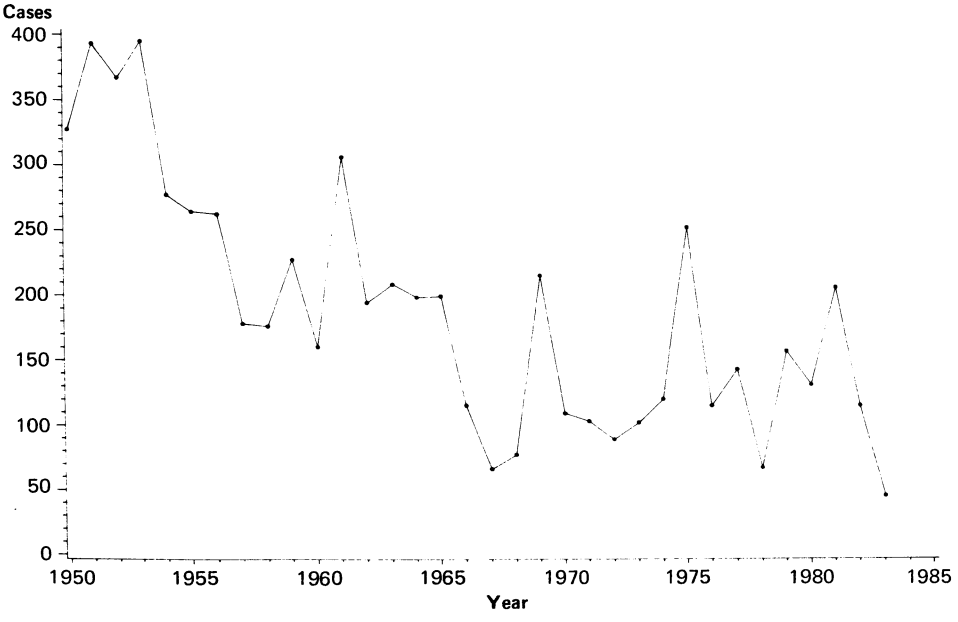
As of April 16, 1984, 306 cases of toxic-shock syndrome (TSS) with onset in 1983 had been reported, compared with 886, 582, and 400 reported cases with onset in 1980, 1981, and 1982, respectively. Forty states reported cases. Of the 1983 cases, 2.5% were fatal, as were 5% of cases in 1980, 3% in 1981, and 2.5% in 1982. Nonmenstrual TSS accounted for 29% of the reported 1983 cases, up from 7% in 1980, 17% in 1981, and 22% in 1982. TSS continues to be reported primarily among women and among white non-Hispanics.

TOXIC-SHOCK SYNDROME — Cases of menstrual (M) and nonmenstrual (NM) toxic-shock syndrome, reported as of April 16, 1984, by month and year*

	1979		1980		1981		1982		1983	
	M	NM	M	NM	M	NM	M	NM	M	NM
January	7	1	45	5	62	9	33	11	24	5
February	9	1	34	1	32	5	27	7	19	8
March	9	0	50	4	53	11	29	2	14	5
April	10	0	48	3	34	10	25	9	23	10
May	10	2	72	0	44	7	29	8	22	8
June	19	0	77	6	45	6	26	5	16	5
July	7	0	79	3	40	6	22	4	20	9
August	8	2	123	10	40	15	19	10	13	8
September	12	1	113	9	27	3	18	7	18	8
October	17	0	61	8	35	9	24	9	9	10
November	24	3	60	4	36	8	17	9	15	7
December	28	2	45	7	18	7	20	6	18	7
Total	**160**	**12**	**807**	**60**	**466**	**96**	**289**	**87**	**211**	**90**

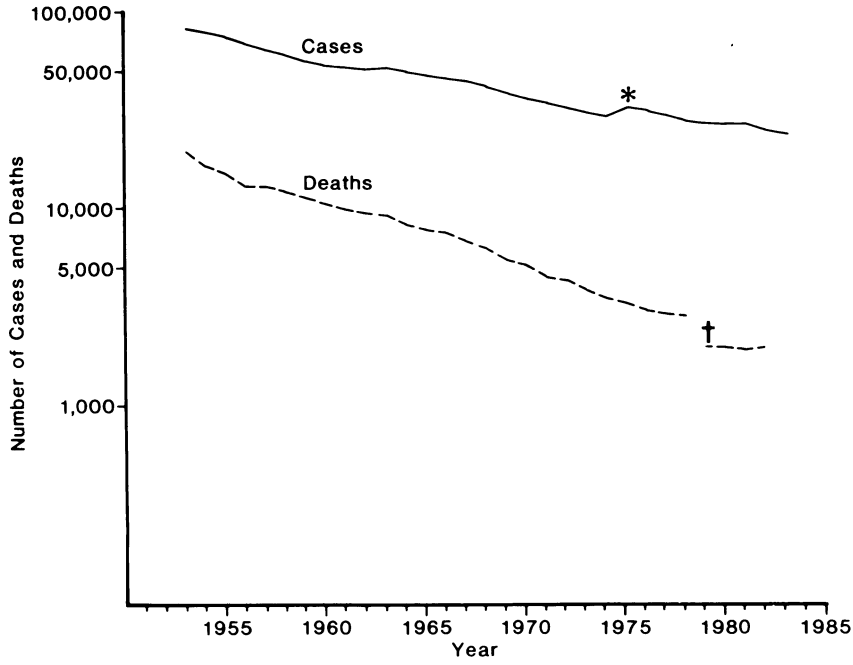
*Excludes cases with unknown or indeterminate menstrual status (7, 19, 20, 24, and 5 cases in 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, and 1983, respectively).

TRICHINOSIS — Reported cases, by year, United States, 1950-1983



In 1983, 45 cases of trichinosis were reported through the MMWR morbidity surveillance system. Written case reports were submitted by 11 states for 30 cases fitting the CDC case definition; this is by far the smallest number in the history of national trichinosis surveillance. The male/female ratio of these 30 cases was essentially equal. The mean age of patients was 36 years, with a range of 12-68. There were three multiple-case outbreaks, each involving only two cases. New Jersey reported 30% of cases (nine), followed by Pennsylvania with 13% (four). Other reporting states were Connecticut (three cases), New York (three), Texas (three), Louisiana (two), North Carolina (two), Maryland (one), Massachusetts (one), West Virginia (one), and Hawaii (one). Twenty-four cases were acquired from meat products purchased from commercial food outlets or restaurants. Of the 27 cases where the type of meat responsible for the infection was identified, pork products were implicated for 25 (93%). The pork product reported most commonly was pork sausage (13 cases). Nonpork products were responsible for two cases, and feral swine for two reports. No deaths due to trichinosis have been reported since 1981.

TUBERCULOSIS — Reported cases and deaths, United States, 1953-1983



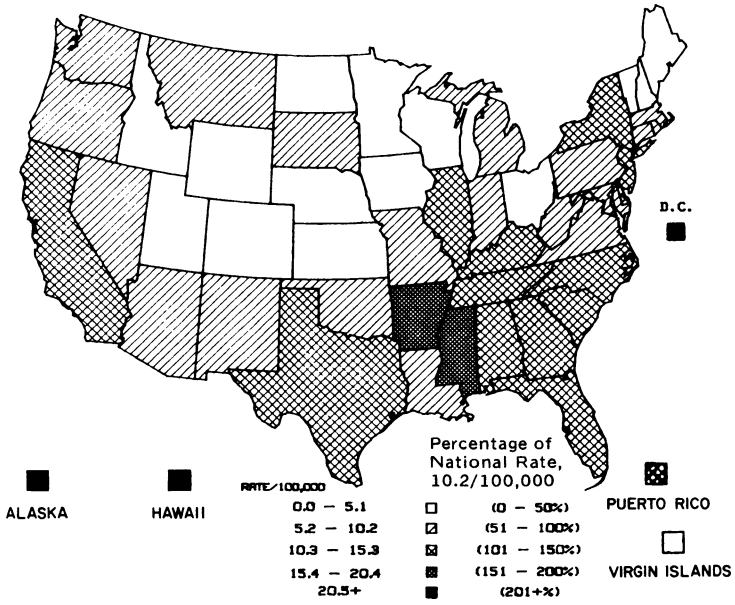
*Case data for years since 1974 are not comparable to those for 1974 and before because of changes in reporting criteria that became effective in 1975.

†Mortality data for years since 1978 are not comparable to those for 1978 and before because of changes in classification that became effective in 1979. Late effects of tuberculosis (e.g., bronchiectasis or fibrosis) and pleurisy with effusion (without mention of cause) are no longer included in tuberculosis deaths.

In 1983, 23,846 cases of tuberculosis were reported to CDC, for a rate of 10.2 cases/100,000 population. This represents a 6.6% decrease from the number of reported cases in 1982, and a 7.3% decline from the case rate in 1982. From 1968 through 1978, the average annual decrease in the number of tuberculosis cases in the United States was 5.6%. From 1978 through 1981, when there was a large influx of Southeast Asian refugees, the average annual decline was only 1.4%. A 6.8% decrease in the number of cases in 1982 and the 6.6% decrease in 1983 indicate that the previous downward trend has resumed. Three factors may have contributed to the decreased number of tuberculosis cases reported in 1983: a) there was an increase in the number of states using the new individual case reporting system, which requires more accurate verification of cases before they are counted; b) the number of refugees arriving in the United States with tuberculosis declined; and c) the number of indigenous tuberculosis cases may have declined.

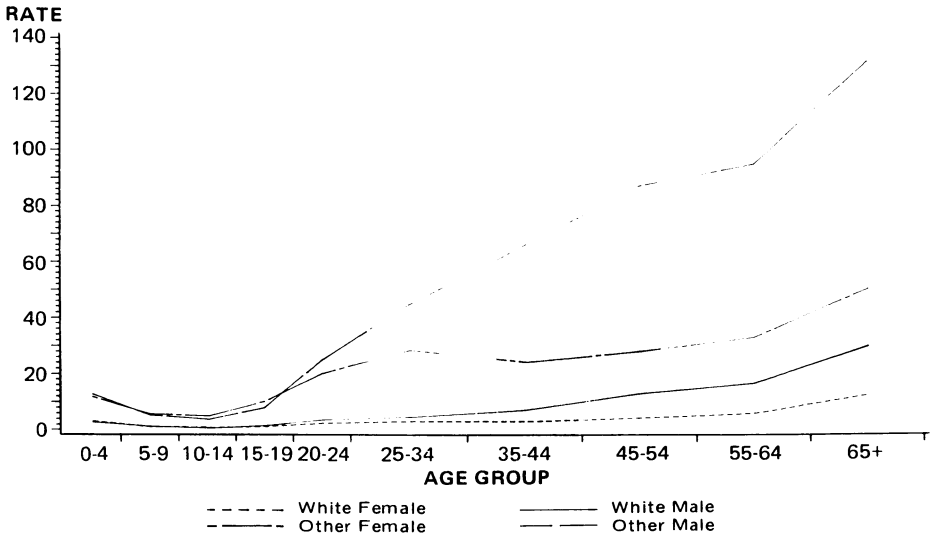
Final mortality data on tuberculosis for 1981 show 1,937 deaths. Compared with the final totals of 2,007 and 1,978 deaths in 1979 and 1980 and the 1982 provisional estimate of 1,980 deaths by the National Center for Health Statistics, there was essentially no change in tuberculosis mortality over the 4-year period 1979-1982.

TUBERCULOSIS — Reported cases per 100,000 population, by state, United States, 1983



In 1983, rates for the 50 states ranged from 23.1/100,000 in Hawaii to 1.3/100,000 in North Dakota. In general, the southeastern states and the states on the United States-Mexico border reported the highest case rates; case rates were generally higher east of the Mississippi.

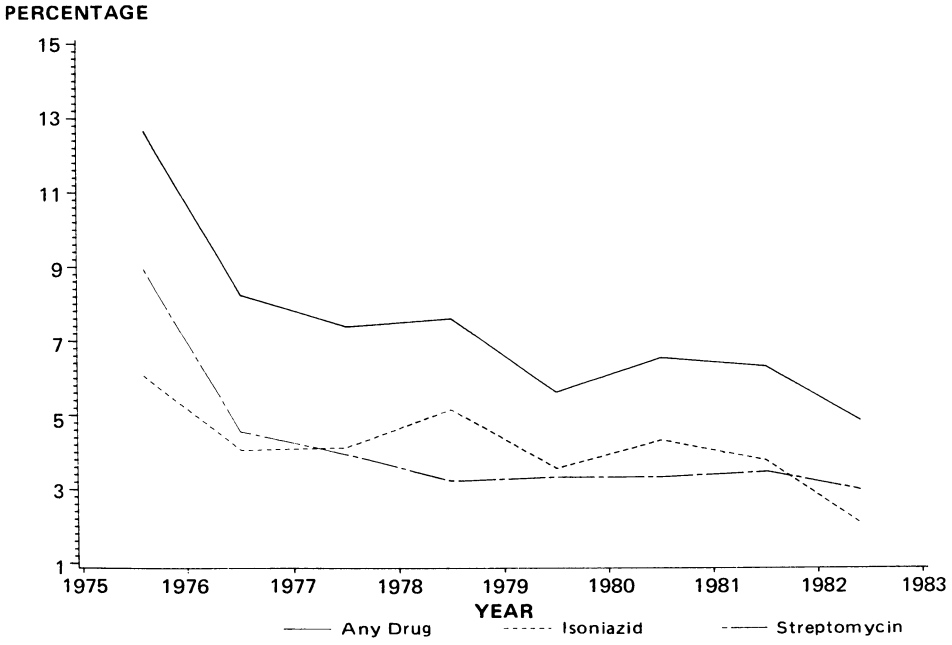
TUBERCULOSIS — Reported cases per 100,000 population, by age group, race, and sex, United States, 1983



For all race-sex categories, the case rate was lowest for persons 10-14 years old and was highest for persons 65 years old or older. Rates were highest for males of races other than white, followed by females of races other than white, white males, and white females.

Transmission of tuberculous infection continues to occur, as evidenced by the occurrence of disease among young children. In 1983, 1,360 tuberculosis cases were reported among children under 15 years of age, including 818 cases among children under 5 years of age.

TUBERCULOSIS — Primary drug resistance rates, United States, 1975-1982

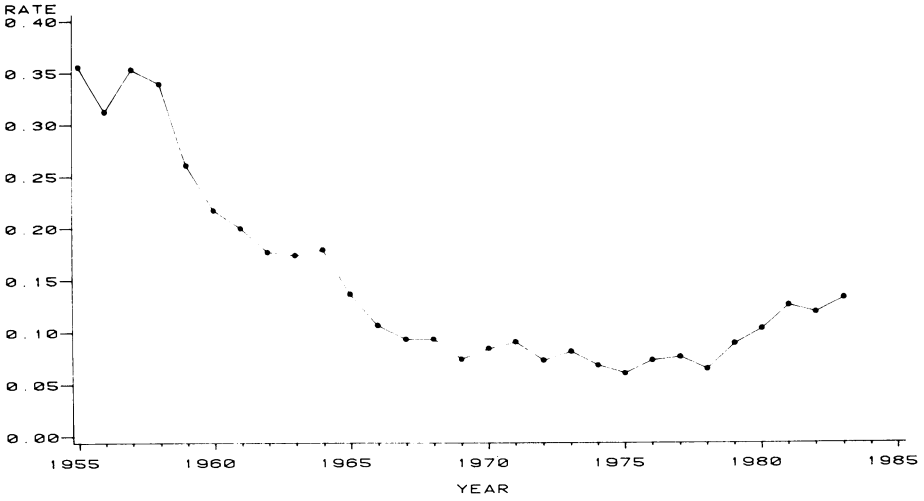


Rates of drug resistance among 12,118 previously untreated tuberculosis patients sampled in a survey in 19 states and large cities declined over a 7 1/2-year period. A total of 6.9% of isolates during this period were resistant to one or more of the nine drugs tested (isoniazid, streptomycin, para-aminosalicylic acid, rifampin, ethambutol, ethionamide, kanamycin, cycloserine, and capreomycin). Resistance was most commonly found to isoniazid and streptomycin (4.0% and 3.8%, respectively). Of patients resistant to any drug, 92% had resistance to isoniazid and/or streptomycin.

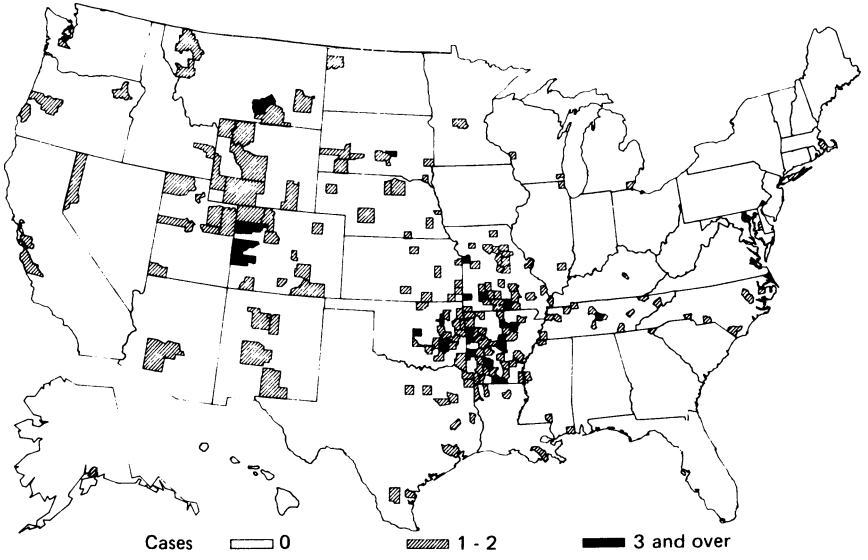
Not shown are the large race/ethnic differences in rates for primary drug resistance. Asians and Hispanics had the highest rates (14.8% and 11.8%, respectively). Rates for blacks, whites, and American Indians were 6.1%, 4.9%, and 4.1%, respectively.

Also not shown is a steady trend of higher drug resistance rates for younger age groups. The 11.8% rate for the 0- to 20-year age group was approximately three times higher than the rate for persons 80 years of age or over (3.9%).

TULAREMIA — Reported cases per 100,000 population, by year, United States, 1955-1983

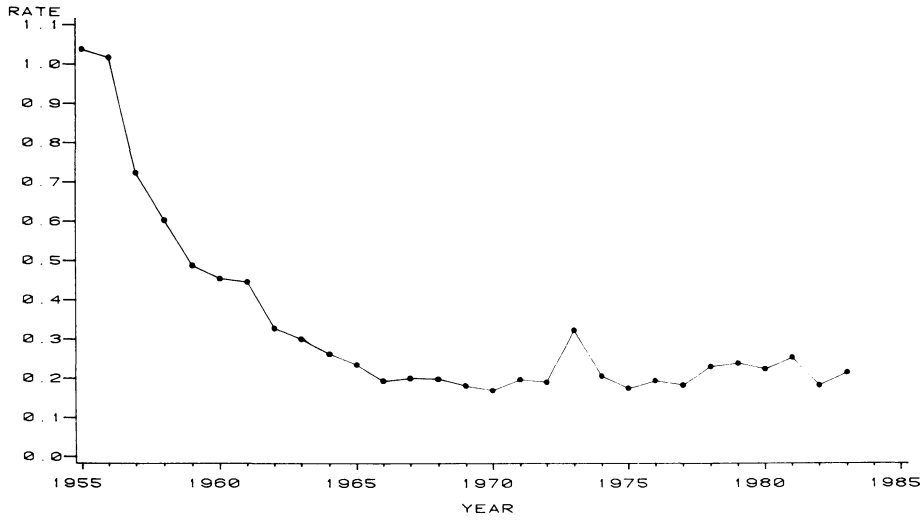


TULAREMIA — Reported cases, by county, United States, 1983



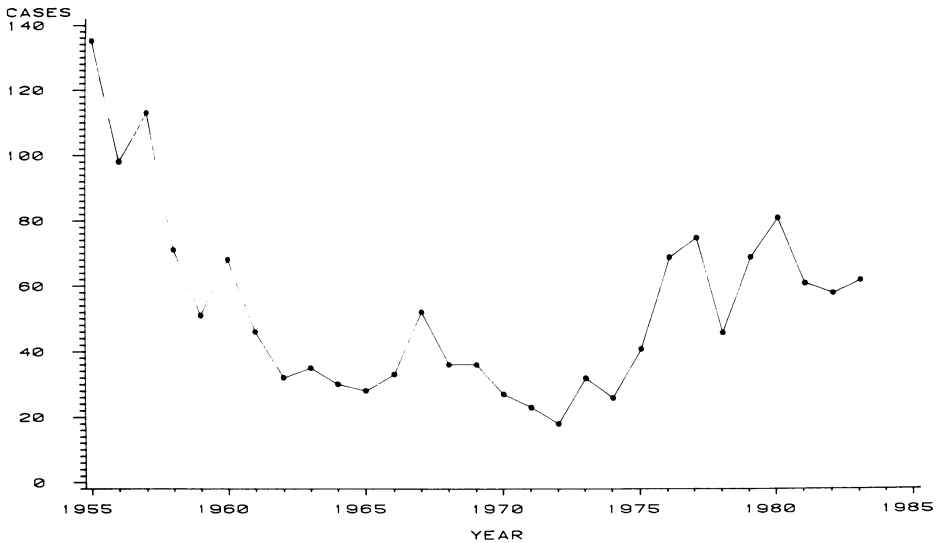
There was a general upward trend in the reported occurrence of tularemia from 1978 through 1983. The upward trend may reflect a long-term natural cycle in the vectors and reservoirs of the disease, such as blood-sucking insects, usually ticks, and infected animals.

TYPHOID FEVER — Reported cases per 100,000 population, by year, United States, 1955-1983



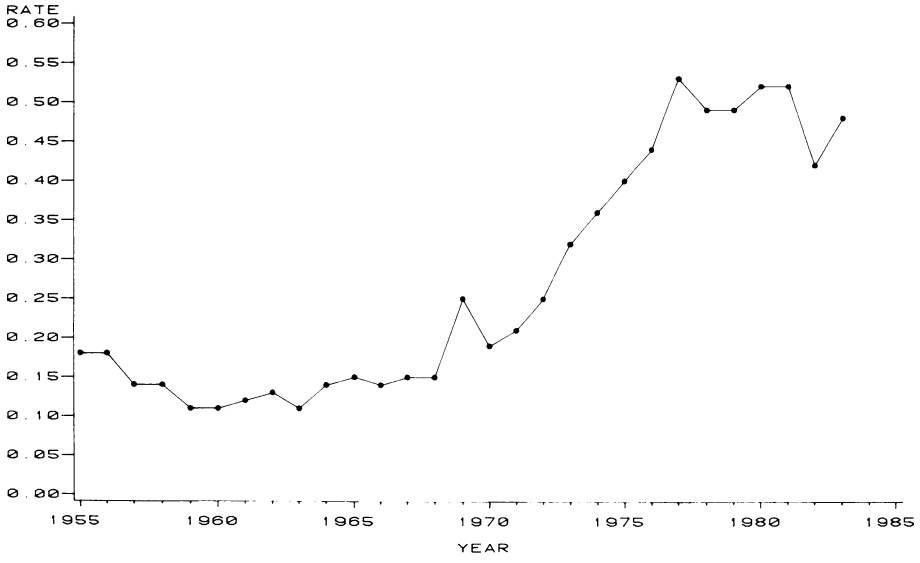
Large outbreaks of typhoid fever occurred in Florida in 1973 and in Texas in 1981. For 1983, 507 cases were reported. About half of the cases reported in the United States are acquired during foreign travel. The source of domestically acquired typhoid is usually a person who is a chronic carrier of *Salmonella typhi,* but in recent years some infections have been acquired in laboratories.

TYPHUS FEVER, FLEA-BORNE (Endemic, murine) — Reported cases, by year, United States, 1955-1983



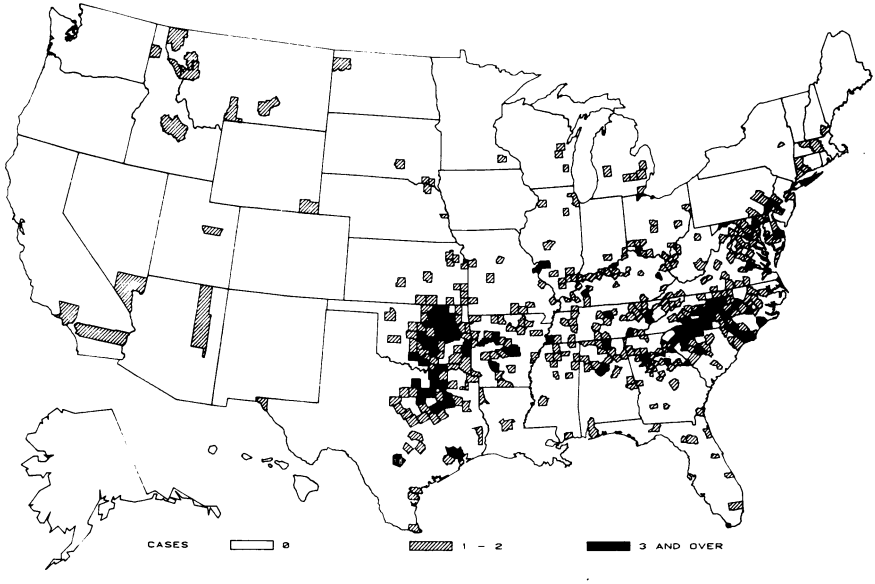
For 1983, 62 cases of murine typhus were reported from five states. Forty-six of the cases were reported from Texas, and 13 from Hawaii.

TYPHUS FEVER, TICK-BORNE (Rocky Mountain spotted fever) — Reported cases per 100,000 population, by year, United States, 1955-1983



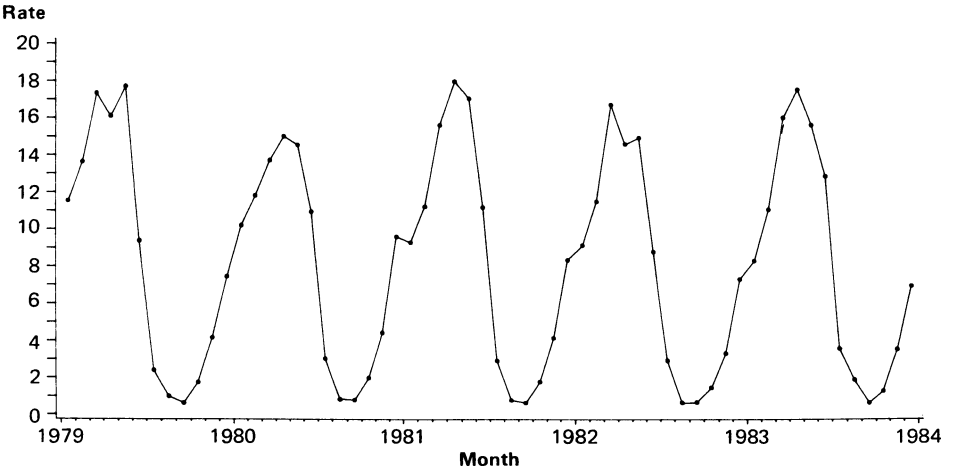
A total of 1,126 cases of Rocky Mountain spotted fever were reported to CDC in 1983, for an incidence rate of 0.5 cases/100,000 population.

TYPHUS FEVER, TICK-BORNE (Rocky Mountain spotted fever) — Reported cases, by county, United States, 1983



Of the total reported cases of Rocky Mountain spotted fever, 42% were reported from the South Atlantic states. More cases than usual (33% of the total) were reported from the West South Central states, particularly Oklahoma (221 cases), Texas (108 cases), and Arkansas (41 cases).

VARICELLA (Chickenpox) — Reported cases per 100,000 population, by month, United States, 1979-1983*



*Based on extrapolation of data from 38 states and the District of Columbia.

In 1983, 177,462 cases of varicella (chickenpox) were reported from 38 states and the District of Columbia. These reports make varicella the second most frequently reported infectious disease (with gonorrhea being first) in the United States. The reported incidence, based on the population of the 39 reporting areas, is 100 cases/100,000 population. As in prior years, the incidence in 1983 peaked between March and May.

VARICELLA (Chickenpox) — Reported cases, by area and age group, selected areas, 1983

Area	Total	<1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Unk.
No. cases reported	**63,528**	**695***	**5,685***	**29,742†**	**8,002†**	**1,620§**	**376¶**	**222¶**	**185¶**	**43****	**27****	**98††**	**8,398**
Ark.	148	3	7	17	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	114
Conn.	7,200	(		7,146		)	30	13	6	2	—	1	2
Del.	281	4	46	100	45	22	9	5	1	1	—	—	48
Ill.	20,258	168	1,310	13,746	3,641	669	79	30	43	(	44	)	528
Ky.	2,912	27	24	44	11	6	6	1	—	—	—	1	2,792
Mass.	7,459	(	667	)	4,477	1,677	431	(	156	)	(	9	)	6	36
N.Y. (excl. N.Y.C.)	5,211	38	265	2,588	914	292	111	51	47	11	10	63	821
N.Y.C.	4,383	167	1,144	1,723	578	195	139	121	86	28	17	27	158
S. Dak.	645	4	39	38	12	5	2	1	1	1	—	—	542
Tex.	15,031	284	2,850	7,009	1,118	(			413			)	3,357
Guam	102	1	9	29	5	5	—	2	1	1	1	—	48

*Does not include cases reported by states of Connecticut and Massachusetts.
†Does not include cases reported by state of Connecticut.
§Does not include cases reported by states of Connecticut and Texas.
¶Does not include cases reported by states of Massachusetts and Texas.
**Does not include cases reported by states of Illinois, Massachusetts, and Texas.
††Does not include cases reported by states of Illinois and Texas.

Age-specific data on reported cases of varicella were available from nine states. Cases with known age accounted for only 31% of all reported cases. On the basis of the data from states reporting by age for 1983, the 5- to 9-year age group had the highest incidence and accounted for 62% of reported cases of known age. Fewer than 7% of the patients were 15 years of age or older.

PART 3:

Surveillance Summaries for Non-notifiable Conditions and Subjects of Special Interest

NON-NOTIFIABLE CONDITIONS — Cases of acute conditions optionally reported by certain areas, 1983

Area	Giardiasis	Histo-plasmosis	Infectious mono-nucleosis	Meningitis (Bacterial & unspecified)	Reye syndrome*	Streptococcal sore throat & scarlet fever	Toxo-plasmosis
No. Cases Reported	**20,241**	**405**	**6,529**	**7,965**	**198**	**213,962**	**115**
New England	**438**	—	**2,405**	**317**	**10**	**36,499**	—
Maine	NA	NN	NN	NA	4	NA	NN
N.H.	200	NN	NN	28	1	NN	NN
Vt.	238	NN	158	17	1	NN	NN
Mass.	NN	NN	NN	NN	3	—	NN
R.I.	—	—	37	36	1	7,549	—
Conn.	—	—	2,210	236	—	28,950	—
Mid. Atlantic	**1,246**	**3**	**2,472**	**1,095**	**22**	**3,853**	**15**
N.Y. (excl. NYC)	NN	3	2,472	370	13†	NN	NN
N.Y.C.	265	—	—	375	—	3,103	11
N.J.	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	NA
Pa.	981	—	—	350	8	750	4
E.N. Central	**3,733**	**28**	**4**	**1,763**	**52**	**40,522**	**3**
Ohio	229	—	—	400	15	11,120	1
Ind.	421	—	—	218	11	—	—
Ill.	1,832	16	4	560	10	18,245	2
Mich.	592	1	—	386	12	11,157	—
Wis.	659	11	—	199	4	—	—
W.N. Central	**1,714**	**172**	**229**	**794**	**22**	**15,259**	**26**
Minn.	462	19	NN	209	7	NN	—
Iowa	345	16	213	151	3	NN	NN
Mo.	216	135	3	156	4	NN	25
N. Dak.	NN	2	NN	8	2	4,499	—
S. Dak.	196	—	10	46	4	2,033	1
Nebr.	NN	—	NN	57	—	3,049	NN
Kans.	495	—	3	167	2	5,678	—
S. Atlantic	**2,810**	**61**	**903**	**1,686**	**16**	**28,720**	**40**
Del.	118	NN	NN	9	—	1,925	NN
Md.	57	3	1	189	1	11,819	—
D.C.	1	—	—	16	—	12	—
Va.	195	13	556	306	4	75	1
W. Va.	24	—	346	56	1	11,704	—
N.C.	NN	NN	NN	199	2	NN	NN
S.C.	—	11	NN	—	—	NN	2
Ga.	1,445	32	—	253	2	3,185	26
Fla.	970	2	NN	658	6	NN	11
E.S. Central	**1,211**	**112**	**377**	**321**	**10**	**3,458**	**1**
Ky.	119	4	293	99	4	2,522	—
Tenn.	NN	NN	NN	NN	—	NN	NN
Ala.	713	104	—	134	6	—	—
Miss.	379	4	84	88	—	936	1
W.S. Central	**625**	**20**	**3**	**980**	**40**	**38,982**	**8**
Ark.	130	15	3	34	1	—	6
La.	NN	—	—	NN	—	NN	1
Okla.	271	5	—	70	13	—	1
Texas	224	NN	NN	876	26	38,982	NN
Mountain	**3,743**	**2**	**53**	**400**	**8**	**19,371**	**7**
Mont.	214	—	10	25	—	574	1
Idaho	276	1	NN	47	—	NN	1
Wyo.	42	—	—	21	1	14,590	—
Colo.	685	—	NN	160	1	NN	—
N. Mex.	114	—	—	—	1	—	4
Ariz.	746	—	—	24	—	83	1
Utah	1,586	1	43	81	4	4,064	—
Nev.	80	—	—	42	1	60	—
Pacific	**4,721**	**7**	**83**	**609**	**18**	**27,298**	**15**
Wash.	NN	NN	NN	165	1	NN	—
Oreg.	883	—	NN	100	4	NN	NN
Calif.	3,608	7	16	226	12	22,484	8
Alaska	220	—	2	57	—	NN	2
Hawaii	10	—	65	61	1	4,814	5
Guam	4	—	12	12	NA	1,219	—
P.R.	1	—	74	246	NA	7	—
V.I.	36	—	—	1	NA	—	—
Pac. Trust Terr.	NN	NN	NN	5	NA	91	NN
CNMI	NN	NN	NN	—	NA	53	NN

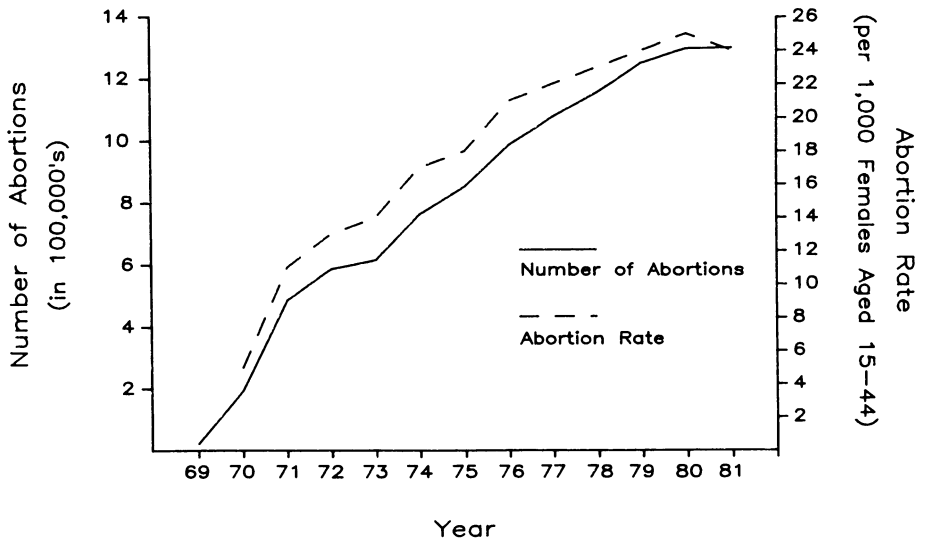
*Cases reported by surveillance program for the period December 1, 1982-November 30, 1983.
†Includes New York City.

NON-NOTIFIABLE CONDITIONS — Cases of acute conditions optionally reported by certain areas, 1983 - (continued)

Fungal diseases	
Actinomycosis	Ill. 1; Mo. 2; S.Dak. 1; Va. 1; Guam 1
Blastomycosis	Ill. 6; Wis. 26; Minn. 4; Iowa 1; Mo. 3; S.Dak. 1; Va. 10; N.C. 9; S.C. 5; Miss. 23; Ark. 12; Okla. 1; Nev 4
Coccidioidomycosis	Ill. 4; Minn. 5; Mo. 4; N. Dak. 1; S. Dak. 2; Md. 2; S.C. 4; Ark. 1; Okla. 1; Mont. 2; Idaho 5; N. Mex. 1; Ariz. 211; Utah 5; Wash. 2; Calif. 309
Cryptococcosis	Pa. 11; Ohio 6; Ill. 4; Minn. 3; Mo. 11; Kans. 1; Va. 29; S.C. 15; Ga. 16; Fla. 1; Miss. 2; Ark. 1; La. 1; Ariz. 3
Nocardiosis	Mo. 7; Kans. 1; Va. 15
Rickettsial diseases	
Q fever	Ohio 1; Tex. 1; Idaho 3; Colo. 1; N. Mex. 1; Ariz. 2; Oreg. 1; Calif. 8
Viral diseases	
Colorado tick fever	Kans. 1; Mont. 21; Idaho 3; Wyo. 10; Colo. 103; Utah 33; Oreg. 3; Calif. 4
Trachoma	Ill. 1; Wash., D.C. 2; N. Mex. 4; Calif. 1

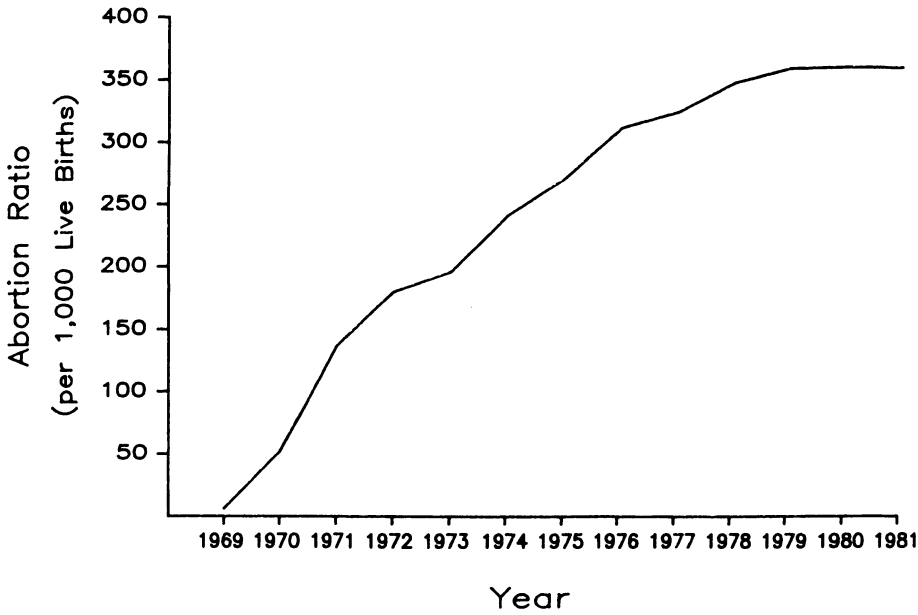
Conditions included in this table are not officially notifiable to the Centers for Disease Control but are reported optionally by some states. These data should be used with great caution and should in no way be considered a representative national sample. A summary of every optionally reported condition is not included because of the limitations of space and infrequency of reports. Unpublished data will be made available to individuals on specific request.

ABORTION — Number of reported abortions and abortion rates, United States, 1969-1981



For 1981, all 50 states and the District of Columbia reported a total of 1,300,760 legal abortions to CDC, representing less than a 1% increase over the number reported for 1980. Since 1969, when CDC began collecting information on legal abortions, the total number of abortions performed each year has increased. The annual percentage increase in numbers of abortions had steadily declined since 1976, with the lowest percentage increase occurring in 1981. The national abortion rate decreased from 25 abortions/1,000 women ages 15-44 years in 1980 to 24/1,000 in 1981, and the national abortion ratio decreased slightly from 359 abortions/1,000 live births in 1980 to 358/1,000 in 1981. This is the first year since 1969 that the national abortion rate and ratio have declined.

ABORTION — Abortion ratios, United States, 1969-1981



As in previous years, women who obtained abortions in 1981 were most likely to be young, white, unmarried, and of low parity. More than half of all legal abortions were performed in the first 8 weeks of gestation; 90% were performed in the first 12 weeks of gestation. Through the 1970s and into the 1980s, curettage was increasingly the most common method of abortion (over 96% for 1981), and the proportion of abortions done by intrauterine instillation decreased.

ABORTION — Reported number of legal abortions and abortion ratios and rates, by state of occurrence, 1981

State	Abortions*	Ratios†	Rates§
Alabama	13,485¶	219	15
Alaska	1,880**	186	18
Arizona	10,573	205	16
Arkansas	5,722	160	11
California	202,000	480	35
Colorado	17,240	331	23
Connecticut	16,565	414	23
Delaware	4,062	442	29
Dist. of Columbia	25,952	§§	158
Florida	67,802	489	31
Georgia	31,894	355	24
Hawaii	6,692	368	29
Idaho	2,706	139	13
Illinois	68,290	369	25
Indiana	15,016	177	11
Iowa	6,288¶	137	9
Kansas	10,448	254	19
Kentucky	10,230**	179	12
Louisiana	18,237	222	18
Maine	3,277	198	13
Maryland	27,855	452	26
Massachusetts	40,913	553	30
Michigan	45,787	326	20
Minnesota	18,304	267	19
Mississippi	5,561	120	10
Missouri	18,604	242	16
Montana	3,838	268	21
Nebraska	5,753	212	17
Nevada	7,259	503	37
New Hampshire	3,757¶	278	17
New Jersey	29,254	304	17
New Mexico	5,194	196	17
New York	158,698	645	39
(City)	(101,880)††	(939)	
(Upstate)	(56,818)	(414)	
North Carolina	32,050	383	23
North Dakota	2,554	206	18
Ohio	45,567	273	19
Oklahoma	10,327	193	16
Oregon	14,799	344	22
Pennsylvania	62,701	391	23
Rhode Island	7,515	605	36
South Carolina	12,496	241	15
South Dakota	1,579	124	10
Tennessee	21,911	327	21
Texas	85,755	305	25
Utah	3,842	93	11
Vermont	3,388	426	25
Virginia	32,037	404	25
Washington	30,978	444	30
West Virginia	2,640¶	95	6
Wisconsin	20,819	280	19
Wyoming	666	61	6
Total	1,300,760	358	24

*Abortion data from central health agency unless otherwise noted.

†Abortions 1,000 live births (live birth data from central health agency except for Alabama, Alaska, Delaware, Iowa, Kentucky, New Hampshire, West Virginia, and Wisconsin). Live birth data for these states from National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol 32, No. 9, Supplemental, December 29, 1983).

§Abortions 1,000 females ages 15-44 (number of females ages 15-44 from Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, March 1981, Tape Technical Documentation, Washington: The Bureau, 1981).

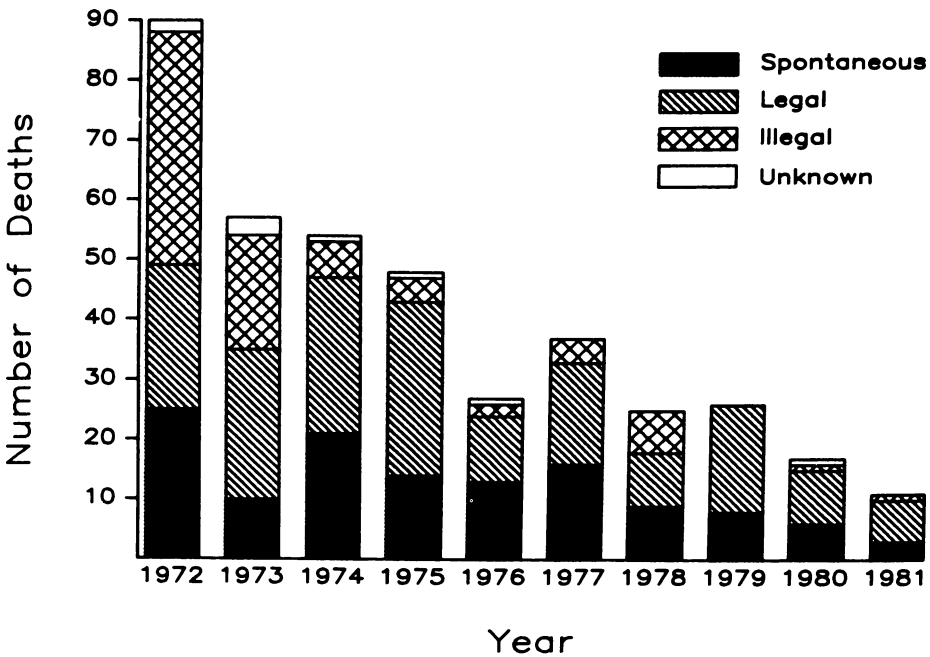
¶Reported from hospitals and/or other medical facilities in state.

**Data from The Alan Guttmacher Institute.

††Reported from New York City Health Department.

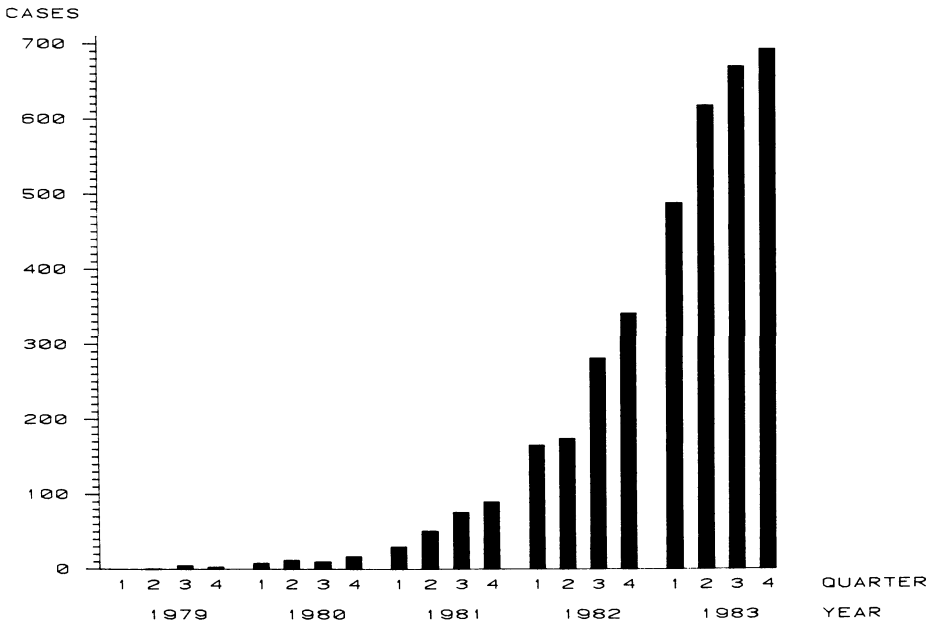
§§Over 1,000 abortions 1,000 live births.

ABORTION — Abortion-related deaths, by year, United States, 1972-1981



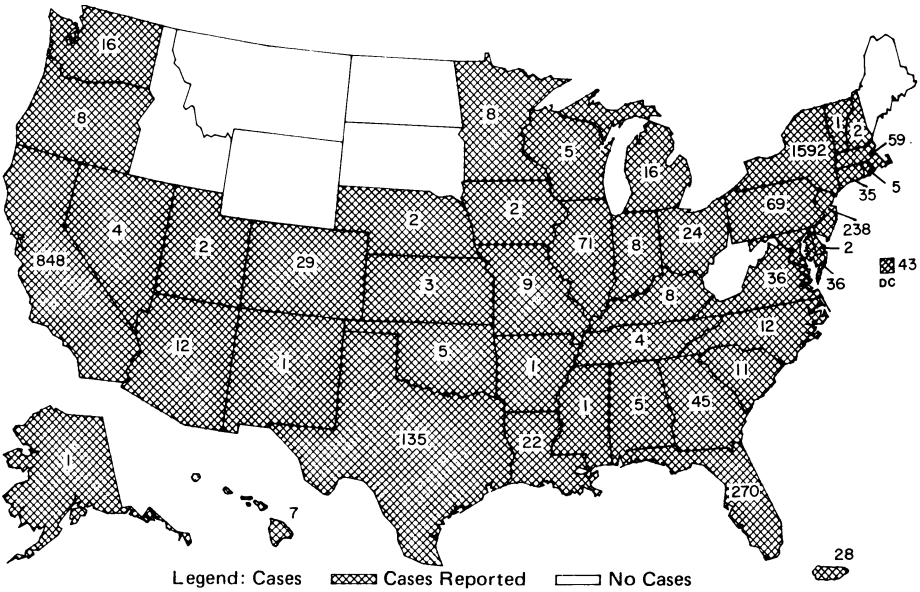
The total number of deaths associated with all three categories of abortion (legal, illegal, and spontaneous) has decreased since 1972, reaching a low of 11 deaths reported for 1981. Seven of these deaths were associated with legal abortion, one with illegal abortion, and three with spontaneous abortion. Of the seven deaths associated with legal abortion, five were associated with procedures done at 12 weeks' gestation or earlier, and two with procedures done after 12 weeks' gestation.

ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS) — Reported cases, by quarter of diagnosis, United States, 1979-1983



By the end of 1983, physicians and health departments in the United States and Puerto Rico had reported a total of 3,741 cases of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) including 51 cases in children under the age of five. Of these 3,741 cases, 56 (1%) were diagnosed before 1981, 247 (7%) in 1981, 965 (26%) in 1982, and 2,473 (66%) in 1983. *Pneumocystis carinii* pneumonia (PCP) was the most commonly reported opportunistic disease among AIDS patients. Fifty percent of patients had PCP without Kaposi's sarcoma (KS), 25% had KS without PCP, 8% had both PCP and KS, and 17% had other opportunistic diseases without either KS or PCP. Of the 3,741 patients, 1,928 (52%) are known to have died. The overall case fatality rate for patients with KS alone (30%) is approximately half that for patients with other opportunistic diseases (59%). Of the 3,690 adult patients, 3,333 (90%) were between the ages of 20 and 49 years; 47% were 30-39 years old. Fifty-eight percent of the cases occurred among whites, 26% among blacks, 14% among persons of Hispanic origin, and 2% among Asians, American Indians, or persons of unknown origin. Seven percent of reported AIDS patients were females.

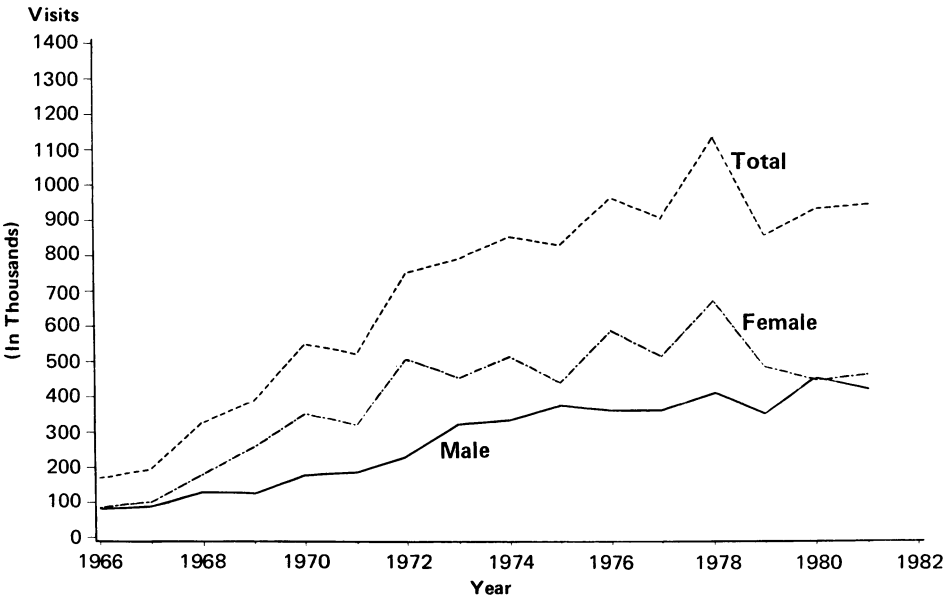
ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS) — Reported cases, by state, United States, 1979-1983



Among adult patients, groups with an increased incidence of AIDS were homosexual and bisexual males (72% of the cases) and present or past intravenous (IV) drug users (17%). Other groups of AIDS patients included persons born in Haiti but living in the United States at the time of diagnosis (4% of AIDS cases), persons with hemophilia (1%), heterosexual partners of persons with AIDS or increased risk for AIDS (1%), and recipients of blood transfusions (1%). The remaining 4% of the patients cannot be placed into any of the above groups, because either the patient had no identifiable risk factor or information regarding risk factors was absent or incomplete. Of the 246 adult females with AIDS, 55% were IV drug users, 10% were recent Haitian entrants into the United States, 11% were heterosexual partners of persons with AIDS or at increased risk for AIDS, 6% were recipients of blood transfusions, and 18% had no identifiable risk factor or risk-factor information was absent or incomplete. Among the 51 children under 5 years of age with AIDS, 34 (67%) had at least one parent who was a member of a risk group, nine (18%) had received blood transfusions, and the remaining eight (16%) had no identifiable risk or risk-factor information was absent or incomplete.

By the end of 1983, cases had been reported from 43 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. New York City reported 39% of the 3,741 cases of AIDS; San Francisco, 12%; and Los Angeles, 9%.

CONDYLOMATA ACUMINATA — Consultations for condylomata acuminata, United States, 1966-1981



The occurrence of condylomata acuminata, also known as genital warts, has increased dramatically over the last decade. Data compiled by the National Disease and Therapeutic Index, a survey of private, office-based physicians in the United States, indicate that the number of consultations for genital warts increased by 459% between 1966 (169,000 consultations), and 1981 (946,000 consultations). Data from public sexually transmitted disease (STD) clinics also show that genital wart virus infections are a major public health problem and indicate that these infections may be the most common viral STD in the United States.

CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS — Number of monitored total (live and still) births, by U.S. Census Region (including Puerto Rico), Birth Defects Monitoring Program,* 1978-1982

Census region	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978
Northeast	118,076	115,005	120,324	174,435	179,414
North Central	307,208	323,984	306,371	405,577	369,350
South†	210,245	231,620	208,088	263,360	244,515
West	187,742	194,050	134,959	186,898	180,872
Total, United States†	**823,271**	**864,659**	**769,742**	**1,030,270**	**974,151**

*Discharge data reported by participating hospitals through the Commission on Professional and Hospital Activities, Ann Arbor, Michigan.
†Includes Puerto Rico.

The birth defects data reported here are selected from those collected through the Birth Defects Monitoring Program (BDMP), which is conducted by CDC with data provided under contract by the Commission on Professional and Hospital Activities (CPHA). The primary purpose of BDMP is to monitor the incidence of birth defects and other conditions in neonates. Since 1970, data on births of over 12 million infants have been included in the BDMP. The current annual number of births included is 823,000 from 909 hospitals—about 22% of the births in the United States. For the period covered in this report, the incidence of most birth defects neither substantially increased nor decreased. Several defects, however, did show noteworthy patterns.

The most striking changes in reported incidence between 1978 and 1982 were for two cardiovascular defects, ventricular septal defect (VSD) and patent ductus arteriosus (PDA). Over the 5-year period, the rate for VSD increased 53%, and that for PDA increased 72%. Since 1970, the reported incidences of these two malformations have more than tripled. The increase in PDA rates is thought to be at least partly due to an increased survival of babies with very low birth weights and to better case ascertainment. On the other hand, the increase in VSD rates more likely reflects a true increase. A follow-up study in Atlanta, Georgia, showed that rates of spontaneous closure at 1 year of age did not change between 1970 and 1976. This suggests that the increase in VSD rates is not explained by better reporting of less severe cases, which, in turn, suggests that the overall level of ascertainment has not changed substantially.

The reported incidence of one other defect, renal agenesis, increased substantially between 1978 and 1982. Since 1970, the reported rate of renal agenesis has more than doubled. This apparent increase has not been linked to factors that would suggest improved reporting, such as more frequent autopsy or improved diagnostic techniques. The cause of the increase in renal agenesis, whether real or artifactual, remains unknown.

The largest decrease in rates in the period 1978 and 1982 was for anencephaly, which declined 11%. Since 1970, the incidence of this defect has declined 41%, or about 5% per year. Spina bifida showed similar annual decreases in rates until 1977, when the incidence apparently stabilized; even so, the incidence of spina bifida in 1982 was 34% below the rate in 1970. The reasons for these changes are not known.

CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS — Reported incidence of selected congenital malformations, by U.S. Census Region (including Puerto Rico), Birth Defects Monitoring Program,* 1978-1982

Malformation/census region	1982		1981		1980		1979		1978	
	No.	Rate†	No.	Rate†	No.	Rate†	No.	Rate†	No.	Rate†
Anencephaly										
Northeast	41	3.5	42	3.7	45	3.7	58	3.3	59	3.3
North Central	100	3.3	111	3.4	95	3.1	157	3.9	148	4.0
South§	63	3.0	92	4.0	79	3.8	96	3.6	89	3.6
West	66	3.5	57	2.9	34	2.5	60	3.2	64	3.5
Total, United States§	270	3.3	302	3.5	253	3.3	371	3.6	360	3.7
Spina bifida w/out anencephaly										
Northeast	52	4.4	58	5.0	45	3.7	92	5.3	85	4.7
North Central	145	4.7	171	5.3	159	5.2	203	5.0	192	5.2
South§	126	6.0	142	6.1	145	7.0	141	5.4	159	6.5
West	73	3.9	66	3.4	54	4.0	80	4.3	65	3.6
Total, United States§	396	4.8	437	5.1	403	5.2	516	5.0	501	5.1
Ventricular septal defect										
Northeast	249	21.1	203	17.7	176	14.6	221	12.7	194	10.8
North Central	438	14.3	465	14.4	347	11.3	444	10.9	360	9.7
South§	242	11.5	267	11.5	216	10.4	234	8.9	183	7.5
West	282	15.0	258	13.3	170	12.6	234	12.5	200	11.0
Total, United States§	1,211	14.7	1,193	13.8	909	11.8	1,133	11.0	937	9.6
Patent ductus arteriosus										
Northeast	324	27.4	291	25.3	227	18.9	293	16.8	234	13.0
North Central	831	27.1	754	23.3	532	17.4	750	18.5	563	15.2
South§	455	21.6	445	19.2	370	17.8	395	15.0	405	16.6
West	601	32.0	462	23.8	272	20.1	377	20.1	319	17.6
Total, United States§	2,211	26.9	1,952	22.6	1,401	18.2	1,815	17.6	1,521	15.6
Hydrocephalus w/out spina bifida										
Northeast	72	6.1	51	4.4	50	4.2	78	4.5	70	3.9
North Central	148	4.8	180	5.6	129	4.2	179	4.4	166	4.5
South§	134	6.4	145	6.3	101	4.9	124	4.7	109	4.5
West	98	5.2	93	4.8	49	3.6	72	3.9	67	3.7
Total, United States§	452	5.5	469	5.4	329	4.3	453	4.4	412	4.2
Cleft palate w/out cleft lip										
Northeast	56	4.7	58	5.0	48	4.0	73	4.2	74	4.1
North Central	141	4.6	173	5.3	161	5.3	219	5.4	193	5.2
South§	93	4.4	110	4.7	95	4.6	137	5.2	105	4.3
West	95	5.1	108	5.6	72	5.3	104	5.6	96	5.3
Total, United States§	385	4.7	449	5.2	376	4.9	533	5.2	468	4.8
Cleft lip with or w/out cleft palate										
Northeast	89	7.5	80	7.0	79	6.6	98	5.6	138	7.7
North Central	293	9.5	295	9.1	257	8.4	342	8.4	337	9.1
South§	167	7.9	188	8.1	159	7.6	193	7.3	186	7.6
West	179	9.5	195	10.0	120	8.9	149	8.0	178	9.8
Total, United States§	728	8.8	758	8.8	615	8.0	782	7.6	839	8.6

*Discharge data reported by participating hospitals through the Commission on Professional and Hospital Activities, Ann Arbor, Michigan.
†Per 10,000 total births.
§Includes Puerto Rico.

Note: This table is continued on the following page.

CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS — Reported incidence of selected congenital malformations, by U.S. Census Region (including Puerto Rico), Birth Defects Monitoring Program,* 1978-1982 (continued)

Malformation/census region	1982 No.	1982 Rate†	1981 No.	1981 Rate†	1980 No.	1980 Rate†	1979 No.	1979 Rate†	1978 No.	1978 Rate†
Clubfoot w/out CNS defects										
Northeast	332	28.1	359	31.2	360	29.9	543	31.1	565	31.5
North Central	905	29.5	874	27.0	907	29.6	1,174	28.9	943	25.5
South§	412	19.6	445	19.2	444	21.3	533	20.2	435	17.8
West	368	19.6	364	18.8	252	18.7	399	21.3	348	19.2
Total, United States§	2,017	24.5	2,042	23.6	1,963	25.5	2,649	25.7	2,291	23.5
Reduction deformity										
Northeast	29	2.5	35	3.0	52	4.3	61	3.5	48	2.7
North Central	98	3.2	137	4.2	117	3.8	145	3.6	124	3.4
South§	72	3.4	78	3.4	72	3.5	85	3.2	90	3.7
West	76	4.0	61	3.1	52	3.9	74	4.0	57	3.2
Total, United States§	275	3.3	311	3.6	293	3.8	365	3.5	319	3.3
Tracheo-esophageal fistula										
Northeast	33	2.8	23	2.0	24	2.0	35	2.0	33	1.8
North Central	61	2.0	58	1.8	67	2.2	69	1.7	54	1.5
South§	24	1.1	40	1.7	35	1.7	41	1.6	27	1.1
West	30	1.6	56	2.9	26	1.9	38	2.0	27	1.5
Total, United States§	148	1.8	177	2.0	152	2.0	183	1.8	141	1.4
Rectal atresia and stenosis										
Northeast	39	3.3	38	3.3	50	4.2	63	3.6	62	3.5
North Central	87	2.8	125	3.9	108	3.5	124	3.1	128	3.5
South§	66	3.1	69	3.0	66	3.2	80	3.0	64	2.6
West	59	3.1	70	3.6	36	2.7	54	2.9	53	2.9
Total, United States§	251	3.0	302	3.5	260	3.4	321	3.1	307	3.2
Renal agenesis										
Northeast	23	1.9	22	1.9	11	0.9	18	1.0	24	1.3
North Central	37	1.2	48	1.5	46	1.5	53	1.3	47	1.3
South§	46	2.2	25	1.1	25	1.2	30	1.1	20	0.8
West	34	1.8	28	1.4	13	1.0	25	1.3	38	2.1
Total, United States§	140	1.7	123	1.4	95	1.2	126	1.2	129	1.3
Hypospadias¶										
Northeast	384	63.3	342	57.7	365	58.9	467	52.2	507	55.2
North Central	892	56.7	981	58.9	856	54.5	1,017	48.8	872	45.8
South§	480	44.5	557	46.9	488	45.8	610	45.2	533	42.3
West	458	47.5	469	47.2	308	44.6	473	49.3	416	44.6
Total, United States§	2,214	52.5	2,349	52.9	2,017	51.1	2,567	48.5	2,328	46.4
Down syndrome										
Northeast	88	7.5	105	9.1	107	8.9	144	8.3	167	9.3
North Central	260	8.5	236	7.3	227	7.4	332	8.2	271	7.3
South§	131	6.2	155	6.7	118	5.7	191	7.3	185	7.6
West	175	9.3	160	8.2	116	8.6	138	7.4	168	9.3
Total, United States§	654	7.9	656	7.6	568	7.4	805	7.8	791	8.1

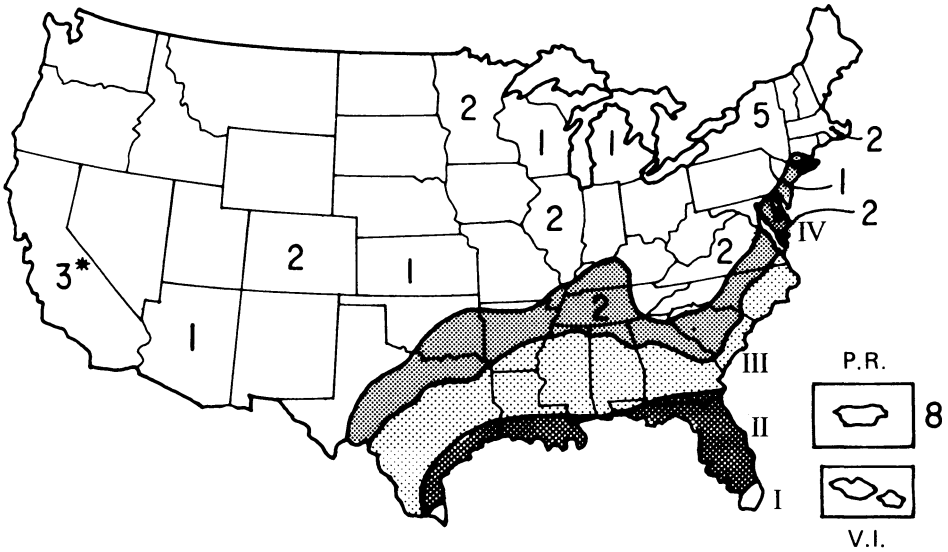
*Discharge data reported by participating hospitals through the Commission on Professional and Hospital Activities, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

†Per 10,000 total births.

§Includes Puerto Rico.

¶Rates per 10,000 male births.

DENGUE — Confirmed dengue cases imported into United States, 1983, and *Aedes aegypti* distribution



*Numbers on states represent confirmed dengue cases.

BREEDING SEASON OF *AEDES AEGYPTI*
ZONE I — Year Around
ZONE II — Mid-January through Mid-December
ZONE III — Mid-March through Mid-November
ZONE IV — Late April through Mid-October

In 1983, 107 cases of dengue-like illness were reported to CDC from 25 states and the District of Columbia. Adequate blood samples were received for 86 cases. Of these 86 cases, 27 were confirmed as dengue infection, and 59 were not dengue. The cause of the remaining 21 cases could not be determined because only single blood samples were received. The illness associated with confirmed imported dengue in the United States in 1983 was relatively mild and of the classical type. No severe hemorrhagic disease was associated with any of the cases.

The 27 confirmed dengue cases were reported from 13 states and the District of Columbia. Virologic and/or serologic evidence indicated that all four dengue virus serotypes (DEN-1, DEN-2, DEN-3, and DEN-4) were imported into the United States in 1983. Dengue virus was isolated from two cases: DEN-1 from a traveler who had returned to Minnesota from Colombia, and DEN-3 from a New York patient who had been to New Delhi, India.

In 1983, only two cases were imported into a state (Tennessee) where *Aedes aegypti* is found at least part of the year. The rest of the confirmed cases were reported from Northeastern, middle, and Western states. Cases occurred in each month of the year except June and December. The distribution coincided with peak travel periods. No indigenous transmission of dengue was reported in the continental United States in 1983.

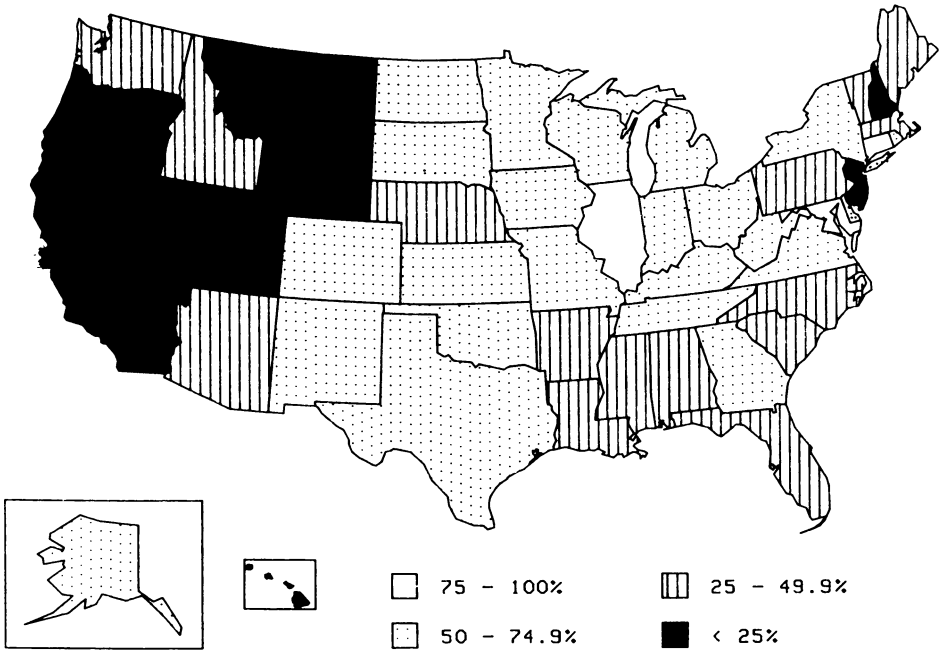
DENGUE — Suspected dengue cases imported into the United States, 1983

State	Number of cases reported	Number of cases confirmed	Probable source of infection
Alabama	4	—	—
Arizona	3	1	Tahiti
California	5	3	Tahiti, Philippines, Mexico-Acapulco
Colorado	5	2	India, Philippines
District of Columbia	11	2	Jamaica, Antigua, Guyana, Haiti
Florida	1	—	—
Georgia	2	—	—
Iowa	1	—	—
Idaho	1	—	—
Illinois	6	2	Bombay, New Delhi, India, Mexico-Puebla
Indiana	1	—	—
Kansas	3	1	Haiti
Massachusetts	9	2	Jamaica, Haiti
Maine	1	—	—
Michigan	7	1	Yeman
Minnesota	5	2	Colombia, Haiti
Mississippi	1	—	—
New Jersey	1	1	Bangalore-India
New York	20	5	Jamaica, Haiti, New Delhi, India
Ohio	1	—	—
Pennsylvania	3	—	—
South Carolina	1	—	—
Tennessee	4	2	Haiti, Haiti
Texas	2	—	—
Virginia	7	2	Tahiti, Unknown
Wisconsin	2	1	Mexico
Total	**107**	**27**	

Travel histories of persons with confirmed cases showed that dengue was imported from most major tropical areas of the world. The majority of patients had histories of travel to countries in the Caribbean basin including Haiti (eight), Jamaica (four), Mexico (three), and Colombia (one). There were three patients who had travelled to Tahiti, two to the Philippines, four to India, and one to Yemen. Dengue activity was recognized in most of these areas during 1983.

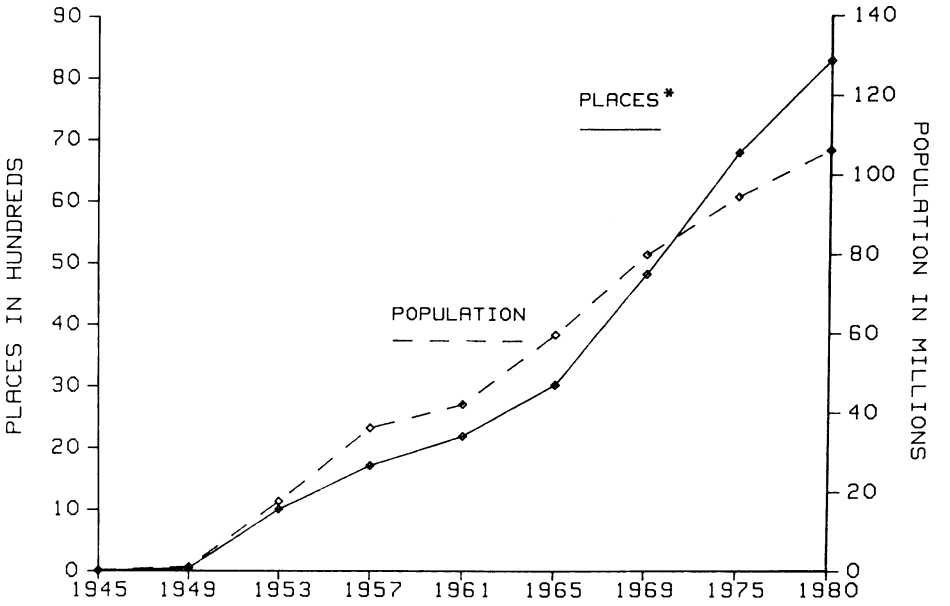
The number of reported dengue cases imported into the United States in 1983 was lower than in previous years and reflects the decreased amount of dengue activity in tropical tourist areas in the Western Hemisphere, with the exception of some parts of Mexico. Since 1977, however, nearly 1,000 cases of dengue-like illness have been imported into the United States, and in one instance, during the summer of 1980, indigenous transmission occurred in Texas, following introduction across the border from Mexico. Many of the southern Gulf states of the United States are infested with the principal vector mosquito, *A. aegypti*, at least part of the year. With the repeated introduction of dengue viruses, therefore, there is a constant potential threat of epidemic transmission of dengue in those states.

FLUORIDATION — Percentage of population receiving fluoridated water



As of December 31, 1980, almost 116 million people in the United States were receiving the benefits of fluoridated water. Over 106 million citizens in more than 8,200 communities throughout the nation receive adjusted fluoridated water. An additional 9.8 million people in over 3,000 communities are using water with naturally occurring fluoride levels of 0.7 parts per million or higher.

FLUORIDATION — Places and population served by adjusted fluoridation, 1945-1980

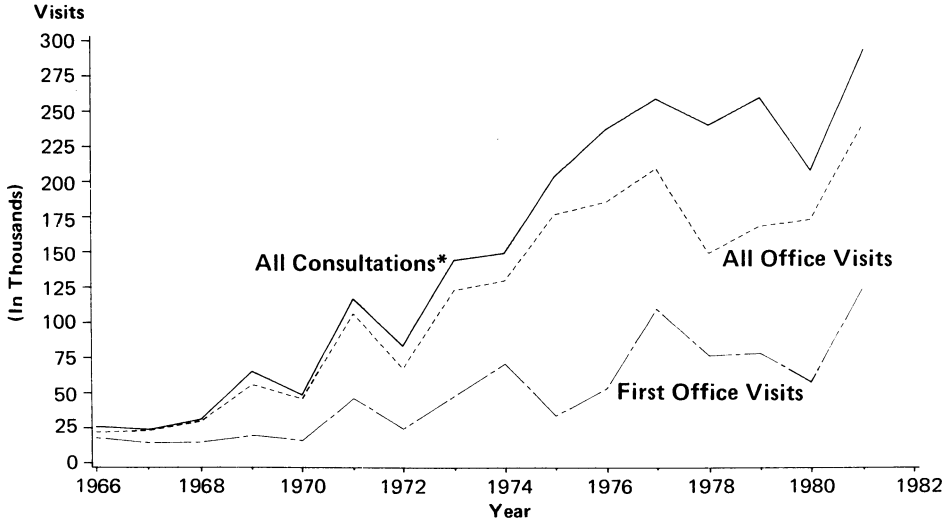


*Any community with a population over 25 that is served by a fluoridated water system, either natural or adjusted.

Thirty-five years after the first water system was fluoridated, more than 50% of the nation's population has access to water with a dentally significant concentration of fluoride, and over 8,200 communities receive water from optimally adjusted water systems.

NOTE: The "1980 Fluoridation Census," indicating status of fluoridation by state, is available from CDC.

GENITAL HERPES — Consultations, office visits and first office visits for genital herpes, United States, 1966-1981



*Includes any type of patient/physician interaction, such as telephone calls, house calls, and office visits.

Genital herpes infections remain a major public health problem. Data on genital herpes compiled by the National Disease and Therapeutic Index, a survey of private office-based physicians in the United States, reflect a 10-fold increase in the number of consultations for genital herpes in the period 1966-1981, from 30,000 to 295,000. This observation supports the concept that genital herpes infections are epidemic in their occurrence in the United States.

HOMICIDE—Number and percent distribution of homicides, by age and sex, United States, 1970 and 1980

Age group	Total				Male				Female			
	1970		1980		1970		1980		1970		1980	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under 1	150	0.9	210	0.9	80	0.6	114	0.6	70	2.0	96	1.8
1-4	258	1.5	319	1.3	130	1.0	180	0.9	128	3.6	139	2.7
5-9	116	0.7	153	0.6	61	0.5	76	0.4	55	1.5	77	1.5
10-14	244	1.4	262	1.1	154	1.2	145	0.8	90	2.5	117	2.3
15-19	1,536	9.1	2,253	9.3	1,233	9.3	1,741	9.1	303	8.5	512	9.9
20-24	2,621	15.5	4,394	18.0	2,100	15.8	3,514	18.4	521	14.6	880	16.9
25-29	2,293	13.6	4,117	16.9	1,860	14.0	3,358	17.6	433	12.1	759	14.6
30-34	1,847	11.0	3,150	13.0	1,517	11.4	2,609	13.7	330	9.2	541	10.4
35-39	1,630	9.7	2,248	9.3	1,290	9.7	1,804	9.5	340	9.5	444	8.5
40-44	1,533	9.1	1,621	6.7	1,199	9.0	1,321	6.9	334	9.4	300	5.8
45-49	1,317	7.8	1,365	5.6	1,062	8.0	1,110	5.8	255	7.1	255	4.9
50-54	1,028	6.1	1,165	4.8	844	6.4	942	4.9	184	5.2	223	4.3
55-59	754	4.5	875	3.6	616	4.6	711	3.7	138	3.9	164	3.2
60-64	567	3.4	652	2.7	457	3.4	497	2.6	110	3.1	155	3.0
65-69	382	2.3	538	2.2	294	2.2	399	2.1	88	2.5	139	2.7
70-74	237	1.4	357	1.5	174	1.3	231	1.2	63	1.8	126	2.4
75-79	139	0.8	244	1.0	85	0.6	142	0.7	54	1.5	102	2.0
80-84	106	0.6	161	0.7	62	0.5	91	0.5	44	1.2	70	1.3
85+	64	0.4	118	0.5	40	0.3	51	0.3	24	0.7	67	1.3
Age not stated	26	0.2	76	0.3	20	0.2	52	0.3	6	0.2	24	0.5
All ages	16,848	100.0	24,278	100.0	13,278	100.0	19,088	100.0	3,570	100.0	5,190	100.0

HOMICIDE — Age-adjusted homicide rates,* by race and sex, United States, 1970-1980

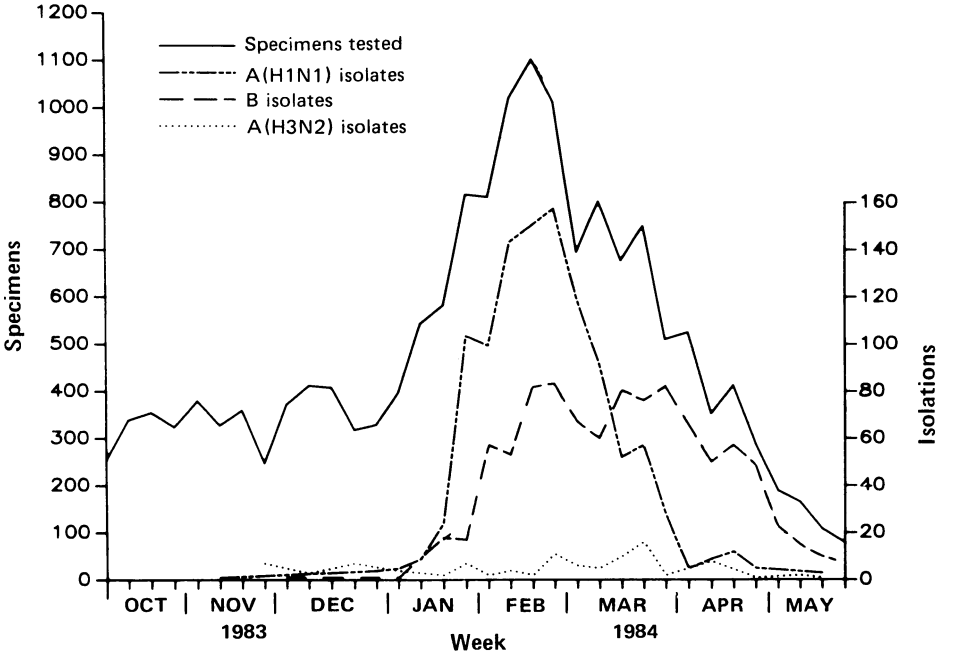
Year	White			Black and other		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1970	4.7	7.3	2.2	41.3	72.8	13.7
1971	5.1	7.9	2.3	46.8	81.6	16.0
1972	5.2	8.2	2.4	46.6	83.1	14.8
1973	5.7	8.7	2.8	44.4	77.1	16.0
1974	6.0	9.3	2.9	44.5	77.9	15.5
1975	6.1	9.4	2.9	41.1	71.6	14.7
1976	5.5	8.6	2.7	36.4	63.3	13.2
1977	5.9	8.8	2.9	34.5	60.1	12.5
1978	6.0	9.2	2.9	33.4	58.1	12.1
1979	6.4	9.9	2.9	34.9	60.9	12.4
1980	6.9	10.9	3.2	35.0	61.3	12.2

*Age-adjusted rates 100,000 population computed by the direct method of standardization, using the total population for 1940 as the standard population.

In the period 1970-1980, over 225,000 persons were the victims of homicide. Homicide victims included a disproportionate number of members of minority racial groups, males, and young people. In 1970 and 1980, more than three-fourths of all reported homicide victims were male, and more than half of homicide victims were persons under 35 years of age. Although the 1980 age-adjusted homicide rate for blacks and other minority races was five times higher than the rate for whites, the differential between the age-adjusted rates by race has decreased notably since 1970.

This information is based on published and unpublished data compiled by the National Center for Health Statistics from death certificates using the cause of death categories "homicide and injury purposely inflicted by other persons" and "legal intervention."

INFLUENZA — Laboratory surveillance of influenza virus, by number of specimens submitted and by virus isolations,* United States, 1983-1984 season



*Reported to CDC by WHO collaborating laboratories (including military sources).

During the 1983-1984 influenza season, school and college outbreaks of type A(H1N1) strains began and increased sharply after January 1 and peaked in February. Type B strains were also isolated in all regions of the country from about February to April, largely in schools and colleges; a few outbreaks were reported in older age groups. Type A(H3N2) virus activity was generally sporadic, despite an early outbreak in Alaska.

NUTRITION — Anthropometric nutrition indices, by age and ethnic group,* 1983

Age/ethnic group	Number examined†	Height-for-age	Weight-for-height	
		<5th percentile	<5th percentile	≥95th percentile
0-11 Months				
White	88,739	7.2	4.3	6.2
Black	39,549	8.2	5.6	7.9
Hispanic	17,701	6.1	4.5	6.5
American Indian	3,482	7.0	3.5	8.9
Asian	1,584	7.8	4.2	6.8
12-23 Months				
White	27,794	12.1	4.8	9.2
Black	11,726	10.8	5.7	10.7
Hispanic	3,291	14.2	4.6	12.1
American Indian	824	12.9	4.4	15.2
Asian	455	25.1	7.7	4.4
2-5 Years				
White	63,517	10.4	2.7	4.1
Black	27,264	6.7	3.7	5.2
Hispanic	6,721	13.6	3.4	6.4
American Indian	1,599	9.4	2.0	7.2
Asian	857	25.4	5.6	3.6
6-9 Years				
White	12,881	6.1	2.1	7.6
Black	9,070	2.9	3.6	5.8
Hispanic	487	17.0	2.5	11.3
American Indian	126	4.8	1.6	7.1
Asian	69	§	§	§

*Data for Asians include an unknown number of recent Southeast Asian refugees.
†Numbers of children examined do not total 370,930 because of unknown or missing data for some variables.
§Insufficient data.

The Nutrition Surveillance System, coordinated by CDC, uses nutrition-related data collected by local health departments as part of the routine delivery of child health services. During 1983, data were submitted for 370,930 children ranging in age from birth through 9 years. These data represent the results of examination of new patients at 1,523 clinics in 27 states during 1983. The data include records received by the Division of Nutrition through the end of May 1984; records for 1983 received later are not included in these tables.

The data consist primarily of identifying and demographic information, height or length, weight, birth weight, and hemoglobin and/or hematocrit determinations. Data on height or length, weight, and age are converted to percentiles for height-for-age and weight-for-height, using the National Center for Health Statistics reference population.* Values that fall below the 5th percentile of height-for-age or weight-for-height and at the 95th percentile or higher of weight-for-height are reported as potentially abnormal values. Results based on these cutoff points are shown above.

There is no consensus on which levels of hemoglobin and/or hematocrit should be used to define anemia. Most clinics providing data to the Nutrition Surveillance System use cutoff levels that are adjusted to reflect the increases in hemoglobin which occur with age. At present, these values are 10.0 g/100 ml for children 6-23 months old, 11.0 g/100 ml for 2- to 5-year-olds, and 12.0 g/100 ml for 6- to 9-year-olds. The World Health Organization and others have suggested the use of 11.0 g/100 ml for the age range 6 months-5 years. In view of the lack of consensus on hemoglobin level for defining anemia, the top table on the following page lists, by age and ethnic group, four alternative cutoff points for hemoglobin. Similarly, data on the prevalence of hematocrit values below three selected cutoff points are presented in the bottom table. Preliminary age- and sex-specific percentile curves were developed at CDC from the First National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES I) hematology data. The prevalence of values below the 5th percentile curve is included to provide an additional reference point for the evaluation of hematology data.

*National Center for Health Statistics, NCHS growth curves for children, birth-18 years, United States. Rockville, Md., National Center for Health Statistics, 1977. (Vital and health statistics, Series II, Data from the National Health Survey, No. 165).

NUTRITION — Prevalence (%) of persons examined with hemoglobin values below selected cutoff points, by age and ethnic group,* 1983

Age/ethnic group	Number examined	5th percentile	Hemoglobin (g/100 ml) 10.0	11.0	11.5	12.0
6-11 Months						
White	3,631	2.2	5.8	26.1	42.6	59.9
Black	2,110	2.8	5.4	30.8	51.2	66.8
Hispanic	771	2.2	4.4	22.6	40.3	57.1
American Indian	74	†	†	†	†	†
Asian	56	†	†	†	†	†
12-23 Months						
White	6,020	3.1	4.7	21.2	36.8	53.0
Black	2,979	6.2	7.3	30.3	48.2	62.4
Hispanic	954	5.8	7.4	24.0	39.3	53.5
American Indian	84	†	†	†	†	†
Asian	100	6.0	8.0	41.0	58.0	69.0
2-5 Years						
White	11,292	5.7	1.5	12.1	23.5	38.8
Black	5,045	10.6	2.5	18.5	33.7	48.9
Hispanic	1,952	6.7	1.9	14.1	25.3	36.2
American Indian	180	1.1	0.6	2.2	6.7	15.0
Asian	182	3.3	1.6	8.2	16.5	24.2
6-9 Years						
White	402	3.5	—	0.2	1.5	8.2
Black	814	9.3	—	2.5	8.8	19.9
Hispanic	193	0.5	—	—	0.5	1.0
American Indian	2	†	†	†	†	†
Asian	45	†	†	†	†	†

*Data for Asians include an unknown number of recent Southeast Asian refugees.
†Insufficient data.

NUTRITION — Prevalence (%) of persons examined with hematocrit values below selected cutoff points, by age and ethnic group,* 1983

Age/ethnic group	Number examined	5th percentile	Hematocrit (%) 31	34	37
6-11 Months					
White	15,500	6.9	5.7	30.9	73.3
Black	6,743	5.3	4.9	27.3	70.3
Hispanic	2,281	9.7	8.0	37.4	75.0
American Indian	560	7.0	5.2	29.6	71.4
Asian	262	5.3	4.2	26.3	72.9
12-23 Months					
White	22,161	5.9	3.8	21.5	62.7
Black	9,124	6.0	4.2	22.5	63.4
Hispanic	2,426	10.6	6.8	28.4	67.6
American Indian	724	7.6	4.1	21.3	64.2
Asian	372	7.3	4.6	20.2	59.1
2-5 Years					
White	51,354	6.9	1.5	13.9	52.9
Black	22,820	8.0	1.9	15.2	53.9
Hispanic	4,883	11.5	2.8	21.2	57.5
American Indian	1,335	7.3	1.6	14.6	48.8
Asian	722	9.0	2.2	14.7	45.3
6-9 Years					
White	13,310	4.0	—	1.9	20.5
Black	9,423	6.4	—	2.9	28.2
Hispanic	415	1.4	—	0.7	17.3
American Indian	138	3.6	—	1.4	23.2
Asian	29	†	†	†	†

*Data for Asians include an unknown number of recent Southeast Asian refugees.
†Insufficient data.

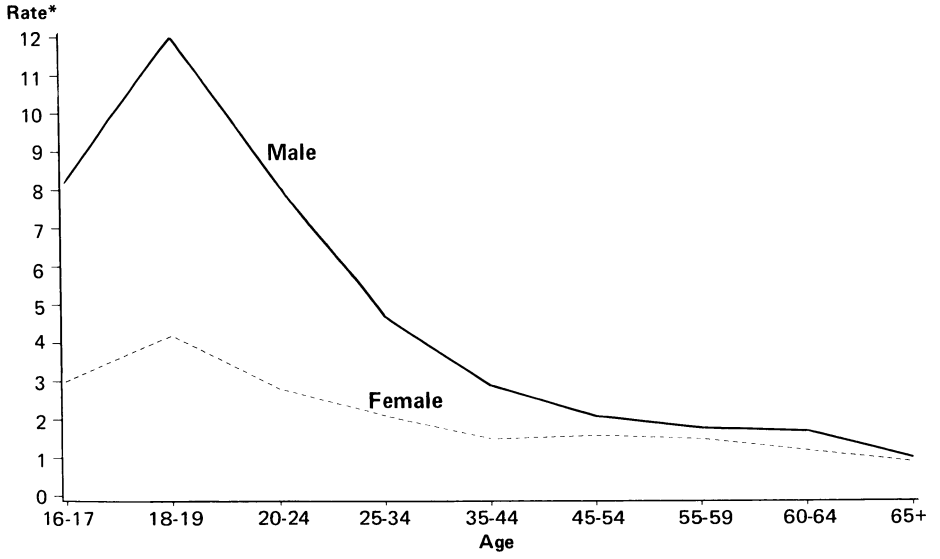
OCCUPATIONAL HAZARDS — The 10 leading work-related diseases and injuries, United States

1. Occupational lung diseases
2. Musculoskeletal injuries
3. Occupational cancers (other than lung)
4. Amputations, fractures, eye loss, lacerations, and traumatic deaths
5. Cardiovascular diseases
6. Disorders of reproduction
7. Neurotoxic disorders
8. Noise-induced loss of hearing
9. Dermatologic conditions
10. Psychologic disorders

Based on an evaluation of current occupational problems in the United States, the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) has developed and published* a suggested list of the 10 leading work-related diseases and injuries. Three criteria were used to develop the list: the disease's or injury's frequency of occurrence, its severity in the individual case, and its amenability to preventive efforts. The list is suggested with three purposes: 1) to encourage deliberation and debate among professionals about the major problems in this field of public health, 2) to assist in setting national priorities for efforts to prevent health problems related to work, and 3) to convey to a diverse audience the concerns of the leadership of NIOSH and the focus of the Institute's activities. This tabulation serves as a guide for the NIOSH research program. Efforts are now under way to develop a comprehensive control strategy for each problem on the list and to study the need for establishing or modifying standards. The list is intended to be dynamic; it will be reviewed periodically for necessary updating as knowledge increases and as conditions change and are brought under better control.

*CDC. Leading work-related diseases and injuries—United States. MMWR 1983;32:25-6, 32.

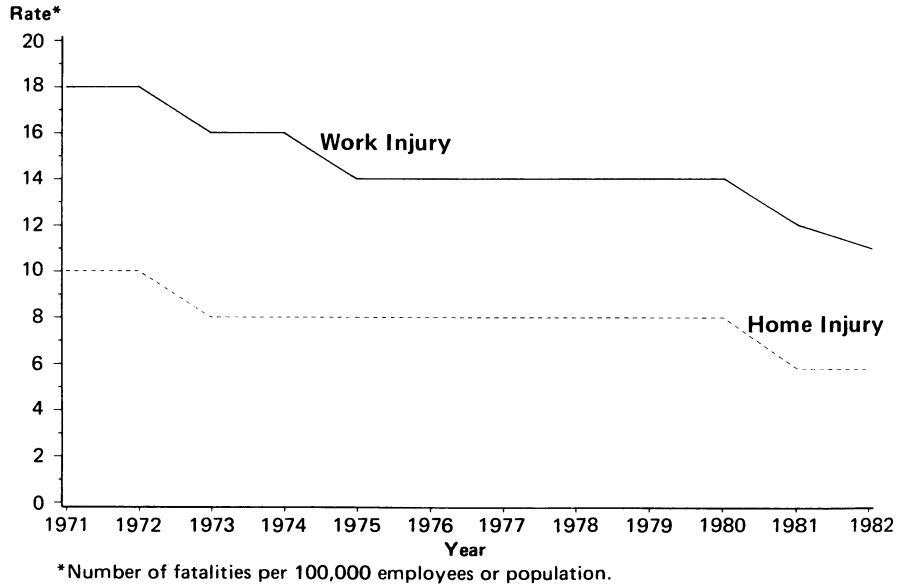
OCCUPATIONAL HAZARDS — Occupational injuries treated in 66 hospital emergency rooms, by age and sex, United States, January 1-December 31, 1982



*Number of injuries per 100 full-time workers.

Data for 1982 from the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission's National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (NEISS) (enumeration of occupational injuries) and the U.S. Bureau of the Census' Current Population Survey (characteristics of the workforce) were combined to calculate age- and sex-specific rates of occupational injuries treated in hospital emergency rooms. For each age group, the risk of occupational injury was greater for males than for females. The largest sex differential was for employees 18-19 years of age; males were approximately three times more likely to be treated in emergency rooms than were females. The risk of injury treated in emergency rooms decreased with age for both sexes. Differences in the types of jobs and exposures specific to male and female workers probably account for these observed differences in risk, although a difference may exist in the likelihood that a male or female will seek this type of medical treatment for a job-related injury.

OCCUPATIONAL HAZARDS — Fatalities from injuries incurred at home and at work, United States, 1971-1982



*Number of fatalities per 100,000 employees or population.

Death rates for unintentional injuries differ by place of occurrence, e.g., home versus work settings. National Safety Council data for the years 1971-1982 show that occupational fatalities occurred at a rate almost twice that of home injury fatalities. Home accidents are defined as those occurring in the home or on property immediately surrounding the home. Occupational injuries include motor vehicle accidents that are directly related to job performance. Although workers are often said to be safer at work than at home, the data indicate that the opposite is true.

PELVIC INFLAMMATORY DISEASE (PID) — Rates of hospitalizations for PID,* by age, United States, 1975-1981

*Source: data from Hospital Discharge Survey. Conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics. Rates are per 1,000 women ages 15-44 years, hospitalized for PID, in non-Federal, short-stay hospitals, United States, 1975-1981.

Pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) is the most common serious complication of gonorrhea and is considered a major public health problem. It is estimated that about one million cases of PID (from all causes, including gonorrhea and chlamydial infection) occur each year in the United States, and about 25% of the patients require hospitalization. Recurrences of PID are common, and all women who have had PID are at increased risk for infertility and ectopic pregnancy.

Rates of hospitalizations for PID in the United States are, in general, inversely related to age. Data from the Hospital Discharge Survey conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics from 1975 to 1981 revealed that women 20-24 years old had twice the rate of hospitalizations as did women ages 40-44. The inclusion of all women rather than sexually active women in the denominator of these rates underestimates the risk for women 15-19 years old. If an estimated 50% of these teenagers are sexually active, then women 15-19 years old may have the highest age-specific rates.

PELVIC INFLAMMATORY DISEASE (PID) — Rates (per 1,000 women ages 15-44 years) of hospitalization, United States, 1975-1981

Variables	Rate
Race	
White	4.3
All others	10.6
Marital status	
Single	4.8
Married	4.9
Divorced	8.4
Separated	7.6
Geographic region	
Northeast	4.0
North central	5.7
South	6.3
West	4.4
Total PID	**5.3**

Source: National Center for Health Statistics; Hospital Discharge Survey.

Women of minority races had 2.5 times the risk of white women for being hospitalized for PID. This disparity may reflect differences in sexual practices, access to medical care, microbiologic factors, or a combination of these. Women who were divorced or separated had the highest rates of hospitalization. Compared with married or single women, divorced or separated women were about 70% more likely to have been hospitalized. Differences in rates were also found for women in different geographic regions, with women in the South having the highest and those in the Northeast the lowest.

REFUGEES — Arrivals to the United States, October 1, 1975 - September 30, 1983

Area	Total FY* 1975 - FY 1983	FY 1983	FY 1982	FY 1981	FY 1980	FY 1979	FY 1978	FY 1977	FY 1976	FY 1975
Asia	661,963	39,408	73,522	131,139	163,799	76,521	20,574	7,000	15,000	135,000
Soviet Union	103,042	1,409	2,756	13,444	28,444	24,449	10,688	8,191	7,450	6,211
Eastern Europe	45,688	12,083	10,780	6,704	5,025	3,393	2,245	1,755	1,756	1,947
Latin America	28,949	668	602	2,017	6,662	7,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Near East	17,894	5,465	6,369	3,829	2,231	—	—	—	—	—
Africa	9,048	2,648	3,326	2,119	955	—	—	—	—	—
Total	866,584	61,681	97,355	159,252	207,116	111,363	36,507	19,946	27,206	146,158

*Fiscal year.

U.S. refugee resettlement ceilings for fiscal year 1983 were 64,000 for Indochinese (Asia) and 26,000 for non-Indochinese (all others). During this period about 39,000 Indochinese and 22,000 non-Indochinese refugees resettled in the United States. The ceilings for fiscal year 1984 are 50,000 for Indochinese and 22,000 for non-Indochinese.

REFUGEES — Indochinese refugees with tuberculosis (TB), by final overseas diagnosis and initial evaluation, United States, January 1983-April 1984

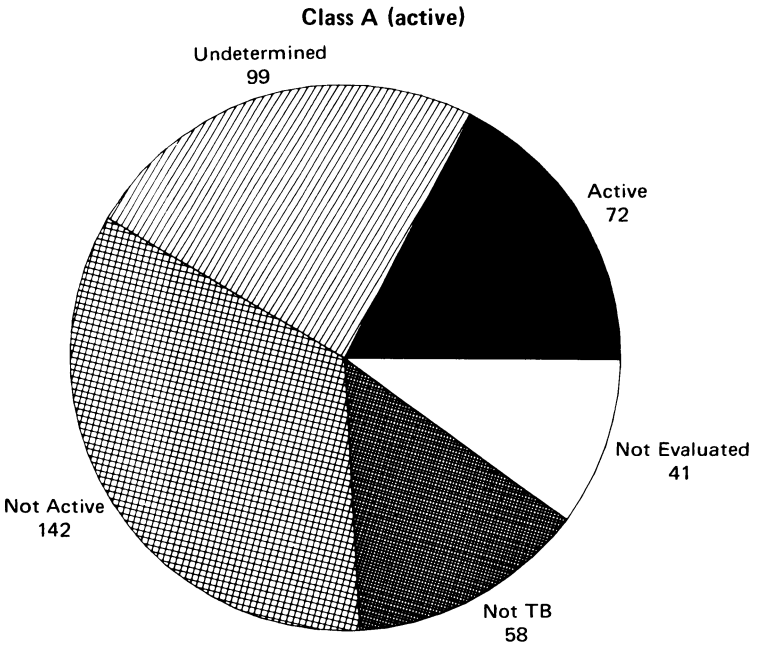
State	Active TB						Inactive TB					
		Initial evaluation in the U.S. (presumptive diagnosis)						Initial evaluation in the U.S. (presumptive diagnosis)				
	Total no. referred to health depts.	Active	Activity undetermined	Not active	Not TB	Follow-up report not received by CDC	Total no. referred to health depts.	Active	Activity undetermined	Not active	Not TB	Follow-up report not received by CDC
Ala.	3	—	1	2	—	—	12	—	2	—	1	9
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ariz.	11	2	2	3	2	2	11	—	—	1	—	10
Ark.	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	1	—	10
Calif.	156	29	35	58	16	18	938	32	145	393	161	207
Colo.	3	—	—	3	—	—	26	—	4	10	8	4
Conn.	1	1	—	—	—	—	31	—	6	10	1	14
Del.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D.C.	6	—	—	4	—	2	22	—	1	9	6	6
Fla.	11	1	6	3	—	1	44	1	2	14	15	12
Ga.	7	2	1	3	—	1	60	—	—	6	6	48
Hawaii	6	1	3	—	2	—	25	2	4	10	8	1
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	3	1	—	7
Ill.	11	3	1	3	2	2	93	2	2	20	21	48
Ind.	3	—	—	1	1	1	9	—	—	3	6	—
Iowa	4	—	1	—	3	—	16	—	—	8	6	2
Kans.	4	2	—	2	—	—	30	—	4	11	12	3
Ky.	1	1	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	—	1	5
La.	6	1	1	1	—	3	68	1	8	7	3	49
Maine	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	2	4	1	7
Md.	8	—	2	3	3	—	46	3	3	12	21	7
Mass.	16	3	2	8	2	1	115	3	11	43	26	32
Mich.	2	—	1	—	1	—	30	—	4	8	12	6
Minn.	9	2	4	1	2	—	88	1	17	23	41	6
Miss.	3	—	—	—	1	2	8	—	—	—	—	8
Mo.	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	1	5	9	9	6
Mont.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	1
Nebr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	1	1	7
Nev.	7	4	1	1	—	1	19	1	—	8	1	9
N.H.	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	1	6	2	—
N.J.	8	2	1	2	3	—	27	—	1	12	6	8

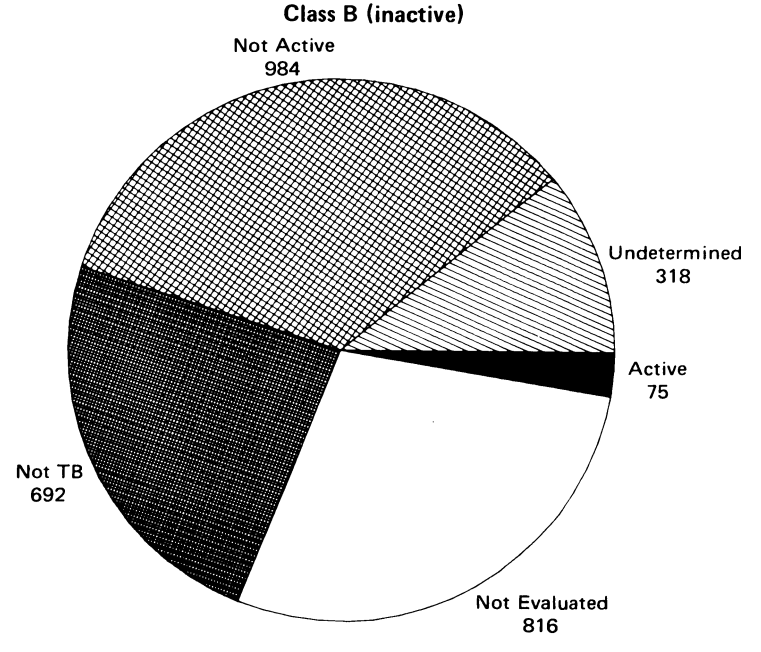
REFUGEES — Indochinese refugees with tuberculosis (TB), by final overseas diagnosis and initial evaluation, United States, January 1983-April 1984 (continued)

State	Active TB						Inactive TB					
		Initial evaluation in the U.S. (presumptive diagnosis)						Initial evaluation in the U.S. (presumptive diagnosis)				
	Total no. referred to health depts.	Active	Activity undetermined	Not active	Not TB	Follow-up report not received by CDC	Total no. referred to health depts.	Active	Activity undetermined	Not active	Not TB	Follow-up report not received by CDC
N. Mex.	4	2	1	1	—	—	11	1	2	2	3	3
N.Y.	21	3	5	6	4	3	134	1	9	49	21	54
N.C.	6	—	—	4	2	—	50	1	2	15	27	5
N. Dak.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Ohio	6	1	2	3	—	—	33	1	1	10	13	8
Okla.	2	—	1	1	—	—	28	—	1	4	6	17
Oreg.	8	4	2	1	1	—	43	1	8	14	13	7
Pa.	11	2	1	7	1	—	92	3	1	41	37	10
R.I.	1	—	—	—	1	—	20	1	—	—	—	19
S.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	2	1	1
S. Dak.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	—
Tenn.	6	1	2	2	1	—	30	—	2	11	9	8
Texas	37	3	17	7	7	3	269	5	43	72	100	49
Utah	5	—	2	2	1	—	52	3	3	30	13	3
Vt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	1	7
Va.	12	1	2	7	1	1	87	5	8	23	19	32
Wash.	7	1	2	3	1	—	128	4	9	58	38	19
W. Va.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wis.	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	1	2	11
Wyo.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Total	**412**	**72**	**99**	**142**	**58**	**41**	**2,885**	**75**	**318**	**984**	**692**	**816**

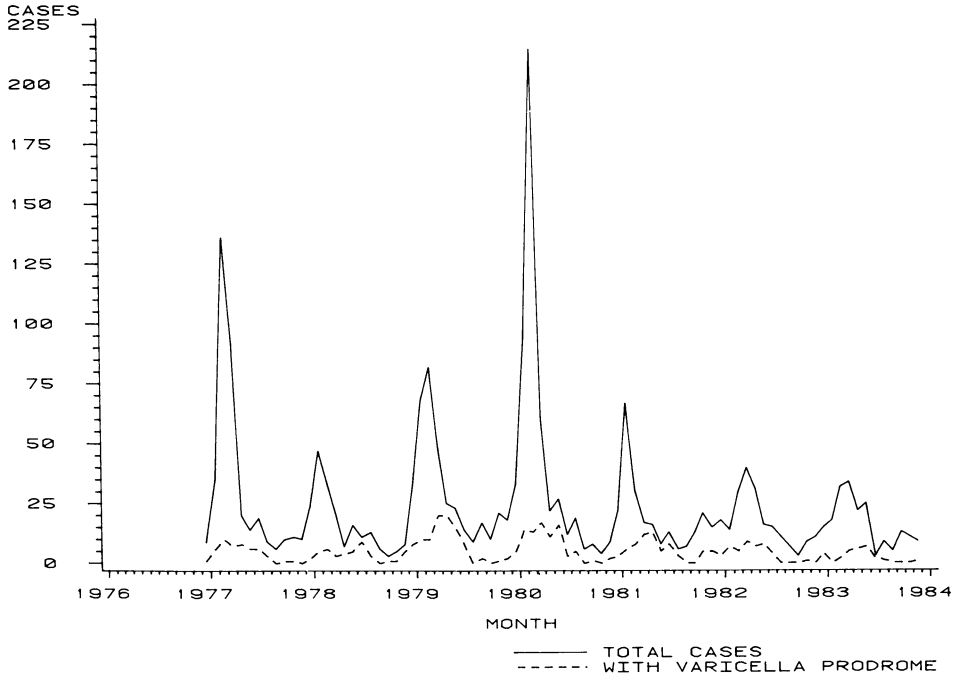
Indochinese refugees are medically screened in southeast Asia and, with certain exceptions, those with Class A (active) tuberculosis (TB) are required to complete treatment and be reclassified as having Class B (inactive) TB before departing for the United States. Upon arrival at U.S. ports of entry, refugees with active or inactive TB are referred to appropriate state and local health departments, which in turn notify CDC of the case disposition.

REFUGEES — Indochinese refugees with Class A (active) and Class B (inactive) tuberculosis by final overseas diagnosis and initial evaluation, United States, January 1983-April 1984



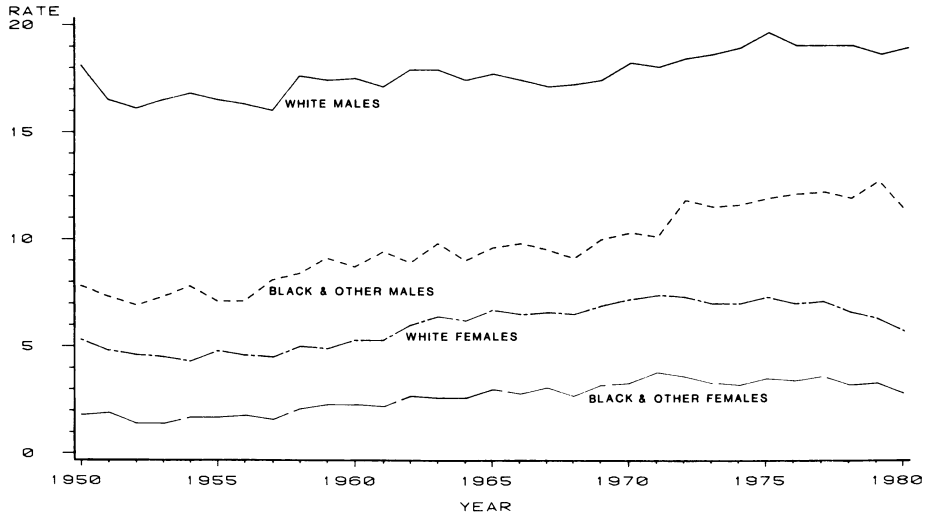


REYE SYNDROME — Cases of Reye syndrome by month of hospitalization, December 1976-November 1983

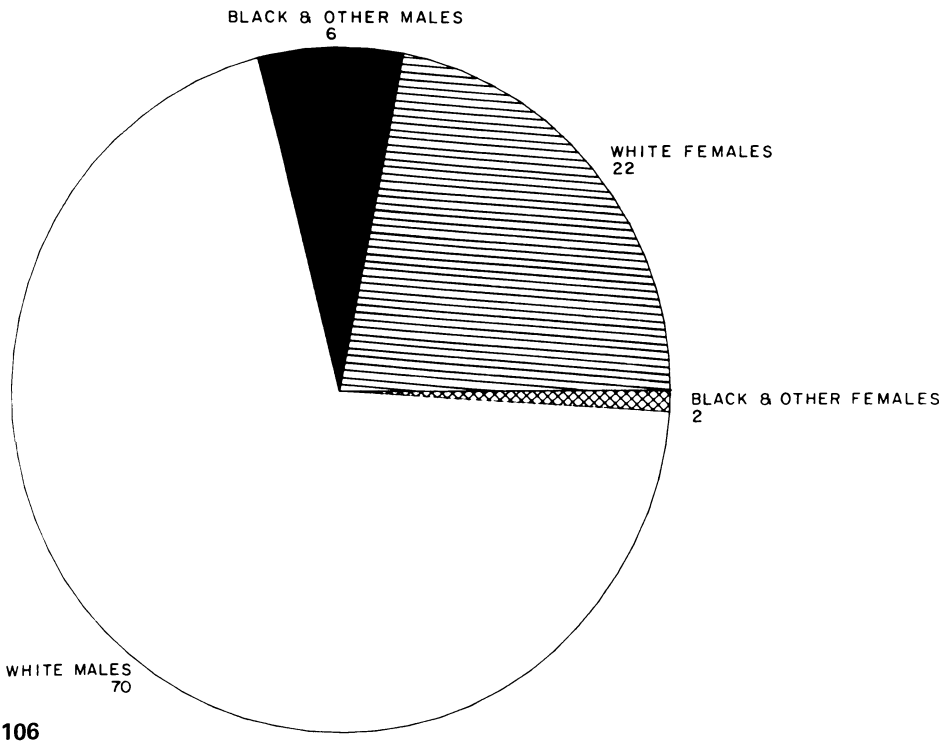


The number of Reye syndrome cases reported in 1983 was the lowest reported since continuous surveillance was established in 1977 through the National Reye Syndrome Surveillance System. In 1983, the predominant influenza isolate was influenza A (H_3N_2), a strain that has not been previously associated with large outbreaks of Reye syndrome. In the period 1981-1983, there was an overall decrease in the reported incidence of Reye syndrome. This lower incidence reflects a decrease in the number of reported cases in children under 10 years of age; the number of cases in older persons remained relatively stable. The decreased incidence of Reye syndrome in children under 10 also reflects a marked decrease in the total number of varicella-associated cases.

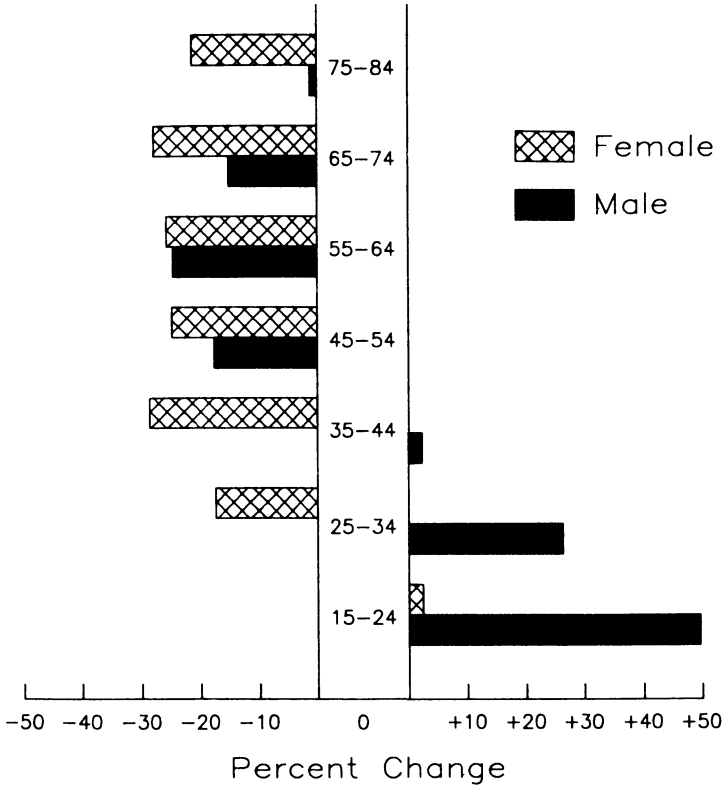
SUICIDE — Age-adjusted suicide rates, by race and sex, United States, 1950-1980



SUICIDE — Percentage distribution of suicides, by race and sex, United States, 1980



SUICIDE — Percentage change in suicide rates, by age group and sex, United States, 1970 and 1980

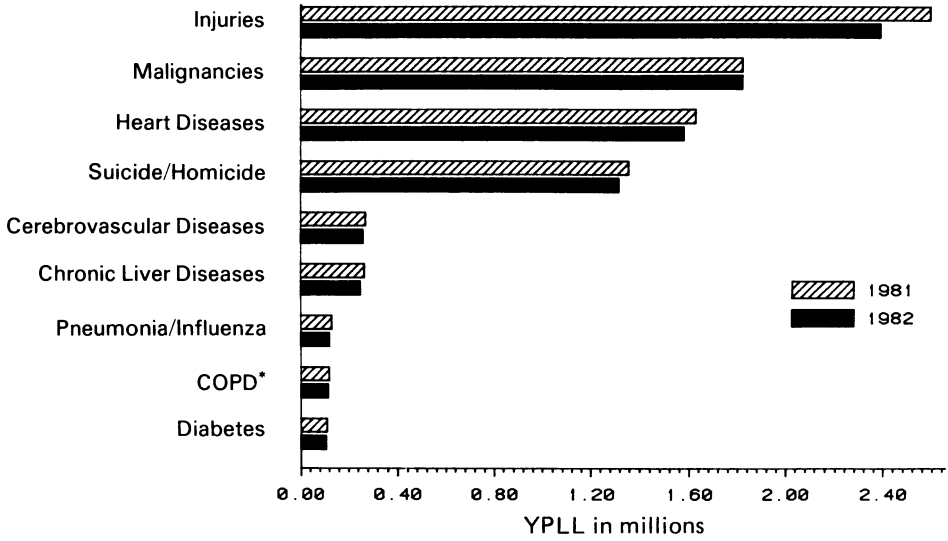


Suicide is a serious public health problem in the United States. According to national vital statistics information, 26,869 persons took their own lives in 1980; 287,322 persons committed suicide between 1970 and 1980. In the period 1950-1980, white males had the highest suicide rates compared with rates for black and other races and with rates for females of all races. In 1980, white males accounted for 70.3% (18,901) of all suicide deaths; white females, 22.1% (5,928); black and other males, 6.0% (1,604); and black and other females, 1.6% (436). Age-adjusted suicide rates for 1980 were 18.9/100,000 for white males, 5.7/100,000 for white females, 11.3/100,000 for black and other males, and 2.8/100,000 for black and other females. In the period 1970-1980, there was a notable increase in the suicide rate for young males 15-34 years of age, whereas the suicide rate for females decreased notably for all age groups 25 years of age or older.

This information is based on published and unpublished data compiled by the National Center for Health Statistics from death certificates using the cause of death category, "suicide and self-inflicted injuries."

YEARS OF POTENTIAL LIFE LOST

YEARS OF POTENTIAL LIFE LOST (YPLL) — YPLL in millions, from age one until the 65th birthday, United States, 1981-1982



NOTE: See Table footnotes for sources of data and details of calculations. The causes shown refer to the groups of underlying causes of death (with *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision,* 1975 codes) listed in the Table.

*Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases.

Years of potential life lost (YPLL), as presented monthly in Table V of the MMWR, is a measure of premature mortality over the arbitrary span from the first birthday until completion of the 64th year of life. This measure counts deaths at younger ages more heavily than those at older ages. YPLL from all causes decreased 5.8% from 1980 to 1982 and 4.0% from 1981 to 1982 (based on revised age-specific death rates for 1981 from the National Center for Health Statistics, using updated corrections for biases*).

The ranking of leading categories of underlying causes of death by contribution to premature mortality (YPLL), did not change from 1981 to 1982, with injuries continuing to account for the greatest share. As was also the case the previous year, YPLL attributed to injuries decreased the most of all leading categories, by 7.9% from 1981 to 1982. Most (79.8%) of this decline was associated with a decrease in YPLL from fatal motor vehicle collisions. In turn, almost half (48.2%) of this reduction reflects a decrease in YPLL for persons 15-24 years old. This age group had the highest motor-vehicle-collision fatality rate in both 1981 and 1982; however, the rate diminished 9.0% from 1981 to 1982, translating into 78,300 fewer YPLL.

*National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report,* October 5, 1983;31(13):21-2.

YEARS OF POTENTIAL LIFE LOST (YPLL) — YPLL, deaths, and death rates, by cause of death, and estimated number of physician contacts, by principal diagnosis, United States

Cause of morbidity or mortality (Ninth Revision ICD, 1975)	Years of potential life lost before age 65 1982*	Estimated mortality 1983†		Estimated number of of physician contacts 1983§
		Number	Rate/100,000	
ALL CAUSES (TOTAL)	9,429,000	2,011,740	858.9	1,252,300,000
Accidents and adverse effects (E800-E949)	2,367,000	90,180	38.5	64,800,000
Malignant neoplasms (140-208)	1,809,000	441,740	188.6	22,800,000
Diseases of heart (390-398, 402, 404-429)	1,566,000	764,270	326.3	71,000,000
Suicides, homicides (E950-E978)	1,314,000	47,090	20.1	—
Cerebrovascular diseases (430-438)	256,000	156,230	66.7	9,800,000
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (571)	252,000	27,870	11.9	1,600,000
Pneumonia and influenza (480-487)	118,000	53,640	22.9	13,300,000
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions (490-496)	114,000	66,290	28.3	19,500,000
Diabetes mellitus (250)	106,000	35,600	15.2	35,000,000
Prenatal care¶				31,400,000
Infant mortality¶		39,393**	10.9††	

*Years of potential life lost for persons from 1 through 64 years of age at the time of death are derived from the number of deaths in each age category as reported by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), *Monthly Vital Statistics Report (MVSR)*, Vol. 31, No. 13, October 5, 1983, and the *MVSR*, Vol. 30 , No. 13, December 20, 1982, for 1982 and 1981 (graphed), respectively, multiplied by the difference between 65 years and the age at the mid-point of each category. As a measure of mortality, calculation of years of potential life lost underestimates the importance of diseases that contribute to death without being the underlying cause of death.

†Deaths and death rates by cause are estimated by NCHS (*MVSR*, Vol. 33, No. 1, April 26, 1984, pp. 8-9), using the underlying cause of death from a 10% systematic sample of death certificates received in state vital statistics offices and population estimates from the Bureau of the Census.

§*IMS America National Disease and Therapeutic Index (NDTI)*, Monthly Reports, Section III. This estimate comprises the number of office, hospital, and nursing home visits and telephone calls prompted by each medical condition based on a stratified random sample of office-based physicians (2,100) who record all private patient contacts for two consecutive days each quarter. The accuracy of the estimates is unknown, and the number provided should be used only as a gross indicator of morbidity.

¶"Prenatal care" *(NDTI)* and "infant mortality" (*MVSR* Vol. 33, No. 1, April 26, 1984, p. 10) are included in the table because calculation of years of potential life lost does not reflect deaths of children under 1 year of age.

**Infant deaths are estimated from the infant mortality rate multiplied by the number of live births in 1983 as reported by NCHS (*MVSR*, Vol. 32, No. 12, March 26, 1984).

††The infant mortality rate is the number of deaths occurring before 1 year of age/1,000 live births.

APPENDIX

Appendix Morbidity Tables (1934-1983)

Appendix Mortality Tables (1972-1981)

TABLE 1. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — Summary of reported cases, United States, 1974-1983

Disease	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974
U.S. total resident population (in thousands) 1980 census; July 1 est. 1974-1979, 1981-1983	233,981	231,534	229,307	226,505	220,099	218,059	216,332	214,659	213,121	211,390
Amebiasis	6,658	7,304	6,632	5,271	4,107	3,937	3,044	2,906	2,775	2,743
Anthrax	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	2	2	2
Aseptic meningitis	12,696	9,680	9,547	8,028	8,754	6,573	4,789	3,510	4,475	3,197
Botulism, total (including wound and unsp.)	133	97	103	89	45	105	129	55	20	28
Food-borne	50	33	22	18	12	65	81	30	17	28
Infant	79	61	76	68	25	36	43	15	1	—
Brucellosis (undulant fever)	200	173	185	183	215	179	232	296	310	240
Chancroid†	847	1,392	850	788	840	521	455	628	700	945
Chickenpox	177,462	167,423	200,766	190,894	199,081	154,089	188,396	183,990	154,248	141,495
Cholera	1	—	19	9	1	12	3	—	—	—
Diphtheria	5	2	5	3	59	76	84	128	307	272
Encephalitis, primary	360	374	317	323	312	290	341	530	2,362	206
Indeterminate	1,401	1,090	1,175	1,039	1,192	1,061	1,073	1,121	1,702	958
Post-childhood infections	34	36	43	40	84	78	119	175	237	218
Gonorrhea†	900,435	960,633	990,864	1,004,029	1,004,058	1,013,436	1,002,219	1,001,994	999,937	906,121
Granuloma inguinale†	24	17	66	51	76	72	75	71	60	47
Hepatitis A	21,532	23,403	25,802	29,087	30,407	29,500	31,153	33,288	35,855	40,358
Hepatitis B	24,318	22,177	21,152	19,015	15,452	15,016	16,831	14,973	13,121	10,631
Hepatitis non-A, non-B	3,470	2,629								
Hepatitis, unspecified	7,149	8,564	10,975	11,894	10,534	8,776	8,639	7,488	7,158	8,351
Legionellosis§	852	654	408	475	593	761	359	235		
Leprosy	259	250	256	223	185	168	151	145	162	118
Leptospirosis	61	100	82	85	94	110	71	73	93	68
Lymphogranuloma venereum†	335	235	263	199	250	284	348	365	353	394
Malaria	813	1,056	1,388	2,062	894	731	547	471	373	293
Measles (rubeola)	1,497	1,714	3,124	13,506	13,597	26,871	57,345	41,126	24,374	22,094
Meningococcal infections, total	2,736	3,056	3,525	2,840	2,724	2,505	1,828	1,605	1,478	1,346
Mumps	3,355	5,270	4,941	8,576	14,225	16,817	21,436	38,492	59,647	59,128
Pertussis (whooping cough)	2,463	1,895	1,248	1,730	1,623	2,063	2,177	1,010	1,738	2,402
Plague	40	19	13	18	13	12	18	16	20	8
Poliomyelitis, total	15	8	6	9	34	15	18	14	8	7
Paralytic	15	8	6	8	26	9	17	12	8	7
Psittacosis	142	152	136	124	137	140	94	78	49	164
Rabies, animal	5,878	6,212	7,118	6,421	5,119	3,254	3,130	3,073	2,627	3,151
Rabies, human	2	—	2	—	4	4	1	2	2	—
Rheumatic fever, acute	88	137	264	432	629	851	1,738	1,865	2,854	2,431
Rubella (German measles)	970	2,325	2,077	3,904	11,795	18,269	20,395	12,491	16,652	11,917
Rubella congenital syndrome	22	7	19	50	62	30	23	30	30	45
Salmonellosis (excluding typhoid fever)	44,250	40,936	39,990	33,715	33,138	29,410	27,850	22,937	22,612	21,980
Shigellosis	19,719	18,129	19,859	19,041	20,135	19,511	16,052	13,140	16,584	22,600
Smallpox										
Syphilis, primary and secondary†				Last documented case occurred in 1949						
Total all stages†	32,698	33,613	31,266	27,204	24,874	21,656	20,399	23,731	25,561	25,385
Tetanus	74,637	75,579	72,799	68,832	67,049	64,875	64,621	71,761	80,356	83,771
Toxic-shock syndrome	91	88	72	95	81	86	87	75	102	101
Trichinosis	502									
Tuberculosis¶	45	115	206	131	157	67	143	115	252	120
Tularemia	23,846	25,520	27,373	27,749	27,669	28,521	30,145	32,105	33,989	30,122
Typhoid fever (cases)	310	275	288	234	196	141	165	157	129	144
(Carriers)	507	425	584	510	528	505	398	419	375	437
Typhus fever, flea-borne (endemic, murine)	61	60	73	62	71	62			NA	
Typhus fever, tick-borne (Rocky Mountain spotted)	62	58	61	81	69	46	75	69	41	26
Yellow fever	1,126	976	1,192	1,163	1,070	1,063	1,153	937	844	754
				Last indigenous case reported 1911; last imported, 1924						

*Not previously notifiable nationally.
†Civilian cases only.
§Data for 1982 and 1983 recorded by date of report to state health department. Data for all previous years are from surveillance records reported by onset date.
¶Case data subsequent to 1974 are not comparable to prior years due to changes in reporting criteria which became effective in 1975.

TABLE 2. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — Summary of reported cases per 100,000 population, United States, 1974-1983

Disease	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974
Amebiasis	2.95	3.23	2.96	2.38	1.90	1.84	1.41	1.35	1.30	1.30
Anthrax	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Aseptic meningitis	5.49	4.18	4.16	3.61	4.05	3.01	2.24	1.64	2.10	1.53
Botulism, total	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.03	0.01	0.01
Food-borne	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01
Infant	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00	—
Brucellosis (undulant fever)	0.09	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.08	0.11	0.14	0.15	0.11
Chancroid	0.36	0.61	0.37	0.35	0.38	0.24	0.21	0.29	0.33	0.46
Chickenpox	99.65	94.37	100.48	96.69	102.93	80.42	97.63	96.06	78.11	72.20
Cholera	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.14	0.13
Encephalitis, primary	0.15	0.16	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.13	0.16	0.25	1.11	0.10
Indeterminate	0.60	0.46	0.51	0.46	0.54	0.49	0.50	0.52	0.80	0.45
Post-childhood infections	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.11	0.10
Gonorrhea	387.64	417.91	435.24	443.27	459.49	468.25	466.83	470.47	472.91	432.12
Granuloma inguinale	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02
Hepatitis A	9.20	10.11	11.25	12.84	13.82	13.53	14.40	15.51	16.82	19.54
Hepatitis B	10.39	9.58	9.22	8.39	7.02	6.89	7.78	7.14	6.30	5.15
Hepatitis non-A non-B	1.66	1.39	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Hepatitis, unspecified	3.09	3.70	4.79	5.25	4.79	4.02	3.99	3.57	3.44	3.95
Legionellosis	0.43	0.35	0.18	0.21	0.27	0.35	0.17	0.11	. . .	. . .
Leprosy	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.06
Leptospirosis	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03
Lymphogranuloma venereum	0.14	0.10	0.12	0.09	0.11	0.13	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.19
Malaria	0.35	0.46	0.61	0.91	0.41	0.34	0.25	0.22	0.18	0.14
Measles (rubeola)	0.64	0.74	1.36	5.96	6.18	12.32	26.51	19.16	11.44	10.45
Meningococcal infections, total	1.17	1.32	1.54	1.25	1.24	1.15	0.84	0.75	0.69	0.64
Mumps	1.55	2.46	2.20	3.86	6.55	7.81	10.02	17.93	27.99	29.00
Pertussis (whooping cough)	1.05	0.82	0.54	0.76	0.74	0.95	1.02	0.47	0.82	1.15
Plague	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Poliomyelitis, total	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Paralytic	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Psittacosis	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.08
Rabies, human	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rheumatic fever, acute	0.06	0.09	0.17	0.30	0.44	0.60	1.23	1.32	2.01	1.79
Rubella (German measles)	0.41	1.00	0.91	1.72	5.36	8.38	9.43	5.82	7.81	5.64
Rubella congenital syndrome†	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Salmonellosis, excluding typhoid fever	18.91	17.68	17.44	14.88	15.06	13.49	12.87	10.74	10.61	10.40
Shigellosis	8.43	7.83	8.66	8.41	9.15	8.95	7.42	6.15	7.78	10.69
Smallpox	. . .	. . .	. . .	Last documented case occurred in 1949					. . .	. . .
Syphillis, primary and secondary	14.08	14.62	13.73	12.01	11.38	10.00	9.50	11.14	12.09	12.11
Total all stages	32.13	32.88	31.98	30.39	30.68	30.00	30.10	33.69	38.00	39.95
Tetanus	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.05
Toxic-shock syndrome	0.24	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
Trichinosis	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.06	0.07	0.03	0.07	0.05	0.12	0.06
Tuberculosis	10.19	11.02	11.94	12.25	12.57	13.08	13.93	14.96	15.95	14.25
Tularemia	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.10	0.09	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.07
Typhoid fever (cases)	0.22	0.18	0.25	0.23	0.24	0.23	0.18	0.20	0.18	0.21
(Carriers)	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	. . .	NA	. . .	. . .
Typhus fever, flea-borne (endemic, murine)	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01
Typhus fever, tick-borne (Rocky Mountain spotted)	0.48	0.42	0.52	0.52	0.49	0.49	0.53	0.44	0.40	0.36
Yellow fever	. . .	. . .	. . .	Last indigenous case reported 1911; last imported, 1924					. . .	. . .

Note: Rates less than 0.01 after rounding are shown as 0.00.
Population data from those states where diseases were not notifiable (NN) were excluded from rate calculation. Civilian resident population was used for chancroid, gonorrhea, granuloma inguinale, lymphogranuloma venereum, and syphilis.

†Not previously notifiable nationally.

TABLE 3. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES—Summary of reported cases, United States, 1964-1973

Disease	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964
U.S. total resident population, July 1, estimate (in thousands)	209,851	208,232	206,256	203,805	201,385	199,399	197,457	195,576	193,526	191,141
Amebiasis	2,235	2,199	2,752	2,888	2,915	3,005	3,157	2,921	2,768	3,304
Anthrax	2	2	5	2	4	3	2	5	7	5
Aseptic meningitis	4,846	4,634	5,176	6,480	3,672	4,494	3,082	3,058	2,329	2,177
Botulism	34	22	25	12	16	7	5	9	19	23
Brucellosis (undulant fever)	202	196	183	213	235	218	265	262	262	411
Chancroid	1,165	1,414	1,320	1,416	1,104	845	784	838	982	1,247
Chickenpox	182,927	164,114	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Cholera	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Diphtheria	228	152	215	435	241	260	219	209	164	293
Encephalitis, primary	1,613	1,059	1,524	1,580	1,613	1,781	1,478	2,121	1,722	
Encephalitis, post-infectious	354	243	439	370	304	502	1,060	964	981	1,585
Gonorrhea	842,621	767,215	670,268	600,072	534,872	464,543	404,836	351,738	324,925	300,666
Granuloma inguinale	62	81	89	124	154	156	154	148	155	135
Hepatitis, serum	8,451	9,402	9,556	8,310	5,909	4,829	2,458	1,497		
Hepatitis, infectious	50,749	54,074	59,606	56,797	48,416	45,893	38,909	32,859	33,856	37,740
Leprosy	146	130	131	129	98	123	81	109	96	97
Leptospirosis	57	41	62	47	89	69	67	72	84	142
Lymphogranuloma venereum	408	756	692	612	520	485	371	308	878	732
Malaria	237	742	2,375	3,051	3,102	2,317	2,022	565	147	93
Measles (rubeola)	26,690	32,275	75,290	47,351	25,826	22,231	62,705	204,136	261,904	458,083
Meningococcal infections	1,378	1,323	2,262	2,505	2,951	2,623	2,161	3,381	3,040	2,826
Mumps	69,612	74,215	124,939	104,953	90,918	152,209	*	*	*	*
Pertussis (whooping cough)	1,759	3,287	3,036	4,249	3,285	4,810	9,718	7,717	6,799	13,005
Plague	2	1	2	13	5	3	3	5	8	—
Poliomyelitis, total	8	31	21	33	20	53	41	113	72	122
Paralytic	7	29	17	31	18	53	40	106	61	106
Psittacosis	33	52	32	35	57	43	41	50	60	53
Rabies, animal	3,640	4,369	4,310	3,224	3,490	3,591	4,481	4,178	4,574	4,780
Rabies, human	1	2	2	3	1	1	2	1	2	1
Rheumatic fever, acute	2,560	2,614	2,793	3,227	3,229	3,470	3,985	4,472	4,998	7,491
Rubella (German measles)	27,804	25,507	45,086	56,552	57,686	49,371	46,888	46,975	*	*
Rubella congenital syndrome	35	42	68	77	31	14	10	11	*	*
Salmonellosis, excluding typhoid fever	23,818	22,151	21,928	22,096	18,419	16,514	18,120	16,841	17,161	17,144
Shigellosis (bacillary dysentery)	22,642	20,207	16,143	13,845	11,946	12,180	13,474	11,888	11,027	12,984
Smallpox	Last documented case occurred in 1949									
Streptococcal sore throat and scarlet fever	NN	NN	NN	NN	450,008	435,013	453,351	427,752	395,168	402,334
Syphilis, primary and secondary	24,825	24,429	23,783	21,982	19,130	19,019	21,053	21,414	23,338	22,969
Total, all stages	87,469	91,149	95,997	91,382	92,162	96,271	102,581	105,159	112,842	114,325
Tetanus	101	128	116	148	192	178	263	235	300	289
Trichinosis	102	89	103	109	215	77	66	115	199	198
Tuberculosis (newly reported active cases)	30,998	32,882	35,217	37,137	39,120	42,623	45,647	47,767	49,016	50,874
Tularemia	171	152	187	172	149	186	184	208	264	342
Typhoid fever	680	398	407	346	364	395	396	378	454	501
Typhus fever, flea-borne (endemic, murine)	32	18	23	27	36	36	52	33	28	30
Typhus fever, tick-borne (Rocky Mountain spotted)	668	523	432	380	498	298	305	268	281	277
Yellow fever	Last indigenous case reported 1911, last imported 1924									

*Not previously notifiable nationally.

TABLE 4. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — Summary of reported cases, United States, 1954-1963
(Figures exclude Alaska 1954-1958 and Hawaii, 1954-1959.)

Disease	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
U.S. total resident population, July 1, estimate (in thousands)	188,483	185,771	182,992	179,979	176,513	173,320	170,371	167,306	164,308	161,164
Amebiasis	2,886	3,048	2,850	3,424	3,508	4,380	5,031	3,689	3,348	3,523
Anthrax	3	9	14	23	12	16	26	38	39	22
Aseptic meningitis	1,844	2,654	5,162†	1,593	.....	.....	*	.....	.....	.....
Botulism	47	10	14	12	20	6	28	17	16	18
Brucellosis (undulant fever)	407	409	636	751	892	924	983	1,300	1,444	1,823
Chancroid	1,220	1,344	1,438	1,680	1,537	1,595	1,637	2,135	2,649	3,003
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dengue	NN	NN	NN	NN	—	—	—	2	1	6
Diphtheria	314	444	617	918	934	918	1,211	1,568	1,984	2,041
Encephalitis, acute infectious	1,993	2,094	2,248	2,341	2,437	2,587	2,135	2,624	2,166	2,606
Gonorrhea	278,289	263,714	264,158	258,933	240,254	232,386	214,496	224,346	236,197	242,050
Granuloma inguinale	173	207	241	296	265	314	348	357	490	618
Hepatitis, infectious and serum	42,974	53,016	72,651	41,666	23,574	16,294	14,922	19,234	31,961	50,093
Leprosy	103	80	63	54	44	39	36	52	75	56
Leptospirosis	89	79	71	53	83	55	47	44	24	48
Lymphogranuloma venereum	586	590	787	835	604	434	448	500	762	875
Malaria	99	118	73	72	71	85	132	234	522	715
Measles (rubeola)	385,156	481,530	423,919	441,703	406,162	763,094	486,799	611,936	555,156	682,720
Meningococcal infections	2,470	2,150	2,232	2,259	2,180	2,581	2,691	2,735	3,455	4,436
Pertussis (whooping cough)	17,135	17,749	11,468	14,809	40,005	32,148	28,295	31,732	62,786	60,886
Plague	1	—	3	2	4	—	1	1	—	—
Poliomyelitis	449	910	1,312	3,190	8,425	5,787	5,485	15,140	28,985	38,476
Paralytic	396	762	988	2,525	6,289	3,697	2,499	7,911	13,850	18,308
Psittacosis	76	79	102	113	147	158	278	568	334	563
Rabies, human§	1	2	3	2	7	5	5	10	4	13
Rabies, animal	3,929	3,732	3,599	3,567	4,177	4,787	4,542	5,681	5,799	7,297
Rheumatic fever, acute	7,561	7,977	10,470	9,022	8,285	6,889	6,427	6,562	.....	* .....
Salmonellosis, excluding typhoid fever	15,390	9,680	8,542	6,929	6,606	6,363	6,693	6,704	5,447	5,375
Shigellosis	13,009	12,443	12,571	12,487	12,888	11,861	9,822	10,306	13,912	13,846
Smallpox	.....	.....	.....	.....	Last documented case occurred in 1949	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Streptococcal sore throat and scarlet fever	342,161	315,809	338,410	315,173	334,715	264,097	226,973	176,392	147,502	147,785
Syphilis, primary and secondary	22,251	21,067	19,851	16,145	9,799	7,176	6,576	6,392	6,454	7,147
Total, all stages	124,137	126,245	124,658	122,538	120,824	113,884	123,758	130,201	122,392	130,697
Tetanus	325	322	379	368	445	445	447	468	462	524
Trichinosis	208	194	306	160	227	176	178	262	264	277
Tuberculosis¶	54,042	53,315	53,726	55,494	57,535	63,534	67,149	69,895	77,368	79,775
Tularemia	327	328	365	390	459	587	601	522	584	681
Typhoid fever	566	608	814	816	859	1,043	1,231	1,700	1,704	2,169
Typhus fever, flea-borne (endemic, murine)	35	32	46	68	51	71	113	98	135	163
Typhus fever, tick-borne (Rocky Mountain spotted)	216	240	219	204	199	243	240	293	295	294
Yellow fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	Last indigenous case reported 1911; last imported, 1924	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Not previously notifiable nationally.

†Includes Meningitis, other, for some states.

§Registered deaths, 1954-1960.

¶Includes new active cases.

TABLE 5. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — Summary of reported cases, United States, 1944-1953

Disease	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944
U.S. total resident population, July 1, estimate (in thousands)	158,242	155,687	153,310	151,235	148,665	146,093	143,446	140,054	132,481	132,885
Amebiasis	4,444	4,280	3,550	4,568	5,543	4,871	3,365	4,093	3,412	3,241
Anthrax	45	47	60	49	54	60	69	40	40	49
Botulism	18	18	33	20	24	39	44	.....	NA	.....
Brucellosis (undulant fever)	2,032	2,537	3,139	3,510	4,235	4,991	6,321	5,887	5,049	4,436
Chancroid*	3,338	3,738	4,233	4,977	6,707	7,661	9,515	7,091	5,515	7,878
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dengue	8	5	16	26	46	24	35	40	106	61
Diphtheria	2,355	2,960	3,983	5,796	7,969	9,493	12,262	16,354	18,675	14,150
Encephalitis, acute infectious	1,935	1,912	1,123	1,135	903	730	785	728	785	788
Gonorrhea*	238,340	244,957	254,470	286,746	317,950	345,501	380,666	368,020	287,181	300,676
Granuloma inguinale*	667	951	1,352	1,783	2,402	2,469	2,330	2,232	1,857	1,759
Hepatitis, infectious†	33,700	17,428	7,349	2,820	2,027	709	1092	.....	NA	.....
Leprosy	60	57	57	44	41	63	56	43	40	37
Leptospirosis	42	62	9	30	17	18	14	.....	NA	.....
Lymphogranuloma venereum*	983	1,200	1,300	1,427	1,925	2,429	2,526	2,603	2,631	2,858
Malaria	1,310	7,023	5,600	2,184	4,151	9,606	15,116	48,610	62,763	57,626
Measles	449,146	683,077	530,118	319,124	625,281	615,104	222,375	695,843	146,013	630,291
Meningococcal infections	5,077	4,884	4,164	3,788	3,519	3,376	3,420	5,693	8,208	16,312
Pertussis (whooping cough)	37,129	45,030	68,687	120,718	69,479	74,715	156,517	109,860	133,792	109,873
Plague	—	—	1	3	3	—	1	—	—	1
Poliomyelitis, total	35,592	57,879	28,386	33,300	42,033	27,726	10,827	25,698	13,624	19,029
Paralytic	15,648	21,269	10,037	.....	.....	.....	NA	.....	.....	.....
Psittacosis	169	135	25	26	35	32	27	26	27	6
Rabies, human§	12	24	18	18	10	24	26	34	43	56
Rabies, animal¶	8,903	8,445	8,008	7,901	7,587	8,495	8,920	10,850	9,928	10,487
Salmonellosis, excluding typhoid fever	3,946	2,596	1,773	1,233	1,243	882	951	723	649	712
Shigellosis (bacillary dysentery)	16,533	23,197	32,215	23,367	29,080	23,753	17,048	24,286	34,943	38,230
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	49	57	176	337	346	397
Streptococcal sore throat and scarlet fever	132,935	113,677	84,151	64,494	87,220	91,295	93,595	125,511	185,570	200,539
Syphilis, primary and secondary	8,637	10,449	14,485	23,939	41,942	68,174	93,545	94,957	77,007	78,443
Total, all stages*	148,573	167,762	174,924	217,558	256,463	314,313	355,592	363,647	359,114	467,755
Tetanus	506	484	506	486	579	601	560	.....	NA	.....
Trichinosis	395	367	393	327	353	487	451	.....	NA	.....
Tuberculosis**	84,304	86,700	118,491	121,742	134,865	137,006	134,946	119,256	114,931	126,294
Tularemia	601	668	702	927	1,179	1,086	1,401	1,355	900	781
Typhoid fever	2,252	2,341	2,128	2,484	2,795	2,840	3,075	3,268	4,211	4,599
Typhus fever, flea-borne (endemic, murine)	221	205	378	685	985	1,171	2,050	3,365	5,193	5,401
Typhus fever, tick-borne (Rocky Mountain spotted)	313	327	347	464	570	547	596	587	472	470
Yellow fever	.....	.....	.....	Last indigenous case reported 1911; last imported, 1924	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Data reported for fiscal years 1944-1946; calendar years 1947-1953.
†Data for 1953 includes serum hepatitis.
§Registered deaths.
¶Data from Bureau of Animal Industry, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Administration, 1944-1951.
**Includes newly reported active and inactive cases, 1944-1951; new active cases, 1952-1953.

TABLE 6. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — Summary of reported cases, United States, 1934-1943

Disease	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
U.S. total resident population, July 1, estimate (in thousands)	134,245	133,920	133,121	131,954	130,880	129,825	128,825	128,053	127,250	126,374
Amebiasis	3,329	2,721	3,201	3,033	3,001	2,297	2,049	1,618	1,619	2,583
Anthrax	72	94	104	76	54	52	65	77	61	65
Botulism						NA				
Brucellosis (undulant fever)	3,733	3,228	3,484	3,310	3,501	4,379	2,676	2,099	2,008	2,017
Chancroid	8,354	5,477	3,384				NA			
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—				NA	
Dengue	123	171	600	66	144	250	350	227	582	5,457
Diphtheria	14,811	16,260	17,987	15,536	24,053	30,508	28,536	30,018	39,226	43,156
Encephalitis, acute infectious	771	666	3,516	1,030	928	1,073	1,030	830	1,047	1,509
Gonorrhea*	275,070	212,403	193,468	175,841	182,314	198,439	182,460	163,465	162,763	153,542
Granuloma inguinale	1,748	1,278	639				NA			
Hepatitis, infectious						NA				
Leprosy	35	70				NA				
Leptospirosis						NA				
Lymphogranuloma venereum	2,593	1,888	1,381				NA			
Malaria	54,554	60,077	68,074	78,129	82,654	84,205	108,459	133,927	137,513	133,226
Measles	633,627	547,413	894,134	291,162	403,317	822,811	321,510	299,614	743,856	799,455
Meningococcal infections	18,223	3,823	2,006	1,653	1,972	2,859	5,484	7,320	5,873	2,470
Pertussis (whooping cough)	191,890	191,383	222,202	183,866	183,188	227,319	214,652	147,237	180,518	265,269
Plague	1	1	2	1	1	—	2	4	—	2
Poliomyelitis, acute	12,450	4,167	9,086	9,804	7,343	1,705	9,514	4,523	10,839	7,510
Psittacosis	1	23	11				NA			
Rabies, human†	47	36	39	41	40	66	59	73	77	80
Rabies, animal§	9,649	7,137	7,847	7,210	9,365	6,816	6,632	4,853	5,022	5,455
Salmonellosis	731	504				NA				
Shigellosis (bacillary dysentery)	31,590	25,572	18,972	17,501	16,537	15,886			NA	
Smallpox	765	865	1,396	2,795	9,877	14,939	11,673	7,834	7,957	5,371
Streptococcal sore throat and scarlet fever	150,362	135,755	139,424	165,766	173,162	198,428	236,361	250,487	268,542	227,495
Syphilis, primary and secondary*	82,204	75,312	68,231				NA			
Total, all stages*	575,593	479,601	485,560	472,900	478,738	480,140	336,258	267,717	255,856	231,129
Tetanus						NA				
Trichinosis						NA				
Tuberculosis¶	120,253	117,204	105,567	102,984	103,922	107,021	112,394	107,086	111,856	113,020
Tularemia	966	1,024	1,530	1,620	2,291	2,088	960	891	782	917
Typhoid fever**	4,690	5,595	8,601	9,809	13,069	14,903	16,033	15,898	18,355	22,217
Typhus fever, flea-borne (endemic, murine)	4,528	3,736	2,784	1,878	2,996	2,294	2,394	1,733	1,287	1,375
Typhus fever, tick-borne (Rocky Mountain spotted)	473	498	516	457	559	434	432	365	492	456
Yellow fever				Last indigenous case reported 1911; last imported, 1924						

*Data reported for fiscal years.
†Registered deaths.
§Data from Bureau of Animal Industry, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Administration.
¶Includes newly reported active and inactive cases.
**Includes cases of paratyphoid 1934-1941.

TABLE 7. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — Deaths from specified notifiable diseases, United States, 1972-1981

(Numbers in ICD column refer to the category numbers listed in the Ninth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases, 1975.)

Cause of Death	ICD	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972*
Amebiasis	006	16	22	19	14	28	36	35	25	31	52
Anthrax	022	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Botulism, foodborne	005.1	3	5	2	5	6	3	3	6	6	6
Brucellosis	023	1	—	2	3	—	2	—	—	1	6
Chancroid	099.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox	052	84	78	103	91	89	106	83	106	138	122
Cholera	001	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	032	—	1	1	4	5	7	5	5	10	10
Encephalitis, acute infectious†	062-064,049	164	188	172	185	206	253	386	276	326	266
Gonococcal infections	098	4	7	1	9	1	1	1	1	11	8
Granuloma inguinale	099.2	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Hepatitis, viral, infectious (Hepatitis A)	070.0,070.1	93	112	129							
Hepatitis, viral, serum (Hepatitis B)	070.2,070.3	359	294	260	508	508	567	612	630	656	778
Hepatitis, viral, other and unsp.	070.4-070.9	410	403	364							
Leprosy	030	2	—	3	4	1	1	2	2	1	-
Leptospirosis	100	5	2	4	5	8	12	7	5	6	10
Lymphogranuloma venereum	099.1	1	1	1	—	—	—	2	2	2	4
Malaria	084	7	—	3	5	3	4	4	4	7	—
Measles (rubeola)	055	2	11	6	11	15	12	20	20	23	24
Meningococcal infection	036	459	387	404	403	338	330	308	305	330	350
Mumps	072	1	2	2	3	5	8	8	6	12	16
Pertussis (whooping cough)	033	6	11	6	6	10	7	8	14	5	6
Plague	020	3	5	2	—	—	2	3	1	—	—
Poliomyelitis	045.0-045.9	—	6	4	13	16	16	9	3	10	2
Bulbar or polioencephalitis	045.0	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	—	4	—
With other paralysis	045.1	—	2	1	1	2	1	1	—	3	—
Non-paralytic	045.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unspecified	045.9	—	4	3	12	12	12	6	3	3	2
Psittacosis (ornithosis)	073	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Rabies	071	1	—	4	2	—	1	2	—	1	2
Rheumatic fever, acute	390-392	96	109	114	138	125	149	155	175	183	180
Rubella (German measles)	056	5	1	1	10	17	12	21	15	16	14
Salmonellosis, including paratyphoid fever	002.1-002.9,003	105	89	70	79	73	61	67	59	76	68
Shigellosis	004	11	15	19	20	25	19	27	32	33	38
Syphilis	090-097	136	154	180	169	196	225	272	300	393	344
Tetanus	037	31	28	30	32	24	32	45	44	40	58
Trichinosis	124	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Tuberculosis (all forms)	010-018	1,937	1,978	2,007	2,914	2,968	3,130	3,333	3,513	3,875	4,376
Tularemia	021	1	3	2	—	2	2	—	2	4	—
Typhoid fever	002.0	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	7	8
Typhus fever, flea-borne (endemic-murine)	081.0	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Typhus fever, tick-borne (Rocky Mountain spotted)	082.0	30	38	32	30	43	41	29	49	38	50

*Based on 50% sample of death records.
†Arthropod-borne encephalitis and other non-arthropod-borne viral diseases of the central nervous system.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, *Vital Statistics of the United States, Vol. II, Part A*, for 1972-1979. Unpublished final data, National Center for Health Statistics, 1980-1981.

Deaths are classified according to the Eighth Revision, ICD, for 1972-1978 and according to the Ninth Revision, ICD, for 1979-1981. Discontinuities for some causes may result due to the introduction of the Ninth Revision.

TABLE 8. NON-NOTIFIABLE CONDITIONS — Deaths from selected acute conditions and violence, United States, 1972-1981

(Numbers in ICD column refer to the category numbers listed in the Ninth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases, 1975)

Cause of Death	ICD	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972*
Abortion											
Septic	634.0,635.0,636.0 637.0,638.0	5	4	3	10	4	10	15	14	24	46
Non-septic	634.1-634.9,635.1-635.9, 636.1-636.9,637.1-637.9 638.1-638.9	7	9	13	6	16	6	12	13	12	24
Alcoholic dependence syndrome and alcoholic psychosis	291,303	4,660	4,804	4,517	5,662	5,418	5,193	5,253	5,379	5,167	4,908
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, alcoholic	571.0-571.3	12,085	12,938	12,547	12,828	13,029	13,289	12,932	13,151	12,624	12,576
Diabetes mellitus	250	34,642	34,851	33,192	33,841	32,989	34,508	35,230	37,329	38,208	38,674
Fungal infections											
Actinomycotic infections	039	55	45	47	15	12	11	9	9	8	10
Aspergillosis	117.3	114	79	84	98	112	66	63	50	55	42
Blastomycosis and paracoccidioidomycosis	116.0-116.1	33	25	17	2	2	2	2	1	-	-
Coccidioidomycosis	114	68	59	63	78	58	66	60	61	37	30
Cryptococcosis	117.5	129	112	105	146	134	123	131	122	125	136
Histoplasmosis	115	53	51	33	56	55	49	59	58	53	62
Candidiasis (moniliasis)	112	296	233	213	240	237	244	215	190	173	138
Giardiasis	007.1	2	2	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Herpes zoster	053	174	181	146	133	136	113	132	112	95	86
Hydatid disease (Echinococcosis)	122	3	4	2	3	2	4	3	5	4	4
Meningitis, excluding meningococcal and tuberculous	320-322	1,405	1,415	1,393	1,560	1,526	1,589	1,630	1,539	1,523	1,482
Mononucleosis, infectious	075	16	23	13	17	13	18	11	24	25	18
Renal disease	403,580-589,590-593	26,344	26,479	25,243	23,663	23,744	24,096	23,634	24,769	25,875	26,934
Respiratory infections											
Bronchitis (acute bronchitis & bronchiolitis)	466	573	642	554	756	697	854	737	750	905	1,146
Influenza	487	3,006	2,702	604	4,052	1,304	7,877	4,277	2,201	5,131	4,986
Pneumonia (primary cause of death)	480-486	50,725	51,917	44,426	54,267	49,889	53,989	51,387	52,576	57,428	57,594
Upper respiratory infections, acute	460-465	394	392	397	321	368	384	342	377	453	504
Rheumatoid arthritis and other inflammatory polyarthropathies, rheumatism unsp. and fibrositis	714.0-714.4,729.0	1,339	1,410	1,280	1,308	1,396	1,343	1,311	1,356	1,402	1,292
Sepsis of childbirth	646.6,670	8	12	12	13	13	16	11	17	9	38
Streptococcal sore throat and scarlatina	034	7	5	14	5	14	14	15	22	20	16
Toxoplasmosis	130	8	4	6	13	19	13	11	13	13	14
Homicide and legal intervention	E960-E978	23,646	24,278	22,550	20,432	19,968	19,554	21,310	21,465	20,465	19,638
Suicide	E950-E959	27,596	26,869	27,206	27,294	28,681	26,832	27,063	25,683	25,118	25,004

*Based on 50% sample of death records.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, *Vital Statistics of the United States, Vol. II*, Part A, for 1972-1979. Unpublished final data, National Center for Health Statistics, 1980 and 1981.

Deaths are classified according to the Eighth Revision, ICD, for 1972-1978 and according to the Ninth Revision, ICD, for 1979-1981. Discontinuities for some causes may result due to the introduction of the Ninth Revision

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