

# MMWR

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Tennessee

## MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY WEEKLY REPORT

### Current Trends

#### Cancer Mortality — Tennessee, 1960-1980

Analysis of the leading causes of death among Tennessee residents from 1968 to 1980 revealed that malignant neoplasms and suicide were the only two causes with increasing death rates (1). Age-specific and site-specific death rates for malignant neoplasms were examined for 1968-1980. During this period, mortality per 100,000 population for malignant neoplasms at all sites rose from 143.7 to 180.9 (1).

To determine the groups with increasing rates, changes in age-specific and site-specific malignant neoplasm death rates in Tennessee were tabulated from 1968 to 1980. Age-specific rates were also analyzed for respiratory and intrathoracic malignant neoplasms to determine whether there was any change over time.

For all age groups, the sites of malignant neoplasms with the highest death rates in 1968 were digestive organs and peritoneum (38.5/100,000); respiratory and intrathoracic organs (30.0/100,000); genital (21.7/100,000); and breast (11.1/100,000) (Table 1). By 1980, respiratory and intrathoracic cancer had become the leading site-specific cause of cancer

**TABLE 1. Rates of death from malignant neoplasms, per 100,000 population — Tennessee, 1968-1980**

Year	Site of malignant neoplasm (rate)					All sites
	Digestive organs and peritoneum	Respiratory and intrathoracic organs	Genital organs	Breast	All other sites	
1968	38.5	30.0	21.7	11.1	42.4	143.7
1969	38.6	29.9	20.6	12.5	42.4	144.0
1970	39.8	34.3	21.2	12.2	45.0	152.5
1971	41.2	33.7	21.0	13.1	43.7	152.6
1972	36.7	36.2	21.2	13.4	45.9	155.4
1973	39.7	38.1	21.1	12.9	46.8	158.8
1974	39.5	40.9	21.4	14.1	46.9	162.7
1975	41.0	40.0	20.7	13.3	49.1	164.0
1976	42.4	44.9	20.2	13.4	50.0	170.8
1977	42.9	47.4	21.4	13.5	49.4	174.6
1978	40.5	47.7	20.0	13.8	50.0	172.0
1979	43.9	50.3	20.8	13.1	49.7	177.9
1980	44.5	51.5	21.9	12.4	50.6	180.9

*Cancer Mortality — Continued*

death, with a mortality rate of 51.5/100,000. Digestive organs and peritoneum were second, with a rate of 44.5/100,000. The respiratory cancer death rate rose 71.7% from 1968 to 1980. During this period, death rates for genital cancer remained relatively stable, as did those for breast cancer.

Analyzing the "all other sites" category revealed that the increase from 1968 to 1980 was due to small changes at many sites rather than a large increase at any one site. Most deaths in the respiratory and intrathoracic category were due to lung cancer (Table 2).

For Tennessee residents whose ages at death were under 25 years, mortality for all sites was relatively stable around a mean of 5.9/100,000 during this period. The rate for leukemia, the leading site-specific cause for this age group, declined from 2.6/100,000 in 1968 to 1.9/100,000 in 1980. The rates for all other specific sites remained low and relatively unchanged.

For ages 25-34 years, overall rates declined from 21.3/100,000 population in 1968 to a low of 14.2/100,000 population in 1978. Lymphatic, leukemic, and digestive cancers were leading causes of site-specific deaths for persons aged 25-34 years during this period.

For residents aged 35-44 years, mortality for all sites fell irregularly from 63.7/100,000 in 1968 to 50.0/100,000 in 1980. Rates of genital cancer among females declined from 19.1/100,000 to 10.2/100,000. Respiratory, digestive, and breast cancers were the three other leading causes of malignant neoplasm deaths in this age group.

For residents aged 45-64 years, the overall death rate for malignant neoplasms rose from 285.4/100,000 in 1968 to 321.3/100,000 in 1980. This increase was due mainly to the increase in rates for respiratory and intrathoracic cancer, from 79.8/100,000 in 1968 to 120.9/100,000 in 1980, an increase of 51.5%.

In the 65- to 74-year-old age group, the death rate for all sites rose from 677.1/100,000 to 794.4/100,000; respiratory cancer rates rose from 147.4/100,000 to 245.5/100,000 from 1968 to 1980, an increase of 66.6%.

For residents aged 75 years and older, the cancer mortality rates for all sites increased from 1,004.1/100,000 to 1,216.6/100,000. Increasing rates occurred in this age group for digestive cancer (350.2/100,000 to 378.3/100,000), male genital cancer (306.0/100,000

**TABLE 2. Rates of resident deaths from malignant neoplasms, per 100,000 population, by site — Tennessee, 1980**

Site of malignant neoplasms	ICD-9* Code	Rate
Respiratory and intrathoracic organs	(160-165)	51.5
Nasal cavities, middle ear, and accessory sinuses	160	0.2
Larynx	161	1.5
Trachea, bronchus, and lung	162	49.3
Pleura	163	0.1
Thymus, heart, and mediastinum	164	0.3
Other and ill-defined	165	—
Digestive organs and peritoneum	150-159	44.5
Genitourinary organs	179-189	29.4
Lymphatic and hematopoietic tissue	200-208	17.2
Bone, connective tissue, skin, and breast	170-175	16.5
Lip, oral cavity, and pharynx	140-149	3.6
Other and unspecified sites	190-199	18.3
<b>Total</b>		<b>180.9</b>

\* *International Classification of Diseases*, 9th Revision.

**Cancer Mortality — Continued**

to 367.5/100,000), and respiratory and intrathoracic cancer (112.8/100,000 to 217.4/100,000). The mortality for respiratory malignant neoplasms in this age group increased 92.7% from 1968 to 1980.

Digestive cancer rates increased sharply with age. Conversely, mortality from respiratory and intrathoracic cancer has increased for all age groups, with a steeper rate of increase for men than for women and with minimal race differences (Figure 1). Nationally, the rate of increase is steeper for women and for blacks and other racial minorities (2). The mortality from male genital cancer increased from 1968 to 1980. This increase was greater with advancing age, especially after age 54 years.

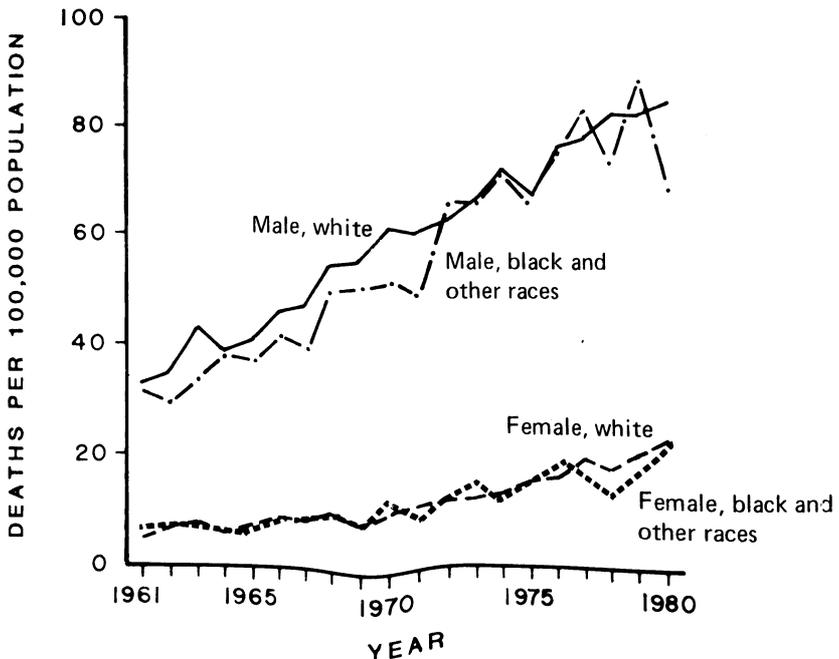
**Editorial Note:** In Tennessee, the crude death rates for digestive and male genital cancer have increased, partly because of the aging of the population. The major cause of the increase in cancer death rates in Tennessee, however, is respiratory and intrathoracic malignant neoplasms, which increased with age in all races and both sexes. In a special study commissioned by the National Cancer Institute (3), an estimated 85%-95% of respiratory cancer deaths were caused by tobacco smoking. Increased efforts in patient counseling and public education regarding the health risks of tobacco use may be needed to reverse this trend.

Reported by J Harris, MD, Northern Telecom, Nashville, A Hogan, T Spillman, Health Promotion Section, Tennessee Dept of Health and Environment in the Journal of the Tennessee Medical Association, 1984;77:156-61.

**References**

1. Tennessee Department of Health and Environment. Unpublished data.
2. Office on Smoking and Health. Smoking and health: a report of the Surgeon General. Washington, D.C.: Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1979.
3. Doll R, Peto R. The causes of cancer. New York: Oxford University Press, 1982.

**FIGURE 1. Rates of death from malignant neoplasms of respiratory and intrathoracic organs, by race and sex — Tennessee, 1961-1980**



Epidemiologic Notes and Reports**Measles Outbreak — New York City**

Thirty-four confirmed and probable cases of measles were identified among residents of East Harlem by the New York City Department of Health from February 8, to May 23, 1984. Eighteen cases occurred among females; ages of all patients ranged from 8 months to 24 years (median 5 years) (Figure 2). Thirty-one cases (91%) occurred among Hispanics. Onsets of rash occurred between February 8 and May 23. No additional suspected cases have occurred.

Measles was discovered simultaneously in two areas of East Harlem; a common source of infection was not identified. Exposure occurred in several hospitals and in the community but not in any single location; elementary schools were affected but had no concentrated outbreaks.

Nineteen cases were confirmed serologically or through confirmed epidemiologic links; other cases could not be conclusively linked. Thirteen cases were vaccine failures; nine oc-

(Continued on page 585)

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

Disease	41st Week Ending			Cumulative, 41st Week Ending		
	Oct. 13, 1984	Oct. 15, 1983	Median 1979-1983	Oct. 13, 1984	Oct. 15, 1983	Median 1979-1983
Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS)*	74	59	N	3,254	1,520	N
Aseptic meningitis	239	433	315	6,006	9,859	7,114
Encephalitis: Primary (arthropod-borne & unspec.)	41	59	57	846	1,464	1,200
Post-infectious	1	-	1	79	76	76
Gonorrhea: Civilian	14,523	16,870	20,020	653,184	708,495	786,028
Military	207	457	457	16,616	19,206	21,796
Hepatitis: Type A	418	431	482	16,570	16,449	19,723
Type B	488	431	396	20,098	18,727	15,995
Non A, Non B	68	62	N	2,873	2,669	N
Unspecified	143	171	182	4,423	5,727	8,056
Legionellosis	8	7	N	510	557	N
Leprosy	5	2	2	182	195	168
Malaria	13	11	21	739	657	862
Measles: Total**	23	22	36	2,361	1,302	2,694
Indigenous	22	17	N	2,093	1,064	N
Imported	1	5	N	268	238	N
Meningococcal infections: Total	24	36	47	2,158	2,182	2,182
Civilian	24	36	47	2,153	2,167	2,167
Military	-	-	-	5	15	15
Mumps	31	50	50	2,358	2,623	4,437
Pertussis	25	58	41	1,804	1,924	1,245
Rubella (German measles)	5	9	9	645	813	2,064
Syphilis (Primary & Secondary): Civilian	379	528	537	21,813	25,431	24,150
Military	4	9	9	243	318	309
Toxic Shock syndrome	4	6	N	383	347	N
Tuberculosis	397	412	486	16,803	18,377	21,179
Tularemia	3	5	5	257	239	209
Typhoid fever	7	17	17	261	351	403
Typhus fever, tick-borne (RMSF)	19	12	16	770	1,041	1,041
Rabies, animal	108	80	113	4,267	4,976	5,075

**TABLE II. Notifiable diseases of low frequency, United States**

	Cum 1984		Cum 1984
Anthrax	1	Plague	23
Botulism: Foodborne	13	Poliomyelitis: Total	3
Infant (Calif. 1)	71	Paralytic	3
Other	6	Psittacosis (Fla. 1, Wash. 1, Calif. 1)	72
Brucellosis (Fla. 2, Ala. 2, Tex. 1, Mont. 1)	94	Rabies, human	2
Cholera	-	Tetanus	47
Congenital rubella syndrome	3	Trichinosis (Tex. 1)	61
Diphtheria	1	Typhus fever, flea-borne (endemic, murine)	22
Leptospirosis	25		

\*The 1983 reports which appear in this table were collected before AIDS became a notifiable condition.

\*\*One of the 23 reported cases for this week was imported from a foreign country or can be directly traceable to a known internationally imported case within two generations.

**TABLE III. Cases of specified notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending October 13, 1984 and October 15, 1983 (41st Week)**

Reporting Area	AIDS 1984	Aseptic Mening- itis 1984	Encephalitis		Gonorrhoea (Civilian)		Hepatitis (Viral), by type				Legionel- losis 1984	Leprosy Cum. 1984
			Primary	Post-in- fectious			A	B	NA,NB	Unspeci- fied		
			Cum. 1984	Cum. 1984	Cum. 1984	Cum. 1983	1984	1984	1984	1984		
UNITED STATES	3,254	239	846	79	653,184	708,495	418	488	68	143	8	182
NEW ENGLAND	102	8	39	2	18,197	17,986	3	34	2	19	-	9
Maine	-	-	-	-	775	895	-	-	-	-	-	-
N.H.	1	-	6	-	557	580	-	4	-	-	-	-
Vt.	-	-	4	-	296	358	-	2	-	-	-	-
Mass	58	7	18	-	7,392	7,668	3	21	2	19	-	6
R.I.	6	-	-	-	1,360	1,005	-	-	-	-	-	3
Conn.	37	1	11	2	7,817	7,480	-	5	-	-	-	-
MID ATLANTIC	1,433	58	107	10	88,050	90,030	35	98	8	1	-	34
Upstate N.Y.	132	19	37	7	13,840	14,943	2	9	3	-	-	2
N.Y. City	1,034	6	10	-	34,953	35,538	12	33	-	1	-	30
N.J.	190	14	26	-	15,312	16,887	4	35	2	-	-	-
Pa.	77	19	34	3	23,945	22,662	17	21	3	-	-	2
E.N. CENTRAL	143	23	227	18	92,336	102,622	17	35	5	3	1	6
Ohio	16	8	68	9	23,767	25,992	4	13	1	2	-	2
Ind.	22	U	57	-	10,022	10,276	U	U	U	U	U	-
Ill.	72	-	27	6	21,256	30,079	7	4	-	-	-	2
Mich.	23	15	49	-	27,013	27,258	6	18	4	1	1	2
Wis.	10	-	26	3	10,278	9,017	-	-	-	-	-	-
W.N. CENTRAL	32	11	74	3	32,243	33,822	14	11	2	-	-	1
Minn.	8	4	31	-	4,871	4,720	4	2	1	-	-	-
Iowa	2	2	29	-	3,485	3,627	-	2	-	-	-	1
Mo.	18	2	8	-	15,559	16,626	1	5	1	-	-	-
N Dak.	-	2	-	-	311	368	-	-	-	-	-	-
S Dak.	-	-	1	1	757	858	6	-	-	-	-	-
Nebr.	2	-	1	-	2,305	2,155	2	2	-	-	-	-
Kans.	2	1	4	2	4,955	5,468	1	-	-	-	-	-
S ATLANTIC	445	46	125	16	164,644	182,457	25	112	13	12	6	8
Del.	5	1	1	-	3,081	3,363	-	2	1	-	2	-
Md.	39	3	26	-	19,507	23,477	-	11	1	3	-	1
D.C.	67	1	-	-	11,831	12,527	-	1	-	-	-	1
Va.	29	14	25	5	15,809	16,627	5	17	-	2	2	4
W. Va.	4	1	22	-	2,098	2,039	-	1	1	-	-	-
N.C.	10	13	22	7	26,957	28,234	2	9	1	4	1	-
S.C.	7	3	4	-	17,074	17,143	-	14	-	-	-	-
Ga.	45	6	2	2	28,722	36,120	4	23	2	-	-	1
Fla.	239	4	23	2	39,565	42,927	14	34	7	3	1	1
E.S. CENTRAL	22	17	45	7	58,052	59,833	11	29	4	2	-	-
Ky.	9	1	8	-	7,032	7,034	6	1	-	-	-	-
Tenn.	6	3	15	1	24,028	24,632	2	15	2	1	-	-
Ala.	5	8	19	5	18,079	18,399	3	13	2	1	-	-
Miss.	2	5	3	1	8,913	9,768	-	-	-	-	-	-
WS CENTRAL	238	30	73	4	88,983	99,653	76	29	10	62	-	17
Ark.	1	-	-	2	7,957	7,811	6	-	1	2	-	1
La.	35	3	6	-	19,950	18,749	10	1	1	2	-	1
Okla.	8	7	19	1	9,806	11,587	3	2	1	3	-	-
Tex.	194	20	48	1	51,270	61,499	57	26	7	55	-	15
MOUNTAIN	54	10	24	10	21,429	22,533	55	32	4	8	1	8
Mont.	-	-	2	-	868	931	-	-	1	-	-	-
Idaho	-	1	-	-	1,015	1,002	2	3	-	-	-	-
Wyo.	1	-	-	-	605	607	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colo.	29	5	7	-	6,175	6,308	6	6	1	1	-	-
N. Mex.	1	-	-	-	2,615	2,762	8	3	-	-	-	-
Ariz.	11	2	9	3	5,807	6,377	24	13	1	2	1	6
Utah	7	-	6	7	1,025	1,082	11	2	-	2	-	1
Nev.	5	2	-	-	3,319	3,464	4	5	1	3	-	1
PACIFIC	785	36	132	9	89,250	99,559	182	108	20	36	-	99
Wash.	39	5	7	-	6,579	7,799	15	11	2	3	-	3
Oreg.	7	-	-	-	5,202	5,316	27	3	-	1	-	1
Calif.	726	28	122	9	73,765	81,954	137	93	18	32	-	80
Alaska	1	-	-	-	2,196	2,587	3	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	12	-3	3	-	1,508	1,903	-	1	-	-	-	15
Guam	-	U	-	-	95	114	U	U	U	U	U	-
P.R.	33	2	3	1	2,676	2,256	5	25	-	3	-	4
V.I.	-	U	-	-	365	221	U	U	U	U	U	-
Pac. Trust Terr.	-	U	-	-	-	-	U	U	U	U	U	-

N Not notifiable

U Unavailable

TABLE III. (Cont'd.) Cases of specified notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending  
October 13, 1984 and October 15, 1983 (41st Week)

Reporting Area	Malaria Cum. 1984	Measles (Rubeola)					Menin- gococcal Infections Cum. 1984	Mumps		Pertussis			Rubella		
		Indigenous		Imported *		Total		1984	Cum. 1984	1984	Cum. 1984	Cum. 1983	1984	Cum. 1984	Cum. 1983
		1984	Cum. 1984	1984	Cum. 1984	Cum. 1983									
UNITED STATES	739	22	2,093	1	268	1,302	2,158	31	2,358	25	1,804	1,924	5	645	813
NEW ENGLAND	43	-	93	-	12	18	144	3	75	1	53	61	-	20	15
Maine	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	23	-	2	4	-	1	-
N.H.	-	-	33	-	3	3	7	-	15	-	8	9	-	1	4
Vt.	5	-	2	-	5	-	26	-	5	-	23	8	-	-	5
Mass.	25	-	48	-	-	6	63	2	13	-	13	34	-	18	6
R.I.	4	-	-	-	-	-	12	1	10	1	3	5	-	-	-
Conn.	9	-	10	-	4	9	35	-	9	-	4	1	-	-	-
MID ATLANTIC	114	1	118	-	37	111	365	4	276	-	155	336	-	219	137
Upstate N.Y.	23	-	24	-	12	12	120	3	78	-	90	105	-	99	28
N.Y. City	32	1	90	-	16	69	77	-	23	-	7	54	-	99	86
N.J.	34	-	4	-	2	27	71	-	132	-	11	19	-	17	3
Pa.	25	-	-	-	7	3	97	1	43	-	47	158	-	4	20
E.N. CENTRAL	68	-	615	-	74	674	344	4	930	2	410	433	1	85	119
Ohio	15	-	3	-	6	85	114	-	452	1	69	127	-	2	2
Ind.	2	U	2	U	1	406	43	U	53	U	225	52	U	5	23
Ill.	24	-	177	-	1	175	77	-	175	1	25	147	1	50	50
Mich.	15	-	411	-	54	7	67	4	167	-	28	37	-	20	16
Wis.	12	-	22	-	12	1	43	-	83	-	63	70	-	8	28
W.N. CENTRAL	21	-	39	-	8	8	131	4	98	-	114	122	2	37	39
Minn.	7	-	35	-	3	1	28	-	6	-	14	41	-	4	8
Iowa	2	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	22	-	10	6	-	1	-
Mo.	6	-	4	-	-	1	40	1	10	-	18	22	-	-	-
N. Dak.	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	2	-	3	-
S. Dak.	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	9	7	-	-	-
Nebr.	2	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	4	-	11	2	-	-	-
Kans.	2	-	-	-	5	6	24	3	54	-	52	42	2	29	31
S. ATLANTIC	110	-	18	1	30	204	453	1	172	1	137	236	-	22	95
Del.	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	2	5	-	-	-
Md.	28	-	8	-	14	10	36	-	37	-	13	29	-	1	3
D.C.	1	-	-	-	5	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Va.	27	-	1	-	2	23	49	-	17	-	15	50	-	-	2
W. Va.	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	36	-	11	9	-	-	-
N.C.	9	-	-	-	-	1	71	-	17	-	32	27	-	-	10
S.C.	2	-	-	-	4	5	4	-	4	-	1	13	-	-	1
Ga.	13	-	-	-	1	8	84	-	17	-	10	64	-	2	13
Fla.	25	-	9	1	8	158	142	1	42	1	53	39	-	19	66
E.S. CENTRAL	8	-	4	-	2	6	125	2	48	-	14	30	-	18	16
Ky.	1	-	1	-	-	1	49	1	10	-	2	13	-	12	15
Tenn.	2	-	-	-	2	-	31	1	16	-	7	7	-	-	-
Ala.	5	-	3	-	-	5	32	-	6	-	1	5	-	3	1
Miss.	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	16	-	4	5	-	3	-
W.S. CENTRAL	68	21	530	-	25	74	228	4	131	-	283	388	-	61	106
Ark.	-	-	8	-	-	13	35	-	7	-	15	20	-	3	-
La.	9	-	8	-	-	25	47	-	-	-	8	7	-	-	10
Okla.	8	-	-	-	8	1	24	N	N	-	234	289	-	-	-
Tex.	51	21	514	-	17	35	122	4	124	-	26	72	-	58	96
MOUNTAIN	24	-	113	-	32	14	72	2	221	3	110	203	-	21	30
Mont.	1	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	7	-	19	1	-	-	3
Idaho	2	-	-	-	23	7	8	-	9	-	7	15	-	1	8
Wyo.	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	2	-	6	6	-	2	4
Colo.	6	-	-	-	6	2	26	-	19	3	38	123	-	2	1
N. Mex.	1	-	88	-	-	-	7	N	N	-	8	12	-	1	-
Ariz.	9	-	-	-	1	1	15	2	169	-	23	22	-	4	6
Utah	5	-	25	-	2	-	7	-	11	-	7	24	-	7	7
Nev.	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	4	-	2	-	-	4	1
PACIFIC	283	-	563	-	48	193	296	7	407	18	528	115	2	162	256
Wash.	11	-	125	-	14	5	46	3	45	7	299	16	-	1	9
Oreg.	10	-	-	-	-	10	43	N	N	-	28	8	-	2	13
Calif.	258	-	279	-	30	175	199	3	331	9	127	84	2	154	232
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	-	9	-	-	4	-	1	1
Hawaii	4	-	159	-	4	1	1	1	22	2	74	3	-	4	1
Guam	1	U	83	U	2	2	1	U	5	U	-	-	U	2	-
P.R.	4	-	1	-	-	94	4	9	153	-	1	11	2	13	5
V.I.	-	U	-	U	-	5	-	U	5	U	-	-	U	-	2
Pac. Trust Terr.	-	U	-	U	-	-	-	U	-	U	-	-	U	-	-

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

N Not notifiable U Unavailable † International § Out-of-state

**TABLE III. (Cont'd.) Cases of specified notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending  
October 13, 1984 and October 15, 1983 (41st Week)**

Reporting Area	Syphilis (Civilian) (Primary & Secondary)		Toxic- shock Syndrome	Tuberculosis		Tula- remia	Typhoid Fever	Typhus Fever (Tick-borne) (RMSF)	Rabies, Animal
	Cum. 1984	Cum. 1983	1984	Cum. 1984	Cum 1983	Cum. 1984	Cum. 1984	Cum. 1984	Cum. 1984
UNITED STATES	21,813	25,431	4	16,803	18,377	257	261	770+ 20	4,267
NEW ENGLAND	407	532	-	507	549	6	15	5	46
Maine	5	18	-	21	30	-	-	-	12
N.H.	12	19	-	25	31	-	-	-	16
Vt.	1	1	-	9	7	-	-	-	-
Mass.	231	335	-	282	286	6	12	4	10
R.I.	16	16	-	37	49	-	-	-	-
Conn.	142	143	-	133	146	-	3	1	8
MID ATLANTIC	2,945	3,329	-	3,034	3,257	1	44	22	383
Upstate N.Y.	228	302	-	486	515	-	12	7	79
N.Y. City	1,830	1,944	-	1,217	1,296	1	12	2	-
N.J.	516	646	-	684	691	-	14	3	30
Pa.	371	437	-	647	755	-	6	10	274
E.N. CENTRAL	1,047	1,359	-	2,173	2,452	8	42	55	188
Ohio	190	352	-	395	390	-	6	36	20
Ind.	109	92	U	252	276	-	4	6	20
Ill.	374	654	-	909	1,071	8	19	10	69
Mich.	310	191	-	483	589	-	6	3	21
Wis.	64	70	-	134	126	-	7	-	58
W.N. CENTRAL	298	312	2	515	603	78	10	47	625
Minn.	80	119	2	85	126	1	3	1	69
Iowa	11	19	-	56	56	-	-	6	125
Mo.	150	117	-	256	307	40	5	13	56
N. Dak.	9	2	-	10	6	-	-	-	124
S. Dak.	-	11	-	18	33	34	-	5	163
Nebr.	11	12	-	27	20	-	-	4	40
Kans.	37	32	-	63	55	3	2	18	48
S. ATLANTIC	6,399	6,788	1	3,579	3,687	7	31	365	1,267
Del.	23	28	-	50	52	-	-	1	7
Md.	405	411	-	349	287	-	2	29	702
D.C.	253	297	-	144	152	-	6	-	-
Va.	333	468	-	375	388	1	8	51	180
W. Va.	15	21	-	108	113	-	-	6	38
N.C.	662	665	-	521	561	1	1	155	24
S.C.	619	418	-	426	337	-	1	76	50
Ga.	1,059	1,218	-	555	649	4	1	44	159
Fla.	3,030	3,262	1	1,051	1,148	1	12	3	107
E.S. CENTRAL	1,540	1,759	-	1,565	1,644	6	7	81	210
Ky.	84	136	-	357	417	-	2	16	48
Tenn.	404	477	-	456	494	5	2	42	71
Ala.	506	689	-	475	419	-	2	14	91
Miss.	546	457	-	277	314	1	1	9	-
W.S. CENTRAL	5,346	6,583	-	1,959	2,240	109	15	179	850
Ark.	154	155	-	210	264	79	-	30	210
La.	974	1,340	-	267	356	7	1	3	50
Okla.	175	161	-	185	209	18	3	118	90
Tex.	4,043	4,927	-	1,297	1,411	5	11	28	613
MOUNTAIN	488	534	1	451	506	32	12	12	244
Mont.	3	7	-	17	42	3	1	8	106
Idaho	21	7	-	27	27	7	-	1	9
Wyo.	4	10	-	1	12	1	-	3	17
Colo.	134	125	-	55	69	6	4	-	39
N. Mex.	66	145	-	87	91	2	3	-	11
Ariz.	164	134	-	208	195	4	3	-	41
Utah	18	20	1	32	36	4	-	-	5
Nev.	78	86	-	24	34	5	1	-	16
PACIFIC	3,343	4,235	-	3,020	3,439	10	85	4	454
Wash.	120	155	-	153	193	2	3	-	3
Oreg.	92	114	-	123	145	2	2	1	1
Calif.	3,064	3,892	-	2,520	2,853	6	75	2	442
Alaska	6	12	-	52	60	-	1	1	8
Hawaii	61	62	-	172	188	-	4	-	-
Guam	-	-	U	5	5	-	-	-	-
P.R.	639	780	-	292	385	-	3	-	56
V.I.	8	17	U	3	2	-	3	-	-
Pac. Trust Terr.	-	-	U	-	-	-	-	-	-

U Unavailable

TABLE IV. Deaths in 121 U.S. cities,\* week ending  
October 13, 1984 (41st Week Ending)

Reporting Area	All Causes, By Age (Years)						P&I** Total	Reporting Area	All Causes, By Age (Years)						P&I** Total
	All Ages	≥65	45-64	25-44	1-24	<1			All Ages	≥65	45-64	25-44	1-24	<1	
<b>NEW ENGLAND</b>	682	488	135	31	17	11	39	<b>S. ATLANTIC</b>	1,279	836	269	90	34	45	49
Boston, Mass.	185	116	48	12	5	4	15	Atlanta, Ga.	154	92	44	12	3	3	2
Bridgeport, Conn.	51	41	5	3	-	2	3	Baltimore, Md.	142	76	43	18	3	2	-
Cambridge, Mass.	24	20	3	1	-	-	1	Charlotte, N.C.	59	30	18	6	2	3	6
Fall River, Mass.	35	30	4	1	-	-	1	Jacksonville, Fla.	126	83	23	13	2	5	9
Hartford, Conn.	80	57	16	4	3	-	2	Miami, Fla.	118	67	34	13	3	1	1
Lowell, Mass.	31	26	3	1	-	1	-	Norfolk, Va.	51	23	18	1	5	4	3
Lynn, Mass.	20	14	4	1	1	-	1	Richmond, Va.	96	47	33	6	2	8	2
New Bedford, Mass.	27	19	6	1	1	-	1	Savannah, Ga.	59	32	14	6	3	4	4
New Haven, Conn.	54	32	19	-	1	2	3	St. Petersburg, Fla.	122	110	10	1	-	1	11
Providence, R.I.	51	37	12	1	1	-	2	Tampa, Fla.	79	51	16	6	2	4	5
Somerville, Mass.	4	3	-	1	-	-	1	Washington, D.C. §	220	189	3	6	8	9	4
Springfield, Mass.	47	33	9	2	2	1	1	Wilmington, Del.	53	36	13	2	1	1	2
Waterbury, Conn.	27	24	2	1	-	-	6	<b>E.S. CENTRAL</b>	645	395	161	44	21	24	39
Worcester, Mass.	46	36	4	2	3	1	2	Birmingham, Ala.	94	57	25	8	-	4	1
<b>MID. ATLANTIC</b>	2,513	1,672	530	191	57	63	115	Chattanooga, Tenn.	52	29	15	3	2	3	6
Albany, N.Y.	48	36	6	4	1	1	1	Knoxville, Tenn.	78	54	13	5	4	2	4
Allentown, Pa.	16	12	4	-	-	-	1	Louisville, Ky.	91	59	23	3	1	5	2
Buffalo, N.Y.	114	73	27	4	3	7	9	Memphis, Tenn.	131	75	39	9	6	2	12
Camden, N.J.	31	20	7	1	1	2	1	Mobile, Ala.	68	48	14	2	2	2	3
Elizabeth, N.J.	28	20	5	2	-	1	-	Montgomery, Ala.	34	21	4	6	-	3	5
Erie, Pa. †	35	22	8	1	4	-	2	Nashville, Tenn.	97	52	28	8	6	3	6
Jersey City, N.J.	37	25	7	5	-	-	1	<b>W.S. CENTRAL</b>	1,223	726	282	111	58	46	52
N.Y. City, N.Y.	1,356	875	286	134	30	31	52	Austin, Tex.	43	29	4	6	3	1	5
Newark, N.J.	61	34	16	6	2	3	7	Baton Rouge, La.	41	27	10	2	-	2	2
Paterson, N.J.	23	17	3	-	1	2	1	Corpus Christi, Tex.	36	18	13	2	1	2	1
Philadelphia, Pa. †	294	194	68	21	5	6	16	Dallas, Tex.	166	97	31	23	11	4	4
Pittsburgh, Pa. †	63	45	13	5	-	-	6	El Paso, Tex.	64	40	12	4	4	4	3
Reading, Pa.	33	29	3	1	-	-	1	Fort Worth, Tex.	71	44	13	6	2	6	7
Rochester, N.Y.	127	98	20	2	5	2	8	Houston, Tex.	319	165	88	36	20	10	10
Schenectady, N.Y.	38	27	11	-	-	-	6	Little Rock, Ark.	48	29	7	7	3	2	2
Scranton, Pa. †	26	19	5	1	1	-	1	New Orleans, La.	105	58	33	7	3	4	1
Syracuse, N.Y.	98	64	21	3	3	7	3	San Antonio, Tex.	170	114	35	10	7	4	13
Trenton, N.J.	34	24	9	1	-	-	3	Shreveport, La.	60	41	10	2	3	4	-
Utica, N.Y.	19	13	5	-	-	1	3	Tulsa, Okla.	100	64	26	6	1	3	4
Yonkers, N.Y.	32	25	6	1	-	-	2	<b>MOUNTAIN</b>	629	388	146	48	23	23	39
<b>E.N. CENTRAL</b>	2,170	1,531	374	112	75	68	70	Albuquerque, N.Mex.	75	50	14	6	4	-	-
Akron, Ohio	48	33	10	-	3	2	-	Colorado Springs, Colo.	30	19	6	3	-	2	4
Canton, Ohio	38	28	8	-	1	1	2	Denver, Colo.	114	57	27	12	5	13	7
Chicago, Ill. §	452	394	5	12	14	17	14	Las Vegas, Nev.	72	45	21	4	2	-	3
Cincinnati, Ohio	106	66	26	9	1	4	6	Ogden, Utah	16	14	2	-	-	-	2
Cleveland, Ohio	137	97	29	3	7	1	4	Phoenix, Ariz.	157	95	36	12	9	5	4
Columbus, Ohio	125	82	26	8	3	6	-	Pueblo, Colo.	22	16	5	-	1	-	1
Dayton, Ohio	97	59	22	8	3	5	1	Salt Lake City, Utah	48	24	18	2	2	2	4
Detroit, Mich.	256	172	44	22	9	9	5	Tucson, Ariz.	95	68	17	9	-	1	14
Evansville, Ind.	56	42	11	-	2	1	3	<b>PACIFIC</b>	1,604	1,053	309	128	64	49	83
Fort Wayne, Ind.	62	38	16	6	2	-	2	Berkeley, Calif.	19	16	-	3	-	-	1
Gary, Ind.	16	9	5	-	1	1	-	Fresno, Calif.	85	50	18	8	6	3	8
Grand Rapids, Mich.	74	44	17	6	4	3	1	Glendale, Calif.	31	24	3	2	1	1	1
Indianapolis, Ind.	173	104	51	8	8	2	5	Honolulu, Hawaii	65	34	23	2	3	3	6
Madison, Wis.	45	28	7	4	5	1	4	Long Beach, Calif.	90	54	28	4	2	2	2
Milwaukee, Wis.	129	84	33	7	2	3	2	Los Angeles, Calif.	344	221	54	37	23	8	8
Peoria, Ill.	60	40	8	6	2	4	7	Oakland, Calif.	67	48	10	7	-	2	4
Rockford, Ill.	52	38	9	1	-	4	3	Pasadena, Calif.	36	27	6	1	-	2	2
South Bend, Ind.	71	54	14	3	-	-	5	Portland, Ore.	135	98	21	6	6	4	5
Toledo, Ohio	111	69	25	8	6	3	5	Sacramento, Calif.	125	73	29	14	7	2	7
Youngstown, Ohio	62	50	8	1	2	1	1	San Diego, Calif.	109	72	26	7	2	2	13
<b>W.N. CENTRAL</b>	729	504	131	39	25	30	32	San Francisco, Calif.	129	92	18	15	-	4	4
Des Moines, Iowa	63	42	13	2	5	1	3	San Jose, Calif.	159	101	35	9	7	7	9
Duluth, Minn.	21	13	4	1	1	2	3	Seattle, Wash.	123	79	26	10	4	4	4
Kansas City, Kans.	31	16	7	4	-	4	-	Spokane, Wash.	45	34	8	1	1	1	9
Kansas City, Mo.	130	98	20	4	3	5	4	Tacoma, Wash.	42	30	4	2	2	4	-
Lincoln, Nebr.	38	29	5	1	2	1	1	<b>TOTAL</b>	11,474	7,593	2,337	794	374	359	518
Minneapolis, Minn.	72	45	16	5	3	3	4								
Omaha, Nebr.	89	60	17	7	2	3	7								
St. Louis, Mo.	176	130	26	8	3	9	5								
St. Paul, Minn.	47	28	12	5	2	-	-								
Wichita, Kans.	62	43	11	2	4	2	5								

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

\*\* Pneumonia and influenza

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

†† Total includes unknown ages.

§ Data not available. Figures are estimates based on average of past 4 weeks.

**TABLE V. Years of potential life lost, 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 by persons dying in 1982*†	Estimated mortality May 1984		Estimated number of physician contacts May 1984*‡
		Number*§	Annual Rate/100,000*§	
ALL CAUSES (TOTAL)	9,429,000	169,530	846.5	107,800,000
Accidents and adverse effects (E800-E949)	2,367,000	7,650	38.2	5,800,000
Malignant neoplasms (140-208)	1,809,000	37,210	185.8	1,300,000
Diseases of heart (390-398, 402, 404-429)	1,566,000	63,450	316.8	6,100,000
Suicides, homicides (E950-E978)	1,314,000	3,990	19.9	—
Cerebrovascular diseases (430-438)	256,000	12,940	64.6	700,000
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (571)	252,000	2,140	10.7	200,000
Pneumonia and influenza (480-487)	118,000	4,830	24.1	800,000
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases and allied conditions (490-496)	114,000	6,170	30.8	1,900,000
Diabetes mellitus (250)	106,000	2,820	14.1	2,600,000
Prenatal care*				2,300,000
Infant mortality*††		3,200	10.6 / 1,000 live births	

\*For details of calculation, see footnotes for Table V, *MMWR* 1984;33:2.

†Years of potential life lost for persons between 1 year and 65 years old 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, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report* (MVSRI), Vol. 31, No. 13, October 5, 1983.

‡National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report* (MVSRI), Vol. 33, No. 6, September 20, 1984, pp. 8-9.

§IMS America *National Disease and Therapeutic Index* (NDTI), Monthly Report, May 1984, Section III.

††MVSRI Vol. 33, No. 5, August 22, 1984, p. 1.

### *Measles — Continued*

occurred among children under 16 months old; and one occurred in a schoolchild who had not been vaccinated because of a history of physician-diagnosed measles. None of the cases was imported. Of the 11 (32%) preventable cases, five involved children under 6 years old who were not enrolled in day-care centers or preschool, and four involved adults 19-24 years old. These nine cases were defined as "hard-to-reach." Although conclusive epidemiologic links have been shown for only 19 (56%) of the 34 cases, this outbreak probably represents a single extended chain of transmission involving up to seven generations of spread.

**Editorial Note:** A previous large outbreak of measles, involving primarily preschool-aged and school-aged Hispanic children, occurred in the Bronx in the spring of 1983 (1). Unlike the current East Harlem outbreak, several Bronx cases were traced to an imported case from Puerto Rico.

*Measles — Continued*

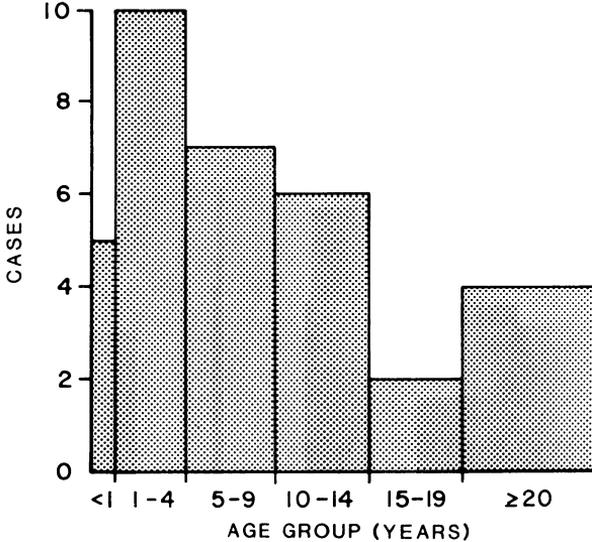
In early April, to control the spread of measles, particularly among the young preschoolers involved in the current outbreak, the New York City Department of Health increased vaccination clinic hours from 3 to 24 hours of clinic time and recommended measles vaccination for children aged 6 months through 11 months in the outbreak area. Subsequent reimmunization with measles-mumps-rubella vaccine at 15 months of age was recommended for all children vaccinated before the first birthday. The New York City Department of Health also recommended that Harlem children 12 months old or older be vaccinated with combined measles-mumps-rubella vaccine (2). This early immunization policy was discontinued on June 20 after active surveillance revealed no new cases for 4 weeks (two incubation periods of measles).

Reported by City Health Information, Vol. 3 (August 1-8, 1984), New York City Dept of Health; Div of Field Svcs, Epidemiology Program Office, CDC.

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**FIGURE 2. Measles cases, by age group — East Harlem, New York City, February 8, to June 30, 1984**

*Current Trends***Lung Cancer among Women — Tennessee**

Lung cancer has, or will shortly, become the leading site-specific cause of cancer deaths among women in California, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oregon, Texas, and Washington, (1). It is now the leading cause of cancer deaths among women in Kentucky (2), where the age-adjusted rate doubled from 1971 to 1981. In Tennessee, analysis of cancer deaths among women by primary site revealed that, from 1968 through 1982, the lung cancer death rate increased 152.6%, from 9.7 deaths per 100,000 females in 1968 to

*Lung Cancer — Continued*

24.5/100,000 in 1982.

By contrast, rates for digestive system cancer have remained relatively stable, ranging from 35.4/100,000 in 1973 to 40.8/100,000 in 1979. The 1982 rate was only 1.5% greater than the 1968 rate; this statistic includes all digestive cancers, whereas lung cancer rates are site-specific. Breast cancer mortality rates rose from 21.9/100,000 in 1968 to 27.7/100,000 in 1982, a 26.5% increase. Breast cancer death rates have fluctuated around a mean of 25.3/100,000, compared to the nearly linear rise in the lung cancer death rate for women. Genital cancer rates in Tennessee women have declined 29.2%, from 26.4/100,000 in 1968 to 18.7/100,000 in 1982.

The rising trend for deaths from lung cancer among Tennessee women parallels the U.S. trends (3). However, while U.S. rates increased 127.0% from 1968 to 1980, the last year for which final statistics are available, Tennessee rates rose 140.2% during that period (Figure 3). Breast cancer mortality rates for the United States and Tennessee rose similarly for the same time period, showing 8.5% and 8.7% increases, respectively.

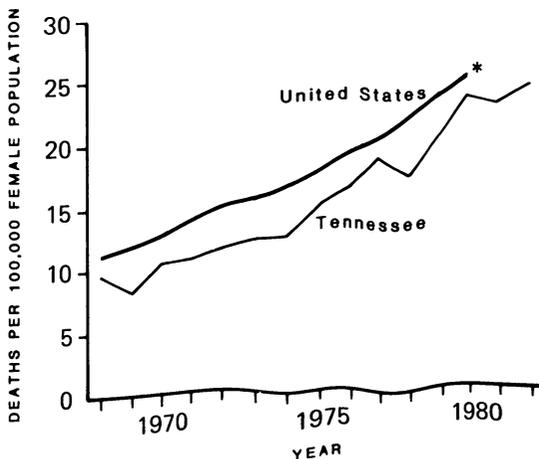
Higher respiratory cancer death rates for every age group are seen in 1982 than in 1968 or 1975 (Figure 4). Death rates in 1982 for women aged 45-54 years and 55-64 years were 182.0% and 168.8% higher, respectively, than comparable 1968 rates.

Death rates for respiratory cancer among men in Tennessee rose from 53.5/100,000 in 1968 to 90.2/100,000 in 1982, a 68.6% increase. The health profession and public should focus attention, time, and effort on reducing smoking to control this new epidemic (4).

*Reported by J Harris, MD, Northern Telecom, Nashville, Center for Health Statistics, Tennessee Dept of Health and Environment.*

**Editorial Note:** Epidemics of chronic diseases do not receive the same public attention as epidemics of acute diseases, because they usually occur after a long latent period and over a longer period of time. The steady increase of lung cancer among women in the United States is an example of this phenomenon. While the prevalence of smoking has fallen substantially among men, it has not among women. Several states have reported that lung cancer has overtaken breast cancer as the leading cause of cancer mortality among women. It is anticipated that this will soon be true for the nation as a whole.

**FIGURE 3. Respiratory cancer death rates for female residents — Tennessee and United States, 1968-1982**



\*Final U.S. data not available after 1980.

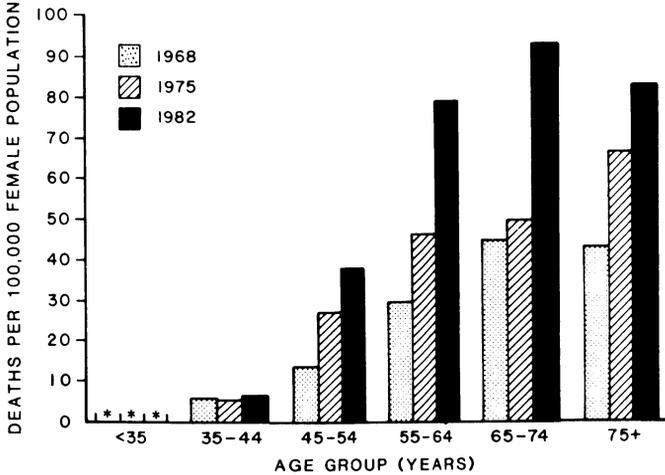
*Lung Cancer — Continued*

Approximately 85% of all lung cancer cases are attributed to cigarette smoking (5). The lung cancer epidemic is especially tragic because it is preventable.

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5. Office on Smoking and Health. The health consequences of smoking, cancer: a report of the Surgeon General. Rockville, Maryland: Public Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services, 1982.

**FIGURE 4. Respiratory cancer death rates among female residents, by age at death — Tennessee, 1968, 1975, and 1982**



\* Less than 0.5.

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