77 Dental Caries and Community Water Fluoridation Trends - United States 86 Tuberculosis - United States, 1984 87 Update: Influenza Activity - United States

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY WEEKLY REPORT

## Perspectives in Disease Prevention and Health Promotion

## Dental Caries and Community Water Fluoridation Trends - United States

One of the 12 fluoridation and dental health objectives identified in the U.S. Public Health Service's Objectives for the Nation (1) states: By 1990, the number of 9-year-old children who have had caries in their permanent teeth should be decreased to 60\% (40\% would be caries-free). In 1971-1973, 71\% of these children had caries in their permanent teeth. The National Caries Prevalence Survey, conducted by the National Institute of Dental Research (NIDR) in 1979-1980 (2), reported that 49\% of these children have had decay in their permanent teeth, demonstrating this objective has been achieved. The survey also reported that $89^{\%} \%$ of 17 -year-olds have had dental caries (2). Although $37 \%$ of children aged $5-17$ years were caries-free, approximately $24 \%$ of children in the same age group have had five or more decayed, missing (due to caries), and/or filled permanent teeth (Figure 1).

When the NIDR survey is compared with an earlier, similar survey by the National Center
FIGURE 1. Percentage distribution of children aged $5-17$ years, by DMFT* status United States, 1979-1980


- Decayed, missing (due to caries), and/or filled permanent teeth.

Dental Caries - Continued
for Health Statistics, the prevalence of dental decay among school-aged children appears to have been significantly reduced since 1973 (Figure 2) $(2,3)$. The availability of fluorides from a number of sources, including community and school water fluoridation, fluoride tablets and drops, fluoride rinses and dentifrices, and clinically applied fluorides, have contributed to the decline in dental caries. It is difficult to attribute this decline to one specific modality, and the effects are not arithmetically additive. However, the combination of systemic and topical fluorides has contributed greatly to improved oral health in the United States. In 1985, approximately 20,000 employed adults and 5,000 older adults at senior citizen centers will be surveyed as part of an NIDR National Survey of Adult Dental Health. Oral health status and data on treatment needs from this survey will be available in 1987.

Although community water fluoridation remains the most effective and practical means of preventing and controlling dental caries, nearly half the U.S. population still does not have access to optimally fluoridated water. The optimal amount of fluoride necessary to reduce the most dental decay, with the least amount of risk of dental fluorosis (discoloration of the enamel), is 0.7-1.2 mg/l (0.7-1.2 parts fluoride per 1 million parts water) (4). Fluoride occurs naturally in most waters but usually at less than optimal levels. Since it is assumed that people in warmer climates drink more water than people in colder climates, the optimal level is lowest in the southernmost part of the United States. Therefore, the optimal fluoride level is calculated based on the annual average of maximum daily air temperature (5).

Since the introduction in 1945 of the practice of adjusting fluoride levels in community water systems, the number of people with access to water with dentally significant levels of fluoride ( 0.7 parts per million [ppm] or higher) has increased steadily to an estimated 123 million in 1983 -approximately $52.2 \%$ of the total U.S. population (6,7). It is impractical to expect 100\% coverage, because a portion of the population is not served by public water sup-

FIGURE 2. Mean DMFS* for children aged 5-17 years - United States ${ }^{\dagger}$


[^0]Dental Caries - Continued
plies (approximately $6 \%$ in 1983) $(6,8)$. However, in some of these water supplies, fluoride occurs naturally at optimal levels, and the number of people served by naturally fluoridated water has remained fairly constant at approximately 10.7 million (Figure 3) (6, 7). Excluding this portion, the estimated percent of the population on public water supplies receiving fluoridated water was 56.5\% in 1983.

However, the number of people served by public water supplies is increasing (Figure 3). This trend can be explained by increased urbanization of the U.S. population. The population served by public water supplies varies from state to state and ranges from 29\% in Oregon to $99 \%$ in lllinois and Maryland. The population served by public water supplies in Washington, D.C., is $100 \%(6,8)$.

Another national fluoridation and dental health objective for 1990 states: At least $95 \%$ of the population on community water systems should be receiving the benefits of optimally fluoridated water. Of the 60,000 public water supplies in the United States, only about 8,000 are fluoridated $(6,8)$. Approximately 46,000 of these systems serve populations of under 1,000 , and 150 systems serve populations of more than $100,000(6,8)$. The public water systems of nine of the 50 largest cities in the United States are not fluoridated: Los Angeles, San Diego, and San Jose, California; Phoenix, and Tucson, Arizona; San Antonio, Texas; Portland, Oregon; Honolulu, Hawaii; and Newark, New Jersey (9). Past experience has shown that the length of time needed to implement fluoridation in a given community is not necessarily related to the size of the community but rather to other factors, such as how the decision to fluoridate is made (e.g., city council, referendum), and the effectiveness of public health education programs about the benefits of fluoridation.

The maintenance of the optimal level of fluoride is critical once a water system is fluoridated. It has been shown that the dental benefits from fluoridated water are significantly reduced if fluoride levels drop below the optimal concentration (10-12).

The results of the National Preventive Dentistry Demonstration Program conducted by The

FIGURE 3. Fluoridation growth, by population - United States, 1945-1984


Dental Caries - Continued
Robert Wood Johnson Foundation indicate that, "At an estimated cost of less than $\$ 1$ per child per year, fluoridation remains society's least expensive and most effective caries preventive measure" (13).

## Reported by Dental Disease Prevention Activity, Center for Prevention Svcs, CDC.

## References

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3. National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Survey, 1971-1973. Unpublished data, 1978.
4. Galagan DJ, Vermillion JR. Determining optimum fluoride concentrations. Public Health Rep, 1957;72:491-3.
5. Galagan DJ. Climate and controlled fluoridation. Am Dent Assoc J 1953;47:159-70.
6. CDC. Fluoridation census, 1980. June 1984.
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(Continued on page 85)
TABLE I. Summary-cases of specified notifiable diseases, United States

| Disease | 6th Week Ending |  |  | Cumulative, 6th Week Ending |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Feb. } 9, \\ 1985 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Feb. } 11 . \\ & 1984 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Median } \\ 1980-1984 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Feb. } 9 . \\ 1985 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Feb. } 11 . \\ 1984 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Median } \\ 1980.1984 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Aseptic meningitis | 97 | 39 | N | 605 | 387 | N |
|  | 76 | 91 | 86 | 387 | 555 | 510 |
| Encephalitis: Primary (arthropod-borne \& unspec.) | 14 | 17 | 17 | 74 | 92 | 97 |
| Gonorrhea: $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Post-infectious } \\ \text { Civilian }\end{array}$ | 4 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 6 | 7 |
|  | 14.314 | 16.129 | 17.406 | 89.276 | 97.140 | 112.172 |
| Military | 187 | 410 | 552 | 1.612 | 2.459 | 3.184 |
| Hepatitis: Type A | 431 | 423 | 423 | 2.151 | 2.208 | 2.524 |
| Type B | 511 | 473 | 374 | 2.488 | 2.594 | 2.001 |
| Non A, Non B | 65 | 62 | N | - 383 | 364 | N |
| Unspecified | 94 | 78 | 145 | 447 | 441 | 915 |
| Legionellosis | 12 | 14 | N | 60 | 45 | N |
| Leprosy | $\bigcirc$ | 10 | 5 | 10 | 26 | 26 |
| Malaria | 7 | 5 | 17 | 56 | 66 | 73 |
| Measles: Total* | 4 | 45 | 35 | 27 | 188 | 188 |
| Indigenous | 2 | 45 | N | 5 | 132 | N |
| Meningococcal infections Total | 2 | - | N | 22 | 56 | N |
|  | 58 | 68 | 68 | 283 | 325 | 353 |
| Civilian Military | 58 | 68 | 68 | 283 | 325 | 349 |
| Mumps | 61 | 70 | 107 | 260 | 371 | 506 |
| Pertussis | 17 | 59 | 19 | 103 | 176 | 116 |
| Rubella (German measles) | 5 | 9 | 33 | 21 | 44 | 170 |
| Syphilis (Primary \& Secondary) $\begin{aligned} & \text { Civilian } \\ & \text { Military }\end{aligned}$ | 539 | 614 | 589 | 2.758 | 3.262 | 3.394 54 |
| Toxic Shock syndrome | 5 7 | 7 7 | 11 $N$ | 20 36 | 40 50 | 54 N |
| Tuberculosis | 370 | 419 | 453 | 1.780 | 1.977 | 2.396 |
| Tularemia | - | 1 | 1 | 13 | 4 | 11 |
| Typhoid fever | 7 | 6 | 5 | 20 | 32 | 36 |
| Typhus fever, tick-borne (RMSF) | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 7 |
| Rabies, animal | 75 | 84 | 91 | 339 | 421 | 517 |

TABLE II. Notifiable diseases of low frequency, United States

|  | Cum 1985 |  | Cum 1985 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Anthrax | - | Plague | - |
| Botulism: Foodborne | - | Poliomyelitis: Total | - |
| Infant (Tex. 1) | 4 | Paralytic | $\stackrel{-}{\circ}$ |
| Other | - | Psittacosis (N. Mex. 2) | 16 |
| Brucellosis | 4 | Rabies, human | - |
| Cholera | - | Tetanus | 3 |
| Congenital rubella syndrome | - | Trichinosis | 4 |
| Diphtheria | 5 | Typhus fever, flea-borne (endemic, murine) | - |
| Leptospirosis | 5 |  |  |

-Two of the 4 reported cases for this week were 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
February 9, 1985 and February 11, 1984 (6th Week)

| Reporting Area | AIDS | Aseptic Meningitis | Encephalitis |  | Gonorrhea (Civilian) |  | Hepatitis (Viral), by type |  |  |  | Legionellosis | Leprosy |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Primary | Post-infectious |  |  | A | B | NA, NB | Unspecified |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cum } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | 1985 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cum } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cum } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cum } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cum } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | 1985 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cum. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ |
| UNITED STATES | 605 | 76 | 74 | 10 | 89,276 | 97,140 | 431 | 511 | 65 | 94 | 12 | 10 |
| NEW ENGLAND | 17 | 2 | 2 | - | 2.548 | 3.156 | 4 | 43 | 3 | 14 | - | - |
| Maine | 1 | 2 | - | - | 141 | -128 |  |  | - | - | - | - |
| NH | - | - | 1 | - | 61 | 76 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| V t | - | - | - | - | 29 | 43 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| Mass | 11 | - | 1 | - | 843 | 1.094 | 3 | 37 | - | 14 | - | - |
| RI | 1 | - | - | - | 228 | 187 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Conn | 4 | 2 | - | - | 1,246 | 1.628 | 1 | 5 | 2 | - | - | - |
| MID ATLANTIC | 241 | 10 | 2 | - | 13.017 | 11.855 | 27 | 89 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 1 |
| Upstate $\mathrm{N} Y$ | 44 | 7 | 2 | - | 1.431 | 1.861 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 3 | - | - |
| NY City | 149 | 1 | - | - | 6,128 | 5.316 | 14 | 40 | - | 3 | - | 1 |
| N J | 32 | - | - | - | 1,783 | 1,687 | 3 | 14 | - | 2 | 4 | - |
| Pa | 16 | 2 | - | - | 3.675 | 2.991 | 7 | 27 | - | 1 | - | - |
| EN CENTRAL | 45 | 6 | 25 | 2 | 12.773 | 13.984 | 31 | 58 | 8 | 5 | 1 | - |
| Ohio | 14 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 3,139 | 2.989 | 3 | 16 | 4 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Ind | 2 | 1 | 6 | - | 1.130 | 1.861 | 3 | 13 | - | 1 | - | - |
| III | 15 | 1 | - | - | 4.186 | 3.953 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| Mich | 10 | 3 | 8 | - | 3,862 | 3.776 | 17 | 25 | 3 | 2 | - | - |
| Wis | 4 | - | 1 | 1 | 456 | 1,405 | . | - | - | - | - | - |
| WN CENTRAL | 10 | - | 3 | - | 4.979 | 4.452 | 10 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 1 | - |
| Minn | 2 | - | - | - | 774 | 627 | 1 | 4 | 1 | - | - | - |
| lowa | 2 | - | 3 | - | 512 | 569 | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | - |
| Mo | 4 | - | - | - | 2.184 | 1.969 | 1 | 3 | - | - | 1 | - |
| N Dak | , | - | - | - | 2. 26 | 50 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| S Dak | . | - | - | - | 104 | 147 | 8 | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| Nebr | - | - | - | - | 500 | 340 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Kans | 2 | - | - | - | 879 | 750 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| S ATLANTIC | 61 | 31 | 12 | 4 | 18,437 | 24.606 | 32 | 99 | 14 | 11 | - | - |
| Del | 1 | 31 | 1 |  | 412 | 428 | 22 | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| Md | 8 | 3 | 3 | - | 2.523 | 3,370 | 2 | 11 | - | 4 | - | - |
| D C | 11 | 2 | , | - | 1.487 | 1,747 | - | 7 | - | - | - | - |
| Va | 6 | 14 | 1 | 3 | 1.959 | 2.481 | 5 | 17 | 2 | 1 | - | - |
| W Va |  | , | - |  | 280 | 283 |  | 3 | - | - | - | - |
| NC | 7 | 3 | 7 | - | 3.620 | 3.955 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 1 | - | - |
| S C | 1 |  |  | - | 2.622 | 2.253 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | - | - |
| Ga | 8 | 4 | - | - | 2.622 | 4.773 | 6 | 28 | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| Fla | 19 | 5 | - | 1 | 5.534 | 5,316 | 17 | 24 | 4 | 3 | - | - |
| E S CENTRAL | 8 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 7.935 | 8.101 | 7 | 24 | 2 | 1 | - | - |
| Ky | 3 | 1 | - |  | 780 | 1.016 | 5 | 7 | 1 | - | - | - |
| Tenn | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | 3.170 | 3,268 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| Ala | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2.490 | 2.600 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| Miss | 1 | - | - | - | 1.495 | 1,217 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| W S CENTRAL | 38 | 8 | 4 | - | 13.545 | 13,203 | 83 | 23 | 4 | 24 | - | - |
| Ark | 3 |  | - | - | 1,304 | 1,164 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| La | 1 | - |  | - | 3,084 | 3.159 | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | - |
| Okla |  | - | 3 | - | 1.411 | 1,508 | 17 | 4 | 1 | 4 | - | - |
| Tex | 37 | 8 | 1 | - | 7.746 | 7.372 | 62 | 16 | 3 | 20 | - | - |
| MOUNTAIN | 14 | - | 3 | - | 3.111 | 2,915 | 52 | 41 | 4 | 11 | - | - |
| Mont | - | - | - | - | 80 | 156 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Idaho | - | - | - | - | 115 | 116 | 1 | 3 | . | - | - | - |
| Wyo | - | - | - | - | 91 | 77 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Colo | 4 | - | 2 | - | 880 | 739 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 8 | - | - |
| $N$ Mex | 2 | - |  | - | 377 | 369 | 11 | 10 |  | 1 | - | - |
| Ariz | 6 | - | - | - | 942 | 766 | 22 | 10 | 2 | 1 | - | - |
| Utah |  | - | 1 | - | 126 | 165 | 5 | 4 | 1 | - | - | - |
| Nev | 2 | - | - | - | 500 | 527 | 8 | 7 |  | 1 | - | - |
| PACIFIC | 171 | 16 | 21 | 1 | 12,931 | 14.868 | 185 | 124 | 27 | 17 | 6 | 9 |
| Wash | 7 | 2 | 1 | - | 832 | 949 | 17 | 14 | 6 | - | 2 | - |
| Oreg | 4 | - | - | - | 812 | 773 | 30 | 11 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Calif | 160 | 10 | 20 | 1 | 10.746 | 12.614 | 137 | 98 | 18 | 16 | 4 | 7 |
| Alaska | , | - | - | - | 327 | 311 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | . |
| Hawan | - | 4 | - | - | 214 | 221 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Guam | - | U | - | - | - | 39 | U | U | U | U | U | - |
| PR | 9 | U | 1 | - | 419 | 405 | U | U | U | U | U | - |
| VI | - | U | - | - | 39 | 57 | U | U | U | U | U | - |
| Pac Trust Terr | - | U | - | - | - | - | U | U | U | U | U | - |

TABLE III. (Cont'd.) Cases of specified notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending
February 9, 1985 and February 11, 1984 (6th Week)

| Reporting Area | Malaria | Measles (Rubeola) |  |  |  |  | Meningococcal Infections | Mumps |  | Pertussis |  |  | Rubella |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Indigenous |  | Imported * |  | Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cum. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | 1985 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cum } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | 1985 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cum. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cum } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cum. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | 1985 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cum } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | 1985 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cum. } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cum. } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ | 1985 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cum } \\ & 1985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cum } \\ & 1984 \end{aligned}$ |
| UNITED STATES | 56 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 22 | 188 | 283 | 61 | 260 | 17 | 103 | 176 | 5 | 21 | 44 |
| NEW ENGLAND | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 17 | 3 | 10 | - | 1 | 3 | - | 2 | 1 |
| Maine | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - |  | - | 2 | 1 |
| $\mathrm{N} . \mathrm{H}$. | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Mass. | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 3 | 8 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| R.I. | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | 3 | 8 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Conn. | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| MID ATLANTIC | 8 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 28 | 22 | 53 | 2 | 18 | 7 | - | 5 | - |
| Upstate N.Y. | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 10 | 14 | 40 | 1 | 5 | 5 | - | 1 | - |
| N.Y. City | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |  | 1 | 5 | 5 | - | 3 | - |
| N.J. | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | 2 | 5 | . |  |  | - | 1 | - |
| Pa . | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | 9 | 6 | 8 | - | 8 | 2 | - | 1 | - |
| E.N. CENTRAL | 4 | - | 1 | - | - | 125 | 59 | 16 | 75 | - | 19 | 37 | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| Ohio | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 21 | 5 | 36 | - | 8 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| Ind. | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | - | 6 | - | 10 | 19 | - | - | - |
| III. | - | - | - | - | - | 16 | 5 | 6 | 14 | - | 1 | 5 | - |  | 3 |
| Mich. | 3 | - | - | - | - | 109 | 21 | 5 | 18 | - | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 1 |
| Wis. | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 4 |  | 1 | - | - | 4 |  | 4 | 1 |
| W.N. CENTRAL | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 18 | - | 6 | 1 | 6 | 44 | - | 1 | 3 |
| Minn. | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | - |  | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | 3 |
| lowa | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | , | 3 | - | - | - |
| Mo. | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | - | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | - | - | - |
| N. Dak. | - | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | . | 1 |
| S. Dak. | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Nebr. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - |
| Kans. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 36 | - | 1 | 2 |
| S. ATLANTIC | 8 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | 52 | 4 | 21 | 5 | 16 | 24 | - | 1 | 3 |
| Del. | - | - | - | - + | - | - | 1 | - | . | 5 | 16 | 24 | - | 1 | 3 |
| Md. | 1 | - | - | $1^{\dagger}$ | 1 | - | 5 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - |
| D.C. | 1 | - | - | + | 1 | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - |
| Va . | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 1 | 6 | - | - | 4 | - | - | - |
| W. Va. | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | . | 6 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - |
| N.C. | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 11 | 1 | 1 | - | 4 | 7 | - | - | - |
| S.C. | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 1 | 1 | - | 4 | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Ga. | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | - | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | - | 1 | 1 |
| Fla. | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 10 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 6 | - | - | 2 |
| E.S. CENTRAL | 2 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 16 | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | - | 1 | - |
| Ky. | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Tenn. | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 8 | - | 1 | , | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Ala. | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | - | , | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - |
| Miss. | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | , | - | - | - | - |
| W.S. CENTRAL | 3 | - | - | - | - | 28 | 20 | 3 | 19 | 2 | 9 | 14 | - | 1 |  |
| Ark. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | . | 1 | - | 5 | 8 | - | 1 | 1 |
| La. | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |  | 8 | - | 1 | 1 |
| Okla. | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | N | N | 2 | 4 | 2 | - | - | - |
| Tex. | 3 | - | - | - | - | 28 | 16 | 3 | 18 | 2 |  | 4 | - | - | 3 |
| MOUNTAIN | - | - | - | - | 8 | 19 | 18 | 2 | 27 | 1 | 4 | 29 | - | - | 3 |
| Mont. | - | - | - | - | 8 | - | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 14 | - | - | 3 |
| Idaho | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Wyo. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Colo. | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 11 | - | - | - |
| N. Mex. | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 4 | N | N | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - |
| Ariz. | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | N | 16 | - | 1 | 2 | - | . | - |
| Utah | - | - | - | - | - | 18 | 4 | - |  | . | 1 | 1 | - | - | 2 |
| Nev . | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | . | - | - | 2 |
| PACIFIC | 29 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 11 | 14 | 55 | 11 | 48 | 5 | 27 | 16 | 1 | 6 | 25 |
| Wash. | 4 | , | - |  | - | 2 | 7 | - | 2 | 1 | 2 | 6 | - |  | 25 |
| Oreg. | 1 | , | - | it | $10^{-}$ | - | 5 | N | N | , | 4 | 4 | - | - | - |
| Calif. | 22 | 1 | 2 | $1^{\dagger}$ | 10 | 10 | 43 | 9 | 39 | 4 | 19 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 24 |
| Alaska | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |  |  | 1 | 4 | 15. | 6 | 1 | 6 | 24 |
| Hawaii | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | - | 2 | 6 | - | 2 | - | - | - | 1 |
| Guam | - | U | , | U | - | 14 | - | U | - |  |  | - |  |  |  |
| P.R. | - | U | 15 | U | - | - | 8 | U | 11 | U | 1 | - | U | 2 | 1 |
| V.I. | - | U | 2 | U | - | - | - | U | 1 | U | , | - | U | 2 | 1 |
| Pac. Trust Terr. | - | U | - | U | - | - | - | U | 1 | U | - | - | U | - | - |

[^1][^2]TABLE III. (Cont'd.) Cases of specified notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending
February 9, 1985 and February 11, 1984 (6th Week)


TABLEIV. Death in 121 U.S. cities," week ending
February 9, 1985 (6th Week)

| Reporting Area | All Causes, By Age (Years) |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { P\& } 1^{\bullet \bullet} \\ & \text { Total } \end{aligned}$ | Reporting Area | All Causes, By Age (Years) |  |  |  |  |  | P\&1"• |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { Ages } \end{gathered}$ | $\geqslant 65$ | 45-64 | 25-44 | 1-24 | <1 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All } \\ & \text { Ages } \end{aligned}$ | $\geqslant 65$ | 45-64 | 25-44 | 1-24 | <1 |  |
| NEW ENGLAND | 818 | 583 | 170 | 31 | 16 | 18 | 99 | S. ATLANTIC | 1,215 | 801 | 234 | 85 | 41 | 49 | 54 |
| Boston, Mass. | 223 | 142 | 54 | 12 | 7 | 8 | 20 | Atlanta, Ga. | 132 | 74 | 33 | 13 | 4 | 8 | 2 |
| Bridgeport, Conn. | 41 | 23 | 12 | 4 | 2 | - | 6 | Baltimore, Md. | 221 | 132 | 52 | 18 | 10 | 9 | 5 |
| Cambridge, Mass. | 30 | 27 | 3 | - | - | - | 7 | Charlotte, N.C. | 73 | 45 | 19 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 5 |
| Fall River, Mass. | 33 | 24 | 8 | 1 | - | - | 2 | Jacksonville, Fla | 115 | 75 | 26 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 10 |
| Hartford, Conn. | 41 | 28 | 11 | 1 | - | 1 | 5 | Miami, Fla | 153 | 92 | 34 | 16 | 8 | 3 | 4 |
| Lowell, Mass. | 39 | 29 | 8 | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | Norfolk, Va. | 43 | 22 | 12 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| Lynn, Mass. | 18 | 15 | 3 | - | . | . | 2 | Richmond, Va | 91 | 61 | 13 | 8 |  | 9 | 3 |
| New Bedford, Mass | s 25 | 23 | 2 | - | - |  | 2 | Savannah, Ga | 25 | 18 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| New Haven, Conn. | 44 | 29 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | St. Petersburg. Fla | 146 | 121 | 18 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 9 |
| Providence, RII. | 107 | 77 | 23 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 16 | Tampa, Fla. | 75 | 45 | 13 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| Somerville, Mass | 10 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | Washington, D.C.§ | 90 | 79 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 2 |
| Springfield, Mass | 66 | 51 | 10 | 3 | . | 2 | 4 | Wilmington, Del. | 51 | 37 | 10 | 3 | 1 | . | 4 |
| Waterbury, Conn. | 36 | 26 | 10 | - | - |  | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Worcester, Mass. | 105 | 83 | 15 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 23 | E.S CENTRAL | 980 | 648 | 222 | 61 | 24 | 24 | 69 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Birmingham, Ala. | 107 | 72 | 25 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| MID. ATLANTIC 2 | 2,707 | 1,851 | 553 | 194 | 59 | 50 | 181 | Chattanooga, Tenn | 79 | 57 | 15 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 |
| Albany, N.Y. | 64 | 42 | 14 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | Knoxville, Tenn | 114 | 71 | 25 | 12 | 1 | 5 | 5 |
| Allentown, Pa. | 13 | 12 | 1 | - | - | - | - | Louisville, K y | 88 | 67 | 17 | 2 | - | 2 | 8 |
| Buffalo, N.Y. | 135 | 98 | 24 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 21 | Memphis, Tenn. | 350 | 220 | 85 | 26 | 14 | 4 | 31 |
| Camden, N.J. | 45 | 34 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Mobile, Ala | 79 | 50 | 20 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| Elizabeth, N.J. | 33 | 23 | 8 | 2 | - | - | 3 | Montgomery, Ala | 36 | 21 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Erie, Pa.t | 53 | 36 | 11 | 4 | 2 | - | 7 | Nashville. Tenn | 127 | 90 | 24 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 9 |
| Jersey City, N.J. | 67 | 27 | 18 | 14 | 8 | - | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| N.Y. City, N.Y. 1 | 1.559 | 1.067 | 310 | 123 | 33 | 26 | 106 | W.S CENTRAL | 1.231 | 771 | 289 | 90 | 32 | 49 | 84 |
| Newark, N.J. | 75 | 43 | 15 | 13 | 2 | 2 | 6 | Austin, Tex | 74 | 51 | 12 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 11 |
| Paterson, N.J. | 45 | 39 | 4 | 2 | - | - | 6 | Baton Rouge. La | 33 | 20 | 10 | - | - | 3 | 1 |
| Philadelphia, Pa.t | 122 | 74 | 29 | 7 | 2 | 10 | 7 | Corpus Christi, Tex | 43 | 24 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 3 | - |
| Pittsburgh, Pa.t | 63 | 37 | 22 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | Dallas, Tex | 186 | 112 | 42 | 18 | 6 | 8 | 13 |
| Reading, Pa. | 35 | 27 | 5 | - | 3 | - | 2 | El ?aso. Tex | 75 | 49 | 16 | 7 | 3 | - | 6 |
| Rochester, N.Y. | 130 | 95 | 28 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 5 | Fort Worth. Tex | 105 | 69 | 30 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 9 |
| Schenectady, N.Y. | 24 | 20 | 3 | 1 | - | - | 1 | Houston. Tex | 160 | 74 | 44 | 20 | 8 | 14 | 7 |
| Scranton, Pa. $\dagger$ | 29 | 19 | 10 | - | - | - | 1 | Little Rock. Ark | 74 | 43 | 20 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 7 |
| Syracuse, N.Y. | 97 | 71 | 21 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | New Orleans, La | 137 | 90 | 35 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Trenton, N.J. | 59 | 38 | 16 | 4 | - | 1 | 1 | San Antonio. Tex | 200 | 143 | 39 | 11 | 2 | 5 | 21 |
| Utica, N.Y. | 15 | 13 | 2 | - | - | . | 1 | Shreveport, La | 51 | 35 | 8 | 7 | - | 1 | 3 |
| Yonkers, N.Y. | 44 | 36 | 5 | 3 | - | - | 6 | Tulsa, Okla | 93 | 61 | 24 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| E.N. CENTRAL | 2.451 | 1.761 | 399 | 141 | 62 | 87 | 123 | MOUNTAIN | 716 | 470 | 152 | 46 | 18 | 29 | 55 |
| Akron, Ohio | 66 | 46 | 11 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 4 | Albuquerque, N Mex | 124 | 79 | 24 | 12 | 2 | 6 | 9 |
| Canton, Ohio | 52 | 34 | 15 | 3 | - | - | 4 | Colo. Springs. Colo | 37 | 29 | 2 | 4 | 2 | - | 6 |
| Chicago, III § | 555 | 460 | 11 | 28 | 16 | 39 | 17 | Denver, Colo | 126 | 81 | 24 | 10 | 4 | 7 | 8 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 119 | 84 | 25 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 15 | Las Vegas. Nev | 86 | 47 | 27 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| Cleveland, Ohio | 196 | 132 | 43 | 13 | 4 | 4 | 6 | Ogden, Utah | 30 | 21 | 7 | 1 | 1 | - | 5 |
| Columbus, Ohio | 131 | 86 | 26 | 11 | 5 | 3 | 7 | Phoenix, Ariz | 139 | 88 | 35 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 6 |
| Dayton, Ohio | 168 | 113 | 42 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 2 | Pueblo, Colo | 29 | 24 | 3 3 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| Detroit, Mich | 297 | 177 | 67 | 31 | 10 | 12 | 9 | Salt Lake City, Utah | 46 | 24 | 13 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Evansville, Ind. | 58 | 41 | 11 | 4 | - | 2 | 1 | Tucson, Ariz | 99 | 77 | 17 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| Fort Wayne, Ind § | 60 | 57 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gary, Ind. | 19 | 13 | 4 | 1 | 1 | - | - | PACIFIC | 2,275 | 1.733 | 312 | 118 | 47 | 62 | 193 |
| Grand Rapids, Mich | h 51 | 42 | 8 | - | - | 1 | 4 | Berkeley. Calif | 23 | 17 | 3 | 3 |  | 62 | 1 |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 185 | 118 | 42 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 3 | Fresno, Calif | 98 | 57 | 25 | 9 | 1 | 6 | 19 |
| Madison, Wis. | 36 | 24 | 8 | 3 | 1 | - | 7 | Glendale, Calif § | 31 | 31 | - | - |  | - |  |
| Milwaukee, Wis. | 146 | 110 | 24 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 9 | Honolulu, Hawain | 72 | 55 | 13 | 3 | - | 1 | 8 |
| Peoria, III. | 38 | 23 | 10 | 4 | - | 1 | 1 | Long Beach. Calif. | 133 | 97 | 22 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 10 |
| Rockford, III. | 52 | 41 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 12 | Los Angeles, Calif § | 558 | 515 | 7 | 5 | 16 | 12 | 21 |
| South Bend, Ind. | 61 | 43 | 12 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 5 | Oakland, Calif | 94 | 62 | 22 | 8 | 2 |  | 8 |
| Toledo, Ohio | 97 | 67 | 22 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 11 | Pasadena, Calif | 47 | 34 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Youngstown, Ohio | 64 | 50 | 12 | 2 | - | - | 4 | Portland, Oreg. | 131 | 95 | 25 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 9 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Sacramento, Calif | 169 | 125 | 28 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 20 |
| W.N. CENTRAL | 848 | 629 | 138 | 34 | 22 | 25 | 52 | San Diego, Calif | 194 | 136 | 37 | 10 | 5 | 6 | 33 |
| Des Moines, lowa | 56 | 44 | 8 | 4 | - |  | 10 | San Francisco. Calif | 215 | 147 | 33 | 27 | 2 | 6 | 9 |
| Duluth, Minn. | 54 | 36 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 3 | San Jose, Calif | 222 | 160 | 40 | 12 | 3 | 7 | 35 |
| Kansas City, Kans. | 46 | 28 | 11 | - | 5 | 2 | - | Seattle, Wash | 147 | 99 | 28 | 15 | 4 | 1 | 7 |
| Kansas City, Mo. | 125 | 83 | 31 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 8 | Spokane, Wash. | 45 | 31 | 9 | 1 | - | 4 | 5 |
| Lincoln, Nebr. | 40 | 35 | 5 | - | - | - | 2 | Tacoma, Wash. | 96 | 72 | 14 | 8 | - | 2 | 6 |
| Minneapolis, Minn | 110 | 72 | 20 | 10 | 6 | 2 | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Omaha, Nebr. | 105 | 80 | 14 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 13 | TOTAL | $13.241^{\text {tt }}$ | 9.247 | 2.469 | 800 | 321 | 393 | 910 |
| St Louis, Mo. | 184 | 150 | 20 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| St. Paul, Minn. | 89 | 70 | 15 | 3 | 1 | - | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wichita, Kans. | 39 | 31 | 6 | 1 | 1 | - | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^3]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

-For details of calculation, see footnotes for Table V. MMWR 1985;34:2.
${ }^{\dagger}$ 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 (MVSR). Vol. 32, No. 13, September 21. 1984
$\S_{\text {National }}$ Center for Health Statistics, Monthly Vital Statistics Report (MVSR), Vol. 33, No. 10. January 29, 1985, pp. 8-9.
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## Dental Caries - Continued

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## Tuberculosis - United States, 1984

In 1984, a provisional total of 21,701 tuberculosis cases was reported to CDC, a 9.0\% decline from the 1983 final total of 23,846 cases. Similarly, in 1984 the provisional incidence rate was 9.2 cases per 100,000 population, a decline of $9.8 \%$ from the 1983 final rate of 10.2/10,000 (Figure 4).

Final mortality data recently released by the National Center for Health Statistics indicate that, in 1982, there were 1,807 tuberculosis deaths, a decline of $6.7 \%$ from the 1,937 deaths reported in 1981.
Reported by Div of Tuberculosis Control, Center for Prevention Svcs, CDC.
Editorial Note: From 1975 through 1978, the average annual decrease in the tuberculosis incidence rate was $6.3 \%$ (Figure 4). From 1978 through 1981, when there was a large influx of Southeast Asian refugees, the average annual decline was only $3.2 \%$. A $7.6 \%$ decrease in 1982, a $7.3 \%$ decrease in 1983, and the provisional $9.8 \%$ decrease in 1984 indicate that the previous downward trend has resumed.

Three factors may have contributed to the decreased incidence of tuberculosis: (1) a decline in the number of indigenous tuberculosis cases; (2) a decline in the number of refugees

FIGURE 4. Reported tuberculosis rate - United States, 1975-1984*

-1984 rate provisional.

## Tuberculosis - Continued

with tuberculosis arriving in the United States (since 1983, Indochinese refugees with tuberculosis have been completing supervised, directly observed chemotherapy in Southeast Asia before coming to the United States); and (3) an increase in the number of states using the new national individual case reporting system, which requires more accurate verification of cases before they are counted.

In 1980, the number of tuberculosis deaths declined by $1.4 \%$, and in 1981, by $2.1 \%$. The decline of $6.7 \%$ in 1982 is encouraging.

The decline in the tuberculosis incidence rate indicates continuing progress toward the 1990 national prevention objective of an annual reported incidence of eight cases per 100,000 population (Figure 4) (1). Intensification of tuberculosis control efforts using existing technology and program strategies $(2,3)$ should be able to accelerate this downward trend. If new tools for tuberculosis control, which are more effective, more efficient, and easier to implement, can be developed, tuberculosis elimination in the United States can become a reality.

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## Epidemiologic Notes and Reports

## Update: Influenza Activity - United States

Influenza activity continued to increase throughout January and into February 1985. For the week ending February 9, 10 states (Alabama, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia, and Washington) and the District of Columbia reported widespread outbreaks of influenza-like illness, and 14 states reported regional outbreaks. Family physicians who report weekly to CDC noted an average of 11 cases of influenza-like illness for the week ending January 30, compared with the average of 6.6 cases at the beginning of January.

Of total deaths reported from 121 U.S. cities, the proportion associated with pneumonia and influenza ( $P \& 1$ ) has increased from about $5 \%$ at the beginning of January to $6.9 \%$ for the week ending February 9. P\&I deaths most recently exceeded $6 \%$ in 1980-1981, when many type $A(H 3 N 2)$ virus outbreaks occurred, and $P \& 1$ deaths peaked at $6.9 \%$.

A total of 491 type $A(H 3 N 2)$ isolates have been reported to CDC through the week ending February 1 from the network of WHO collaborating laboratories in the United States, compared with 44 isolates reported through December 28, 1984. Including recent reports from Indiana, Kansas, and Virginia, influenza type $A(H 3 N 2)$ isolates have been reported from 42 states this season. Type B isolates have been reported infrequently this season, accounting for only five of the 496 isolates reported by the collaborating laboratories.
Reported by E Balkovic, PhD, Veterans Administration Hospital, New Haven, Connecticut; F Hayden, MD, University of Virginia Hospital, Charlottesville; Participating physicians of the American Academy of Family Physicians; State and Territorial Epidemiologists; State Laboratory Directors; Other collaborating

Influenza - Continued
laboratories; Statistical Svcs Br, Div of Surveillance and Epidemiologic Studies, Epidemiology Program Office, Influenza Br, Div of Viral Diseases, Center for Infectious Diseases, CDC.
Editorial Note: The data from the indicators of influenza activity indicate that U.S. influenza outbreaks are now having a significant impact on illness and death. These indicators are statistical indices of actual numbers of cases and cannot be used to reliably extrapolate the numerical incidence of influenza.

Erratum: Vol. 34, No. 4
p. 49. In the article, "Prevalence of Cytomegalovirus Excretion from Children in Day-Care Centers-Alabama," the total mouth swabs for center A in Table 1 should be 14/61 $(23 \%)$; for center B, the total percent should be $16 \%$.

The Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report is prepared by the Centers for Disease Control. Atlanta, Georgia, and available on a paid subscription basis from the Superintendent of Documents. U.S. Govemment Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. (202) 783-3238.

The data in this report are provisional, based on weekly reports to CDC by state health departments. The reporting week concludes at close of business on Friday; compiled data on a national basis are officially released to the public on the succeeding Friday.

The editor welcomes accounts of interesting cases, outbreaks, environmental hazards, or other public health problems of current interest to health officials. Such reports and any other matters pertaining to editorial or other textual considerations should be addressed to : ATTN: Editor, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report. Centers for Disease Control. Atlanta. Georgia 30333.

Director, Centers for Disease Control
James O. Mason, M.D., Dr.P.H.
Director, Epidemiology Program Office Carl W. Tyler, Jr., M.D.

ฉU.S. Government Printing Office: 1985-746-149/10038 Region IV

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[^0]:    -Decayed, missing (due to caries), and/or filled permanent tooth surfaces.
    ${ }^{\dagger}$ From the 1971-1973 National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) Survey and the 1979-1980 National Institute of Dental Research (NIDR) Survey.

[^1]:    -For measles only, imported cases includes both out-of-state and international importations

[^2]:    N Not notifiable
    U Unavailable

[^3]:    - 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
    t Total includes unknown ages.
    $\S$ Data not available. Figures are estimates based on average of past 4 weeks

