

M M W R

- 653 Years of Life Lost from Cardiovascular Disease
 655 Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) among Blacks and Hispanics — United States
 667 Orthopoxvirus Infections

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY WEEKLY REPORT

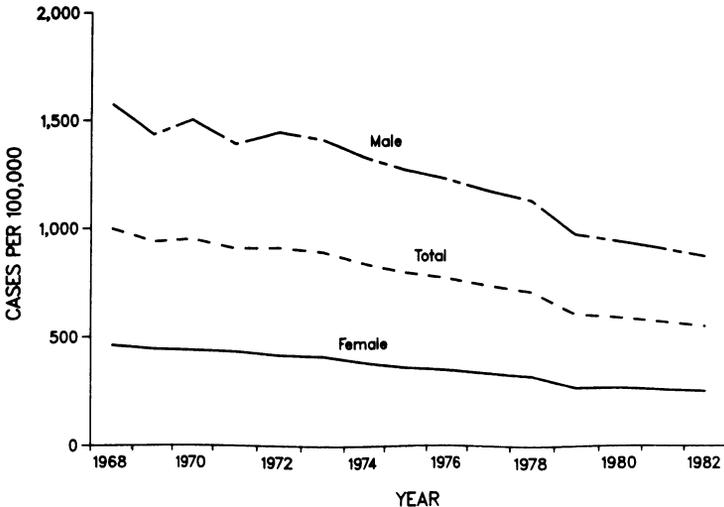
Epidemiologic Notes and Reports

Years of Life Lost from Cardiovascular Disease

Cardiovascular diseases (CVD) (ICD 390-398, 402, 404-429) remain the leading cause of death in the United States, despite a persistent decline in the mortality rate of about 2% per year since 1968 (see Table V). CVD ranks third in years of potential life lost (YPLL) prior to age 65, a measure that generally highlights death in the early years. This ranking reflects the large number of people who die prematurely from ischemic heart disease (IHD) (ICD 410-414). Other categories of CVD accounting for YPLL are acute rheumatic fever (ICD 390-392), chronic rheumatic heart disease (ICD 393-398), hypertensive disease (ICD 401-405), diseases of pulmonary circulation (ICD 415-417), and other forms of heart disease (ICD 420-429).

Total YPLL, as well as YPLL for men and women, has continued to decline since 1968 (Figure 1). In 1983, the most recent year for which complete age-, sex-, race-, and cause-specific mortality data are available, CVD accounted for 1,620,219 YPLL before age 65; this represents 16% of YPLL for all causes of death in 1983 (1). IHD accounted for 1,001,875

FIGURE 1. Rate* of years of potential life lost (YPLL) from ischemic heart disease (IHD), by year — United States, 1968-1982



*Adjusted to 1970 U.S. population

Cardiovascular Disease — Continued

YPLL (62% of all CVD). Thus, IHD alone would rank as the fourth highest cause of YPLL behind unintentional injuries, malignant neoplasms, and suicide.

In 1983, white males continued to account for a majority (67%) of YPLL from IHD, followed by white females (18%), black males (9%), black females (5%), and all others (1%). However, the crude rates of YPLL indicate similar risks for IHD mortality among white and black males (691 and 651 YPLL/100,000, respectively). The rate for black females was 1.75 times higher than that for white females (315 vs. 180 YPLL/100,000). Rates for males and females of other races were substantially lower than those for their white counterparts.

Reported by Behavioral Epidemiology and Evaluation Br, Div of Health Education, Center for Health Promotion and Education, Div of Chronic Disease Control, Div of Environmental Health Laboratory Sciences, Center for Environmental Health, CDC.

Editorial Note: Because data on trends for specific risk factors for IHD are not available, risk factor prevalences cannot be correlated with YPLL rates for IHD. However, changes in lifestyle factors have been related to the decline in total mortality from IHD (2). At present, prevention programs place considerable emphasis on smoking and hypertension. Two other risk factors—elevated cholesterol levels and low levels of physical activity—have received increasing attention in recent years, and are emerging as important targets for further control efforts.

Accurate laboratory measurement of serum cholesterol will be important in monitoring the effect of intervention programs. Substantial variation currently exists in the precision of routine cholesterol measurements. The National Committee on Clinical Laboratory Standards is collaborating with the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute and with the Centers for Disease Control to conduct the National Cholesterol Standardization Program. This effort is a vital component of the National Cholesterol Education Program (3), which has as its overall goals the effective identification of, monitoring for, and treatment of persons with cholesterol abnormalities as cardiovascular risk factors.

In many studies, a sedentary lifestyle has been reported as an independent risk factor for IHD. Moreover, habitual physical activity is considered to be associated with a reduced risk of IHD (4). The effect of vigorous physical activity on IHD appears to be independent of the effects of other risk factors for IHD such as smoking and hypertension. There is also evidence for some important interactive effects between physical activity and other risk factors, especially hypertension and obesity. Animal models appear to confirm these findings and have demonstrated that physical activity may reduce IHD by delaying the development of atherosclerosis.

Current evidence supports policies that promote physical activity for the general population. However, important questions still remain concerning the intensity, duration, and frequency of physical activity required to confer protection. The *1990 Objectives for the Nation* recommend that by 1990, at least 60% of adults ages 18-65 years should participate in regular physical activity sufficient to produce moderate to high cardiorespiratory fitness (6). As of 1985, only 10%-20% of U.S. adults had attained that level of activity (5).

References

1. National Center for Health Statistics: Underlying cause of death. Public Use Tapes, 1979-1983.
2. Goldman L, Cook EF. The decline in ischemic heart disease mortality rates. *Ann Intern Med* 1984; 101:825-36.
3. National Cholesterol Education Program, National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute, NIH, PHS, DHHS, Bethesda, MD 20892.
4. Siscovick DS, Laporte RE, Newman JM. The disease-specific benefits and risks of physical activity. *Public Health Rep* 1985;100:180-9.
5. Powell KE, Spain KG, Christenson GM, Mollenkamp MP. The status of the 1990 objectives for physical fitness and exercise. *Public Health Rep* 1986;101:15-21.
6. US Public Health Service. Promoting health/preventing disease. Objectives for the nation. Washington, DC: Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, 1980.

Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) among Blacks and Hispanics — United States

In the period June 1, 1981-September 8, 1986, physicians and health departments in the United States notified CDC of 24,576 patients meeting the AIDS case definition for national reporting (1-3). Of these, 6,192 (25%) were black and 3,488 (14%) were Hispanic, whereas these groups represent only 12% and 6%, respectively, of the U.S. population (4). The proportion of cases by racial/ethnic group has remained relatively constant over time (Figure 2), but the number of reported cases of AIDS among persons of all racial and ethnic backgrounds continues to rise (Figure 3).

Adult Patients. The race and ethnicity was known for 24,102 adult AIDS patients ≥ 15 years of age*; 14,554 (60%) of these patients were non-Hispanic whites; 5,988 (25%), blacks; 3,411 (14%), Hispanics; and 149 ($< 1\%$), members of other racial/ethnic groups. The overall cumulative incidences[†] for black and Hispanic adults were 3.1 and 3.4 times, respectively, that for whites (Table 1).

Black and Hispanic adults with AIDS were more likely than white adult AIDS patients to reside in New York, New Jersey, or Florida: 62% and 65% of the black and Hispanic patients, respectively, resided in these three states, as did 33% of white patients. Cumulative incidences in these states for blacks and Hispanics were from 2.5 to 9.0 times those for whites. Of the black and Hispanic patients from New York and New Jersey, approximately half were intravenous (IV) drug abusers. Of the black patients from Florida, 40% were born in Haiti.

Among men, blacks and Hispanics accounted for 23% and 14%, respectively, of the 22,468 male AIDS patients. However, among women, blacks and Hispanics accounted for 51% and 21%, respectively, of the 1,634 female patients. Cumulative incidences for black and Hispanic women were 13.3 and 11.1 times, respectively, the incidence for white women.

The distribution of AIDS cases by race/ethnicity differed by recognized transmission categories for AIDS (Table 2). Homosexual or bisexual men who had AIDS and patients who acquired AIDS from blood or blood products were predominately white, whereas patients with a history of IV drug abuse or heterosexual contact with persons at increased risk for acquiring AIDS, and persons with no identified mode of transmission were predominately black or Hispanic. The proportion of blacks or Hispanics with AIDS was relatively high (in terms of their proportions in the overall U.S. population) in all transmission categories with the exception of hemophilia.

The racial/ethnic distribution of homosexual/bisexual patients differed from that of heterosexual patients. Among homosexual/bisexual male AIDS patients, 16% were black; 11%, Hispanic; and 73%, white. Among heterosexual AIDS patients in all other transmission categories, 50% were black; 25%, Hispanic; and 25%, white.

Pediatric Patients. Of the 350 AIDS patients who were children (i.e., < 15 years of age) and whose race/ethnicity was known, 204 (58%) were black and 77 (22%) were Hispanic. The overall cumulative incidences for black and Hispanic children were 15.1 and 9.1 times, respectively, the incidence for white children (Table 1).

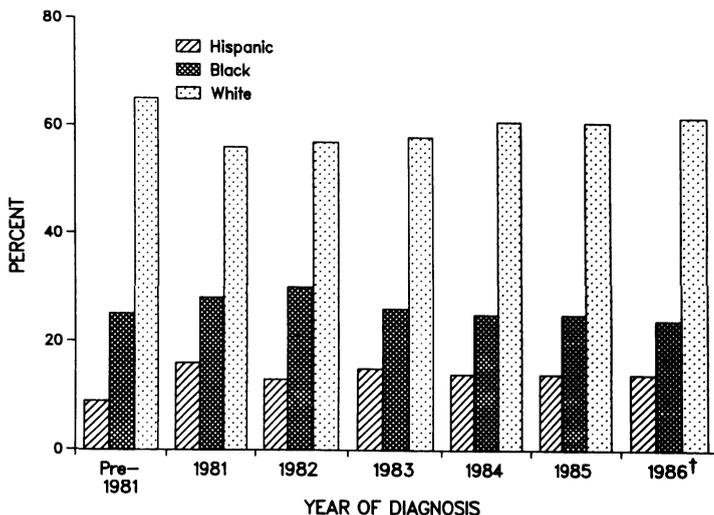
As with black and Hispanic adult AIDS patients, black and Hispanic children with AIDS were more likely than white children with AIDS to reside in New York, New Jersey, or Florida (Table 1). Of the black and Hispanic children with AIDS, 73% and 70%, respectively, lived in New York, New Jersey, or Florida. Of the 68 white children with AIDS, 40% also lived in one of those three states.

The distribution of pediatric AIDS cases by race/ethnicity varied by transmission category.

*Because U.S. census data for the Hispanic population are only available for 5-year age groups, the adult patients have been defined as those ages ≥ 15 years and pediatric as those < 15 years of age.

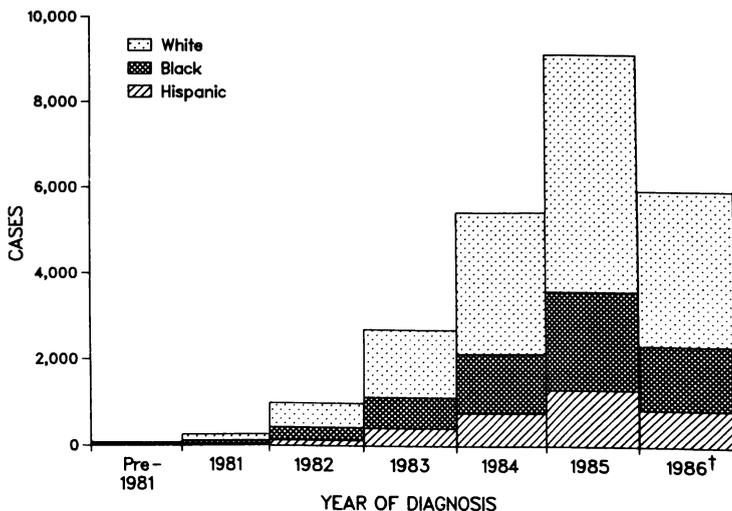
[†]Defined as number of cases/million population of that racial/ethnic group.

AIDS — Continued

FIGURE 2. Percentage of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) cases,* by year of diagnosis and race — United States, pre-1981-1986

*Reported as of September 8, 1986, and excludes 153 AIDS patients (<) of other race.

†Incomplete year.

FIGURE 3. Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) cases,* by year of diagnosis and race — United States, pre-1981-1986

*Reported as of September 8, 1986, and excludes 153 AIDS patients (< 1%) of other race.

†Incomplete year.

Table 1. Reported cases and cumulative incidence* of AIDS, by state of residence and demographic group, as of September 8, 1986

| Location | Demographic group (age and race/ethnicity) | | | | | | | | | | Total |
|---------------------|--|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Adults (≥ 15 yrs.) | | | | Adult total | Children (< 15 yrs.) | | | | Children total | |
| | White† | Black† | Hispanic | Other† | | White† | Black† | Hispanic | Other† | | |
| California | | | | | | | | | | | |
| number | 4,402 | 525 | 531 | 65 | 5,523 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 22 | 5,545 |
| (cum. inc.) | (340.1) | (399.8) | (173.2) | (54.5) | (298.3) | (2.8) | (14.9) | (4.7) | (0.0) | (4.3) | (234.3) |
| Florida | | | | | | | | | | | |
| number | 761 | 599 | 208 | 2 | 1,570 | 5 | 38 | 2 | 0 | 45 | 1,615 |
| (cum. inc.) | (122.7) | (655.4) | (305.4) | (27.8) | (199.5) | (3.9) | (94.1) | (11.3) | (0.0) | (24.0) | (165.7) |
| New Jersey | | | | | | | | | | | |
| number | 559 | 695 | 187 | 4 | 1,445 | 12 | 31 | 8 | 0 | 51 | 1,496 |
| (cum. inc.) | (118.9) | (1,074.2) | (551.6) | (41.2) | (249.7) | (10.7) | (118.8) | (52.3) | (0.0) | (32.3) | (203.2) |
| New York | | | | | | | | | | | |
| number | 3,531 | 2,427 | 1,836 | 35 | 7,829 | 10 | 80 | 44 | 0 | 134 | 7,963 |
| (cum. inc.) | (331.4) | (1,439.5) | (1,573.3) | (108.7) | (566.0) | (4.0) | (130.5) | (89.4) | (0.0) | (36.0) | (453.6) |
| Other states | | | | | | | | | | | |
| number | 5,301 | 1,742 | 649 | 43 | 7,735 | 33 | 48 | 16 | 1 | 98 | 7,833 |
| (cum. inc.) | (49.0) | (123.8) | (138.6) | (18.3) | (59.8) | (1.1) | (8.4) | (6.7) | (1.0) | (2.5) | (46.6) |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | |
| number | 14,554 | 5,988 | 3,411 | 149 | 24,102 | 68 | 204 | 77 | 1 | 350 | 24,452 |
| (cum. inc.) | (102.0) | (321.5) | (343.4) | (36.9) | (137.5) | (1.8) | (27.3) | (16.5) | (0.6) | (6.8) | (107.9) |

*The cumulative incidence (shown in parentheses) is the cumulative number of reported AIDS cases/million population/individual demographic group (based on data from the 1980 census of the population of the United States).

†Non-Hispanic.

AIDS - Continued

Ninety percent of the children with perinatally acquired AIDS compared with 42% of the children with hemophilia- or transfusion-associated AIDS were black or Hispanic (Table 3). The observation that children with perinatally acquired AIDS (mother-to-infant transmission) were predominately black or Hispanic (Table 3) is consistent with the high proportion (75%) of heterosexual adults who are black or Hispanic. As with adults, the proportion of pediatric patients who were black or Hispanic was highest in the transmission categories associated with IV drug abuse by at least one of the parents (Table 3).

Reported by AIDS Program, Center for Infectious Diseases, CDC.

Editorial Note: The incidence of AIDS is rising for all racial/ethnic groups, and in all geographic regions of the country. However, cumulative incidences of AIDS among blacks and Hispanics are over 3 times the rate for whites. Seroprevalence studies of military recruit applicants and of potential blood donors also indicate a higher prevalence of infection with human T-lymphotropic virus type III/lymphadenopathy-associated virus[¶] (HTLV-III/LAV)

[¶]The AIDS virus has been variously termed human T-lymphotropic virus type III (HTLV-III), lymphadenopathy-associated virus (LAV), AIDS-associated retrovirus (ARV), or human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). The designation "human immunodeficiency virus" (HIV) has recently been accepted by a subcommittee of the International Committee for the Taxonomy of Viruses as the appropriate name for the retrovirus that has been implicated as the causative agent of AIDS (5).

(Continued on page 663)

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

| Disease | 42nd Week Ending | | | Cumulative, 42nd Week Ending | | |
|---|------------------|---------------|------------------|------------------------------|---------------|------------------|
| | Oct. 18, 1986 | Oct. 19, 1985 | Median 1981-1985 | Oct. 18, 1986 | Oct. 19, 1985 | Median 1981-1985 |
| Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) | 377 | 163 | N | 10,474 | 6,433 | N |
| Aseptic meningitis | 231 | 299 | 299 | 8,051 | 8,153 | 7,833 |
| Encephalitis: Primary (arthropod-borne & unspec.) | 27 | 41 | 44 | 961 | 1,043 | 1,240 |
| Post-infectious | - | - | - | 84 | 106 | 77 |
| Gonorrhea: Civilian | 17,881 | 17,095 | 19,846 | 713,742 | 716,749 | 727,998 |
| Military | 446 | 577 | 501 | 13,496 | 17,105 | 19,736 |
| Hepatitis: Type A | 448 | 496 | 496 | 17,882 | 18,073 | 18,073 |
| Type B | 467 | 550 | 506 | 20,591 | 20,874 | 19,196 |
| Non A, Non B | 64 | 73 | N | 2,792 | 3,327 | N |
| Unspecified | 66 | 110 | 174 | 3,611 | 4,623 | 5,912 |
| Legionellosis | 23 | 17 | N | 584 | 603 | N |
| Leprosy | 1 | - | 4 | 201 | 293 | 200 |
| Malaria | 26 | 22 | 22 | 900 | 847 | 847 |
| Measles: Total* | 25 | 17 | 17 | 5,625 | 2,574 | 2,385 |
| Indigenous | 24 | 17 | N | 5,345 | 2,147 | N |
| Imported | 1 | - | N | 280 | 427 | N |
| Meningococcal infections: Total | 32 | 40 | 43 | 1,993 | 1,934 | 2,220 |
| Civilian | 32 | 40 | 43 | 1,991 | 1,928 | 2,209 |
| Military | - | - | - | 2 | 6 | 11 |
| Mumps | 43 | 39 | 56 | 4,042 | 2,423 | 2,679 |
| Pertussis | 431 | 158 | 48 | 3,156 | 2,757 | 1,968 |
| Rubella (German measles) | 1 | 3 | 12 | 439 | 574 | 819 |
| Syphilis (Primary & Secondary): Civilian | 511 | 587 | 694 | 21,253 | 21,740 | 24,874 |
| Military | 2 | 2 | 7 | 132 | 141 | 316 |
| Toxic Shock syndrome | 5 | 9 | N | 280 | 310 | N |
| Tuberculosis | 329 | 406 | 460 | 17,595 | 17,096 | 18,826 |
| Tularemia | 7 | 2 | 4 | 123 | 152 | 228 |
| Typhoid fever | 5 | 9 | 21 | 251 | 312 | 326 |
| Typhus fever, tick-borne (RMSF) | 22 | 11 | 11 | 686 | 631 | 921 |
| Rabies, animal | 89 | 110 | 110 | 4,485 | 4,386 | 5,083 |

TABLE II. Notifiable diseases of low frequency, United States

| | Cum 1986 | | Cum 1986 |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--|----------|
| Anthrax | - | Leptospirosis | 27 |
| Botulism: Foodborne | 11 | Plague | 7 |
| Infant | 40 | Poliomyelitis, Paralytic | 1 |
| Other | 1 | Psittacosis (Minn. 1) | 78 |
| Brucellosis (Fla. 1, Calif. 2) | 67 | Rabies, human | - |
| Cholera | 2 | Tetanus | 55 |
| Congenital rubella syndrome (NYC 1) | 10 | Trichinosis | 30 |
| Congenital syphilis, ages < 1 year | 107 | Typhus fever, flea-borne (endemic, murine) | 37 |
| Diphtheria | - | | |

*One of the 25 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 18, 1986 and October 19, 1985 (42nd Week)**

| Reporting Area | AIDS Cum. 1986 | Aseptic Mening- itis 1986 | Encephalitis | | Gonorrhea (Civilian) | | Hepatitis (Viral), by type | | | | Legionel- losis 1986 | Leprosy Cum 1986 |
|------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|-----|-------|------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| | | | Primary | Post-in- fectious | Cum 1986 | Cum 1985 | A | B | NA,NB | Unspeci- fied | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| UNITED STATES | 10474 | 231 | 961 | 84 | 713,742 | 716,749 | 448 | 467 | 64 | 66 | 23 | 201 |
| NEW ENGLAND | 432 | 8 | 23 | 3 | 18,932 | 18,335 | 11 | 32 | 1 | 4 | - | 7 |
| Maine | 17 | 3 | - | - | 708 | 932 | - | 4 | - | - | - | - |
| NH | 10 | 1 | 2 | - | 455 | 461 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Vt | 4 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 217 | 265 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mass | 237 | 3 | 5 | - | 7,223 | 7,427 | 5 | 22 | - | 4 | - | 7 |
| RI | 136 | - | - | - | 1,458 | 1,477 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Conn | - | - | 12 | 1 | 8,871 | 7,773 | 6 | 6 | 1 | - | - | - |
| MID ATLANTIC | 3,825 | 36 | 93 | 7 | 121,141 | 104,336 | 16 | 44 | 5 | 7 | - | 14 |
| Upstate N.Y. | 384 | 7 | 33 | 4 | 14,688 | 14,203 | 3 | 6 | - | - | - | - |
| N.Y. City | 2,607 | 3 | 18 | - | 69,807 | 51,636 | 1 | 2 | - | 5 | - | 12 |
| N.J. | 585 | 18 | 10 | - | 15,622 | 15,861 | 3 | 16 | 2 | 1 | - | - |
| Pa. | 249 | 8 | 32 | 3 | 21,024 | 22,636 | 9 | 20 | 3 | 1 | - | 1 |
| E N. CENTRAL | 638 | 55 | 292 | 11 | 94,583 | 95,063 | 17 | 40 | 3 | 1 | 12 | 5 |
| Ohio | 131 | 28 | 111 | 3 | 24,249 | 25,283 | 9 | 17 | 3 | 1 | 2 | - |
| Ind | 59 | 4 | 73 | 3 | 10,153 | 10,222 | 3 | 5 | - | - | 10 | - |
| Ill | 300 | - | 42 | 4 | 23,447 | 23,002 | - | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| Mich | 116 | 23 | 45 | 1 | 29,853 | 27,207 | 5 | 18 | - | - | - | 1 |
| Wis | 32 | - | 21 | - | 6,881 | 9,349 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| W N. CENTRAL | 199 | 8 | 64 | 9 | 30,623 | 33,419 | 2 | 8 | 1 | - | 2 | 3 |
| Minn | 72 | 2 | 27 | - | 4,387 | 4,980 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 |
| Iowa | 15 | - | 20 | - | 3,103 | 3,563 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mo | 69 | 3 | 1 | - | 15,512 | 16,097 | 1 | 6 | - | - | - | - |
| N. Dak. | 2 | - | 3 | - | 264 | 234 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| S. Dak. | 2 | 3 | 11 | - | 638 | 649 | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | - |
| Nebr. | 10 | - | - | 1 | 2,256 | 2,841 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kans. | 29 | - | 2 | 8 | 4,463 | 5,055 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 2 |
| S ATLANTIC | 1,430 | 40 | 124 | 31 | 184,887 | 186,550 | 33 | 98 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Del. | 20 | 2 | 6 | - | 3,070 | 3,589 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - |
| Md. | 123 | 13 | 28 | 1 | 21,442 | 23,339 | 6 | 9 | 1 | - | - | - |
| D.C. | 170 | - | - | 1 | 13,658 | 12,635 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - |
| Va. | 125 | 2 | 34 | 1 | 15,278 | 15,600 | 2 | 8 | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| W. Va. | 7 | 3 | 38 | - | 1,827 | 2,145 | 1 | 3 | - | - | 1 | - |
| N.C. | 63 | 3 | 16 | 2 | 28,336 | 29,517 | - | 9 | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| S.C. | 36 | - | - | - | 16,076 | 17,799 | 2 | 20 | - | - | 1 | - |
| Ga. | 198 | 9 | - | 1 | 30,762 | 36,933 | 3 | 24 | - | - | 1 | - |
| Fla. | 688 | 8 | 2 | 25 | 54,438 | 44,993 | 17 | 23 | 4 | - | - | 1 |
| E S. CENTRAL | 122 | 21 | 58 | 4 | 57,471 | 61,420 | 4 | 22 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Ky. | 25 | 5 | 28 | 1 | 6,335 | 7,034 | - | 3 | - | - | - | - |
| Tenn. | 59 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 21,948 | 23,489 | 2 | 12 | 1 | 2 | - | - |
| Ala. | 23 | 7 | 22 | 2 | 16,690 | 18,441 | 2 | 4 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 |
| Miss. | 15 | 1 | 1 | - | 12,498 | 12,456 | - | 3 | - | - | - | - |
| W S. CENTRAL | 923 | 20 | 143 | 6 | 83,664 | 90,666 | 29 | 21 | 3 | 12 | 4 | 19 |
| Ark. | 27 | 1 | - | 2 | 7,920 | 8,639 | 2 | 5 | - | - | - | 1 |
| La. | 125 | 3 | 9 | - | 14,904 | 17,334 | 5 | 3 | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Okla. | 38 | 4 | 19 | - | 9,658 | 9,899 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 1 | - |
| Tex. | 733 | 12 | 115 | 4 | 51,182 | 54,794 | 17 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 3 | 17 |
| MOUNTAIN | 275 | 4 | 29 | 1 | 21,209 | 22,411 | 72 | 46 | 7 | 5 | - | 11 |
| Mont. | 4 | - | 1 | 1 | 567 | 607 | 4 | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| Idaho | 3 | 1 | - | - | 693 | 769 | 7 | 3 | - | - | - | - |
| Wyo. | 4 | - | 2 | - | 453 | 523 | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | - |
| Colo. | 132 | 1 | 4 | - | 5,450 | 6,522 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 2 | - | 3 |
| N. Mex. | 21 | 1 | 3 | - | 2,256 | 2,513 | 20 | 4 | - | - | - | - |
| Ariz. | 68 | - | 11 | - | 6,778 | 6,681 | 33 | 19 | 4 | 3 | - | 5 |
| Utah | 15 | 1 | 6 | - | 881 | 1,072 | 2 | 4 | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Nev. | 28 | - | 2 | - | 4,131 | 3,724 | 3 | 4 | - | - | - | 2 |
| PACIFIC | 2,630 | 39 | 135 | 12 | 101,232 | 104,549 | 264 | 156 | 34 | 33 | 1 | 139 |
| Wash. | 140 | 1 | 11 | - | 7,425 | 8,090 | 34 | 25 | 3 | 7 | - | 17 |
| Oreg. | 50 | - | - | - | 4,324 | 5,276 | 26 | 20 | 2 | - | - | - |
| Calif. | 2,388 | 30 | 117 | 12 | 86,255 | 87,355 | 197 | 108 | 29 | 22 | 1 | 92 |
| Alaska | 12 | - | 6 | - | 2,190 | 2,422 | 7 | 5 | - | 4 | - | - |
| Hawaii | 40 | 8 | 1 | - | 1,038 | 1,406 | - | - | - | - | - | 30 |
| Guam | - | - | - | - | 167 | 164 | 4 | 1 | - | 5 | - | 1 |
| PR | 77 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1,934 | 2,587 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 7 |
| VI | 3 | U | - | - | 199 | 351 | U | U | U | U | U | - |
| Pac. Trust Terr. | - | - | - | - | 400 | 706 | 10 | - | - | - | - | 43 |
| Amer. Samoa | - | - | - | - | 42 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |

N Not notifiable

U Unavailable

TABLE III. (Cont'd.) Cases of specified notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending
October 18, 1986 and October 19, 1985 (42nd Week)

| Reporting Area | Malaria | | Measles (Rubeola) | | | | Menin- gococcal infections | Mumps | | Pertussis | | | Rubella | | |
|------------------|-------------|------|-------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|----------------------------------|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|-------------|-------------|------|-------------|
| | Cum 1986 | 1986 | Indigenous | | Imported * | | | Cum. 1986 | 1986 | Cum. 1986 | 1986 | Cum 1986 | Cum 1985 | 1986 | Cum 1986 |
| | | | 1986 | Cum 1986 | 1986 | Cum 1986 | | | | | | | | | |
| UNITED STATES | 900 | 24 | 5,345 | 1 | 280 | 2,574 | 1,993 | 43 | 4,042 | 431 | 3,156 | 2,757 | 1 | 439 | 574 |
| NEW ENGLAND | 59 | - | 82 | - | 15 | 126 | 141 | 1 | 57 | 5 | 137 | 183 | - | 9 | 12 |
| Maine | 2 | - | 12 | - | 1 | 1 | 25 | - | 1 | - | 2 | 9 | - | - | - |
| N.H. | 3 | - | 43 | - | - | - | 6 | - | 13 | 2 | 70 | 104 | - | 1 | 2 |
| Vt. | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 17 | - | 4 | - | 3 | 3 | - | - | - |
| Mass. | 31 | - | 24 | - | 12 | 118 | 34 | 1 | 10 | 3 | 32 | 44 | - | 4 | 6 |
| R.I. | 7 | - | 2 | - | - | - | 19 | - | 9 | - | 6 | 16 | - | 2 | - |
| Conn. | 14 | - | 1 | - | 2 | 7 | 40 | - | 21 | - | 24 | 7 | - | 1 | 4 |
| MID ATLANTIC | 117 | 1 | 1,686 | - | 33 | 217 | 323 | 2 | 177 | - | 173 | 182 | - | 34 | 221 |
| Upstate N.Y. | 44 | - | 77 | - | 23 | 85 | 107 | 1 | 59 | - | 109 | 96 | - | 26 | 17 |
| N.Y. City | 29 | 1 | 682 | - | 4 | 70 | 68 | - | 29 | - | 10 | 23 | - | 5 | 179 |
| N.J. | 20 | - | 905 | - | 4 | 28 | 30 | 1 | 44 | - | 17 | 10 | - | 3 | 11 |
| Pa. | 24 | - | 22 | - | 2 | 34 | 118 | - | 45 | - | 37 | 53 | - | - | 14 |
| E.N. CENTRAL | 56 | - | 1,051 | - | 28 | 535 | 272 | 15 | 2,740 | 2 | 322 | 662 | 1 | 45 | 32 |
| Ohio | 17 | - | - | - | 10 | 60 | 109 | 7 | 116 | 1 | 146 | 89 | - | 1 | - |
| Ind. | 2 | - | 25 | - | 11 | 57 | 28 | - | 34 | - | 26 | 188 | - | - | 1 |
| Ill. | 15 | - | 689 | - | 4 | 299 | 69 | 8 | 2,094 | - | 32 | 62 | 1 | 34 | 15 |
| Mich. | 18 | - | 59 | - | - | 60 | 57 | - | 275 | 1 | 34 | 44 | - | 8 | 15 |
| Wis. | 4 | - | 278 | - | 3 | 59 | 9 | - | 221 | - | 84 | 279 | - | 2 | 1 |
| W.N. CENTRAL | 29 | - | 322 | - | 17 | 11 | 94 | 5 | 107 | 403 | 899 | 183 | - | 13 | 19 |
| Minn. | 8 | - | 45 | - | 4 | 6 | 18 | - | 1 | - | 49 | 82 | - | 1 | 2 |
| Iowa | 1 | - | 133 | - | 1 | - | 11 | 2 | 32 | - | 19 | 28 | - | 1 | 1 |
| Mo. | 11 | - | 25 | - | 6 | 2 | 33 | - | 17 | - | 18 | 29 | - | 1 | 7 |
| N. Dak. | - | - | 25 | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | 3 | - | 5 | 9 | - | 1 | 2 |
| S. Dak. | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | - | 1 | - | 14 | 3 | - | - | - |
| Nebr. | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | - | - | - | 7 | 8 | - | - | - |
| Kans. | 3 | - | 94 | - | 5 | 1 | 17 | 3 | 53 | 403 | 787 | 24 | - | 9 | 7 |
| S. ATLANTIC | 106 | 16 | 663 | - | 56 | 319 | 355 | 2 | 201 | 6 | 701 | 469 | - | 13 | 51 |
| Del. | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | 227 | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| Md. | 14 | - | 26 | - | 9 | 107 | 44 | - | 18 | - | 161 | 269 | - | - | 6 |
| D.C. | 2 | - | - | - | 2 | 27 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Va. | 27 | - | 36 | - | 24 | 28 | 62 | 1 | 38 | - | 36 | 17 | - | - | 2 |
| W. Va. | 4 | - | 2 | - | - | 33 | 3 | 1 | 45 | - | 23 | 4 | - | - | 9 |
| N.C. | 5 | - | 3 | - | 1 | 9 | 58 | - | 20 | - | 66 | 27 | - | - | 1 |
| S.C. | 6 | - | 274 | - | - | 3 | 33 | - | 12 | - | 18 | 2 | - | - | 3 |
| Ga. | 10 | - | 79 | - | 14 | 8 | 53 | - | 28 | 6 | 128 | 89 | - | - | - |
| Fla. | 37 | 16 | 242 | - | 6 | 104 | 93 | - | 40 | - | 42 | 60 | - | 13 | 29 |
| E.S. CENTRAL | 18 | - | 58 | - | 9 | 7 | 107 | 7 | 42 | - | 47 | 50 | - | 4 | 3 |
| Ky. | 5 | - | - | - | 6 | 5 | 24 | - | 6 | - | 5 | 8 | - | 4 | 3 |
| Tenn. | 1 | - | 55 | - | 1 | 1 | 37 | 7 | 31 | - | 16 | 20 | - | - | - |
| Ala. | 8 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 33 | - | 4 | - | 25 | 18 | - | - | - |
| Miss. | 4 | - | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | 13 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 4 | - | - | - |
| W.S. CENTRAL | 92 | 1 | 605 | - | 38 | 433 | 182 | 3 | 184 | 3 | 220 | 428 | - | 63 | 36 |
| Ark. | 1 | - | 276 | - | 2 | - | 27 | - | 7 | 2 | 17 | 14 | - | - | 1 |
| La. | 17 | - | 4 | - | - | 42 | 25 | - | 3 | - | 13 | 13 | - | - | - |
| Okla. | 10 | - | 37 | - | 2 | 1 | 29 | N | N | 1 | 107 | 154 | - | - | 1 |
| Tex. | 64 | 1 | 288 | - | 34 | 390 | 101 | 3 | 174 | - | 83 | 247 | - | 63 | 34 |
| MOUNTAIN | 31 | - | 302 | - | 29 | 539 | 98 | 3 | 233 | 2 | 237 | 194 | - | 23 | 6 |
| Mont. | - | - | - | - | 8 | 137 | 10 | - | 5 | - | 14 | 9 | - | 2 | - |
| Idaho | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 137 | 4 | - | 8 | 1 | 41 | 15 | - | - | 2 |
| Wyo. | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 2 | - | - | - | 4 | - | - | 1 | - |
| Colo. | 8 | - | 2 | - | 8 | 13 | 16 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 63 | 72 | - | 1 | - |
| N. Mex. | 5 | - | 33 | - | 7 | 6 | 9 | N | N | - | 20 | 11 | - | - | 2 |
| Ariz. | 11 | - | 252 | - | 6 | 241 | 21 | - | 186 | - | 56 | 38 | - | 2 | 1 |
| Utah | 3 | - | 12 | - | - | - | 10 | - | 13 | - | 35 | 49 | - | 14 | - |
| Nev. | 3 | - | 2 | - | - | - | 26 | 2 | 8 | - | 4 | - | - | 3 | 1 |
| PACIFIC | 392 | 6 | 576 | 1 | 55 | 387 | 421 | 5 | 301 | 10 | 420 | 406 | - | 235 | 194 |
| Wash. | 26 | - | 137 | - | 27 | 113 | 58 | - | 10 | 1 | 139 | 71 | - | 16 | 14 |
| Oreg. | 15 | - | 7 | - | 4 | 5 | 31 | N | N | - | 12 | 43 | - | 3 | 1 |
| Calif. | 350 | 6 | 405 | 1 | 23 | 245 | 311 | 5 | 265 | 9 | 253 | 246 | - | 211 | 130 |
| Alaska | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12 | - | 6 | - | 2 | 29 | - | - | 1 |
| Hawaii | 1 | - | 27 | - | 1 | 24 | 9 | - | 20 | - | 14 | 17 | - | 5 | 48 |
| Guam | 1 | - | 4 | - | 1 | 11 | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| P.R. | 4 | - | 36 | - | - | 63 | 3 | - | 32 | 2 | 17 | 11 | 1 | 61 | 27 |
| V.I. | - | U | - | U | - | 10 | - | U | 15 | U | - | - | U | - | - |
| Pac. Trust Terr. | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 11 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - |
| Amer. Samoa | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |

*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 18, 1986 and October 19, 1985 (42nd Week)

| Reporting Area | Syphilis (Civilian) (Primary & Secondary) | | Toxic- shock Syndrome | Tuberculosis | | Tula- remia | Typhoid Fever | Typhus Fever (Tick-borne) (RMSF) | Rabies Animal |
|----------------|--|-------------|-----------------------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|------------------|--|------------------|
| | Cum 1986 | Cum 1985 | 1986 | Cum 1986 | Cum 1985 | Cum 1986 | Cum 1986 | Cum 1986 | Cum 1986 |
| UNITED STATES | 21,253 | 21,740 | 5 | 17,595 | 17,096 | 123 | 251 | 686+22 | 4,485 |
| NEW ENGLAND | 394 | 476 | - | 565 | 590 | 1 | 14 | 13+1 | 8 |
| Maine | 17 | 13 | - | 34 | 40 | - | - | - | - |
| N H | 10 | 36 | - | 23 | 20 | - | - | 2 | 1 |
| Vt | 8 | 6 | - | 15 | 7 | - | - | - | 2 |
| Mass | 207 | 236 | - | 309 | 351 | 1 | 11 | 4 | - |
| R I | 21 | 14 | - | 41 | 47 | - | - | 3 | 3 |
| Conn | 131 | 171 | - | 143 | 125 | - | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| MID ATLANTIC | 3,007 | 2,945 | - | 3,506 | 3,113 | 1 | 21 | 31 | 563 |
| Upstate N Y | 150 | 224 | - | 494 | 541 | - | 4 | 19 | 74 |
| N Y City | 1,704 | 1,801 | - | 1,843 | 1,505 | - | 9 | 5 | - |
| N J | 528 | 563 | - | 594 | 425 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 17 |
| Pa | 625 | 357 | - | 575 | 642 | - | 1 | 5 | 472 |
| E N CENTRAL | 780 | 821 | - | 2,091 | 2,094 | - | 20 | 54 | 121 |
| Ohio | 101 | 125 | - | 368 | 361 | - | 7 | 48 | 14 |
| Ind | 93 | 71 | - | 230 | 259 | - | 2 | - | 17 |
| Ill | 351 | 381 | - | 877 | 923 | - | 3 | 2 | 35 |
| Mich | 141 | 191 | - | 518 | 432 | - | 6 | 4 | 24 |
| Wis | 94 | 53 | - | 98 | 119 | - | 2 | - | 31 |
| W N CENTRAL | 170 | 187 | - | 523 | 479 | 34 | 8 | 46 | 679 |
| Minn | 29 | 39 | - | 121 | 103 | - | 1 | 1 | 98 |
| Iowa | 6 | 17 | - | 46 | 49 | 1 | - | 1 | 154 |
| Mo | 90 | 98 | - | 260 | 229 | 26 | 6 | 23 | 67 |
| N Dak | 5 | 2 | - | 6 | 9 | - | - | 1 | 138 |
| S Dak | 7 | 5 | - | 23 | 26 | 2 | - | 6 | 141 |
| Nebr | 11 | 7 | - | 12 | 13 | 1 | - | 5 | 28 |
| Kans | 22 | 19 | - | 55 | 50 | 4 | 1 | 9 | 53 |
| S ATLANTIC | 6,435 | 6,344 | - | 3,484 | 3,476 | 9 | 42 | 314+7 | 1,132 |
| Del | 51 | 33 | - | 36 | 34 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Md | 369 | 380 | - | 256 | 308 | 2 | 15 | 28 | 516 |
| D C | 247 | 273 | - | 122 | 133 | 1 | 4 | - | 28 |
| Va | 290 | 239 | - | 282 | 332 | 2 | 9 | 48 | 166 |
| W Va | 19 | 20 | - | 102 | 91 | - | 3 | 9 | 38 |
| N C | 417 | 558 | - | 475 | 430 | 1 | 4 | 119 | 9 |
| S C | 560 | 670 | - | 447 | 434 | - | - | 70 | 60 |
| Ga | 1,217 | 1,119 | - | 595 | 585 | 3 | - | 37 | 167 |
| Fla | 3,265 | 3,052 | - | 1,169 | 1,129 | - | 6 | 2 | 147 |
| E S CENTRAL | 1,424 | 1,671 | - | 1,567 | 1,477 | 10 | 3 | 96 | 295 |
| Ky | 60 | 55 | - | 351 | 349 | 3 | - | 20 | 81 |
| Tenn | 504 | 523 | - | 457 | 426 | 5 | 1 | 40 | 109 |
| Ala | 433 | 536 | - | 494 | 448 | 1 | 1 | 22 | 103 |
| Miss | 427 | 557 | - | 265 | 254 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 2 |
| W S CENTRAL | 4,253 | 5,013 | 2 | 2,206 | 2,172 | 55 | 21 | 122 | 626 |
| Ark | 201 | 267 | 1 | 300 | 234 | 38 | - | 9 | 141 |
| La | 736 | 875 | - | 346 | 321 | 1 | 1 | - | 18 |
| Okla | 113 | 149 | 1 | 209 | 212 | 11 | 2 | 96 | 56 |
| Tex | 3,203 | 3,722 | - | 1,351 | 1,405 | 5 | 18 | 17 | 411 |
| MOUNTAIN | 463 | 572 | - | 421 | 438 | 10 | 15 | 9 | 591 |
| Mont | 6 | 6 | - | 24 | 46 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 190 |
| Idaho | 13 | 5 | - | 20 | 22 | - | - | 1 | 9 |
| Wyo | 2 | 7 | - | - | 5 | - | - | 1 | 246 |
| Colo | 108 | 145 | - | 34 | 53 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 29 |
| N Mex | 54 | 106 | - | 83 | 73 | 1 | 1 | - | 6 |
| Ariz | 195 | 258 | - | 201 | 200 | - | 8 | - | 93 |
| Utah | 15 | 8 | - | 29 | 12 | 4 | 3 | - | 7 |
| Nev | 70 | 37 | - | 30 | 27 | 1 | 1 | - | 11 |
| PACIFIC | 4,327 | 3,711 | 3 | 3,232 | 3,257 | 3 | 107 | 1 | 470 |
| Wash | 122 | 91 | 3 | 163 | 190 | 1 | 3 | - | 5 |
| Oreg | 92 | 84 | - | 107 | 107 | - | - | - | - |
| Calif | 4,082 | 3,479 | - | 2,773 | 2,726 | 1 | 99 | 1 | 457 |
| Alaska | 1 | 4 | - | 46 | 81 | 1 | 1 | - | 8 |
| Hawaii | 30 | 53 | - | 143 | 153 | - | 4 | - | - |
| Guam | 1 | 2 | - | 34 | 36 | - | 1 | - | - |
| P R | 723 | 698 | - | 288 | 295 | - | 5 | - | 41 |
| V I | 1 | 3 | U | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Pac Trust Terr | 213 | 100 | - | 60 | 61 | - | 46 | - | - |
| Amer Samoa | - | - | - | 5 | - | - | - | - | - |

U Unavailable

TABLE IV. Deaths in 121 U.S. cities.* week ending
October 18, 1986 (42nd Week)

| 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 | |
| NEW ENGLAND | 653 | 465 | 109 | 49 | 15 | 15 | 48 | S. ATLANTIC | 1,146 | 676 | 284 | 103 | 39 | 44 | 45 |
| Boston, Mass. | 173 | 108 | 37 | 17 | 4 | 7 | 18 | Atlanta, Ga. | 144 | 78 | 32 | 19 | 5 | 10 | 3 |
| Bridgport, Conn. | 43 | 27 | 9 | 6 | 1 | - | 3 | Baltimore, Md. | 196 | 120 | 50 | 14 | 3 | 9 | 9 |
| Cambridge, Mass. | 24 | 18 | 4 | 2 | - | - | 3 | Charlotte, N.C. | 89 | 48 | 26 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 2 |
| Fall River, Mass. | 24 | 21 | 3 | - | - | - | - | Jacksonville, Fla. | 108 | 61 | 30 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 3 |
| Hartford, Conn. | 62 | 39 | 14 | 8 | 1 | - | 7 | Miami, Fla. | 126 | 71 | 30 | 11 | 7 | 7 | 4 |
| Lowell, Mass. | 27 | 20 | 5 | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | Norfolk, Va. | 50 | 25 | 19 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Lynn, Mass. | 27 | 22 | 4 | 1 | - | - | 3 | Richmond, Va. | 66 | 44 | 17 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| New Bedford, Mass. | 22 | 20 | 2 | - | - | - | - | Savannah, Ga. | 24 | 14 | 7 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 |
| New Haven, Conn. | 48 | 29 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 1 | St. Petersburg, Fla. | 108 | 87 | 14 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| Providence, R.I. | 67 | 52 | 9 | 4 | - | 2 | 3 | Tampa, Fla. | 56 | 30 | 13 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 4 |
| Somerville, Mass. | 7 | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | Washington, D.C. | 162 | 88 | 42 | 21 | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| Springfield, Mass. | 33 | 25 | 6 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | Wilmington, Del. | 17 | 10 | 4 | 3 | - | - | - |
| Waterbury, Conn. | 23 | 21 | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | E.S. CENTRAL | 806 | 487 | 180 | 54 | 30 | 55 | 40 |
| Worcester, Mass. | 73 | 56 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 5 | Birmingham, Ala. | 100 | 68 | 22 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 |
| MID ATLANTIC | 2,465 | 1,633 | 494 | 218 | 56 | 64 | 110 | Chattanooga, Tenn. | 72 | 50 | 13 | 5 | 4 | - | 4 |
| Albany, N.Y. | 42 | 32 | 9 | - | 1 | - | 1 | Knoxville, Tenn. | 74 | 52 | 16 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| Allentown, Pa. | 13 | 10 | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | Louisville, Ky. | 69 | 37 | 17 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 3 |
| Buffalo, N.Y. | 131 | 90 | 23 | 8 | 2 | 8 | 13 | Memphis, Tenn. | 287 | 144 | 64 | 33 | 12 | 34 | 16 |
| Camden, N.J. | 21 | 12 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | Mobile, Ala. | 52 | 38 | 11 | - | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Elizabeth, N.J. | 25 | 15 | 5 | 4 | 1 | - | - | Montgomery, Ala. | 25 | 16 | 9 | - | - | - | 1 |
| Erie, Pa.† | 36 | 30 | 5 | - | - | - | 1 | Nashville, Tenn. | 127 | 82 | 28 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 6 |
| Jersey City, N.J. | 64 | 41 | 14 | 8 | - | - | 2 | W.S. CENTRAL | 1,348 | 771 | 328 | 143 | 55 | 51 | 48 |
| N.Y. City, N.Y. | 1,317 | 848 | 263 | 142 | 30 | 34 | 55 | Austin, Tex. | 46 | 32 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Newark, N.Y. | 48 | 25 | 15 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | Baton Rouge, La. | 37 | 25 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Paterson, N.J. | 31 | 24 | 4 | 2 | 1 | - | 3 | Corpus Christi, Tex. | 36 | 24 | 10 | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | 294 | 185 | 65 | 25 | 8 | 11 | 7 | Dallas, Tex. | 198 | 99 | 56 | 30 | 8 | 5 | 4 |
| Pittsburgh, Pa.† | 83 | 58 | 20 | 4 | 1 | - | 3 | El Paso, Tex. | 97 | 56 | 10 | 4 | - | 2 | 5 |
| Reading, Pa. | 100 | 73 | 21 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 9 | Fort Worth, Tex. | 97 | 56 | 22 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 2 |
| Rochester, N.Y. | 36 | 23 | 11 | 1 | 1 | - | 3 | Houston, Tex. | 315 | 158 | 84 | 44 | 16 | 13 | 9 |
| Schenectady, N.Y. | 100 | 73 | 21 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 9 | Little Rock, Ark. | 77 | 42 | 17 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 6 |
| Scranton, Pa.† | 29 | 25 | 3 | 1 | - | - | 3 | New Orleans, La. | 121 | 70 | 30 | 15 | 4 | 2 | - |
| Syracuse, N.Y. | 31 | 21 | 5 | 5 | - | - | 1 | San Antonio, Tex. | 195 | 113 | 49 | 18 | 9 | 6 | 11 |
| Trenton, N.J. | 83 | 61 | 13 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 3 | Shreveport, La. | 80 | 48 | 19 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Utica, N.Y. | 31 | 19 | 9 | 3 | - | - | 1 | Tulsa, Okla. | 94 | 68 | 18 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Yonkers, N.Y. | 28 | 23 | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | MOUNTAIN | 627 | 397 | 126 | 39 | 32 | 33 | 36 |
| E.N. CENTRAL | 2,143 | 1,402 | 459 | 162 | 53 | 67 | 87 | Albuquerque, N.Mex. | 79 | 46 | 17 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| Akron, Ohio | 49 | 38 | 11 | - | - | - | - | Colo. Springs, Colo. | 26 | 19 | 4 | 2 | 1 | - | 2 |
| Canton, Ohio | 38 | 24 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | Denver, Colo. | 110 | 69 | 19 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 6 |
| Chicago, Ill.‡ | 564 | 362 | 125 | 45 | 10 | 22 | 16 | Las Vegas, Nev. | 91 | 50 | 21 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 2 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 118 | 77 | 24 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 14 | Ogden, Utah | 27 | 22 | 3 | 1 | - | 1 | 6 |
| Cleveland, Ohio | 165 | 96 | 48 | 15 | 3 | 3 | 4 | Phoenix, Ariz. | 133 | 77 | 32 | 5 | 10 | 9 | 9 |
| Columbus, Ohio | 124 | 79 | 26 | 13 | 3 | 3 | 1 | Pueblo, Colo. | 30 | 24 | 5 | - | 1 | - | 4 |
| Dayton, Ohio | 80 | 50 | 21 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 2 | Salt Lake City, Utah | 48 | 26 | 12 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 250 | 151 | 51 | 32 | 7 | 9 | 6 | Tucson, Ariz. | 83 | 64 | 13 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Evansville, Ind. | 43 | 26 | 14 | 2 | - | 1 | 2 | PACIFIC | 1,689 | 1,092 | 350 | 139 | 50 | 55 | 101 |
| Fort Wayne, Ind. | 63 | 45 | 12 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | Berkeley, Calif. | 25 | 16 | 4 | 4 | 1 | - | 6 |
| Gary, Ind. | 16 | 10 | 5 | 1 | - | - | - | Fresno, Calif. | 85 | 57 | 21 | 4 | - | 3 | 9 |
| Grand Rapids, Mich. | 39 | 28 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 7 | Glendale, Calif. | 15 | 10 | 3 | 2 | - | - | 1 |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 121 | 76 | 22 | 11 | 4 | 8 | 7 | Honolulu, Hawaii | 60 | 39 | 16 | 4 | - | 1 | 7 |
| Madison, Wis. | 30 | 21 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | Long Beach, Calif. | 139 | 90 | 24 | 12 | 4 | 9 | 15 |
| Milwaukee, Wis. | 125 | 85 | 24 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 2 | Los Angeles, Calif. | 346 | 196 | 72 | 49 | 21 | 5 | 6 |
| Peoria, Ill. | 45 | 33 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | Oakland, Calif. | 72 | 47 | 11 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 4 |
| Rockford, Ill. | 45 | 34 | 9 | 1 | 1 | - | 5 | Pasadena, Calif. | 25 | 14 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| South Bend, Ind. | 57 | 40 | 11 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | Portland, Ore. | 95 | 64 | 20 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Toledo, Ohio | 108 | 79 | 19 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 6 | Sacramento, Calif. | 150 | 93 | 43 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 13 |
| Youngstown, Ohio | 63 | 48 | 11 | 3 | 1 | - | 4 | San Diego, Calif. | 151 | 110 | 31 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 13 |
| W.N. CENTRAL | 792 | 558 | 144 | 45 | 13 | 32 | 42 | San Francisco, Calif. | 136 | 91 | 23 | 17 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Des Moines, Iowa | 54 | 41 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 4 | San Jose, Calif. | 165 | 116 | 32 | 7 | 2 | 8 | 9 |
| Duluth, Minn. | 22 | 17 | 4 | - | 1 | - | - | Seattle, Wash. | 134 | 86 | 24 | 13 | 4 | 7 | 4 |
| Kansas City, Kans. | 39 | 24 | 9 | 6 | - | - | 2 | Spokane, Wash. | 57 | 46 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Kansas City, Mo. | 137 | 89 | 34 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 10 | Tacoma, Wash. | 34 | 17 | 14 | - | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Lincoln, Neb. | 30 | 26 | 3 | - | 1 | - | 5 | TOTAL | 11,669 ^{††} | 7,481 | 2,474 | 952 | 343 | 416 | 557 |
| Minneapolis, Minn. | 154 | 119 | 25 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 5 | | | | | | | | |
| Omaha, Nebr. | 98 | 61 | 18 | 8 | 3 | 8 | 8 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Louis, Mo. | 147 | 97 | 28 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 6 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Paul, Minn. | 56 | 43 | 6 | 6 | - | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Wichita, Kans. | 55 | 41 | 11 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | | | | | | | | |

* 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 3 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. Estimated years of potential life lost before age 65 and cause-specific mortality, by cause of death — United States, 1984

| Cause of mortality (Ninth Revision ICD) | Years of potential life lost by persons dying in 1984* | Cause-specific mortality† (rate/100,000) |
|--|--|---|
| ALL CAUSES (Total) | 11,761,000 | 866.7 |
| Unintentional injuries§ (E800-E949) | 2,308,000 | 40.1 |
| Malignant neoplasms (140-208) | 1,803,000 | 191.6 |
| Diseases of the heart (390-398, 402, 404, 429) | 1,563,000 | 324.4 |
| Suicide, homicide (E950-E978) | 1,247,000 | 20.6 |
| Congenital anomalies (740-759) | 684,000 | 5.6 |
| Prematurity¶ (765, 769) | 470,000 | 3.5 |
| Sudden infant death syndrome (798) | 314,000 | 2.4 |
| Cerebrovascular diseases (430-438) | 266,000 | 65.6 |
| Chronic liver diseases and cirrhosis (571) | 233,000 | 11.3 |
| Pneumonia and influenza (480-487) | 163,000 | 25.0 |
| Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (490-496) | 123,000 | 29.8 |
| Diabetes mellitus (250) | 119,000 | 15.6 |

*For details of calculation, see footnotes for Table V, *MMWR* 1986;35:27.

†Cause-specific mortality rates as reported in the MVSr are compiled from a 10% sample of all deaths.

§Equivalent to accidents and adverse effects.

¶Category derived from disorders relating to short gestation and respiratory distress syndrome.

AIDS — Continued

among blacks than whites (separate values for Hispanics are not available since ethnicity was not recorded). Antibody seroprevalence rates were over 4 times higher for black military recruit applicants and over 7 times higher for black potential blood donors in one city than for whites (6,7). However, the population of individuals volunteering for military service or blood donation may not be representative of the U.S. population at large.

Several factors may contribute to the elevated incidence of AIDS and HTLV-III/LAV infection among these racial/ethnic groups. The racial/ethnic distribution of AIDS cases may reflect, to some degree, the racial/ethnic distribution of the populations at risk in the high-prevalence areas. Persons at risk become so as a result of underlying risk factors, not because of their race/ethnicity. Reported AIDS patients who are IV drug abusers are predominately black (51%) or Hispanic (30%). Children with AIDS whose parents abuse IV drugs are also predominately black (51%) or Hispanic (31%). Population-based estimates of the racial/ethnic distribution of IV drug abusers in the United States are unknown. However, in September 1982, the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) surveyed all known drug abuse treatment

AIDS — Continued

Table 2. Percentage distribution of cases of AIDS among adults (age ≥ 15 years), by race/ethnic group, by selected transmission category, as of September 8, 1986

| Transmission category* | Total number | Percentage | | | |
|--|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| | | White [†] | Black [†] | Hispanic | Other [†] |
| For reference: U.S. population ≥ 15 years | 175,254,960 | 81.4 | 10.6 | 5.7 | 2.3 |
| Intravenous drug abusers not known to be homosexual | 4,147 | 18.5 | 51.4 | 29.8 | 0.3 |
| Intravenous drug abusers known to to be homosexual | 1,881 | 64.1 | 22.1 | 13.6 | 0.3 |
| Homosexual men not known to be IV drug abusers | 15,765 | 74.3 | 14.8 | 10.2 | 0.7 |
| Persons with hemo- philia or other clotting factor disorder | 197 | 86.3 | 5.6 | 8.1 | 0.0 |
| Women whose sex partner was a bisexual man | 51 | 47.1 | 35.3 | 13.7 | 3.9 |
| Heterosexual persons whose sex partner was an intravenous drug abuser | 253 | 14.6 | 47.8 | 37.6 | 0.0 |
| Blood transfusion recipients | 424 | 78.3 | 13.7 | 5.9 | 2.1 |
| Undetermined (persons with no identified mode of acquisition) | 833 | 35.4 | 43.7 | 19.6 | 1.3 |
| Total[§] | 24,102 | 60.4 | 24.8 | 14.2 | 0.6 |

*Cases with more than one risk factor (possible mode of acquisition), other than the combination of male homosexuality and intravenous drug abuse, shown only in the first applicable category listed.

[†]Non-Hispanic.

[§]The total includes a) nine AIDS patients who have had heterosexual contact with a person who had AIDS or who had a risk factor for AIDS, b) 525 AIDS patients without other identified risk factors who were born in countries in which heterosexual transmission is believed to play a major role, although precise means of transmission have not yet been fully defined (virtually all of whom are black, non-Hispanic), and c) 17 AIDS patients who had heterosexual contact with a person born in one of these countries (76% of whom are black, non-Hispanic). The total excludes 122 persons of unknown race/ethnic group.

AIDS – Continued

facilities in the United States to determine the racial/ethnic composition of the client populations using those facilities (8). The racial/ethnic distribution of clients in the surveyed clinics was 32% white, 40% black, 28% Hispanic, and < 1% "other race" for clients in the New York City standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA), and 41% white, 50% black, and 9% Hispanic in the Newark, New Jersey, SMSA. This survey indicates that in these SMSA's, which have reported two-thirds of the IV drug abusers with AIDS, a disproportionate number of IV drug abusers attending these clinics were black or Hispanic.

Economic and cultural factors may also be associated with the observed differences in incidence for racial/ethnic groups. For example, education and economics may play a role in

Table 3. Percentage distribution of cases of AIDS among children (age < 15 years), by race/ethnic group, by selected transmission category, as of September 8, 1986

| Transmission category* | Total number | Percentage | | | |
|--|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| | | White† | Black† | Hispanic | Other† |
| For reference: | | | | | |
| U.S. population < 15 years | 51,290,339 | 73.3 | 14.6 | 9.1 | 3.0 |
| Children with hemophilia or other clotting factor disorder | 18 | 66.7 | 27.8 | 5.6 | 0.0 |
| Children whose mother was an intravenous drug abuser | 162 | 8.6 | 63.0 | 28.4 | 0.0 |
| Children whose mother had a male sex partner who was bisexual | 13 | 30.8 | 53.8 | 15.4 | 0.0 |
| Children whose mother had a male sex partner who was an intravenous drug abuser | 38 | 10.5 | 44.7 | 44.7 | 0.0 |
| Children whose mother was known to be infected with HTLV-III/LAV but had no identified risk factor | 11 | 9.1 | 81.8 | 9.1 | 0.0 |
| Blood transfusion recipients | 49 | 55.1 | 30.6 | 14.3 | 0.0 |
| Undetermined (children with no identified mode of acquisition) | 10 | 30.0 | 60.0 | 10.0 | 0.0 |
| Total§ | 350 | 19.4 | 58.3 | 22.0 | 0.3 |

*Patients with more than one risk factor (possible mode of acquisition) are shown only in the first applicable category listed.

†Non-Hispanic.

§The total includes five children whose mothers' only identified possible mode of acquisition of HTLV-III/LAV infection was a blood transfusion, one child whose mother's male sex partner had received a transfusion, and 43 children whose mothers were born in countries in which heterosexual transmission is believed to play a major role, although precise means of transmission have not yet been fully defined (virtually all of whom are black, non-Hispanic). The total excludes two children of unknown race/ethnic group.

AIDS — Continued

the observed difference in needle-sharing practices and, therefore, in the HTLV-III/LAV infection rates among white, black, and Hispanic IV drug abusers. In a study of HTLV-III/LAV infection among IV drug abusers in New York City, the prevalence of antibody to HTLV-III/LAV was higher for black (42%) and Hispanic (42%) patients than for white patients (14%) who were drug abusers (9). Preliminary analysis of data from the same study indicates that a higher proportion of white patients (18%) than black or Hispanic patients (8%) reported using new needles at least half the time when they injected drugs. Black and Hispanic participants in the study reported having substantially fewer years of education and were more likely than white patients to receive public assistance. Further analysis of data from this study and further study of HTLV-III/LAV infection involving other IV-drug-abusing populations are needed to fully understand the reasons black and Hispanic drug abusers have higher rates of AIDS and HTLV-III/LAV infection.

Education and prevention programs may be less effective in reaching minority populations unless specifically designed for those groups. Targeted programs are needed for black and Hispanic men who engage in homosexual activity, and for blacks and Hispanics of either sex who are engaging in other high-risk behavior. One report has suggested that many blacks who engage in homosexual activity are bisexual, and that these men may not benefit from educational programs designed for homosexuals (10). Programs to prevent transmission of HTLV-III/LAV infection through heterosexual contact and perinatal exposure also need to consider that approximately 75% of heterosexual patients, 73% of women with AIDS, and 92% of children with perinatally acquired infection are black or Hispanic.

Until an effective therapy or vaccine is available, prevention of HTLV-III/LAV infection depends on education and behavioral modification of persons at increased risk (11,12). The U.S. Public Health Service has assisted and encourages involvement of minority professional and community organizations in providing education about AIDS and its prevention in black and Hispanic communities. Additional health-education/risk-reduction projects are needed to actively involve minority communities in the accomplishment of overall community AIDS risk-reduction activities.

References

1. CDC. Update: acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)—United States. MMWR 1984; 32:688-91.
2. Selik RM, Haverkos HW, Curran JW. Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) trends in the United States, 1978-1982. *Am J Med* 1984;76:493-500.
3. CDC. Revision of the case definition of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome for national reporting—United States. MMWR 1985;34:373-5.
4. Vital Statistics. 1980 U.S. census.
5. Coffin J, Haase A, Levy JA, et al. Human immunodeficiency viruses [Letter]. *Science* 1986; 232:697.
6. CDC. Human T-lymphotropic virus type III/lymphadenopathy-associated virus antibody prevalence in U.S. military recruit applicants. MMWR 1986;35:421-4.
7. Ward JW, Grindon AJ, Feorino PM, Schable CA, Allen JR. Epidemiologic evaluation of blood donors positive on the anti-HTLV-III/LAV enzyme immunoassay (EIA). Presented at the International Conference on AIDS, Paris, France, June 1986.
8. National Institute on Drug Abuse. National drug abuse treatment utilization survey. Statistical series, series F, no. 10, September, 1982.
9. Schoenbaum EE, Selwyn PA, Klein RS, et al. Prevalence of and risk factors associated with HTLV-III/LAV antibodies among intravenous drug abusers in methadone program in New York City. Presented at the International Conference on AIDS, Paris, France, June 1986.
10. Bakeman R, Lumb JR, Jackson RE, Smith DW. AIDS risk-group profiles in whites and members of minority groups. *N Engl J Med* 1986;315:191-2.
11. CDC. Recommendations for assisting in the prevention of perinatal transmission of human T-lymphotropic virus type III/lymphadenopathy-associated virus and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome. MMWR 1985;34:721-32.
12. CDC. Additional recommendations to reduce sexual and drug abuse-related transmission of human T-lymphotropic virus type III/lymphadenopathy-associated virus. MMWR 1986;35:152-5.

International Notes

Orthopoxvirus Infections

The World Health Organization (WHO) Committee on Orthopoxvirus Infections met in Geneva, Switzerland, March 24-26, 1986 (1). The following is a summary of some of the major topics discussed and several proposals for action drafted at that meeting.

Smallpox vaccination policy: All member states of WHO report that they have discontinued routine smallpox vaccination and that a certificate of smallpox vaccination from international travelers is no longer required in any country in the world. However, some countries continue to vaccinate military personnel; the Committee recommends that this practice be discontinued.

The original WHO recommendation for discontinuing smallpox vaccination was formulated before the development of techniques using modified (recombinant) strains of vaccinia virus as vectors (carriers) for the expression of antigens to protect against diseases other than smallpox. The WHO recommendation against smallpox vaccination does not apply to the use of vaccinia for immunization against diseases other than smallpox.

Reserve stocks of smallpox vaccine: Because nearly a decade has passed since the last case of endemic smallpox, the Committee felt that it is no longer necessary for WHO to maintain a global reserve of smallpox vaccine.

Investigation of suspected cases: Only 10 rumors of suspected cases of smallpox were reported to WHO in 1985. The Committee concluded that investigation of rumors in the future could be carried out by medical authorities of the member states of WHO.

Retention of variola virus stocks: Only two laboratories (the Centers for Disease Control, in Atlanta, and the Research Institute of Viral Preparations, Moscow, U.S.S.R.), still maintain stocks of variola (smallpox) virus. Neither laboratory plans to resume experiments involving the culturing of variola virus. The variola gene pool has been cloned into nonexpressing sites in bacterial plasmids to allow future study of the variola virus. The Committee's opinion is that it will not be necessary to retain stocks of viable variola virus after the cloning of DNA from variola has been completed, and recommends that remaining stocks be destroyed at that time.

Monkeypox: In 1985, 55 cases of human monkeypox were reported; all cases were from Zaire. WHO has sponsored intensive surveillance activities in a population of about five million people in Zaire. The incidence of human monkeypox is very low, and confidence is growing that the virus cannot sustain itself in human-to-human spread. The Committee recommended that WHO discontinue its direct involvement in monkeypox surveillance at the end of 1986.

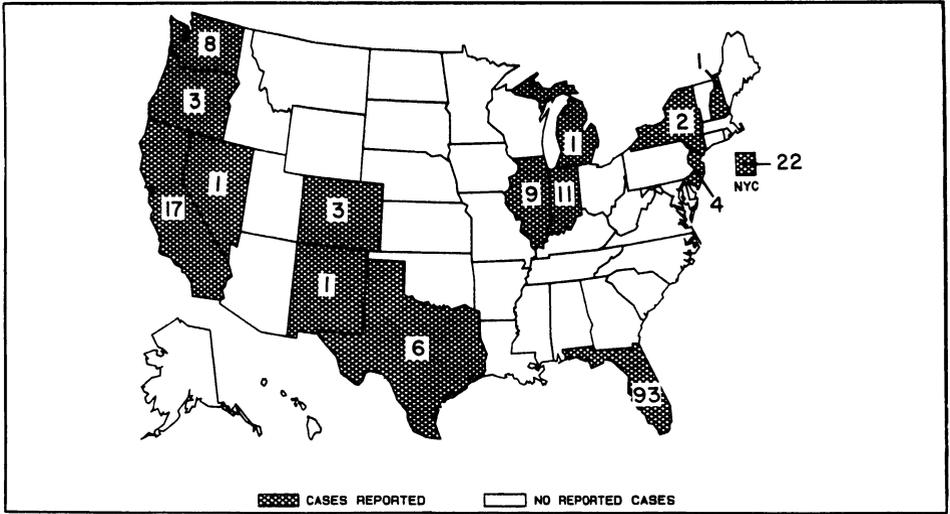
Reported by International Health Program Office, Div of Viral Diseases, Center for Infectious Diseases, CDC.

Editorial Note: The last endemic case of smallpox occurred in October 1977 in Somalia. Two cases of smallpox occurred in the United Kingdom in 1978 associated with a smallpox research laboratory. The Committee on Orthopoxvirus Infections observed that in October 1987, 10 years will have elapsed since the last case of endemic smallpox—a more than adequate period of time to provide full assurance that naturally occurring smallpox will not recur.

Reference

1. World Health Organization. Committee on orthopoxvirus infections. Report of the fourth meeting. *Weekly Epidemiological Record* 1986;61:289-93.

FIGURE I. Reported measles cases — United States, weeks 38-41, 1986



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. Government 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. | Editor Pro Tem Richard A. Goodman, M.D., M.P.H. |
|---|--|

U.S. Government Printing Office: 1987-730-145/40030 Region IV

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES
Public Health Service
Centers for Disease Control
Atlanta GA 30333

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use \$300



Postage and Fees Paid
U.S. Dept. of H.H.S.
HHS 396

S *HCRH NEWV75 8129
DR VERNE F NEWHOUSE
VIROLOGY DIVISION
CID
7-814

X