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MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY WEEKLY REPORT

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Current Trends

Smoking and Health: A National Status Report

When the Comprehensive Smoking Education Act, Public Law 98-474, was signed into law in October 1984, it was the first major smoking and health legislation enacted by the Congress in over 15 years. The law required that all cigarette packages and advertising include four new health warnings and that these warnings be rotated quarterly. These new warnings replaced the single statement that had appeared on packs and in advertising since 1970.

The legislation also required the Department of Health and Human Services to undertake significant new activities, including a biennial report to Congress. On November 20, 1986, the Department issued the first of these reports. "Smoking and Health: A National Status Report" provides significant new information on smoking and health at the national, state, and local levels (1). A summary of key findings is presented below.

Smoking Prevalence 1955-1985

By 1985, 21 years after the first report of the Surgeon General's Advisory Committee, smoking prevalence rates in the United States had declined to the lowest level observed in nearly 40 years. Only 30% of all persons ≥ 18 years of age now smoke cigarettes on a regular basis. This figure is down from nearly 45% at the time of the Advisory Committee's report in 1964 (2).

Smoking rates for men have declined more rapidly than smoking rates for women (Figure 1). In the early 1960s, male cigarette-use rates were well above 50%. In 1985, male smoking prevalence had decreased to 33%—probably the lowest rate among men in this country at any time except prior to World War I. From the mid-1960s to 1985, female smoking rates declined from 34% to 28%. However, the gap between male and female smoking is narrowing. When lifetime smoking prevalence is examined by birth cohort, it is clear that, among contemporary age groups, there no longer exists a significant difference between men and women either in initiating smoking or in regular use of cigarettes.

Age of Initiation of Regular Cigarette Smoking

Data from the National Health Interview Survey shows a narrowing of the average age of initiation between men and women. Cigarette smoking among men began to increase around

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the turn of the century, and, by World War I, large numbers of men were smoking cigarettes. Women, however, did not begin to smoke in significant numbers until some 25 years later—just prior to and during World War II.

In more recent birth cohorts, the overwhelming majority of both men and women began smoking as teenagers. For the cohorts born from 1940 to 1949 and from 1950 to 1959, there is little difference in the proportion of men and women who began regular smoking before their 20th birthday (Figure 2). For the cohort born from 1950 to 1959, 88% of male and 84% of female ever smokers had initiated their behavior before age 20. Few adults initiate and adopt the behavior on a regular basis after age 20.

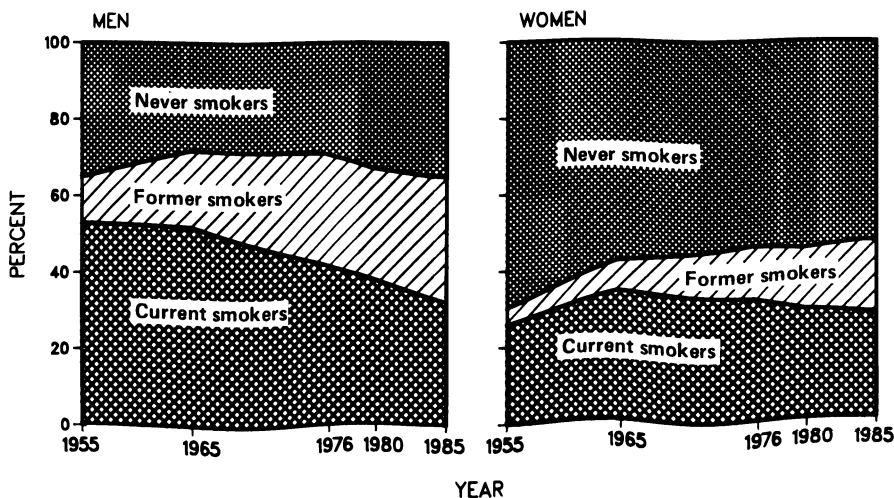
Reports of the Surgeon General and others have consistently noted a strong dose-response effect between smoking initiation at an early age and mortality from all the major smoking-related diseases, including cancer, cardiovascular disease, and chronic obstructive lung disease. The current report also states that the earlier a person begins to smoke as a teenager, the less likely that person is to quit smoking as an adult and the more likely that person is to be a heavy smoker.

State Legislation on Smoking and Health

The new report contains a complete review of all state legislation on smoking and health. One of the major findings relates to sales and distribution of cigarettes and other tobacco products to minors. The majority of states (38) have enacted legislation restricting the sale or distribution of tobacco products to minors. However, 12 states have no such laws, and 14 of the states with restrictive legislation have set the minimum age for purchasing tobacco products at less than 18.

The Secretary of Health and Human Services, Dr. Otis Bowen, in his letter transmitting the report to the Congress, strongly urged all jurisdictions to adopt 18 as the *minimum* age at which any person should be allowed to purchase tobacco products. Concerning laws that impede the sale or availability of tobacco products to minors, Dr. Bowen wrote, "Enactment and enforcement of such legislation could have a strong preventive effect on early uptake of cigarettes and other tobacco products."

FIGURE 1. Percentage of current, former, and never smokers, by sex and year, United States, 1955-1985



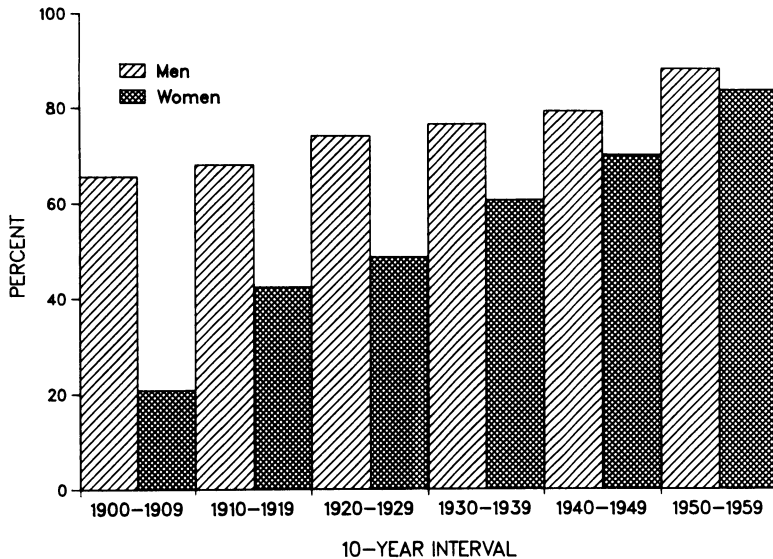
Smoking and Health — Continued

Reported by Office on Smoking and Health, Center for Health Promotion and Education, CDC.

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FIGURE 2. Percentage of persons initiating smoking before age 20, by sex and 10-year birth cohorts, United States, 1900-1959



Premature Mortality from Diabetes Mellitus — Use of Sentinel Health Event Surveillance to Assess Causes

According to national death certificate data (Table V), diabetes was the 12th leading cause of years of potential life lost in the United States in 1984. Actually diabetes contributes to a much larger proportion of mortality, since it is reported on only about half of the death certificates for persons who die with the disease and is listed as the underlying cause on only one-quarter of the certificates on which it appears (7). The most frequent causes of death among persons with diabetes are ischemic and other forms of heart disease, cerebrovascular disease, and other forms of atherosclerosis; renal disease, including nephritis/nephrosis and uremia; respiratory disease; and infection.

Optimal diabetes control depends on access to health care and the application of modern health care practices by both providers and patients. A method recently suggested for ascertaining the causes of premature mortality among persons with diabetes is the enumeration

Diabetes Mellitus — Continued

and investigation of deaths among young persons with diabetes (2). For the purpose of this investigation, each death is considered a "sentinel health event" worthy of detailed evaluation (3). The frequency of and factors contributing to these events may serve as a measure of the quality of health care in the community.

During 1985, Diabetes Control Programs (DCP) in Colorado, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, and Washington participated in a pilot project to test a surveillance system for sentinel health events for persons with diabetes. An event was defined as the death of a person who was <45 years of age and whose death certificate made any reference to diabetes. A DCP investigator gathered basic demographic data from the death certificate and interviewed a family member and a physician associated with the case. The information collected included demographic, clinical, and health care related data.

The cause of death for each event was coded into one of the following three categories: 1) acute complications of diabetes (diabetic ketoacidosis or coma, infection, and hypoglycemia), 2) chronic complications (heart disease, end-stage renal disease, and cerebrovascular disease), and 3) other (diabetes only, non-diabetes-related, and unknown). Coding was based on the most contributory cause as indicated on the death certificate and by the DCP investigation.

Two hundred and thirty-three events were identified. The mean observed mortality rate (adjusting for variable observation times among sites) was 32.7/10,000 persons who were <45 years of age and had diabetes. Based on 1983 national death certificate data, the expected rate is 36.3/10,000 persons <45 years of age with diabetes.

The cohort of events included 146 males and 87 females. The median age at death was 38 years for males and 36 years for females. The distribution of causes of death did not differ between males and females. However, the cause of death differed significantly by age (Chi-square=14.5, $p < 0.01$); younger persons tended to die from acute complications, and older persons, from chronic complications (Table 1).

Several conditions were incidentally reported with notable frequency. They include alcohol abuse (13 events), suicide (5 events), and cardiomyopathy or congestive heart failure in the absence of ischemic heart disease (7 events). Eight of the persons with a history of alcohol abuse were male. Five of the 13 persons with a history of alcohol abuse died from acute complications; three, from chronic complications; and five, from other causes. All of the suicide events involved males.

The care practices of the cohort are shown by sex in Table 2. Such practices as blood pressure measurement and urinalysis were reported to have been conducted within the last year of life for virtually every person in the cohort. Other care practices, including glycohemoglobin measurement and funduscopic examination in the last year of life, were reported less commonly. Only half (48%) of the funduscopic examinations were performed by ophthal-

TABLE 1. Cause of death among 233 persons <45 years of age with diabetes, by age, 1985

Cause of death	Age			Total N=233
	0-24 N=18	25-34 N=68	35-44 N=147	
Acute complication	50.0%	22.1%	18.4%	21.9%
Chronic complication	11.1%	48.5%	60.5%	53.2%
Other	38.9%	29.4%	21.1%	24.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Diabetes Mellitus — Continued

mologists. Among those persons using insulin (84%), 46% had had a glycohemoglobin test in the last year of life, and 61% had used self-monitoring of blood glucose. Although virtually all persons with hypertension had been under treatment for it, the condition had not been controlled for 57% of them ($\geq 140/90$ mm Hg at the last examination). Forty-one percent were smokers at the time of death.

Individual differences in care practices between those who died from acute complications and those who died from chronic complications were not statistically significant. However, those who died from acute complications were reported to have had fewer average yearly physician visits than those who died from chronic complications (Wilcoxon rank sum test, $p < 0.05$).

There were more males than expected in the cohort. The ratio of males to females was 1.6, whereas the ratio of males to females in the living diabetic population < 45 years of age is 0.7. Differences in individual care practices between males and females were not statistically significant. However, within the last year of life, females had consistently higher rates of beneficial health care practices such as blood pressure check, urinalysis and glycohemoglobin testing, self-monitoring of blood glucose, and fundoscopic examination. Fewer females had been current smokers, and females had seen physicians more frequently than had males, though the difference was not significant (median frequency 9 visits per year for females as compared with 6.5 visits per year for males).

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Editorial Note: Despite the heavy toll of chronic diseases on the health of persons in the United States, there are relatively few surveillance systems for them. The model surveillance system employed for infectious diseases, which includes reporting and compiling cases at a central source and rapidly disseminating results, is not currently a feasible approach for chronic disease surveillance. Infectious disease control—the investigation of causes and development of control strategies—is relatively straightforward. Chronic disease surveillance and control are comparatively more difficult because 1) chronic diseases are more complicated to diagnose, 2) there are often multiple and poorly defined etiologic factors for disease, and 3) there are long latency periods between these factors and the onset of disease. In addition, the factors responsible may be behaviors or practices (or neglect thereof) of affected persons or health care providers.

TABLE 2. Care practices in year prior to death among persons < 45 years of age with diabetes, by sex, 1985*

	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Blood pressure check	61	(91.8)	36	(100.0)	97	(95.0)
Urinalysis	61	(86.9)	37	(100.0)	98	(91.8)
Fundoscopic examination	63	(76.2)	36	(83.3)	99	(78.9)
Glycohemoglobin testing						
among insulin users	46	(41.3)	19	(57.9)	65	(46.2)
Self-monitoring of blood glucose						
among insulin users	54	(59.3)	31	(64.5)	85	(61.2)
Current smoker	63	(42.9)	36	(38.9)	99	(41.4)

*Includes only events for which responses from a physician or a family member were obtained during DCP investigation.

Diabetes Mellitus — Continued

Between 50% and 85% of the acute and chronic complications that are associated with diabetes and contribute to mortality are preventable or treatable (4). Previous studies on premature mortality among persons with diabetes have found that a significant proportion of deaths were due to preventable factors. The mortality rate for persons with diabetes who are <45 years of age has been reported to be 8 times that of the same age group in the general population (2). A detailed review of Washington State death certificates revealed that almost one-third of the deaths of persons <45 years of age with diabetes were due to acute complications for which there is definitive therapy (2). In a study in Great Britain, "neglect of diabetes" was considered a contributing factor in 27% of 447 deaths involving persons with diabetes who died at <50 years of age (5).

The rates of routine care practices of blood pressure check and urinalysis testing in this reported cohort were high. However, all persons with diabetes would be expected to have such basic examinations, especially in the last year of life when manifest complications of diabetes cause many to seek more health care. The rates of utilization of state-of-the-art care technologies, such as glycohemoglobin measurement or self-monitoring of blood glucose, were considerably lower and might be a more sensitive reflection of the quality of care. Finally, considering that this group is already at high risk for vascular disease, the rate of smoking was high.

With advancing age, the frequency of complications among persons with diabetes increases, and the potential to prevent complications and attendant mortality decreases. The greatest potential to prevent mortality and years of potential life lost from diabetes exists among the youngest age groups. Problems that can be remedied by improved health care for this age group could also be expected to be remediable for the rest of the diabetic population. Thus, recommendations for preventing future deaths among persons <45 years of age should benefit the entire diabetic population.

The combination of alcohol and diabetes appears to be of particular concern. Alcohol has well-observed adverse effects on the health of persons with diabetes. Metabolic disturbances and compromise of the discipline and self-care that is integral to overall diabetes care are among these effects (6).

The preponderance of males in this cohort is unexplained. The higher mortality rate for males in part reflects the higher mortality experienced by males in the general population. It may also be related to a lower quality of care, but this warrants further investigation.

Sentinel health event surveillance in diabetes has the potential of illuminating the factors that contribute to premature mortality in the diabetic population and of forming the basis for systematic public health strategies to address diabetic health care problems. The system may then provide a means for measuring success or failure of strategies over time.

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Epidemiologic Notes and Reports

Staphylococcal Food Poisoning from Turkey at a Country Club Buffet — New Mexico

An outbreak of acute gastrointestinal illness followed a buffet served to approximately 855 people at a New Mexico country club on March 30, 1986. Of the 162 persons interviewed, 67 (35%) were ill with diarrhea, nausea, or vomiting. Twenty-four required emergency medical treatment or hospitalization. Of the 67 patients, 59 (88%) reported diarrhea; 52 (78%), nausea; 52 (78%), vomiting; 44 (66%), abdominal cramps; 30 (45%), headaches; 16 (34%), fever; and three (4%), bloody stool. Incubation periods ranged from 1.5 hours to 27.5 hours with a mean of 5.5 hours and a median of 4 hours. Duration of illness ranged from 1 to 88 hours with a mean of 26.3 hours and a median of 16 hours.

Three food items (turkey, poultry dressing, and gravy) were significantly associated with illness. For turkey, the odds ratio (OR) = 5.5 and the confidence limits (CL) = 2.3-13.1; for dressing, OR = 17.9 and CL = 6.1-56.4; and for gravy, OR = 2.9 and CL = 1.4-5.9. Bacteriologic cultures of the turkey and dressing yielded 4×10^7 and 3×10^6 *Staphylococcus aureus* organisms per gram respectively. Small concentrations of *S. aureus* were found in other foods that were not associated with illness, suggesting some degree of cross-contamination. Preformed staphylococcal enterotoxin type C was found in the turkey but not in the dressing.

S. aureus phage type 95 was isolated from the turkey and dressing, one food handler's nares (nasal passages) and stools, the nares of a second food handler, and the stools of a third. In addition, *S. aureus* that either could not be typed or was of another phage type was isolated from stools and nares of other food handlers and restaurant patrons. Two food handlers had open sores on their hands, but coagulase-positive staphylococci were not isolated from these sores. Although all of the food handlers had eaten at the buffet, none of them had gastrointestinal symptoms.

Review of food handling procedures indicated that the turkey had cooled for 3 hours at room temperature after cooking—a time and temperature sufficient for bacterial proliferation and toxin production. It was believed that the same utensils were used for both the turkey and other foods before and after cooking.

This same country club had experienced another foodborne outbreak in July 1984. The source of this outbreak was staphylococcal contamination of burritos and tacos. The ingredients had been cooked, assembled by hand, and then placed in a snack bar at room temperature. Phage typing was not performed. None of the food handlers with *S. aureus* isolated during investigation of the current outbreak were reported to have been working at the country club in July 1984.

After both outbreaks, food handlers were retrained by state environmental health personnel. Special emphasis was placed on increased hand washing, handling food only with gloves or implements, maintaining food below 45F (7.2C) or above 140F (60C), using smaller portions during cooling, maintaining better equipment and utensil sanitation, and exercising better management and supervision.

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Staphylococcal Food Poisoning — Continued

Editorial Note: Epidemiologic and bacteriologic data in this large outbreak strongly implicate turkey and dressing as the vehicle. Turkey has accounted for 10% to 21% of all bacterial food-borne outbreaks for which a vehicle has been determined (1). Such outbreaks are particularly frequent around the Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays. The large number of people who may eat the meat of a single bird may amplify errors in preparation and make turkey-associated outbreaks more likely to be detected. Cooking turkey calls for particular care because of the large volume of meat to be heated and cooled, the practice of preparing it the day before it is served, and the amount of handling needed to remove the meat from the carcass (2). The pathogens most frequently causing turkey-related outbreaks are *Clostridium perfringens* (36% of such outbreaks reported in 1982), *Salmonella* (36%), and *Staphylococcus aureus* (27%) (3).

This report illustrates several characteristics of staphylococcal foodborne outbreaks. Outbreaks most frequently involve foods high in protein. From 1977 to 1981, approximately 25 outbreaks of staphylococcal foodborne disease were reported to CDC annually. The most

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

Disease	45th Week Ending			Cumulative, 45th Week Ending		
	Nov. 8, 1986	Nov. 9, 1985	Median 1981-1985	Nov. 8, 1986	Nov. 9, 1985	Median 1981-1985
Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS)	258	202	N	11,413	6,863	N
Aseptic meningitis	217	307	228	8,974	9,075	8,474
Encephalitis: Primary (arthropod-borne & unsp.)	26	30	26	1,062	1,148	1,337
Post-infectious	1	-	1	90	110	81
Gonorrhea: Civilian	15,930	17,217	17,153	767,837	770,375	782,625
Military	209	478	498	14,420	18,345	21,192
Hepatitis: Type A	453	508	484	19,437	19,730	19,730
Type B	459	518	449	22,098	22,517	20,670
Non A, Non B	57	70	N	3,030	3,576	N
Unspecified	95	128	128	3,862	5,010	6,320
Legionellosis	14	8	N	660	651	N
Leprosy	7	6	5	219	318	210
Malaria	15	7	11	973	892	892
Measles: Total*	87	21	21	5,850	2,627	2,439
Indigenous	87	20	N	5,552	2,198	N
Imported	-	1	N	298	429	N
Meningococcal infections: Total	33	47	47	2,109	2,068	2,365
Civilian	33	47	47	2,107	2,061	2,350
Military	-	-	-	2	7	12
Mumps	116	44	62	4,453	2,574	2,879
Pertussis	90	98	35	3,855	3,070	2,069
Rubella (German measles)	8	8	15	452	591	878
Syphilis (Primary & Secondary): Civilian	628	576	576	23,312	23,367	26,766
Military	1	1	4	140	144	334
Toxic Shock syndrome	6	7	N	302	328	N
Tuberculosis	467	388	440	18,953	18,412	20,217
Tularemia	4	1	2	134	160	238
Typhoid fever	11	4	7	276	326	344
Typhus fever, tick-borne (RMSF)	7	5	6	728	658	938
Rabies, animal	67	85	94	4,749	4,702	5,371

TABLE II. Notifiable diseases of low frequency, United States

	Cum. 1986		Cum. 1986
Anthrax	-	Leptospirosis (Mo. 1, Fla. 2, Tex. 1)	35
Botulism: Foodborne	13	Plague	7
Infant (Calif. 2)	46	Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	1
Other	1	Psittacosis	84
Brucellosis	75	Rabies, human	-
Cholera	3	Tetanus	57
Congenital rubella syndrome	10	Trichinosis	31
Congenital syphilis, ages < 1 year	107	Typhus fever, flea-borne (endemic, murine) (Fla. 1)	45
Diphtheria	-		

**There were no cases of internationally imported measles reported for this week.

**TABLE III. Cases of specified notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending
November 8, 1986 and November 9, 1985 (45th Week)**

Reporting Area	AIDS	Aseptic Mening- itis	Encephalitis		Gonorrhea (Civilian)		Hepatitis (Viral), by type				Legionel- losis	Leprosy
			Primary	Post-in- fectious	Cum 1986	Cum 1985	A	B	NA,NB	Unspeci- fied		
							1986	1986	1986	1986		
UNITED STATES	11,413	217	1,062	90	767,837	770,375	453	459	57	95	14	219
NEW ENGLAND	448	9	24	3	20,199	19,741	8	38	4	9	6	8
Maine	18	1	-	-	762	999	-	2	1	1	-	-
N H	10	-	2	-	494	495	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vt	5	2	4	2	237	287	-	1	-	-	2	-
Mass	237	1	5	-	7,488	8,193	5	23	2	8	4	8
R I	28	2	-	-	1,579	1,566	2	2	1	-	-	-
Conn	150	3	13	1	9,639	8,201	1	10	-	-	-	-
MID ATLANTIC	4,104	20	94	8	132,596	111,724	7	35	2	10	-	17
Upstate N Y	428	13	33	4	15,771	15,562	3	16	1	-	-	-
N Y City	2,794	-	18	1	76,949	54,766	-	-	-	10	-	15
N J	615	7	10	-	16,962	16,806	4	18	1	-	-	-
Pa	267	-	33	3	22,914	24,590	-	-	-	-	-	1
E N CENTRAL	694	36	325	11	100,463	101,400	17	31	4	2	-	4
Ohio	154	13	126	3	25,405	27,212	6	7	-	1	-	-
Ind	59	-	77	3	11,046	11,122	3	8	-	-	-	-
Ill	329	3	46	4	24,295	24,122	1	3	2	-	-	4
Mich	116	20	50	1	32,386	29,210	7	12	2	1	-	1
Wis	36	-	26	-	7,079	9,734	-	1	-	-	-	-
W N CENTRAL	217	19	77	9	33,201	36,206	2	21	2	-	1	4
Minn	83	2	33	-	4,741	5,362	1	4	1	-	-	2
Iowa	18	6	24	-	3,393	3,815	-	1	1	-	-	-
Mo	71	10	1	-	16,412	17,450	-	15	-	-	1	-
N Dak	2	-	4	-	279	245	-	-	-	-	-	-
S Dak	2	1	11	-	689	691	1	-	-	-	-	-
Nebr	11	-	1	1	2,489	3,167	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kans	30	-	3	8	5,198	5,476	-	1	-	-	-	2
S ATLANTIC	1,625	41	138	36	199,298	201,359	39	91	13	9	2	3
Del	20	2	6	-	3,302	3,878	3	1	2	1	1	-
Md	159	5	30	1	23,277	25,307	3	6	3	-	-	-
D C	209	-	-	1	14,864	13,752	1	3	-	-	-	-
Va	135	1	36	1	16,294	16,649	8	5	-	-	-	1
W Va	7	4	45	-	1,917	2,287	-	-	1	-	-	-
N C	67	6	17	2	31,177	32,166	6	13	-	2	-	-
S C	43	1	-	-	16,993	19,164	-	6	-	-	1	-
Ga	261	7	-	1	32,997	39,270	1	14	4	-	-	-
Fla	724	15	4	30	58,477	48,886	17	43	3	6	-	2
E S CENTRAL	138	11	60	4	61,743	66,263	5	28	3	1	-	1
Ky	25	4	30	1	6,810	7,537	3	7	-	-	-	-
Tenn	67	2	7	1	23,448	25,479	-	17	2	1	-	-
Ala	25	3	22	2	18,040	19,762	1	4	1	-	-	1
Miss	21	2	1	-	13,445	13,485	1	-	-	-	-	-
W S CENTRAL	1,057	37	167	6	89,381	97,326	61	37	7	23	1	21
Ark	28	2	-	2	8,447	9,277	2	4	1	-	-	1
La	137	5	15	-	15,687	18,368	4	13	-	-	-	1
Okla	41	2	20	-	10,278	10,779	11	7	3	4	1	-
Tex	851	28	132	4	54,969	58,902	44	13	3	19	-	19
MOUNTAIN	302	11	37	1	22,687	24,141	66	51	8	17	1	13
Mont	4	1	1	1	586	688	1	1	-	1	-	-
Idaho	3	-	-	-	780	827	10	2	-	-	-	-
Wyo	4	-	2	-	484	566	-	1	-	-	-	-
Colo	146	1	4	-	5,713	7,028	3	8	2	6	1	3
N Mex	21	1	3	-	2,400	2,763	12	12	-	-	-	-
Ariz	74	7	18	-	7,425	7,193	33	22	4	10	-	7
Utah	18	1	7	-	969	1,177	3	1	1	-	-	1
Nev	32	-	2	-	4,330	3,899	4	4	1	-	-	2
PACIFIC	2,828	33	140	12	108,269	112,215	248	127	14	24	3	148
Wash	148	4	12	-	8,065	8,786	28	12	2	1	-	16
Oreg	52	-	-	-	4,659	5,640	37	16	-	-	-	-
Calif	2,573	25	121	12	92,346	93,607	177	97	12	23	3	102
Alaska	12	-	6	-	2,346	2,678	6	1	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	43	4	1	-	1,105	1,504	-	1	-	-	-	29
Guam	-	U	-	-	172	172	U	U	U	U	U	1
P R	77	-	5	1	2,111	2,742	-	4	-	2	-	7
V I	3	U	-	-	238	364	U	U	U	U	U	-
Pac Trust Terr	-	U	-	-	413	766	U	U	U	U	U	43
Amer Samoa	-	-	-	-	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	3

N Not notifiable

U Unavailable

**TABLE III. (Cont'd.) Cases of specified notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending
November 8, 1986 and November 9, 1985 (45th Week)**

Reporting Area	Malaria	Measles (Rubeola)				Menin- gococcal infections	Mumps		Pertussis			Rubella			
		Indigenous		Imported *			Total	1986	Cum 1986	1986	Cum 1986	Cum 1985	1986	Cum 1986	Cum 1985
		1986	Cum 1986	1986	Cum 1986										
UNITED STATES	973	87	5,552	-	298	2,627	2,109	116	4,453	90	3,855	3,070	8	452	591
NEW ENGLAND	60	-	82	-	21	126	147	2	62	7	155	194	-	9	12
Maine	2	-	12	-	1	1	25	-	-	-	2	9	-	-	-
NH	3	-	43	-	-	-	6	-	14	-	79	105	-	1	2
Vt	2	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	4	-	3	3	-	1	-
Mass	32	-	24	-	13	118	37	2	12	7	41	46	-	4	6
RI	7	-	2	-	-	-	20	-	10	-	6	22	-	2	-
Conn	14	-	1	-	7	7	41	-	22	-	24	9	-	1	4
MID ATLANTIC	135	33	1,730	-	34	232	336	5	187	6	190	226	-	36	228
Upstate N Y	45	-	77	-	24	85	116	2	62	2	120	106	-	27	18
N Y City	31	31	724	-	4	79	68	-	29	-	10	29	-	5	185
NJ	34	-	905	-	4	28	30	-	46	-	17	11	-	4	11
Pa	25	2	24	-	2	40	122	3	50	4	43	80	-	-	14
E N CENTRAL	59	-	1,053	-	28	535	301	51	2,994	-	359	736	-	45	37
Ohio	19	-	-	-	10	60	125	5	127	-	159	101	-	1	-
Ind	2	-	27	-	11	57	31	3	40	-	29	188	-	-	1
Ill	16	-	689	-	4	299	72	34	2,271	-	36	72	-	34	19
Mich	18	-	59	-	-	60	63	9	317	-	35	46	-	8	16
Wis	4	-	278	-	3	59	9	-	239	-	97	329	-	2	1
W N CENTRAL	29	-	322	-	17	12	100	4	120	51	1,415	213	-	13	19
Minn	8	-	45	-	4	6	21	2	4	-	51	107	-	1	2
Iowa	1	-	133	-	1	-	11	2	38	-	19	28	-	1	1
Mo	11	-	25	-	6	3	34	-	21	1	21	29	-	1	7
N Dak	-	-	25	-	1	2	1	-	3	-	5	9	-	1	2
S Dak	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	14	3	-	-	-
Nebr	4	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	7	9	-	-	-
Kans	3	-	94	-	5	1	17	-	53	50	1,298	28	-	9	7
S ATLANTIC	115	52	737	-	55	330	381	-	218	4	733	497	1	9	52
Del	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	227	2	-	-	2
Md	14	-	26	-	9	113	45	-	20	-	163	283	-	-	6
D C	3	-	-	-	1	31	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Va	30	-	36	-	24	28	66	-	41	-	39	19	-	-	2
W Va	4	-	2	-	-	33	3	-	48	-	23	4	-	-	9
N C	5	-	3	-	1	9	61	-	22	1	74	31	-	-	1
S C	6	-	274	-	-	3	41	-	13	-	18	2	-	-	3
Ga	13	-	79	-	14	8	54	-	28	3	132	92	-	-	1
Fla	39	52	316	-	6	105	103	-	46	-	57	64	1	9	29
ES CENTRAL	20	2	60	-	12	7	112	10	56	-	47	58	-	4	3
Ky	6	-	-	-	6	5	25	-	6	-	5	8	-	4	3
Tenn	1	2	57	-	1	1	37	10	45	-	16	25	-	-	-
Ala	9	-	1	-	1	-	36	-	4	-	25	21	-	-	-
Miss	4	-	2	-	4	1	14	-	1	-	1	4	-	-	-
W S CENTRAL	96	-	680	-	38	436	194	34	253	7	237	511	6	70	37
Ark	1	-	276	-	2	-	27	28	61	2	20	14	-	-	1
La	17	-	4	-	-	42	26	-	3	2	15	16	-	-	-
Okla	10	-	37	-	2	1	29	N	N	3	119	164	-	-	1
Tex	68	-	363	-	34	393	112	6	189	-	83	317	6	70	35
MOUNTAIN	36	-	302	-	29	539	101	-	237	8	263	208	1	24	6
Mont	-	-	-	-	8	137	10	-	5	4	19	10	-	2	-
Idaho	1	-	1	-	-	137	4	-	8	-	42	15	-	-	2
Wyo	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	-
Colo	12	-	2	-	8	13	17	-	14	-	66	81	-	1	-
N Mex	5	-	33	-	7	6	10	N	N	2	22	12	-	-	2
Ariz	12	-	252	-	6	241	22	-	187	-	65	38	-	2	1
Utah	3	-	12	-	-	-	10	-	15	2	41	52	1	15	1
Nev	3	-	2	-	-	-	26	-	8	-	4	-	-	3	1
PACIFIC	423	-	586	-	64	410	437	10	326	7	456	427	-	242	197
Wash	28	-	139	-	28	133	60	1	16	1	145	75	-	17	14
Oreg	15	-	7	-	4	5	32	N	N	-	12	45	-	4	1
Calif	379	-	413	-	30	248	322	8	283	5	285	260	-	215	133
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	6	1	3	30	-	-	1
Hawaii	1	-	27	-	2	24	11	1	21	-	14	17	-	6	48
Guam	1	U	4	U	1	11	-	U	4	U	-	-	U	4	2
P R	4	-	36	-	-	67	3	-	33	-	19	12	-	62	27
V I	-	U	-	U	-	10	-	U	16	U	-	-	U	-	-
Pac Trust Terr	-	U	-	U	-	-	1	U	11	U	-	-	U	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
November 8, 1986 and November 9, 1985 (45th 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	23,312	23,367	6	18,953	18,412	134	276	728 +6	4,749
NEW ENGLAND	429	514	-	614	629	1	16	13	8
Maine	19	13	-	34	40	-	-	-	-
NH	10	36	-	23	21	-	-	2	1
Vt	9	7	-	16	8	-	-	-	2
Mass	225	254	-	338	373	1	13	4	-
RI	19	15	-	42	47	-	-	3	3
Conn	147	189	-	161	140	-	3	4	2
MID ATLANTIC	3,270	3,159	1	3,745	3,314	1	23	35 +1	607
Upstate N Y	159	234	-	528	578	-	4	19	76
N Y City	1,841	1,929	-	1,972	1,602	-	10	5	-
N J	578	602	1	631	456	1	8	2	17
Pa	692	394	-	614	678	-	1	9	514
E N CENTRAL	771	876	2	2,246	2,247	-	22	54	130
Ohio	110	134	1	392	391	-	8	48	14
Ind	100	74	-	247	284	-	2	-	17
Ill	363	400	-	958	980	-	3	2	39
Mich	160	210	1	549	466	-	6	4	24
Wis	38	58	-	100	126	-	3	-	36
W N CENTRAL	187	202	1	557	515	37	9	48 -1	743
Minn	31	40	-	130	109	-	2	1	112
Iowa	7	18	-	46	53	1	-	1	167
Mo	98	108	1	272	247	28	6	24 -1	67
N Dak	5	2	-	10	10	-	-	1	145
S Dak	9	6	-	26	27	3	-	6	170
Nebr	11	7	-	12	16	1	-	6	29
Kans	26	21	-	61	53	4	1	9	53
S ATLANTIC	6,999	6,735	-	3,797	3,754	10	45	328 +1	1,181
Del	52	35	-	40	42	-	1	1	1
Md	394	421	-	277	336	2	15	29	528
D C	268	296	-	136	136	1	4	-	31
Va	306	263	-	314	359	2	10	52	177
W Va	20	22	-	110	95	-	3	10	48
N C	450	600	-	536	476	2	4	125 /	9
S C	607	706	-	490	457	-	-	70	60
Ga	1,304	1,203	-	636	635	3	-	39	180
Fla	3,598	3,189	-	1,258	1,218	-	8	2	147
E S CENTRAL	1,553	1,815	-	1,674	1,609	13	3	108 +1	315
Ky	63	61	-	369	393	5	-	22	91
Tenn	549	568	-	498	477	6	1	44	109
Ala	455	584	-	527	472	1	1	24	112
Miss	486	602	-	280	267	1	1	18	3
W S CENTRAL	4,590	5,376	-	2,394	2,360	58	23	131 +4	661
Ark	220	290	-	323	287	40	-	10	152
La	792	945	-	378	335	1	1	1	22
Okla	122	168	-	222	227	12	2	103 3	57
Tex	3,456	3,973	-	1,471	1,511	5	20	17	430
MOUNTAIN	521	659	1	454	491	11	16	10	607
Mont	7	6	-	31	46	1	1	4	195
Idaho	14	5	-	20	22	-	-	2	9
Wyo	2	9	-	-	5	1	-	1	255
Colo	118	189	1	40	73	3	1	3	29
N Mex	62	112	-	86	79	1	1	-	6
Ariz	219	276	-	211	219	-	9	-	95
Utah	18	8	-	31	17	4	3	-	7
Nev	81	54	-	35	30	1	1	-	11
PACIFIC	4,992	4,031	1	3,472	3,493	3	119	1	497
Wash	120	97	-	179	198	1	3	-	5
Oreg	101	90	-	111	116	-	-	-	1
Calif	4,730	3,781	1	2,980	2,926	1	110	1	483
Alaska	10	4	-	46	89	1	1	-	8
Hawaii	31	59	-	156	164	-	5	-	-
Guam	1	2	U	34	37	-	1	-	-
P R	777	758	-	288	307	-	5	-	41
V I	1	3	U	1	1	-	-	-	-
Pac Trust Terr	215	128	U	62	75	-	46	-	-
Amer Samoa	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-

U Unavailable

TABLE IV. Deaths in 121 U.S. cities.* week ending
November 8, 1986 (45th 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	599	430	114	33	8	14	49	S ATLANTIC	1,213	726	269	140	37	41	46
Boston, Mass.	159	91	43	18	3	4	14	Atlanta, Ga.	152	91	39	17	4	1	4
Bridgeport, Conn.	51	38	10	3	-	-	4	Baltimore, Md.	187	109	45	20	5	8	5
Cambridge, Mass.	27	23	3	1	-	-	2	Charlotte, N.C.	88	56	16	8	1	7	4
Fall River, Mass.	24	17	4	1	1	1	2	Jacksonville, Fla.	73	45	17	9	1	1	2
Hartford, Conn.	56	37	11	3	2	2	2	Miami, Fla.	118	60	24	17	12	5	2
Lowell, Mass.	22	13	8	1	-	-	2	Norfolk, Va.	48	30	11	4	3	-	2
Lynn, Mass.	19	17	1	-	-	1	-	Richmond, Va.	75	43	16	9	1	6	10
New Bedford, Mass.	28	24	1	3	-	-	1	Savannah, Ga.	48	30	10	7	-	1	3
New Haven, Conn.	42	31	6	2	1	2	1	St. Petersburg, Fla.	100	83	14	1	1	1	4
Providence, R.I.	33	23	9	-	-	-	5	Tampa, Fla.	71	50	8	8	2	3	3
Somerville, Mass.	7	5	2	-	-	-	1	Washington, D.C.	234	112	68	39	7	8	7
Springfield, Mass.	51	41	8	1	-	-	4	Wilmington, Del.	19	17	1	1	-	-	-
Waterbury, Conn.	32	31	1	-	-	-	3	E S CENTRAL	770	494	176	54	16	30	38
Worcester, Mass.	48	39	7	-	-	-	2	Birmingham, Ala.	135	79	34	8	4	10	3
MID ATLANTIC	2,318	1,532	472	200	55	59	108	Chattanooga, Tenn.	50	32	9	2	5	2	5
Albany, N.Y.	53	35	7	3	5	3	1	Knoxville, Tenn.	75	47	18	7	2	1	5
Allentown, Pa.	24	18	5	1	-	-	2	Louisville, Ky.	112	80	19	7	2	4	3
Buffalo, N.Y.	114	75	28	5	3	3	9	Memphis, Tenn.	147	89	41	14	2	1	2
Camden, N.J.	35	25	5	2	1	2	2	Mobile, Ala.	78	51	14	7	1	5	7
Elizabeth, N.J.	31	24	5	2	-	-	1	Montgomery, Ala.	36	27	8	-	-	1	2
Erie, Pa.†	40	31	7	1	1	-	4	Nashville, Tenn.	137	89	33	9	-	6	11
Jersey City, N.J.	53	36	11	3	2	1	3	W S CENTRAL	1,327	797	297	119	63	49	51
N.Y. City, N.Y.	1,094	691	218	139	21	25	41	Austin, Tex.	57	40	6	7	1	3	4
Newark, N.J.	72	31	19	11	7	4	6	Baton Rouge, La.	41	25	11	2	2	1	1
Paterson, N.J.	32	20	6	3	2	1	2	Corpus Christi, Tex.	32	26	4	2	-	-	2
Philadelphia, Pa.	297	159	72	12	7	7	13	Dallas, Tex.	212	119	54	22	10	7	5
Philadelph., Pa.†	130	85	29	9	3	4	2	El Paso, Tex.	60	32	13	6	1	8	3
Reading, Pa.	30	23	5	2	-	-	2	Fort Worth, Tex.	118	70	24	13	8	3	2
Rochester, N.Y.	129	98	19	5	2	5	12	Houston, Tex.	315	176	75	32	18	14	14
Schenectady, N.Y.	38	30	8	-	-	-	2	Little Rock, Ark.	57	40	9	3	1	2	3
Scranton, Pa.†	28	25	3	-	-	-	2	New Orleans, La.	131	76	34	10	9	2	-
Syracuse, N.Y.	41	26	13	-	1	1	2	San Antonio, Tex.	186	119	36	12	11	8	10
Trenton, N.J.	29	20	5	1	-	-	3	Shreveport, La.	32	20	8	4	-	-	2
Utica, N.Y.	19	16	3	-	-	-	2	Tulsa, Okla.	86	54	23	6	2	1	5
Yonkers, N.Y.	29	24	4	1	-	-	2	MOUNTAIN	687	453	131	52	25	26	31
E.N. CENTRAL	2,187	1,421	479	157	56	74	73	Albuquerque, N.Mex.	96	67	15	8	3	3	3
Akron, Ohio	60	42	11	2	3	2	2	Colorado Springs, Colo.	38	24	8	2	1	3	7
Canton, Ohio	32	28	4	-	-	-	2	Denver, Colo.	112	73	17	8	4	10	5
Chicago, Ill.‡	564	362	125	45	10	22	16	Las Vegas, Nev.	138	87	34	12	2	3	6
Cincinnati, Ohio	118	81	20	9	1	7	9	Ogden, Utah	18	14	4	-	-	-	2
Cleveland, Ohio	175	100	54	10	7	4	2	Phoenix, Ariz.	137	85	28	13	7	4	2
Columbus, Ohio	131	73	37	12	5	4	8	Pueblo, Colo.	15	11	3	-	1	-	3
Dayton, Ohio	110	76	26	6	2	-	2	Salt Lake City, Utah	44	30	5	4	3	2	1
Detroit, Mich.	261	144	50	39	11	17	6	Tucson, Ariz.	89	62	17	5	4	1	2
Evansville, Ind.	25	18	5	1	-	1	3	PACIFIC	1,835	1,229	333	166	64	38	124
Fort Wayne, Ind.	37	26	8	2	-	-	1	Berkeley, Calif.	19	14	2	1	-	-	2
Gary, Ind.	17	8	5	1	2	1	-	Fresno, Calif.	69	50	8	6	4	1	7
Grand Rapids, Mich.	48	35	5	5	3	-	2	Glendale, Calif.	26	22	2	1	-	-	2
Indianapolis, Ind.	159	105	36	8	5	5	3	Honolulu, Hawaii	71	48	13	7	3	-	4
Madison, Wis.	20	15	4	1	-	-	3	Long Beach, Calif.	110	69	20	10	5	5	15
Madison, Wis.	120	89	23	4	3	1	3	Los Angeles, Calif.	477	291	102	54	27	-	23
Peoria, Ill.	64	47	11	2	1	3	5	Oakland, Calif.	46	32	6	4	2	2	4
Rockford, Ill.	57	45	9	1	1	1	2	Pasadena, Calif.	20	14	3	2	1	-	1
South Bend, Ind.	40	29	6	2	2	1	-	Portland, Ore.	125	94	21	3	3	4	5
Toledo, Ohio	97	66	23	6	-	2	7	Sacramento, Calif.	142	100	26	11	2	3	15
Youngstown, Ohio	52	32	17	1	-	-	2	San Diego, Calif.	152	108	26	13	3	2	16
W.N. CENTRAL	771	534	141	54	27	15	52	San Francisco, Calif.	163	99	37	21	2	4	4
Des Moines, Iowa	51	35	13	1	2	-	5	San Jose, Calif.	159	114	19	16	6	4	17
Duluth, Minn.	35	29	5	-	1	-	-	Seattle, Wash.	145	96	26	13	4	6	5
Kansas City, Kans.	36	20	10	4	2	-	-	Spokane, Wash.	66	44	16	1	2	3	3
Kansas City, Mo.	118	80	26	8	1	3	12	Tacoma, Wash.	45	34	6	3	-	2	2
Lincoln, Nebr.	31	20	6	4	1	-	3	TOTAL	††	7,616	2,412	975	351	346	572
Minneapolis, Minn.	140	102	24	9	2	3	9								
Omaha, Nebr.	81	60	8	6	6	1	5								
St. Louis, Mo.	146	96	24	15	6	5	12								
St. Paul, Minn.	66	43	12	3	5	3	1								
Wichita, Kans.	67	49	13	4	1	-	4								

* 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.

Staphylococcal Food Poisoning — Continued

common vehicles were ham (27% of outbreaks with a known vehicle), potato or egg salad (15%), and poultry (11%) (4). An outbreak occurs when a contaminated food is held at inappropriate temperatures long enough to allow the organisms to elaborate toxin. The toxin is heat stable, and reheating foods will not prevent the illness. Human carriers are presumed to be the source of the enterotoxigenic *S. aureus*, but carriers often do not have visible lesions. Thus the absence of nasal or hand lesions is no guarantee of safety (4). As in this outbreak, the most frequently found problem is a critical error in food handling that facilitates bacterial contamination and growth (5). Proper education and supervision, along with thorough investigation of outbreaks, remain the cornerstones of prevention of foodborne illness.

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Staphylococcal Food Poisoning — Continued

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4. Holmberg SD, Blake PA. Staphylococcal food poisoning in the United States: new facts and old misconceptions. JAMA 1984;251:487-9.
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Notice to Readers

Holiday Printing Schedule

Because of the Thanksgiving holiday, Volume 35, Number 47, of the MMWR will be printed a day late. Therefore, distribution will begin on Friday, November 28, instead of on Thursday, November 27.

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

Disease	46th Week Ending			Cumulative, 46th Week Ending		
	Nov. 15, 1986	Nov. 16, 1985	Median 1981-1985	Nov. 15, 1986	Nov. 16, 1985	Median 1981-1985
Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS)	243	118	N	11,663	6,981	N
Aseptic meningitis	233	231	231	9,281	9,306	8,665
Encephalitis: Primary (arthropod-borne & unspec.)	16	31	37	1,082	1,179	1,377
Post-infectious	1	-	-	91	110	81
Gonorrhea: Civilian	18,877	15,920	17,601	784,918	786,295	800,226
Military	449	357	357	14,871	18,702	21,595
Hepatitis: Type A	477	444	444	19,912	20,174	20,174
Type B	449	540	493	22,532	23,057	21,127
Non A, Non B	51	64	N	3,084	3,640	N
Unspecified	80	77	118	3,936	5,087	6,438
Legionellosis	10	18	N	689	669	N
Leprosy	-	16	5	219	334	215
Malaria	19	28	20	994	920	920
Measles: Total*	4	37	25	5,852	2,664	2,443
Indigenous	4	37	N	5,561	2,235	N
Imported	-	-	N	291	429	N
Meningococcal infections: Total	34	34	55	2,145	2,102	2,410
Civilian	34	34	55	2,143	2,095	2,395
Military	-	-	-	2	7	12
Mumps	98	31	49	4,553	2,605	2,928
Pertussis	31	83	31	3,874	3,153	2,097
Rubella (German measles)	8	3	15	462	594	893
Syphilis (Primary & Secondary): Civilian	505	430	594	23,833	23,797	27,393
Military	3	1	4	143	145	338
Toxic Shock syndrome	5	5	N	307	333	N
Tuberculosis	417	340	415	19,374	18,752	20,632
Tularemia	7	6	6	141	166	250
Typhoid fever	3	14	7	279	340	349
Typhus fever, tick-borne (RMSF)	4	10	6	730	668	943
Rabies, animal	70	98	98	4,836	4,800	5,432

TABLE II. Notifiable diseases of low frequency, United States

	Cum. 1986		Cum. 1986
Anthrax	-	Leptospirosis	35
Botulism: Foodborne (Calif. 2, Alaska 2)	17	Plague	7
Infant (Calif. 11)	57	Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	1
Other	76	Psittacosis	84
Brucellosis (Mo. 1)	76	Rabies, human	-
Cholera	3	Tetanus	57
Congenital rubella syndrome	10	Trichinosis	31
Congenital syphilis, ages < 1 year	107	Typhus fever, flea-borne (endemic, murine)	45
Diphtheria	-		

*There were no cases of internationally imported measles reported for this week.

**TABLE III. Cases of specified notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending
November 15, 1986 and November 16, 1985 (46th Week)**

Reporting Area	AIDS Cum 1986	Aseptic Mening- gitis 1986	Encephalitis		Gonorrhea (Civilian)		Hepatitis (Viral), by type				Legionel- losis 1986	Leprosy Cum 1986
			Primary	Post-in- fectious			A	B	NA,NB	Unspeci- fied		
			Cum 1986	Cum 1986	Cum 1986	Cum 1985	1986	1986	1986	1986		
UNITED STATES	11,663	233	1,082	91	784,918	786,295	477	449	51	80	10	219
NEW ENGLAND	470	7	25	3	20,809	20,148	13	31	1	7	-	8
Maine	19	-	-	-	771	1,029	-	1	-	-	-	-
N H	13	1	2	-	502	506	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vt	5	1	4	2	240	295	-	1	-	-	-	-
Mass	254	1	5	-	7,599	8,362	5	11	-	7	-	8
R I	29	-	-	-	1,529	1,625	2	6	-	-	-	-
Conn	150	4	14	1	10,095	8,331	6	12	1	-	-	-
MID ATLANTIC	4,206	12	94	8	135,935	113,408	12	30	2	8	-	17
Upstate N Y	458	4	33	4	16,210	15,932	-	6	-	1	-	1
N Y City	2,864	2	18	1	78,836	55,066	3	1	1	4	-	15
N J	617	6	10	-	17,542	17,200	9	23	1	3	-	-
Pa	267	-	33	3	23,347	25,210	-	-	-	-	-	1
E N CENTRAL	695	49	333	11	102,317	104,069	20	38	4	2	-	4
Ohio	154	17	128	3	26,222	28,642	4	7	1	-	-	-
Ind	59	6	78	3	11,214	11,240	6	2	1	2	-	-
Ill	329	7	50	4	24,539	24,346	4	4	-	-	-	4
Mich	116	19	51	1	32,939	29,894	6	25	2	-	-	1
Wis	37	-	26	-	7,151	9,947	-	-	-	-	-	-
W N CENTRAL	219	9	79	9	33,720	36,921	8	10	1	-	1	4
Minn	83	1	33	-	4,844	5,462	-	-	-	-	-	2
Iowa	18	5	25	-	3,444	3,966	-	1	-	-	1	-
Mo	72	1	2	-	16,572	17,826	-	5	-	-	-	-
N Dak	2	-	4	-	283	253	-	-	-	-	-	-
S Dak	2	-	11	-	701	707	1	-	-	-	-	-
Nebr	11	1	1	1	2,541	3,167	3	-	-	-	-	-
Kans	31	1	3	8	5,335	5,540	4	4	1	-	-	2
S ATLANTIC	1,691	52	139	37	203,700	205,111	35	110	10	6	8	3
Del	21	1	6	-	3,358	3,946	2	1	-	-	-	-
Md	159	7	30	1	23,892	25,749	2	4	-	1	-	-
D C	222	2	-	1	15,186	14,073	-	-	-	-	-	-
Va	135	19	37	1	16,675	17,127	6	31	6	2	-	1
W Va	7	1	45	-	1,985	2,329	2	1	1	1	-	-
N C	67	2	17	2	31,525	32,669	-	13	-	2	6	-
S C	45	1	-	-	17,435	19,523	1	24	-	-	1	-
Ga	261	3	-	1	33,742	40,049	6	12	1	-	-	-
Fla	774	16	4	31	59,902	49,646	16	24	2	-	1	2
ES CENTRAL	141	12	61	4	63,106	67,916	4	26	1	2	-	1
Ky	28	-	30	1	6,951	7,804	-	1	1	-	-	-
Tenn	67	3	8	1	23,927	26,024	-	11	-	-	-	-
Ala	25	3	22	2	18,454	20,371	3	5	-	-	-	1
Miss	21	6	1	-	13,774	13,717	1	9	-	2	-	-
WS CENTRAL	1,058	38	171	6	90,758	99,368	48	48	8	24	1	21
Ark	29	4	-	2	8,676	9,421	1	4	1	-	1	1
La	137	3	15	-	15,756	18,897	1	5	-	2	-	1
Okla	41	2	20	-	10,516	11,080	2	6	2	2	-	-
Tex	851	29	136	4	55,810	59,970	44	33	5	20	-	19
MOUNTAIN	310	10	37	1	23,287	24,641	78	40	9	6	-	13
Mont	4	-	1	1	586	711	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	3	1	-	-	793	839	5	2	-	1	-	-
Wyo	4	1	2	-	491	579	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colo	146	1	4	-	5,954	7,156	8	4	1	2	-	3
N Mex	22	2	3	-	2,457	2,786	15	4	-	3	-	-
Ariz	80	2	18	-	7,557	7,371	49	22	3	-	-	7
Utah	18	3	7	-	988	1,199	-	-	4	-	-	1
Nev	33	-	2	-	4,461	4,000	1	8	1	-	-	2
PACIFIC	2,873	44	143	12	111,286	114,713	259	116	15	25	-	148
Wash	157	8	12	-	8,204	8,996	81	41	3	7	-	16
Oreg	52	-	-	-	4,773	5,739	25	13	2	1	-	-
Calif	2,603	31	123	12	95,040	95,681	149	59	10	16	-	102
Alaska	12	-	7	-	2,387	2,770	2	2	-	1	-	-
Hawaii	49	5	1	-	1,134	1,527	2	1	-	-	-	29
Guam	-	-	-	-	184	174	-	-	-	-	-	1
PR	77	1	5	1	2,159	2,830	2	6	-	2	-	7
VI	3	-	-	-	247	369	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pac Trust Terr	-	-	-	-	424	766	4	-	-	1	-	53
Amer Samoa	-	-	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	3

N Not notifiable

U Unavailable

TABLE III. (Cont'd.) Cases of specified notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending
November 15, 1986 and November 16, 1985 (46th Week)

Reporting Area	Malaria	Measles (Rubeola)					Meningococcal Infections	Mumps		Pertussis			Rubella		
		Indigenous		Imported *		Total		1986	Cum. 1986	1986	Cum. 1986	Cum. 1985	1986	Cum. 1986	Cum. 1985
		1986	Cum. 1986	1986	Cum. 1986	Cum. 1985									
UNITED STATES	994	4	5,561	-	291	2,664	2,145	98	4,553	31	3,874	3,153	8	462	594
NEW ENGLAND	61	1	88	-	16	126	149	-	62	-	156	198	-	9	12
Maine	2	-	12	-	1	1	26	-	-	-	2	9	-	-	-
N.H.	3	-	43	-	-	-	6	-	14	-	80	107	-	1	2
Vt.	2	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	4	-	3	3	-	1	-
Mass	32	-	24	-	13	118	38	-	12	-	41	46	-	4	6
R.I.	15	-	2	-	-	-	20	-	10	-	6	22	-	2	-
Conn.	17	1	7	-	2	7	41	-	22	-	24	11	-	1	4
MID ATLANTIC	138	-	1,729	-	34	232	339	5	193	1	193	232	-	36	228
Upstate N.Y.	45	-	77	-	24	85	118	-	62	-	121	107	-	27	18
N.Y. City	31	-	723	-	4	79	69	-	29	-	10	29	-	5	185
N.J.	37	-	905	-	4	28	30	1	48	-	18	11	-	4	11
Pa.	25	-	24	-	2	40	122	4	54	1	44	85	-	-	14
E N CENTRAL	61	1	1,055	-	28	562	307	44	3,039	6	368	757	2	49	37
Ohio	19	-	-	-	10	60	126	1	128	-	159	109	-	1	-
Ind.	2	-	27	-	11	57	32	-	40	6	35	188	-	-	1
Ill.	16	1	691	-	4	326	74	29	2,300	-	36	73	2	38	19
Mich.	20	-	59	-	-	60	64	13	330	-	35	47	-	8	16
Wis.	4	-	278	-	3	59	10	1	241	-	100	340	-	2	1
W N CENTRAL	29	-	322	-	17	12	102	16	136	8	1,405	223	1	14	19
Minn.	8	-	45	-	4	6	21	8	12	-	51	112	-	1	2
Iowa	1	-	133	-	1	-	11	7	45	-	19	30	-	1	1
Mo.	11	-	25	-	6	3	33	1	22	1	22	31	-	1	7
N Dak.	-	-	25	-	1	2	1	-	3	-	5	10	-	1	2
S Dak.	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	14	3	-	-	-
Nebr.	4	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	3	10	9	-	-	-
Kans.	3	-	94	-	5	1	20	-	53	4	1,284	28	1	10	7
S ATLANTIC	116	1	735	-	56	330	391	5	223	7	740	509	-	9	52
Del.	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	227	2	-	-	2
Md.	14	-	26	-	9	113	46	4	24	-	163	291	-	-	6
D.C.	3	-	-	-	1	31	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Va.	31	-	36	-	24	28	69	-	41	1	40	19	-	-	2
W Va.	4	-	2	-	-	33	3	-	48	2	25	4	-	-	9
N.C.	6	-	3	-	1	9	62	-	22	-	74	32	-	-	1
S.C.	6	-	274	-	-	3	42	-	13	-	18	2	-	-	3
Ga.	13	-	79	-	14	8	57	-	28	-	132	92	-	-	-
Fla.	39	1	314	-	7	105	104	1	47	4	61	67	-	9	29
E S CENTRAL	20	-	63	-	9	7	113	8	64	-	47	63	-	4	3
Ky.	6	-	-	-	6	5	25	-	6	-	5	8	-	4	3
Tenn.	1	-	57	-	1	1	37	8	53	-	16	25	-	-	-
Ala.	9	-	1	-	1	-	37	-	4	-	25	23	-	-	-
Miss.	4	-	5	-	1	1	14	-	1	-	1	7	-	-	-
W S CENTRAL	99	-	680	-	38	436	197	6	259	1	238	523	-	70	39
Ark.	1	-	276	-	2	-	27	-	61	-	20	14	-	-	1
La.	18	-	4	-	-	42	26	-	3	-	15	17	-	-	-
Okla.	11	-	37	-	2	1	29	N	N	-	119	165	-	-	1
Tex.	69	-	363	-	34	393	115	6	195	1	84	327	-	70	37
MOUNTAIN	36	-	302	-	29	539	101	3	240	1	264	212	-	24	6
Mont.	-	-	-	-	8	137	10	-	5	-	19	10	-	2	-
Idaho	1	-	1	-	-	137	4	-	8	-	42	15	-	-	2
Wyo.	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	-
Colo.	12	-	2	-	8	13	17	1	15	-	66	82	-	1	-
N Mex.	5	-	33	-	7	6	10	N	N	1	23	12	-	-	2
Ariz.	12	-	252	-	6	241	22	2	189	-	65	40	-	2	1
Utah	3	-	12	-	-	-	10	-	15	-	41	53	-	15	-
Nev.	3	-	2	-	-	-	26	-	8	-	4	-	-	3	1
PACIFIC	434	1	587	-	64	420	446	11	337	7	463	436	5	247	198
Wash.	28	-	139	-	28	142	60	1	17	2	147	80	-	17	14
Oreg.	17	-	7	-	4	5	33	N	N	-	12	49	-	4	2
Calif.	388	1	414	-	30	249	326	8	291	3	288	260	5	220	133
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	6	-	3	30	-	-	1
Hawaii	1	-	27	-	2	24	14	2	23	2	16	17	-	6	48
Guam	1	-	4	-	1	11	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	4	3
P.R.	4	-	36	-	-	67	3	-	33	-	19	12	-	62	27
V.I.	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
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
November 15, 1986 and November 16, 1985 (46th 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	23,833	23,797	5	19,374	18,752	141	279	730 +2	4,836
NEW ENGLAND	433	525	-	621	650	1	16	13	8
Maine	19	13	-	34	42	-	-	-	-
NH	10	36	-	23	21	-	-	2	1
Vt	9	7	-	16	8	-	-	-	2
Mass	227	261	-	345	384	1	13	4	-
RI	19	15	-	42	50	-	-	3	3
Conn	149	193	-	161	145	-	3	4	2
MID ATLANTIC	3,337	3,224	-	3,830	3,361	1	23	35	620
Upstate N Y	160	238	-	533	586	-	4	19	78
N Y City	1,870	1,960	-	2,011	1,637	-	10	5	-
N J	594	620	-	653	456	1	8	2	17
Pa	713	406	-	633	682	-	1	9	525
E N CENTRAL	776	886	1	2,291	2,281	1	22	55 +1	132
Ohio	110	134	1	398	397	-	8	49	16
Ind	103	74	-	250	291	-	2	-	17
Ill	363	400	-	987	985	-	3	2	39
Mich	160	219	-	554	478	1	6	4	24
Wis	40	59	-	102	130	-	3	-	36
W N CENTRAL	190	207	-	569	520	40	9	47 -1	750
Minn	31	42	-	132	110	-	2	1	114
Iowa	7	18	-	46	53	1	-	1	170
Mo	101	110	-	279	251	29	6	24	67
N Dak	5	2	-	10	10	-	-	1	145
S Dak	9	6	-	27	27	3	-	6	170
Nebr	11	7	-	14	16	1	-	5 -1	31
Kans	26	22	-	61	53	6	1	9	53
S ATLANTIC	7,213	6,860	1	3,871	3,845	10	45	330 +2	1,222
Del	52	36	-	40	42	-	1	1	1
Md	403	438	-	287	354	2	15	29	551
D C	268	297	-	140	138	1	4	-	31
Va	312	267	-	326	368	2	10	52	184
W Va	20	23	-	111	97	-	3	10	50
N C	459	612	-	550	496	2	4	127 2	9
S C	619	712	1	499	467	-	-	70	64
Ga	1,333	1,231	-	645	645	3	-	39	185
Fla	3,747	3,244	-	1,273	1,238	-	8	2	147
E S CENTRAL	1,574	1,828	-	1,710	1,636	13	4	108	319
Ky	63	63	-	381	402	5	-	22	94
Tenn	566	568	-	504	485	6	1	44	109
Ala	459	595	-	540	482	1	1	24	113
Miss	486	602	-	285	267	1	2	18	3
W S CENTRAL	4,672	5,491	2	2,458	2,390	61	25	131	667
Ark	229	292	-	333	287	43	-	10	152
La	805	960	-	393	335	1	1	1	22
Okla	131	170	2	223	229	12	2	103	57
Tex	3,507	4,069	-	1,509	1,539	5	22	17	436
MOUNTAIN	537	666	1	461	500	11	16	10	613
Mont	7	6	-	31	46	1	1	4	197
Idaho	14	5	-	21	23	-	-	2	9
Wyo	4	9	-	-	5	1	-	1	258
Colo	122	191	-	42	73	3	1	3	29
N Mex	62	112	1	87	82	1	1	-	6
Ariz	219	281	-	214	224	-	9	-	96
Utah	18	8	-	31	17	4	3	-	7
Nev	91	54	-	35	30	1	1	-	11
PACIFIC	5,101	4,110	-	3,563	3,569	3	119	1	505
Wash	120	97	-	183	200	1	3	-	5
Oreg	103	92	-	112	119	-	-	-	1
Calif	4,837	3,855	-	3,062	2,992	1	110	1	491
Alaska	10	4	-	46	89	1	1	-	8
Hawaii	31	62	-	160	169	-	5	-	-
Guam	1	2	-	34	38	-	1	-	-
P R	790	777	-	305	320	-	5	-	43
VI	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Pac Trust Terr	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Amer Samoa	238	128	-	75	75	-	47	-	-
-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-

U Unavailable

TABLE IV. Deaths in 121 U.S. cities.* week ending
November 15, 1986 (46th 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	698	486	137	43	19	13	46	S ATLANTIC	1,120	713	228	88	28	34	54
Boston, Mass	175	108	38	15	9	5	8	Atlanta, Ga	113	68	35	3	4	3	3
Bridgeport, Conn	40	21	12	5	1	1	-	Baltimore, Md	201	126	49	13	6	7	4
Cambridge, Mass	30	27	3	-	-	-	4	Charlotte, N C	66	41	17	6	-	2	5
Fall River, Mass	33	28	5	-	-	-	-	Jacksonville, Fla	133	87	9	-	5	3	15
Hartford, Conn	64	46	10	6	1	1	5	Miami, Fla	86	47	22	15	1	1	2
Lowell, Mass	27	21	5	-	-	-	1	Norfolk, Va	46	26	11	7	-	2	2
Lynn, Mass	16	12	3	1	-	-	1	Richmond, Va	77	51	14	8	1	3	7
New Bedford, Mass	24	18	5	1	-	-	-	Savannah, Ga	57	30	16	6	3	2	4
New Haven, Conn	62	42	10	8	2	-	4	St Petersburg, Fla	76	64	10	1	1	-	1
Providence, RI	67	50	13	2	-	2	11	Tampa, Fla	70	50	13	6	-	1	7
Somerville, Mass	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	Washington, D C	164	98	29	21	6	10	3
Springfield, Mass	63	45	15	1	1	1	5	Wilmington, Del	31	25	3	2	1	-	1
Waterbury, Conn	32	25	4	1	2	-	6	ES CENTRAL	618	394	139	49	13	23	27
Worcester, Mass	60	38	14	3	3	2	1	Birmingham, Ala	106	65	27	7	1	6	1
MID ATLANTIC	2,800	1,830	580	270	67	52	118	Chattanooga, Tenn	65	46	12	5	1	1	7
Albany, N Y	56	40	12	1	2	1	3	Knoxville, Tenn	61	46	12	1	-	2	5
Allentown, Pa	28	19	8	1	-	-	2	Louisville, Ky	84	57	16	5	2	4	5
Buffalo, N Y	137	89	34	6	5	3	11	Memphis, Tenn	118	70	30	13	4	1	5
Camden, N J	40	26	12	2	-	-	1	Mobile, Ala	33	18	10	3	-	2	1
Elizabeth, N J	19	15	3	-	-	-	-	Montgomery, Ala	48	29	10	5	-	4	-
Erie, Pa †	45	39	5	1	-	-	5	Nashville, Tenn	103	63	22	10	5	3	3
Jersey City, N J	38	27	3	7	-	1	-	WS CENTRAL	1,233	712	275	142	55	47	48
N Y City, N Y	1,515	960	311	179	40	25	57	Austin, Tex	57	39	10	6	1	1	3
Newark, N J	77	40	14	18	3	2	3	Baton Rouge, La	26	13	8	1	1	3	-
Paterson, N J	32	20	6	3	2	1	2	Corpus Christi, Tex	47	33	8	2	1	3	1
Philadelphia, Pa	311	192	70	34	7	8	16	Dallas, Tex	176	91	39	29	11	6	6
Pittsburgh, Pa †	71	45	18	4	2	2	1	El Paso, Tex	61	35	14	1	5	4	2
Reading, Pa	36	33	3	-	-	-	3	Fort Worth, Tex	85	51	17	11	3	3	4
Rochester, N Y	125	91	24	6	-	4	9	Houston, Tex	327	171	78	50	17	11	6
Schenectady, N Y	27	22	5	-	-	-	-	Little Rock, Ark	65	40	13	7	1	4	8
Scranton, Pa †	46	33	11	1	-	1	-	New Orleans, La	89	41	26	14	6	2	1
Syracuse, N Y	119	86	23	6	3	1	3	San Antonio, Tex	144	88	36	10	6	4	7
Trenton, N J	28	16	9	-	1	2	-	Shreveport, La	62	46	11	3	-	2	2
Utica, N Y	16	13	3	-	-	-	-	Tulsa, Okla	94	64	15	8	3	4	8
Yonkers, N Y	34	24	6	1	2	1	2	MOUNTAIN	618	411	126	45	19	15	49
EN CENTRAL	2,348	1,532	505	172	62	77	96	Albuquerque, N Mex	76	49	15	9	2	1	3
Akron, Ohio	65	47	10	1	4	3	-	Colorado Springs, Colo	44	27	9	5	-	3	6
Canton, Ohio	40	29	8	2	1	-	4	Denver, Colo	82	64	12	4	2	-	2
Chicago, Ill ‡	564	362	125	45	10	22	16	Las Vegas, Nev	106	56	30	11	5	2	8
Cincinnati, Ohio	114	68	30	8	4	4	8	Ogden, Utah	16	11	2	-	-	3	-
Cleveland, Ohio	150	79	42	19	5	5	3	Phoenix, Ariz	130	86	27	10	4	3	23
Columbus, Ohio	177	101	46	15	7	8	4	Pueblo, Colo	20	14	5	1	-	-	-
Dayton, Ohio	112	71	32	4	2	3	-	Salt Lake City, Utah	43	32	8	-	1	2	2
Detroit, Mich	293	177	64	30	12	10	6	Tucson, Ariz	101	72	18	5	5	1	5
Evanville, Ind	54	35	13	3	1	2	4	PACIFIC	1,622	1,077	296	140	63	43	93
Fort Wayne, Ind	56	39	10	1	2	4	3	Berkeley, Calif	9	5	-	2	2	-	1
Gary, Ind	13	9	2	2	-	-	-	Fresno, Calif	74	43	18	5	3	5	6
Grand Rapids, Mich	52	41	6	2	1	1	4	Glendale, Calif	22	14	6	2	-	-	-
Indianapolis, Ind	178	113	39	14	3	9	8	Honolulu, Hawaii	76	49	14	6	5	2	9
Madison, Wis	35	21	7	5	1	1	3	Long Beach, Calif	74	50	10	7	4	3	9
Milwaukee, Wis	118	93	19	4	1	1	7	Los Angeles, Calif	411	270	65	44	23	6	10
Peoria, Ill	62	47	11	1	1	2	11	Oakland, Calif ‡	70	48	12	5	3	2	3
Rockford, Ill	48	35	5	5	3	-	4	Pasadena, Calif	37	25	7	3	1	1	2
South Bend, Ind	62	45	11	4	1	1	4	Portland, Ore	102	72	19	9	2	-	5
Toledo, Ohio	96	73	17	3	2	1	5	Sacramento, Calif	135	85	32	4	8	6	14
Youngstown, Ohio	59	47	8	4	-	-	2	San Diego, Calif	93	62	17	9	4	1	8
WN CENTRAL	821	561	166	48	28	18	42	San Francisco, Calif	134	77	30	19	2	6	3
Des Moines, Iowa	64	43	18	3	-	-	2	San Jose, Calif	157	110	29	10	2	6	11
Duluth, Minn	28	20	7	-	1	-	1	Seattle, Wash	117	80	20	11	4	2	5
Kansas City, Kans	29	16	8	3	1	-	1	Spokane, Wash	65	51	10	2	-	2	4
Kansas City, Mo	122	80	28	9	3	2	7	Tacoma, Wash	46	36	7	2	-	1	2
Lincoln, Nebr	29	21	4	-	-	-	6	TOTAL	11,878 ^{††}	7,716	2,452	997	354	322	573
Minneapolis, Minn	218	152	34	11	16	5	7								
Omaha, Nebr	72	55	12	3	1	1	7								
St Louis, Mo	136	91	30	5	4	6	7								
St Paul, Minn	65	49	12	3	1	-	-								
Wichita, Kans	58	34	13	7	1	3	5								

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

** Pneumonia and influenza

† Because of changes in reporting methods in these 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.

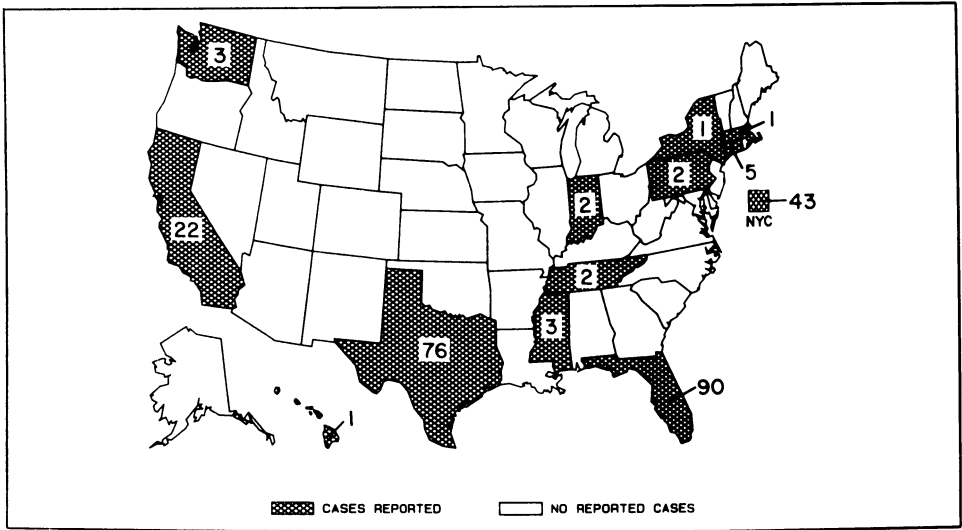
Erratum: Vol. 33, No. 54, *MMWR Annual Summary, 1984*

p. 93 The following table replaces the table on homicide that appears in the *MMWR Annual Summary, 1984*. In the original publication, rates for another category were inadvertently attributed to homicide. The following table gives the correct homicide data for 1982:

HOMICIDE — Number of homicides and homicide rates (per 100,000 population), by race, sex, and age group, United States, 1982

Age group	White						Black and other					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
< 10	452	1.7	245	1.8	207	1.6	334	5.4	189	6.0	145	4.7
10-14	150	1.0	68	0.9	82	1.1	87	2.7	58	3.6	29	1.8
15-19	1,044	6.4	766	9.2	278	3.5	893	26.0	722	41.7	177	10.0
20-24	2,013	11.0	1,537	16.7	476	5.3	1,745	50.1	1,442	84.6	303	17.1
25-29	1,932	11.0	1,508	17.1	424	4.9	1,852	58.6	1,538	102.7	314	18.9
30-34	1,506	9.5	1,216	15.3	290	3.6	1,523	55.3	1,276	99.5	247	16.8
35-39	1,208	8.9	937	13.9	271	4.0	941	45.4	781	81.9	160	14.3
40-44	962	8.9	742	13.9	220	4.0	618	36.5	500	64.3	118	12.9
45-49	678	7.1	540	11.5	138	2.8	524	35.8	433	65.1	91	11.4
50-54	653	6.5	499	10.3	154	3.0	430	31.9	364	60.6	66	8.8
55-59	498	4.9	377	7.7	121	2.2	301	23.6	253	44.6	48	6.8
60-64	392	4.1	282	6.4	110	2.2	237	21.9	191	39.9	46	7.7
65-69	286	3.5	180	5.0	106	2.4	173	19.5	138	36.4	35	6.9
70-74	223	3.4	135	5.0	88	2.3	112	15.8	80	26.8	32	7.8
75-79	169	3.7	94	5.3	75	2.6	72	15.0	47	24.5	25	8.7
80-84	112	3.9	48	4.9	64	3.4	33	12.3	20	19.8	13	7.7
85+	115	5.1	54	8.2	61	3.9	26	13.1	12	18.2	14	10.7
Age not stated	46	—	32	—	14	—	18	—	11	—	7	—
Total	12,439	6.3	9,260	9.6	3,179	3.1	9,919	29.4	8,055	50.2	1,864	10.6

FIGURE I. Reported measles cases — United States, weeks 42-45, 1986



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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.

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