CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL

Epidemiologic Notes and Reports

Babesiosis – Connecticut

Since August 1988, six cases of babesiosis – a rare protozoan parasitic disease – have been reported to the Connecticut Department of Health Services (CDHS); only two cases thought to have been acquired in Connecticut were reported before 1988.

The first person became ill in August 1988; onset of illness in the other five persons occurred between late June and mid-August 1989. Ages ranged from 68 to 86 years; five were men. All six persons had fever, headache, and fatigue. Two of the patients were taking oral corticosteroids for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; none were otherwise immunosuppressed, and none were asplenic. Four patients were treated with both quinine and clindamycin; one received quinine without clindamycin; the sixth received no specific therapy for babesiosis. All six are now asymptomatic, and their parasitemia has cleared.

Five of the patients (including the first case-patient) lived within 3 miles of each other; the sixth lived 22 miles away. None of the patients gave a history of recent travel to areas with known endemic babesiosis, and none had received blood transfusions before becoming ill. Gardening near the home was the principal outdoor activity of four persons; the other two walked in fields near their homes. Only one person recalled being bitten by a tick before becoming ill, and all six had observed mice in the areas around their homes.

For all six persons parasites were detected on peripheral blood smears. In addition, each had IgG antibody titers to *Babesia microti* of \geq 1:1024. *B. microti* was isolated (by hamster inoculation) from the blood of two patients and from eight (73%) of 11 mice trapped near four of the patients' homes. A statewide survey conducted in 1976–77 detected *B. microti* antibodies in mice collected in four of 22 sites (1). Three of these four sites are within 20 miles of five of the patients' homes and within 45 miles of the other patient's home.

The CDHS has alerted Connecticut physicians to the presence of a newly recognized focus of babesiosis within the state and has advised physicians to report all suspected cases. Surveys are planned to determine the extent of the infection in humans and rodents.

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

- 649 Babesiosis Connecticut
- 650 Chronic Disease Reports: Deaths from Cervical Cancer – United States, 1984–1986
- 659 Cervical Cancer Control Rhode Island
- 662 Abortion Surveillance: Preliminary Analysis – United States, 1986 and 1987

Babesiosis - Continued

Editorial Note: Babesia is a protozoan parasite of red blood cells. In the United States, babesiosis is most commonly caused by *B. microti*. Babesiosis was recognized in the Northeast in the 1960s and is endemic in Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, Shelter Island, and parts of Long Island (*2*).

In humans, *B. microti* infection may be subclinical or may present as a febrile illness with constitutional symptoms and anemia. Manifestations are most severe in elderly, immunosuppressed, or asplenic persons (*3*).

The natural hosts for *B. microti* include the white-footed mouse and the meadow vole. Tick bite by *lxodes dammini* is the usual source of human infection. In addition, infection can be transmitted by blood transfusion (3). Entomologic surveys have detected increases in *I. dammini* and its spread to new areas (4). Physicians should be aware that babesiosis could occur in areas where *Babesia* was not previously considered endemic.

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Progress in Chronic Disease Prevention

Chronic Disease Reports: Deaths from Cervical Cancer – United States, 1984–1986

From 1984 through 1986, cervical cancer (*International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Edition, Clinical Modification* code 180) was the underlying cause of death in a mean of 4543 women per year in the United States.* Cervical cancer accounted for <3% of U.S. cancer deaths among women and was the 11th most common cause of cancer mortality (1). Worldwide, however, cervical cancer follows breast cancer as the second most common cause of cancer mortality among women (2).

Rates of cervical cancer mortality increase with age; in 1986, 53% of deaths from cervical cancer occurred among women aged ≥ 60 years. When adjusted for age, the rate of cervical cancer mortality was 2.8 times higher for black than for white women (1). From 1984 through 1986, the highest mean annual rates of mortality (age-adjusted to the 1986 U.S. population) occurred in southeastern states and in North Dakota and Maine (Table 1, Figure 1). Utah had the lowest rate (1.8 per 100,000 females) and the District of Columbia the highest rate (6.2 per 100,000).

For 1974–1985, the National Cancer Institute reported an overall 5-year survival rate of 67% for women with cervical cancer, although rates varied by stage at diagnosis (1). Survival was 88% for women whose disease was diagnosed at the local

^{*}A mean rate over a 3-year period is reported because the number of cases per year is small; however, in a year-by-year comparison, there is little variation in numbers of cases or in the rankings of states by rates of death from cervical cancer.

Cervical Cancer Deaths – Continued

CHRONIC DISEASE REPORTS: CERVICAL CANCER, TABLE 1. Mean annual ageadjusted cervical cancer mortality, by area – United States, 1984–1986

Area	Mean annual deaths	Rate per 100,000 females	Rank by rate
Alabama	114	5.4	4
Alaska	6	5.1	6
Arizona	51	3.1	38
Arkansas	46	3.6	28
California	417	3.2	36
Colorado	36	2.5	46
Connecticut	50	2.8	43
Delaware	14	4.3	15
District of Columbia	22	6.2	1
Florida	238	3.4	32
Georgia	131	4.6	12
Hawaii	14	3.4	33
Idaho	14	3.4	33
	238	3.1	19
Illinois			
Indiana	115	4.1	17
lowa	53	3.4	30
Kansas	48	3.6	27
Kentucky	91	4.8	9
Louisiana	110	5.4	5
Maine	29	4.6	13
Maryland	77	3.5	29
Massachusetts	97	2.9	39
Michigan	150	3.3	35
Minnesota	47	2.2	49
Mississippi	61	4.7	10
Missouri	106	3.8	23
Montana	16	4.0	20
Nebraska	20	2.4	47
Nevada	12	2.8	42
New Hampshire	22	4.3	16
New Jersey	155	3.7	26
New Mexico	19	2.9	40
New York	365	3.7	25
North Carolina	149	4.6	11
North Dakota	15	4.9	8
Ohio	216	3.8	22
Oklahoma	68	4.1	18
Oregon	46	3.3	34
Pennsylvania	231	3.4	31
Rhode Island	16	2.8	44
South Carolina	90	5.6	2
South Dakota	9	2.4	48
Tennessee	124	2.4 4.9	48
		4.9 3.7	24
Texas	275		
Utah	11	1.8	51
Vermont	11	4.3	14
Virginia	107	3.9	21
Washington	61	2.8	41
West Virginia	57	5.6	3
Wisconsin	66	2.7	45
Wyoming	4	1.9	50
Total	4543	3.7	

Cervical Cancer Deaths - Continued

stage; 51%, at the regional stage; and 14%, at the distant stage. At local and regional stages, survival was higher for whites than for blacks (1).

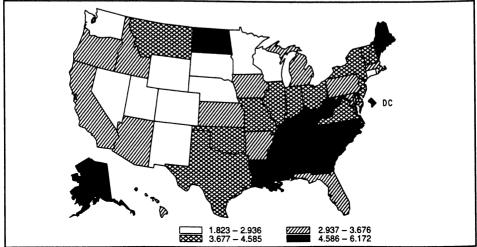
Reported by: Div of Surveillance and Epidemiologic Studies, Epidemiology Program Office; Div of Chronic Disease Control and Community Intervention, Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, CDC.

Editorial Note: Sexual contact is a principal risk factor for cervical cancer. The risk varies directly with the number of sex partners and inversely with age at first intercourse. Certain serotypes of human papillomavirus are the infectious agents that may be related to risk for cervical cancer (3,4). Other risk factors include nonuse of barrier and spermicidal contraceptives, parity, socioeconomic status, and smoking (2). Nearly 29% of cervical cancer mortality is attributable to cigarette smoking among women (Table 2).

Early detection of cervical cancer using the Papanicolaou (Pap) test is effective in preventing deaths from cervical cancer (5). In Iceland, an upward trend in cervical cancer mortality was reversed following the introduction in 1964 of mass Pap screening for women aged 25–60 years (6). In 1970–1974, the risk of dying from cervical cancer was an estimated 12.5 times higher in Icelandic women not participating in screening than in screening participants.

The American Cancer Society (ACS) recommends annual Pap tests beginning with the onset of sexual activity; following three negative Pap tests, less frequent tests may be recommended by the woman's physician (7). In high-risk regions and high-risk populations, continued annual screening may be appropriate. In 1985, only 5% of U.S. women 20–80 years of age reported never having had a Pap test (8); however, an estimated 37% of cervical cancer deaths occur among these women (Table 2). Additional cervical cancer mortality can be prevented by greater compliance with recommended Pap smear guidelines (9). Through screening with the Pap test at least once every 3 years, cervical cancer mortality for women aged 20–70 years may be reduced by an estimated 70%–95% (10). Prompt, adequate follow-up of

CHRONIC DISEASE REPORTS: CERVICAL CANCER, FIGURE 1. Mean annual ageadjusted cervical cancer mortality rates per 100,000 females, by quartile – United States, 1984–1986



Cervical Cancer Deaths - Continued

<u></u>	Index		No.	Rate per 100,000 females
Mortality				
Underlying cause	(mean, 1984–1986)		4,543	3.7
Multiple cause (19	86)*		5,184	4.2
Mean annual inciden	nce (1982–1986) [†]		12,625	10.2
Hospitalizations (198	7) ^{\$}		36,342	29.4
Years of potential life	e lost before age 65	(1987)"	43,500	35.2
Risk factor	Crude prevalence (%)	Relative risk	Population- attributable risk (%; nonadditive)**	Estimated attributable deaths (nonadditive) ^{††}
Smoking				
Current	24.0 ⁵⁵	2.155	18.8	975
Former	15.3 ^{§§}	1.9 ^{§§}	9.8	508
Total	-	-	28.6	1483
Never having had a Pap test	5.0 ^{¶¶}	12.5***	36.5	1892

CHRONIC DISEASE REPORTS: CERVICAL CANCER, TABLE 2. Cervical cancer (ICD-9-CM 180) indices — United States

*NCHS. Vital statistics mortality data, multiple cause of death detail, 1986 [machine-readable public-use data tape]. Hyattsville, Maryland: US Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, 1988 (ICD-9-CM 180).

[†]Estimated from age-specific incidence and 1986 intercensal estimates of the U.S. population. National Cancer Institute. Cancer statistics review, 1973–1986. Bethesda, Maryland: US Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, 1989; NIH publication no. 89-2789. Irwin R. 1980–1986 Intercensal population estimates by race, sex, and age [machine-readable data file]. Alexandria, Virginia: Demo-Detail, 1987.

[§]NCHS. National Hospital Discharge Survey, 1987 [machine-readable public-use data tape]. Hyattsville, Maryland: US Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, 1987 (ICD-9-CM 180).

¹CDC. Years of potential life lost before age 65–United States, 1987. MMWR 1989;38:27–9 (ICD-9-CM 180).

**Population-attributable risk (PAR) = percentage of mortality attributable to the specific risk factor in the population. Because persons may be exposed to >1 risk factor, estimated population-attributable risk from different risk factors should not be added. CDC. Chronic disease reports in the *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR)*. MMWR 1989;38(no. S-1)

^{t_1}Estimated attributable deaths = PAR × multiple cause mortality. Because persons may be exposed to >1 risk factor, estimated attributable deaths from different risk factors should not be added.

⁵⁵CDC. Reducing the health consequences of smoking: 25 years of progress—a report of the Surgeon General. Rockville, Maryland: US Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, 1989; DHHS publication no. (CDC)89-8411.

¹¹For U.S. women, aged 20–79 years, in 1985. Makuc DM, Freid VM, Kleinman JC. National trends in the use of preventive health care by women. Am J Public Health 1989;79:21–6.

***Risk of mortality in (Icelandic) women not using Pap screening between 1970 and 1974 compared to women using Pap screening. Recalculated from Johannesson G, Geirsson G, Day N. The effect of mass screening in Iceland, 1965–74, on the incidence and mortality of cervical carcinoma. Int J Cancer 1978;21:418–25.

(Continued on page 659)

Cervical Cancer Deaths - Continued

women with positive Pap smears and attention to laboratory quality assurance are also valuable in reducing cervical cancer mortality. Use of barrier methods or spermicides for contraception reduces exposure to infectious agents and may reduce the initial risk of developing cervical cancer (11,12).

From 1979 to 1986, age-adjusted mortality rates of cervical cancer declined by 18% for all women (13); rates declined by 23% among whites and 15% among persons of other races. However, mortality rates among women <45 years of age have remained stable during this period, and the incidence of cervical cancer diagnosed in this population appears to have increased (14). Continued efforts to reduce cigarette smoking and to increase Pap smear use among women not appropriately screened should lead to further declines in cervical cancer mortality.

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	38	th Week End	ing	Cumulative, 38th Week Ending				
Disease	Sep. 23, 1989	Sep. 24, 1988	Median 1984-1988	Sep. 23, 1989	Sep. 24, 1988	Median 1984-1988		
Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS)	1,191	U*	183	25,555	23,032	9,555		
Aseptic meningitis	415	213	375	6,044	4,500	6,504		
Encephalitis: Primary (arthropod-borne	20							
& unspec)	22	21 4	37	560	606	818		
Post-infectious Gonorrhea: Civilian	10,659	15,697	17 077	65	97	88		
Gonorrhea: Civilian Militarv	116	239	17,377 306	476,784	502,400	602,607		
Hepatitis: Type A	642	627	482	7,772 24,791	8,786 18,259	12,104		
Type B	345	424	502	16,288	16,259	16,143 18,595		
Non A, Non B	29	39	61	1,707	1,914	2,620		
Unspecified	38	53	67	1,685	1,547	3,262		
Legionellosis	21	22	22	733	724	529		
Leprosy	3		2	118	115	169		
Malaria	25	38	31	908	719	719		
Measles: Total [†]	156	42	15	11,236	2,279	2,471		
Indigenous	146	42	13	10,711	2,046	2,054		
Imported	10	-	2	525	233	282		
Meningococcal infections	24	20	29	1,999	2,166	2,077		
Mumps	50	61	49	4,126	3,566	3,563		
Pertussis	122	87	109	2,361	2,006	2,006		
Rubella (German measles)	2			304	167	439		
Syphilis (Primary & Secondary): Civilian	411	880	643	28,445	29,366	20,262		
Military	1	5	3	178	119	126		
Toxic Shock syndrome	7	8	6	269	262	262 15,444		
Tuberculosis	230	548	499	15,017	15,320	15,444		
Tularemia	2	2	5 9	118	151 274	247		
Typhoid Fever	6	14 21	21	351 487	498	567		
Typhus fever, tick-borne (RMSF) Rabies, animal	11 51	79	112	3.484	3,149	3,947		

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

TABLE II. Notifiable diseases of low frequency, United States

	Cum. 1989		Cum. 1989
Anthrax Botulism: Foodborne Infant (Md. 1) Other Brucellosis (N.M. 1, Calif. 1) Cholera Congenital rubella syndrome Congenital syphilis, ages < 1 year Diphtheria	- 18 10 4 61 - 3 158 3	Leptospirosis Plague Poliomyelitis, Paralytic Psittacosis (N.C. 1) Rabies, human Tetanus Trichinosis	68 3 77 1 31 13

*Because AIDS cases are not received weekly from all reporting areas, comparison of weekly figures may be misleading. Three of the 156 reported cases for this week were imported from a foreign country or can be directly traceable to a known internationally imported case within two generations. -

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MMWR

Lum. Lum. <thlum.< th=""> Lum. Lum. <thl< th=""><th>Albs Menn- gitis Primary Post-in- fectious (Civilian) Cum. 1989 Cu</th><th>A Im. Cum. 1989 1989 ,400 24,791 ,665 525 309 18 198 5 92 26 ,383 152 ,374 221 ,309 248 ,426 656 ,629 311 ,382 1,642 ,629 311 ,386 166 ,221 643 ,841 200 ,294 113 ,386 166 ,391 311 ,382 1,643 ,841 200 ,294 113 ,037 925 ,871 100</th><th>Cum. Sum. 1989 16,288 9 789 3 44 452 9 52 9 132 3 64 452 52 9 132 3 64 9 364 402 132 3 644 7 360 4 1,987 3 524 7 300 3 524 9 479</th><th>Cum. 1989 1,707 59 5 5 25 5 25 25 4 4 12 164 62 30 24 48 94 32 24 48</th><th>fied Cum. 1989 1,685 62 1 4 4 4 4 4 7 203 10 168 5 20 77 18 8 28 20</th><th>losis Cum. 1989 733 50 5 1 1 1 34 9 - - 186 59 25 35 67 201 95 40</th><th>Cum. 1989 118 8 - - - 6 1 1 1 9 3 14 1 1 1 3 14 1 1 3 3 14 1 3 3 14 1 3 3 14 1 3 3 14 1 3</th></thl<></thlum.<>	Albs Menn- gitis Primary Post-in- fectious (Civilian) Cum. 1989 Cu	A Im. Cum. 1989 1989 ,400 24,791 ,665 525 309 18 198 5 92 26 ,383 152 ,374 221 ,309 248 ,426 656 ,629 311 ,382 1,642 ,629 311 ,386 166 ,221 643 ,841 200 ,294 113 ,386 166 ,391 311 ,382 1,643 ,841 200 ,294 113 ,037 925 ,871 100	Cum. Sum. 1989 16,288 9 789 3 44 452 9 52 9 132 3 64 452 52 9 132 3 64 9 364 402 132 3 644 7 360 4 1,987 3 524 7 300 3 524 9 479	Cum. 1989 1,707 59 5 5 25 5 25 25 4 4 12 164 62 30 24 48 94 32 24 48	fied Cum. 1989 1,685 62 1 4 4 4 4 4 7 203 10 168 5 20 77 18 8 28 20	losis Cum. 1989 733 50 5 1 1 1 34 9 - - 186 59 25 35 67 201 95 40	Cum. 1989 118 8 - - - 6 1 1 1 9 3 14 1 1 1 3 14 1 1 3 3 14 1 3 3 14 1 3 3 14 1 3 3 14 1 3
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Ariz. 212 71 3 - 4,264 3,894 1,909 407 38 51 20 1 Utah 48 16 1 1 342 408 391 87 21 4 7 - - - Nev. 130 8 2 - 2,530 2,339 283 176 12 6 5 - PACIFIC 5,717 1,011 78 16 51,161 53,809 9,832 3,359 564 545 60 64 Wash. 401 - 2 1 4,709 5,219 2,368 740 154 442 22 60 Oreg. 183 - - 2,260 2,342 1,733 366 60 11 2 1 Calif. 4,992 914 64 15 43,062 45,021 5,053 2,136 337 477 33 53 Alaska 11 21 9 - 725 749 532 46							-
Utah 48 16 1 1 342 408 391 87 21 4 7 - Nev. 130 8 2 - 2,530 2,339 283 176 12 6 5 - PACIFIC 5,717 1,011 78 16 51,161 53,009 9,832 3,359 564 545 60 64 Wash. 401 - 2 1 4,709 5,219 2,368 740 154 44 22 6 Oreg. 183 - - - 2,260 2,342 1,733 366 60 11 2 1 Calif. 4,992 914 64 15 43,062 45,021 5,053 2,136 337 477 33 53 Alaska 11 21 9 - 725 749 532 46 5 3 1 - Hawaii 130 76 3 - 405 478 146 71 <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<>							
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PACIFIC 5,717 1,011 78 16 51,161 53,809 9,832 3,359 564 545 60 64 Wash. 401 - 2 1 4,709 5,219 2,368 740 154 44 22 6 Oreg. 183 - - - 2,260 2,342 1,733 366 60 11 2 1 Calif. 4,992 914 64 15 43,062 45,021 5,053 2,136 337 477 33 53 Alaska 11 21 9 - 725 749 532 46 5 3 1 - Hawaii 130 76 3 - 405 478 146 71 8 10 2 4 Guam 1 - - - 116 - - - - - - - - - </td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>							
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Oreg. 183 - - - 2,260 2,342 1,733 366 60 11 2 1 Calif. 4,992 914 64 15 43,062 45,021 5,053 2,136 337 477 33 53 Alaska 11 21 9 - 725 749 532 46 5 3 1 - Hawaii 130 76 3 - 405 478 146 71 8 10 2 4 Guam 1 - - - 116 -			3,359				
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P.R. 1,068 65 2 1 739 962 143 171 16 18 - 8 V.I. 26 491 338 - 6 Amer.Samoa 65	Hawaii 130 76 3 - 405 6	478 146	5 71	8	10	2	4
V.I. 26 491 338 - 6				-		-	-
Amer. Samoa				16	18	-	8
			-	-	•	-	-
C.N.M.I 37	Amer. Samoa	65 37		-	-	-	-

TABLE III. Cases of specified notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending September 23, 1989 and September 24, 1988 (38th Week)

N: Not notifiable

	Malaric		Meas	les (Rub	eola)		Menin-		-		Partura:	•	Rubella			
Reporting Area	Malaria	Indig	enous	Impo	rted*	Total	gococcal Infections	Mu	mps		Pertussi	5		rubeila		
	Cum. 1989	1989	Cum. 1989	1989	Cum. 1989	Cum. 1988	Cum. 1989	1989	Cum. 1989	1989	Cum. 1989	Cum. 1988	1989	Cum. 1989	Cum. 1988	
UNITED STATES	908	146	10,711	10	525	2,279	1,999	50	4,126	122	2,361	2,006	2	304	167	
NEW ENGLAND	59	-	286	•	35	108	145	-	72	9	290	221	•	6	7	
Maine N.H.	2	-	11	:	1	7 87	13 15	:	13	1	17 6	11 34	•	4	3	
Vt.	2	-	1	-	2	-	6		3	-	6	3		ī	-	
Mass. R.i.	34 10	:	28 38	:	21 3	3	79 1	-	48	6	234	145	-	1	3	
Conn.	11		208	-	4	11	31		8	1	11 16	10 18	-	:	1	
MID. ATLANTIC	171	2	647	-	170	863	272	4	379	40	170	121	1	26	12	
Upstate N.Y. N.Y. City	26 61	-	42 82	:	98 14	37 48	91 34	2	137 18	32	77 3	73 4	1	11	2 7	
N.J.	49	-	318	-		241	61	:	167	:	24	4	-	15	í	
Pa.	35	2	205	•	58	537	86	2	57	8	66	40	•	-	2	
E.N. CENTRAL	70	123	3,030	•	94	180	252	1	441	-	251	231	-	24	26	
Ohio Ind.	12 10	119	1,098 78		35	25 57	94 28	:	118 40	-	45 19	40 58	-	3	1	
III.	28	-	1,384	-	1	71	66	-	140	-	83	39	-	19	21	
Mich.	13	4	306	-	15	23	48	1	110	-	35	33	-	1	4	
Wis.	7	•	164	-	43	4	16	•	33	-	69	61	·	1	-	
W.N. CENTRAL Minn.	27 8		634 17	•	11	13 11	66 13	4	380	1	152	108	-	6	2	
lowa	3 3	-	8	-	1		2	3	2 37	1	35 14	48 21	2	1	:	
Mo.	9	-	369	-	-	2	16	-	54	-	92	17	-	4	•	
N. Dak. S. Dak.	1	-			-	-	. 7	-	-	:	2	11	-	-	:	
Nebr.	2	-	108	-	2	-	17		5		1	5	•	-	:	
Kans.	3	•	132	-	8	-	11	1	282	-	3	6	-	1	2	
S. ATLANTIC	154	15	550	1	51	347	350	19	716	11	229	201	-	9	17	
Del. Md.	7 25	1 6	67 55	- 15	1 34	14	2 60	4	1 365	-	1	7	-	-		
D.C.	8	-	32		4		15	-	118		37	32 1	:	2	1	
Va.	28	-	20	-	3	166	40	4	102	-	28	21	-	-	11	
W. Va. N.C.	2 19	3	51 171	-		6 4	12 48	1	12 28	- 8	24		-		-	
S.C.	7	-	3	-	-	-	24	4	20	•	48	58 1	:	1	-	
Ga.	9	-	1	-	1	•	60	2	29	2	33	31	-	-	2	
Fla.	49	5	150	•	8	157	89	3	34	1	58	42	•	6	3	
E.S. CENTRAL Ky.	10	1	235 37	-	3 3	69 35	66 39	7	193 9	2	105	83	-	3	2	
Tenn.	3	Ū	147	Ū	-	- 35	5	Ū	51	Ū	1 42	12 25	Ū	2	2	
Ala.	5	1	50	-	-		18	7	27	2	59	42	-	ī	-	
Miss.	2	•	1	-	-	34	4	N	N	-	3	4	•	-	-	
W.S. CENTRAL Ark.	48	5	3,102	5	60 15	17 1	143 9	6	1,328 128	19	264 21	104 19	•	36	9 2	
La.	2	-	11	-			37	4	572	-	15	16	:	5		
Okia.	6	2	122	-	-	8	22	-	187	-	46	42	-	1	1	
Tex.	40	5	2,969	5†§		8	75	2	441	19	182	27	•	30	6	
MOUNTAIN Mont.	22 1	-	352 12	4	40 1	140	62	8	167 4	23	526	579	•	35	6	
Idaho	2	-	12	-	2	24 1	1 2	2	4	1	33 58	2 300	:	1 32	-	
Wyo.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	:	-	1	-	ĩ	-	
Colo.	5	-	64	-	15	115	19		26	-	33	20	-	-	2	
N. Mex. Ariz.	3 7	-	16 141	45	15 4	:	2 25	N 6	N 98	16	24 357	45 183	-	•	-	
Utah	-	-	118		-	-	25		10	6	20	27	-	-	3	
Nev.	3	-	1	-	3	-	8	-	6	-	1	1	-	1	1	
PACIFIC	347	-	1,875	-	61	542	643	1	450	17	374	358	1	159	86	
Wash. Oreg.	26 18	-	28 9	•	13 19	2	68 44		36 N	4	151 10	84	-	3	-	
Calif.	293	-	1,819	:	20	4 524	44 524	N	N 397	3	10	29 183	:	132	59	
Alaska	4	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	2	-	1	7		-		
Hawaii	6	-	18	-	9	12	2	1	15	1	17	55	1	24	27	
Guam	:	Ü		U	-	1	-	U	:	U	:		U		1	
P.R. V.I.	1	U U	490 4	U U	:	190	4	U U	8 15	U	4	14	UUU	8	2	
Amer. Samoa	-	Ū	-	υ	-	-	-	Ŭ	15	ŭ	-	-	Ū	-	-	
C.N.M.I.	-	Ŭ	-	Ū	-	-	-	Ŭ	-	Ũ	-	-	Ŭ	-	-	

TABLE III. (Cont'd.) Cases of specified notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending September 23, 1989 and Septemer 24, 1988 (38th Week)

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

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

	Cepter					T	r		
Reporting Area	(Primary &	(Civilian) Secondary)	Toxic- shock Syndrome		ulosis	Tula- remia	Typhoid Fever	Typhus Fever (Tick-borne) (RMSF)	Rabies, Animal
	Cum. 1989	Cum. 1988	Cum. 1989	Cum. 1989	Cum. 1988	Cum. 1989	Cum. 1989	Cum. 1989	Cum. 1989
UNITED STATES	28,445	29,366	269	15,017	15,320	118	351	487	3,484
NEW ENGLAND	1,233	819	13	422	381	2	29	7	8
Maine N.H.	9 10	12 6	3 1	12 19	17 8	-	-	-	2 1
Vt.	1	3	-	8	4	-	-	•	-
Mass.	378 25	313 26	4	219 47	216 32	2	19 5	4 1	2
R.I. Conn.	810	459	23	117	104	-	5	2	3
MID. ATLANTIC	5,078	7,326	41	2,918	3,008	2	108	56	574
Upstate N.Y.	623	386	8	237	399	1	27	13	47
N.Y. City N.J.	2,630 1,011	5,302 679	2 9	1,588 597	1,638 493	:	49 24	3 21	18
Pa.	814	959	22	496	478	1	8	19	509
E.N. CENTRAL	1,293	805	43	1,563	1,681	3	40	57	95
Ohio Ind.	105 47	76 42	13 7	279 114	322 175	1	8 3	30 19	9 2
III.	584	365	9	708	717	-	19	6	24
Mich.	446	281	14	373	391	1	6	2	18
Wis.	111	41	-	89	76	1	4	-	42
W.N. CENTRAL Minn.	244 37	174 17	34 8	377 72	399 63	46	6 1	75	448 98
lowa	29	17	5	28	43		2	2	110
Mo.	126	107	9	178	201	33	2	58	46
N. Dak. S. Dak.	2 1	2	4	12 21	13 26	6	-	1 4	44 71
Nebr.	21	25	5	18	11	3	•	-	39
Kans.	28	6	3	48	42	4	1	10	40
S. ATLANTIC Del.	10,306	10,294	23	3,240	3,301	6	31	162	1,053
Md.	140 576	81 553	1	30 279	29 317	2	2	1 11	27 292
D.C.	608	487	1	138	143	-	2	-	2
Va. W. Va.	392 13	307 34	4	265 54	300 58	4	6	11 2	196 44
N.C.	742	581	6	411	348	-	2	93	7
S.C. Ga.	622 1,955	526 1.799	4	363 510	359 547		2	26 15	167 178
Fia.	5,258	5,926	3	1,190	1,200		3 7	3	140
E.S. CENTRAL	2,019	1,481	6	1,210	1,264	6	2	51	285
Ky.	40	48	2	301	287	1	1	14	115
Tenn. Ala.	824 655	651 438	3 1	361 344	374 387	4	- 1	27 6	72 95
Miss.	500	344	-	204	216	1		4	3
W.S. CENTRAL	4,274	3,121	22	1,818	1,919	34	13	54	478
Ark.	264	183	1	189	214	24	-	15	62
La. Okla.	1,032 83	604 111	12	249 155	209 174	10	1	32	7 79
Tex.	2,895	2,223	9	1,225	1,322	•	11	7	330
MOUNTAIN	571	552	39	324	440	13	7	21	211
Mont. Idaho	1	3 2	3	11 22	15 18	1		14 2	68 9
Wyo.	6	1	2		5	2	-	2	65
Colo.	55 21	81	6	19	73	2	2	3	20
N. Mex. Ariz.	205	39 123	5 10	62 148	79 186	2	4	-	20 22
Utah	13	14	9	27	18	5	1	-	2
Nev.	269	289	4	35	46	1	-		5
PACIFIC Wash.	3,427 252	4,794 171	48 3	3,145 176	2,927 162	6	115 7	4	332
Oreg.	178	214	-	104	114	4	5	1	-
Calif.	2,983	4,375	44	2,696	2,511	2	94	3	268
Alaska Hawaii	5 9	10 24	- 1	37 132	30 110		9	-	64
Guam	-	3	-		20		-	_	-
P.R.	385	468	-	210	181	-	4	-	50
V.I.	8	1	-	4	6		-	-	-
Amer. Samoa C.N.M.I.	-	1	-	-	17		-	-	-
								-	

TABLE III. (Cont'd.) Cases of specified notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending September 23, 1989 and September 24, 1988 (38th Week)

U: Unavailable

	T	All Cau	lses, B	y Age	(Years)		P&I**		T	All Cau	uses, B	y Age	(Years)		P&:**
Reporting Area	All Ages	≥65	45-64	25-44	1-24	<1	Total	Beporting Area	All Ages	≥65	45-64	25-44	1-24	<1	Total
NEW ENGLAND	591	400	111	44	17	19	49	S. ATLANTIC	1,161	680		139	46	53	60
Boston, Mass. Bridgeport, Conn.	169 51	97 37	38 8	18 2	6 3	10 1	23 5	Atlanta, Ga.	179	100	37 32	31	5 7	6	5 4
Cambridge, Mass.	22	16	5	1	-	-	1	Baltimore, Md. Charlotte, N.C.§	160 80	95 47	20	15 9	2	11 2	6
Fall River, Mass.	23	18	4	2	1	:	1	Jacksonville, Fla.	104	60	18	12	5	9	4
Hartford, Conn.§ Lowell, Mass.	58 19	39 14	12 2	5 2	1	1	2	Miami, Fla.	100	46 46		14 9	6 2	2 5	4
Lynn, Mass.	9	5	3	ī	-	:	-	Norfolk, Va. Richmond, Va.	79 79	40		10	1	5	13
New Bedford, Mass.	24	19	4	1		-	-	Savannah, Ga.	49	36	9	1	1	2	8
New Haven, Conn. Providence, R.I.	46 39	30 27	11 5	2 5	1	2	3	St. Petersburg, Fla. Tampa, Fla.	76 77	55 45	11 17	6 5	2 5	25	3 10
Somerville, Mass.	4	3	-	1	-	-	-	Washington, D.C.	159	85		27	ğ	4	3
Springfield, Mass. Waterbury, Conn.	44 33	32 24	5 7	3	1	3	5	Wilmington, Del.	19	17	1	-	1	-	-
Worcester, Mass.	50	39	÷	2	1	1	3	E.S. CENTRAL	644	416		55	13	24	39
MID. ATLANTIC	2,713	1,650	567	299	74	123	142	Birmingham, Ala.	94 64	61 42	23 9	6 8	1	4	4 5
Albany, N.Y.	54	31	14	5	1	3	1	Chattanooga, Tenn. Knoxville, Tenn.	76	42		4	3	5	7
Allentown, Pa. Buffalo, N.Y.	20 106	18 75	2 20	-	2	4	1	Louisville, Ky.	38	19	11	5	-	3	1
Camden, N.J.	26	12	20	3	2	4	5	Memphis, Tenn. Mobile, Ala.	144 25	98 17	27 2	14 5	4	1	11
Elizabeth, N.J.	21	15	1	5	-	-	3	Montgomery, Ala.	61	46		4	i	1	2
Erie, Pa.† Jersey City, N.J.	56 43	40 24	14 10	2 6	2	1	8	Nashville, Tenn.	142	91	33	9	3	6	9
N.Y. City, N.Y.	1,362	819	299	183	30	31	66	W.S. CENTRAL	1,754	1,077	358	196	61	59	70
Newark, N.J.	74	22	16	22	3	11	6	Austin, Tex. Baton Rouge, La.	62 46	43 32		6 3	2 1	3	5 3
Paterson, N.J. Philadelphia, Pa.	20 547	10 300	5 106	3 48	1 28	1 65	1 23	Corpus Christi, Tex.§		33		3		-	1
Pittsburgh, Pa.†	57	36	17	3		1	25	Dallas, Tex.§	188	101	40	26	11	10	4
Reading, Pa.	32	27	5	2	:	:	6	El Paso, Tex. Fort Worth, Tex	90 88	53 53		7 8	4 3	5 8	5 5
Rochester, N.Y. Schenectady, N.Y.§	113 25	87 21	19 3	5 1	1	1	7	Houston, Tex.§	734	436		89	24	16	18
Scranton, Pa.†	30	24	3	ż	-	1	2	Little Rock, Ark.	63	43	12	5	2	1	6
Syracuse, N.Y.	46	35	4	4	2	1	2	New Orleans, La. San Antonio, Tex.	136 175	85 116		20 18	3 8	8 4	14
Trenton, N.J. Utica, N.Y.	31 22	20 13	10 7	-	1	2	2	Shreveport, La.	50	32		5		2	2
Yonkers, N.Y.	28	21	4	2	1	-	2	Tulsa, Ökla.	77	50	16	6	3	2	7
E.N. CENTRAL	2,401	1,596	484	181	57	83	106	MOUNTAIN	697	463		64	19	18	22
Akron, Ohio	45 32	30 24	11 7	1	-	3 1	- 2	Albuquerque, N. Me: Colo. Springs, Colo.	x. 89 34	54 24		9 1	7	1	2
Canton, Ohio Chicago, III.§	564	362	125	45	10	22	16	Denver, Colo.	119	77	24	13	2	3	3
Cincinnati, Ohio	167	118	29	13	4	3	20	Las Vegas, Nev. Ogden, Utah	106 29	70		7	2	:	3 1
Cleveland, Ohio Columbus, Ohio	193 220	119 135	40 51	17 19	8 6	9 9	3 1	Phoenix, Ariz.	131	24 80		1 18	1	1	3
Dayton, Ohio	117	79	25	3	5	5	3	Pueblo, Colo.	37	26	8	2	1	-	5
Detroit, Mich.	231	135	39	39	7	11	2	Salt Lake City, Utah Tucson, Ariz.	43 109	29 79		8 5	1 4	3	3
Evansville, Ind. Fort Wayne, Ind.	62 51	42 34	12 9	5 5	1 2	2	7	PACIFIC	1.954						122
Gary, Ind.	22	13	4	4	ĩ	-	2	Berkeley, Calif.	1,954	1,247 7	408 1	179 2	70	44	122
Grand Rapids, Mich.	90	65	17 25	7	-	1	7	Fresno, Calif.	75	45		1	3	3	4
Indianapolis, Ind. Madison, Wis.	137 39	97 27	25	4	6 1	5 1	6	Glendale, Calif. Honolulu, Hawaii	34 73	24 44		2 3	- 5	4	4 5
Milwaukee, Wis.	134	97	28	5	1	3	5	Long Beach, Calif.§	88	51		13	5	3	11
Peoria, III.	43	33	.7	-	1	2	4	Los Angeles Calif.	584	368	118	62	25	6 2	25
Rockford, III. South Bend, Ind.	48 44	35 32	10 6	- 5	:	3 1	2 3	Oakland, Calif.§ Pasadena, Calif.	80 26	48 17		8 2	4	2	4
Toledo, Ohio	111	78	24	4	4	i	8	Portland, Oreg.	133	94		10	3	6	7
Youngstown, Ohio§	51	41	9	1	-	-	2	Sacramento, Čalif.	154	106		14	3	3	13
W.N. CENTRAL	922	675	136	57	30	24	44	San Diego, Calif. San Francisco, Calif.	128 128	69 69		14 14	4	4	12 12
Des Moines, Iowa§ Duluth, Minn.	69 26	43 20	11	6 1	7	2 1	3	San Jose, Calif.	171	114	33	14	4	6	14
Kansas City, Kans.§	66	51	10	4	1	-	ź	Seattle, Wash.	164	110		16	4	1	6
Kansas City, Mo.§	104	74	21	7	1	1	5	Spokane, Wash. Tacoma, Wash.	62 44	47 34		1 3	2 3	2	2 3
Lincoln, Nebr.	48 289	36 208	7 41	1 23	4	- 6	4 15		44 12,837 ^{††}					- 447	654
Minneapolis, Minn. Omaha, Nebr.	289	208	10	4	2	7	5	TOTAL	12,837	ō,204	2,5/6	1,214	387	44/	004
St. Louis, Mo.	124	90	19	7	1	7	5								
St. Paul, Minn.	66 40	56 30	6 7	2 2	2	-	2								
Wichita, Kans.	40	30	'	2	. '	-	2	1							

TABLE IV. Deaths in 121 U.S. cities,* week ending September 23, 1989 (38th Week)

*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.

TBecause 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.

ttTotal includes unknown ages.

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

Cervical Cancer Deaths - Continued

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Cervical Cancer Control - Rhode Island

In 1987, 49 cases of invasive cervical cancer and 14 deaths from cervical cancer were reported in Rhode Island (1). Because progression to invasive disease and death from cervical cancer are regarded as preventable (2), in 1988, the Rhode Island Department of Health (RIDH) examined data from two recent surveys and from hospital records to assess the contributions of various circumstances to invasive cervical cancer.

Five circumstances* can lead to invasive cervical cancer: 1) the woman is not screened, 2) too long an interval elapses between screening tests, 3) the disease develops rapidly between a negative screening and a subsequent screening, 4) a test is interpreted as false-negative, or 5) the woman with a true-positive test result is not treated (3). To assess the importance of each of these circumstances, the RIDH used data from two 1987 cross-sectional surveys of Rhode Island women and from inpatient chart reviews of women diagnosed with cervical cancer from 1980 through 1986. To be consistent with the National Cancer Institute's (NCI) cancer-control objectives for cervical cancer screening (4), women aged 20–39 and 40–69 years were assessed separately. In Rhode Island, as elsewhere (5), more than half the invasive cervical cancers occurred in the older group (1).

^{*}Based on a model developed in Connecticut that describes four circumstances leading to invasive cervical cancer (3).

Cervical Cancer Control - Continued

The first cross-sectional survey, part of CDC's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (random-digit-dialed telephone interviews of persons aged \geq 18 years), was administered from September through November 1987. Women were asked if they had received a Papanicolaou (Pap) test within the last 3 years – a screening interval that conforms with NCI's cancer-control objectives for cervical cancer screening (4). The response rate for this survey was 83% (n=259). The second survey, conducted statewide during September and October 1987, focused on the use of cancer screening tests, including the Pap test, among women aged \geq 40 (6). The response rate for this survey was 78% (n=852).

Medical records were reviewed for 153 women treated for newly diagnosed invasive cervical cancer from 1980 through 1986 at two major hospitals in Rhode Island. These women represented approximately two thirds of all Rhode Island women aged 20–69 years who were diagnosed with invasive cervical cancer during this period. RIDH collected information on sociodemographic characteristics and medical history. Screening histories were available in 81 (53%) of the medical records reviewed and were used to quantify the relative importance of the five circumstances.

The survey data indicate that more women aged 20–39 (87%) than aged 40–69 (76%) had been screened within the last 3 years (Table 1). Among the younger women, 13% had never been screened or had last been screened >3 years previously. Among the older women, 4% had never been screened, and 20% had last been screened >3 years previously.

Data from the medical record review corroborated the age differences in screening history observed in the survey data and suggested other problem areas for cervical cancer control (Figure 1). Each of these age groups—most notably women aged 40–69—included women who had never been screened or women who had been screened beyond the 3-year interval. However, among women aged 20–39, 22 (67%) had been negative on Pap smear screening within 3 years of diagnosis, and six (18%) had been screened positive within 3 years but had had a delay in treatment.

Reported by: RB Kaufmann, MPH, JP Fulton, PhD, P Simon, MD, JS Buechner, PhD, A Cody, HD Scott, MD, Director of Health, Rhode Island Dept of Health. Div of Chronic Disease Control and Community Intervention, Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, CDC.

	Age group (yrs)							
		20–39*		4069 [†]				
Screening status	%	(CI) ⁵	%	(CI) ^s				
Not screened in past 3 years	13	(6%–20%)	24	(21%–27%)				
Never screened	NA		4	(2%–6%)				
Screened, >3 years	NA		20	(17%–23%)				
Screened in past 3 years	87	(80%–94%)	76	(73%–79%)				
Total	100		100					

TABLE 1. Pap test screening status, by age group - Rhode Island

*Data from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.

[†]Data from a separate cross-sectional survey of women aged \geq 40 years, which allow determination of both the proportion of women who have never been screened and the proportion who have been screened >3 years previously.

⁵Two standard errors confidence interval.

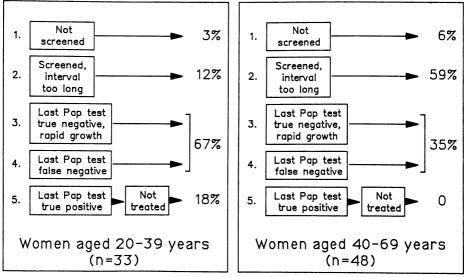
[¶]Not available.

Cervical Cancer Control - Continued

Editorial Note: Screening with the Pap smear is widely accepted as the most effective way to detect cervical intraepithelial neoplasia at an early stage and prevent the morbidity and death associated with progression to late-stage cervical cancer. In the Rhode Island analysis, however, many women had not had a recent Pap test. Although younger women were more likely to have been recently screened, both groups included women who had never been screened with the Pap test (circumstance 1) and who had not been screened within the recommended interval (circumstance 2). Shorter screening intervals would not ensure that all cases of invasive cervical cancer would have been detected at an earlier stage of disease; nonetheless, findings in Rhode Island suggest opportunities for earlier detection, especially among women aged 40–69 years.

A large proportion of the invasive cases of both age groups occurred among women who had had a negative Pap test within 3 years of diagnosis (circumstances 3 and 4). False-negative tests, which can be caused by inadequacies in cell collection, smear preparation, or smear interpretation, probably are the primary circumstance leading to invasive cervical cancer among women whose medical records indicate a normal test result within the appropriate interval. Because of concerns about the variability in cytologic interpretation and the variability in clinical responses to abnormal results, NCI sponsored a workshop in December 1988. The outcome of this workshop—the Bethesda system for reporting cervical/vaginal cytological diagnoses (7)—addresses problems of variability among several reporting systems and their variable terminology.

Eighteen percent of younger women with invasive cervical cancer had a previous positive Pap test but were not treated (circumstance 5). Some women with a positive Pap smear test may not have received appropriate follow-up care because they were





*Source: Inpatient chart reviews, Rhode Island Department of Health.

Cervical Cancer Control - Continued

not notified of their results, refused to return for treatment, or failed to receive follow-up care for other reasons. Because younger and less educated women are less likely to receive appropriate follow-up care after being notified of an abnormal Pap test (8), public health efforts should be strengthened to ensure these women are contacted, making further evaluation and treatment possible.

The RIDH, in cooperation with CDC, has developed a quality-assurance program in cervical cancer screening for the state. Results from this examination of cytologic quality assistance and screening outcomes will help shape a cervical cancer-control program for Rhode Island.

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Current Trends

Abortion Surveillance: Preliminary Analysis – United States, 1986 and 1987

In 1986 and 1987, 1,328,112 and 1,353,671 legal abortions, respectively, were reported to CDC from the 50 states and the District of Columbia (Table 1). From 1985 to 1986, the number of legal abortions decreased <1%; from 1986 to 1987, the number increased by 1.9%.

In 1986, the national abortion ratio was 354.2 legal abortions per 1000 live births (Table 1); in 1987, the ratio was 356.1. The national abortion rate (number of legal abortions per 1000 women 15–44 years of age) was 23 for 1986 and 24 for 1987. In both years, 92% of women who had legal abortions were residents of the state in which the procedure was performed (Table 1).

Women obtaining legal abortions in 1986 and 1987 were predominantly <25 years of age, white, and unmarried and had had no live births (Table 1). Curettage (suction and sharp) remained the primary method of abortion and accounted for 97% of all legal abortion procedures in 1986 and 1987, respectively. In both years, as in previous years, slightly more than half the legal abortions were performed in the first 8 weeks of gestation, and nearly 90%, in the first 12 weeks (Table 1).

Reported by: Pregnancy Epidemiology Br and Research and Statistics Br, Div of Reproductive Health, Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, CDC.

Abortion - Continued

Characteristic	1972	1976	1980	1984	1985	1986	1987
Reported no.			4 007 000	4 000 504	4 000 570	4 000 440	4 050 074
legal abortions			1,297,606				
Abortion ratio*	180.1	312.0	359.2	364.1	353.8	354.2	356.1
Abortion rate [†]	13	21	25	24	24	23	24
			Perce	entage dist	ribution [§]		
Residence							
Abortion in-state	56.2	90.0	92.6	92.0	92.4	92.3	92.0
Abortion out-of-state	43.8	10.0	7.4	8.0	7.6	7.7	8.0
Age (yrs)							
≤19	32.6	32.1	29.2	26.4	26.3	25.3	25.8
2024	32.5	33.3	35.5	35.3	34.7	34.0	33.4
≥25	34.9	34.6	35.3	38.3	39.0	40.7	40.8
Race							
White	77.0	66.6	69.9	67.4	66.6	67.0	66.4
Black and other	23.0	33.4	30.1	32.6	33.4	33.0	33.6
Marital status							
Married	29.7	24.6	23.1	20.5	19.3	23.5	27.2
Unmarried	70.3	75.4	76.9	79.5	80.7	76.5	72.8
No. live births [¶]							
0	49.4	47.7	58.4	57.0	56.3	55.1	53.6
1	18.2	20.7	19.5	20.9	21.6	22.1	22.8
2	13.3	15.4	13.7	14.4	14.5	14.9	15.5
3	8.7	8.3	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.5
≥4	10.4	7.9	3.2	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6
Type of procedure							
Curettage	88.6	92.8	95.5	96.8	97.5	97.0	97.2
Suction	65.2	82.6	89.8	93.1	94.6	94.5	93.3
Sharp	23.4	10.2	5.7	3.7	2.9	2.5	3.7
Intrauterine							
instillation	10.4	6.0	3.1	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.3
Hysterotomy/			0.1	0.0**	0.0**	0.0**	0.0**
hysterectomy	0.6	0.2	0.1		0.0**	0.0**	0.0**
Other	0.5	0.9	1.3	1.3	0.8	1.6	1.5
Gestation (wks)		47.0	F4 7	50 F	50.0	54.0	50.4
≤8	34.0	47.0	51.7	50.5	50.3	51.0	50.4
9–10	30.7	28.0	26.2	26.4	26.6	25.8	26.0
11–12	17.5	14.4	12.2	12.6	12.5	12.2	12.4
13–15	8.4	4.5	5.2	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.2
16–20	8.2	5.1	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.2
≥21	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8

TABLE 1. Characteristics of women who obtained legal abortions - United States, selected years, 1972-1987

*Number of abortions per 1000 live births.

[†]Number of abortions per 1000 women 15-44 years of age.

[§]Excludes unknown values. Since the number of states reporting each characteristic varies from year to year, temporal comparisons should be made with caution. ¹For 1972 and 1976, data indicate number of living children.

**<0.05%.

Errata: Vol. 38, No. 37

In "Surveillance for Occupational Lead Exposure – United States, 1987," a word was omitted from the second sentence of the article (page 642). The second sentence should read, "Although the details of these systems vary, each state requires any laboratory that performs blood-lead assays to report all elevated blood-lead levels (BLLs) to the state health department (SHD) (Table 1)."

Vol. 38, No. S-8

On page 32 of the *MMWR Recommendations and Reports,* "1989 Sexually Transmitted Diseases Treatment Guidelines," the dosing schedule under Recommended Regimen B for the post-hospitalization use of oral clindamycin for pelvic inflammatory disease (5 times daily) is incorrect. The correct treatment schedule is clindamycin, 450 mg orally, 4 times daily.

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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: Editor, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, Centers for Disease Control, Atlanta, Georgia 30333; telephone (404) 332-4555.

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