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## Current Trends

## Trends in Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection among Civilian Applicants for Military Service United States, October 1985-March 1988

Since October 1985, the U.S. Department of Defense has routinely tested civilian applicants for military service for serologic evidence of infection with human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1).

From October 1985 through March 1988, 1,525,869 recruit applicants were tested; presence of HIV-1 antibody was confirmed by enzyme immunoassay and Western blot in 2152 ( 1.4 per 1000). During this period, seroprevalence rates based on 6 -month intervals decreased from 1.5 to 1.2 per 1000 applicants (Table 1).

Between the first and last intervals, seroprevalence rates showed a statistically significant decrease among male recruit applicants. During the same time period, prevalence of HIV-1 antibody remained unchanged among female applicants (Table 1). Overall, the number of applicants for military service decreased by approximately $12 \%$.
Reported by: MR Peterson, LT COL, USAF (BSC), J Bircher, PhD, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs), Washington, DC. AIDS Program, Center for Infectious Diseases, CDC. Editorial Note: Applicants for U.S. military service constitute a geographically diverse group of young, apparently healthy persons who are systematically tested for evidence of HIV-1 infection. The interpretation of seroprevalence trends in this group is complicated by two important considerations. First, social and demographic characteristics of military applicants differ from those of the U.S. civilian population in the same age groups. Males and racial and ethnic minorities are overrepresented among applicants, while certain groups at high risk for HIV-1 infection, including homosexual men and intravenous (IV)-drug users, are subject to exclusion from military service. Second, characteristics of the applicant population have probably changed over time because of increased self-deferral of persons who suspect that they have been exposed to HIV-1.

Seroprevalence among military applicants was reported to be stable after the first 6,15 , and 24 months of testing (1-4). However, these data are derived from a series of cross-sectional surveys. Direct measurement of incidence of HIV-1 infection is possible only in cohort studies, which detect new infections in a specified population over time. For example, among several cohorts of homosexual and bisexual men,

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incidence of HIV-1 infection has decreased (4). For other groups, such as IV-drug users and heterosexually active persons, comparable data are not available.

The apparent decrease in seroprevalence among military recruit applicants is limited to males. This trend probably reflects increasing self-deferral among high-risk males, as well as other factors. The stable seroprevalence rate among female applicants is consistent with the possibility that women may be less aware of their risk for HIV-1 infection and thus less likely to self-defer. Risk factor information for seropositive recruit applicants will assist in interpreting these observations.

The $50 \%$ decline in seroprevalence among white males, who constitute nearly two thirds of recruit applicants, dominates the observed trend for all applicants. Because the dynamics of the HIV-1 epidemic differ among demographic subgroups, it is

TABLE 1. HIV-1-antibody seroprevalence in civilian applicants for military service United States, October 1985-March 1988

| Group | No. tested | No. positive* | Seroprevalence (per 1000) | Seroprevalence, by 6-month interval |  |  |  |  | p value ${ }^{\text {t }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 10 / 85- \\ 3 / 86 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4 / 86- \\ 9 / 86 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10 / 86- \\ 3 / 87 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 4/87- } \\ 9 / 87 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10 / 87- \\ 3 / 88 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Total ${ }^{3}$ | 1,525,869 | 2,152 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.2 | <0.001 |
| Region |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Northeast | 259,732 | 573 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 1.8 | <0.05 |
| North Central | 401,543 | 298 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.5 | NS |
| South | 558,106 | 868 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.5 | NS |
| West | 289,990 | 339 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.8 | $<0.01$ |
| U.S. territories | 13,486 | 74 | 5.5 | 7.3 | 4.6 | 8.4 | 3.0 | 3.5 | NS |
| Age group (yrs) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17-19 | 796,851 | 307 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | $<0.05$ |
| 20-24 | 470,577 | 869 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.5 | NS |
| 25-29 | 150,768 | 601 | 4.0 | 4.6 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 3.2 | 3.8 | $<0.05$ |
| $\geqslant 30$ | 107,673 | 375 | 3.5 | 4.3 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 3.0 | 3.3 | NS |
| Males |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1,314,646 | 2,008 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.2 | $<0.001$ |
| Black | 228,142 | 1,024 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 3.6 | 4.0 | <0.01 |
| Hispanic | 63,488 | 144 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 1.8 | NS |
| White | 978,519 | 753 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.5 | $<0.001$ |
| Females |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 211,222 | 144 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | NS |
| Black | 58,220 | 96 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 2.0 | NS |
| Hispanic | 7,781 | 4 | 0.5 | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| White | 138,219 | 39 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 | NS |

[^0]HIV - Continued
important to monitor subgroup-specific trends in seroprevalence among military applicants (5,6). These data will permit comparisons with those from other screened volunteer populations (e.g., blood donors and Job Corps entrants), as well as from surveys of populations less subject to self-selection biases (e.g., hospital patients and childbearing women) $(7,8)$.

## References

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## Renal Agenesis Surveillance - United States

Based on data from the Birth Defects Monitoring Program (BDMP)*, since 1970, the reported prevalence of kidney defects coded under the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) code 753.0 has increased threefold in the United States (Figure 1). To determine whether this reflected a true increase or resulted from a change in detection or reporting practices, CDC evaluated information about cases from 590 ( $88 \%$ ) of 674 hospitals reporting to the BDMP at least one newborn with a kidney defect coded as 753.0 from 1970 through 1983. During 1970-1978, this code was classified only as renal agenesis - the congenital absence of one (unilateral) or both (bilateral) kidneys - and during 1979-1983, as renal agenesis and dysgenesis (abnormal kidney formation). This evaluation showed that the increase in reported cases of renal agenesis actually reflected changes in reporting of other renal anomalies. These findings have implications for surveillance of birth defects and suggest that differences may exist between actual clinical diagnoses and the coding of these medical conditions.

Newborns with bilateral renal agenesis have low-set, floppy ears, a broad, flat nose, and underdeveloped lungs. These newborns often die of respiratory failure

[^1]
## Renal Agenesis - Continued

within a few hours of birth. Lungs of infants with at least one functional kidney usually develop normally; thus, unilateral renal agenesis is often not detected during the perinatal period.

The cases in this evaluation included 1404 newborns with an ICD code of 753.0. Participating hospitals provided copies of the discharge summary, pathology reports, and x-ray reports. For 966 ( $69 \%$ ) of the infants, hospital reports supported the diagnosis of renal agenesis or renal dysgenesis. Of these, 468 ( $48 \%$ ) had bilateral renal agenesis, 105 (11\%) had one agenic and one dysgenic kidney, 229 (24\%) had bilateral renal dysgenesis, 136 (14\%) had unilateral renal agenesis, and 28 (3\%) had unilateral renal dysgenesis.

For the 14-year period 1970-1983, clinical reports of anomalies coded to 753.0 showed the following trends: 1) the annual frequency of bilateral renal agenesis varied considerably but appeared to increase slowly; 2) the prevalence at birth of one
(Continued on page 685)
TABLE I. Summary - cases of specified notifiable diseases, United States

| Disease | 44th Week Ending |  |  | Cumulative, 44th Week Ending |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nov. 5, } \\ 1988 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nov. } 7, \\ 1987 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Median } \\ 1983-1987 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nov. 5, } \\ 1988 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nov. 7, } \\ 1987 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Median } \\ 1983-1987 \end{gathered}$ |
| Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) | 1,019 | U* | 167 | 26,180 | 16,492 | 6,644 |
| Aseptic meningitis | 168 | 226 | 279 | 5,597 | 9,833 | 9,132 |
| Encephalitis: Primary (arthropod-borne \& unspec) Post-infectious | 10 | 38 | 38 2 | 654 108 | 1,129 89 | 1,118 92 |
| Gonorrhea: Civilian | 13,455 | 13,606 | 17,568 | 587,497 | 655,050 | 753,158 |
| Military | 271 | 209 | 295 | 9,886 | 13,556 | 17,867 |
| Hepatitis: Type A | 618 | 378 | 474 | 21,564 | 20,743 | 19,221 |
| Type B | 398 | 434 | 553 | 18,890 | 21,399 | 21,861 |
| Non A, Non B | 50 | 46 | 87 | 2,142 | 2,531 | 3,021 |
| Unspecified | 49 | 50 | 120 | 1,913 | 2,644 | 4,308 |
| Legionellosis | 13 | 14 | 24 | 795 | 817 | 643 |
| Leprosy | 3 | - | 5 | 136 | 175 | 205 |
| Malaria ${ }^{+}$ | 30 | 6 | 17 | 849 | 778 | 850 |
| Measles: Total ${ }^{\dagger}$ | 27 | 16 | 16 | 2,468 | 3,503 | 2,606 |
| Indigenous | 17 | 15 | 15 | 2,207 | 3,086 | 2,178 |
| Imported | 10 | 1 | 3 | 261 | +417 | 202 |
| Meningococcal infections | 57 | 58 | 50 | 2,399 | 2,464 | 2,284 |
| Mumps | 38 | 102 | 66 | 3,911 | 11,213 | 2,809 |
| Pertussis | 43 | 44 | 44 | 2,368 | 2,155 | 2,155 |
| Rubella (German measles) | 1 | 2 | 6 | 184 | 218 | 2,583 |
| Syphilis (Primary \& Secondary): Civilian | 728 | 590 | 590 | 34,177 | 29,989 | 23,618 |
| Toxic Shock Military | 3 | 6 | 6 | 137 | 141 | 143 |
| Toxic Shock syndrome | 4 | 4 | $\begin{array}{r}7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 296 | 286 | 321 |
| Tuberculosis | 422 | 407 | 407 | 17,922 | 17,949 | 18,024 |
| Tularemia | 4 | 2 | 3 | 165 | 178 | 178 |
| Typhoid Fever | 5 | 9 | 6 | 322 | 285 | 307 |
| Typhus fever, tick-borne (RMSF) | 7 | 8 | 10 | +588 | 571 | 712 |
| Rabies, animal | 72 | 77 | 101 | 3,657 | 4,063 | 4,654 |

TABLE II. Notifiable diseases of low frequency, United States

|  | Cum. 1988 |  | Cum. 1988 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Anthrax |  | Leptospirosis (Hawaii 1) | 41 |
| Botulism: Foodborne (Calif. 1) | 23 | Plague | 14 |
| Infant (Conn. 1) | 30 | Poliomyelitis, Paralytic | 14 |
| Other | 3 | Psittacosis | 77 |
| Brucellosis (Ohio 1, Mo. 1, Tex. 1) | 57 | Rabies, human | - |
| Cholera (Ga. 1, Calif. 1) |  | Tetanus (Upst. N.Y. 1, Fla. 1, La. 1) | 48 |
| Congenital rubella syndrome | 4 | Trichinosis (Upst. N.Y. 1) | 39 |
| Congenital syphilis, ages <1year | 302 |  |  |

[^2]TABLE III. Cases of specified notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending November 5, 1988 and November 7, 1987 (44th Week)

| Reporting Area | AIDS | Aseptic Meningitis | Encephalitis |  | Gonorrhea (Civilian) |  | Hepatitis (Viral), by type |  |  |  | Legionellosis | Leprosy |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Primary | Post-infectious |  |  | A | B | NA,NB | Unspecified |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Cum. } \\ & 1988 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cum. } \\ & 1988 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Cum. } \\ & 1988 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cum. } \\ & \hline 1988 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Cum. } \\ & 1988 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Cum. } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Cum. } \\ & 1988 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Cum. } \\ & 1988 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Cum. } \\ & 1988 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Cum. } \\ & 1988 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Cum. } \\ & 1988 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Cum. } \\ & 1988 \end{aligned}$ |
| UNITED STATES | 26,180 | 5,597 | 654 | 108 | 587,497 | 655,050 | 21,564 | 18,890 | 2,142 | 1,913 | 795 | 136 |
| NEW ENGLAND | 1,055 | 356 | 24 | 4 | 18,493 | 20,206 | 721 | 1,005 | 109 | 79 | 46 | 15 |
| Maine | 26 | 19 | 2 | - | 345 | 584 | 18 | 48 | 5 | 1 | 4 | - |
| N.H. | 34 | 38 | 1 | 3 | 226 | 343 | 40 | 64 | 9 | 4 | 4 | - |
| Vt . | 10 | 24 | 7 | - | 102 | 196 | 14 | 34 | 6 | 4 | 3 | - |
| Mass. | 584 | 147 | 8 | 1 | 6,233 | 7,089 | 344 | 628 | 71 | 55 | 32 | 14 |
| R.I. | 68 | 77 | - | - | 1,715 | 1,852 | 78 | 71 | 10 | - | 3 | 1 |
| Conn. | 333 | 51 | 6 | - | 9,872 | 10,142 | 227 | 160 | 8 | 15 | - | - |
| MID. ATLANTIC | 8,743 | 611 | 52 | 4 | 92,778 | 102,600 | 1,573 | 2,700 | 161 | 266 | 191 | 8 |
| Upstate N.Y. | 1,123 | 335 | 33 | 1 | 13,484 | 14,941 | 657 | 657 | 63 | 19 | 74 | - |
| N.Y. City | 4,847 | 117 | 8 | 3 | 38,890 | 54,077 | 304 | 1,134 | 16 | 198 | 40 | 7 |
| N.J. | 2,055 | 61 | 11 | - | 13,254 | 13,994 | 331 | 620 | 56 | 35 | 40 | 1 |
| Pa. | 718 | 98 | - | - | 27,150 | 19,588 | 281 | 289 | 26 | 14 | 37 | - |
| E.N. CENTRAL | 1,878 | 925 | 163 | 13 | 99,345 | 100,517 | 1,428 | 2,006 | 191 | 104 | 180 | 4 |
| Ohio | 411 | 337 | 55 | 3 | 22,640 | 22,548 | 290 | 459 | 30 | 17 | 70 | - |
| Ind. | 80 | 89 | 18 | - | 7,321 | 8,068 | 142 | 286 | 19 | 20 | 20 | - |
| III. | 896 | 87 | 32 | 10 | 29,971 | 29,372 | 439 | 438 | 67 | 27 | - | 3 |
| Mich. | 399 | 367 | 42 | - | 31,854 | 31,773 | 352 | 593 | 51 | 37 | 54 |  |
| Wis. | 92 | 45 | 16 | - | 7,559 | 8,756 | 205 | 230 | 24 | 3 | 36 | 1 |
| W.N. CENTRAL | 628 | 236 | 48 | 11 | 24,867 | 26,678 | 1,200 | 866 | 94 | 31 | 65 | 1 |
| Minn. | 134 | 29 | 11 | 3 | 3,404 | 3,994 | 89 | 116 | 19 | 3 | 3 | - |
| lowa | 37 | 35 | 9 | 3 | 1,858 | 2,567 | 43 | 77 | 13 | 2 | 16 | - |
| Mo. | 328 | 97 | 1 | - | 14,232 | 14,071 | 724 | 512 | 43 | 16 | 17 | - |
| N. Dak. | 4 | 5 | 4 | - | 145 | 254 | 6 | 11 | 3 | 5 | 1 | - |
| S. Dak. | 7 | 18 | 5 | 2 | 432 | 527 | 15 | 4 | 2 | - | 14 | - |
| Nebr. | 33 | 11 | 10 | 2 | 1,367 | 1,733 | 46 | 40 | 2 | - | 5 |  |
| Kans. | 85 | 41 | 8 | 1 | 3,429 | 3,532 | 277 | 106 | 12 | 5 | 9 | 1 |
| S. ATLANTIC | 4,626 | 1,195 | 98 | 40 | 165,897 | 172,430 | 2,028 | 3,896 | 331 | 288 | 122 | 1 |
| Del. | 62 | 39 | 3 | - | 2,597 | 2,910 | 44 | 125 | 7 | 4 | 13 | - |
| Md. | 497 | 174 | 8 | 3 | 17,406 | 19,548 | 252 | 592 | 38 | 24 | 17 | 1 |
| D.C. | 420 | 17 | 1 | 1 | 12,445 | 11,541 | 16 | 38 | 3 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Va . | 328 | 150 | 32 | 4 | 12,086 | 12,680 | 326 | 270 | 66 | 194 | 10 | - |
| W. Va. | 16 | 34 | 22 | - | 1,166 | 1,241 | 14 | 62 | 4 | 3 | - | - |
| N.C. | 248 | 147 | 21 | - | 23,013 | 25,282 | 278 | 707 | 79 | - | 31 | - |
| S.C. | 152 | 21 | - | 1 | 13,198 | 13,594 | 39 | 456 | 11 | 5 | 22 | - |
| Ga. | 620 | 137 | 1 | 2 | 31,430 | 30,788 | 535 | 543 | 13 | 6 | 18 | - |
| Fla. | 2,283 | 476 | 10 | 29 | 52,556 | 54,846 | 524 | 1,103 | 110 | 51 | 10 | - |
| E.S. CENTRAL | 657 | 378 | 59 | 8 | 47,217 | 49,527 | 683 | 1,221 | 162 | 14 | 46 | 2 |
| Ky. | 85 | 129 | 19 | 1 | 4,786 | 4,968 | 453 | 242 | 56 | 2 | 19 | - |
| Tenn. | 293 | 46 | 15 | - | 16,227 | 17,388 | 149 | 549 | 39 | - | 8 | - |
| Ala. | 180 | 153 | 25 | 2 | 14,295 | 15,720 | 49 | 318 | 57 | 11 | 13 | 2 |
| Miss. | 99 | 50 | - | 5 | 11,909 | 11,451 | 32 | 112 | 10 | 1 | 6 | - |
| W.S. CENTRAL | 2,295 | 685 | 76 | 3 | 63,513 | 74,258 | 2,643 | 1,746 | 185 | 471 | 21 | 28 |
| Ark. | 75 | 14 | 5 | - | 6,326 | 8,424 | 301 | 94 | 4 | 17 | 4 | - |
| La. | 318 | 108 | 22 | 1 | 12,504 | 12,801 | 132 | 313 | 25 | 16 | 6 | 1 |
| Okla. | 100 | 63 | 5 | - | 6,013 | 8,072 | 436 | 152 | 41 | 25 | 11 | - |
| Tex. | 1,802 | 500 | 44 | 2 | 38,670 | 44,961 | 1,774 | 1,187 | 115 | 413 | - | 27 |
| MOUNTAIN | 762 | 202 | 26 | 3 | 12,636 | 17,245 | 2,870 | 1,395 | 224 | 155 | 41 | 1 |
| Mont. | 11 | 4 | . | - | 364 | 482 | 36 | 49 | 10 | 4 | 2 | - |
| Idaho | 9 | 1 | - | - | 291 | 607 | 122 | 97 | 7 | 4 | - | - |
| Wyo. | 6 | 2 | $\square$ | - | 178 | 378 | 5 | 12 | 3 | - | 3 | $\stackrel{-}{\square}$ |
| Colo. | 282 | 68 | 3 | - | 2,744 | 3,896 | 194 | 173 | 63 | 70 | 8 | 1 |
| N. Mex. | 41 | 21 | 3 | 1 | 1,255 | 1,893 | 477 | 208 | 18 | 1 | 4 | . |
| Ariz. | 245 | 65 | 11 | 1 | 4,651 | 5,792 | 1,572 | 551 | 66 | 49 | 16 | - |
| Utah | 55 | 24 | 4 | 1 | 457 | 528 | 261 | 106 | 36 | 18 | 3 | - |
| Nev. | 113 | 17 | 5 | - | 2,696 | 3,669 | 203 | 199 | 21 | 9 | 5 | - |
| PACIFIC | 5,536 | 1,009 | 108 | 22 | 62,751 | 91,589 | 8,418 | 4,055 | 685 | 505 | 83 | 76 |
| Wash. | 342 | - | 7 | 4 | 5,752 | 7,629 | 1,917 | 724 | 169 | 60 | 19 | 6 |
| Oreg. | 155 | $8{ }^{\circ}$ | - | - | 2,704 | 3,451 | 1,152 | 497 | 73 | 21 | 1 | 1 |
| Calif. | 4,926 | 891 | 96 | 18 | 52,866 | 78,359 | 4,845 | 2,734 | 432 | 413 | 60 | 57 |
| Alaska | 16 | 23 | 3 | - | 902 | 1,428 | 492 | 50 | 6 | 6 | - | 1 |
| Hawaii | 97 | 95 | 2 | - | 527 | 722 | 12 | 50 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 11 |
| Guam | 1 | - | - | - | 122 | 175 | 9 | 13 | - | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| P.R. | 1,200 | 67 | 4 | 1 | 1,122 | 1,705 | 50 | 233 | 40 | 39 | - | 3 |
| V.I. | 32 | - | - | - | 353 | 240 | 1 | 6 | 2 | - | - | - |
| Amer. Samoa | - | - | - | - | 65 | 70 | 3 | 2 | . | 5 | - | 2 |
| C.N.M.I. | - | - | - | - | 39 | - | 1 | 3 | - | 4 | - | 1 |

TABLE III. (Cont'd.) Cases of specified notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending November 5, 1988 and November 7, 1987 (44th Week)

| Reporting Area | Malaria | Measies (Rubeola) |  |  |  |  | Meningococcal Infections | Mumps |  | Pertussis |  |  | Rubella |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Indigenous |  | Imported* |  | Total <br> Cum. <br> 1987 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Cum. } \\ & 1988 \end{aligned}$ | 1988 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Cum. } \\ & 1988 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 1988 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cum. } \\ & 1988 \end{aligned}$ |  | Cum. 1988 | 1988 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Cum. } \\ & 1988 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 1988 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Cum. } \\ & 1988 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Cum. } \\ & 1987 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 1988 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Cum. } \\ & 1988 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Cum. } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ |
| UNITED STATES | 849 | 17 | 2,207 | 10 | 261 | 3,503 | 2,399 | 38 | 3,911 | 43 | 2,368 | 2,155 | 1 | 184 | 318 |
| NEW ENGLAND | 66 | - | 83 | - | 52 | 280 | 206 | - | 118 | 2 | 161 | 148 |  | 9 |  |
| Maine | 3 | - | 7 | - | - | 3 | 9 | - | 118 | 2 | 13 | 148 28 | - | 9 | 1 |
| N.H. | 3 | - | 67 | - | 44 | 162 | 23 | - | 106 | - | 47 | 37 | - | 5 | - |
| Vt. | 4 | - | - | - | - | 26 | 15 | - | 5 | - | 4 | 4 | - | 5 | - |
| Mass. | 33 | - | 2 | - | 2 | 65 | 91 | - | 7 | - | 60 | 50 | - | 3 |  |
| R.I. | 6 | - | 7 | - | - | 2 | 21 | - | . | - | 15 | 3 | - | 1 |  |
| Conn. | 17 | - | 7 | - | 6 | 22 | 47 | . | - | 2 | 22 | 26 | - | 1 |  |
| MID. ATLANTIC | 148 | - | 811 | 1 | 49 | 582 | 250 | 1 | 324 | 3 | 175 | 255 | - | 14 | 12 |
| Upstate N.Y. | 36 | - | 19 | - | 18 | 40 | 118 | 1 | 96 | 3 | 103 | 151 | - | 2 | 10 |
| N.Y. City | 79 | - | 46 | $1 \dagger$ | 6 | 463 | 59 | . | 101 | 3 | 5 | 8 | - | 7 | 1 |
| N.J. | 11 | - | 217 | - | 11 | 39 | 63 | - | 44 | - | 8 | 16 | - | 3 | 1 |
| Pa. | 22 | - | 529 | - | 14 | 40 | 10 | - | 83 | - | 59 | 80 | - | 2 | 1 |
| E.N. CENTRAL | 43 | - | 139 | 9 | 57 | 365 | 335 | 8 | 793 | 1 | 233 | 244 | 1 | 31 | 38 |
| Ohio | 10 | - | 2 | $9 \S$ | 32 | 5 | 120 | 8 | 113 | 1 | 49 | 68 | 1 | 1 | 38 |
| Ind. | 3 | - | 57 | - | - |  | 26 | - | 72 | - | 72 | 16 | - | 1 | - |
| III. | 2 | - | 56 | - | 16 | 185 | 70 | 4 | 292 | 1 | 44 | 16 | 1 | 26 | 27 |
| Mich. | 23 | - | 24 | - | 5 | 29 | 79 | 4 | 206 | , | 34 | 46 | 1 | 4 | 9 |
| Wis. | 5 | - | - | - | 4 | 146 | 40 | - | 110 | - | 34 | 98 | - | 4 | 2 |
| W.N. CENTRAL | 17 | - | 11 | - | 2 | 230 | 87 | 4 | 137 | - | 121 | 129 | - | 2 | 2 |
| Minn. | 5 | - | 10 | - | 1 | 39 | 19 | - | , | - | 49 | 13 | - | 2 | 2 |
| lowa | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 34 | - | 29 | 55 | - | - | 1 |
| Mo. | 6 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 189 | 32 | 2 | 36 | - | 20 | 31 | - | - | - |
| N. Dak. | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 32 | 2 | 3 | - | 11 | 12 | - | - | - |
| S. Dak. | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | 1 | - | 5 | 3 | - | - |  |
| Nebr. | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 12 | - | 11 | - |  | 1 | - | - | - |
| Kans. | 3 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 20 | 1 | 55 | - | 7 | 14 | - | 2 | 1 |
| S. ATLANTIC | 110 | - | 374 | - | 20 | 159 | 414 | 2 | 643 | 11 | 234 | 294 | - | 17 | 18 |
| Del. | 17 | - | 11 | - | - | 32 | 2 | 2 | 64 | 1 | 7 | 25 | - | 17 | 2 |
| Md. | 17 | - | 11 | - | 3 | 7 | 49 | - | 129 | 7 | 44 | 17 | - | 1 | 3 |
| D.C. | 12 | - | 8 | - | - | 1 | 8 | - | 249 | 7 | 1 | 17 | - | 1 | 1 |
| Va. | 18 | - | 198 | - | 2 | 1 | 45 | - | 134 | - | 21 | 50 | - | 11 | 1 |
| W. Va. | 3 | - | 6 | - | - | - | 7 | - | 15 | - | 8 | 39 | - | 1 | 1 |
| N.C. | 13 | - | - | - | 5 | 5 | 66 | 1 | 51 | 3 | 65 | 117 | . | - | 1 |
| S.C. | 10 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 35 | 1 | 6 | - | 1 | 11 | - | - | - |
| Ga. | 5 | - | - | - | $10^{\circ}$ | 9 | 64 | , | 28 | - | 35 | 23 | - | 2 | 2 |
| Fla. | 31 | - | 159 | - | 10 | 102 | 138 | - | 31 | 1 | 52 | 43 | - | 3 | 8 |
| E.S. CENTRAL | 18 | - | 60 | - | - | 6 | 221 | 3 | 437 | 1 | 98 | 44 | - | 2 | 3 |
| Ky. | - | - | 35 | - | - |  | 49 | 3 | 208 | 1 | 12 | 2 | - | 2 | 2 |
| Tenn. | $10^{\circ}$ | - | 1 | - | - | - | 123 | 2 | 211 | - | 29 | 13 | - | 2 | 1 |
| Ala. | 10 | - | - | - | - | 4 | 35 | 1 | 15 | 1 | 53 | 22 | - | 2 | 1 |
| Miss. | 8 | - | 24 | - | - | 2 | 14 | N | N | - | 4 | 7 | - | . | - |
| W.S. CENTRAL | 74 | - | 14 | - | 3 | 448 | 161 | 6 | 760 | 1 | 199 | 260 | - | 11 | 11 |
| Ark. | 4 | - | - | - | 1 |  | 20 | 6 | 99 | 1 | 23 | 12 | - | 4 | 2 |
| La. | 11 | - | - | - | - | - | 47 | 2 | 283 | - | 17 | 48 | - | 4 | 2 |
| Okla. | 10 | - | 8 | - | - | 4 | 18 | - | 196 | - | 61 | 149 | - | 1 | 5 |
| Tex. | 49 | - | 6 | - | 2 | 444 | 76 | 4 | 182 | - | 98 | 51 | - | 6 | 4 |
| MOUNTAIN | 40 | - | 117 | - | 32 | 496 | 68 | 4 | 191 | 15 | 697 | 186 | - | 6 | 24 |
| Mont. | 5 | - | 5 | - | 30 | 128 | 2 | - | 2 | - | 2 | 6 | - | 6 | 8 |
| Idaho | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 8 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 314 | 62 | . | - | 1 |
| Wyo. | - | - | 112 | - | 1 | 2 |  | . | 3 |  | 2 | 5 | - | - | 1 |
| Colo. | 14 | - | 112 | - | 1 | 9 | 18 | - | 31 | - | 29 | 61 | - | 2 | 1 |
| N. Mex. | 2 | - | - | - | - | 317 | 11 | N | N | - | 51 | 11 | - | 2 | - |
| Ariz. | 11 | - | - | - | - | 36 | 18 | 2 | 129 | 11 | 272 | 33 | - | - | 4 |
| Utah | 4 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 9 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 26 | 8 | - | 3 | ${ }^{4}$ |
| Nev. | 2 | - | - | - | - | 3 | 2 | 1 | 15 | - | 1 | 8 | - | 1 | 10 |
| PACIFIC | 333 | 17 | 598 | - | 46 | 937 | 657 | 10 | 508 | 9 | 450 | 595 | - | 92 | 209 |
| Wash. | 20 | - | 7 | - | - | 44 | 61 | 1 | 50 | - | 105 | 91 | - | 92 | 2 |
| Oreg. | 13 | 17 | 6 | - | 2 | 97 | 39 | N | N | - | 45 | 70 | - | - | 2 |
| Calif. | 287 | 17 | 581 | - | 36 | 791 | 534 | 9 | 418 | 9 | 245 | 209 | - | 64 | 133 |
| Alaska | 3 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 6 | - | 13 | - | 7 | 6 | - | 64 | 2 |
| Hawaii | 10 | - | 3 | - | 8 | 4 | 17 | - | 16 | - | 48 | 219 | - | 28 | 70 |
| Guam |  | - | 190 | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| P.R. | 2 | - | 190 | - | - | 763 | 9 | - | 9 | - | 15 | 16 | - | 3 | 3 |
| V.l. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 31 | - | 15 | 16 | - | - | 1 |
| Amer. Samoa | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | . | 3 | . | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| C.N.M.I. | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | - | . | - | . |

*For measles only, imported cases includes both out-of-state and international importations.
N : Not notifiable U : Unavailable ${ }^{\boldsymbol{\dagger}}$ International ${ }^{5}$ Out-of-state

TABLE III. (Cont'd.) Cases of specified notifiable diseases, United States, weeks ending November 5, 1988 and November 7, 1987 (44th Week)

| Reporting Area | Syphilis (Civilian) (Primary \& Secondary) |  | Toxicshock Syndrome | Tuberculosis |  | Tula- <br> remia <br> Cum. <br> 1988 | Typhoid <br> Fever <br> Cum. <br> 1988 |  | Rabies, <br> Animal <br> Cum. <br> 1988 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Cum. } \\ & 1988 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Cum. } \\ & 1987 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Cum. } \\ & 1988 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Cum. } \\ & 1988 \end{aligned}$ | Cum. 1987 |  |  |  |  |
| UNITED STATES | 34,177 | 29,989 | 296 | 17,922 | 17,949 | 165 | 322 | 588 | 3,657 |
| NEW ENGLAND | 991 | 534 | 21 | 468 | 542 | 4 | 33 | 12 | 15 |
| Maine | 12 | 1 | 4 | 22 | 22 | . | - | . | 1 |
| N.H. | 6 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 18 | - | - | - | 5 |
| Vt . | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 12 | - | 1 | - | . |
| Mass. | 366 | 254 | 9 | 273 | 302 | 3 | 20 | 7 | - |
| R.I. | 30 | 10 | 9 | 36 | 52 |  | 5 | 2 | - |
| Conn. | 574 | 264 | 2 | 125 | 136 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 9 |
| MID. ATLANTIC | 8,235 | 5,614 | 45 | 3,637 | 3,206 | - | 65 | 18 | 399 |
| Upstate N.Y. | 501 | 221 | 21 | 476 | 427 | - | 13 | 11 | 43 |
| N.Y. City | 5,771 | 4,171 | 6 | 2,023 | 1,542 | - | 39 | 6 | . |
| N.J. | 811 | 597 | 3 | 548 | 574 | - | 11 | - | 13 |
| Pa. | 1,152 | 625 | 15 | 590 | 663 | - | 2 | 1 | 343 |
| E.N. CENTRAL | 1,006 | 767 | 43 | 1,986 | 1,999 | 1 | 29 | 42 | 135 |
| Ohio | 89 | 90 | 29 | 380 | 365 | - | 7 | 30 | 5 |
| Ind. | 47 | 53 | 1 | 197 | 196 | - | 2 | 2 | 28 |
| III. | 459 | 401 | 1 | 858 | 894 | - | 14 | 7 | 29 |
| Mich. | 385 | 170 | 12 | 460 | 457 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 34 |
| Wis. | 26 | 53 |  | 91 | 87 | - | 2 | 1 | 39 |
| W.N. CENTRAL | 205 | 157 | 40 | 452 | 513 | 74 | 4 | 90 | 405 |
| Minn. | 17 | 17 | 5 | 76 | 99 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 116 |
| lowa | 20 | 25 | 7 | 49 | 35 | . |  |  | 13 |
| Mo. | 133 | 72 | 10 | 221 | 279 | 45 | 2 | 54 | 20 |
| N. Dak. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 15 | 10 | 1 | - | - | 95 |
| S. Dak. | - | 11 | 4 | 31 | 23 | 16 | - | 7 | 112 |
| Nebr. | 28 | 11 | 4 | 13 | 24 | 2 | - | 1 | 17 |
| Kans. | 6 | 20 | 7 | 47 | 43 | 7 | - | 26 | 32 |
| S. ATLANTIC | 12,158 | 10,340 | 18 | 3,792 | 3,844 | 5 | 35 | 197 | 1,249 |
| Del. | 91 | 64 | 1 | 36 | 36 | 2 | - | 1 | 55 |
| Md. | 593 | 535 | 3 | 364 | 334 | - | 2 | 22 | 285 |
| D.C. | 598 | 340 |  | 169 | 135 | - | 1 | - | 8 |
| Va. | 368 | 279 | - | 351 | 376 | 2 | 12 | 17 | 309 |
| W. Va. | 35 | 12 | - | 66 | 85 | - | 1 | 2 | 87 |
| N.C. | 693 | 606 | 8 | 409 | 448 | - | 1 | 107 | 8 |
| S.C. | 639 | 645 | 3 | 404 | 395 | - | - | 22 | 110 |
| Ga. | 2,172 | 1,441 |  | 615 | 678 | 1 | 5 | 23 | 257 |
| Fla. | 6,969 | 6,418 | 3 | 1,378 | 1,357 | - | 13 | 3 | 130 |
| E.S. CENTRAL | 1,695 | 1,630 | 23 | 1,482 | 1,609 | 11 | 3 | 84 | 264 |
| Ky. | 56 | 20 | 9 | 316 | 371 | 5 | 1 | 29 | 107 |
| Tenn. | 735 | 639 | 10 | 452 | 468 | 5 | - | 37 | 69 |
| Ala. | 484 | 428 | 3 | 446 | 473 | - | 1 | 9 | 83 |
| Miss. | 420 | 543 | 1 | 268 | 297 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 5 |
| W.S. CENTRAL | 3,708 | 3,754 | 28 | 2,282 | 2,104 | 51 | 8 | 129 | 477 |
| Ark. | 204 | 221 | 2 | 259 | 256 | 32 |  | 25 | 79 |
| La. | 725 | 691 | - | 285 | 235 | - | 4 | 2 | 10 |
| Okla. | 131 | 150 | 9 | 209 | 202 | 16 | - | 87 | 30 |
| Tex. | 2,648 | 2,692 | 17 | 1,529 | 1,411 | 3 | 4 | 15 | 358 |
| MOUNTAIN | 728 | 601 | 35 | 478 | 540 | 11 | 9 | 11 | 335 |
| Mont. | 3 | 9 | 5 | 19 | 13 | - | 1 | 6 | 184 |
| Idaho | 3 | 5 | 5 | 19 | 28 | - |  | 1 | 11 |
| Wyo. | 1 | 3 |  | 5 | 2 | 2 | - | 3 | 37 |
| Colo. | 88 | 106 | 3 | 57 | 133 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 28 |
| N. Mex. | 46 | 50 | 2 | 89 | 85 | 2 | 1 | - | 11 |
| Ariz. | 142 | 264 | 16 | 206 | 226 | 1 | 4 | - | 39 |
| Utah | 14 | 22 | 9 | 29 | 24 | 1 |  | - | 9 |
| Nev. | 431 | 142 | - | 54 | 29 | - | - | - | 16 |
| PACIFIC | 5,451 | 6,592 | 43 | 3,345 | 3,592 | 8 | 136 | 5 | 378 |
| Wash. | 178 | 133 | 6 | 192 | 208 | 1 | 13 | 1 | - |
| Oreg. | 258 | 260 | 1 | 128 | 103 | 1 | 7 | 1 | - |
| Calif. | 4,974 | 6,182 | 35 | 2,850 | 3,057 | 4 | 113 | 3 | 366 |
| Alaska | 14 | 4 | - | 40 | 52 | 2 | - | . | 12 |
| Hawaii | 27 | 13 | 1 | 135 | 172 | - | 3 | - |  |
| Guam | 3 | 2 | - | 21 | 26 | - | - | - | - |
| P.R. | 589 | 804 | - - | 194 | 265 | - | 5 | - | 62 |
| V.I. | 1 | 9 | - | 6 | 2 | - | - | - | 62 |
| Amer. Samoa | . | - | - | 3 | 8 | - | 1 | - | - |
| C.N.M.I. | 1 | - | - | 17 | - | - | - | - | - |

TABLE IV. Deaths in 121 U.S. cities,* week ending November 5, 1988 (44th Week)


[^3]$\dagger+$ Total includes unknown ages.
§Data not available. Figures are estimates based on average of past available 4 weeks.

Renal Agenesis - Continued
agenic and one dysgenic kidney remained constant; 3) the annual frequency of unilateral renal agenesis varied, although the number of infants with this diagnosis was small, and most cases were found incidentally during autopsy; and 4) the incidence of bilateral renal dysgenesis increased 10-fold from 0.03 per 10,000 births in 1970 to 0.33 per 10,000 births in 1983.

These findings suggest that the reported increase in kidney anomalies coded as 753.0 was not due primarily to increased incidence in renal agenesis but to increases in other renal anomalies, including renal dysgenesis. Because renal dysgenesis was not specifically listed under ICD code 753.0 before 1980, it may have been coded under cystic kidney disease (ICD 753.1). Consequently, to determine whether coding practice alone might account for the increase in renal dysgenesis, statistical data for cystic kidney disease were also examined. This examination revealed that before 1980, the reported prevalence of cystic kidney disease (753.1) was decreasing, while the reported prevalence of renal agenesis (753.0) increased. In addition, during 1980-1983, prevalence rates for both cystic kidney disease (753.1) and renal agenesis and dysgenesis (753.0) increased. Data from the BDMP surveillance system also suggest that since 1980, the prevalence of congenital ureteral obstruction, a condition often associated with polycystic kidneys, has increased. Hence, the apparent increase in renal dysgenesis appears to be independent of changes in ICD revisions and coding practices.

Although data on birth defects from the MDHIS are available only since 1982, prevalence rates of renal agenesis reported through this system from 1982 through 1987 have increased slightly (Figure 2). For this same time period, average annual prevalence of reported cases of renal agenesis per 10,000 births was similar for both BDMP components: CPHA (1.9) and MDHIS (1.6). Stillbirths in the CPHA data partly account for the slightly higher rate reported by this system.
Reported by: Birth Defects and Genetic Diseases Br, Div of Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities, Center for Environmental Health and Injury Control, CDC.

FIGURE 1. Trends in reported incidence of kidney defects coded as ICD 753.0*, by quarter of birth - Birth Defects Monitoring Program/Commission on Professional and Hospital Activities, 1970-1987

*Rates per 10,000 total births. (Numerator and denominator include stillbirths and live births.)

Renal Agenesis - Continued
Editorial Note: The BDMP provides medical information on about 1.3 million newborns per year, or 35\% of U.S. births. Hospital discharge abstracts on these newborns are coded by hospital medical records personnel and submitted regularly to CPHA or MDHIS for processing. The major difference between the two systems is that stillbirths are included in the CPHA data but not in the MDHIS data.

CDC analyzes 161 birth defect categories to identify unusual trends and geographic differences within the CPHA and MDHIS data (1). Defects are usually reported 3-6 months after an affected infant's birth, and the data are reviewed four times a year. Although these data sources are not population-based and are not a random sample of U.S. births, they nevertheless represent the largest single set of uniformly collected and coded discharge data on birth defects among newborns in the United States.

The number of cases of renal agenesis confirmed by clinical data appears to be relatively constant. However, the prevalence of a variety of other renal anomalies, including renal dysgenesis, although still rare, appears to be increasing. Renal anomalies, however, often occur along with other anomalies of the genital tract. Since renal dysgenesis may be a sentinel event, then an increase in this birth defect suggests that other, less severe genitourinary anomalies also may be increasing.

The BDMP will continue to monitor reports of renal agenesis and dysgenesis as well as other birth defects to detect changes in the prevalence of anomalies by geographic area. This monitoring will aid in identifying and eliminating causes of congenital malformations.

## Reference

1. CDC. Congenital malformations surveillance, January 1982-December 1985. Atlanta: US Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, March 1988.

FIGURE 2. Trends in reported incidence of kidney defects coded as ICD 753.0*, by quarter of birth - Birth Defects Monitoring Program/McDonnell Douglas Health Information System, 1982-1987

*Rates per 10,000 births. (Numerator and denominator include only live births.)

FIGURE I. Reported measles cases - United States, Weeks 40-43, 1988


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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.

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[^0]:    *Repeatedly reactive enzyme immunoassay confirmed by Western blot.
    ${ }^{\dagger}$ Chi-square test for trend; NS indicates $p>0.05$.
    ${ }^{5}$ Includes 3012 applicants from regions other than those shown and 1 applicant with sex unknown (all seronegative).
    IIncludes groups other than black, white, or Hispanic.
    **Insufficient data.

[^1]:    *The BDMP, initiated by CDC in 1974, is a surveillance system for monitoring birth defects in newborns. The system comprises two data bases: the Commission on Professional and Hospital Activities (CPHA), which contains data since 1970, and the McDonnell Douglas Health Information System (MDHIS), which has data available since 1982.

[^2]:    *Because AIDS cases are not received weekly from all reporting areas, comparison of weekly figures may be misleading.
    ${ }^{\dagger}$ One of the 27 reported cases for this week was imported from a foreign country or can be directly traceable to a known internationally imported case within two generations.

[^3]:    *Mortality data in this table are voluntarily reported from 121 cities in the United states, most of which have populations of 100,000 or
    more. A death is reported by the place of its occurrence and by the week that the death certificate was filed. Fetal deaths are not included.
    **Pneumonia and influenza.
    †Because of changes in reporting methods in these 3 Pennsylvania cities, these numbers are partial counts for the current week. Complete counts will be available in 4 to 6 weeks.

