Project Tycho

Preliminary data for the state of Upstate New York

Tycho database beta test version

The data presented in this report are of preliminary nature and should not be used for publication or other types of official use

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University of Pittsburgh Graduate School of Public Health

University of Pittsburgh

Table of Content

Acknowledgements

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Contact information

The Tycho database is currently being tested and a login account will be required to use the database and website (www.tycho.pitt.edu). All State Epidemiologists, CDC partners, other federal agencies and our research collaborators will be provided with user accounts. User accounts can also be provided upon specific request. Note that the quality of the data during the testing phase cannot be guaranteed to be sufficient for publication or official use.

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Introduction

Project Tycho started in 2009 as part of the Vaccine Modeling Initiative (VMI) at the University of Pittsburgh Graduate School of Public Health, funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates foundation. This project aims to contribute to the availability of public health data for research and policy making. The vision for this project as described in the next section is a central access point for public health data of a detailed spatial and temporal scale for all countries. Currently, the Tycho database contains 10 million records that each represent a weekly report from a location for a specific disease. These records were extracted from weekly US Nationally Notifiable Disease Surveillance Reports between 1888 and 2009 (6300 reports) using double data entry (200 million keystrokes). The current database includes a total of 90 million reported cases and 4 million reported deaths due to notifiable diseases in the United States for the last 122 years.

Project **Tycho** is named after the Danish nobleman Tycho Brahe (1546 – 1601), who meticulously collected astronomical data. After Brahe's death, his assistant Kepler used these data to develop area laws of planetary motion.

Background

"No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control diseases without knowledge of when, where and under what conditions cases are occurring"
(Quote stated above weekly surveillance reports published in the Public Health Reports, 1888-1951)

This quote has accompanied weekly reports on the prevalence of notifiable diseases in the United States as long as these were published in the Public Health Reports, emphasizing the importance of data for disease control policy making. In the current day and age, this statement has lost none of its significance. On the contrary, as infectious diseases continue to pose challenges to the global public health system in an increasingly interconnected global society. The public health system has responded to this challenge by evermore sophisticated disease surveillance systems. The availability of internet and information technology has facilitated collection of detailed data on infectious disease incidence, the spread of pathogens, disease determinants, health behavior, etc. New technologies such as remote sensing and mobile reporting systems have advanced measurement of these factors in both high and low resource settings. The enormous wealth of public health information that is currently being accrued also poses its own challenges for data storage, management, preservation and dissemination. Public health agencies will need to allocate resources and develop capacity to specifically address these issues.

Although the importance of public health data collection has been widely recognized, the dissemination of data has been neglected for many reasons. The above quote does not only imply data collection but also its use and dissemination as knowledge on disease occurrence can only be derived from data after processing and analysis. Not only has disease surveillance become more sophisticated, analytical tools have changed as well and now include computational models to assess disease transmission and to evaluate disease control options. These methods have introduced the opportunity for data intensive studies of fine spatial-temporal patterns using dynamic models. Disease surveillance data at such scale are often not available for analysis for multiple reasons. First, surveillance data are not collected for research purposes but for disease monitoring and planning. Secondly, public health staff often lack time or capacity to prepare these data for analysis. Third, surveillance methodology often lacks transparency and standardization, reducing options for scientific analyses. Fourth, disease surveillance data are often

kept confidential and ownership or data use requirements are often unclear. Finally, archiving and preservation of surveillance data are often not a priority and disaggregated records may get lost, losing the opportunity to ever use these data for analysis.

The Tycho project aims at overcoming some of these challenges by providing open access to large public health datasets of great spatial-temporal detail. Open access to these data will provide great opportunities for scientific analysis and better informed policy making on disease control.

The Tycho database and website

As described in the methods section, a large heterogeneity in reporting practice was observed over the past 122 years of weekly disease surveillance and substantial efforts were made to clean and standardize these data. The current online database includes all cleaned and standardized data in a format that allows comparisons across time and space. It does not include parts of the data that require additional cleaning and research such as classification of disease subcategories.

Each record in the database provides a reported number of cases or deaths due to a specific disease for a specific location, for a certain week. The database can be searched online (www.tycho.pitt.edu) by selecting a dataset, an aggregation method and an output format. Data can be viewed in tables, graphics and maps and these can be downloaded for further use.

Data availability

The data provided by the Tycho database reflect the weekly US Nationally Notifiable Disease Surveillance System between 1888 and 2009. It includes all diseases that were reported as part of this system, but it does not yet include records from other surveillance systems such as the annual system or disease specific subsystem (such as the influenza surveillance system).

The available data also reflects changes in reporting practices over time. This explains why city or state level reports are only available for a certain time period (1888-1953 for cities and 1927-2009 for states) and why morbidity and mortality reports are available for different time periods. We are currently working on inclusion of additional data as described in the section on collaboration.

Testing and release of the Tycho database

The Tycho database is currently in a beta testing phase that will start during the 2011 annual meeting of the Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists (CSTE) in Pittsburgh June 12-16. This phase will end with a release to the general public in the fall of 2011. During the testing phase, invited users will be provided with login accounts that will enable full use of all features of the website and database. Invited users will include all state epidemiologists, partners in the CDC and other federal agencies as well as research collaborators. During this phase, data cleaning and standardization will continue. The quality of the data will not be sufficient for publication or official use during this phase.

Future developments

After optimization of the database and website during the testing phase, the first version of the Tycho database will be released to the general public. After that, efforts to clean and standardize the data will continue and more data will be released in subsequent versions. In addition, ongoing and new collaborations for inclusion of new data will allow gradual expansion of the dataset over time and increased opportunities for data driven analysis and policy making.

Vision and goal

The vision for project Tycho is based on the value of open access to detailed, disaggregated public health data for scientific analysis and policy making. Starting with 122 years of weekly US surveillance data, it is our hope that this example will convince public health authorities worldwide of the value of this resource and will stimulate similar contributions from other countries.

In the past, data sharing and archiving have not been a priority in public health or among health sciences in general. Continuous and diligent public health data collection has led to a large pool of disaggregated data scattered over the world including the internet, ranging from paper archives to basements of local health departments. The need for open access to a central repository of public health data has been recognized and both benefits and challenges of open access to data in general have been well described. Open access to data could lead to increased accountability, transparency, innovation, collaboration, cost-effectiveness, replication of results, the development of new methods and insights, and a narrower data access gap between low- and higher income countries. Ultimately, this would result in the advancement of science and technology to the benefit of all.

Challenges to open access include inconsistent formats, lack of annotation or metadata, lack of information technology (IT) capacity, a lack of incentive, and cultural norms around data ownership. Open access to public health data in particular is confronted by decentralized archiving of disease reports, lack of time and capacity for data management, degraded physical format of records and archives, and governmental level legal constraints. Multiple principles and requirements for a central open access repository for public health data have been described and include (1) capacity building for data management in low- and middle income countries, (2) feedback loops to data contributors, (3) sustainability, (4) common standards, (5) interoperability, and (6) user-friendliness.

The ultimate goal of the Tycho project is to provide a central global public health data access point. Historical as well as current public health data are of great value if archived and accessible for research and analysis. Open access will enable the use of analytical capacity from around the globe which will lead to new discoveries of disease patterns and control policies. Furthermore, a central data access point will facilitate data archiving and preservation into the future which will be an increasing need in a data rich public health environment.

Collaboration

The application of the surveillance data from the Tycho database as well as the inclusion of new data will require a wide range of collaborations with public health offices in the US and abroad. The Tycho project has currently made the first step of digitizing 122 years of weekly US surveillance reports that had already been published. The next step will be the completion of the existing dataset as well as the inclusion of new data from unpublished sources.

This report provides an overview of data available from the Tycho database for the state of Upstate New York. This includes all data that has ever been published at state or city level for Upstate New York in the weekly US Nationally Notifiable Disease Surveillance System. As you will find, the data availability will vary greatly over time, between city and state level reports, between diseases and between morbidity vs. mortality reports.

The Tycho development team would look forward to work with state health departments in the US to:

1. Better understand the current Tycho data for each state (eg. by collecting historic documentation)
2. Provide better usability and applications of current Tycho data for each state by continued joint development of website and database features.
3. Collect and/or digitize official, confirmed data to validate the current (preliminary) weekly data.
4. For each state, collect and/or digitize new data that has not yet been included. For example all city level reports discontinued in 1953 and completion of city level data until 2009 would greatly increase opportunities for analysis of disease patterns and trends.
5. Provide support to state health offices to manage, preserve and provide access to public health data.

Summary of methods

Detailed documentation on the methods used for the Tycho database has been provided on the website (www.tycho.pitt.edu). This section describes these methods in short.

Data collection

Weekly reports that contain tables on the occurrence of nationally notifiable diseases have been published since 1888 by public health authorities at the Federal level in various journals. Table 1 provides the list of publications and the responsible agency since 1888. All weekly nationally notifiable disease reports between 1888 and 1951 could be retrieved from the PubMed Central repository of the National Library of Medicine [1]. For 1995 to 2009, these reports could be retrieved from the MMWR digital archive on the CDC website [2]. Most weekly reports between 1952 and 1995 could be retrieved from the HathiTrust Digitial Library [3] [4], but many could not be found and had to be copied from hard copies of MMWR issues in the University of Pittsburgh library.

Table 1, publications and responsible Federal agencies for nationally notifiable disease reports

Time period	Publication title	Responsible federal agency
1888-1889	Weekly Abstract of Sanitary Reports	US Marine Hospital Service
1890-1895	Abstract of Sanitary Reports	US Marine Hospital Service
1896-1901	Public Health Reports	US Marine Hospital Service
1902-1911	Public Health Reports	US Public Health and Marine Hospital Service
1912-1951	Public Health Reports	US Public Health Service
1952-1960	Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report	National Office of Vital Statistics, US Public Health Service
1961-1969	Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report	Communicable Disease Center
1970-1991	Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report	Center for Disease Control
1992-2009	Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Inclusion criteria

Weekly reports of each year were reviewed systematically to assess the diseases reported. We included all tables that provided disease specific information by week for US cities, townships, counties or states. Tables that provided summary or aggregated information by month, year or at the national level were not included. Similarly, tables that did not contain disease specific information (such as all cause mortality) were not included.

Data entry

Weekly reports were downloaded or scanned as PDF files and selected tables with notifiable disease reports were entered into computer spreadsheets in a highly standardized fashion using double data entry. During the second round of data entry, operators could not see what had been entered in the first round and could not continue if the system detected a discrepancy between the second and first entry

[1] http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/tocrender.fcgi?journal=333&action=archive
[2] http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr
[3] http://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/003910026
[4] http://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/003843660

for a specific value. Such discrepancies could only be resolved by checking the PDF file and try again or discussion with the group leader and verification of a value in the source documents.

Quality control for data entry
The accuracy of data entry was checked at various levels. First, completeness of data was verified by comparing the content of entered data with PDF sources files. Secondly, accuracy of data entry was verified by multiple rounds of comparing random samples of entered files with PDF source files. Thirdly, data formatting was verified by various checks to ensure appropriate formatting for data loading.

Data loading and standardization
All data was entered in Excel spreadsheets and various components of these spreadsheets were loaded in data files. Table titles, column headers, place names and reported numbers were loaded in separate files. These files were used to extract information on each reported number, including:

1. the disease reported
2. the disease subcategory reported
3. cases or deaths reported
4. the reporting location (name, state and type of location)
5. the time period for which a number was reported
6. the date of publication of the original weekly report associated with a reported number

Integration
All reported numbers and extracted information was integrated in one database with one record per reported number and associated information.

Post-processing quality control
After integration of all data in one database, checks were performed to detect duplicate reports and data inconsistencies. Duplicate records were removed and inconsistencies resolved by verification with original PDF source files.

Data filtering
The digitized version of all historical weekly US nationally notifiable disease surveillance records is a very heterogeneous dataset. It took a substantial number of data processing protocols to standardize time and space variables as well as disease names. All standardized records have been separated from non-standard records by a filter. All remaining heterogeneity in non-standard records is inherent to the surveillance system and can only be standardized after further analysis will have been completed (eg. remaining heterogeneity in reporting periods for reports before 1953 and standardization of disease subcategories). The largest proportion of data (>4 million records) has been standardized however and has been made available in the current testing version.

Data visualization
Figures in this report were made with the R system, version 2.9.2 and the maps were generated by the GAIA platform developed at the University of Pittsburgh Graduate School of Public Health in collaboration with the Pittsburgh Supercomputing Center (PSC). See http://midas-pitt.psc.edu/gaia for more information.

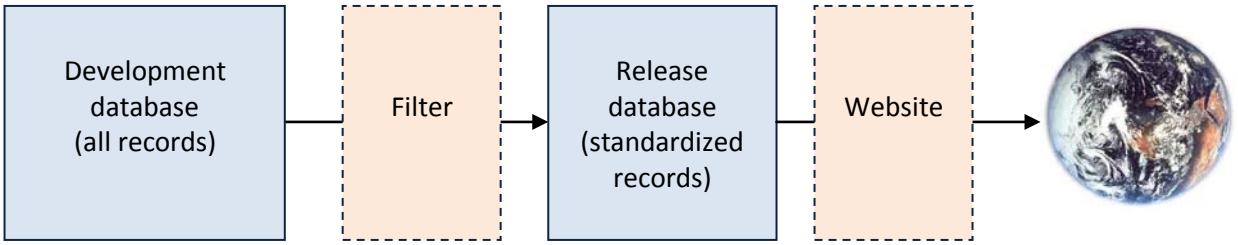

Figure 1, Schematic of the Tycho data architecture. Access to a consistent, standardized subset of the digitized US weekly surveillance reports will be provided for beta testing through a website that will allow querying and downloading of data. Data from the development database will be pushed through a filter to feed the Tycho database.

The current Tycho database will provide the reported number of cases or deaths reported by city or state health authorities to the federal health agency for all weeks between 1888 and 2009. Currently, only standardized, consistent data are being released for testing, according to the following criteria:

1. Only weekly reports are provided (reports for other periods such as 10 days, 2 weeks, 1 month, 1 year) are currently not included due to lack of comparability with the weekly reports.
2. Only reports that were published in the same year as the reporting period were included (this excludes updates or comparisons that were published more than a year after the original reporting period)
3. Only numbers were included for which information about the location, time period and disease could be extracted.
4. Only numbers or time periods for which no disease subcategories were reported were included.

Each of the steps described above have been described in detailed protocols that are posted in the documentation part of the Tycho website (www.tycho.pitt.edu).

Website

The Tycho website features simple and advanced searches of the data, visualizations and downloading of machine readable files. A dataset can be selected by specifying: 1) the disease of interest, 2) the location(s) of interest and 3) the time period. In a second step, the type of aggregation and length of increments can be specified and in a third step, the type of output (table, graphic or map) can be selected. After output has been generated, data can be downloaded.

As mentioned above, data availability varies largely by disease, time period and location. We aimed to restrict selection options by data availability to avoid "no results available.

Access to the most of the website will be password protected during the testing phase. For invited users after login, full functionality of the database and website will be available. During this phase however, the data quality will not be sufficient for publication or official use.

Overview of data available for the state of Upstate New York

In this section, an overview of data available for the state of Upstate New York will be provided. As described earlier, data availability depends entirely on historical reporting practices in the weekly US Nationally Notifiable Disease Surveillance System between 1888 and 2009. For this report, we only included morbidity reports (cases) to improve the format and limit the size of this report. As mentioned earlier, the analysis and standardization of has not been completed yet for all records in the database and preliminary data are provided here that may not yet be available in the online database.

This section will provide a general overview of data availability. The next sections will provide disease specific data from state and city level reports of Upstate New York. Data for a maximum of 3 major cities were provided depending on availability (city data was only reported until 1953). Some summary data will be provided at the end of this report, for a subset of diseases for which data was fragmented over time.

Table 1 lists the number of weekly state or city reports that are available for Upstate New York per each disease and subcategory.

Table 1, Number of weekly state or city reports per disease and subcategory

Disease	City	State
Aids	-	921
Brucellosis [undulant fever]	5	120
Chickenpox [varicella]	451	452
Chlamydia	-	421
Cryptosporidiosis	-	504
Dengue	7	-
Diphtheria	2152	43
Encephalitis		
Lethargic	281	-
Post infectious	-	598
Primary [infectious] including unspecified	347	944
Escherichia coli		
EHEC 0157	-	177
EHEC non-0157	-	118
EHEC non serogrouped	-	102
O157:H7 NETSS	-	280
O157:H7 PHLIS	-	155
STEC	-	183
Giardiasis	-	389
Gonorrhea		
Civilian	-	750
Unspecified	-	1034

Table 1, Number of weekly state or city reports per disease and subcategory, *continued*

Disease	City	State
Haemophilus influenzae		
Age <5 non-serotype B	-	126
Age <5 serotype B	-	47
Age <5 unknown serotype	-	110
All ages all serotypes	-	658
Hepatitis		
Acute type A	-	380
Acute type B	-	369
Acute type C	-	124
Acute type NA NB [including C]	-	43
All types, <20 years	-	104
All types, >=20 years	-	104
All types, all ages	54	104
Type A [infectious]	1	1709
Type B [serum]	1	1640
Type NA NB [including C]	-	837
Type unspecified	1	816
Influenza	530	-
Legionellosis	-	1031
Leprosy	1	180
Listeriosis	-	239
Lyme disease	-	890
Malaria	1	1890
Measles		
Imported	-	618
Indigenous	-	582
Unspecified	2189	1172
Meningitis		
Aseptic	1	1206
Meningococcus	802	49
Unspecified	401	-
Meningococcal disease		
All serogroups	-	46
Invasive all serogroups	-	179
Invasive serogroup unknown	-	35
Serogroup A C Y and W-135	-	43
Serogroup B	-	47
Serogroup unspecified	36	1969
Mumps	450	1399
Pellagra	281	-

Table 1, Number of weekly state or city reports per disease and subcategory, *continued*

Disease	City	State
Pneumonia		
Lobar	41	-
Unspecified	583	-
Poliomyelitis		
Paralytic	-	103
Total	1175	58
Rabies in animals	2	2090
Rocky mountain spotted fever	-	1171
Rubella	-	1683
Salmonellosis		
NETSS	-	128
PHLIS	-	126
Unspecified	-	388
Scarlet fever		
Including streptococcal sore throat	74	252
Unspecified	2153	52
Shigellosis		
NETSS	-	127
PHLIS	-	124
Unspecified	-	385
Streptococcal disease, invasive group a	-	386
Streptococcus pneumoniae invasive disease		
Drug resistant <5 years	-	188
Drug resistant A	-	5
Drug resistant all ages	-	366
Drug resistant B	-	5
Non drug resistant <5 years	-	259
Syphilis		
Civilian primary and secondary	-	726
Congenital	-	150
Primary and secondary	-	1038
Tetanus	-	519
Toxic shock syndrome	-	331
Trichiniasis	13	-
Tuberculosis [phthisis pulmonalis]		
New active	-	150
Unspecified	882	1422
Tularemia	-	559
Typhoid fever [enteric fever]		
Including paratyphoid fever	339	-
Unspecified	1768	1576

Table 1, Number of weekly state or city reports per disease and subcategory, *continued*

Disease	City	State
Typhus fever		
Endemic	2	-
Unspecified	30	-
West nile disease		
Neuroinvasive	-	77
Non-neuroinvasive	-	36
Whooping cough [pertussis]	1452	1639

The diseases included in the weekly US Nationally Notifiable Disease Surveillance System varied largely over time and reflected the historical social-political priorities of each time period. Note that the diseases in the weekly system were a subset of all diseases included in the annual Notifiable Disease Surveillance System (that was not entered as part of this project).

The number of locations reporting diseases also varied over time depending on the type of reports submitted. Figure 1 on the next page provides an overview of the number of unique locations reporting each disease per week between 1888 and 2009. For the remainder of this report, the state of Upstate New York was considered a unique reporting location in addition to the individual city reports. Figure 1 indicates that many locations (mostly cities) were included in the reporting system before 1925, after which the number of cities dropped substantially. After 1953, only state reports were included and city reports were discontinued. These patterns were observed nationwide.

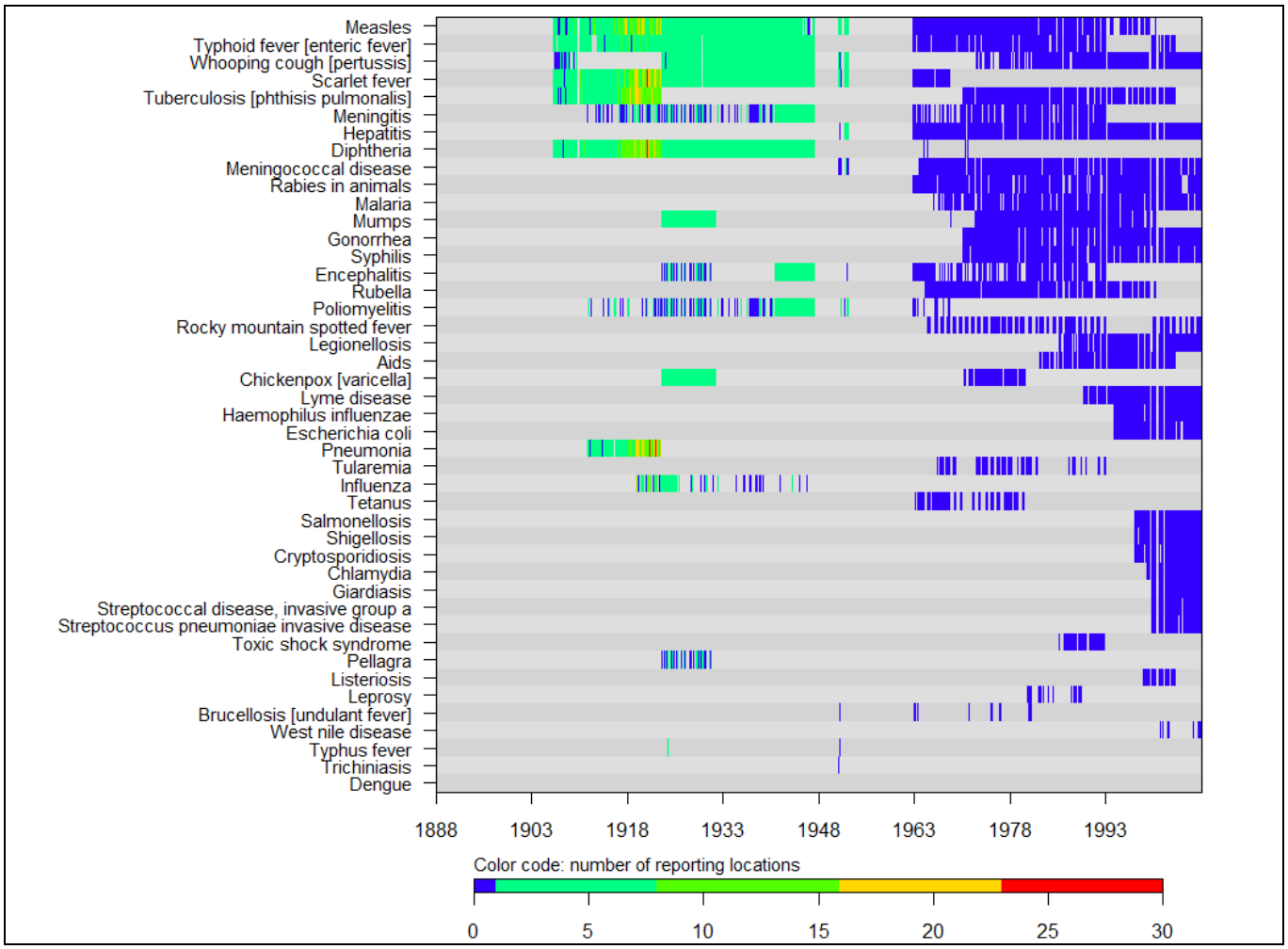

Figure 1, The number of locations (in color code) reporting on each disease per week between 1888 and 2009

For the majority of the time period between 1888 and 2009, only state level reports were available. It would be of great interest to complete the collection of city data after 1953 and we will seek collaboration with state health offices for this.

The map in figure 2 (next page) illustrates the geographical distribution of the available city data. It displays the number of weekly reports for any disease available per location that was included (and for which coordinates could be derived)

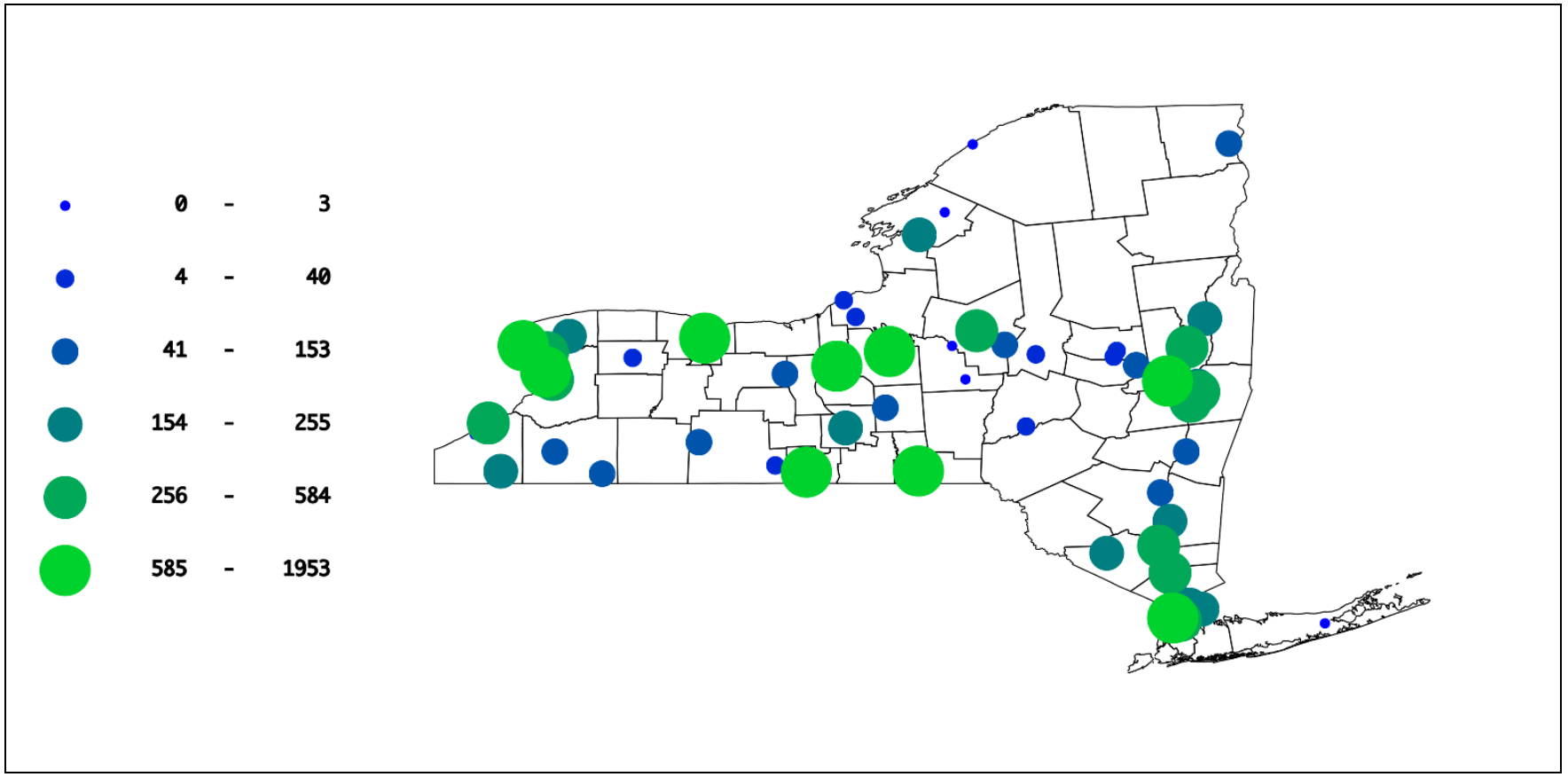

Figure 2, This map displays the number of weekly reports available for any disease per city (note that city reports were only available until 1953)

Figure 3 below provides an overview of the number of diseases for which a weekly report was included at the state state level and for individual cities. All cities for which at least 100 weekly reports were available have been listed. For most states, it shows a major drop in the number of cities after 1925 and after 1953, city reports were discontinued except for New York City, which became its own reporting jurisdiction. Upstate New York was regarded as separate jurisdiction starting in the early 1960s.

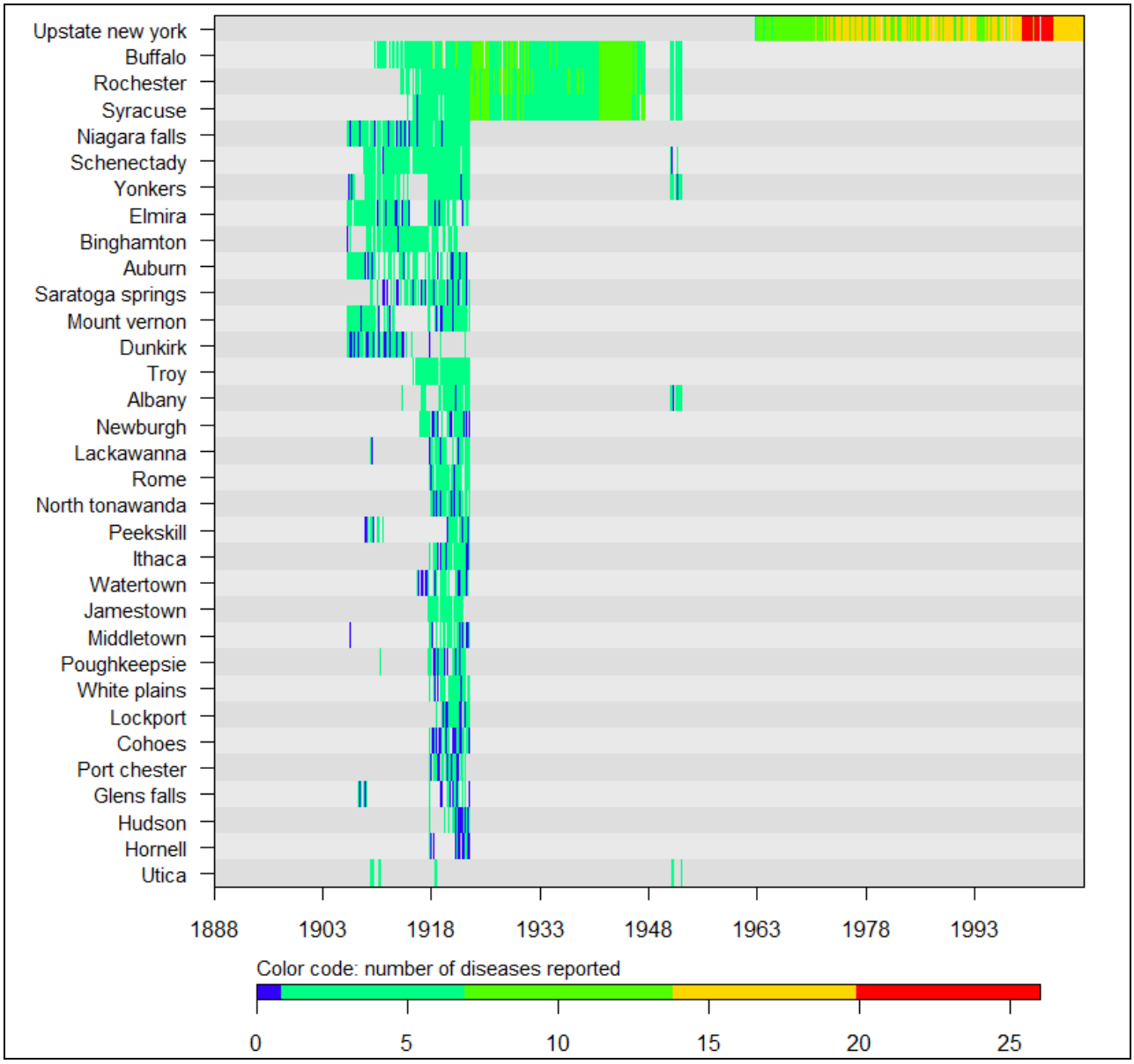

Figure 3, The number of diseases (in color code) that were reported for the state and city level (state on top row) for each week between 1888 and 2009

Disease specific data for Upstate New York

AIDS

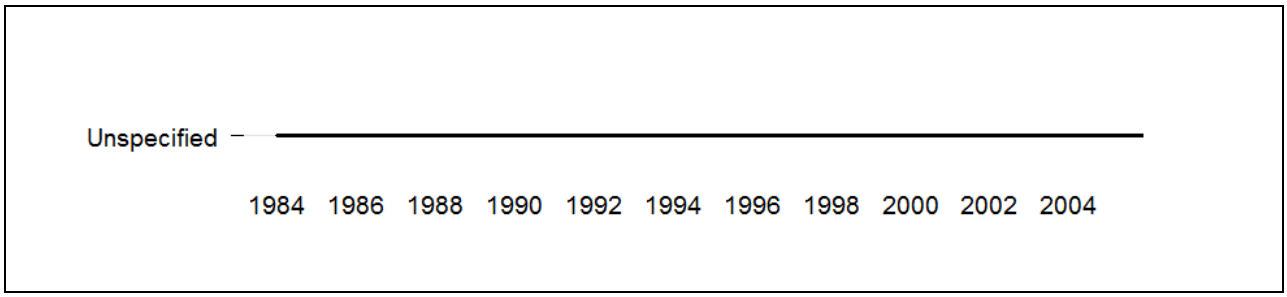

Figure D1, Weeks between 1888 and 2009 for which data on the disease and subcategories (if applicable) are available in the Tycho database. If no subcategory was reported, a subcategory of "Unspecified" was assigned.

Table D1, Summary information for AIDS

Indicator	Upstate New York
Report period	1984-2005
Total weeks	921
Total cases	29,301
Max. cases per year	3,193
Year (max)	1993
Max. cases per week	1,178
Week (max)	1993, wk 15
Average cases per year	1,332
95%CI	(995-1,669)
Average cases per week	32
95%CI	(26-38)

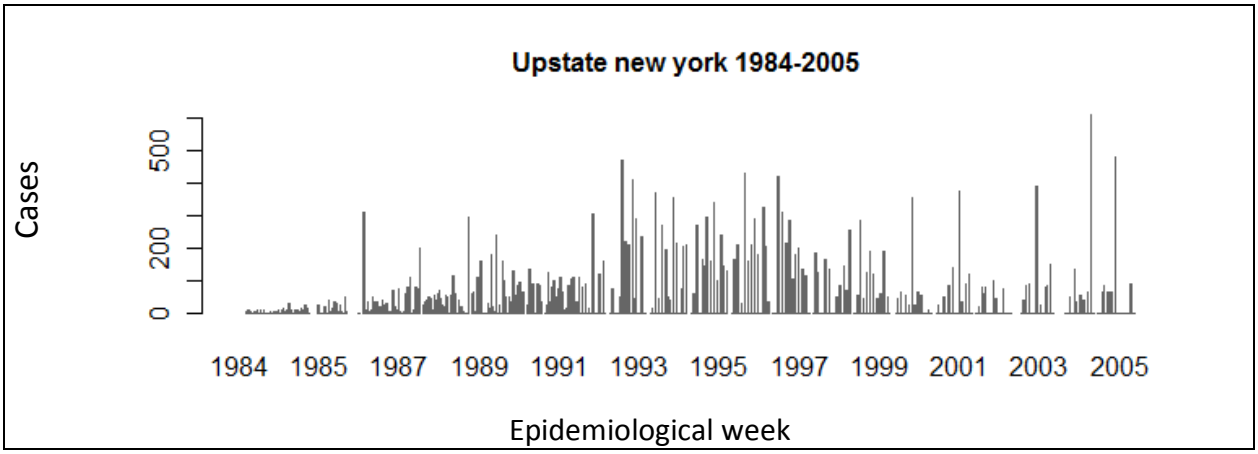

Figure D2, Number of cases reported for AIDS per epidemiological week

Chickenpox

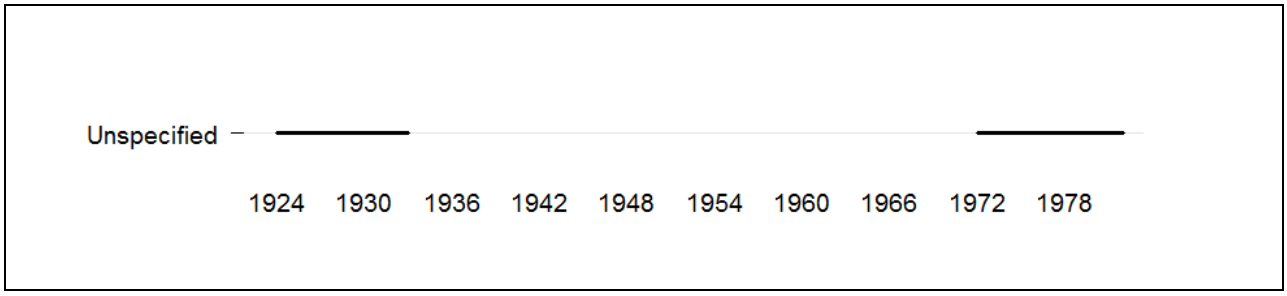

Figure D1, Weeks between 1888 and 2009 for which data on the disease and subcategories (if applicable) are available in the Tycho database. If no subcategory was reported, a subcategory of "Unspecified" was assigned.

Table D1, Summary information for Chickenpox

Indicator	Upstate New York
Report period	1972-1981
Total weeks	452
Total cases	53,584
Max. cases per year	13,649
Year (max)	1977
Max. cases per week	1,447
Week (max)	1979, wk 17
Average cases per year	
before 1995	5,358
95%CI	(2,308-8,408)
Average cases per week	
before 1995	119
95%CI	(103-135)

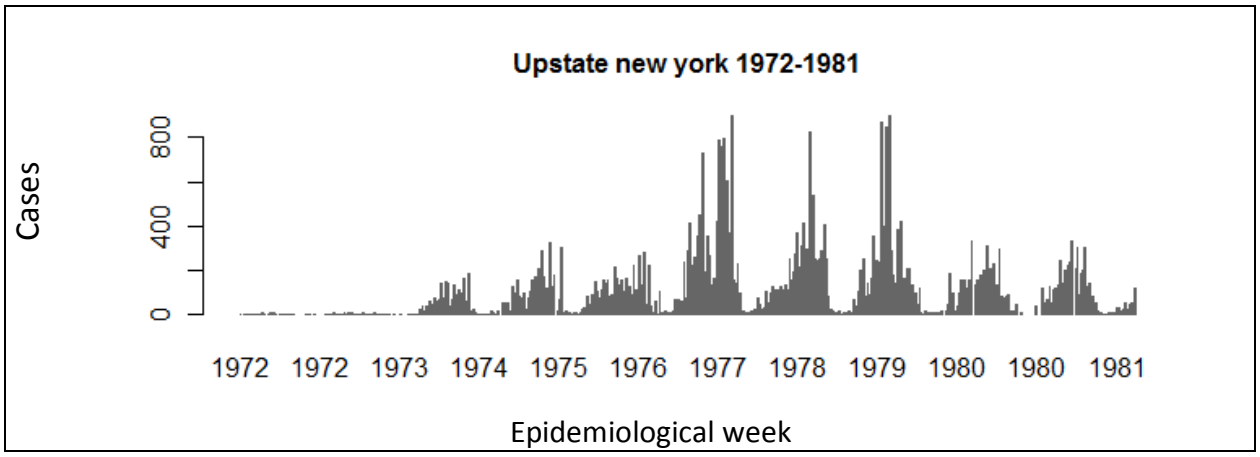

Figure D2, Number of cases reported for Chickenpox per epidemiological week

Chlamydia

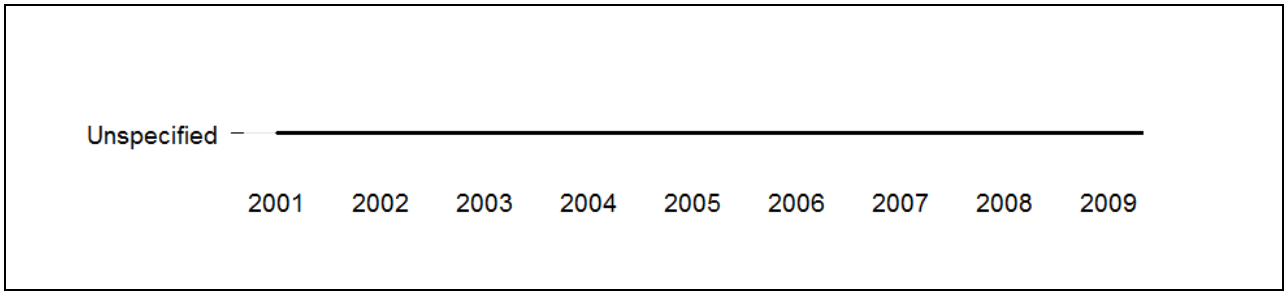

Figure D1, Weeks between 1888 and 2009 for which data on the disease and subcategories (if applicable) are available in the Tycho database. If no subcategory was reported, a subcategory of "Unspecified" was assigned.

Table D1, Summary information for Chlamydia

Indicator	Upstate New York
Report period	2001-2009
Total weeks	421
Total cases	205,475
Max. cases per year	32,201
Year (max)	2009
Max. cases per week	3,870
Week (max)	2004, wk 22
Average cases per year	22,831
95%CI	(17,866-27,796)
Average cases per week	488
95%CI	(464-512)

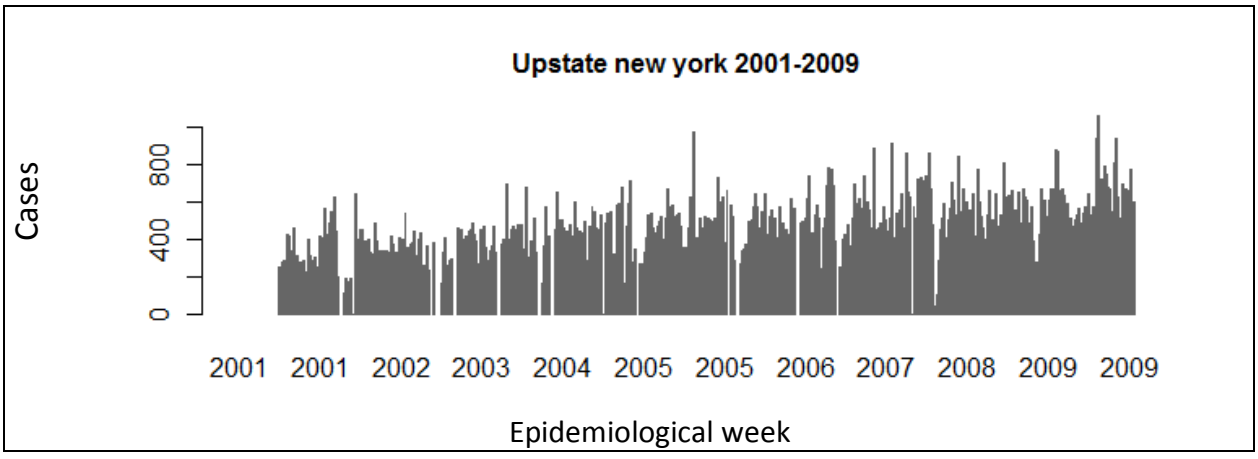

Figure D2, Number of cases reported for Chlamydia per epidemiological week

Cryptosporidiosis

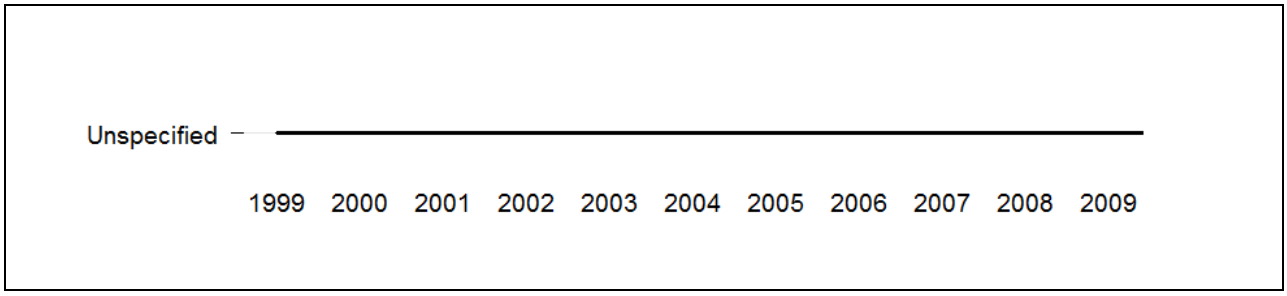

Figure D1, Weeks between 1888 and 2009 for which data on the disease and subcategories (if applicable) are available in the Tycho database. If no subcategory was reported, a subcategory of "Unspecified" was assigned.

Table D1, Summary information for Cryptosporidiosis

Indicator	Upstate New York
Report period	1999-2009
Total weeks	504
Total cases	4,714
Max. cases per year	3,005
Year (max)	2005
Max. cases per week	574
Week (max)	2005, wk 35
Average cases per year	429
95%CI	(-146-1,004)
Average cases per week	9
95%CI	(6-12)

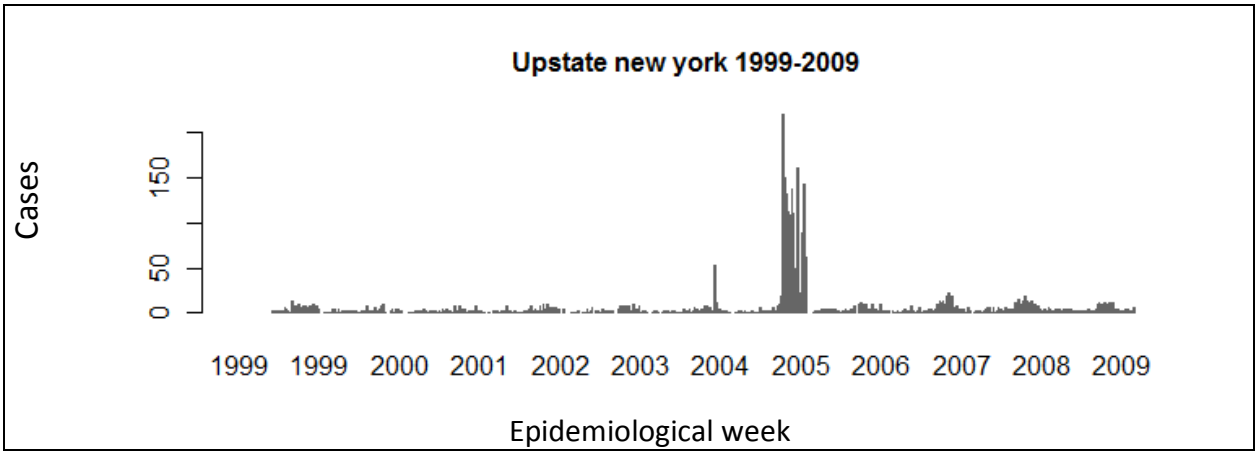

Figure D2, Number of cases reported for Cryptosporidiosis per epidemiological week

Diphtheria

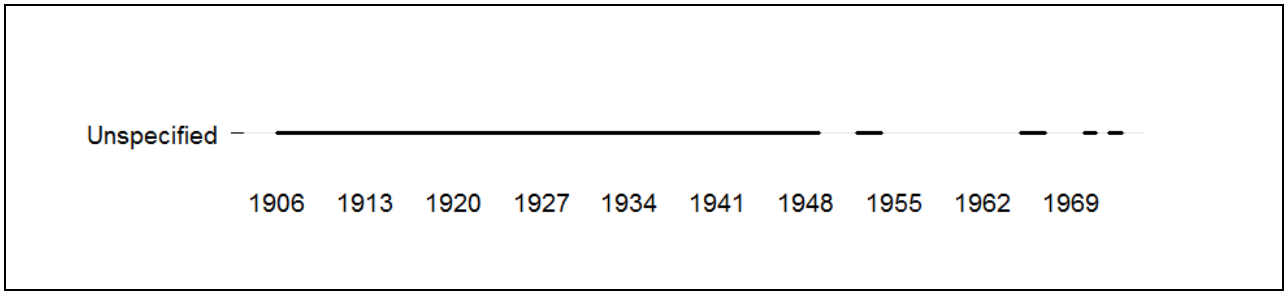

Figure D1, Weeks between 1888 and 2009 for which data on the disease and subcategories (if applicable) are available in the Tycho database. If no subcategory was reported, a subcategory of "Unspecified" was assigned.

Table D1, Summary information for Diphtheria

Indicator	Buffalo	Rochester	Syracuse
Report period	1907-1952	1914-1948	1915-1948
Total weeks	1,868	1,707	1,669
Total cases	20,465	7,967	5,207
Max. cases per year	3,412	1,730	1,065
Year (max)	1919	1920	1921
Max. cases per week	159	125	58
Week (max)	1919, wk 50	1921, wk 05	1921, wk 45
Average cases per year			
before 1940	633	294	199
95%CI	(372-894)	(127-461)	(84-314)
after 1940	24	2	4
95%CI	(-9-57)	(0-4)	(0-8)
Average cases per week			
before 1940	14	6	4
95%CI	(13-15)	(5-7)	(4-4)
after 1940	1	0	0
95%CI	(1-1)	(0-0)	(0-0)

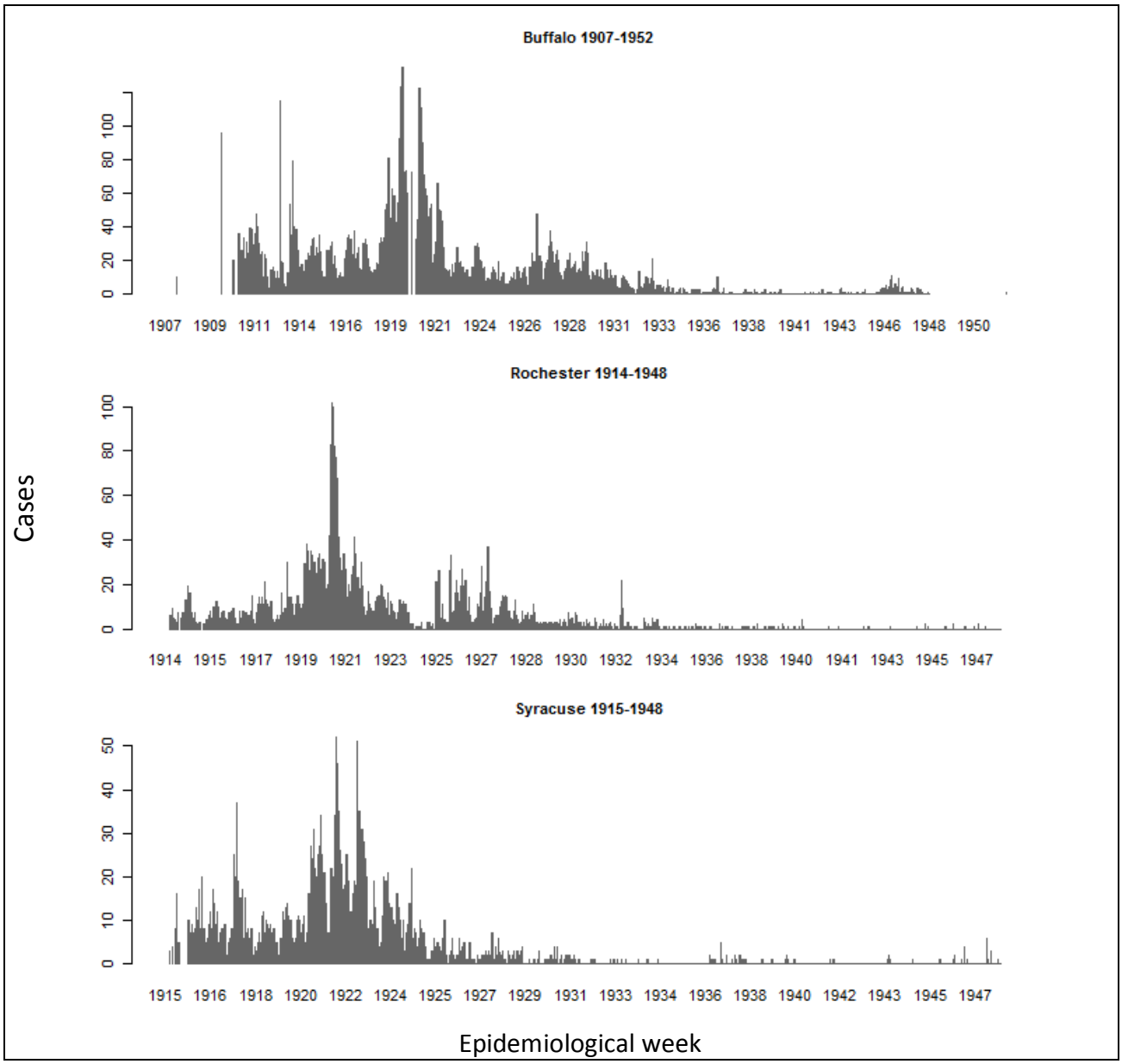

Figure D2, Number of cases reported for Diphtheria per epidemiological week

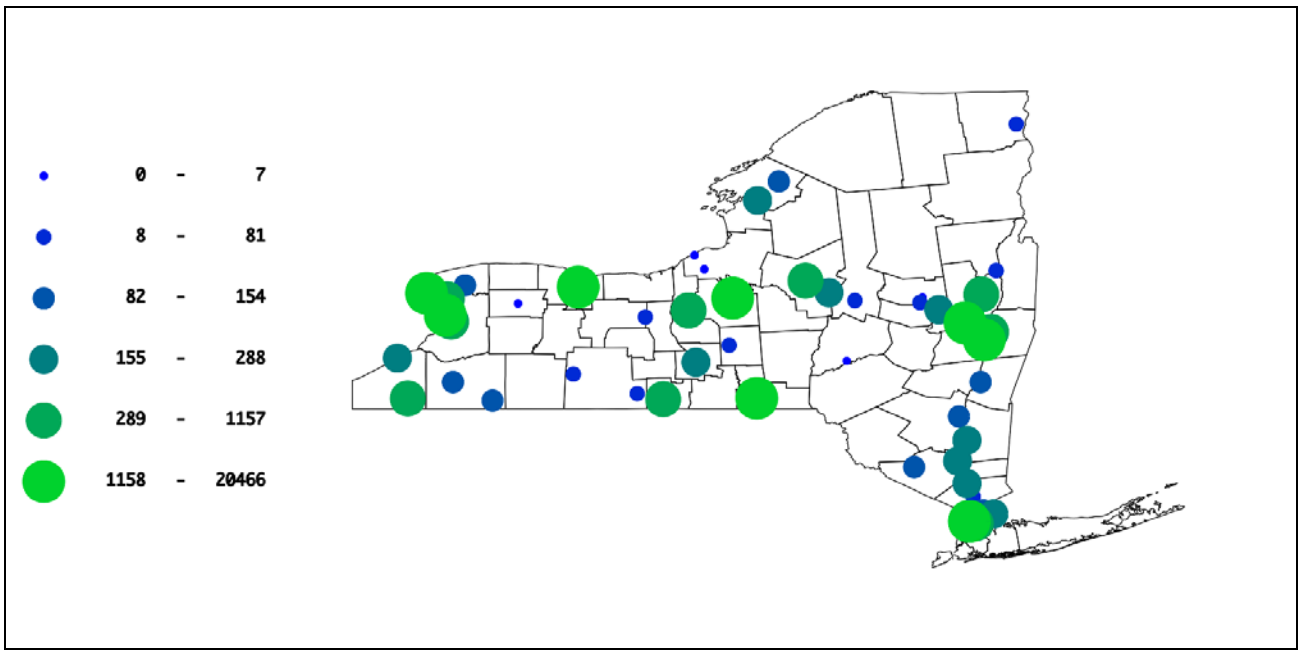

Figure D3, The total number of cases reported for Diphtheria by each city for the entire time period

Escherichia Coli

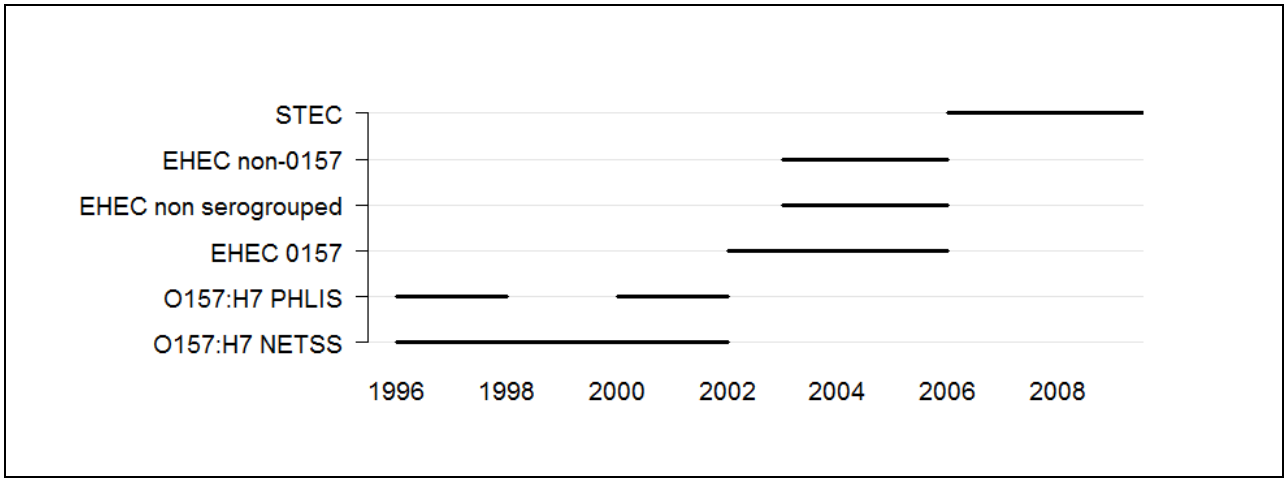

Figure D1, Weeks between 1888 and 2009 for which data on the disease and subcategories (if applicable) are available in the Tycho database. If no subcategory was reported, a subcategory of "Unspecified" was assigned.

Table D1, Summary information for Escherichia Coli (0157:H7 PHLIS, EHEC 0157, and STEC)

Indicator	Upstate New York
Report period	1996-2009
Total weeks	515
Total cases	1,508
Max. cases per year	420
Year (max)	2008
Max. cases per week	192
Week (max)	2008, wk 13
Average cases per year	126
95%CI	(55-197)
Average cases per week	3
95%CI	(2-4)

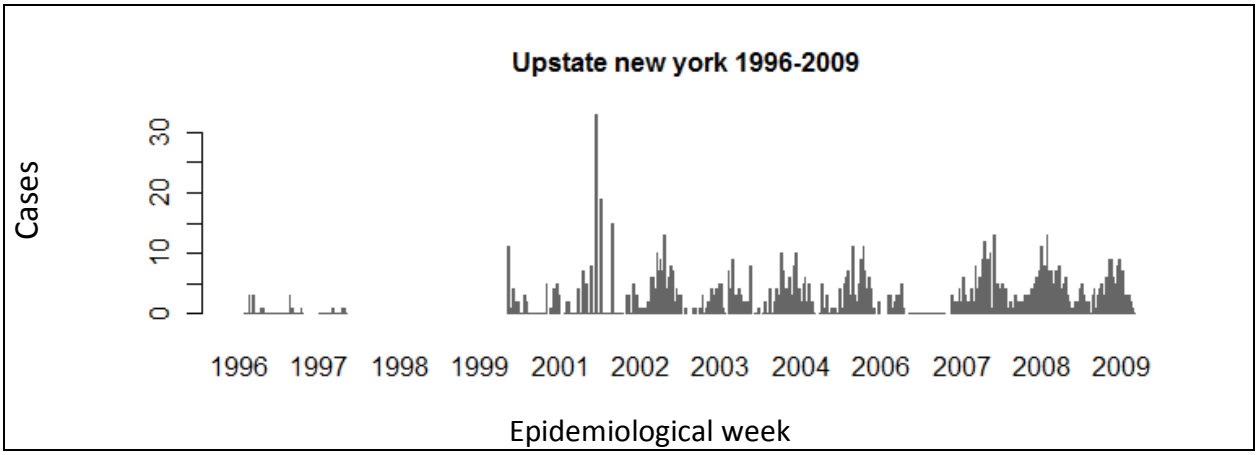

Figure D2, Number of cases reported for Escherichia Coli per epidemiological week

Giardiasis

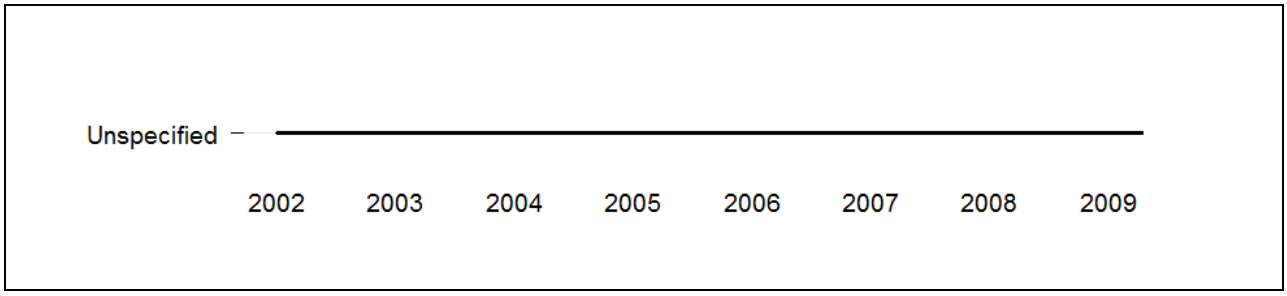

Figure D1, Weeks between 1888 and 2009 for which data on the disease and subcategories (if applicable) are available in the Tycho database. If no subcategory was reported, a subcategory of "Unspecified" was assigned.

Table D1, Summary information for Giardiasis

Indicator	Upstate New York
Report period	2002-2009
Total weeks	388
Total cases	9,664
Max. cases per year	1,344
Year (max)	2009
Max. cases per week	160
Week (max)	2002, wk 15
Average cases per year	1,208
95%CI	(1,121-1,295)
Average cases per week	25
95%CI	(24-26)

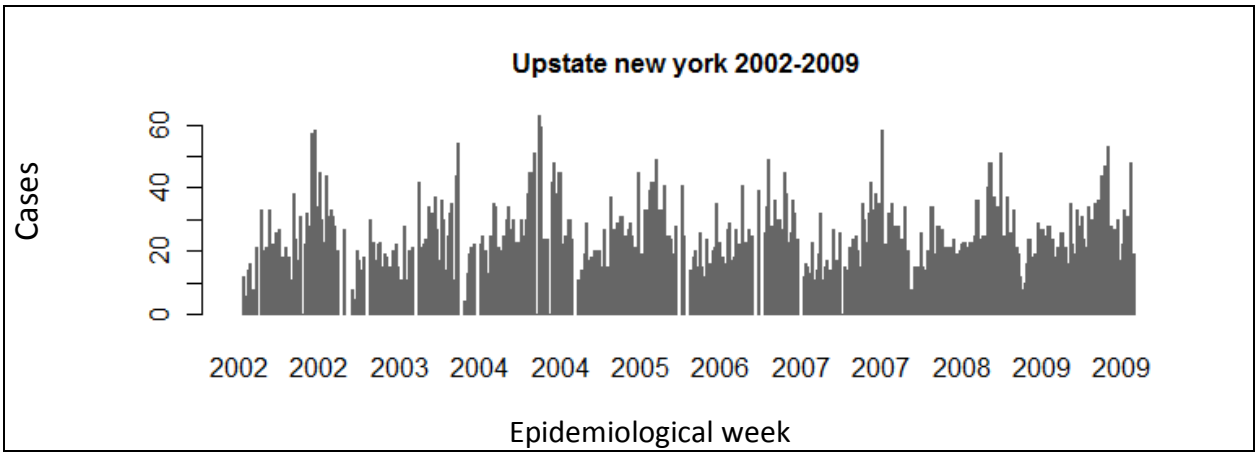

Figure D2, Number of cases reported for Giardiasis per epidemiological week

Gonorrhea

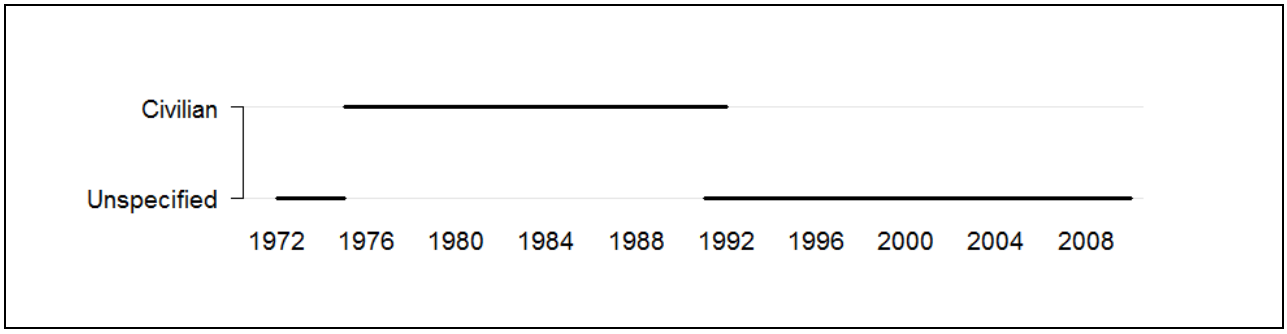

Figure D1, Weeks between 1888 and 2009 for which data on the disease and subcategories (if applicable) are available in the Tycho database. If no subcategory was reported, a subcategory of "Unspecified" was assigned.

Table D1, Summary information for Gonorrhea (Unspecified and Civilian)

Indicator	Upstate New York
Report period	1972-2009
Total weeks	1,784
Total cases	480,403
Max. cases per year	20,780
Year (max)	1980
Max. cases per week	7,155
Week (max)	2001, wk 44
Average cases per year	12,642
95%CI	(10,748-14,536)
Average cases per week	269
95%CI	(258-280)

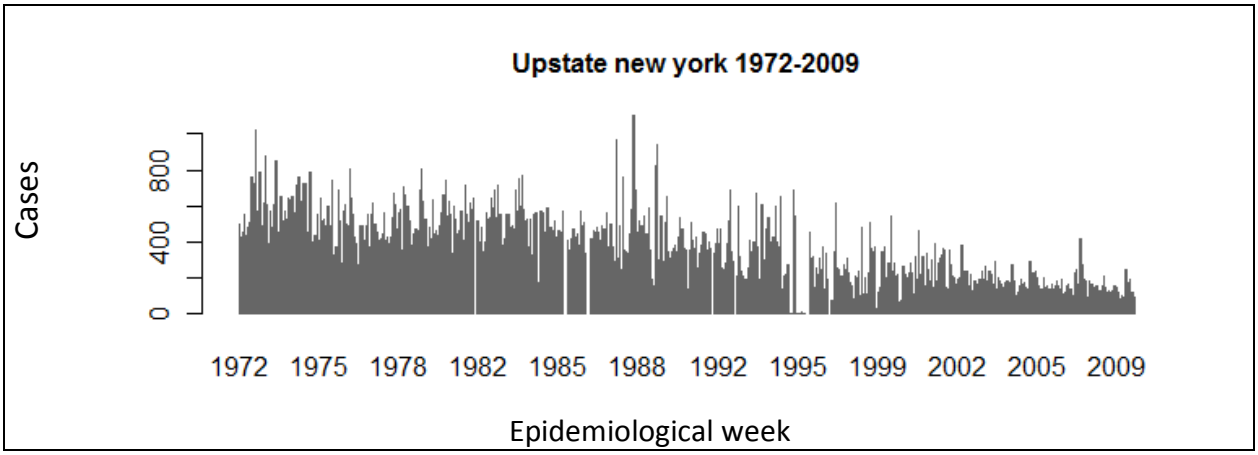

Figure D2, Number of cases reported for Gonorrhea per epidemiological week

Haemophilus Influenzae

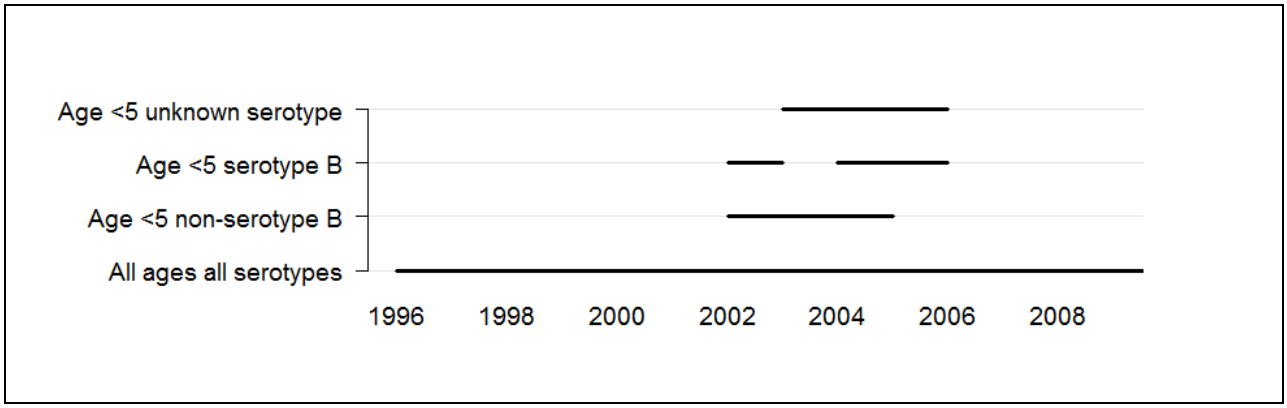

Figure D1, Weeks between 1888 and 2009 for which data on the disease and subcategories (if applicable) are available in the Tycho database. If no subcategory was reported, a subcategory of "Unspecified" was assigned.

Table D1, Summary information for Haemophilus Influenzae (All ages all serotypes)

Indicator	Upstate New York
Report period	1996-2009
Total weeks	658
Total cases	1,501
Max. cases per year	159
Year (max)	2009
Max. cases per week	34
Week (max)	2005, wk 26
Average cases per year	107
95%CI	(84-130)
Average cases per week	2
95%CI	(2-2)

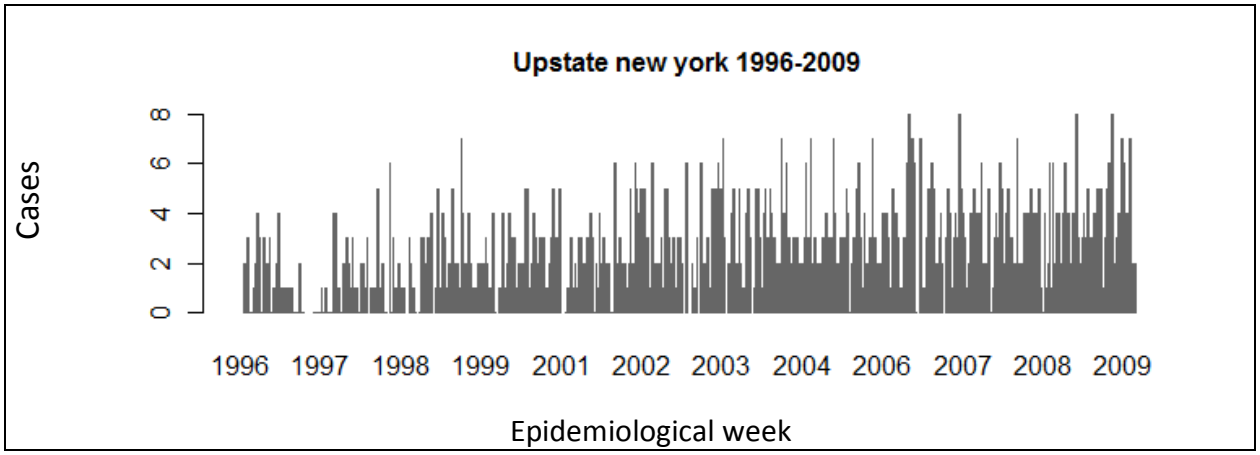

Figure D2, Number of cases reported for Haemophilus Influenzae per epidemiological week

Hepatitis

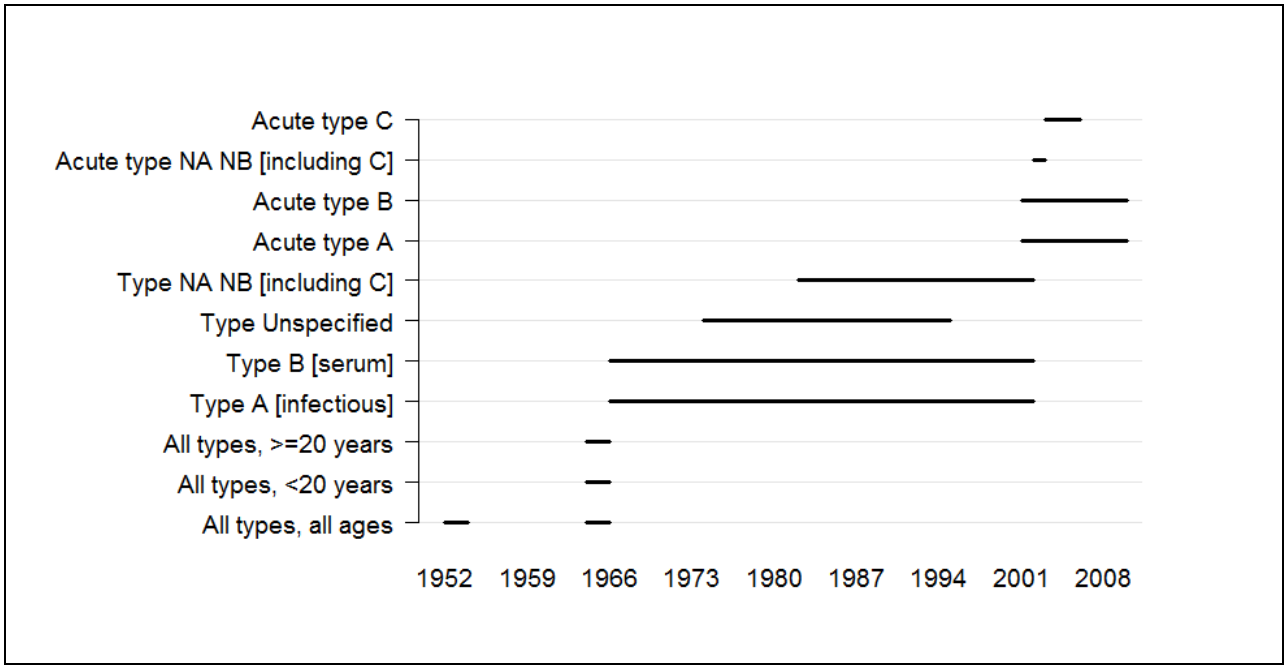

Figure D1, Weeks between 1888 and 2009 for which data on the disease and subcategories (if applicable) are available in the Tycho database. If no subcategory was reported, a subcategory of "Unspecified" was assigned.

Table D1, Summary information for Hepatitis (Type A [Infectious], Acute type A, Type B [Serum], and Acute type B)

Indicator	Upstate New York
Report period	1966-2009
Total weeks	2,108
Total cases	24,541
Max. cases per year	1,399
Year (max)	1971
Max. cases per week	58
Week (max)	1971, wk 11
Average cases per year	
before 1990	790
95%CI	(685-895)
after 1990	253
95%CI	(169-337)
Average cases per week	
before 1990	16
95%CI	(16-16)
after 1990	5
95%CI	(5-5)

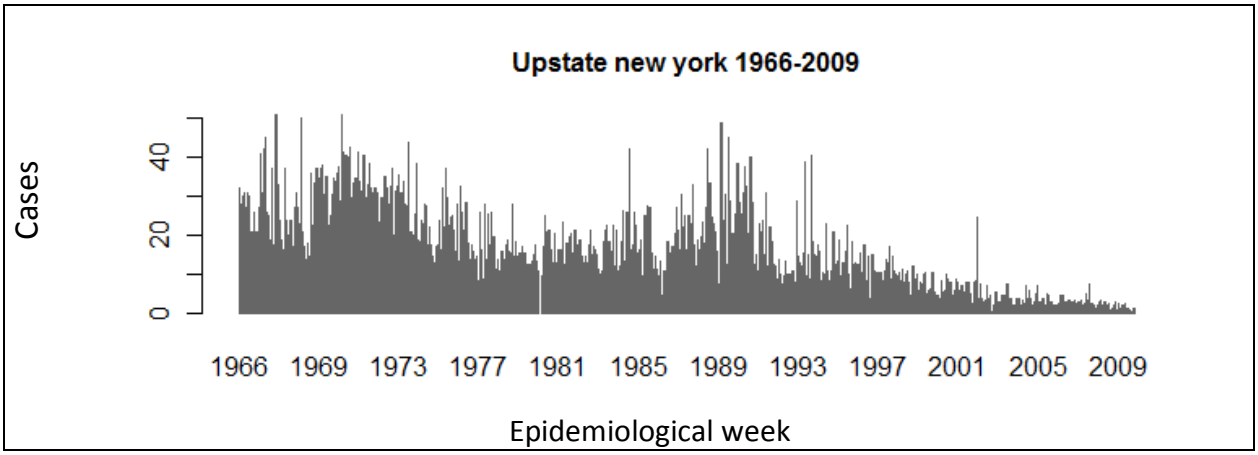

Figure D2, Number of cases reported for Hepatitis per epidemiological week

Legionellosis

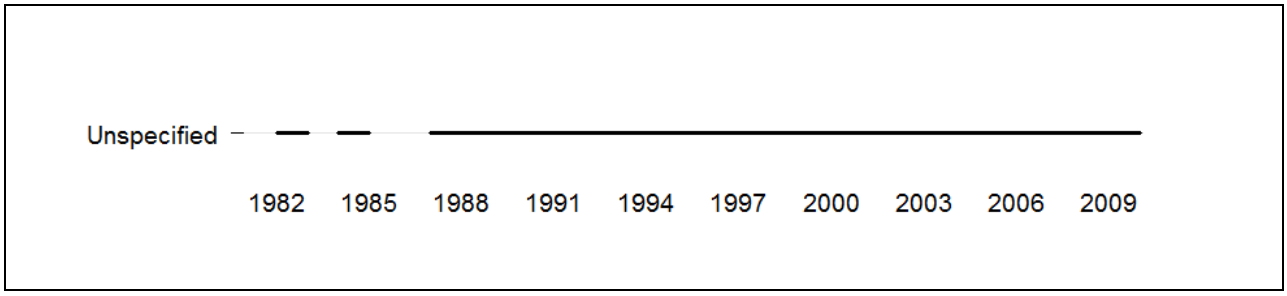

Figure D1, Weeks between 1888 and 2009 for which data on the disease and subcategories (if applicable) are available in the Tycho database. If no subcategory was reported, a subcategory of "Unspecified" was assigned.

Table D1, Summary information for Legionellosis

Indicator	Upstate New York
Report period	1982-2009
Total weeks	1,031
Total cases	2,984
Max. cases per year	344
Year (max)	2009
Max. cases per week	30
Week (max)	2006, wk 41
Average cases per year	119
95%CI	(81-157)
Average cases per week	3
95%CI	(3-3)

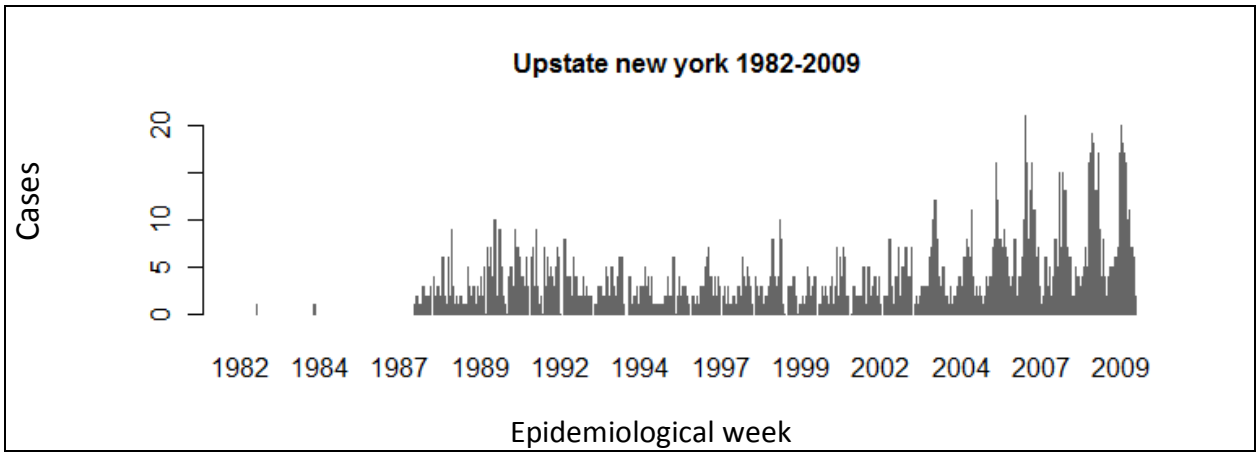

Figure D2, Number of cases reported for Legionellosis per epidemiological week

Listeriosis

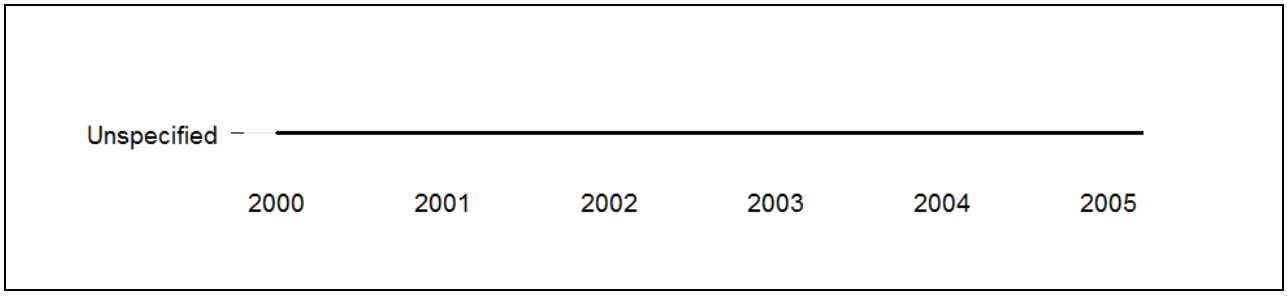

Figure D1, Weeks between 1888 and 2009 for which data on the disease and subcategories (if applicable) are available in the Tycho database. If no subcategory was reported, a subcategory of "Unspecified" was assigned.

Table D1, Summary information for Listeriosis

Indicator	Upstate New York
Report period	2000-2005
Total weeks	239
Total cases	244
Max. cases per year	61
Year (max)	2005
Max. cases per week	7
Week (max)	2005, wk 27
Average cases per year	41
95%CI	(23-59)
Average cases per week	1
95%CI	(1-1)

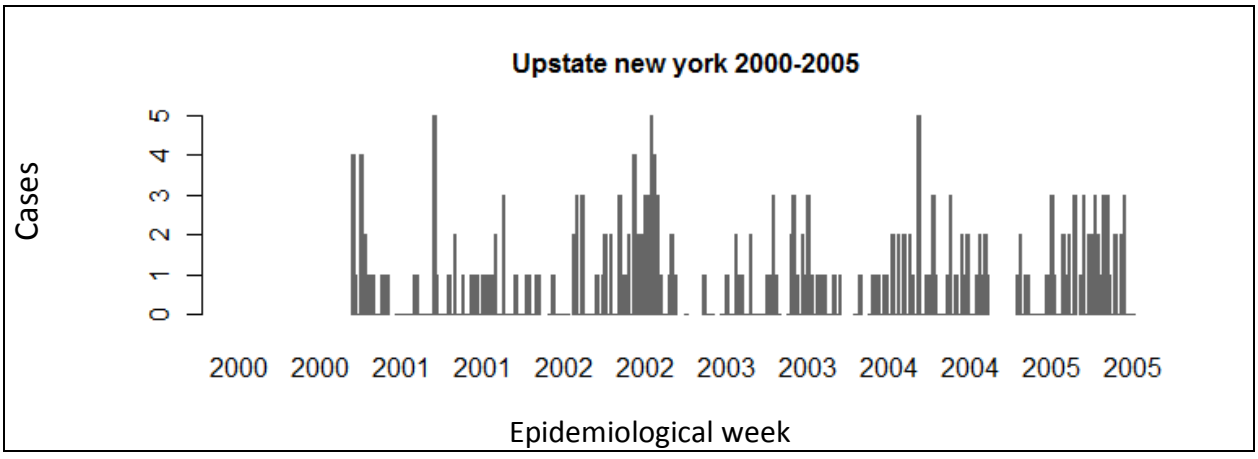

Figure D2, Number of cases reported for Listeriosis per epidemiological week

Lyme Disease

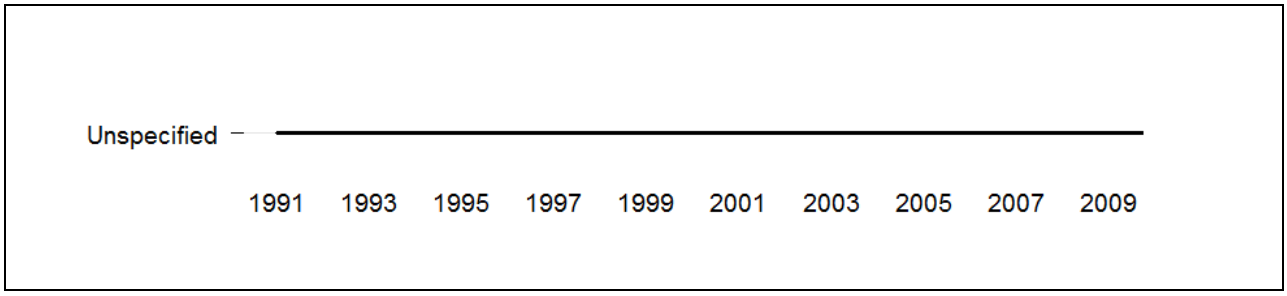

Figure D1, Weeks between 1888 and 2009 for which data on the disease and subcategories (if applicable) are available in the Tycho database. If no subcategory was reported, a subcategory of "Unspecified" was assigned.

Table D1, Summary information for Lyme Disease

Indicator	Upstate New York
Report period	1991-2009
Total weeks	890
Total cases	71,787
Max. cases per year	5,865
Year (max)	2008
Max. cases per week	588
Week (max)	1993, wk 44
Average cases per year	3,778
95%CI	(3,354-4,202)
Average cases per week	81
95%CI	(75-87)

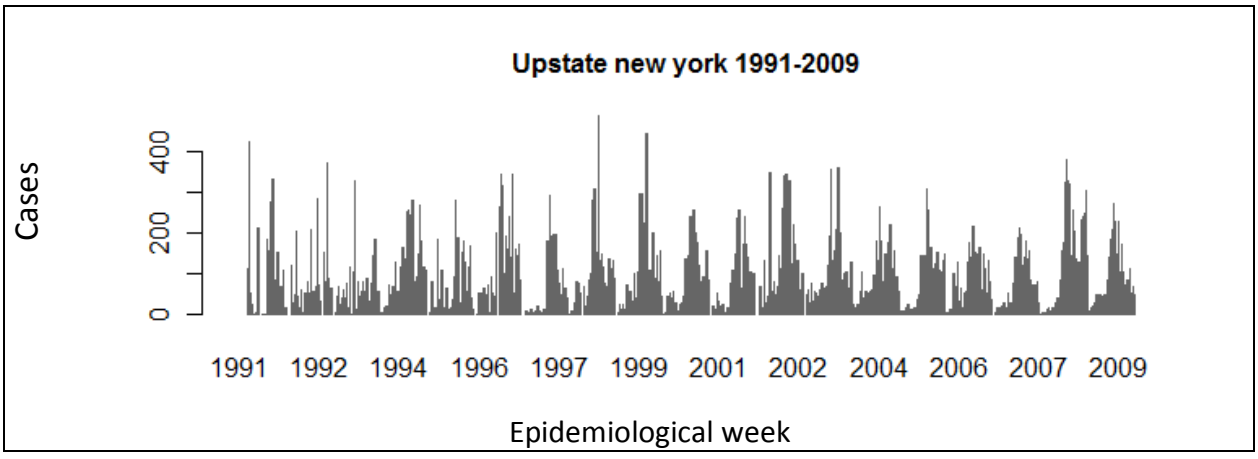

Figure D2, Number of cases reported for Lyme Disease per epidemiological week

Malaria

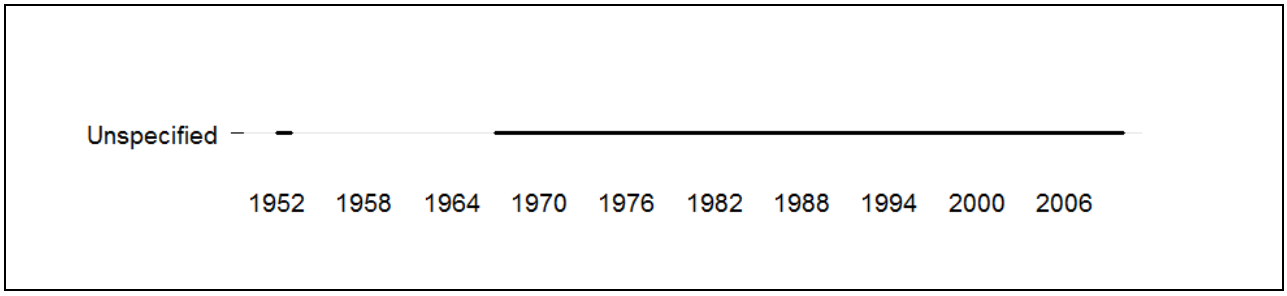

Figure D1, Weeks between 1888 and 2009 for which data on the disease and subcategories (if applicable) are available in the Tycho database. If no subcategory was reported, a subcategory of "Unspecified" was assigned.

Table D1, Summary information for Malaria

Indicator	Upstate New York
Report period	1967-2009
Total weeks	1,890
Total cases	2,092
Max. cases per year	115
Year (max)	1970
Max. cases per week	62
Week (max)	1993, wk 42
Average cases per year	49
95%CI	(41-57)
Average cases per week	1
95%CI	(1-1)

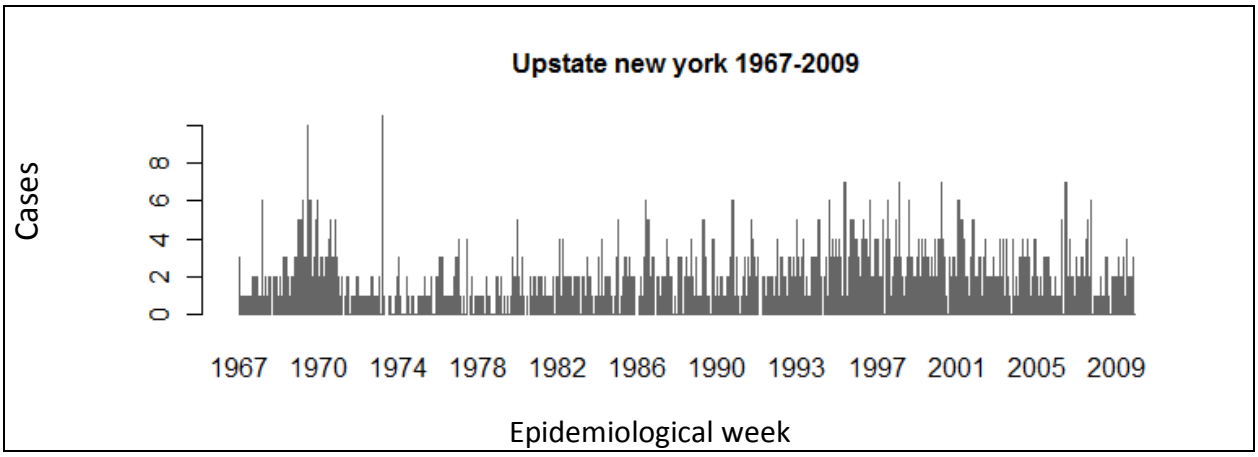

Figure D2, Number of cases reported for Malaria per epidemiological week

Measles

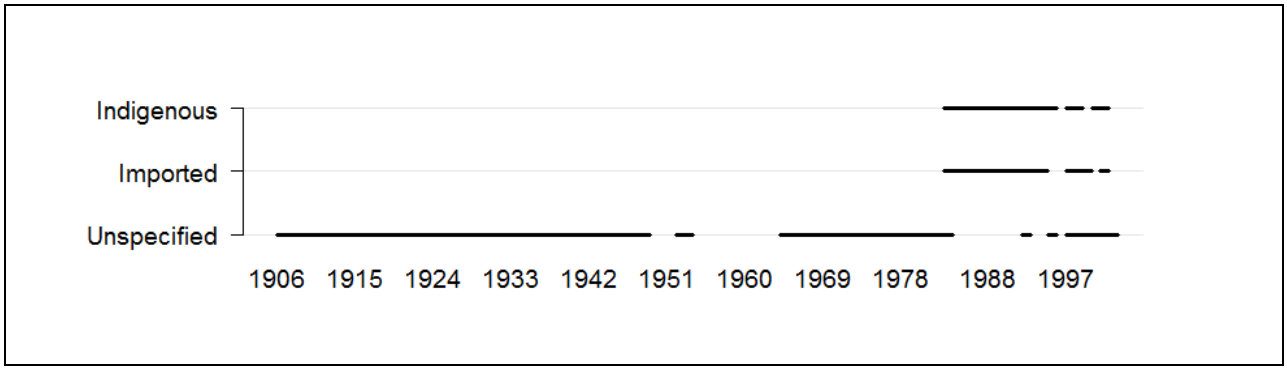

Figure D1, Weeks between 1888 and 2009 for which data on the disease and subcategories (if applicable) are available in the Tycho database. If no subcategory was reported, a subcategory of "Unspecified" was assigned.

Table D1, Summary information for Measles (Unspecified)

Indicator	Upstate New York	Buffalo	Rochester	Syracuse
Report period	1964-2002	1907-1953	1914-1953	1915-1953
Total weeks	1,172	1,863	1,693	1,586
Total cases	36,388	77,416	49,721	62,330
Max. cases per year	12,685	5,538	6,350	7,685
Year (max)	1964	1923	1946	1935
Max. cases per week	734	2,402	766	653
Week (max)	1964, wk 10	1910, wk 04	1946, wk 16	1946, wk 05
Average cases per year				
before 1970	3,238	1,843	1,344	1,731
95%CI	(-828-7,304)	(1,347-2,339)	(885-1,803)	(1,039-2,423)
after 1970	653	-	-	-
95%CI	(215-1,091)	-	-	-
Average cases per week				
before 1970	63	42	29	39
95%CI	(50-76)	(38-46)	(26-32)	(35-43)
after 1970	17	-	-	-
95%CI	(14-20)	-	-	-

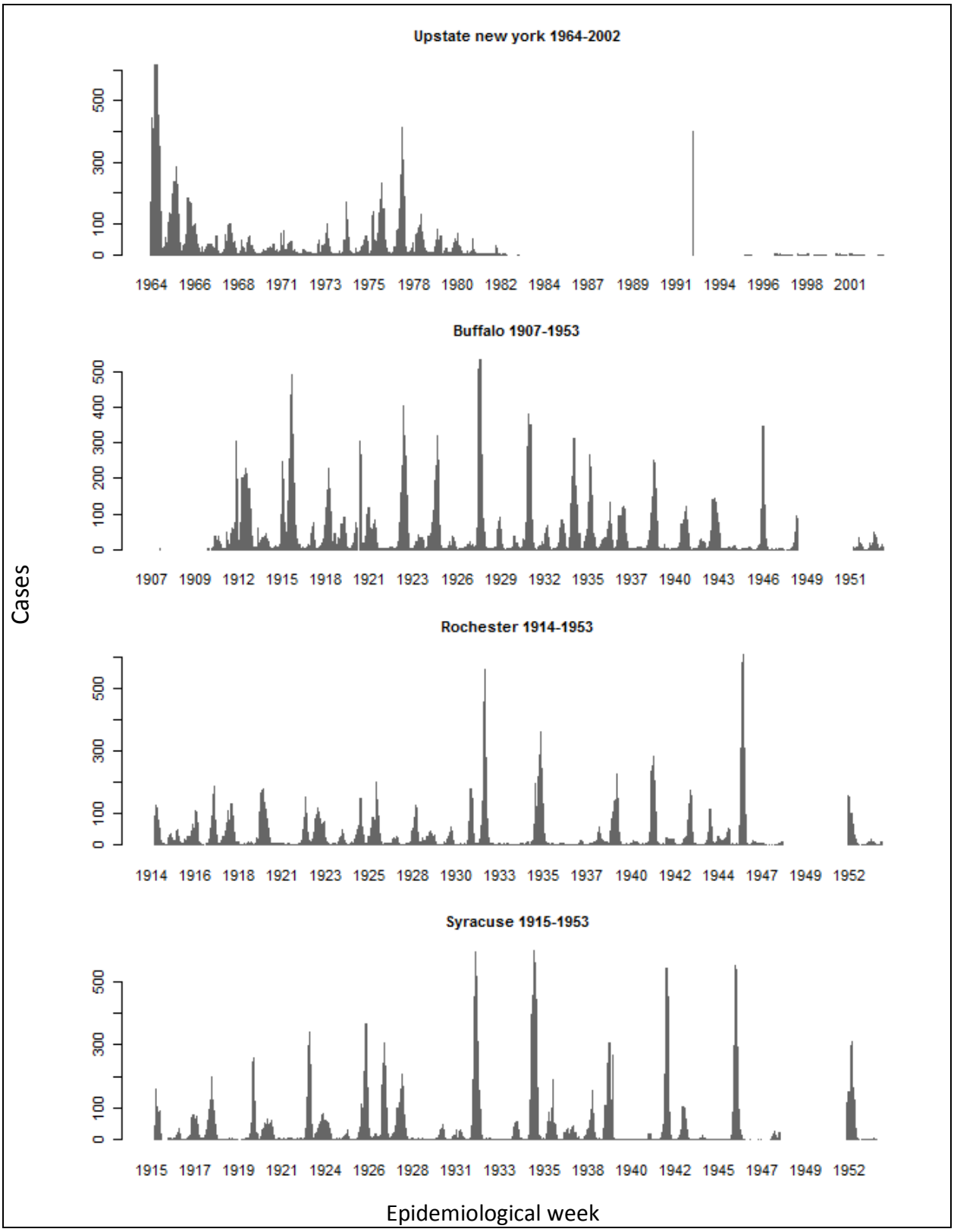

Figure D2, Number of cases reported for Measles per epidemiological week

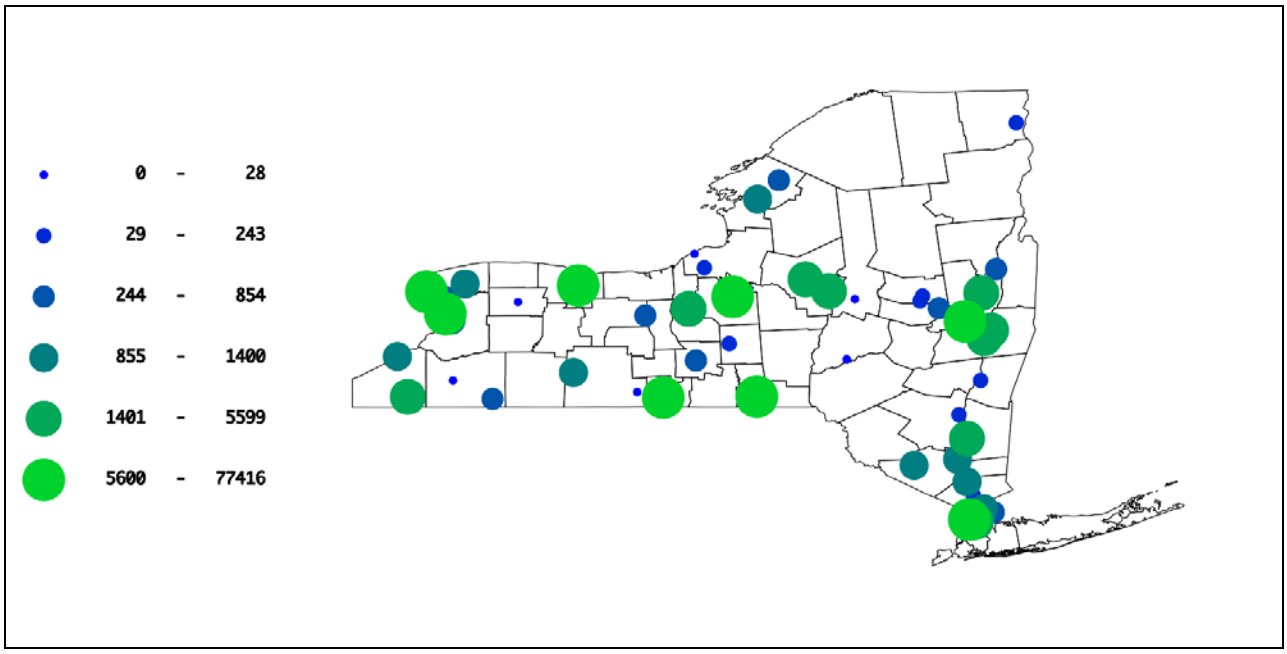

Figure D3, Total number of cases reported for Measles by each city for the entire time period

Meningitis

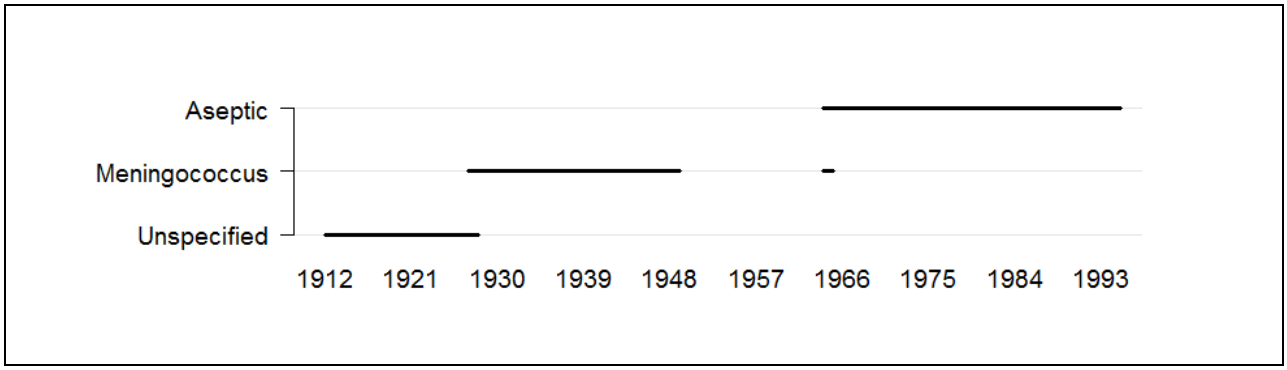

Figure D1, Weeks between 1888 and 2009 for which data on the disease and subcategories (if applicable) are available in the Tycho database. If no subcategory was reported, a subcategory of "Unspecified" was assigned.

Table D1, Summary information for Meningitis (Meningococcus)

Indicator	Upstate New York	Buffalo
Report period	1964-1964	1927-1948
Total weeks	49	667
Total cases	107	547
Max. cases per year	107	97
Year (max)	1964	1943
Max. cases per week	5	8
Week (max)	1964, wk 45	1936, wk 08
Average cases per year	107	25
95%CI	-	(15-35)
Average cases per week	2	1
95%CI	(2-2)	(1-1)

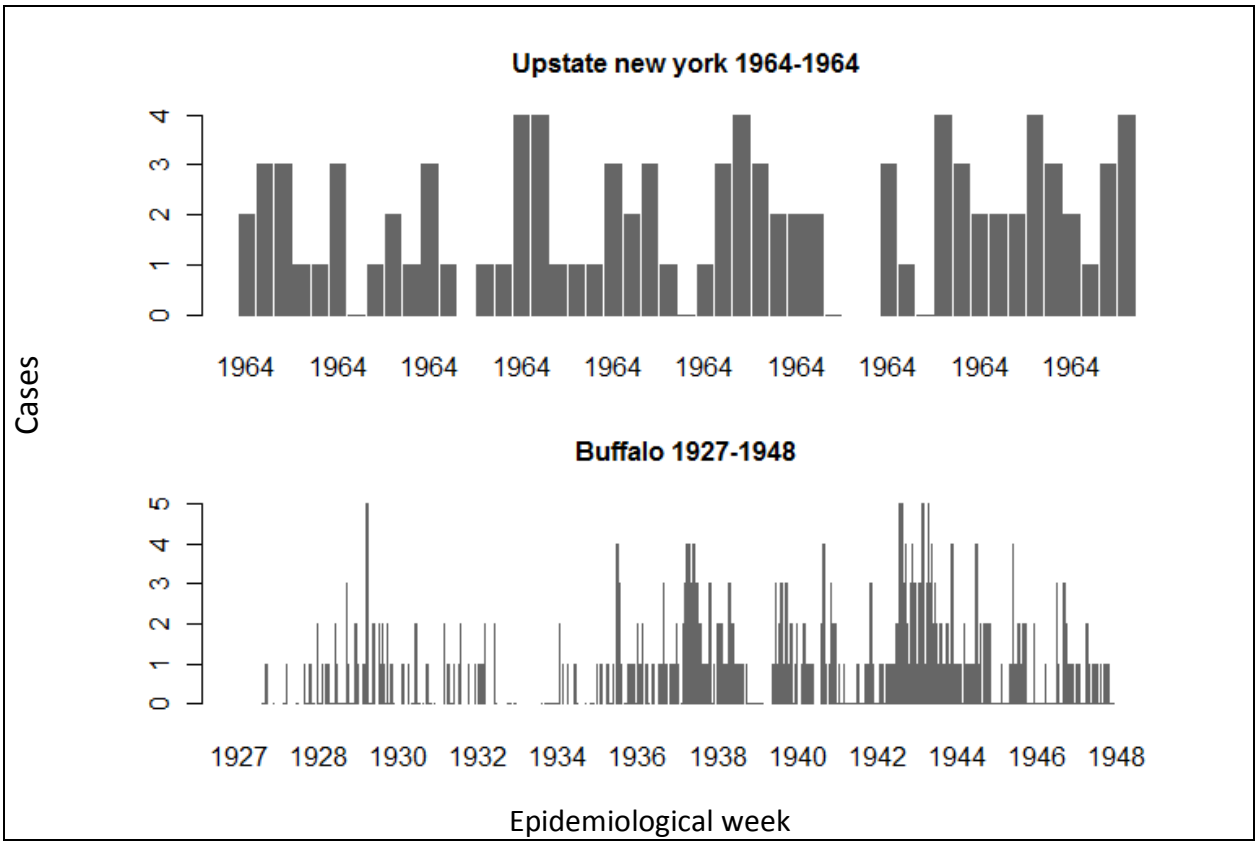

Figure D2, Number of cases reported for Meningitis per epidemiological week

Meningococcal Disease

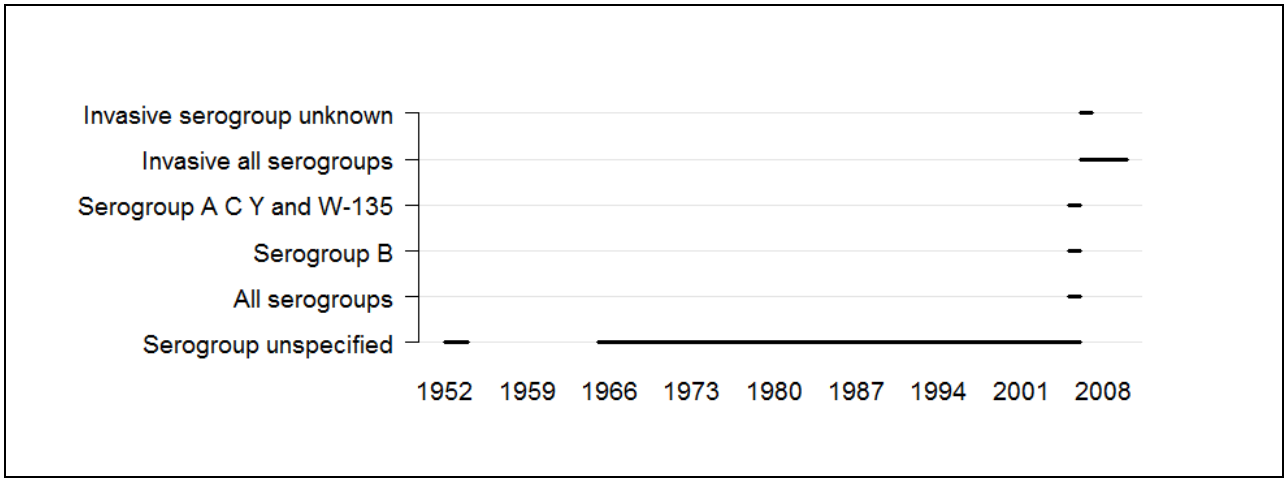

Figure D1, Weeks between 1888 and 2009 for which data on the disease and subcategories (if applicable) are available in the Tycho database. If no subcategory was reported, a subcategory of "Unspecified" was assigned.

Table D1, Summary information for Meningococcal Disease (Serogroup unspecified and Invasive all serogroups)

Indicator	**Upstate New York**
Report period	1965-2009
Total weeks	2,148
Total cases	4,036
Max. cases per year	175
Year (max)	1982
Max. cases per week	29
Week (max)	1982, wk 23
Average cases per year	
before 1980	90
95%CI	(72-108)
after 1980	89
95%CI	(72-106)
Average cases per week	
before 1980	2
95%CI	(2-2)
after 1980	2
95%CI	(2-2)

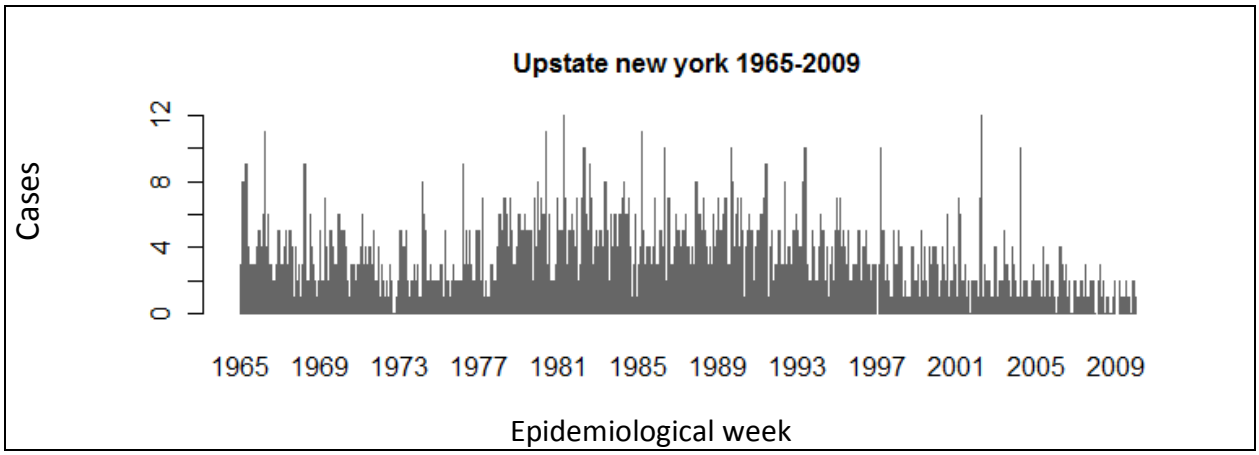

Figure D2, Number of cases reported for Meningococcal Disease per epidemiological week

Mumps

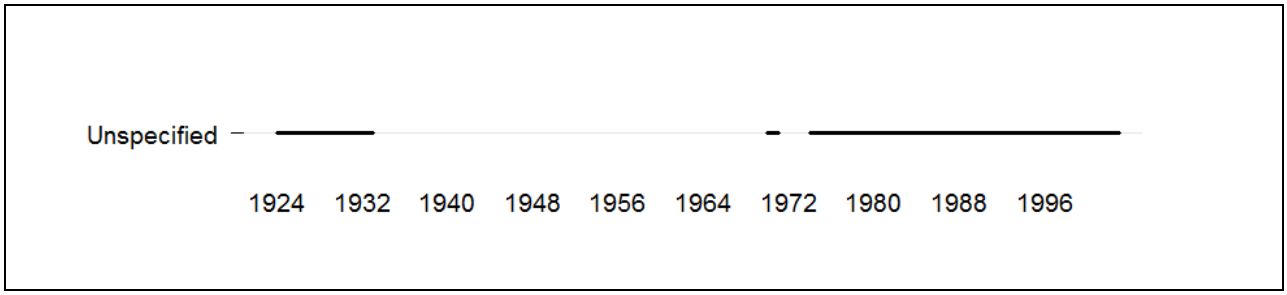

Figure D1, Weeks between 1888 and 2009 for which data on the disease and subcategories (if applicable) are available in the Tycho database. If no subcategory was reported, a subcategory of "Unspecified" was assigned.

Table D1, Summary information for Mumps

Indicator	Upstate New York	Buffalo	Rochester	Syracuse
Report period	1970-2002	1924-1932	1924-1932	1924-1932
Total weeks	1,399	437	439	448
Total cases	5,354	3,989	3,203	4,592
Max. cases per year	1,204	1,357	665	1,647
Year (max)	1975	1931	1928	1930
Max. cases per week	105	83	49	111
Week (max)	1974, wk 49	1931, wk 11	1924, wk 50	1930, wk 11
Average cases per year				
before 1980	469	443	356	510
95%CI	(100-838)	(92-794)	(183-529)	(151-869)
after 1980	73	-	-	-
95%CI	(48-98)	-	-	-
Average cases per week				
before 1980	10	9	7	10
95%CI	(9-11)	(8-10)	(6-8)	(8-12)
after 1980	2	-	-	-
95%CI	(2-2)	-	-	-

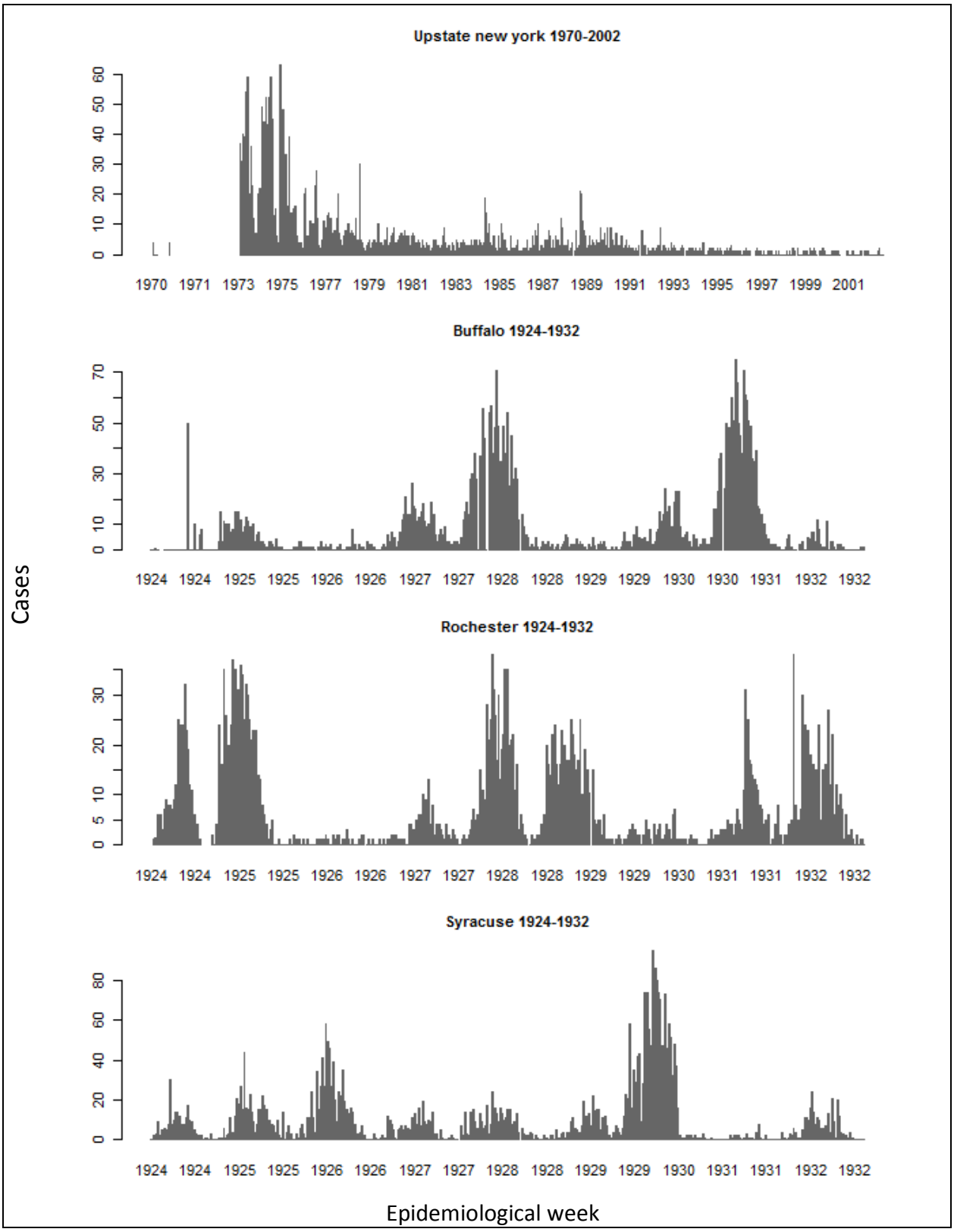

Figure D2, Number of cases reported for Mumps per epidemiological week

Pneumonia

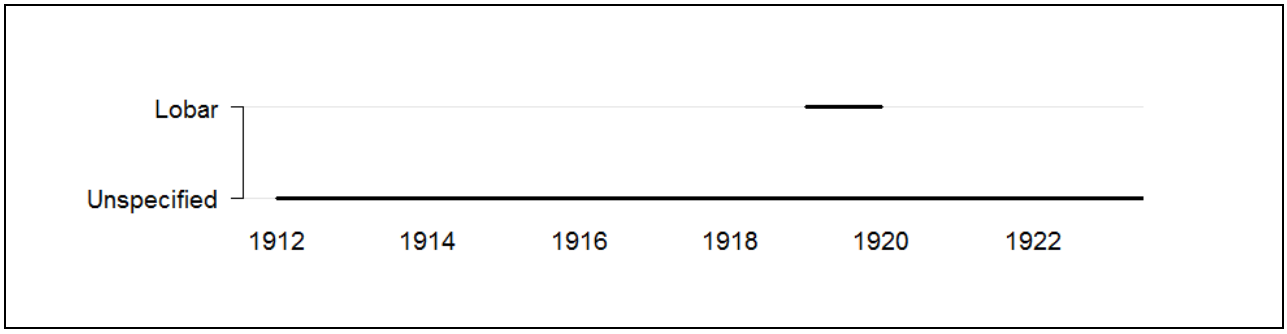

Figure D1, Weeks between 1888 and 2009 for which data on the disease and subcategories (if applicable) are available in the Tycho database. If no subcategory was reported, a subcategory of "Unspecified" was assigned.

Table D1, Summary information for Pneumonia (Unspecified)

Indicator	Buffalo	Rochester	Syracuse
Report period	1916-1923	1914-1923	1919-1923
Total weeks	200	388	170
Total cases	5,342	4,835	1,767
Max. cases per year	1,445	968	552
Year (max)	1923	1923	1923
Max. cases per week	250	124	142
Week (max)	1920, wk 06	1918, wk 43	1920, wk 05
Average cases per year	668	484	353
95%CI	(129-1,207)	(242-726)	(70-636)
Average cases per week	27	12	10
95%CI	(23-31)	(11-13)	(8-12)

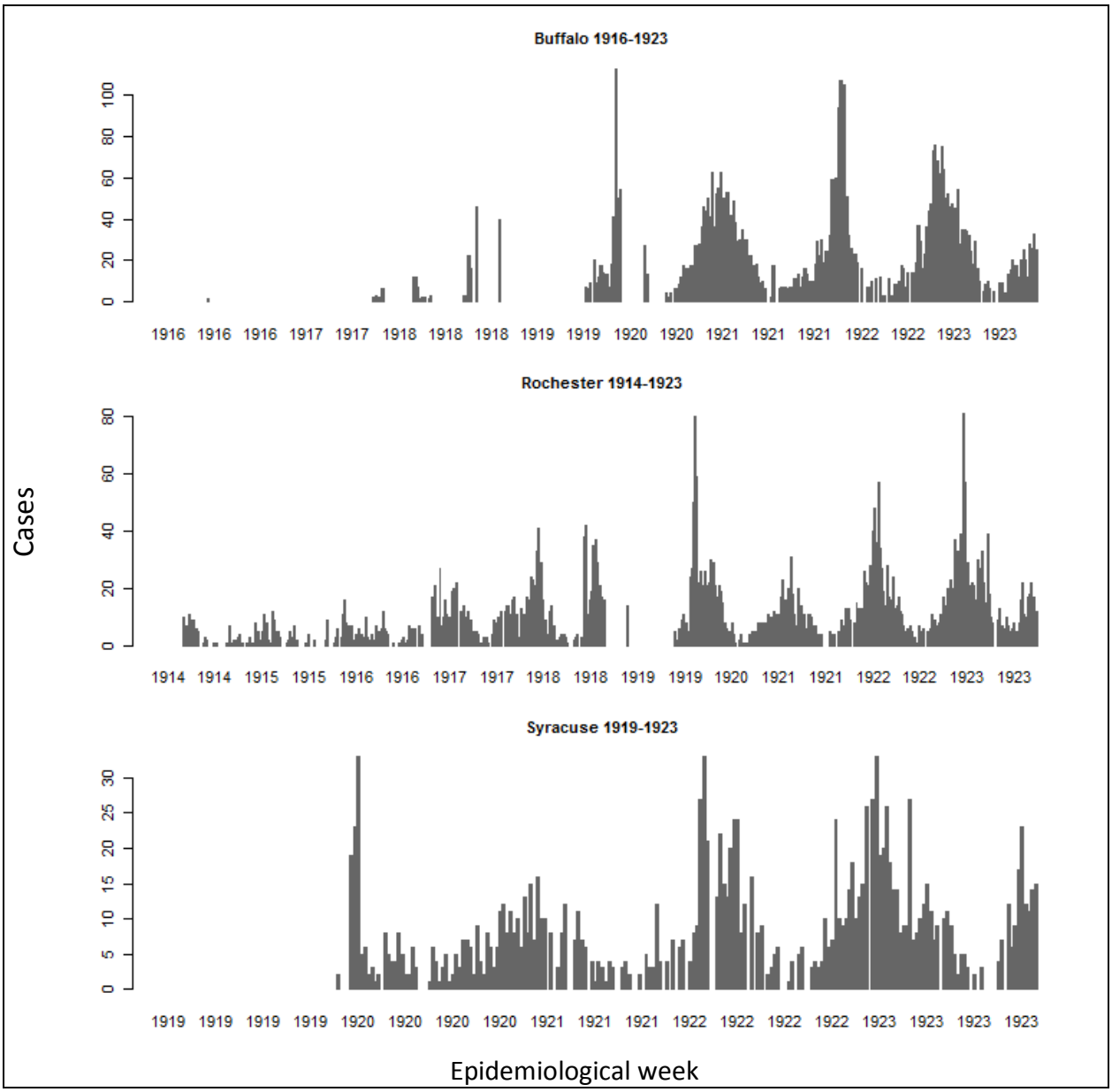

Figure D2, Number of cases reported for Pneumonia per epidemiological week

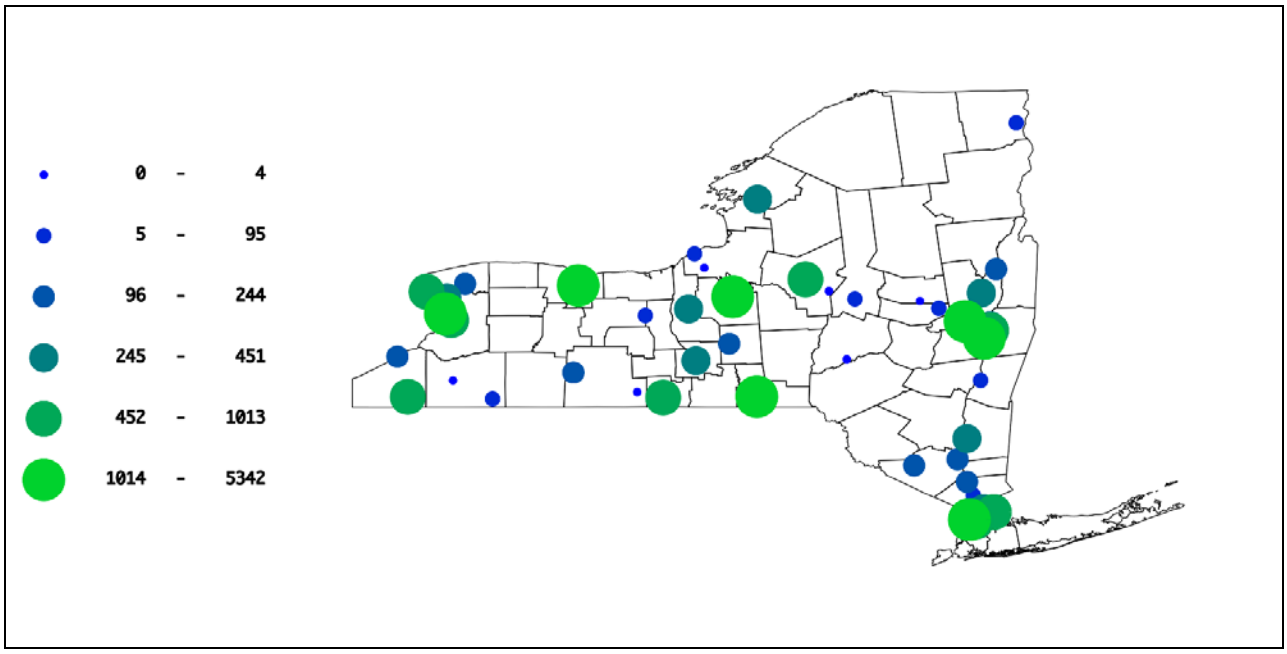

Figure D3, Total number of cases reported for Pneumonia by each city for the entire time period

Rabies in Animals

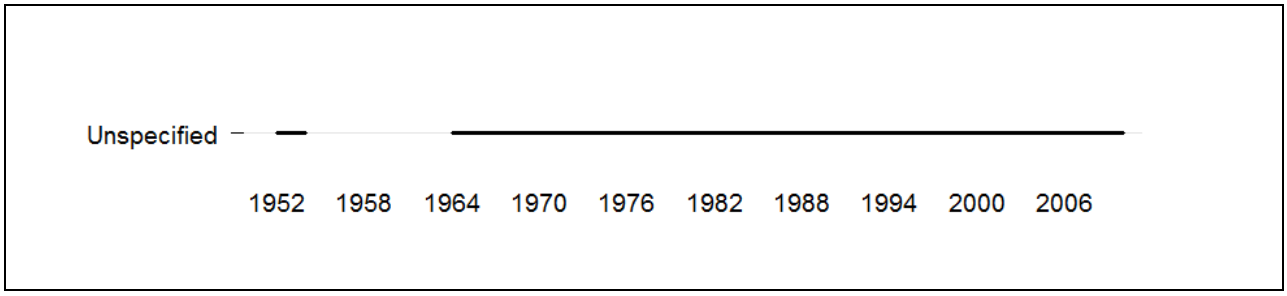

Figure D1, Weeks between 1888 and 2009 for which data on the disease and subcategories (if applicable) are available in the Tycho database. If no subcategory was reported, a subcategory of "Unspecified" was assigned.

Table D1, Summary information for Rabies in Animals

Indicator	Upstate New York
Report period	1964-2009
Total weeks	2,090
Total cases	18,610
Max. cases per year	2,248
Year (max)	1993
Max. cases per week	998
Week (max)	1994, wk 43
Average cases per year	405
95%CI	(263-547)
Average cases per week	9
95%CI	(8-10)

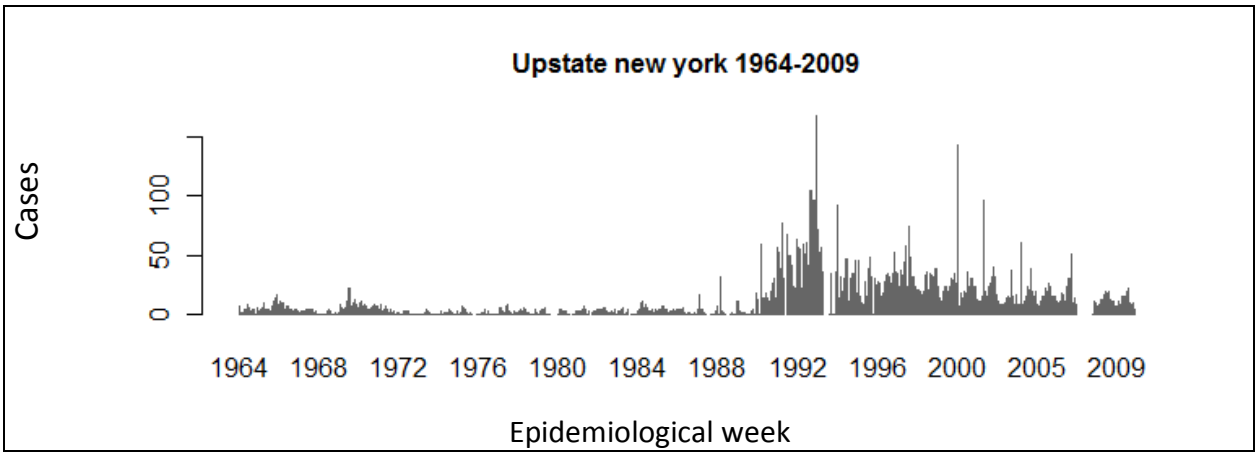

Figure D2, Number of cases reported for Rabies in Animals per epidemiological week

Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever

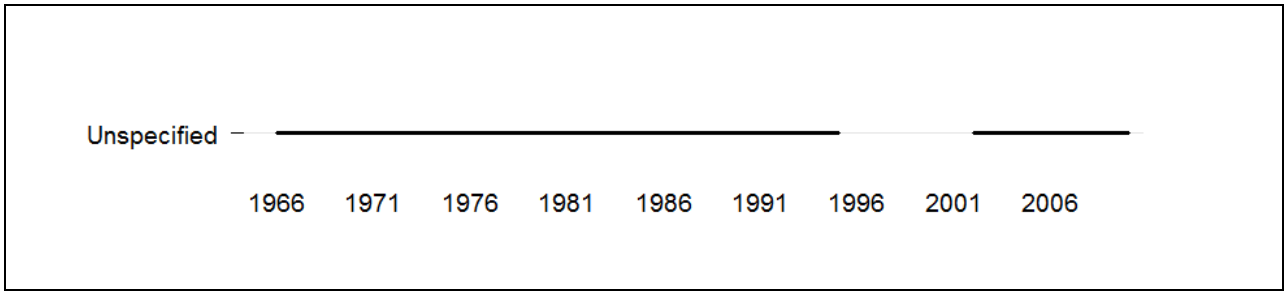

Figure D1, Weeks between 1888 and 2009 for which data on the disease and subcategories (if applicable) are available in the Tycho database. If no subcategory was reported, a subcategory of "Unspecified" was assigned.

Table D1, Summary information for Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever

Indicator	Upstate New York
Report period	1966-2009
Total weeks	1,171
Total cases	813
Max. cases per year	272
Year (max)	2004
Max. cases per week	268
Week (max)	2004, wk 10
Average cases per year	22
95%CI	(7-37)
Average cases per week	1
95%CI	(1-1)

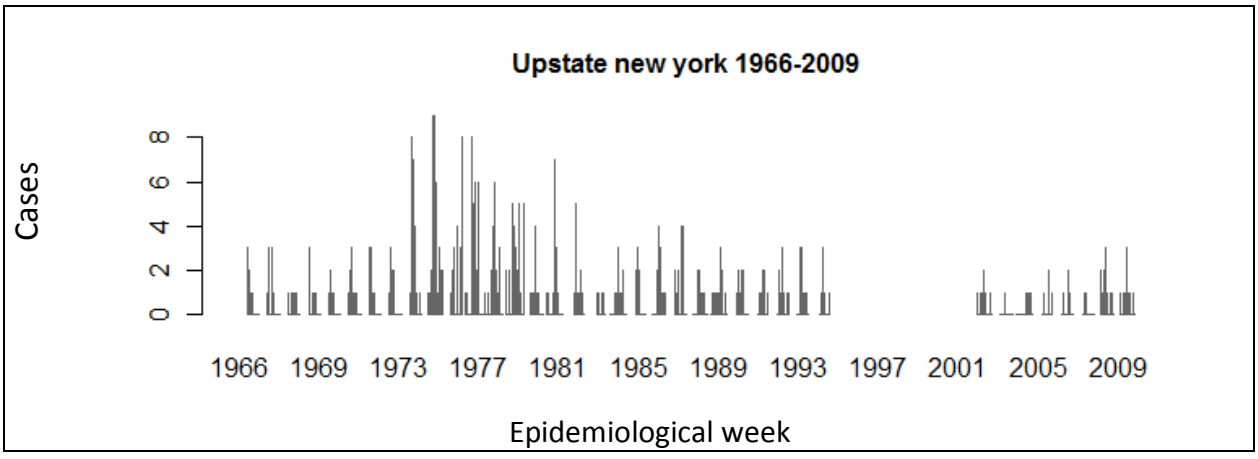

Figure D2, Number of cases reported for Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever per epidemiological week

Rubella

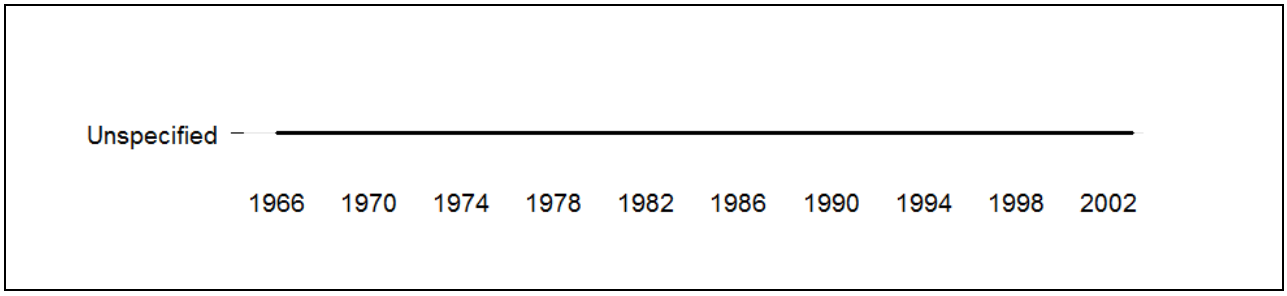

Figure D1, Weeks between 1888 and 2009 for which data on the disease and subcategories (if applicable) are available in the Tycho database. If no subcategory was reported, a subcategory of "Unspecified" was assigned.

Table D1, Summary information for Rubella

Indicator	**Upstate New York**
Report period	1966-2002
Total weeks	1,683
Total cases	14,077
Max. cases per year	3,399
Year (max)	1977
Max. cases per week	371
Week (max)	1977, wk 11
Average cases per year	
before 1970	1,056
95%CI	(509-1,603)
after 1970	275
95%CI	(49-501)
Average cases per week	
before 1970	21
95%CI	(18-24)
after 1970	6
95%CI	(5-7)

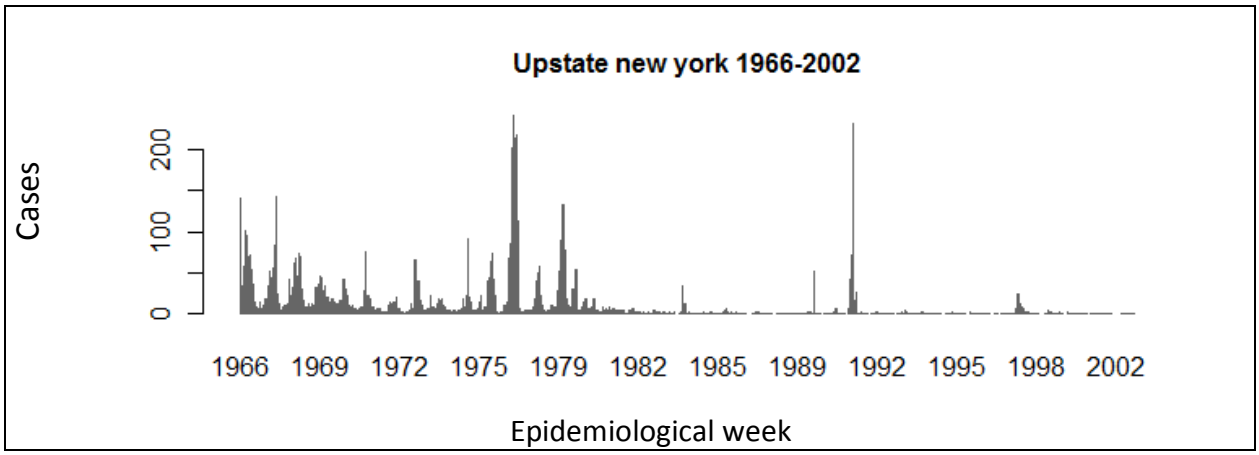

Figure D2, Number of cases reported for Rubella per epidemiological week

Salmonellosis

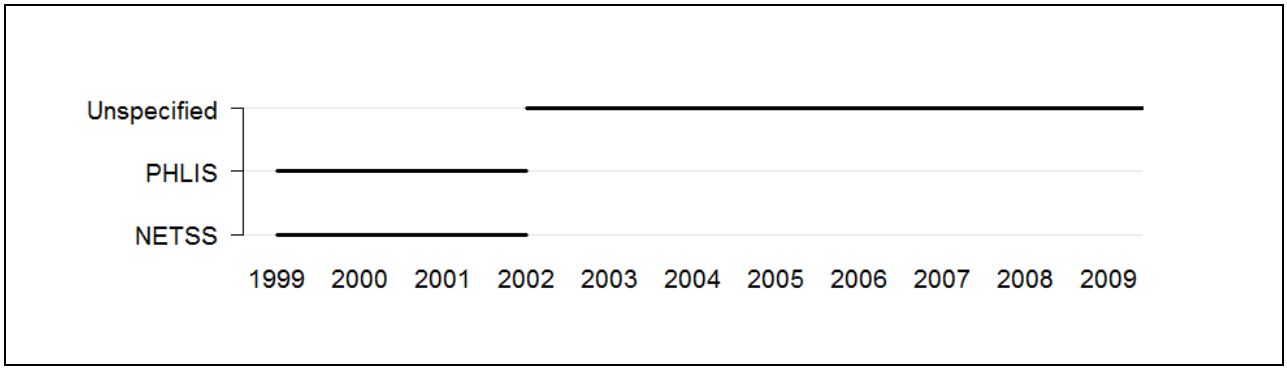

Figure D1, Weeks between 1888 and 2009 for which data on the disease and subcategories (if applicable) are available in the Tycho database. If no subcategory was reported, a subcategory of "Unspecified" was assigned.

Table D1, Summary information for Salmonellosis (PHLIS and Unspecified)

Indicator	Upstate New York
Report period	1999-2009
Total weeks	514
Total cases	14,269
Max. cases per year	1,856
Year (max)	2002
Max. cases per week	332
Week (max)	1999, wk 24
Average cases per year	1,297
95%CI	(1,156-1,438)
Average cases per week	28
95%CI	(25-31)

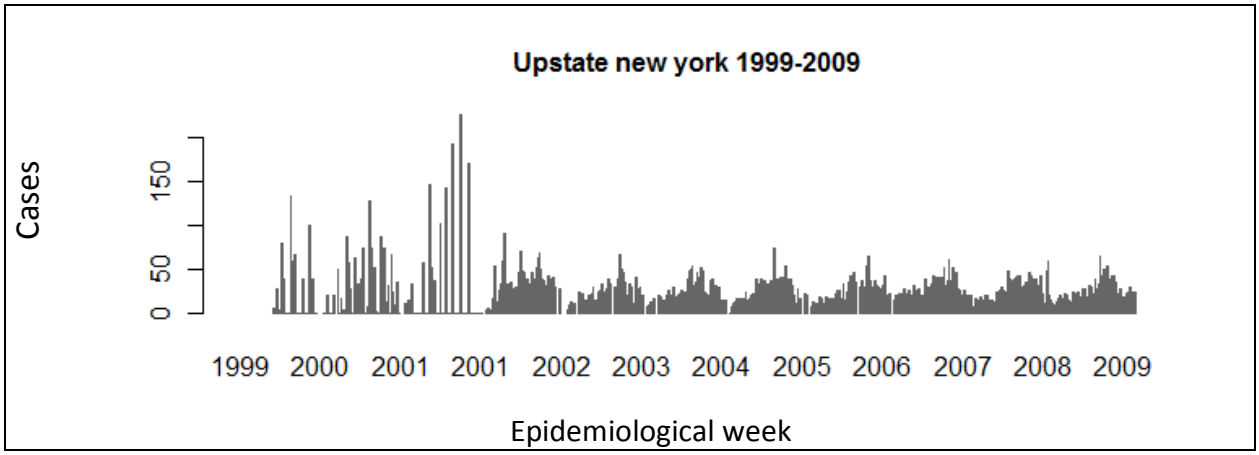

Figure D2, Number of cases reported for Salmonellosis per epidemiological week

Scarlet Fever

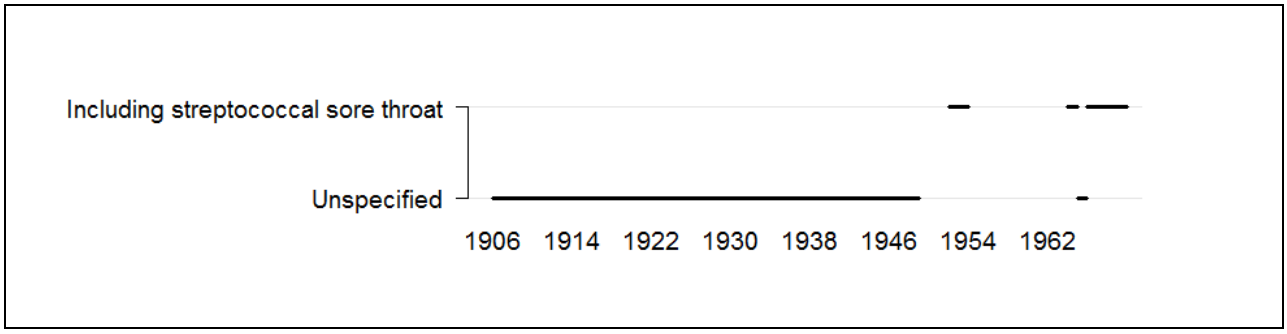

Figure D1, Weeks between 1888 and 2009 for which data on the disease and subcategories (if applicable) are available in the Tycho database. If no subcategory was reported, a subcategory of "Unspecified" was assigned.

Table D1, Summary information for Scarlet Fever (Including streptococcal sore throat and Unspecified)

Indicator	Upstate New York	Buffalo	Rochester	Syracuse
Report period	1964-1969	1907-1953	1914-1953	1915-1953
Total weeks	304	1,922	1,771	1,726
Total cases	75,978	34,467	20,872	15,746
Max. cases per year	15,249	2,775	2,532	1,194
Year (max)	1967	1932	1931	1924
Max. cases per week	869	173	109	79
Week (max)	1967, wk 15	1932, wk 11	1931, wk 04	1937, wk 10
Average cases per year	12,663	821	564	437
95%CI	(11,025-14,301)	(645-997)	(394-734)	(339-535)
Average cases per week	250	18	12	9
95%CI	(234-266)	(17-19)	(11-13)	(9-9)

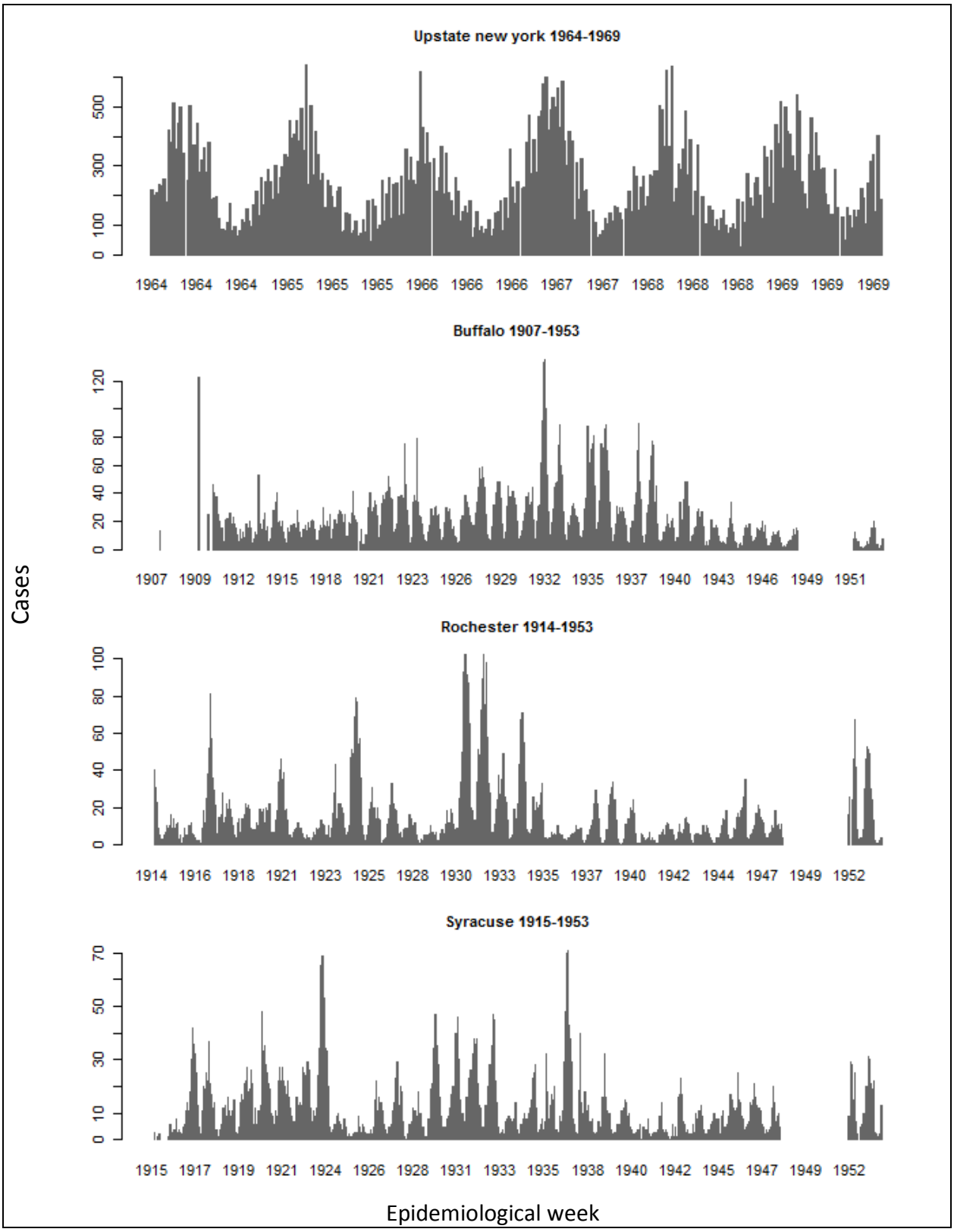

Figure D2, Number of cases reported for Scarlet Fever per epidemiological week

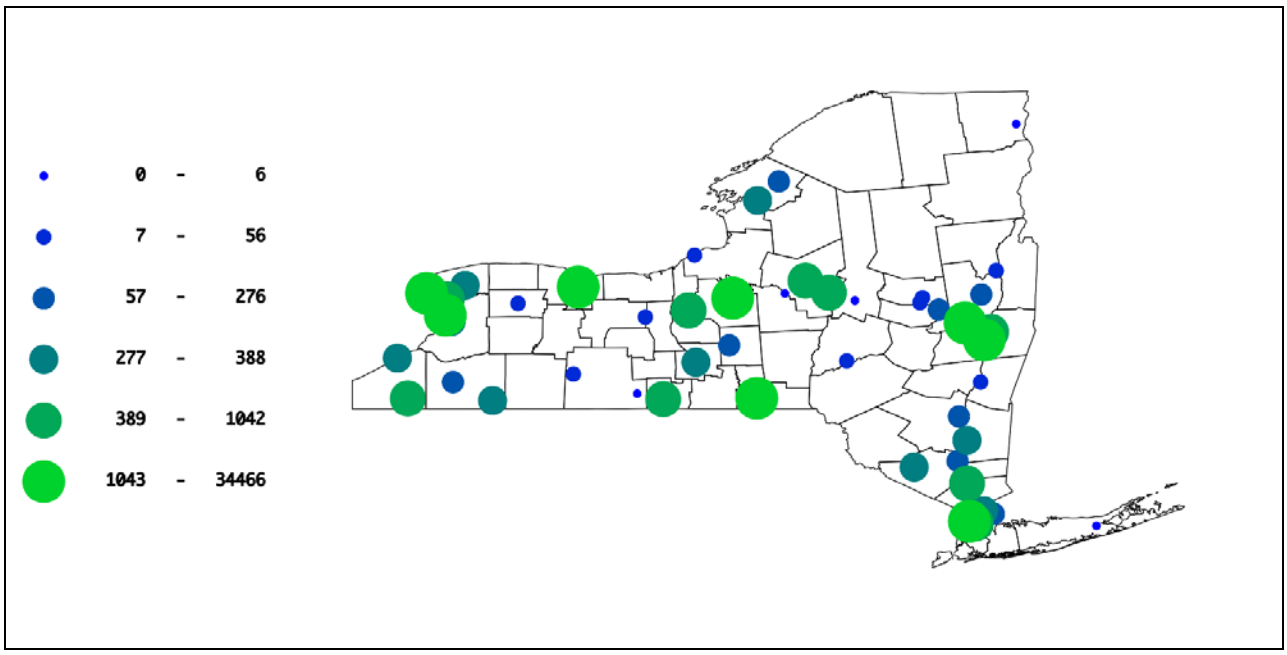

Figure D3, Total number of all cases reported for Scarlet Fever by each city for the entire time period

Shigellosis

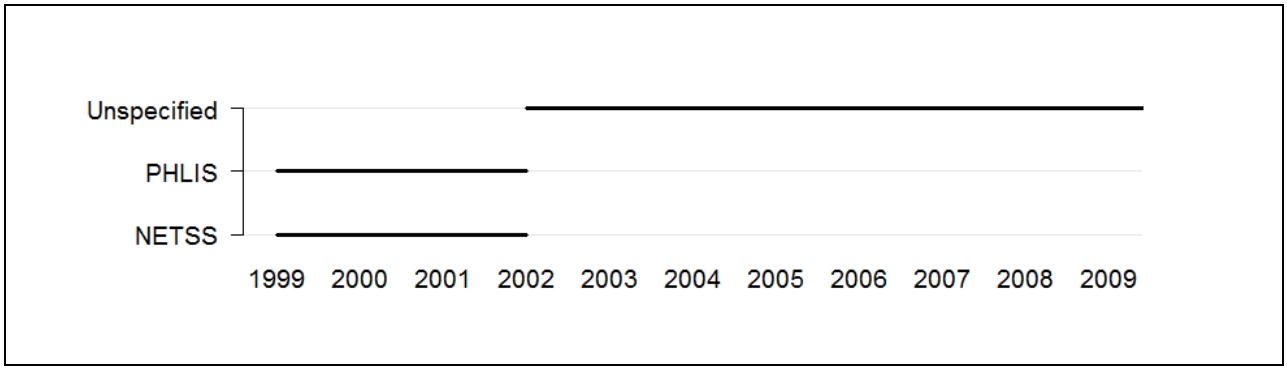

Figure D1, Weeks between 1888 and 2009 for which data on the disease and subcategories (if applicable) are available in the Tycho database. If no subcategory was reported, a subcategory of "Unspecified" was assigned.

Table D1, Summary information for Shigellosis (Unspecified and PHLIS)

Indicator	Upstate New York
Report period	1999-2009
Total weeks	509
Total cases	3,885
Max. cases per year	580
Year (max)	1999
Max. cases per week	546
Week (max)	1999, wk 33
Average cases per year	353
95%CI	(233-473)
Average cases per week	8
95%CI	(6-10)

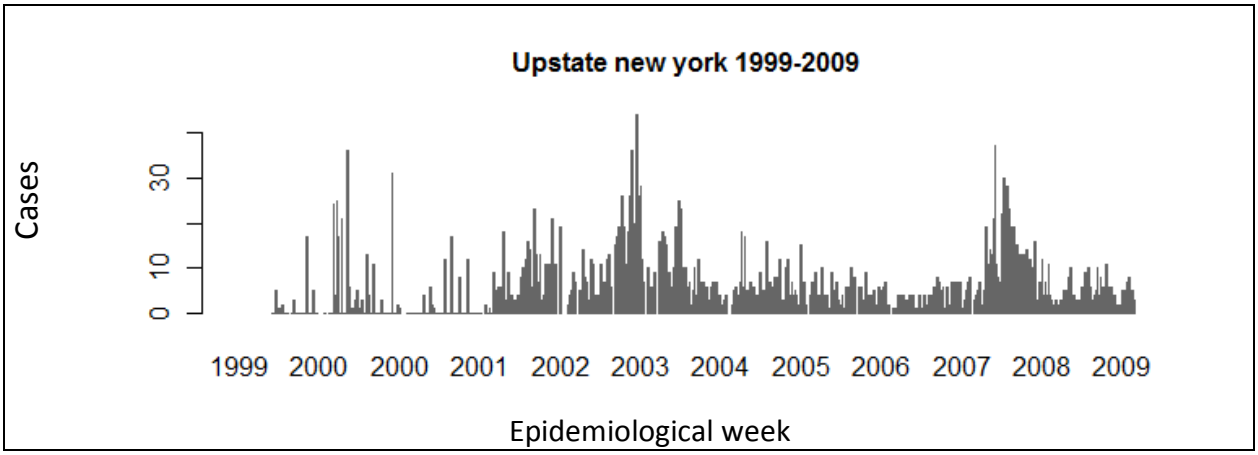

Figure D2, Number of cases reported for Shigellosis per epidemiological week

Streptococcal Disease, Invasive Group A

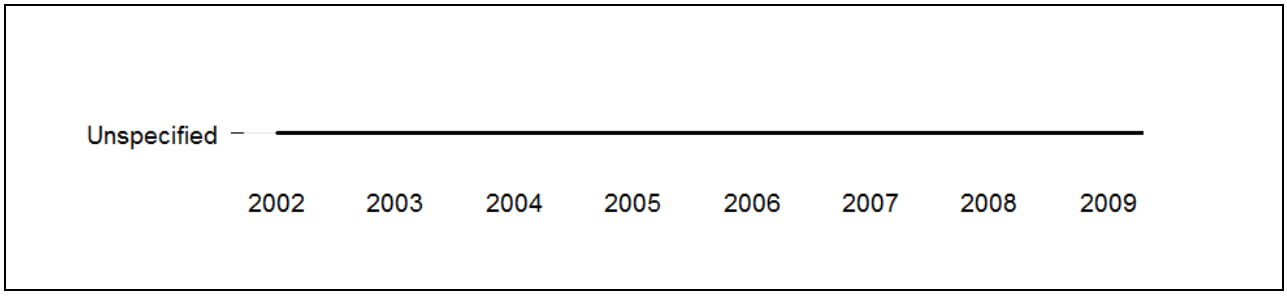

Figure D1, Weeks between 1888 and 2009 for which data on the disease and subcategories (if applicable) are available in the Tycho database. If no subcategory was reported, a subcategory of "Unspecified" was assigned.

Table D1, Summary information for Streptococcal Disease, Invasive Group A

Indicator	Upstate New York
Report period	2002-2009
Total weeks	386
Total cases	2,329
Max. cases per year	330
Year (max)	2008
Max. cases per week	70
Week (max)	2002, wk 15
Average cases per year	291
95%CI	(255-327)
Average cases per week	6
95%CI	(5-7)

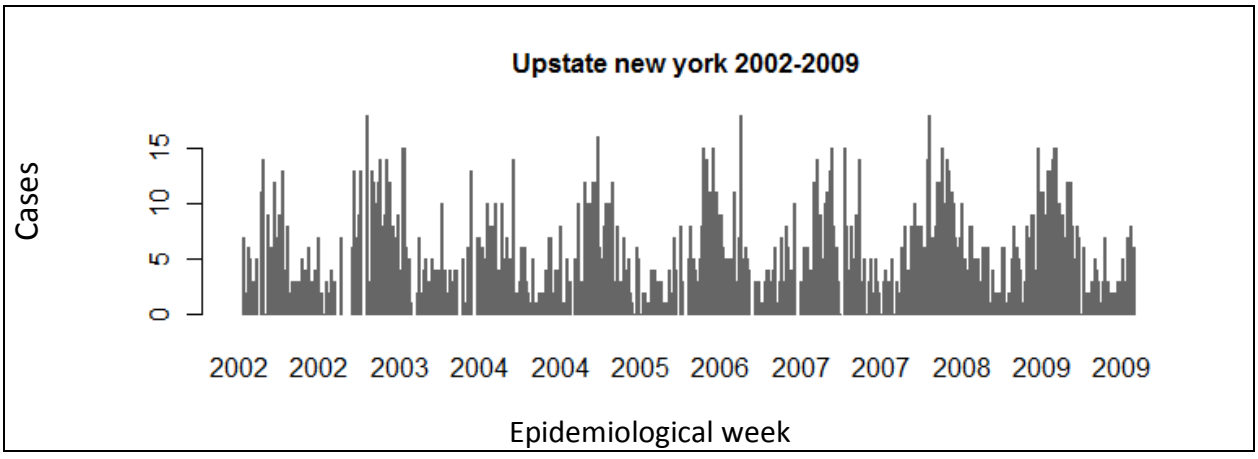

Figure D2, Number of cases reported for Group A Streptococcal Disease per epidemiological week

Streptococcus Pneumoniae, Invasive Disease

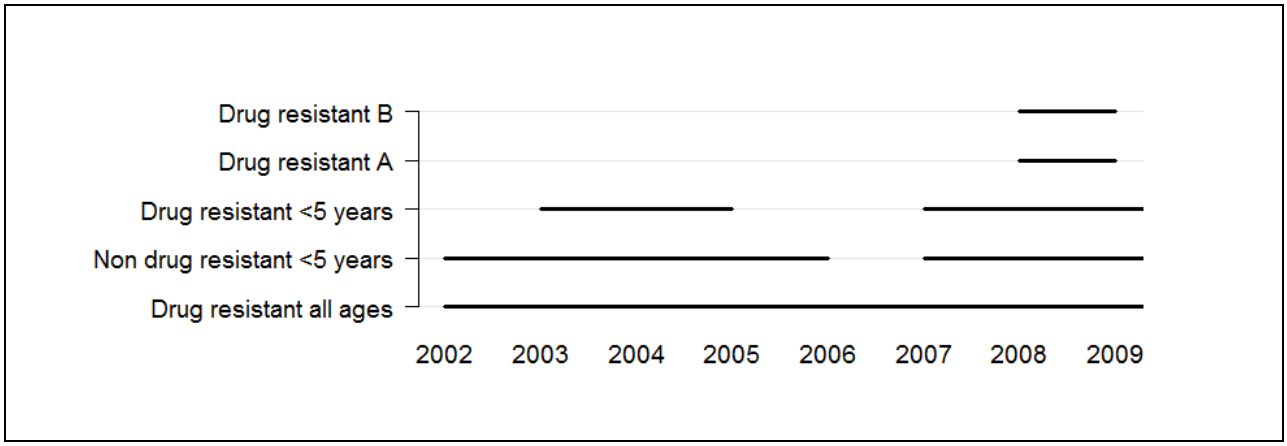

Figure D1, Weeks between 1888 and 2009 for which data on the disease and subcategories (if applicable) are available in the Tycho database. If no subcategory was reported, a subcategory of "Unspecified" was assigned.

Table D1, Summary information for Streptococcus Pneumoniae, Invasive Disease (Drug resistant <5 years)

Indicator	Upstate New York
Report period	2003-2009
Total weeks	188
Total cases	136
Max. cases per year	57
Year (max)	2004
Max. cases per week	5
Week (max)	2003, wk 16
Average cases per year	27
95%CI	(-1-55)
Average cases per week	1
95%CI	(1-1)

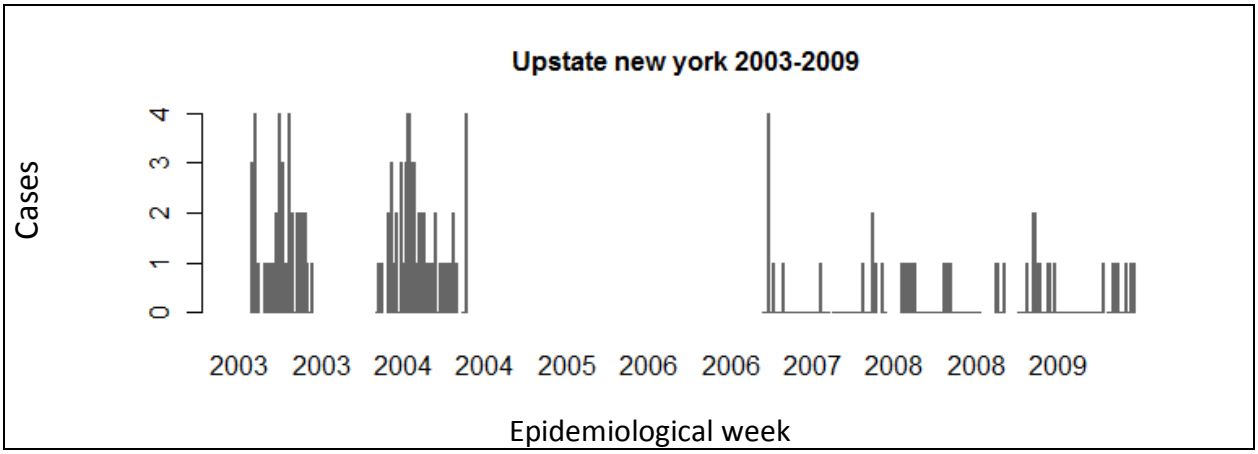

Figure D2, Number of cases reported for Streptococcal Pneumoniae, Invasive Disease per epidemiological week

Syphilis

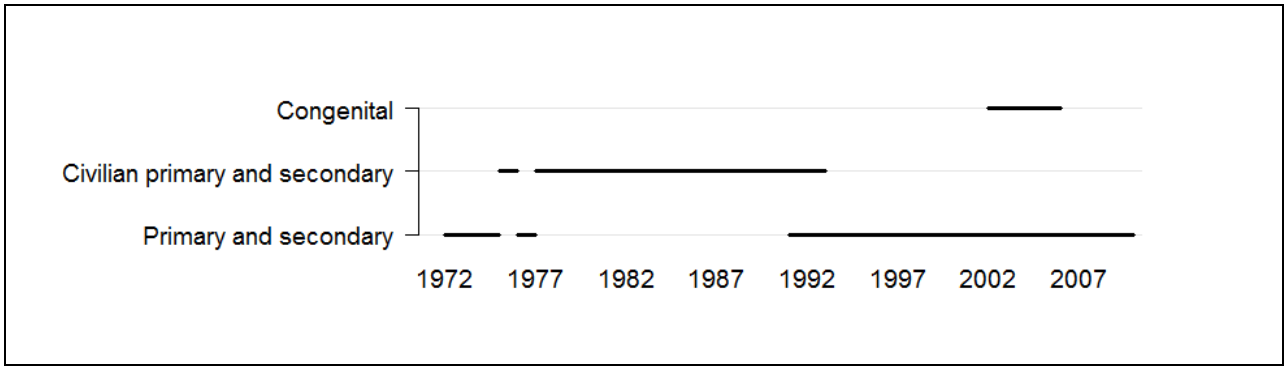

Figure D1, Weeks between 1888 and 2009 for which data on the disease and subcategories (if applicable) are available in the Tycho database. If no subcategory was reported, a subcategory of "Unspecified" was assigned.

Table D1, Summary information for Syphilis (Primary and secondary and Civilian primary and secondary)

Indicator	Upstate New York
Report period	1972-2009
Total weeks	1,769
Total cases	9,265
Max. cases per year	934
Year (max)	1989
Max. cases per week	76
Week (max)	1983, wk 52
Average cases per year	244
95%CI	(174-314)
Average cases per week	5
95%CI	(5-5)

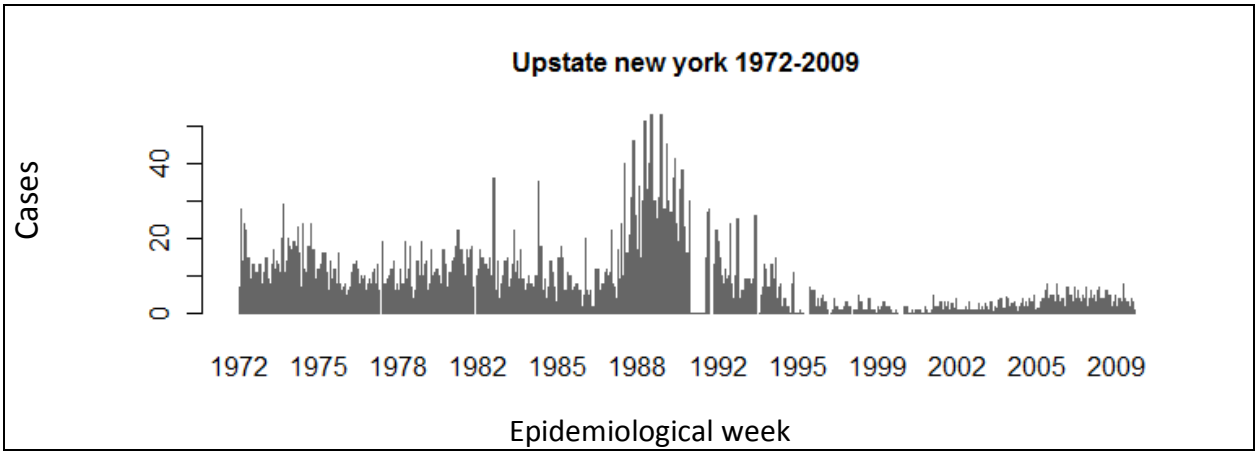

Figure D2, Number of cases reported for Syphilis per epidemiological week

Tetanus

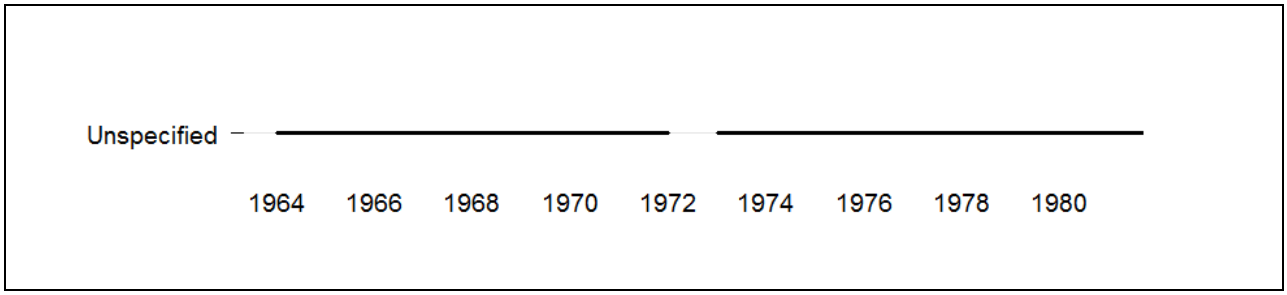

Figure D1, Weeks between 1888 and 2009 for which data on the disease and subcategories (if applicable) are available in the Tycho database. If no subcategory was reported, a subcategory of "Unspecified" was assigned.

Table D1, Summary information for Tetanus

Indicator	**Upstate New York**
Report period	1964-1981
Total weeks	519
Total cases	42
Max. cases per year	9
Year (max)	1964
Max. cases per week	2
Week (max)	1964, wk 29
Average cases per year	
before 1970	4
95%CI	(1-7)
after 1970	1
95%CI	(0-2)
Average cases per week	
before 1970	0
95%CI	(0-0)
after 1970	0
95%CI	(0-0)

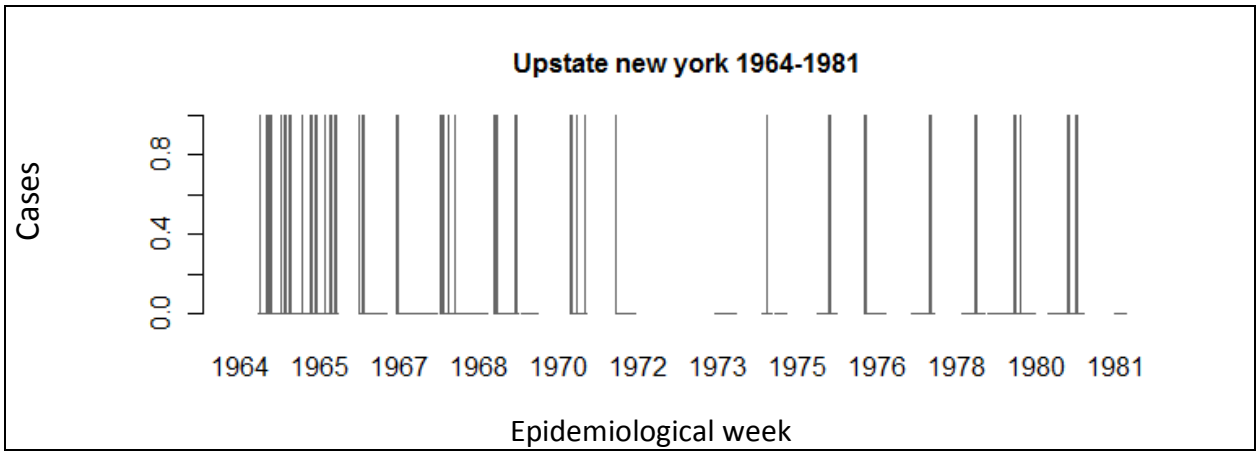

Figure D2, Number of cases reported for Tetanus per epidemiological week

Toxic Shock Syndrome

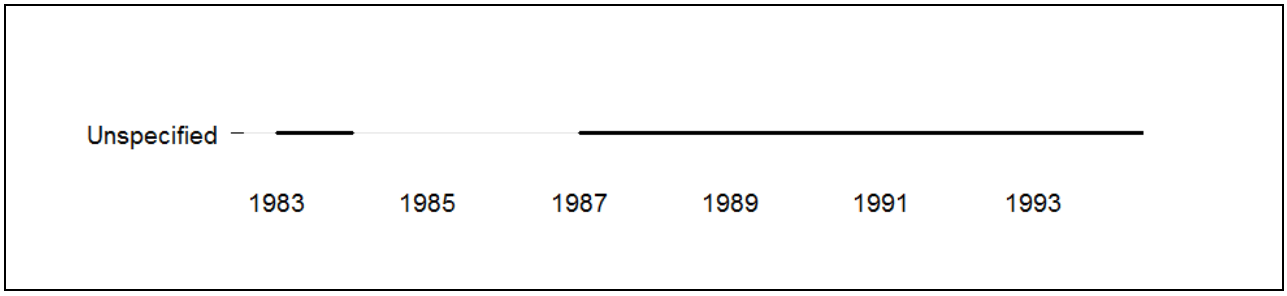

Figure D1, Weeks between 1888 and 2009 for which data on the disease and subcategories (if applicable) are available in the Tycho database. If no subcategory was reported, a subcategory of "Unspecified" was assigned.

Table D1, Summary information for Toxic shock syndrome

Indicator	Upstate New York
Report period	1983-1994
Total weeks	331
Total cases	149
Max. cases per year	46
Year (max)	1991
Max. cases per week	15
Week (max)	1991, wk 35
Average cases per year	17
95%CI	(7-27)
Average cases per week	0
95%CI	(0-0)

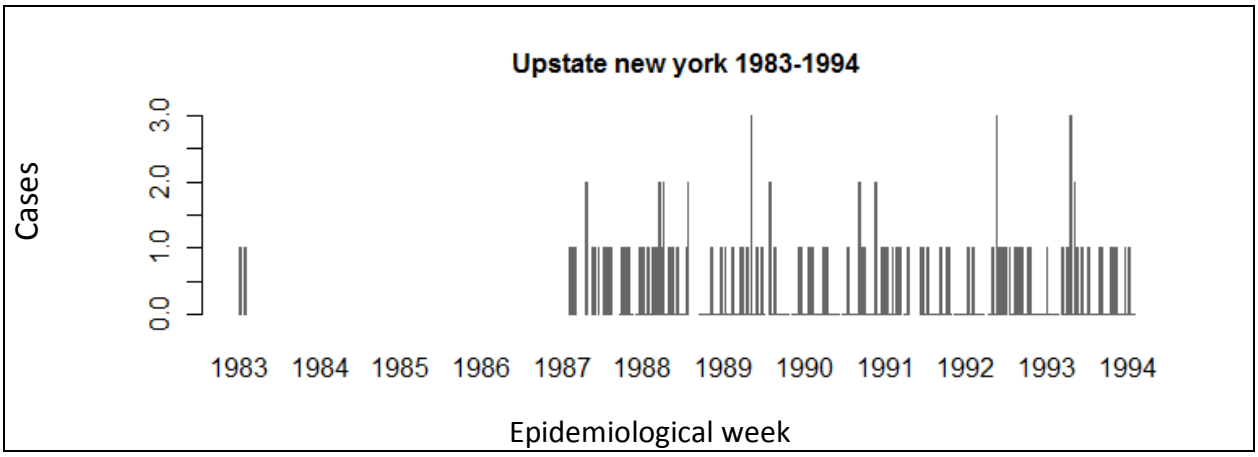

Figure D2, Number of cases reported for Toxic Shock Syndrome per epidemiological week

Tuberculosis

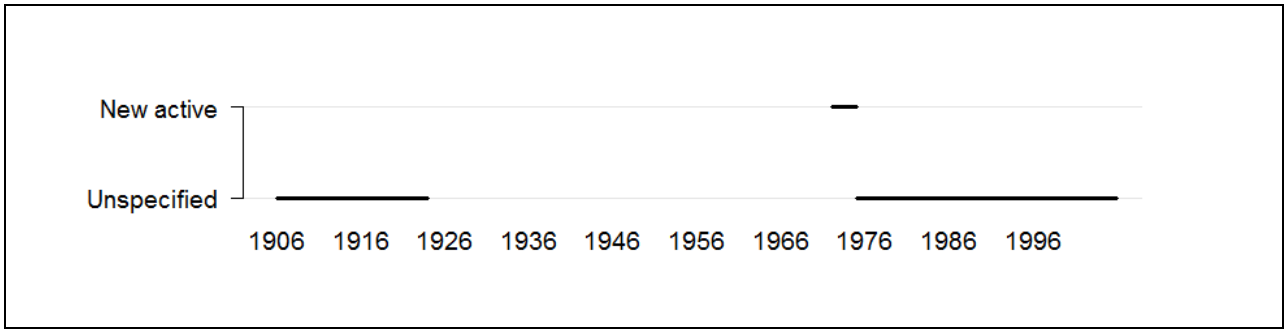

Figure D1, Weeks between 1888 and 2009 for which data on the disease and subcategories (if applicable) are available in the Tycho database. If no subcategory was reported, a subcategory of "Unspecified" was assigned.

Table D1, Summary information for Tuberculosis (Unspecified)

Indicator	Upstate New York	Buffalo	Rochester	Syracuse
Report period	1975-2005	1907-1923	1914-1923	1915-1923
Total weeks	1,422	582	457	395
Total cases	17,907	14,081	5,024	2,142
Max. cases per year	1,845	1,512	705	325
Year (max)	1991	1917	1922	1923
Max. cases per week	1,550	121	45	41
Week (max)	1991, wk 29	1910, wk 04	1921, wk 19	1920, wk 43
Average cases per year	578	939	502	238
95%CI	(461-695)	(690-1,188)	(399-605)	(177-299)
Average cases per week	13	24	11	5
95%CI	(11-15)	(23-25)	(10-12)	(5-5)

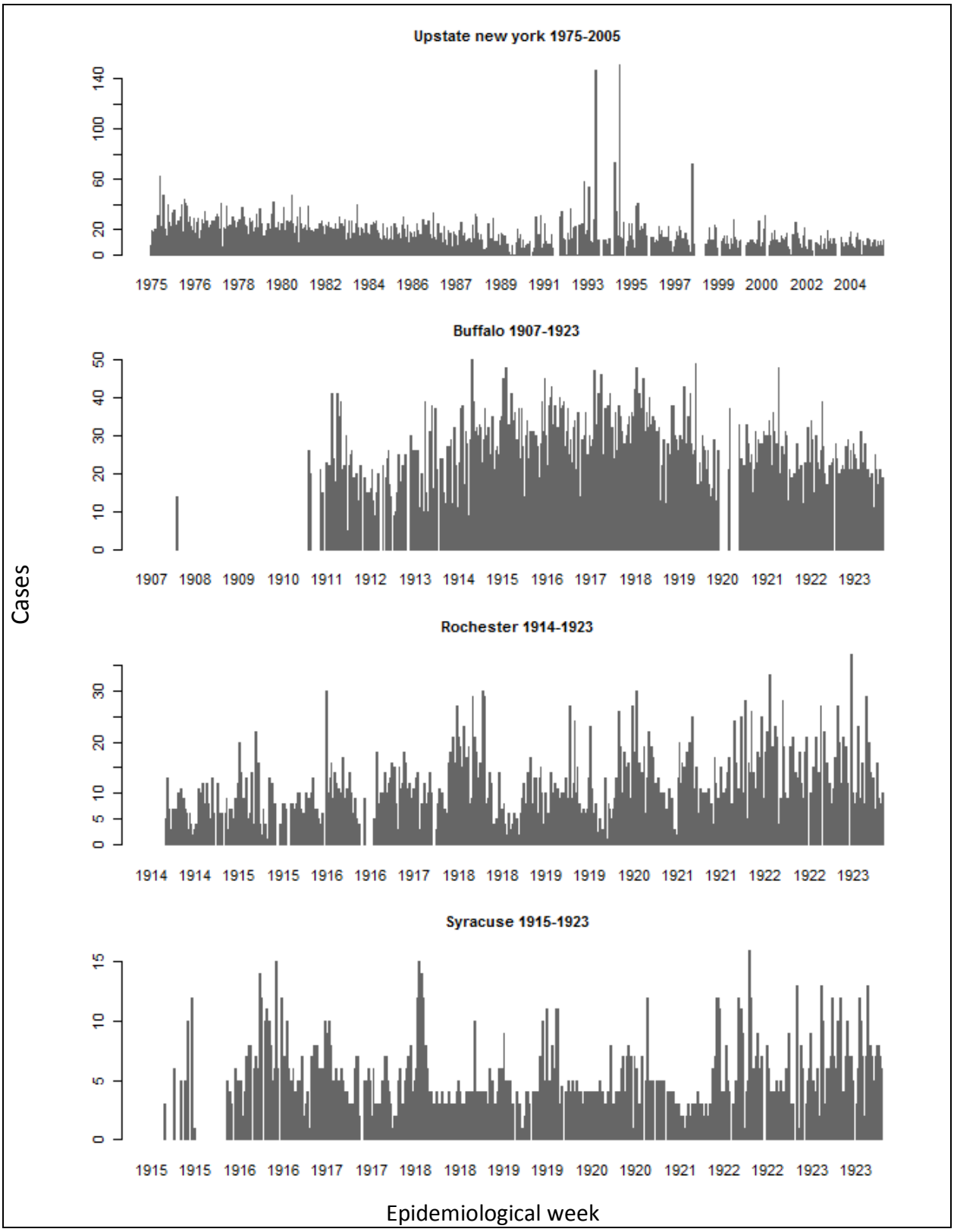

Figure D2, Number of cases reported for Tuberculosis per epidemiological week

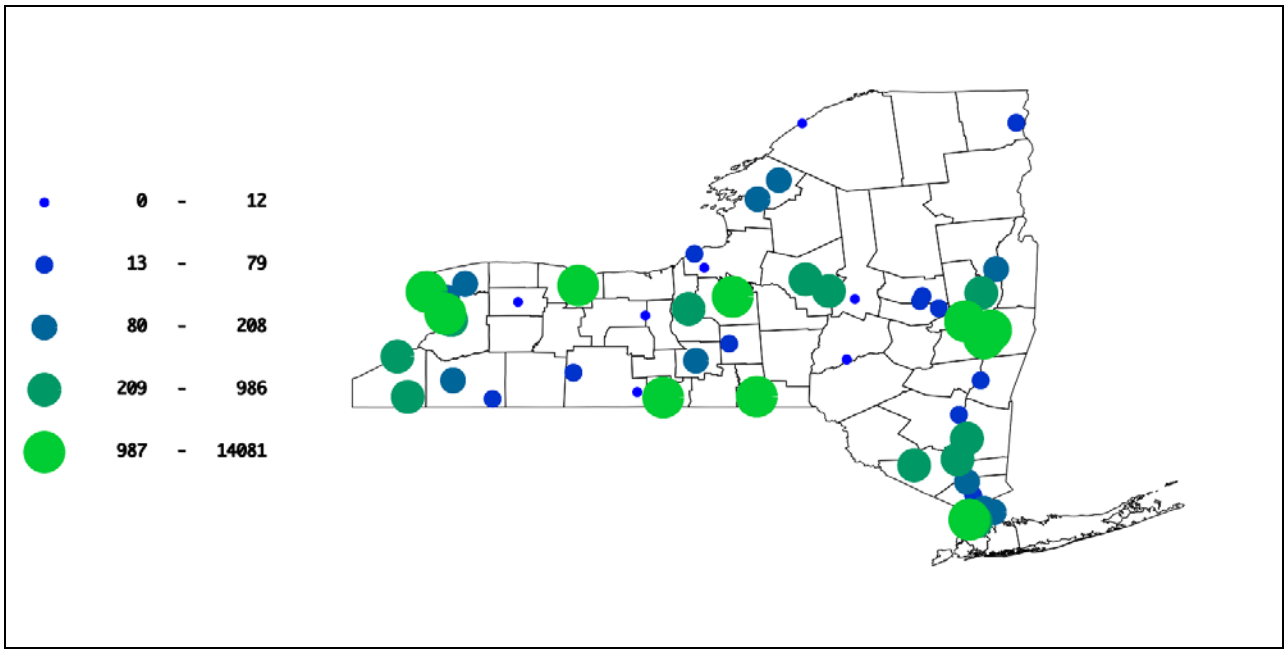

Figure D3, Total number of cases reported for Tuberculosis by each city for the entire time period

Typhoid Fever

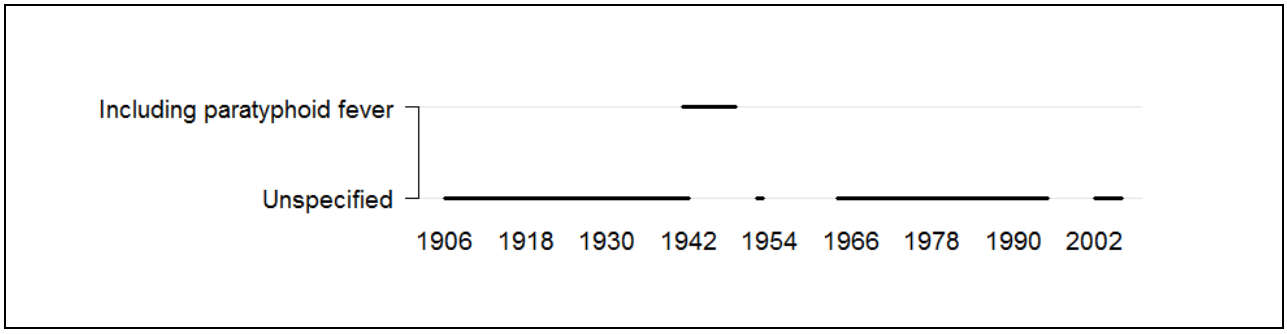

Figure D1, Weeks between 1888 and 2009 for which data on the disease and subcategories (if applicable) are available in the Tycho database. If no subcategory was reported, a subcategory of "Unspecified" was assigned.

Table D1, Summary information for Typhoid Fever (Unspecified and Including paratyphoid fever)

Indicator	Upstate New York	Buffalo	Rochester	Syracuse
Report period	1964-2005	1907-1952	1914-1948	1915-1952
Total weeks	1,576	1,716	1,479	1,446
Total cases	481	2,643	993	668
Max. cases per year	40	483	101	134
Year (max)	1989	1911	1915	1921
Max. cases per week	14	31	14	27
Week (max)	1991, wk 29	1910, wk 04	1926, wk 49	1921, wk 34
Average cases per year				
before 1950	-	66	28	20
95%CI	-	(35-97)	(20-36)	(11-29)
after 1950	14	10	-	1
95%CI	(12-16)	-	-	-
Average cases per week				
before 1950	-	2	1	0
95%CI	-	(2-2)	(1-1)	(0-0)
after 1950	0	1	-	1
95%CI	(0-0)	(1-1)	-	-

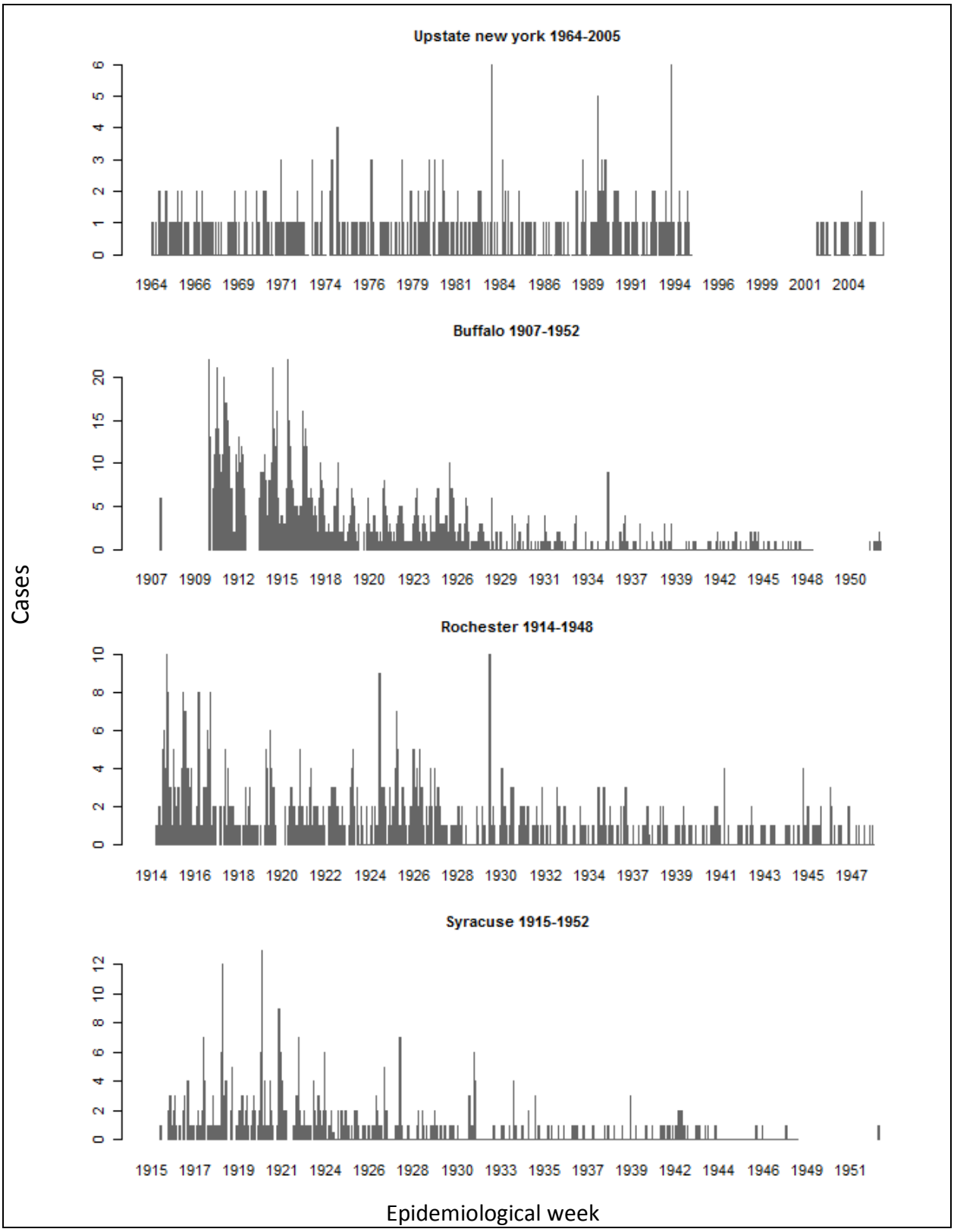

Figure D2, Number of cases reported for Typhoid Fever per epidemiological week

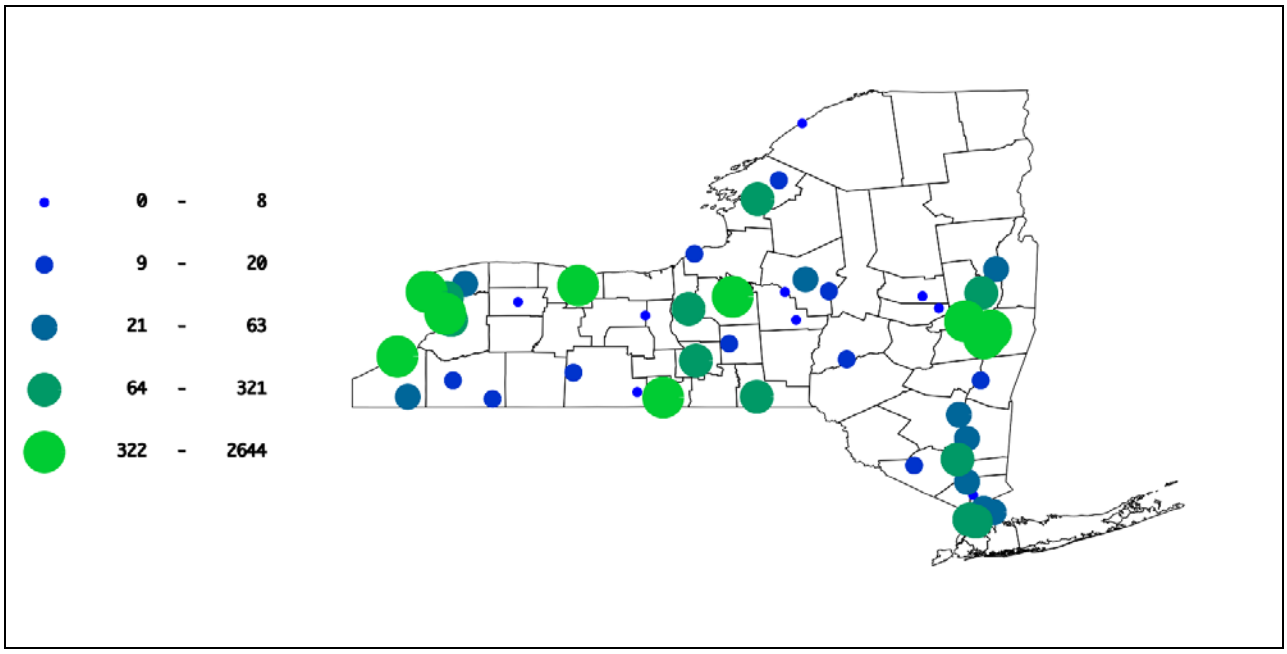

Figure D3, Total number of all cases reported for Typhoid Fever by each city for the entire time period

Whooping Cough

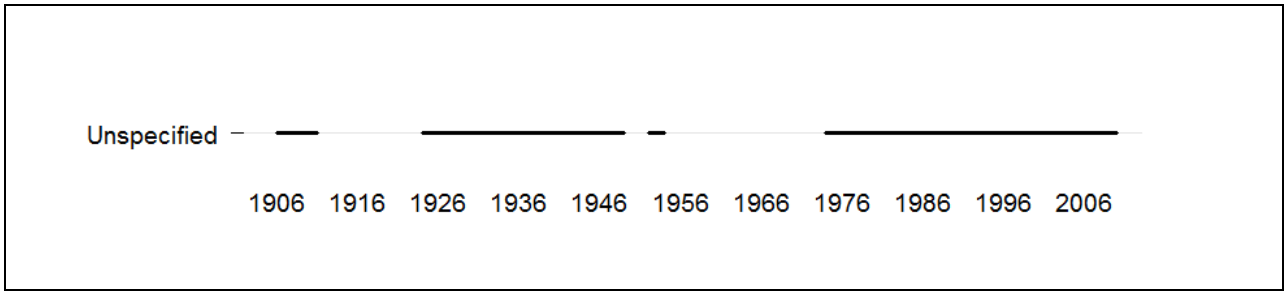

Figure D1, Weeks between 1888 and 2009 for which data on the disease and subcategories (if applicable) are available in the Tycho database. If no subcategory was reported, a subcategory of "Unspecified" was assigned.

Table D1, Summary information for Whooping Cough

Indicator	Upstate New York	Buffalo	Rochester	Syracuse
Report period	1974-2009	1907-1953	1924-1953	1924-1953
Total weeks	1,639	1,283	1,221	1,293
Total cases	11,895	21,073	10,097	24,727
Max. cases per year	2,024	1,605	693	2,033
Year (max)	2004	1933	1943	1932
Max. cases per week	504	134	77	109
Week (max)	2005, wk 50	1910, wk 36	1942, wk 17	1932, wk 09
Average cases per year				
before 1960	-	727	374	916
95%CI	-	(557-897)	(295-453)	(693-1,139)
after 1960	330	-	-	-
95%CI	(201-459)	-	-	-
Average cases per week				
before 1960	-	16	8	19
95%CI	-	(15-17)	(8-8)	(18-20)
after 1960	7	-	-	-
95%CI	(6-8)	-	-	-

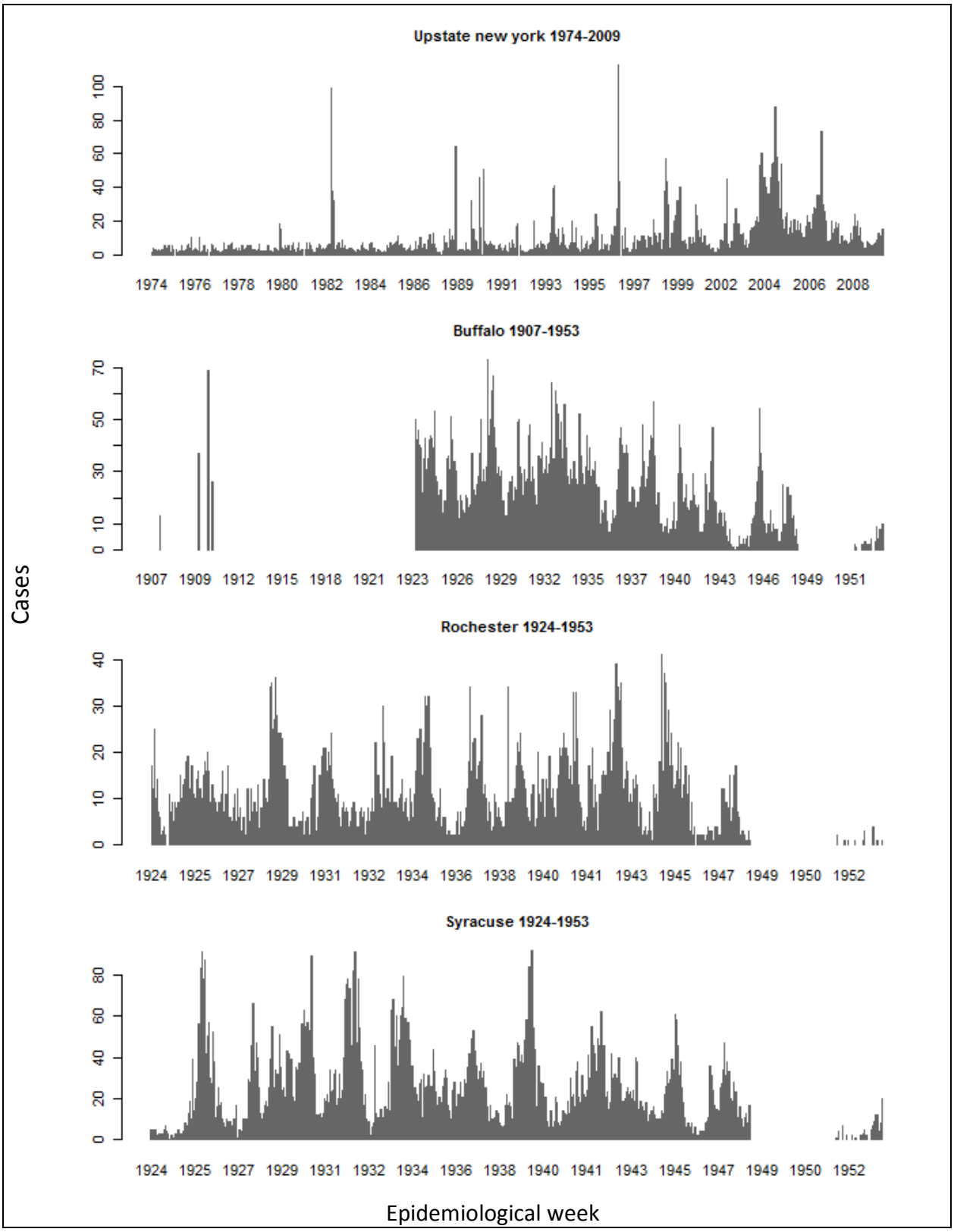

Figure D2, Number of cases reported for Whooping Cough per epidemiological week

Diseases with fragmented data over time

For a number of diseases, only fragmented data was available for Upstate New York. This was due to the inclusion of these diseases in the weekly surveillance system for short periods or widely dispersed periods of time. Due to these wide gaps or limited data, data for these diseases were not presented in separate sections but in the table below. Work will continue to include more data in the Tycho database and complete data sets for each disease where possible. Collaborations with local, state and federal public health agencies will be made to explore data availability and opportunities to include these in the Tycho database.

Table 2, Summary information on the occurrence of diseases with fragmented data in Upstate New York

Disease	Report type	Report period	Number of reports	Total cases
Brucellosis [undulant fever]	City	1952-1953	6	6
Brucellosis [undulant fever]	State	1964-1982	120	386
Dengue	City	1924-1925	15	0
Encephalitis	City	1941-1953	1016	39
Encephalitis	State	1964-1994	944	1195
Influenza	City	1920-1947	1553	31682
Leprosy	City	1924-1924	1	0
Leprosy	State	1981-1990	180	6
Pellagra	City	1924-1932	438	2
Poliomyelitis	City	1912-1953	2402	4729
Poliomyelitis	State	1964-1971	58	40
Trichiniasis	City	1952-1953	13	16
Tularemia	State	1965-1994	559	36
Typhus fever	City	1910-1953	52	8
West nile disease	State	2003-2009	80	26

Project Tycho

This report provides preliminary data for the state of Upstate New York available in the Tycho database. This database is currently being beta tested and these data cannot be used for publication or other official use at this time. An open access release to the general public is planned for later in 2011.

Please visit the Tycho website for more information and to query the database at: www.tycho.pitt.edu. For further information regarding the Tycho project, contact Dr. Wilbert van Panhuis at the University of Pittsburgh Graduate School of Public Health.

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