Our data set tracks measles cases in 2019 from January 1, 2019 to August 1, 2019. The data comes from the Center for Disease Control (CDC) National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS) which collects and tracks data from different local, state, territorial, federal, and international public health agencies.

Definitions: Provisional cases - Cases reported by state health departments to CDC for weekly publication are provisional because of the time needed to complete case follow-up. Therefore, numbers presented in later weeks may reflect changes made to these counts as additional information becomes available. Data are finalized approximately 10 months after the end of the year. At this time, they are published in CDC WONDER as final annual data.

Columns: Reporting area – This column represents the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Regions (HHS) and the jurisdictions (50 U.S. states, five U.S. territories, New York City and Washington DC) that submit case notifications to NNDSS.

MMWR week – Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report. The NNDSS sets up an epidemiological year for purposes of their surveillance and this represents one week in that year.

MMWR year - The epidemiological year designated by the NNDSS.

Previous 52 weeks Max – To calculate the national maximum, the data are first aggregated to the national level for each week, and the maximum number of cases for the year-to-date is identified.

Condition A

Reporting areas   WK 1  WK2  WK3  MAX

Connecticut   3  1  1  3

Maine  4  0  0  4

Massachusetts  1  3  1  3

 New Hampshire  0  1  2  2

Rhode Island  3  2  0  3

Vermont   1  3  6  6

New England   12  10  10  12

Cum YTD (current year) – The cumulative year-to-date current year count presents the cumulative year-to-date provisional counts for the specified disease or condition. This count includes cases reported to CDC during the current week and assigned to that MMWR week and cases reported during the current week and assigned to earlier MMWR weeks of the current year. The cumulative case count also reflects cases deleted from the cumulative total because the reporting jurisdiction’s case investigations found that the cases did not meet criteria for

reporting and publication. As a result, the successive current weekly totals cannot be added to compute the cumulative count in a year, for a specified condition. Cumulative year-to-date totals are determined from periods of time when the condition is reportable in the jurisdiction (i.e., may be incomplete data to calculate cum YTD for the current year).

Cum YTD (previous year) – The cumulative year-to-date previous year count presents the cumulative number of cases up to the same week last year for comparison purposes. Cumulative year-to-date totals are determined from periods of time when the condition is reportable in the jurisdiction (i.e., may be incomplete data to calculate cum YTD for the previous year).

Information about measles:

Measles is a highly contagious respiratory virus that can lead to complications. Measles isn’t just a little rash. Measles can be dangerous, especially for babies and young children. Measles typically begins with high fever (may spike to more than 104°), cough, runny nose, and red, watery eyes.

Measles spreads through the air when an infected person coughs or sneezes. It is so contagious that if one person has it, up to 9 out of 10 people around them will also become infected if they are not protected. Measles starts with a fever. Soon after, it causes a cough, runny nose, and red eyes. Then a rash of tiny, red spots breaks out. It starts at the head and spreads to the rest of the body. The rash can last for a week, and coughing can last for 10 days. Measles can cause serious health complications, such as pneumonia or encephalitis, and even death.

An imported case has its source outside the state. Rash onset occurs within 18 days of entering the state, and illness cannot be linked to local transmission. Imported cases are to be classified as:

International--Importation from another country. 2. Out-of-state--Importation from another state. Designation of an out-of-state importation requires documented face-to-face contact with a person with measles outside the state or documented evidence that the person was out-of-state for the entire period during which she or he might have become infected. A resident of one state who acquires infection from another state (but becomes ill in the state of residence) should be reported as imported by the state of residence.

An indigenous case is defined as a case of measles within a state unrelated to an imported case or with onset occurring more than two generations after an imported case to which it is epidemiologically linked. Any case that cannot be proven as imported or spread from an imported case should be classified as indigenous.