



Dates Covered: 1/23/25 – 1/29/25

This weekly report from the New York State Department of Health presents summaries of select ongoing and emerging infectious disease outbreaks of interest to public health professionals and the public. The Global Health Update summaries include preliminary and up-to-date data that are publicly available for these events at the time of posting. Because this report aggregates and summarizes data and information from outside sources, the quality, accuracy or completeness of that data, and the appropriateness of the methodology used, cannot be guaranteed. Please refer directly to those sources for any data questions. Because the report includes preliminary information, subsequent reports may contain updates or revisions to information in prior reports.

Measles

Canada – Confirmed Cases Reported in Quebec and Ontario:

According to Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC), as of January 11, 2025, there have been 8 measles cases and no deaths reported during 2025. **Since the previous update, 5 new confirmed cases were reported in Quebec (4) and Ontario (1)** among individuals aged 18-54 years with mixed vaccination statuses (3 unvaccinated, 1 with 1 dose, 1 with ≥2 doses). All were exposed in Canada, and none were hospitalized.

Canada reported a total of 147 measles cases during 2024, of which 15% were hospitalized, and 1 death, the highest number since 2015 (196 cases). Most cases were unvaccinated (66%) and exposed in Canada (72%).

Confirmed Measles Cases and Hospitalizations, Canada, 2025		
Cases (New)	Jurisdictions with Cases (New)	Hospitalized Cases (New)
8 (+5)	2 (+1)	0 (+0)

Table Notes: Data as of January 11, 2024

Distribution of Measles Cases Reported by Epidemiological Week of Rash Onset, Canada, 2024-2025

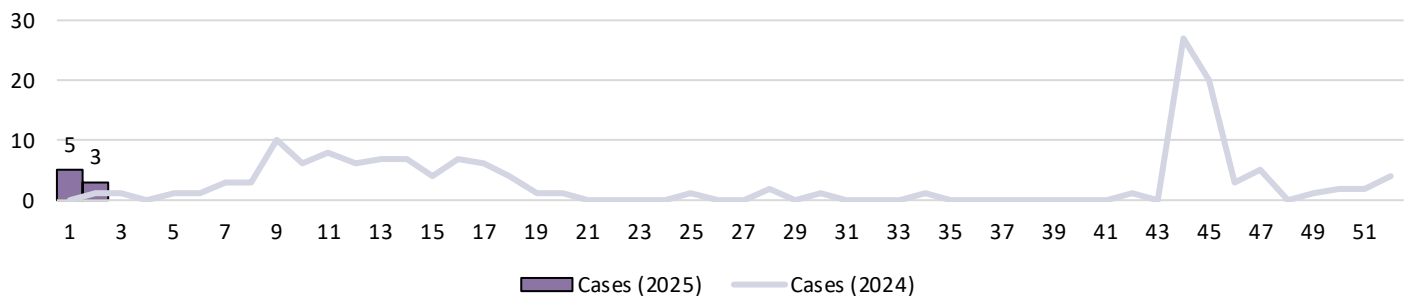


Figure Notes: Data as of January 11, 2024 – PHA of Canada Monitoring Reports are published weekly with a 1–2-week lag period.

Source: [Weekly Monitoring Reports](#) | [Government of Canada](#)

United States – Confirmed Cases Reported in Alaska and Georgia:

On January 16, 2025, Alaska Public Health reported that a confirmed measles case had been detected among an unvaccinated adult resident of the Southern Kenai Peninsula. The individual had just returned from a trip overseas,

may have exposed others while passing through Seattle-Tacoma International Airport, and was hospitalized and isolated upon seeking care. The Snohomish County Health Department in Washington has identified at least 2 exposed residents.

On January 28, 2025, the **Georgia Department of Public Health reported that a confirmed measles case had been detected among an unvaccinated Atlanta resident that acquired the infection domestically.** No other information regarding the case was provided. **This is 5th confirmed case reported in the United States during 2025.**

The United States reported a total of 284 measles cases across 32 jurisdictions during 2024, the highest number since 2019 (1,274 cases). Most cases were unvaccinated or had unknown vaccination status (89%).

Sources: [CDC](#), [Snohomish County Health Department](#), [Alaska Public Health](#), [Georgia Department of Public Health](#)

Marburg

Tanzania – Clarification on Confirmed and Probable Cases, and Deaths:

According to CIDRAP and the European Center for Disease Control, health officials from the Africa CDC recently provided an update on the MVD outbreak in Tanzania. **As of January 23, 2025, there have been 10 cases reported, of which 2 are confirmed and the rest probable, and 9 deaths (CFR: 90.0%) among those cases.** In total, 31 individuals have been tested resulting in 29 negative results. The outbreak is still limited to the Kagera region; however, officials have raised concern over potential for further spread.

The Kagera region last experienced an MVD outbreak (Tanzania’s first) in March 2023 that lasted for 2 months and resulted in 9 cases and 6 deaths (CFR: 66.7%). Fruit bats, an animal reservoir for MVD, remain endemic to the area.

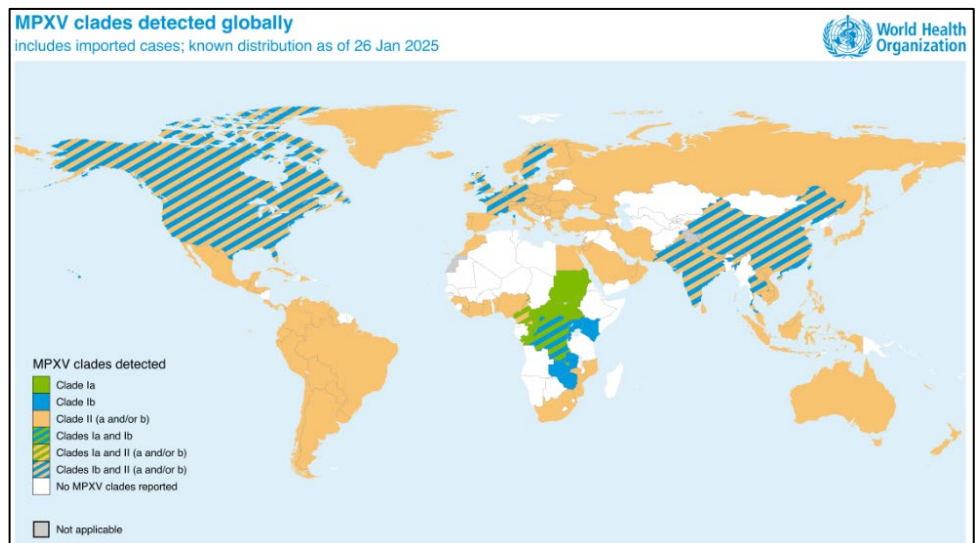
Sources: [WHO | Regional Office for Africa](#), [CIDRAP](#), [ECDC](#)

Mpox

Africa – Updated Data on Public Health Emergency of International Concern:

On August 14, the WHO declared the mpox outbreak in Africa to be a public health emergency of international concern.

As of January 26, 2025, a total of 19,837 confirmed cases involving clades I and II, and 70 deaths among those cases (CFR: 0.4%), have been reported by 21 countries in Africa since the beginning of 2024. While cases have been predominantly concentrated in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) (67.8% of confirmed cases), activity has been increasing in Burundi since late July (16.3% of confirmed cases) and in Uganda since mid-September of 2024 (12.4% of confirmed cases).



Cases of clade I mpox have only been reported outside of Africa in Sweden (1), Thailand (1), the United Kingdom (7), the United States (1), Canada (1), Belgium (2) and China (5) among individuals with recent travel history to areas of Africa with clade I mpox transmission and their close contacts, in India (1), Pakistan (1), and Oman (1) among travelers to the UAE, in Germany (7) among individuals who acquired the infection abroad and ultimately transmitted to household contacts, and in France (1) among an individual in contact with persons that recently traveled to Central Africa.

Geography	% of Cases	% of Deaths	Confirmed Cases			Confirmed Deaths			
			Total	Prior Week ¹	New	Total	Prior Week ¹	New	CFR %
Africa	100.0%	100.0%	19,837	15,094	4,743	70	64	6	0.4%
DRC	67.8%	61.4%	13,459	9,513	3,946	43	43	0	0.3%
Burundi	16.3%	1.4%	3,242	3,116	126	1	1	0	0.0%
Uganda	12.4%	22.9%	2,450	1,830	620	16	12	4	0.7%
Rest of Africa	3.5%	14.3%	686	635	51	10	8	2	1.5%

Table Notes: Data for confirmed cases as of January 26, 2025; ¹Prior week data as of January 12, 2025.

Distribution of Confirmed Mpox Cases by Week of Notification and Country, Africa, January 1, 2024 – January 26, 2025

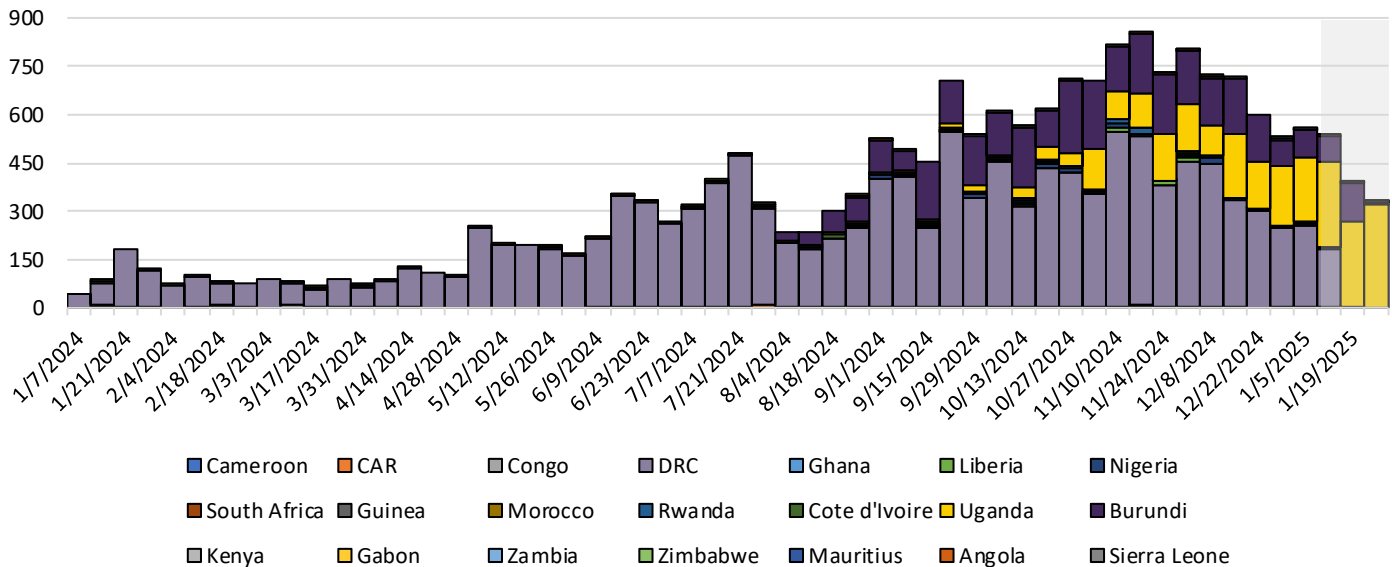


Figure Notes: Data as of January 26, 2025; **Includes confirmed mpox cases only**; Data presented in figure for most recent weeks (shaded in gray) should be interpreted with caution, as there are delays associated with reporting.

Source: [WHO](https://www.who.int)

United Kingdom – Imported Clade I Mpox Case Detected:

On January 27, 2025, the UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA) confirmed that an imported case of clade I mpox had been detected among an individual who recently traveled to Uganda. Since October 2024, a total of 7 clade I mpox cases (4 imported and 3 cases of secondary transmission) have been reported in the UK. All imported cases traveled to countries in Africa with ongoing community transmission.

Source: [GOV.UK](https://www.gov.uk)

Ebola

Democratic Republic of the Congo – Suspected Cases and Deaths Reported:

According to several sources, WHO and Red Cross officials have reported that **at least 12 suspected Ebola cases and 8 deaths (CFR: 66.7%) have been recorded** in the Boyenge health area of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) as of January 27, 2025. Samples have been sent for confirmatory testing. The DRC last experienced an outbreak of Ebola that lasted from April to July 2022 and resulted in 5 cases, all fatal.

Sources: [STAT](https://www.statista.com), [The Transmission](https://www.thetransmission.com), [ProMED](https://www.proMED.com), [CIDRAP](https://www.cidrap.umn.edu)

Uganda – Outbreak Confirmed in Kampala, One Dead:

According to several sources, on January 30, 2025, the Ugandan Ministry of Health reported that they had detected an outbreak of Ebola in the capital Kampala involving a single case that died the day prior. The case, a 32-year-old male nurse at the Mulago National Referral Hospital, developed a fever and initially sought care at various facilities before being hospitalized at their place of work. They ultimately died due to multiple organ failure, and postmortem testing confirmed infection with the Sudan strain of Ebola. A total of 44 contacts have been identified, of which 30 are healthcare workers. Uganda last experienced an outbreak of Ebola that lasted from September 2022 to January 2023 and resulted in 143 cases and 55 deaths (CFR: 38.5%).

Sources: [AP News](#), [Reuters](#), [ProMED](#)

Norovirus

United States – Increase in Reported Outbreaks Compared to Prior Years:

According to CDC data from states participating in the NoroSTAT network (14), the number of suspected and confirmed norovirus outbreaks reported weekly during the 2024-2025 season have been consistently higher than the maximum number reported during seasons spanning from 2021-2024 and 2012-2020 in recent weeks.

Distribution of Norovirus Outbreaks Reported by NoroSTAT Member States by Week of Illness Onset, 2012-2025

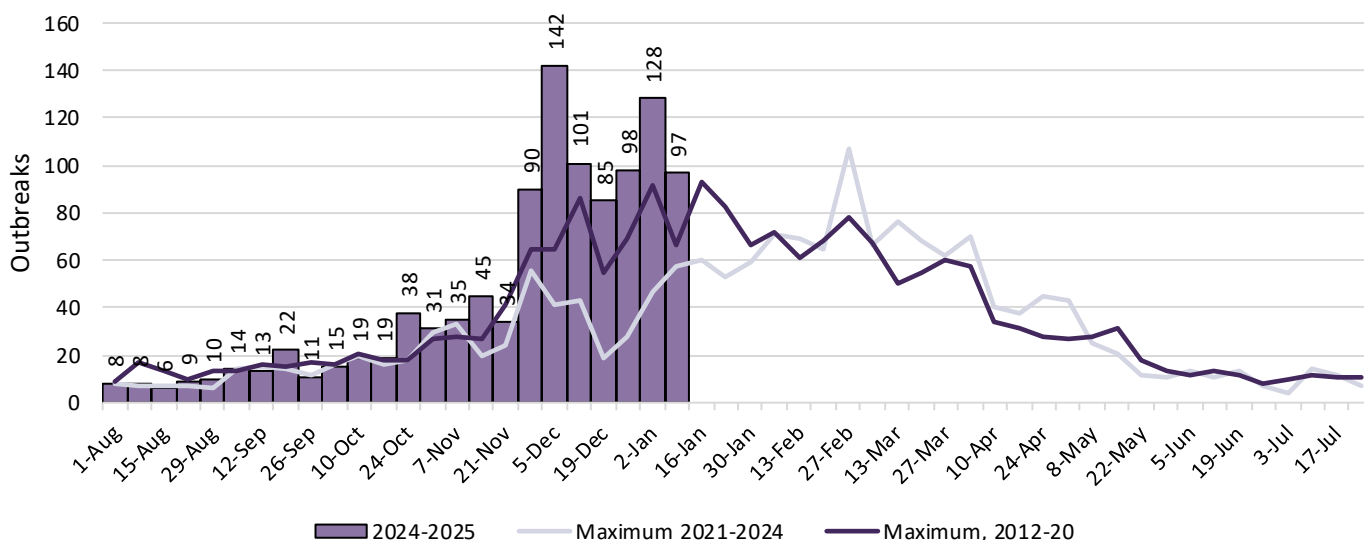


Figure Notes: Data as of January 9, 2025; Weekly totals include suspected and confirmed norovirus outbreaks; Figure data labels pertain to the 2024-2025 season. NoroSTAT network includes Alabama, Colorado, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Sources: [NoroSTAT Data Table](#) | CDC

Avian Influenza Type A

United States – Additional Livestock and Poultry Detections Reported (H5N1):

As of January 29, 2025, there have been 952 confirmed cases of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) in livestock across 17 states (since March 2024). **Since the previous update, 13 new HPAI detections were reported among livestock (cattle only) in California.** In the last 30 days, California has reported 35 detections among cattle only. All detections among livestock have been influenza A, H5, clade 2.3.4.4b, genotypes B3.13 (for cattle and alpaca detections) and D1.2 (for the swine detection).

Livestock HPAI Detections by Species, United States – Past 30 Days			
States with Detections	Cattle	Swine	Alpaca
1	35	0	0

Table Notes: Data as of January 29, 2024.

As of January 29, 2025, there have been 1,482 HPAI detections among poultry flocks across all 50 states and Puerto Rico (since February 2022). **Since the previous update, 39 new HPAI detections were reported among poultry flocks in Ohio (13), Indiana (4), Missouri (4), California (3), Pennsylvania (2), Delaware (1), North Carolina (1), Arizona (1), Nebraska (1), New York (1), Arkansas (1), Connecticut (1), Florida (1), Massachusetts (1), Minnesota (1), Rhode Island (1), Vermont (1), and Washington (1).** Thirty-two states and Puerto-Rico have reported detections among poultry (113 total) in the last 30 days.

Poultry HPAI Detections by Flock Type, United States – Past 30 Days		
States & Territories with Detections	Commercial Flocks	Backyard Flocks
32	71	42

Table Notes: Data as of January 29, 2025.

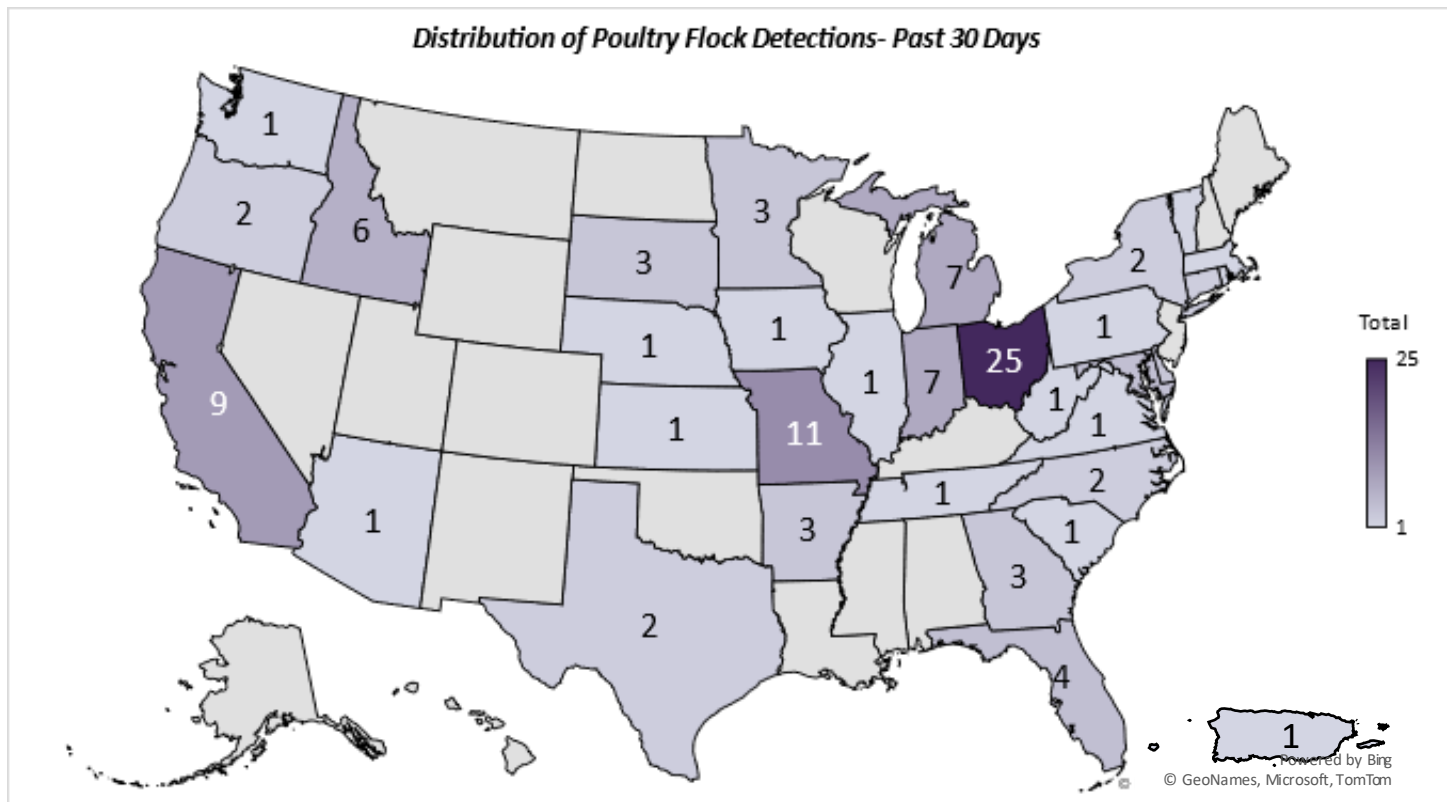


Figure Notes: Data as of January 29, 2025.

Since the previous update, no new human cases or deaths were reported. To date in the United States, there have been 67 human cases with various exposures across 10 states since 2024 (see table below) and 1 human case following exposure to infected poultry in Colorado during 2022, totaling 68 cases overall, and one death. An additional 7 cases meeting the [CSTE probable case definition](#) have been reported by states ([California](#) – 1, [Washington](#) – 3, [Arizona](#) – 2, and [Delaware](#) – 1), although confirmatory testing conducted by CDC for these individuals returned negative.

Human H5N1 Cases by State and Source of Exposure, United States, 2024-2025					
State	Cattle Exposure	Poultry Exposure	Other Animal	Unknown Exposure	State Total
Washington	0	11	0	0	11
California	36	0	0	2	38
Colorado	1	9	0	0	10
Michigan	2	0	0	0	2
Missouri	0	0	0	1	1
Texas	1	0	0	0	1
Oregon	0	1	0	0	1
Louisiana	0	0	1	0	1
Iowa	0	1	0	0	1
Wisconsin	0	1	0	0	1
Total	40	23	1	3	67

Table Notes: Data as of January 29, 2025; Only cases confirmed by CDC are included – 7 additional probable cases have been reported by states.

Distribution of Human H5N1 Cases by Epidemiological Week, United States, March 2024 – January 2025

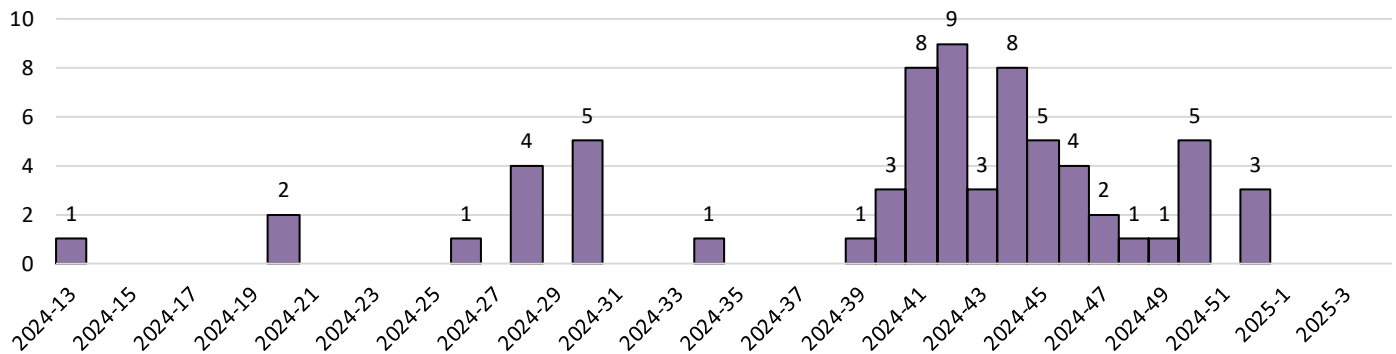


Figure Notes: Data as of January 22, 2025.

While the **current risk to public health is classified as low**, the CDC is carefully monitoring the situation and leveraging its flu surveillance systems for H5N1 activity in humans, which as of January 24, 2025, has not indicated any sign of unusual activity. **There has been no documented evidence of human-to-human transmission.**

In other related news, the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) recently unveiled their Influenza A(H5N1) in the Americas Region data [dashboard](#), displaying information on human and animal cases detected in the region.

CDC and USDA update the metrics included in this summary regularly and provide additional information and resources at the links below. H5N1 has been detected in other [mammals](#) and [wild birds](#) in the United States since 2022.

Sources: [Current Situation | CDC](#), [Livestock Detections | USDA](#), [Poultry Detections | APHIS](#), [PAHO](#)

United Kingdom – Confirmed Case Detected Among Poultry Worker (H5N1):

On January 27, 2025, the UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA) reported that they detected a **confirmed case of influenza A(H5N1) among a poultry worker from the West Midlands region**. The individual was exposed for a prolonged duration to poultry infected with the D1.2 genotype (different from strains circulating in the United States and Canada among birds [D1.1]), admitted to the High Consequence Infectious Disease Unit, but is currently well according to the report.

Source: [GOV.UK](#), [CIDRAP](#)