



Date: 10/16/25

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, both globally and in the United States. 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.

Contents

| | |
|--|----|
| Chikungunya..... | 1 |
| Ebola | 4 |
| Measles..... | 5 |
| Mpox..... | 9 |
| Non-Seasonal Influenza..... | 11 |
| Pertussis..... | 13 |
| Polio..... | 14 |
| Rift Valley Fever | 15 |
| Other Outbreaks, News, and Events (2025) | 15 |

Chikungunya

Europe – Updated Data on Locally Acquired Cases Reported in France and Italy:

According to data from [Public Health France](#), as of October 13, there have been a total of 729 locally acquired chikungunya cases reported during 2025. Since the previous update, 34 locally acquired incident cases were reported, a decrease compared to the prior week (62). According to data from the [Higher Institute of Health in Italy](#) extracted on October 14, there have been a total of 364 locally acquired chikungunya cases reported during 2025. Since the previous update, 11 locally acquired incident cases were reported, a decrease compared to the prior week (30).

| Chikungunya Cases and Deaths by Country, Europe, 2025 | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------|
| Country | Locally Acquired Cases | | Travel Associated Cases | | Deaths | | |
| | Cumulative | Incident† | Cumulative | Incident† | Cumulative | Incident† | CFR* |
| France | 729 | +34 | 1,014 | +7 | 0 | +0 | 0.0% |
| Italy | 364 | +11 | 45 | +4 | 0 | +0 | 0.0% |

*Table Notes: Data for France as of October 13, 2025; Data for Italy extracted on October 14, 2025; †Change in cumulative total compared to previous update. *Case fatality rate (CFR) calculated among locally acquired cases.*

Cases have been reported in 9 regions of France, primarily Provence-Alpes-Côte d’Azur (419), Nouvelle-Aquitaine (149), and Occitanie (75). There have been a total of 78 episodes of local transmission (clusters) reported, 45 of which are still active. Trends in reported locally acquired incident cases have been decreasing since late August. Cases have been reported

in 3 regions of Italy, Emilia-Romagna (313), Veneto (50) and Tuscany (1) There have been a total of 5 clusters reported, 4 of which are still active.

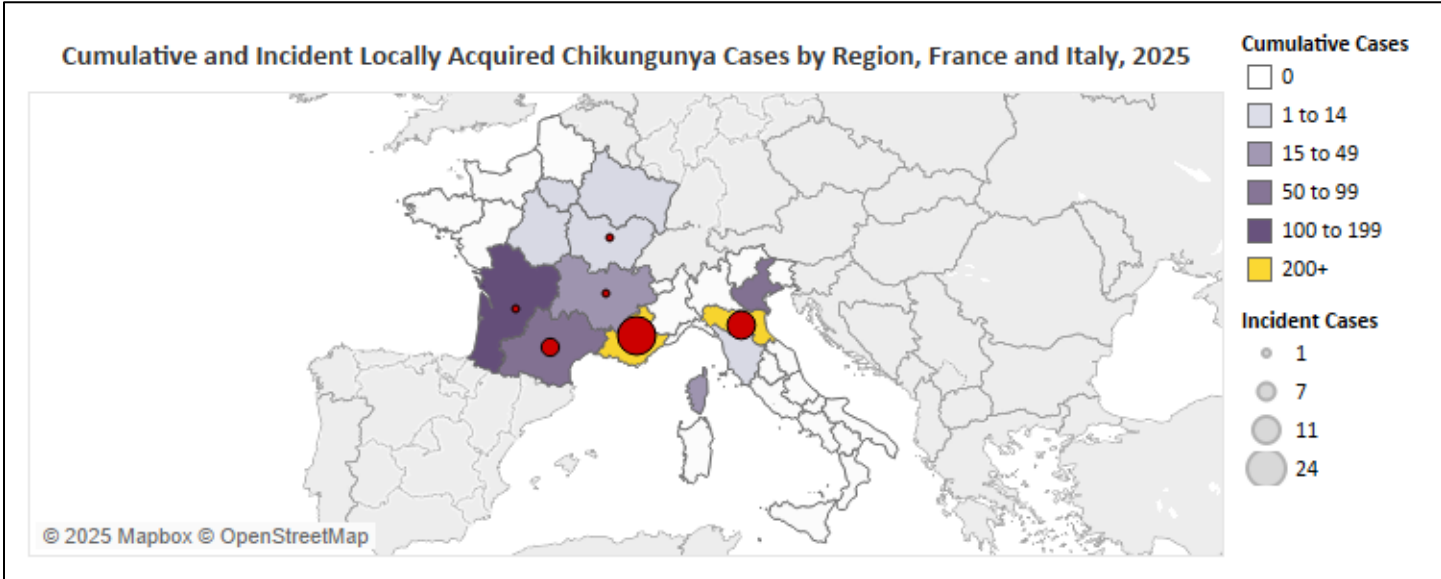


Figure Notes: Data for France as of October 13, 2025; Data for Italy extracted on October 14, 2025.

According to the [European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control \(ECDC\)](#), Europe is experiencing longer and more intense transmission seasons for mosquito-borne diseases, including chikungunya, primarily driven by climactic and environmental factors. This has resulted in an [unusually large](#) number of locally acquired cases and clusters being reported.

The New York State Department of Health has issued a [Health Advisory](#) regarding chikungunya for healthcare providers, hospitals, and local health departments. According to the [World Health Organization \(WHO\)](#), a resurgence of chikungunya has been observed in several regions globally, with significant potential for further spread and new introductions in previously unaffected areas.

Sources: [SPF \(10/15/25\)](#), [ISS \(10/14/25\)](#)

China – Decrease Observed in Locally Acquired Incident Cases Reported:

According to data from the [Guangdong Provincial Center for Disease Control and Prevention \(GPCDC\)](#), as of October 11, there have been at least a total of 21,890 locally acquired chikungunya cases reported in Guangdong Province during 2025. During the week of October 4 - 11, 2025, there were 2,257 locally acquired incident cases reported (a 29% decrease compared to the prior week), primarily in Jiangmen (1,255), Guangzhou (201), and Foshan (196).

| Locally Acquired Chikungunya Cases and Deaths, Guangdong Province, China, 2025 | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|--------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------|
| Cases | | Severe Cases | | Deaths | | |
| Cumulative | Incident† | Cumulative | Incident† | Cumulative | Incident† | CFR* |
| 21,890 | +2,257 | 0 | +0 | 0 | +0 | 0.0% |

Table Notes: Data as of October 11, 2025, and includes locally acquired cases only; †Change in cumulative total compared to previous update; *Case fatality rate (CFR) calculated among all cases.

Since July 20, 2025, locally acquired cases have been reported by 21 prefecture-level cities in Guangdong Province, primarily Jiangmen (8,944), [Foshan](#) (8,516), and Guangzhou (921). Neighboring areas have reported travel associated cases with travel history to mainland China, including 31 travel associated cases in [Hong Kong](#).

Health officials in China have stated that the epidemic situation is still fluctuating at high levels, with recent decreases observed in Jiangmen and Foshan. Mosquito vectors are typically active through October in Guangdong and increased population movement during upcoming weeks may increase the risk of chikungunya spreading to additional areas. This is the largest chikungunya epidemic recorded in China.

The United States CDC currently has a [Level 2 – Practice Enhanced Precautions Travel Health Notice](#) posted regarding chikungunya in China, specifically in Guangdong province and Foshan city. The New York State Department of Health has issued a [Health Advisory](#) regarding chikungunya for healthcare providers, hospitals, and local health departments. According to the [World Health Organization \(WHO\)](#), a resurgence of chikungunya has been observed in several regions globally, with significant potential for further spread and new introductions in previously unaffected areas.

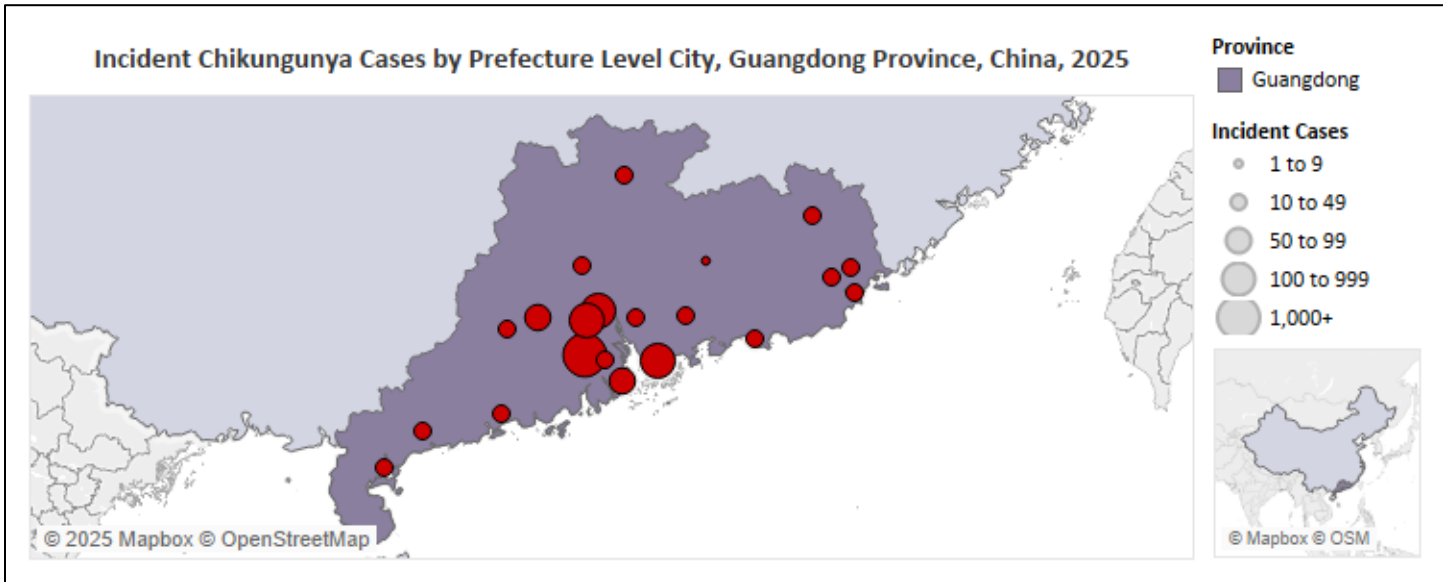


Figure Notes: Data as of October 11, 2025, and includes locally acquired cases only.

Sources: [GPCDC \(10/13/25\)](#)

The Americas – New York Reports 1st Locally Acquired Case in US Since 2019:

According to data from the [Pan American Health Organization \(PAHO\)](#) extracted on October 15 , there have been a total of 236,904 chikungunya cases, of which 103,863 are confirmed, and 116 deaths reported in the Americas during 2025. Since the previous update, 3,916 incident cases, of which 1,501 are confirmed, were reported. Almost all incident cases were reported in Brazil (3,905) and the United States reported a confirmed locally acquired case for the first time since [2019](#).

| Chikungunya Cases and Deaths, the Americas, 2025 | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------|
| Cases | | Confirmed Cases | | Deaths | | |
| Cumulative | Incident† | Cumulative | Incident† | Cumulative | Incident† | CFR* |
| 236,904 | +3,916 | 103,863 | +1,501 | 116 | +0 | 0.1% |

Table Notes: Data extracted on October 15, 2025; †Change in cumulative total compared to previous update; *Case fatality rate (CFR) calculated among confirmed cases.

On [October 14, 2025](#), the New York State Department of Health reported a confirmed locally acquired chikungunya case among a Nassau County resident, the first to be reported in New York. While classified as a locally acquired case, the source of exposure is currently unknown, although the *Aedes albopictus* mosquito is present in parts of downstate New York. The current risk to New Yorkers is very low. Chikungunya does not spread from person to person.

Cases have been reported by 16 countries during 2025, primarily Brazil (228,514), Bolivia (5,372), and Argentina (2,666). Those countries also have the highest cumulative incidence rates in the Americas, at 107.38, 42.70, and 5.79 per 100,000 residents, respectively. There were 431,417 cases, of which 232,586 were confirmed, and 245 deaths (CFR: 0.1%) reported in the Americas during 2024.

The United States CDC currently has a [Level 2 – Practice Enhanced Precautions Travel Health Notice](#) posted regarding chikungunya in Cuba. The New York State Department of Health has issued a [Health Advisory](#) regarding chikungunya for

healthcare providers, hospitals, and local health departments. According to [CDC data](#) as of September 30, there have been a total of 88 travel associated cases chikungunya cases reported among US travelers during 2025.

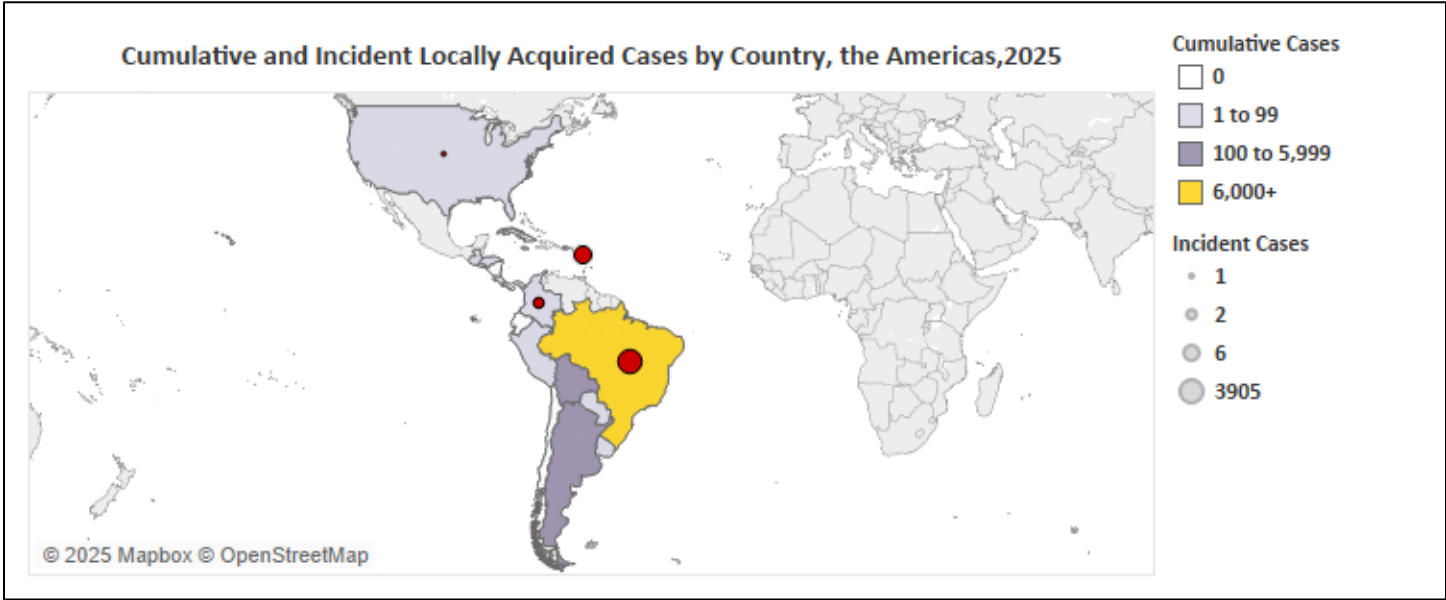


Figure Notes: Data as of October 15, 2025, and includes locally acquired cases only.

According to the [World Health Organization \(WHO\)](#), a resurgence of chikungunya has been observed in several regions globally, with significant potential for further spread and new introductions in previously unaffected areas.

Source: [PAHO \(10/15/25\)](#)

Ebola

Democratic Republic of the Congo – Transmission Remains Under Control:

According to data from the [National Institute of Public Health](#) in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), as of October 13, there have been a total of 64 Ebola (*Orthoebolavirus zairense*) cases, and 45 deaths reported in the DRC since the outbreak was [declared](#) on September 4, 2025. Since the previous update, 3 deaths were reported. A total of 18 case patients have recovered from illness and 1 confirmed case remains hospitalized.

| Ebola Cases and Deaths, Democratic Republic of Congo, 2025 | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-------|
| Probable Cases | | Confirmed Cases | | Deaths | | |
| Cumulative | Incident† | Cumulative | Incident† | Cumulative | Incident† | CFR* |
| 11 | +0 | 53 | +0 | 45 | +3 | 70.3% |

Table Notes: Data as of October 13, 2025; †Change in cumulative total compared to previous update; *Case fatality rate (CFR) calculated among probable and confirmed cases.

All cases have been reported in the Bulape health zone (in 6/21 health areas) of Kasai province in the DRC. A total of 327 case contacts have been identified, of which 324 (99%) are under follow-up. A total of 31,043 individuals have been vaccinated. This is the 16th Ebola outbreak in the DRC since 1976 and the 3rd outbreak in Kasai province since 2007. Whole genome sequencing (WGS) has determined that this outbreak is not linked to previous outbreaks in Kasai province, representing a [new zoonotic spillover event](#).

The United States CDC currently has a [Level 1 – Practice Usual Precautions Travel Health Notice](#) posted regarding Ebola in the DRC and issued a [Health Alert Network \(HAN\) Health Advisory](#). The New York State Department of Health also issued a [Health Advisory](#) regarding the outbreak. There have been no suspected, probable, or confirmed Ebola cases reported in the United States or outside the DRC in relation to this outbreak.

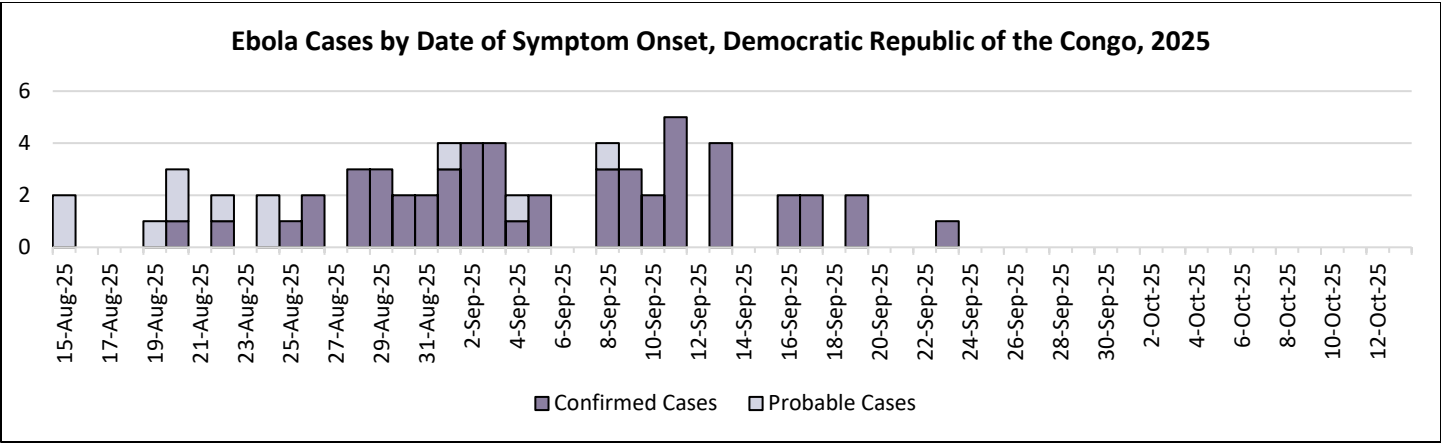


Figure Notes: Data as of October 13, 2025.

Sources: [NIPH \(10/14/25\)](#)

Measles

Canada – Incident Cases Reported in 4 Provinces, Ontario Outbreak Over:

According to data from the [Public Health Agency of Canada \(PHAC\)](#), as of October 4, there have been a total of 5,060 probable and confirmed measles cases and 2 deaths (both among congenital cases) reported in Canada during 2025. Since the previous update, 36 incident cases were reported in British Columbia (15), Alberta (12), Manitoba (8), and Ontario (1).

| Measles Cases, Hospitalizations, and Deaths, Canada, 2025 | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-------|
| Probable Cases | | Confirmed Cases | | Hospitalizations | | Deaths | | |
| Cumulative | Incident† | Cumulative | Incident† | Cumulative | Incident† | Cumulative | Incident† | CFR* |
| 364 | +0 | 4,696 | +36 | 364 | +0 | 2 | +0 | 0.04% |

Table Notes: Data as of October 4, 2025; †Change in cumulative total compared to previous update; *Case fatality rate (CFR) calculated among probable and confirmed cases.

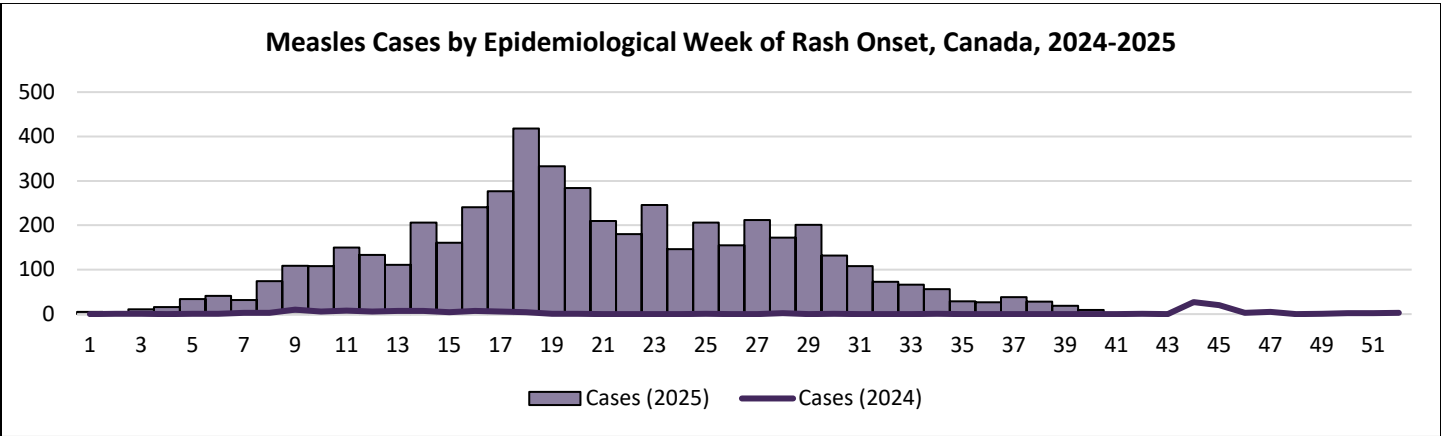


Figure Notes: Data as of October 4, 2025, and includes probable and confirmed cases.

Probable and confirmed cases have been reported by 10 provinces and territories this year, primarily Ontario (2,381), Alberta (1,921), British Columbia (303), and Manitoba (242). More detailed and up to date information regarding measles cases reported in each province is available for [Alberta](#), [British Columbia](#), [Manitoba](#), [Nova Scotia](#), [Ontario](#), and [Saskatchewan](#). Those aged 5-17 years have been most affected (44%), followed by those aged 18-54 years (29%), and those aged 1-4 years (20%). Among all cases, 93% have been unvaccinated or had unknown vaccination statuses and 7% have been hospitalized. Genotypes identified among cases include B3 and D8. On October 9, 2025, the almost yearlong measles outbreak in Ontario was [declared over](#), with the province having gone 46 days without any new reported cases.

National case totals for 2025 are currently the highest observed in Canada since 2011 (752 cases). From 1998-2024, there were an average of 91 measles cases reported annually. A total of 147 confirmed measles cases and 1 death were reported in Canada during 2024. Canada risks losing measles elimination status on [October 27, 2025](#), if non-travel associated cases continue to be reported in the country.

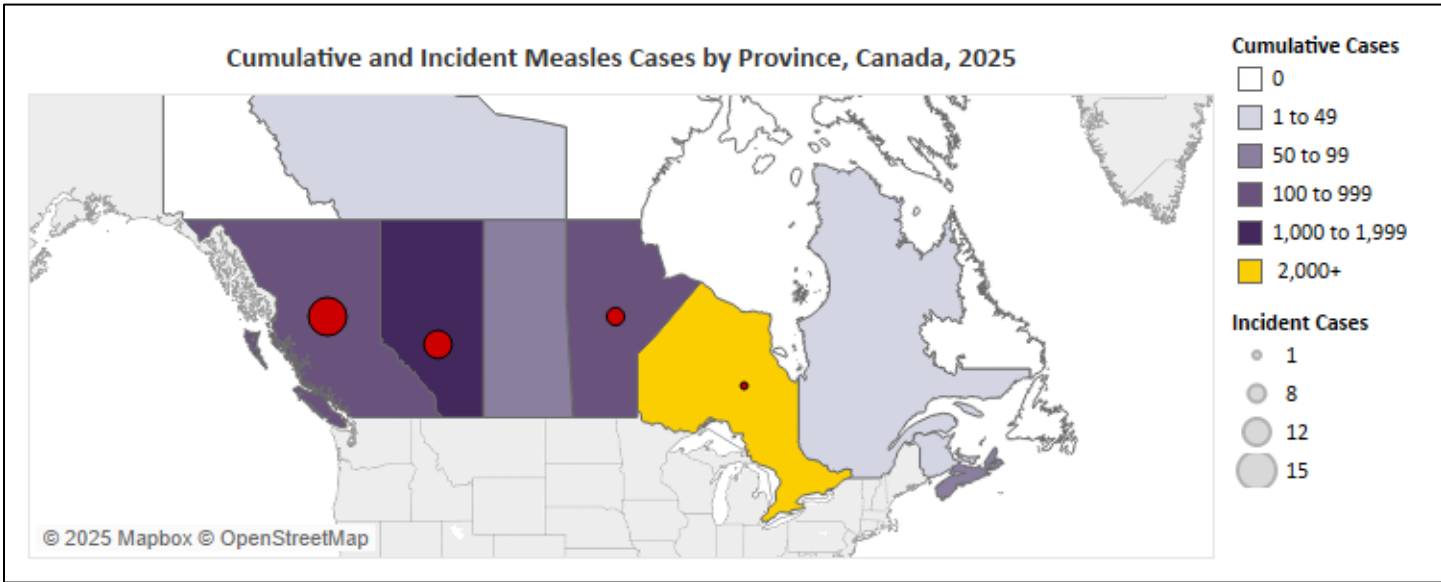


Figure Notes: Data as of October 4, 2025, and includes probable and confirmed cases.

Source: [PHAC \(10/14/25\)](#)

Mexico – Incident Cases Reported in 5 States, Death Reported in Durango:

According to data from the [Secretariat of Health in Mexico](#), as of October 15, there have been a total of 4,931 confirmed measles cases and 23 deaths reported in Mexico during 2025. Since the previous update, 66 confirmed incident cases were reported in Chihuahua (20), Michoacan (19), Jalisco (14), Guerrero (11), and Sinaloa (2), and 1 death was reported in Durango.

| Measles Cases, Hospitalizations, and Deaths, Mexico, 2025 | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------|
| Probable Cases | | Confirmed Cases | | Deaths | | |
| Cumulative | Incident† | Cumulative | Incident† | Cumulative | Incident† | CFR* |
| 11,079 | +229 | 4,931 | +66 | 23 | +1 | 0.5% |

Table Notes: Data as of October 15, 2025; †Change in cumulative total compared to prior update; *Case fatality rate (CFR) calculated among confirmed cases.

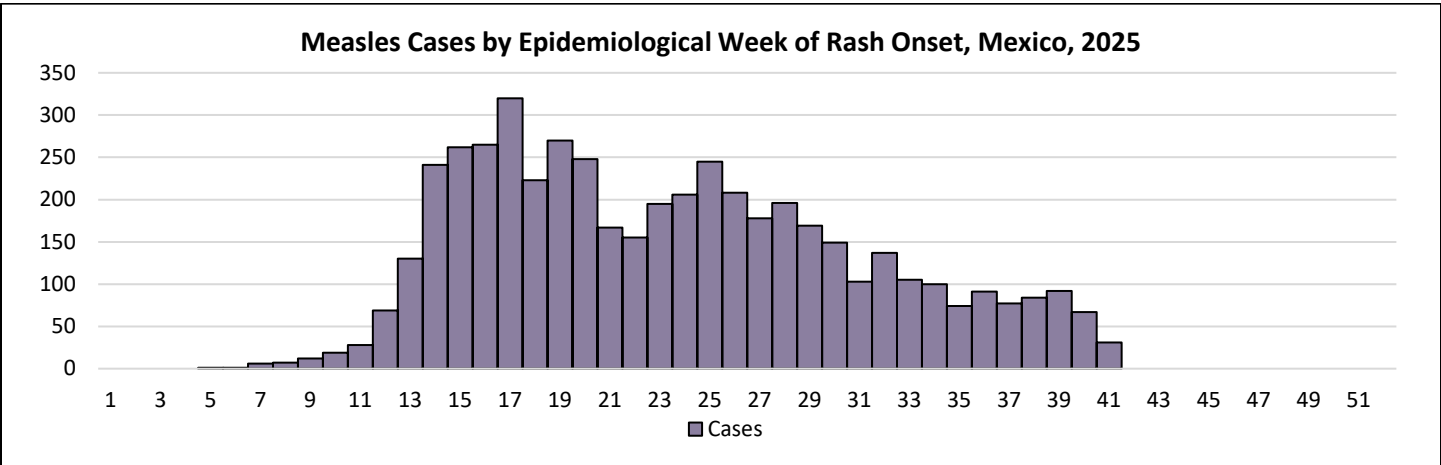


Figure Notes: Data as of October 15, 2025, and includes confirmed cases only.

Confirmed cases have been reported by 25 states during 2025, primarily Chihuahua (4,390) and Sonora (101). Those aged 0-4 years have been most affected (1,235 cases – 11.87 per 100,000 population), followed by those aged 25-29 years (609 cases – 5.75 per 100,000 population), and those aged 30-34 years (506 cases – 4.85 per 100,000 population).

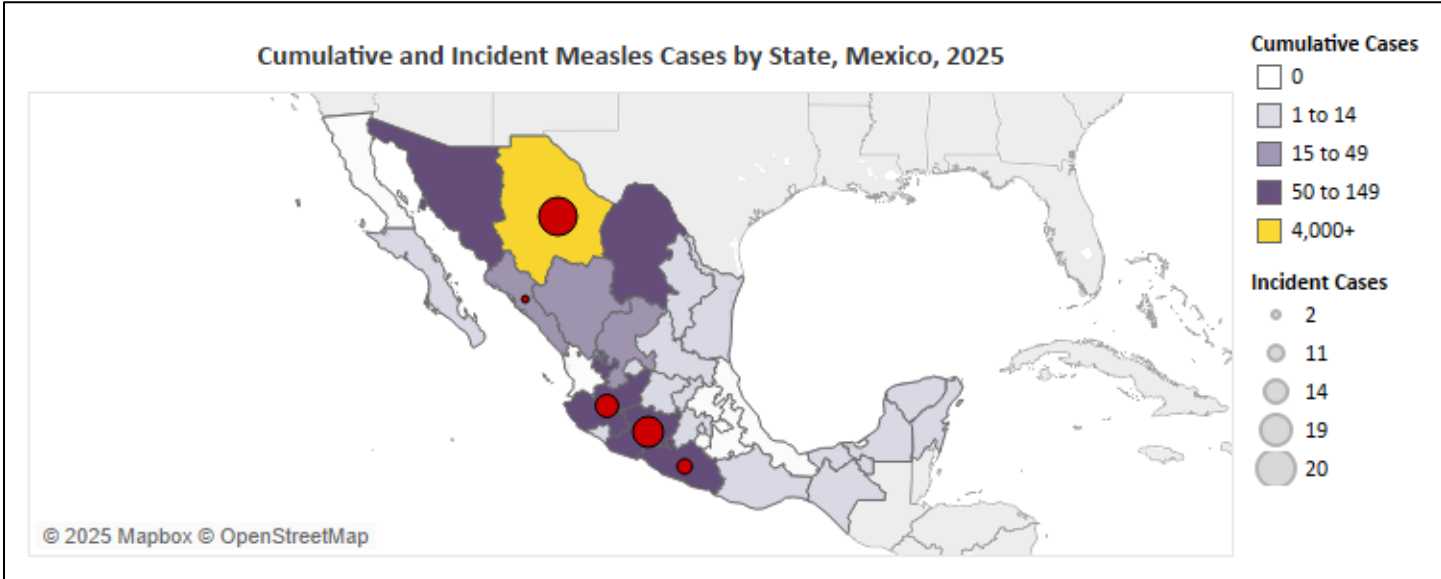


Figure Notes: Data as of October 15, 2025, and includes confirmed cases only.

The Secretariat of Health in Mexico posts additional weekly updates with further detail on [vaccine preventable diseases \(VPDs\)](#), including measles. Mexico risks losing measles elimination status in February 2026 if non-travel associated cases continue to be reported in the country.

Source: [Secretariate of Health \(10/15/25\)](#)

United States – Incident Cases Reported in 7 States, Several Ongoing Outbreaks:

According to data from the [United States CDC](#), as of October 14, there have been a total of 1,596 confirmed measles cases and 3 deaths reported in the United States during 2025. Since the previous update, 33 confirmed incident cases were reported, primarily in Arizona (14), Utah (6), and South Carolina (6).

| Measles Cases, Hospitalizations, and Deaths, United States, 2025 | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------|
| Confirmed Cases | | Hospitalizations | | Deaths | | |
| Cumulative | Incident† | Cumulative | Incident† | Cumulative | Incident† | CFR |
| 1,596 | +33 | 197 | +4 | 3 | +0 | 0.2% |

Table Notes: Data as of October 14, 2025, and includes cases among international visitors to the United States (23); †Change in cumulative total compared to previous update; *Case fatality rate (CFR) calculated among confirmed cases.

Confirmed cases have been reported by 42 states, primarily [Texas](#) (803), [New Mexico](#) (100), and [Kansas](#) (90); however, outbreaks in those states have subsided recently or been declared over. There have been 44 outbreaks reported – 86% of confirmed cases are outbreak associated. Recent outbreaks have been reported in [Arizona](#), [Utah](#), [South Carolina](#) and [Minnesota](#).

Those aged 5-19 years have been most affected (39%), followed by those aged 20+ years (33%), and those aged under 5 years (27%). Among all confirmed cases, 92% have been unvaccinated or had unknown vaccination statuses and 12% have been hospitalized – including 22% of cases aged <5 years. Additionally, a [death](#) from subacute sclerosing panencephalitis (SSPE), a rare complication that can occur among individuals who had measles early in life, was reported this year among school-aged child that was originally infected with measles as an infant prior to being eligible for measles vaccination.

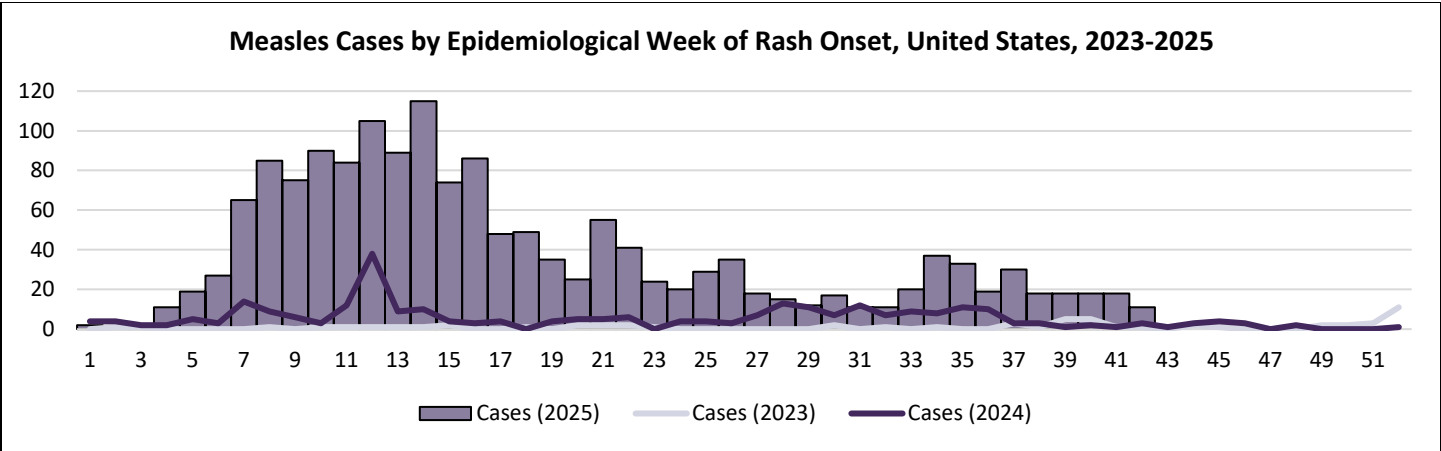
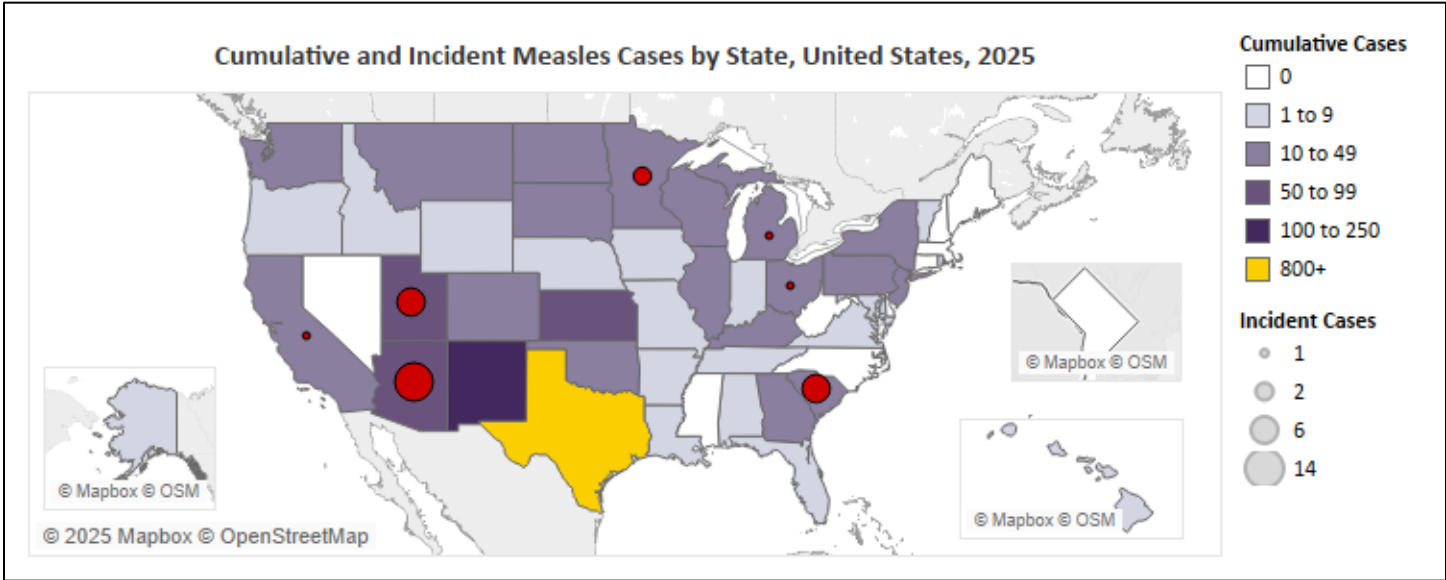


Figure Notes: Data as of October 14, 2025, and includes cases among international visitors to the United States (23).

The United States CDC currently has a [Level 1 – Practice Usual Precautions Travel Health Notice](#) posted regarding measles globally and the New York State Department of Health has issued a [Travel Advisory](#) for all New Yorkers. There have been 16 confirmed cases reported in [New York City \(NYC\)](#) and 8 confirmed cases reported in [New York State outside of NYC](#). National case totals for 2025 are currently the highest observed in the United States since [1992](#) (2,126 cases). There were a total of 285 confirmed measles cases and no deaths reported in the United States during 2024. The United States risks losing measles elimination status in January 2026 if non-travel associated cases continue to be reported in the country.



Notes: Data as of October 14, 2025; Confirmed cases among international visitors to the United States (21) are not included.

Source: [CDC \(10/11/25\)](#)

Israel – Updated Data on Ongoing Outbreak:

According to data from the [Israeli Ministry of Health](#), as of October 15, there have been a total of 1,654 measles cases and 7 deaths reported in Israel during 2025. Since the previous update, 153 incident cases were reported.

| Measles Cases, Hospitalizations, and Deaths, Israel, 2025 | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|------------------|---------|------------|-----------|------|
| Cases | | Hospitalizations | | Deaths | | |
| Cumulative | Incident† | Cumulative | Current | Cumulative | Incident† | CFR |
| 1,654 | +153 | 533 | 17 | 7 | +0 | 0.4% |

Table Notes: Data as of October 15, 2025; †Change in cumulative total compared to previous update; *Case fatality rate (CFR) calculated among all cases.

The current outbreak is affecting areas of Jerusalem, Beit Shemesh, Bnei Brak, Harish, Modi'in Illit, Nof HaGalil, Kiryat Gat, Ashdod, and Safed. Among all cases, 91.6% have been among children aged <10 years, and 32.2% have been hospitalized, including 17 cases currently hospitalized – 5 of which are in intensive care. All deaths have been reported among unvaccinated children aged <3 years of age with no underlying health conditions. Vaccination campaigns have been ongoing since May. According to statistical models, the total number of cases is estimated to be closer to [5,000](#).

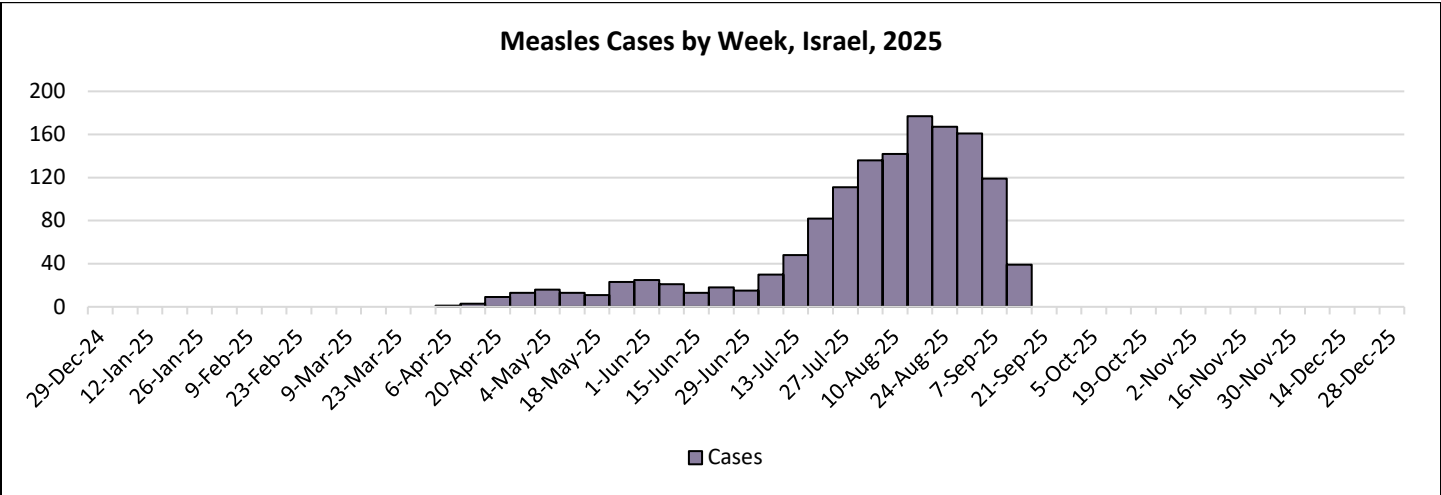


Figure Notes: Data through September 17, 2025, and includes 1,393 cases.

A total of [54 measles cases](#) were reported in Israel during 2023-2024. During 2018-2019, Israel experienced a large measles outbreak with approximately 4,300 cases that was linked to outbreaks in [New York excluding New York City](#), [New Jersey](#), and [New York City](#).

Sources: [Israeli Ministry of Health \(10/15/25\)](#), [Israeli Ministry of Health \(10/09/25\)](#)

Mpox

Africa – Updated Data on Public Health Emergency of Continental Security:

According to data from the [World Health Organization \(WHO\)](#), as of October 12, there have been a total of 57,248 confirmed mpox cases and 222 deaths reported in Africa since the beginning of 2024. Since the previous update, 410 confirmed incident cases and 5 deaths were reported.

| Mpox Cases and Deaths by Select Countries, Africa, 2024-2025 | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|-----------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------|
| Geography | Clades Detected | Confirmed Cases | | Deaths | | |
| | | Cumulative | Incident† | Cumulative | Incident† | CFR* |
| Burundi | Ib | 4,495 | +4 | 1 | +0 | 0.0% |
| DRC | Ia, Ib, IIa, and IIb | 33,656 | +178 | 70 | +0 | 0.2% |
| Ghana | IIa and IIb | 713 | +43 | 3 | +0 | 0.4% |
| Guinea | IIa and IIb | 1,059 | +6 | 1 | +0 | 0.1% |
| Kenya | Ib | 710 | +51 | 10 | +0 | 1.4% |
| Liberia | IIa and IIb | 1,034 | +76 | 4 | +0 | 0.4% |
| Sierra Leone | IIa and IIb | 5,428 | +23 | 58 | +1 | 1.1% |
| Uganda | Ib | 8,248 | +2 | 50 | +0 | 0.6% |
| Rest of Africa | Ia, Ib, IIa, and IIb | 1,905 | +27 | 25 | +4 | 1.3% |
| Total | Ia, Ib, IIa, and IIb | 57,248 | +410 | 222 | +5 | 0.4% |

Table Notes: Data as of October 12, 2025, and includes confirmed cases only. †Change in cumulative total compared to previous update; *Case fatality rate (CFR) calculated among confirmed cases.

Confirmed cases have been reported by 29 African countries since the beginning of 2024 (25 during 2025), primarily the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) (33,656), Uganda (8,248), Sierra Leone (5,428), and Burundi (4,495). Recently, confirmed case trends in those countries have been improving; however, confirmed case trends have been elevated or increasing in Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, and Kenya since early May. Overall, trends have been improving on the continent.

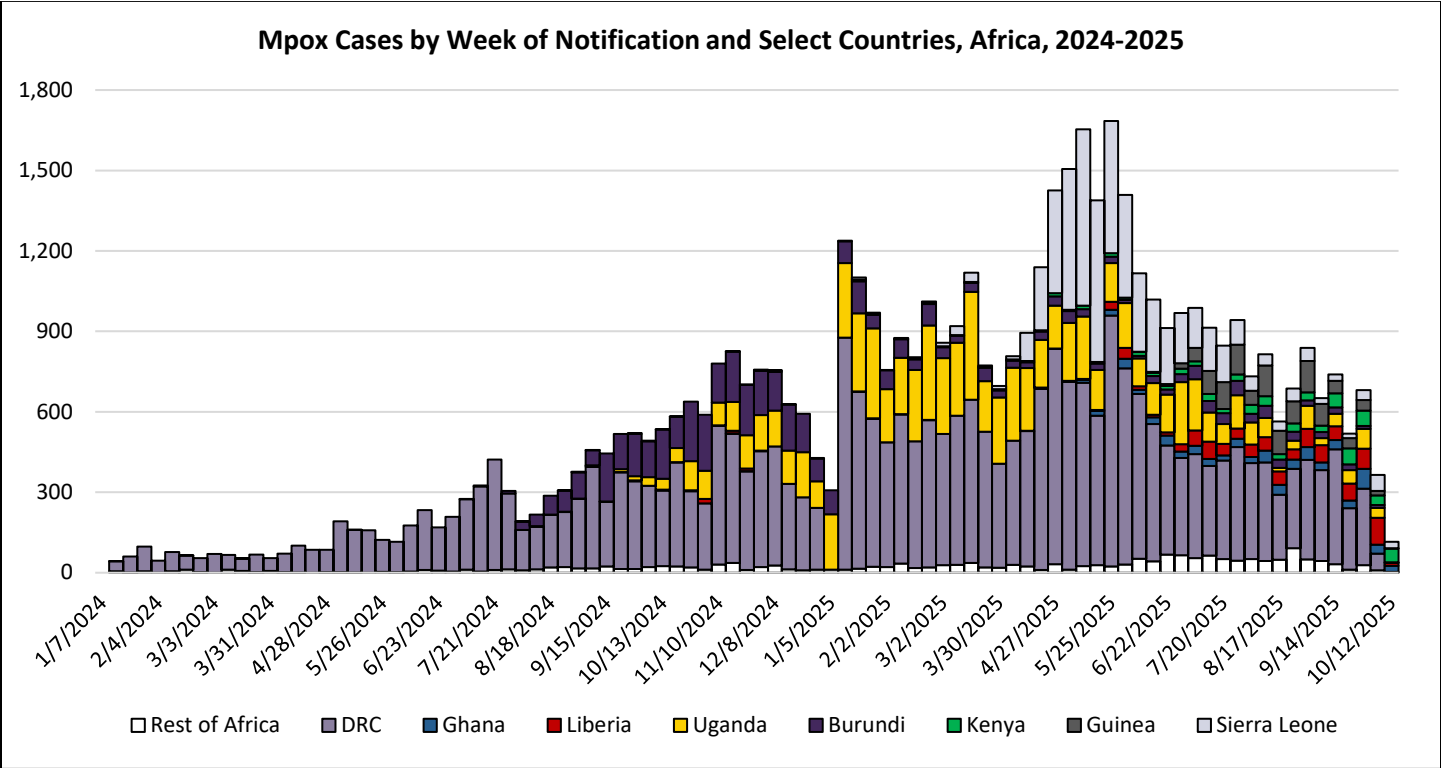


Figure Notes: Data as of October 5, 2025, and includes confirmed cases only; *3,890 confirmed cases reported in the DRC are excluded.

The United States CDC currently has a [Level 2 – Practice Enhanced Precautions Travel Health Notice](#) posted regarding clade II mpox in Liberia and Sierra Leone. Confirmed case totals in Africa for 2025 (39,303) have already doubled totals for 2024 (17,944). The Africa CDC currently assesses the situation to be a [Public Health Emergency of Continental Security \(PHECS\)](#).

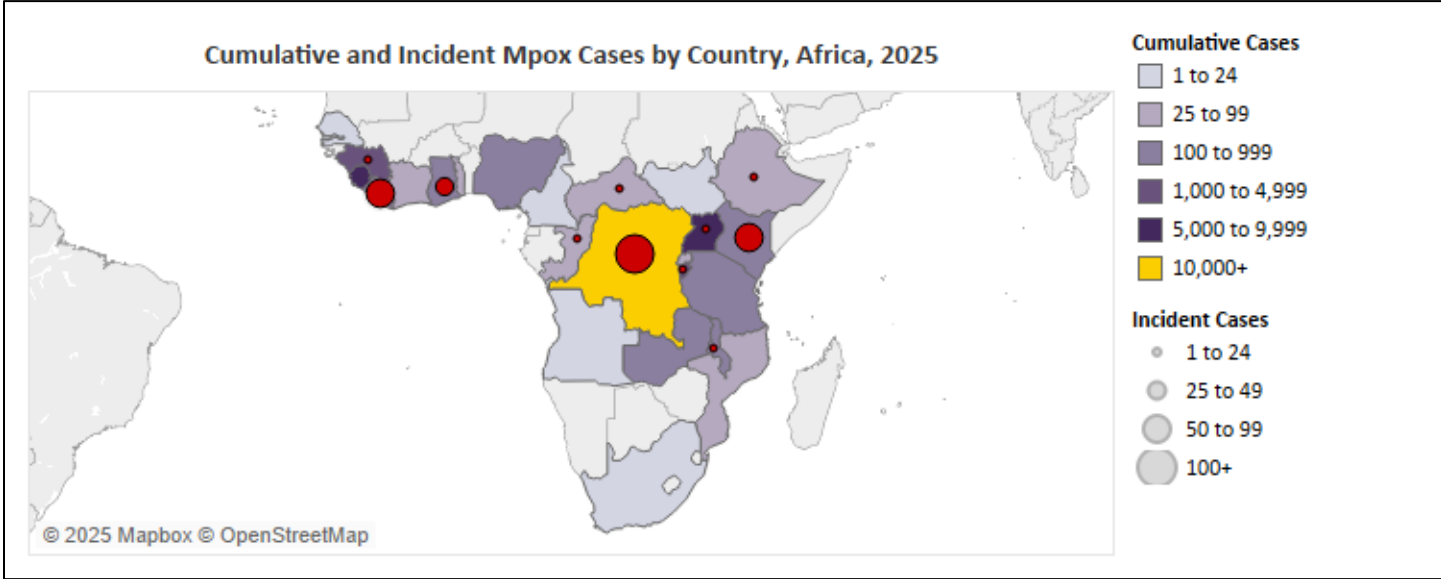


Figure Notes: Data as of October 12, 2025, and includes confirmed cases only.

Source: [WHO \(10/17/25\)](#)

Spain – Locally Acquired Clade I Case Reported in Madrid:

According to [BEACON](#), health officials in Spain recently reported a locally acquired clade Ib mpox case among a 49-year-old male who had sexual contact with others while in Madrid, the first locally acquired clade I case in the country. The case patient is currently isolated at home and recovering from illness.

Clade I mpox may cause more severe infections compared to clade II mpox. Introduction and local transmission of clade I mpox into a non-endemic area presents a risk for further spread. Travel associated clade I mpox cases have been reported in several European countries, including Belgium (3), France (3), Germany (9), Ireland (2), Italy (1), Sweden (1), Switzerland (1), and Spain (1), with limited onward transmission in some cases (Belgium, Germany, and Ireland), but this is the first locally acquired case to be reported. In September, Spain reported a travel associated clade I mpox case among an individual that recently returned from Tanzania.

Sources: [BEACON \(10/13/25\)](#), [WHO \(10/09/25\)](#), [ECDC \(10/03/25\)](#)

United States – Locally Acquired Clade I Cases Reported in California:

On October 14, 2025, the [Long Beach Department of Health and Human Services](#) reported a confirmed locally acquired clade I mpox case, the first locally acquired clade I case in the country. The case patient was hospitalized and is now isolating and recovering at home.

On October 16, 2025, the [Los Angeles County Department of Public Health](#) reported a confirmed locally acquired clade I mpox case, the second locally acquired clade I case in the country, and following just days after the first was announced. The case patient was hospitalized and is now recovering at home.

Clade I mpox may cause more severe infections compared to clade II mpox. Introduction and local transmission of clade I mpox into a non-endemic area presents a risk for further spread. There have been 6 travel associated clade I mpox cases reported in the United States among individuals who recently traveled to areas of Central and Eastern Africa, none of which have been linked - there has been no onward transmission reported in relation to any travel associated cases.

Sources: [LBDHHS \(10/14/25\)](#), [LACDPH \(10/16/25\)](#), [CDC \(09/15/25\)](#)

Non-Seasonal Influenza

China – Incident Cases Reported in Hunan and Jiangxi Provinces (H9N2):

According to data from the [Hong Kong Centre for Health Protection \(HKCHP\)](#), as October 13, there have been a total of 19 human H9N2 cases reported in China during the past 6 months, none of which have been fatal. Since the previous update, 2 incidents human H9N2 cases were reported in Hunan (1) and Jiangxi (1) provinces.

| Human Avian Influenza Type A(H9N2) Cases and Deaths, China, Past 6 Months | | | | |
|---|-----------|------------|-----------|------|
| Confirmed Cases | | Deaths | | |
| Cumulative | Incident† | Cumulative | Incident† | CFR* |
| 19 | +2 | 0 | +0 | 0.0% |

Table Notes: Data as of October 13, 2025; †Change in cumulative total compared to previous update.

The case in Hunan Province was among a 2-year-old boy with symptom onset dated September 28, 2025. The case in Jiangxi Province was among a 70-year-old woman with symptom onset dated September 23, 2025. In the past 6 months, human H9N2 cases have been reported in 10 provinces, with Hunan Province reporting the highest number (7). Most cases reported in the past 6 months have been among children aged <7 years (68.4%). Information regarding the source of exposure among cases is not provided; however, H9N2 is known to circulate in poultry in China with sporadic (typically mild) infections occurring among humans, primarily children. Additionally, there have been 2 human H10N3 cases reported in China during the past 6 months, both in Shaanxi Province.

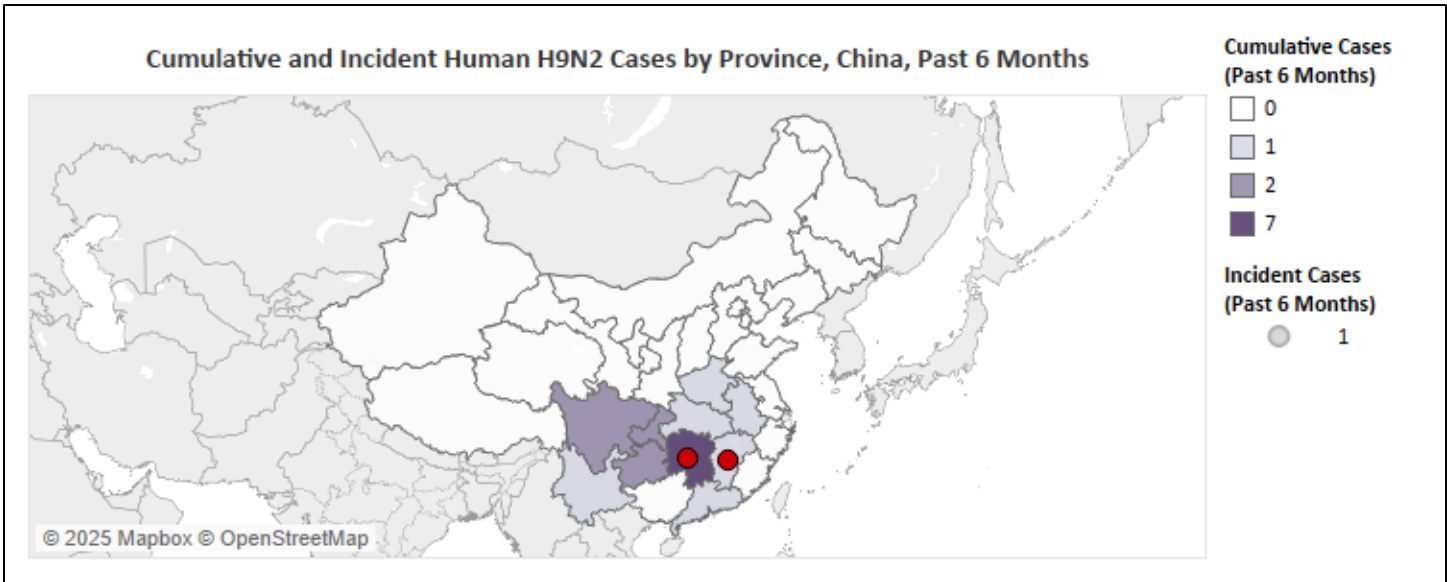


Figure Notes: Data as of October 14, 2025.

Sources: [HKCHP \(10/14/25\)](#), [BEACON \(10/15/25\)](#)

United States – Recent Increase in Poultry Flock Detections Continues (HPAI):

According to data from the [United States Department of Agriculture \(USDA\)](#), as of October 16, 2025, there have been a total of 1,773 confirmed HPAI detections reported among poultry flocks in the United States since February 8, 2022. In the past 30 days, a total of 48 confirmed HPAI detections have been reported.

| HPAI Detections in the Past 30 Days, United States, as of October 14, 2025 | | | | | | |
|--|----------|-----------------|-------|---------|------------|---------|
| Poultry Flocks | | Livestock Herds | | | Wild Birds | Mammals |
| Commercial | Backyard | Dairy Cattle | Swine | Alpacas | | |
| 28 | 20 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 667 | 3 |

Table Notes: Data as of October 14, 2025; The number of detections reported in the past 30 days are based on date of detection/confirmation rather than date of sample collection.

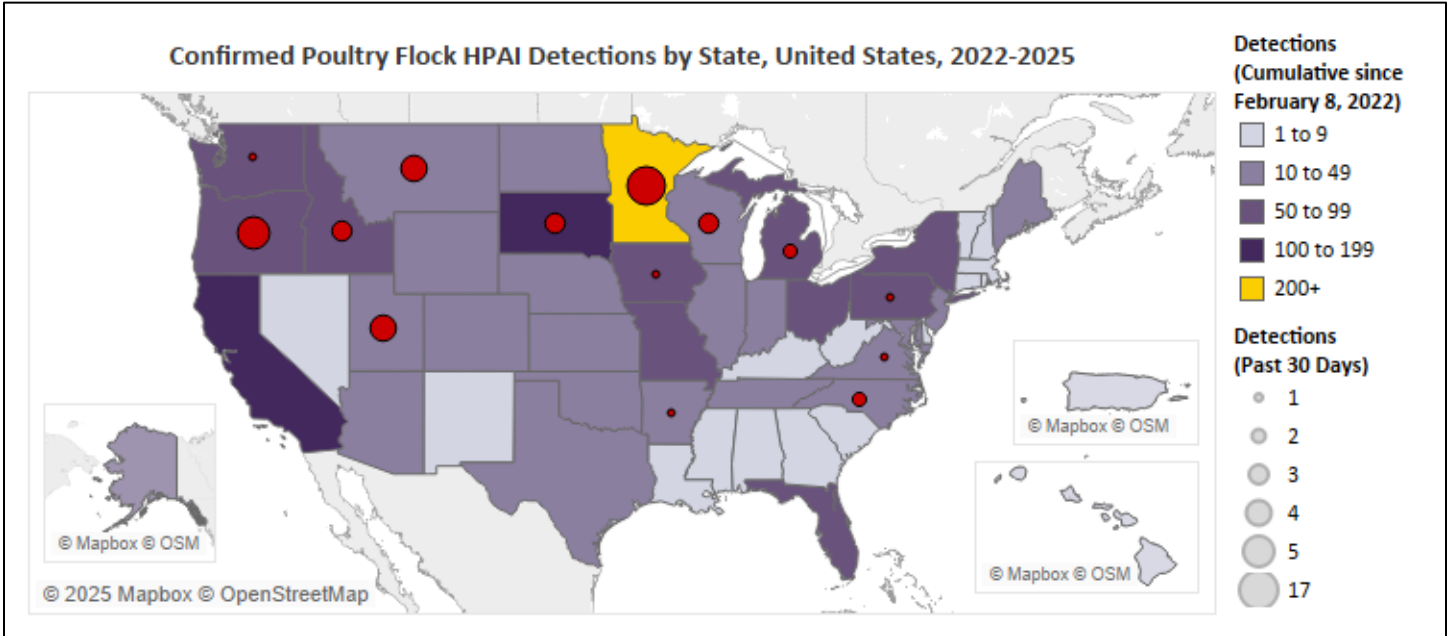


Figure Notes: Data as of October 14, 2025.

In the past 30 days, HPAI has been detected among poultry flocks in 14 states, primarily in Minnesota (17), Oregon (5), and other midwestern and northern states, impacting 6.41 million birds. Following a period with very few detections in June (3), July (1), and August (3), there has been an increase that started in September (29) and has been continuing into October (32). Similar trends have been observed during recent years ([2022-2024](#)).

According to data from the [United States CDC](#), as of September 16, there have been a total of 70 confirmed human HPAI H5N1 cases, including [1 death](#), and 7 probable human H5N1 cases reported since the beginning of 2024. Most were exposed during commercial agriculture and related operations involving dairy cattle and poultry. According to the CDC, the current risk to public health is low. HPAI continues to be detected among [livestock](#), [wild birds](#), and other [mammals](#).

On October 15, 2025, the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) published an [Epidemiological Update](#) regarding avian influenza type A(H5N1) in the Americas. Since 2022, 19 countries in the Americas have reported a cumulative total of 5,063 H5N1 outbreaks, and 5 countries have reported a cumulative total of 76 human H5N1 cases, including 2 deaths. The most recent human H5N1 case was reported in [Mexico](#) in October – the case was hospitalized, treated with oseltamivir, and discharged on October 11, 2025.

Sources: [USDA \(10/16/25\)](#), [CDC \(09/16/25\)](#)

Pertussis

Japan – Increase Observed in Weekly Reported Incident Case Numbers:

According to data from the [Japan Institute for Health Security \(JIHS\)](#), as of October 8, there have been a total of 80,719 pertussis cases and at least [4 deaths](#) reported in Japan during 2025. Since the previous update, 1,440 incident pertussis cases were reported, of which 1,193 reported symptom onsets during epidemiological week 40 (a 18.4% increase compared to the prior week). [Trends](#) in weekly reported incident cases have been declining for many consecutive weeks except for this most recent week.

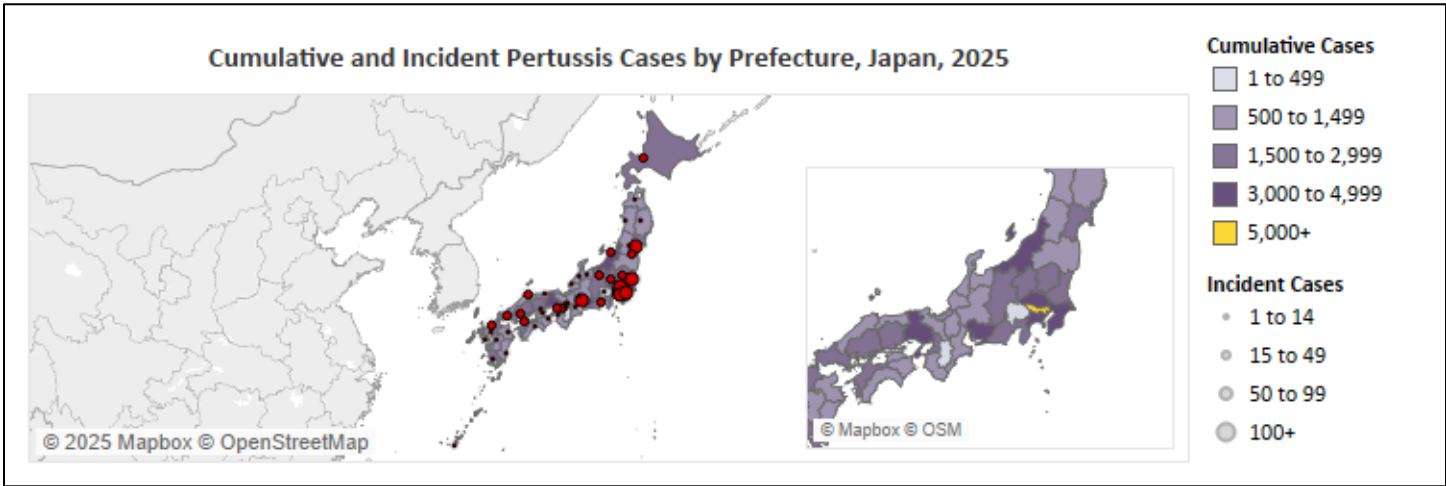


Figure Notes: Data as of October 8, 2025.

Cases have been reported in all 47 prefectures, with Tokyo (6,263), Saitama (4,325), Niigata (3,748), Kanagawa (3,488), and Chiba (3,247) reporting the highest cumulative case totals. During epidemiological week 40, Tokyo (117), Aichi (73), and Kanagawa (85), reported the highest number of incident cases. This is the highest number of pertussis cases reported in Japan since [2019](#) (16,845).

Sources: [NHK \(10/08/25\)](#), [JIHS \(10/08/25\)](#)

Global – Incident AFP Cases Caused by Poliovirus Reported in Multiple Countries:

According to data from the [Global Polio Eradication Initiative \(GPEI\)](#), as of October 13, there have been a total of 36 acute flaccid paralysis (AFP) cases caused by wild poliovirus type 1 (WPV1), 3 AFP cases caused by circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 1 (cVDPV1), 149 AFP cases caused by circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2), and 5 AFP cases caused by circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 3 (cVDPV3), with onset of paralysis during 2025 reported this year. Since the previous update, 1 incident AFP case caused by WPV1 was reported in Afghanistan, 1 incident AFP Case caused by cVDPV1 was reported in Lao People’s Democratic Republic, and 3 AFP cases caused by cVDPV2 were reported in Angola (1) and Nigeria (2).

| Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) Cases by Causal Agent, Global, 2025 | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| WPV1 | | cVDPV1 | | cVDPV2 | | cVDPV3 | |
| Cumulative | Incident† | Cumulative | Incident† | Cumulative | Incident† | Cumulative | Incident† |
| 36 | +1 | 3 | +1 | 149 | +3 | 5 | +0 |

Table Notes: Data as of October 13, 2025, and only includes AFP cases reporting onset of paralysis during 2025; †Change in cumulative total compared to previous update.

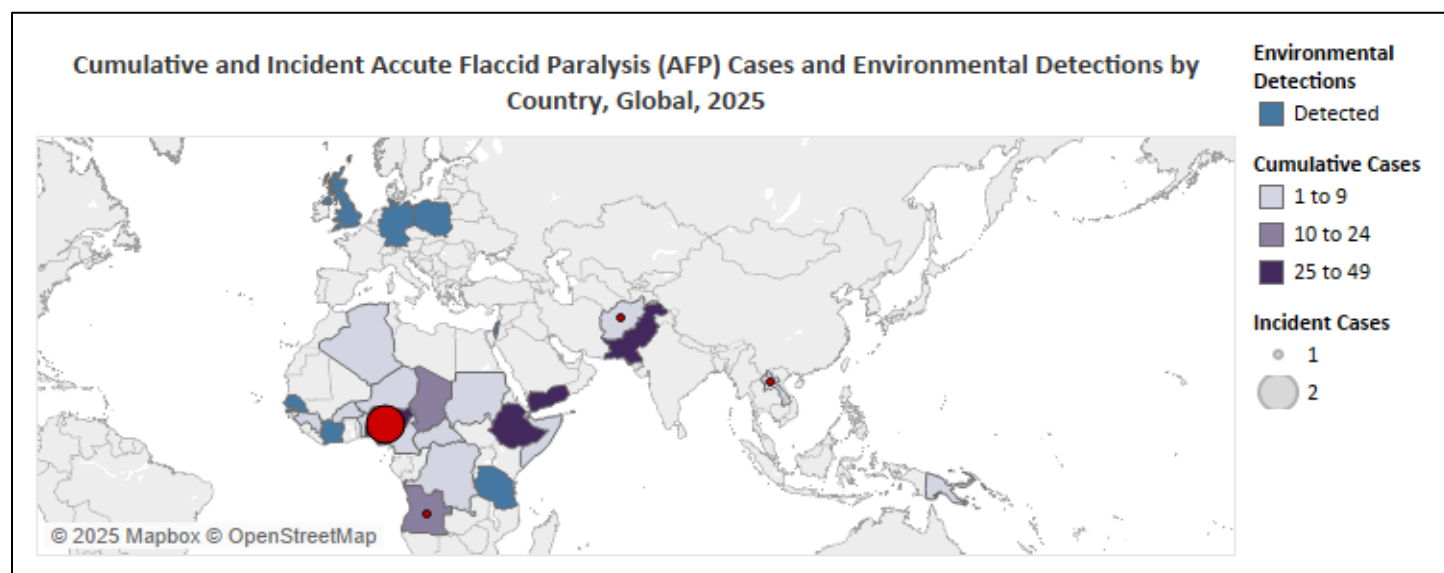


Figure Notes: Data as of October 13, 2025, and only includes cases with onset of paralysis or environmental detection samples collected during 2025.

AFP cases caused by WPV1 with onset of paralysis during 2025 have been reported this year by Pakistan (29) and Afghanistan (7). AFP cases caused by cVDPV1 with onset of paralysis during 2025 have been reported this year by Algeria (1), Lao People’s Democratic Republic (1), and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (1). AFP cases caused by cVDPV2 with onset of paralysis during 2025 have been reported this year by 13 countries, primarily Ethiopia (40), Nigeria (37), and Yemen (29). AFP cases caused by cVDPV3 with onset of paralysis during 2025 have been reported this year by Chad (2), Guinea (2), and Cameroon (1).

Environmental detections from samples collected during 2025 have been reported by 8 countries (Germany, [Israel](#), the Ivory Coast, occupied Palestinian territory, Poland, Senegal, Tanzania, and the United Kingdom) with no reported AFP cases, suggesting undetected transmission was occurring at some point in these countries.

The United States CDC currently has a [Level 2 – Practice Enhanced Precautions Travel Health Notice](#) posted regarding polio globally. According to the GPEI, wild poliovirus is endemic in Afghanistan and Pakistan with outbreaks of variant polioviruses occurring in 38 countries. A total of 99 AFP cases caused by WPV1, 11 AFP cases caused by cVDPV1, 448 AFP

cases caused by cVDPV2, and 4 AFP cases caused by cVDPV3, all with onset of paralysis during 2024 have been reported to date.

Sources: [GPEI-1 \(10/13/25\)](#), [GPEI-2 \(10/13/25\)](#)

Rift Valley Fever

Africa – Outbreak of Human Cases in Mauritania and Senegal:

According to data from the [Africa Centers for Disease Control and Prevention \(Africa CDC\)](#), as of October 13, there have been a total of 761 Rift Valley Fever (RVF) cases, of which 162 are confirmed, and 30 deaths reported in Africa during 2025.

| Human Rift Valley Fever Cases by Country, Africa, 2025 | | | | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|------------|--------|
| Country | Suspected Cases | Confirmed Cases | Deaths | |
| | Cumulative | Cumulative | Cumulative | CFR* |
| Mauritania | 60 | 29 | 12 | 41.4% |
| Senegal | 539 | 132 | 17 | 12.9% |
| Uganda | 0 | 1 | 1 | 100.0% |
| Total | 599 | 162 | 30 | 18.5% |

Table Notes: Data as of October 13, 2025; *Case fatality rate (CFR) calculated among confirmed cases.

Cases have been reported in 13 regions of Mauritania and 3 regions of Senegal with trends increasing in both countries. In Senegal, males account for 70% of all cases, and those aged 15-35 years account for 51% of all cases and 60% of all deaths.

RVF is a virus carried by mosquitos that can spread to people and animals. Humans typically become infected through contact with blood, body fluids, or tissues of infected animals in areas where the virus typically spreads – primarily sub-Saharan Africa. According to the [World Organization for Animal Health \(WOAH\)](#), human infections typically occur when disease is widespread amongst animals, something that has been the case this year and is linked to heavy rainfall and flooding during the preceding months, creating favorable conditions for transmission.

The United States CDC currently has a [Level 1 – Practice Usual Precautions Travel Health Notice](#) posted regarding Rift Valley Fever in Senegal. According to [BEACON](#), the current outbreak in Senegal is the more severe since 1987-1988.

Sources: [Africa CDC \(10/14/25\)](#), [CDC \(05/14/24\)](#)

Other Outbreaks, News, and Events (2025)

Other Outbreaks:

Chikungunya

- Region of the Indian Ocean – CDC Updates Active Level 2 Travel Health Notice ([September 11](#))
- Réunion – 54,242 Confirmed Cases Reported, Trends Still Declining ([June 26](#))

COVID-19

- Global – Activity Increasing in Several WHO Regions ([May 29](#))

Dengue

- The Americas – Updated Data on 2025 Trends ([August 7](#))

Ebola

- Uganda – Outbreak Declared Over after 42 Days with No New Cases Identified ([May 1](#))

Lassa Fever

- Nigeria – Weekly Number of New Confirmed Cases Continues to Decline ([May 15](#))
- United Kingdom – Health Security Agency Identifying Case Contacts ([March 13](#))

Listeria

- United States – Additional Pre-Cooked Meals Affected in Multistate Outbreak ([October 2](#))
- United States – Multistate Outbreak Linked to Ready-to-Eat Foods ([May 15](#))
- United States – Ongoing Multistate Outbreak Linked to Supplement Shakes ([February 27](#))

Marburg

- Tanzania – Outbreak Declared Over after 42 Days with No New Cases Identified ([March 13](#))

Measles

- Global – WHO Provides Monthly Update on Cases and Rates for 2025 ([October 9](#))
- Morocco – WHO Provides Update on Outbreak Covering all Regions ([May 15](#))
- Vietnam – Over 75,000 Suspected Cases Reported ([April 24](#))
- Europe – 2025 Case Trends Lower Compared to 2024, Driven by Romania ([April 3](#))
- Region of the Americas – PAHO Issues Updated Rapid Risk Assessment ([March 27](#))

Meningococcal Disease

- Kingdom of Saudi Arabia – Many Cases Reported in Association with Travel for Umrah ([April 17](#))

Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS)

- Kingdom of Saudi Arabia – WHO Issues Update on Detected Cases ([May 15](#))

Mpox

- Africa – Updated Data on Public Health Emergency of Continental Security ([October 9](#))
- Global (Outside of Africa) – Incident Travel Associated Clade Ib Cases Reported ([October 9](#))
- United Kingdom - Confirmed Clade Ib Mpox Case Detected with No Travel Link ([April 10](#))

New World Screwworm

- The Americas – NWS Coming Closer to the United States Southern Border ([October 2](#))

Nipah

- Bangladesh – WHO Reports Multiple Fatal cases in Different Districts ([September 18](#))

Non-Seasonal Influenza

- Cambodia – New Human Cases Reported in Multiple Provinces ([August 7](#))
- India – New Human Case Reported (H5N1) ([July 17](#))
- Bangladesh – New Human Case Reported (H5N1) ([July 17](#))
- China – Imported Human Case Reported among Adult (H5N1) ([May 29](#))
- Vietnam – Human Case Reported with Encephalitis (H5N1) ([April 24](#))
- Mexico – Fatal Human Case Detected among Toddler (H5N1) ([April 10](#))
- United States – First Detection of 2024-2025 Season Reported in Iowa (H1N2v) ([February 13](#))
- United Kingdom – Confirmed Case Detected among Poultry Worker (H5N1) ([January 30](#))

Norovirus

- United States – Weekly Number of Outbreaks Reported Continues to Decline ([April 17](#))

Oropouche

- The Americas – Updated Travel Health Notice from CDC ([September 11](#))

Pertussis

- United States – Death Among Infant Reported in Mississippi ([October 2](#))

Powassan

- United States – Illinois Reports First Ever Confirmed Case in the State ([September 25](#))

Salmonella

- United States – New Multistate Outbreak Linked to Home Delivery Meals ([September 11](#))
- United States – Update on Outbreak Linked to Backyard Poultry ([August 21](#))
- United States – Outbreak Linked to Eggs Declared Over ([July 17](#))
- United States – New Outbreak Linked to Frozen Sprouted Beans Reported ([July 17](#))
- United States – New Outbreak Linked to Pistachio Cream Reported ([June 26](#))
- United States – Update on Multistate Outbreak Linked to Whole Cucumbers ([June 5](#))
- United States – Update on Multistate Outbreak Linked to Pet Geckos ([May 29](#))
- United States and Canada – Outbreak Linked to Miniature Pastries ([February 13](#))

Seasonal Influenza

- United States – Pediatric Deaths Reach 15 Year High ([May 8](#))

Tuberculosis

- England – Increasing National Trend ([February 6](#))
- United States – Increasing National Trend ([February 6](#))

Unknown Febrile Illness (Malaria)

- Democratic Republic of the Congo – Cause of Illness and Deaths Determined ([March 27](#))

Yellow Fever

- The Americas – Colombia Continues to Report Incident Cases and Deaths ([September 25](#))

Other News and Events:

- [Global Dengue - Level 1 - Practice Usual Precautions - Travel Health Notices | Travelers' Health | CDC](#)
- [WHO: Antimicrobial resistance is widespread globally and increasing | CIDRAP](#)
- [Spike in mpox cases in Chicago prompts warning from city health officials | The Transmission | University of Nebraska Medical Center](#)
- [Diphtheria in Guinea - Level 2 - Practice Enhanced Precautions - Travel Health Notices | Travelers' Health | CDC](#)
- [Arboviral diseases, Cuba - BEACON](#)
- [Chaos following mass firings, rehiring at CDC | CIDRAP](#)
- [Diphtheria in Nigeria - Level 2 - Practice Enhanced Precautions - Travel Health Notices | Travelers' Health | CDC](#)
- [New World screwworm \(Cochliomyia hominivorax\), Americas - BEACON](#)

- [Oropouche in the Americas - Level 1 - Practice Usual Precautions - Travel Health Notices | Travelers' Health | CDC](#)
- [West Nile virus, USA - BEACON](#)
- [Report proposes new framework to prepare for future pandemics | CIDRAP](#)
- [Yellow Fever in Colombia - Level 2 - Practice Enhanced Precautions - Travel Health Notices | Travelers' Health | CDC](#)
- [Influenza, Japan - BEACON](#)
- [CDC advisers create new work group to review childhood vaccines | CIDRAP](#)
- [Clade II Monkeypox in in Liberia and Sierra Leone - Level 2 - Practice Enhanced Precautions - Travel Health Notices | Travelers' Health | CDC](#)