



**Date: 11/13/25**

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.

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## Chikungunya

### Europe – Locally Acquired Incident Cases Increase Relative to Prior Week in Italy:

According to data from the [Higher Institute of Health in Italy](#) as of November 11, there have been a total of 384 locally acquired chikungunya cases reported during 2025. Since the previous update, 10 incident cases were reported, an increase compared to the prior week (5). According to data from [Public Health France](#), as of November 3, there have been a total of 770 locally acquired chikungunya cases reported during 2025.

Chikungunya Cases and Deaths by Country, Europe, 2025							
Country	Locally Acquired Cases		Travel Associated Cases		Deaths		
	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	CFR
France	770	+0	1,035	+0	0	+0	0.0%
Italy	384	+10	61	+7	0	+0	0.0%

*Table Notes: Data for Italy as of November 11, 2025; Data for France as of November 3, 2025; †Change in cumulative total compared to previous update.*

Cases have been reported in 4 regions of Italy: Emilia-Romagna (321), Veneto (61), Basilicata (2), and Tuscany (1). There have been 6 episodes of local transmission (clusters) reported, 2 of which are still active. The largest active outbreak is

occurring in the province of Modena (Emilia-Romagna). Cases have been reported in 9 regions of France, primarily Provence-Alpes-Côte d’Azur (443), Nouvelle-Aquitaine (156), and Occitanie (81). There have been 80 episodes of local transmission (clusters) reported, 17 of which are still active as of November 3, 2025. The largest active outbreak is occurring in the commune of Antibes (Provence-Alpes-Côte d’Azur). Trends in reported locally acquired incident cases have been decreasing since late August.

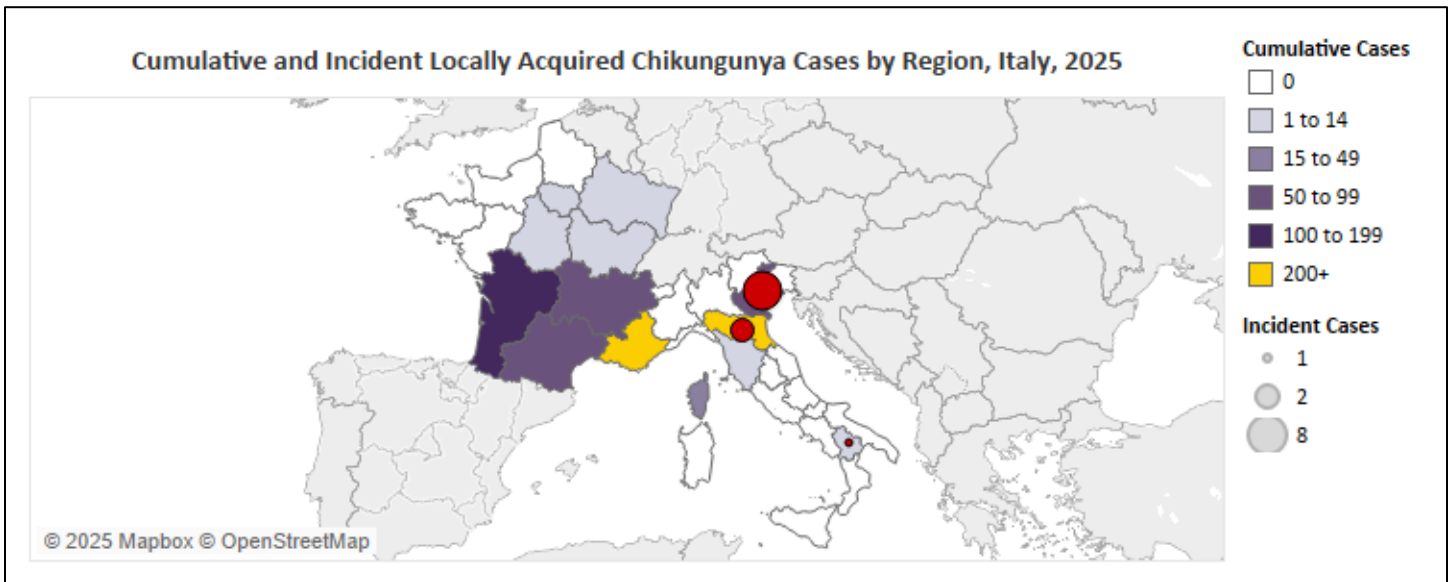


Figure Notes: Data for Italy as of November 11; 2025 Data for France as of November 3, 2025; No new report posted for France for this week

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.

In August, 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 \(11/03/25\)](#), [ISS \(11/11/25\)](#)

## The Americas – Over 15,000 Cases Reported in Cuba Since Previous Update:

According to data from the [Pan American Health Organization \(PAHO\)](#) extracted on November 10, there have been a total of 264,289 chikungunya cases, of which 107,100 are confirmed, and 118 deaths reported in the Americas during 2025. Since the previous update, 18,288 incident cases, of which 1,619 are confirmed, were reported. Almost all incident cases were reported in Cuba (15,590) and Brazil (2,694).

Chikungunya Cases and Deaths, the Americas, 2025						
Cases		Confirmed Cases		Deaths		
Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	CFR*
264,289	+18,288	107,100	+1,619	118	+0	0.1%

Table Notes: Data extracted on November 10, 2025; †Change in cumulative total compared to previous update; \*Case fatality rate (CFR) calculated among confirmed cases.

Cases have been reported by 16 countries during 2025, primarily Brazil (235,736), Cuba (20,062), Bolivia (5,577), and Argentina (2,666). Those countries also have the highest cumulative incidence rates in the Americas, at 110.77, 183.43, 44.33, and 5.79 per 100,000 residents, respectively. Cuba has been experiencing a severe chikungunya outbreak recently with over 20,000 cases reported, especially in major urban centers like Havana, Camagüey, Cienfuegos, and Matanzas.

Other heavily affected areas include Artemisa and Villa Clara. According to [BEACON](#), hospitals and clinics are overcrowded with patients and there are supply shortages, both of which are impacting diagnosis and care provision. Active vector control efforts are ongoing.



Figure Notes: Data as of November 10, 2025, and includes locally acquired cases only.

The United States CDC currently has a [Level 2 – Practice Enhanced Precautions Travel Health Notice](#) posted regarding chikungunya in Cuba. In August, The New York State Department of Health issued a [Health Advisory](#) regarding chikungunya for healthcare providers, hospitals, and local health departments. A single [locally acquired chikungunya case](#) was reported this year in the United States among a New York resident, the first in the country since 2015. According to [CDC data](#) as of September 30, a total of 88 travel associated chikungunya cases have been reported in the country during 2025.

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. There were 431,417 cases, of which 232,586 were confirmed, and 245 deaths (CFR: 0.1%) reported in the Americas during 2024.

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

## Ebola

### Democratic Republic of the Congo – 16 Days Remaining in Outbreak Countdown:

According to data from the [Africa CDC](#), as of November 12, there have been a total of 64 Ebola (*Orthoebolavirus zairensis*) cases, and 45 deaths reported in the DRC since the outbreak was [declared](#) on September 4, 2025. Since the previous update, no incident cases or deaths were reported. The last confirmed case detected reported symptom onset on September 23. A total of 19 cases have recovered from infection - the last case patient was discharged from the hospital on [October 19](#). According to the [Africa CDC](#), the outbreak will be declared over in 16 days pending any new cases.

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	+0	70.3%

Table Notes: Data as of November 12, 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. Females have accounted for 60% of cases and deaths have been reported among 4 healthcare workers. A total of 44,453 individuals have

been vaccinated. This is the 16<sup>th</sup> Ebola outbreak in the DRC since 1976 and the 3<sup>rd</sup> 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.

Sources: [Africa CDC \(11/13/25\)](#), [WHO \(10/19/25\)](#)

## Infant Botulism

### United States – New Multistate Outbreak Linked to Infant Formula:

According to data from the [United States CDC](#), as of November 10, there have been a total of 15 cases of suspected or confirmed infant botulism linked to infant formula contaminated with *Clostridium botulinum* reported during 2025.

Infant Botulism Outbreak Cases, Hospitalizations, and Deaths, United States, 2025			
Cases	Hospitalizations	Deaths	
Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	CFR
15	15	0	0.0%

Table Notes: Data as of November 11, 2025.

Cases have been reported by 12 states, primarily California (2), Illinois (2), and Texas (2), and reported dates of illness onset ranging from August 9 – November 10, 2025. Among cases with available information on age (14), cases range from 16-157 days of age. All cases have been hospitalized and treated with BabyBIG® – none have died. Interviews among caregivers are being conducted to determine what cases were fed in the month prior to illness onset – all reported cases so far were fed ByHeart Whole Nutrition powered infant formula. According to [FDA](#) data, ByHeart brand formula represents an estimated 1% of all infant formula sales in the country. A [voluntary recall](#) has been issued by ByHeart Inc. which includes all ByHeart brand Whole Nutrition infant formula products distributed nationwide.

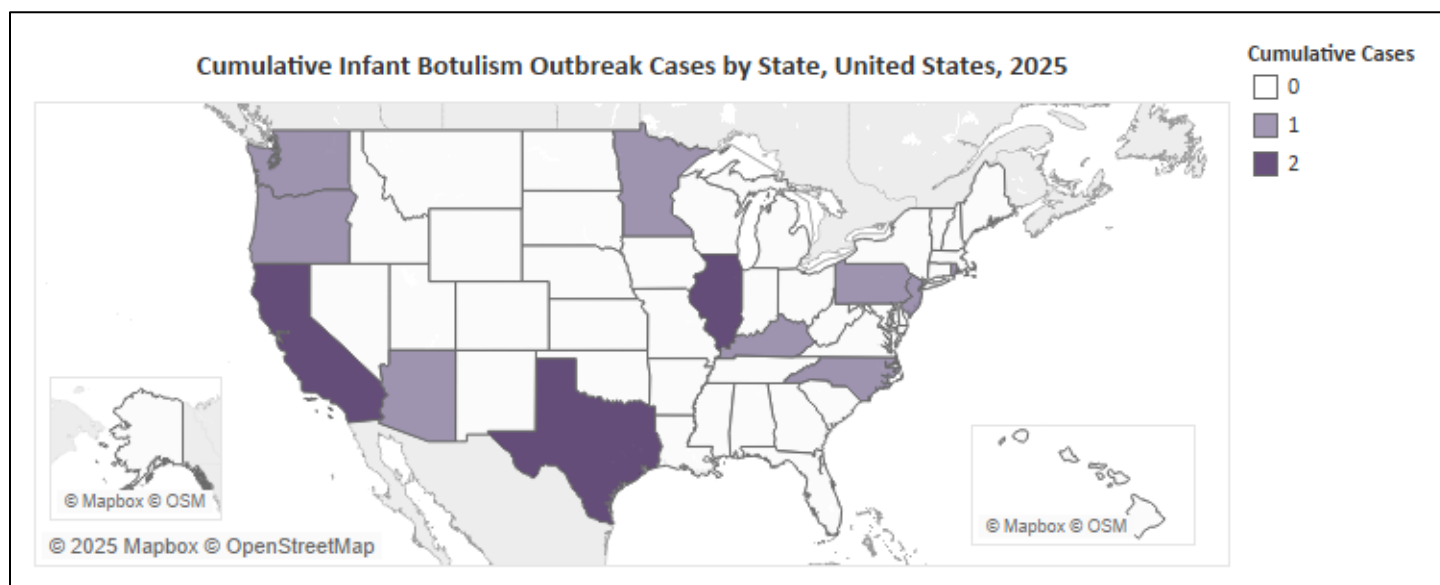


Figure Notes: Data as of November 11, 2025.

Approximately 100 cases of infant botulism are [reported annually in the United States](#) (about 70% of all botulism cases annually), with 20% linked to raw honey consumption, and most occurring without a known source of infection.

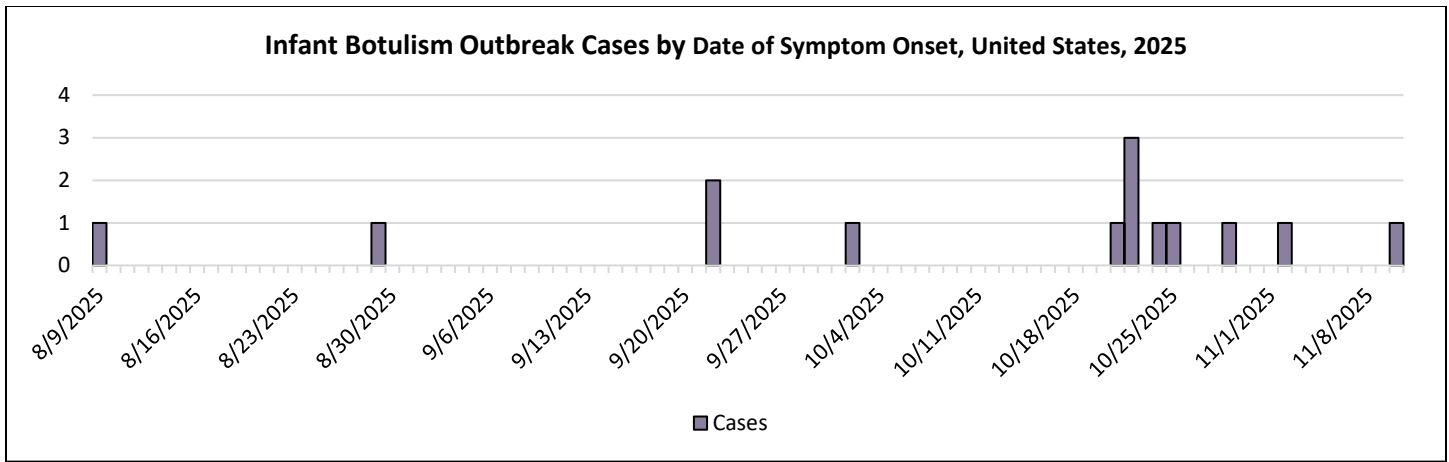


Figure Notes: Data as of November 11, 2025; Date of illness onset unavailable for 1 case.

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

## Measles

### Global – WHO Monthly Update; The Americas Loses Measles-Free Status:

Since the previous update, the [World Health Organization \(WHO\)](#) released their monthly update regarding confirmed measles cases and incidence reported globally. The top 10 countries with the highest reported cumulative confirmed case counts and incidence rates for the year, as of November 11, 2025, are presented in the table below.

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.

Cumulative Measles Cases and Incidence Rates, Global, 2025			
Confirmed Cases		Incidence per 1M Population	
Country	Cumulative	Country	Cumulative Incidence Rate
Yemen	27,616	Mongolia	4374.4
Nigeria	20,052	<a href="#">Kyrgyzstan</a>	1398.54
Pakistan	18,182	Yemen	793.3
India	13,566	Lao People's Democratic Republic	301.79
Indonesia	13,076	Romania	262.93
Mongolia	12,821	Tajikistan	258.65
Afghanistan	8,928	Afghanistan	244.36
<a href="#">Kyrgyzstan</a>	8,502	Georgia	163.92
Russian Federation	5,821	Kazakhstan	154.06
Sudan	5,348	Canada	143.52

Table Notes: Data as of November 11, 2025.

On November 10, 2025, the [Pan American Health Organization \(PAHO\)](#) announced that the Americas has lost its verification as free from endemic measles transmission. This change comes as endemic transmission of measles has been reestablished in Canada (local transmission observed for  $\geq 12$  months). All other countries in the region continue to maintain their measles-free status, although several are in jeopardy of losing that status in early 2026 (Mexico and the United States). About 95% of measles cases reported in the Americas this year have been in Canada, Mexico, and the United States, with totals 30-fold higher compared to 2024 as of early November. Outbreaks are also occurring in Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay, and Belize. Unvaccinated individuals and children aged  $< 4$  years have been most affected in the region. The region last lost its measles-free status in 2018 and 2019 due to outbreaks in Venezuela and Brazil, respectively, before regaining it in 2024.

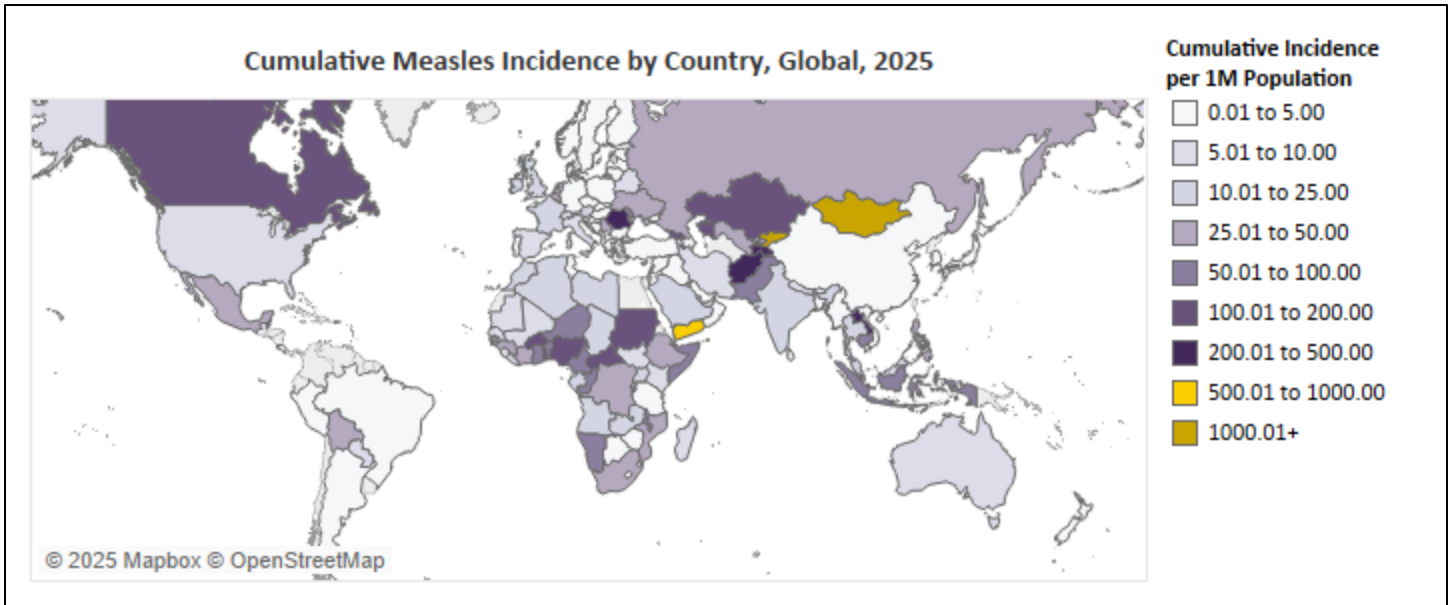


Figure Notes: Data as of November 11, 2025.

Source: [WHO \(11/11/25\)](#)

## Canada – Canada Loses Measles-Free Status as Transmission Continues:

According to data from the [Public Health Agency of Canada \(PHAC\)](#), as of November 1, there have been a total of 5,162 probable and confirmed measles cases and 2 deaths (both congenital cases) reported in Canada during 2025. Since the previous update, 24 incident cases were reported in British Columbia (12), Manitoba (9), Alberta (2), 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*
362	+1	4,800	+23	375	+0	2	+0	0.04%

Table Notes: Data as of November 1, 2025; †Change in cumulative total compared to previous update; \*Case fatality rate (CFR) calculated among probable and confirmed cases.

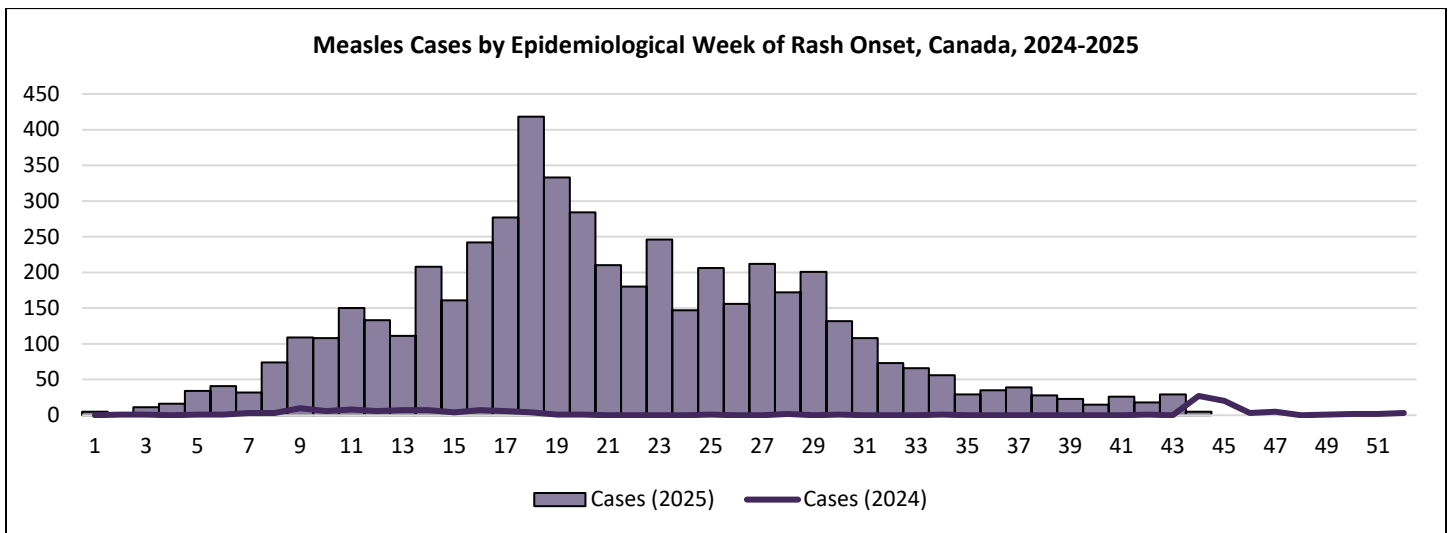


Figure Notes: Data as of November 1, 2025, and includes probable and confirmed cases.

Probable and confirmed cases have been reported by 10 provinces and territories this year, primarily Ontario (2,393), Alberta (1,946), British Columbia (336), and Manitoba (262). More detailed and up to date information regarding measles

cases reported in each province is available for [Alberta](#), [British Columbia](#), [Manitoba](#), [Ontario](#), and [Saskatchewan](#). Those aged 5-17 years have been most affected (45%), followed by those aged 18-54 years (28%), and those aged 1-4 years (20%). Among all cases, 93% have been unvaccinated or had unknown vaccination statuses, 7% have been hospitalized, and 98% have been exposed in Canada, epidemiologically and/or virologically linked.

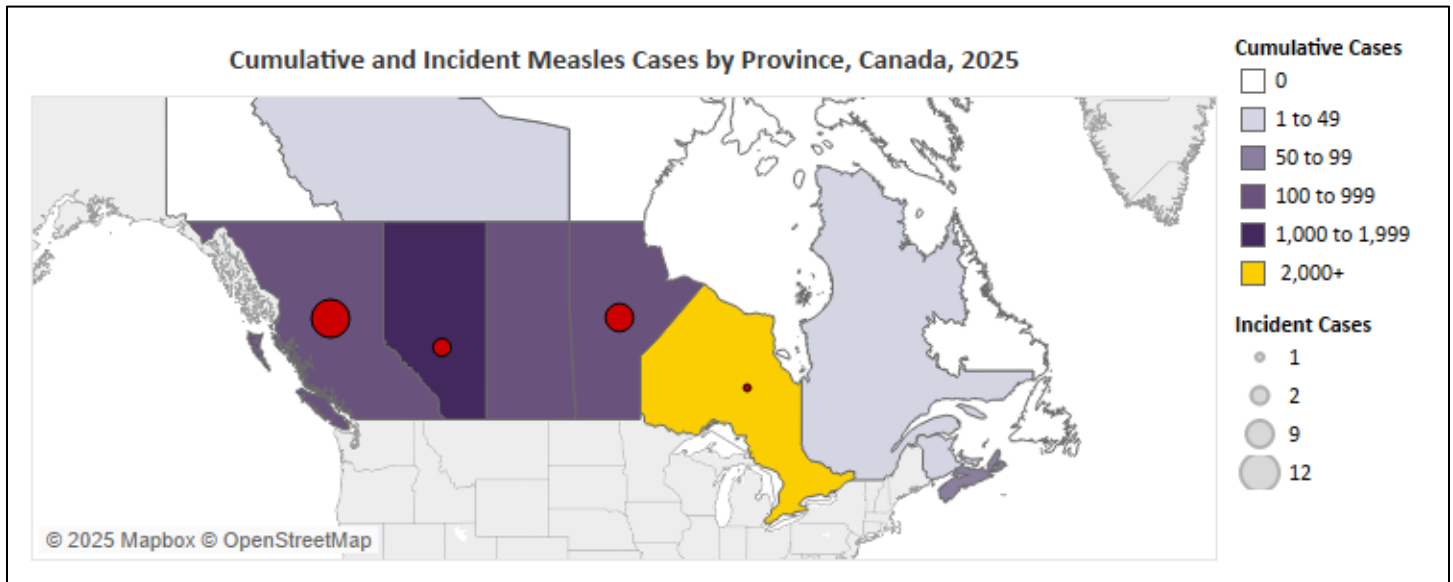


Figure Notes: Data as of November 1, 2025, and includes probable and confirmed cases.

On November 10, 2025, the [Pan American Health Organization \(PAHO\)](#) announced that Canada (and the Region of the Americas) has lost its verification as free from endemic measles transmission after 12 months of circulation in the country. Canada’s outbreak began in October 2024 in New Brunswick and continued to spread nationwide. Canada previously achieved its measles elimination status in 1998.

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.

Source: [PHAC - 1 \(11/10/25\)](#), [PHAC - 2 \(11/10/25\)](#), [BEACON \(11/09/25\)](#)

## Mexico – Incident Cases Reported in 7 States, Most in Southern Mexico:

According to data from the [Secretariat of Health of Mexico](#), as of November 12, there have been a total of 5,252 confirmed measles cases and 23 deaths reported in Mexico during 2025. Since the previous update, 86 confirmed incident cases were reported, primarily in Jalisco (37), Guerrero (18), Michoacán (12), and Chihuahua (10).

Measles Cases, Hospitalizations, and Deaths, Mexico, 2025						
Probable Cases		Confirmed Cases		Deaths		
Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	CFR*
12,532	+303	5,252	+86	23	+0	0.4%

Table Notes: Data as of November 12, 2025; †Change in cumulative total compared to prior update; \*Case fatality rate (CFR) calculated among confirmed cases.

Confirmed cases have been reported by 27 states during 2025, primarily Chihuahua (4,440). Those aged 0-4 years have been most affected (1,334 cases – 12.82 per 100,000 population), followed by those aged 25-29 years (630 cases – 5.94 per 100,000 population), and those aged 30-34 years (530 cases – 5.08 per 100,000 population).

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.

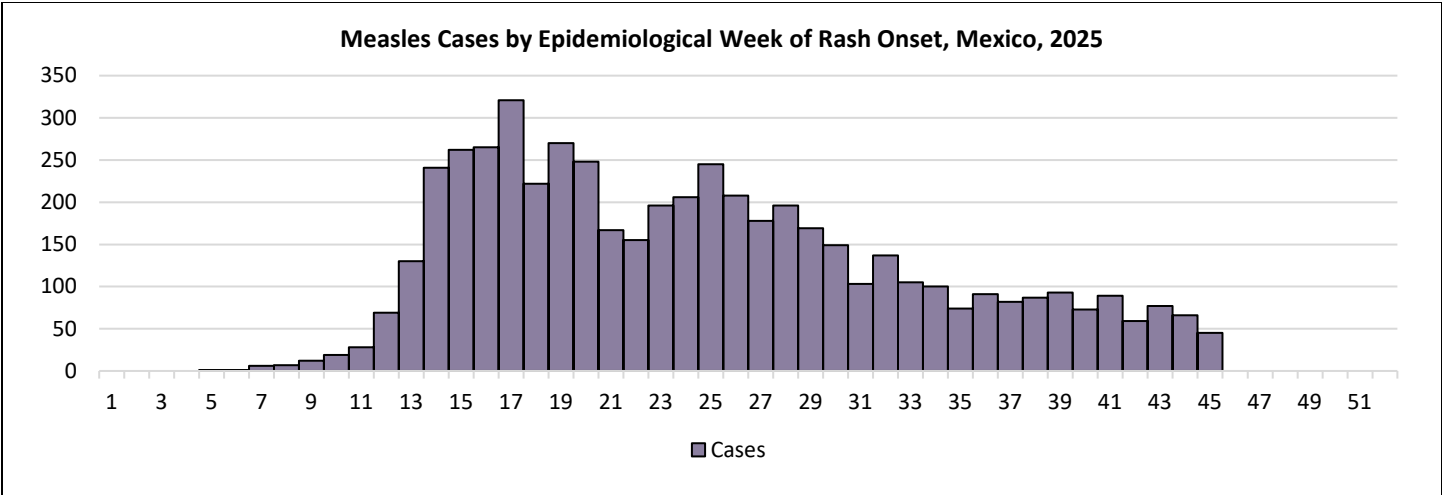


Figure Notes: Data as of November 12, 2025, and includes confirmed cases only.

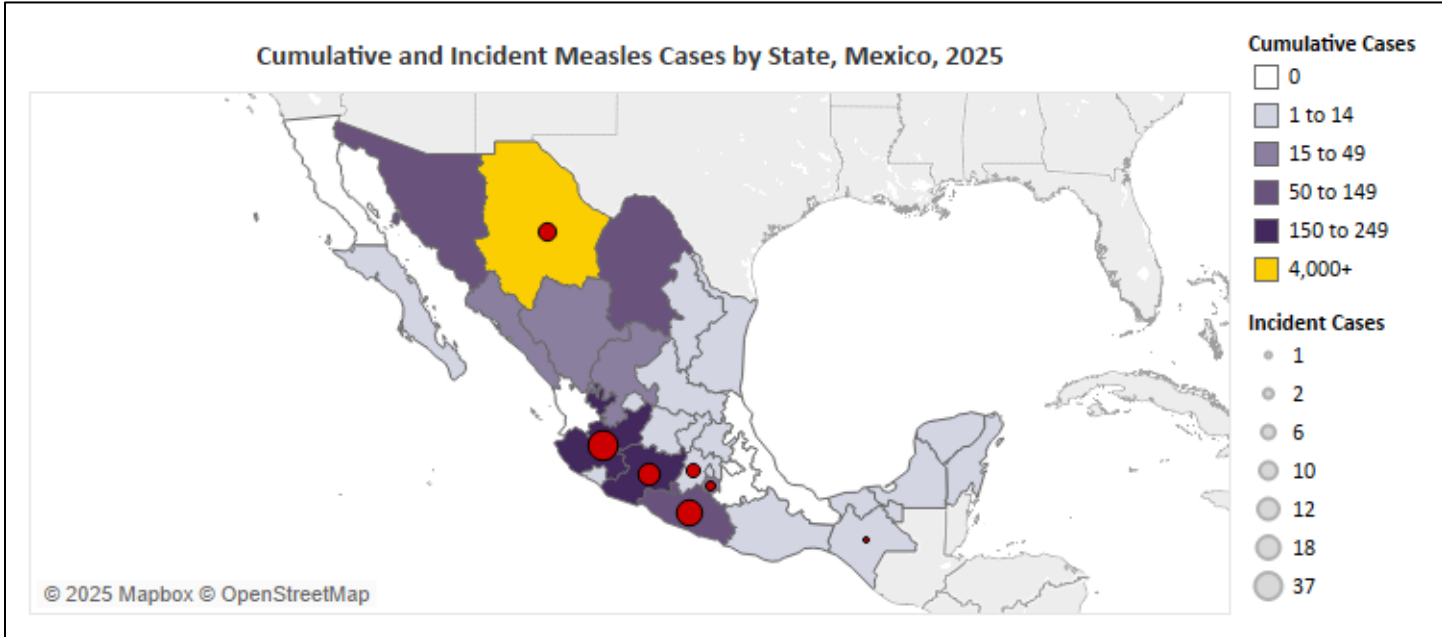


Figure Notes: Data as of November 12, 2025, and includes confirmed cases only.

Source: [Secretariate of Health \(11/12/25\)](#)

**United States – Nevada Reports First Case of 2025 While Outbreaks Continue:**

According to data from the [United States CDC](#), as of November 12, there have been a total of 1,723 confirmed measles cases and 3 deaths reported in the United States during 2025. Since the previous update, 42 confirmed incident cases were reported, primarily in Arizona (17), South Carolina (9), and Utah (7) where there are ongoing outbreaks, and for the first time this year in Nevada (1).

Measles Cases, Hospitalizations, and Deaths, United States, 2025						
Confirmed Cases		Hospitalizations		Deaths		
Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	CFR
1,723	+42	206	+3	3	+0	0.2%

Table Notes: Data as of November 12, 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 43 jurisdictions, primarily [Texas](#) (803), [Arizona](#) (124), [New Mexico](#) (100), and [Kansas](#) (90); however, outbreaks in all of those states except for Arizona have subsided or been declared over. There have been 45 outbreaks reported – 87% of confirmed cases are outbreak associated. Recent outbreaks have been reported and are ongoing in [Arizona](#), [Utah](#), and [South Carolina](#). The outbreak in Arizona and Utah is the [second largest this year](#).

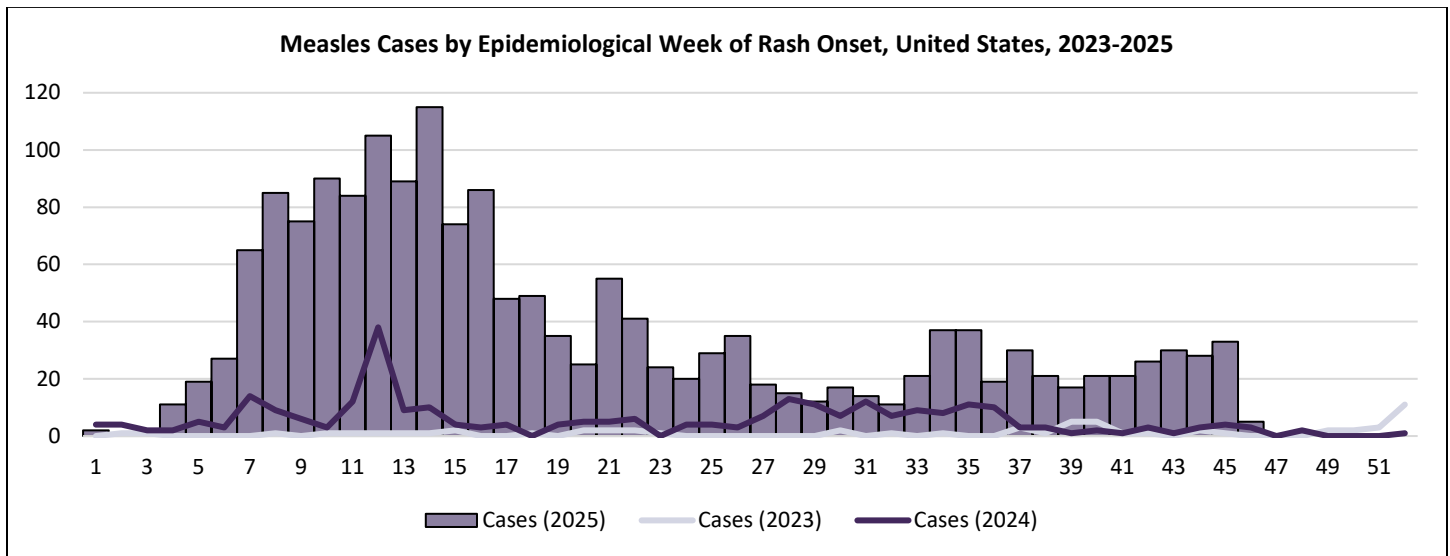
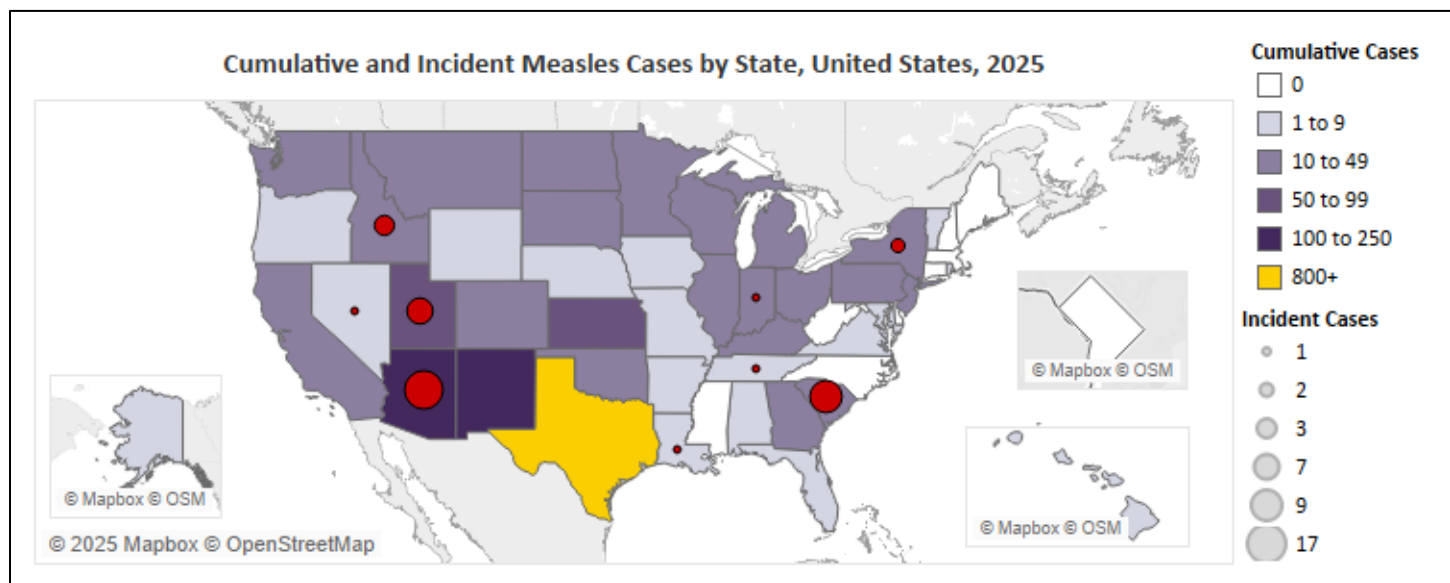


Figure Notes: Data as of November 12, 2025, and includes cases among international visitors to the United States (23).

Those aged 5-19 years have been most affected (40%), followed by those aged 20+ years (33%), and those aged <5 years (26%). 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.



Notes: Data as of November 12, 2025; Confirmed cases among international visitors to the United States (23) are not included.

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 18 confirmed cases reported in [New York City \(NYC\)](#) and 12 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

285 confirmed measles cases 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.

Source: [CDC \(11/13/25\)](#)

## Israel – Health Ministry Reports Additional Death Among 7-Year-Old:

According to data from the [Israeli Ministry of Health](#), as of November 10, there have been a total of 1,935 measles cases and 9 deaths reported in Israel during 2025. Since the previous update, 77 incident cases and [1 death](#) were reported. The death was reported among a partially vaccinated 7-year-old with an underlying health condition in Jerusalem.

Measles Cases, Hospitalizations, and Deaths, Israel, 2025						
Cases		Hospitalizations		Deaths		
Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	CFR
1,935	+77	626	+23	9	+1	0.5%

Table Notes: Data as of November 10, 2025; †Change in cumulative total compared to previous update.

The current outbreak has been affecting areas of Jerusalem, Beit Shemesh, Bnei Brak, Harish, Modi'in Illit, Nof HaGalil, Kiryat Gat, Ashdod, Safed, Netivot, Tekoa, and the Mateh Binyamin Regional Council. Among all cases, 89.6% have been among children aged <10 years, and 32.4% have been hospitalized, including 15 cases currently hospitalized – 7 of which are in intensive care. Excluding the [most recent death](#), 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 with coverage improving in areas of Jerusalem and Beit Shemesh. [Breakthrough infections](#) have been observed among 2 doctors providing care for measles patients at the same hospital.

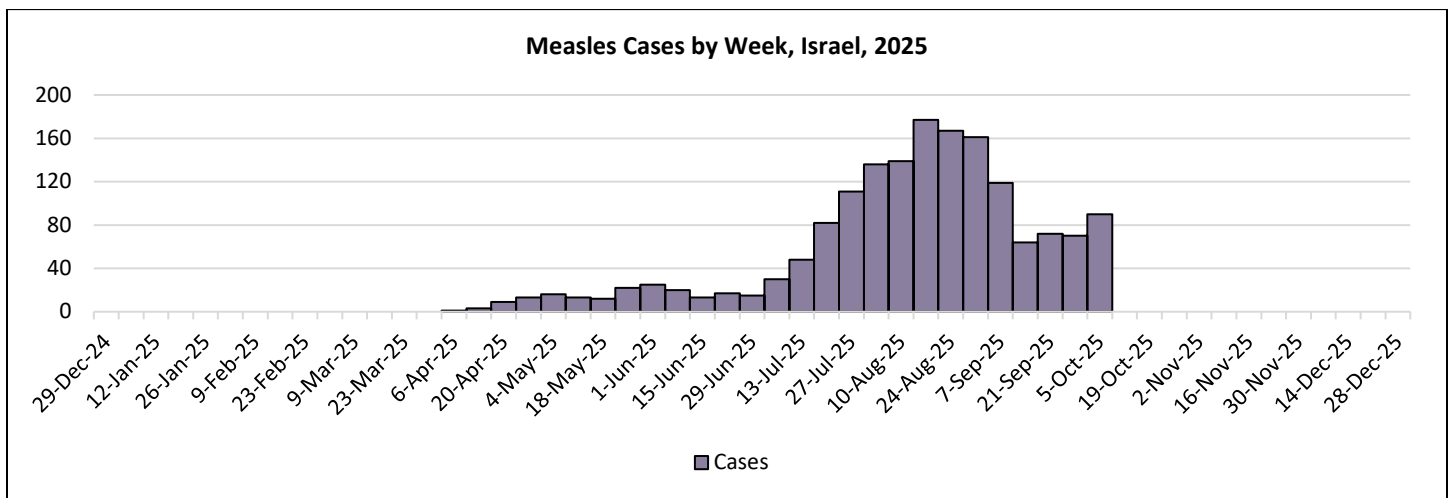


Figure Notes: Data through October 11, 2025, and includes 1,603 cases.

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 \(11/10/25\)](#), [Israeli Ministry of Health \(10/27/25\)](#)

## Mpox

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

According to data from the [World Health Organization \(WHO\)](#), as of November 2, there have been a total of 58,809 confirmed mpox cases and 234 deaths reported in Africa since the beginning of 2024. Since the previous update, 410 confirmed incident cases and 4 deaths were reported, and 333 confirmed cases were removed from totals for Guinea.

### Mpox Cases and Deaths by Select Countries, Africa, 2024-2025

Geography	Clades Detected	Confirmed Cases		Deaths		
		Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	CFR
Burundi	Ib	4,552	+21	1	+0	0.0%
DRC	Ia, Ib, IIa, and IIb	34,415	+243	77	+1	0.2%
Ghana	IIa and IIb	744	+0	3	+0	0.4%
Guinea	IIa and IIb	1,137	-333	1	+0	0.1%
Kenya	Ib	774	+9	12	+2	1.6%
Liberia	IIa and IIb	1,308	+74	6	+2	0.5%
Sierra Leone	IIa and IIb	5,442	+0	60	+1	1.1%
Uganda	Ib	8,359	+37	50	+0	0.6%
Rest of Africa	Ia, Ib, IIa, and IIb	2,078	+26	25	+0	1.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>Ia, Ib, IIa, and IIb</b>	<b>58,809</b>	<b>+77</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>+4</b>	<b>0.4%</b>

Table Notes: Data as of November 2, 2025, and includes confirmed cases only. †Change in cumulative total compared to previous update.

### Mpox Cases by Week of Notification and Select Countries, Africa, 2024-2025

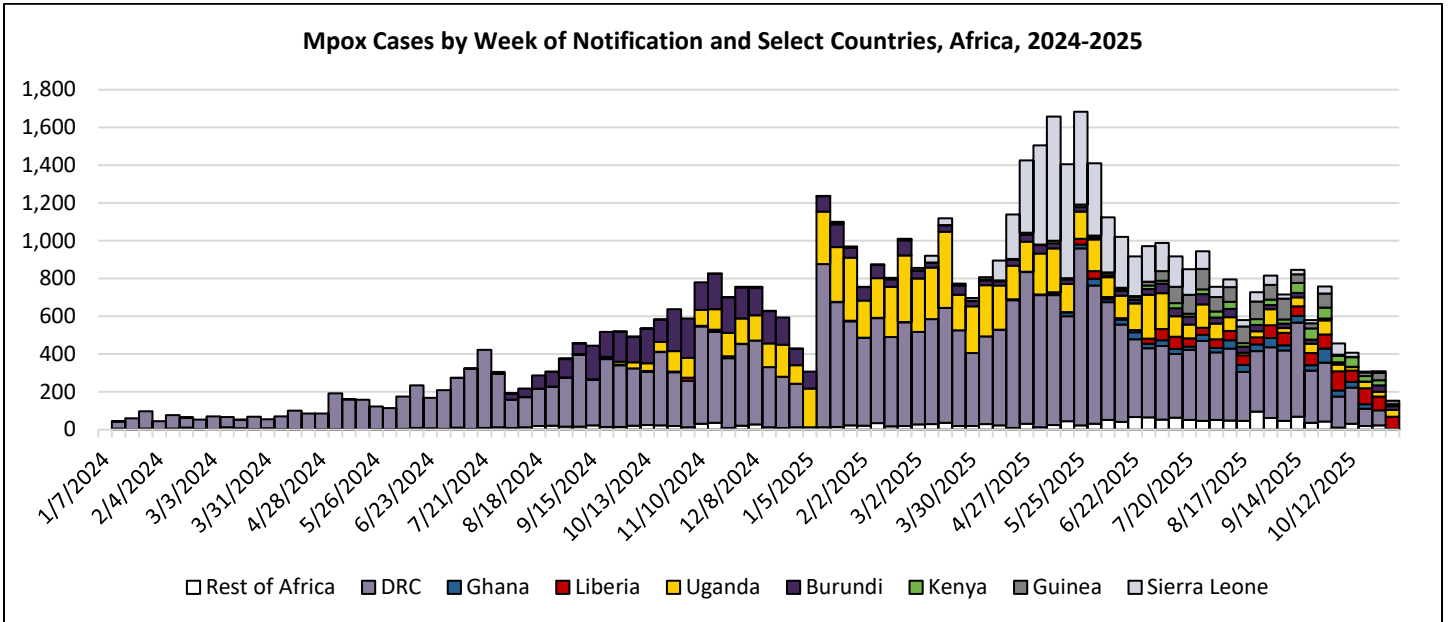


Figure Notes: Data as of November 2, 2025, and includes confirmed cases only; \*3,916 confirmed cases reported in the DRC are excluded.

### Cumulative and Incident Mpox Cases by Country, Africa, 2025

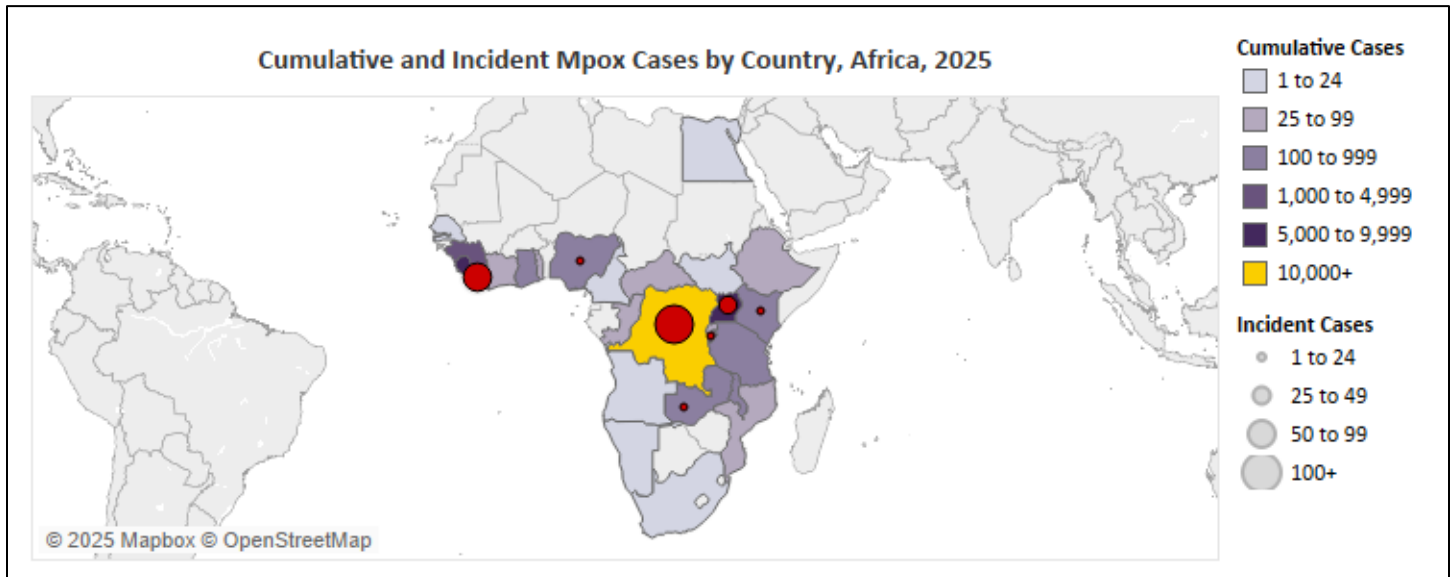


Figure Notes: Data as of November 2, 2025, and includes confirmed cases only.

Confirmed cases have been reported by 31 African countries since the beginning of 2024 (27 during 2025), primarily the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) (34,415), Uganda (8,359), Sierra Leone (5,442), and Burundi (4,552). 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 May. Overall, [trends have been improving](#) on the continent.

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 (40,863) have doubled totals for 2024 (17,946), with additional countries affected. The Africa CDC currently assesses the situation to be a [Public Health Emergency of Continental Security \(PHECS\)](#).

Source: [WHO \(11/07/25\)](#)

## Global (Outside of Africa) – Travel Associated Clade Ib Cases Reported in Europe:

According to data from the [World Health Organization \(WHO\)](#), as of November 2, there have been a total of 92 travel associated and 37 secondary clade I mpox cases reported outside of Africa since the beginning of 2024. Since the previous update, 3 incident travel associated clade Ib mpox cases were reported in the United Kingdom (2) and [Greece](#) (1). Incident cases in the United Kingdom reported recent travel to Thailand and Tanzania, while the case in Greece reported recent travel to the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

Travel Associated Clade I Mpox Cases, Global (Outside of Africa), 2024-2025			
Travel Associated Clade I Cases		Secondary Clade I Cases Linked to Travel Associated Clade I Cases	
Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†
92	+3	37	+0

Table Notes: Data as of November 2, 2025; †Change in cumulative total compared to previous update.

Subclade of travel associated clade I mpox cases reported since the beginning of 2024 is distributed as follows: 86 clade Ib, 4 clade Ia, and 2 clade I without information on subclade.

Travel associated cases have been reported by 23 countries outside of Africa, primarily United Kingdom (13), China (11), India (11). Most travel associated clade I mpox cases report travel to areas of Africa experiencing ongoing transmission or the UAE. Secondary cases linked to travel associated cases have been reported by 7 countries, including China (20), Germany (4), the United Kingdom (4), Belgium (3), Qatar (3), Ireland (2) and Australia (1). A total of 6 travel associated clade I mpox cases have been reported in the [United States](#) since the beginning of 2024, including a case in [New York State](#).

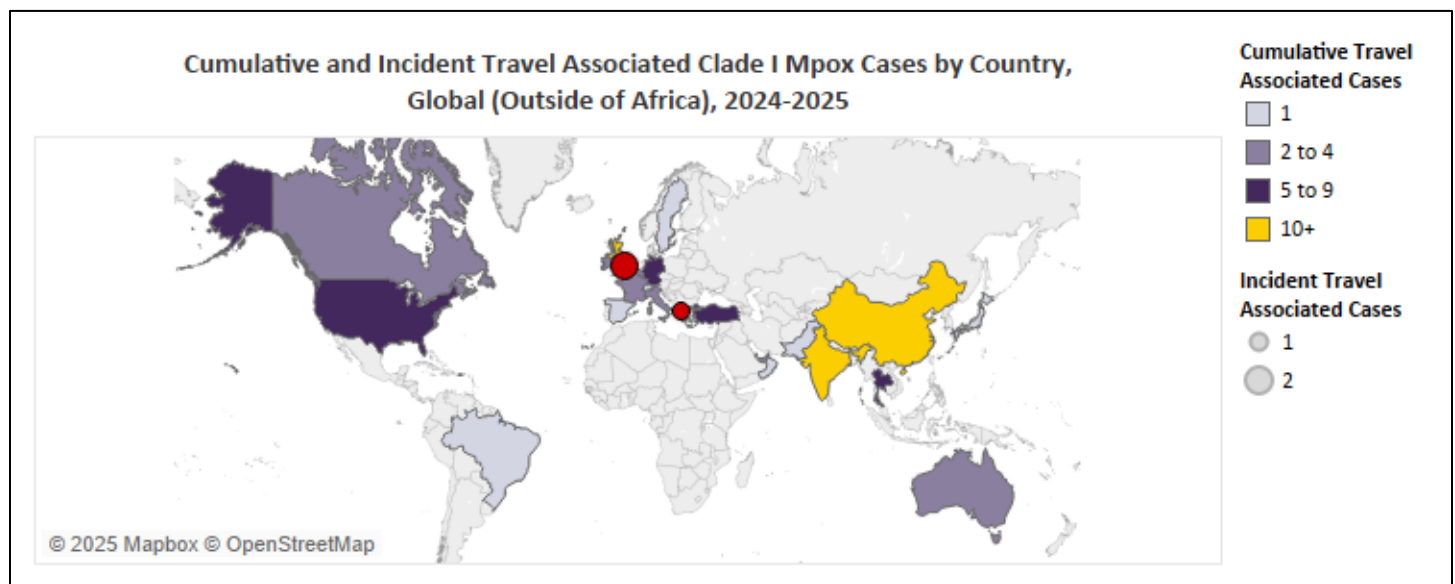


Figure Notes: Data as of November 2, 2025, and does not include secondary cases or clade I cases not determined to be travel associated.

Since the beginning of October 2025, several countries outside of Africa have also reported cases of clade I mpox resulting from community transmission, including [Italy](#), Malaysia, the [Netherlands](#), [Portugal](#), [Spain](#), and the [United States](#). Community transmission in Europe and the United States has primarily been among gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men and their social networks.

Source: [WHO \(11/02/25\)](#)

## Non-Seasonal Influenza

### United States – Update on Poultry Flock Detections and Washington Case (HPAI):

According to data from the [United States Department of Agriculture \(USDA\)](#), as of November 10, 2025, there have been a total of 1,832 confirmed highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) detections reported among poultry flocks in the United States since February 8, 2022. In the past 30 days, a total of 64 confirmed HPAI detections have been reported.

HPAI Detections Among Animals, United States, Past 30 Days						
Poultry Flocks		Livestock Herds			Wild Birds	Mammals
Commercial	Backyard	Dairy Cattle	Swine	Alpacas		
31	33	1	0	0	522	8

Table Notes: Data as of November 10, 2025; The number of detections reported in the past 30 days are based on date of detection/confirmation rather than date of sample collection.

In the past 30 days, HPAI has been detected among poultry flocks in 19 states, primarily [Indiana](#) (19), Minnesota (9), Pennsylvania (6), and Michigan (5). 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 continued through October (67). Similar trends have been observed during recent years ([2022-2024](#)).

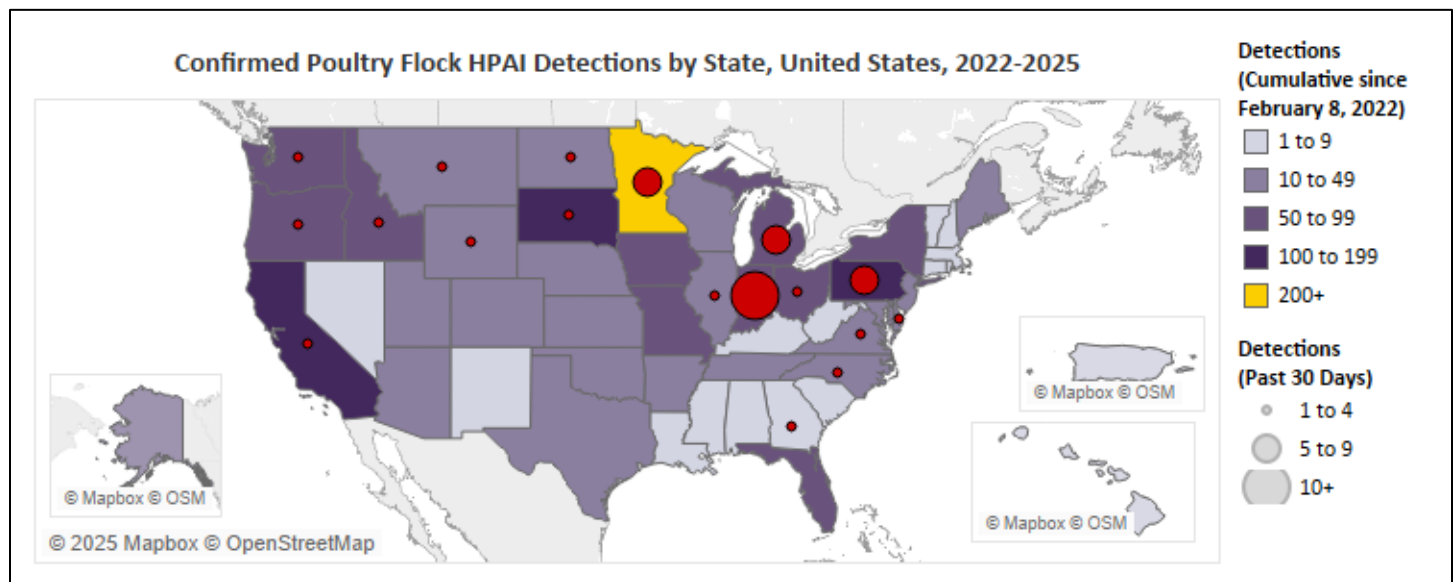


Figure Notes: Data as of November 10, 2025.

On November 13, 2025, the [Washington State Department of Health](#) reported that a Grays Harbor County resident had tested preliminary positive for avian influenza, with confirmatory testing still pending. The individual is an older adult with underlying health conditions and has been hospitalized since early November. Health officials are currently working to determine potential sources of exposure. Including this most recent preliminary positive case, there have been 15 human avian influenza cases ([11 confirmed and 4 probable](#)) reported in Washington since October 2024, 14 of which were exposed to infected poultry prior to illness onset.

According to data from the [United States CDC](#), as of September 16, there have been a total of 70 confirmed influenza A(H5N1) cases, including [1 death](#), and 7 probable H5N1 cases reported among humans 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](#) (primarily [dairy cattle](#)), [wild birds](#), and other [mammals](#).

On October 15, 2025, the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) published an [Epidemiological Update](#) regarding 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.

Sources: [USDA \(11/12/25\)](#), [CDC \(09/16/25\)](#)

## Pertussis

### Japan – While Still Elevated, Weekly Reported Incident Cases Continue Decline:

According to data from the [Japan Institute for Health Security \(JIHS\)](#), as of November 2, there have been a total of 84,679 pertussis cases and at least [4 deaths](#) reported in Japan during 2025. Since the previous update, 836 incident pertussis cases were reported, of which 718 reported symptom onset during epidemiological week 44 (a 18.8% decrease compared to the prior week). [Trends](#) in weekly reported incident cases have steadily declined since mid-July but remain elevated overall.

Pertussis Cases and Deaths, Japan, 2025					
Cases			Deaths		
Cumulative	Incident†	EPI Week 44‡	Cumulative	Incident†	CFR
84,679	+836	+718	+4	+0	0.0%

Table Notes: Data as November 2, 2025; †Change in cumulative total compared to previous update; ‡Incident cases with symptom onset during most recent epidemiological week.

Cases have been reported in all 47 prefectures, with Tokyo (6,645), Saitama (4,565), Niigata (3,852), Kanagawa (3,667), and Chiba (3,392) reporting the highest cumulative case totals. During epidemiological week 44, Tokyo (72), Aichi (57), and Saitama (49) reported the highest number of incident cases. According to [BEACON](#), widespread macrolide-resistance has been reported, complicating treatment and resulting in severe infections among infants in multiple prefectures, primarily [Kumamoto](#). This is the highest number of pertussis cases reported in Japan since [2019](#) (16,845).

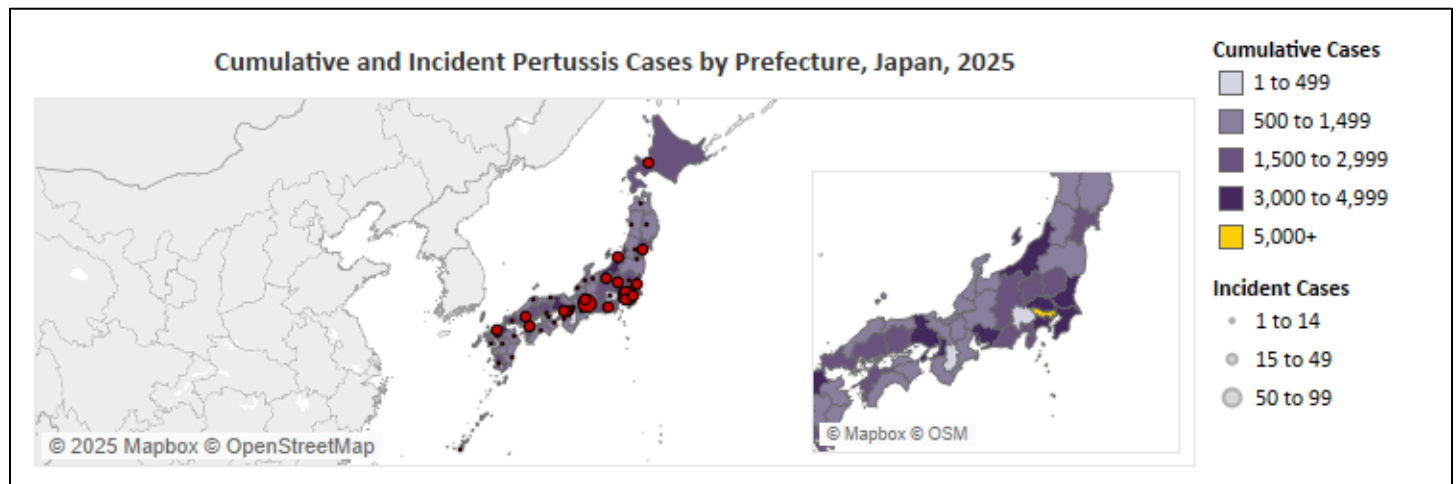


Figure Notes: Data as of November 2, 2025.

Sources: [NHK \(10/08/25\)](#), [JIHS \(11/02/25\)](#)

## United States – Significant Increase in Cases Reported in Texas and West Virginia:

According to provisional data from the [United States CDC](#), as of September 20, there have been a total of 21,078 pertussis cases and at least 6 deaths (1-5, 6) reported among United States residents and residents of United States Territories during 2025. Weekly data from the National Notifiable Disease Surveillance System (NNDSS) have not been updated since September 24, 2025. However, surges in cases have been observed recently in [Texas](#) and [West Virginia](#).

According to provisional data from the [Texas Department of State Health Services \(DSHS\)](#), as of November 3, there have been over 3,500 pertussis cases reported during 2025 – 4 times the number of cases reported at the same time last year and the [second consecutive year](#) that Texas has observed such a large increase year-over-year. Approximately 85% of cases reported this year have been among children. Texas reported 340 pertussis cases during 2023 and 1,907 during 2024 (over half of cases during 2024 were reported in November and December).

According to data from the [West Virginia Bureau for Public Health \(BPH\)](#), as of November 10, there have been a total of 126 pertussis cases reported in during 2025 – an count not seen in the state since 2010. While cases have been reported statewide, the western region has been most affected. Among all cases, the median age is 12 years, 18% have been among infants, and 22% have been hospitalized.

There were a total of 35,435 pertussis cases and 10 deaths reported in the United States during [2024](#), representing a return to pre-pandemic trends and the highest number of cases reported in a year since [2012](#); cases remain elevated during 2025.

Sources: [CDC \(09/24/25\)](#), [CDC \(06/11/25\)](#), [Texas DSHS \(11/03/25\)](#), [WV BPH \(11/06/25\)](#)

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## Polio

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### Global – Incident AFP Cases (cVDPV2) Reported in Chad and Nigeria:

According to data from the [Global Polio Eradication Initiative \(GPEI\)](#), as of November 10, there have been a total of 39 acute flaccid paralysis (AFP) cases caused by wild poliovirus type 1 (WPV1), 3 AFP cases caused by circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 1 (cVDPV1), 169 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, 8 incident AFP cases caused by cVDPV2 were reported in Nigeria (6) and Chad (2), and the count of AFP cases caused by cVDPV2 in Ethiopia reduced by 1.

Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) Cases by Causal Agent, Global, 2025							
WPV1		cVDPV1		cVDPV2		cVDPV3	
Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†
39	+0	3	+0	169	+7	5	+0

Table Notes: Data as of November 10, 2025, and only includes AFP cases reporting onset of paralysis during 2025; †Change in cumulative total compared to previous update.

AFP cases caused by WPV1 with onset of paralysis during 2025 have been reported this year by [Pakistan](#) (30) and [Afghanistan](#) (9). 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 [Nigeria](#) (50), [Ethiopia](#) (39), [Yemen](#) (29), [Chad](#) (20), and [Angola](#) (14). 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. Since the previous update, [WPV1 was detected](#) in environmental samples collected during the first week of October in [Hamburg, Germany](#) – the first detection in Europe since 2007. Analyses conducted indicate that the detected virus is like WPV1 found in environmental samples

from Kandahar, Afghanistan in August. No cases of AFP have been reported in relation to this detection or other polioviruses detected in Germany during 2025. On [World Polio Day](#), the [World Health Organization \(WHO\)](#) reiterated that vaccination remains key to keeping Europe polio free after environmental cVDPV2 detections were reported in several countries in the region since September 2024. Polio vaccination coverage in the European region decreased during 2024, leaving almost half a million babies unprotected.

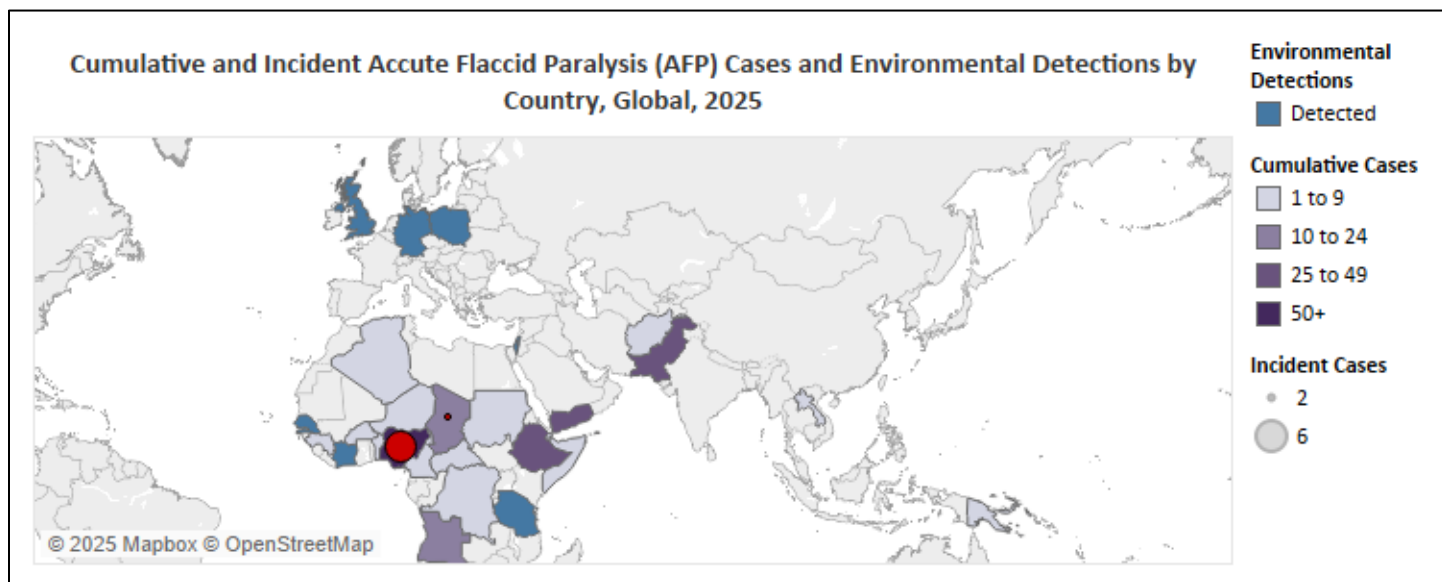


Figure Notes: Data as of November 10, 2025, and only includes cases with onset of paralysis or environmental detection samples collected during 2025.

The United States CDC currently has a [Level 2 – Practice Enhanced Precautions Travel Health Notice](#) posted regarding polio globally. 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.

Sources: [GPEI-1 \(11/10/25\)](#), [GPEI-2 \(11/10/25\)](#), [WHO \(11/11/25\)](#), [GPEI-3 \(11/13/25\)](#)

## Rift Valley Fever

### Africa – Updated Data on Ongoing Outbreaks in Mauritania and Senegal:

According to data from the [World Health Organization \(WHO\)](#), as of October 30, and the [Ministry of Public Health and Hygiene](#) in Senegal, as of November 12, there have been a total of 489 confirmed human Rift Valley Fever (RVF) cases and 45 deaths reported in Mauritania and Senegal since September 20, 2025. Since the previous update, 85 confirmed incident cases and 3 deaths were reported in Senegal.

Human Rift Valley Fever Cases and Deaths, Mauritania and Senegal, 2025					
Country	Confirmed Cases		Deaths		
	Cumulative	Incident	Cumulative	Incident	CFR
Mauritania	46	+0	14	+0	30.4%
Senegal	443	+85	31	+3	7.0%

Table Notes: Data for Mauritania as of October 30, 2025; Data for Senegal as of November 12, 2025.

Confirmed human cases have been reported in 13 regions (wilayas) of Mauritania, of which 3 share international borders, and 10 administrative regions of Senegal. In Senegal, most human cases have been reported in the region of Saint-Louis (331), followed by Matam (30), Fatick (24), Louga (20), Kaolack (18), Dakar (10), Tambacounda (4), Thiès (2), Kaffrine (2), and Kedougou (2). A total of 391 cases have recovered from infection. According to the [Africa CDC](#), males have been most affected by this outbreak in both countries and a large number of suspected human cases have also been reported.

The World Health Organization (WHO) recently issued a [joint risk assessment](#) with other partners regarding the outbreak in Mauritania and Senegal, assessing the overall risk to human health as high at the national level, moderate at the regional level and low at the global level, with moderate confidence in available information. Of concern is cross-border transmission, particularly into neighboring Mali, which borders both Mauritania and Senegal to the East.

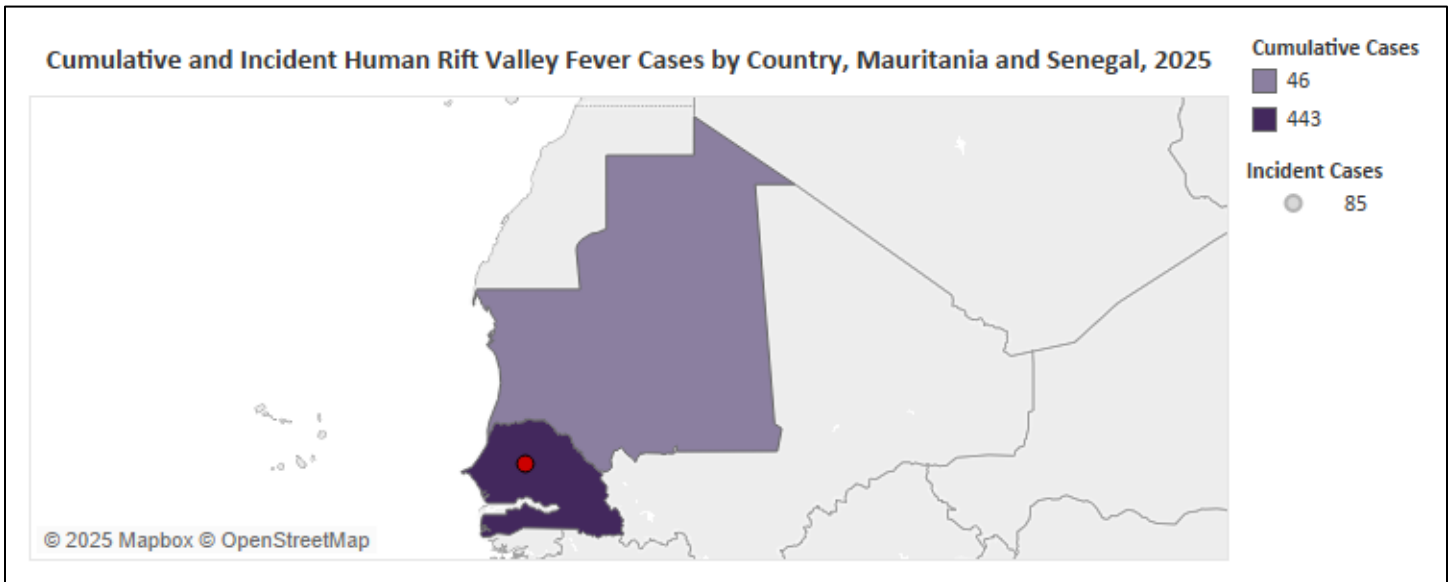


Figure Notes: Data for Mauritania as of October 30, 2025; Data for Senegal as of November 12, 2025.

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. Human to human transmission has not been documented.

The United States CDC currently has a [Level 1 – Practice Usual Precautions Travel Health Notice](#) posted regarding Rift Valley Fever in Mauritania and Senegal. According to [BEACON](#), the current outbreak in Senegal is the most severe since 1987-1988, with the [most recent outbreak](#) occurring in November 2021. The [most recent outbreak](#) in Mauritania occurred in 2022. [Uganda](#) has also reported 3 human cases and 1 death during 2025.

Sources: [WHO \(11/05/25\)](#), [CDC \(05/14/24\)](#), [Republique du Senegal \(11/13/25\)](#)

## Salmonella

### United States – New Multistate Outbreak Linked to Pet Bearded Dragons:

According to data from the [United States CDC](#), as of November 3, there have been a total of 17 cases infected with the outbreak strain of *Salmonella* Cotham and 1 death linked to pet bearded dragons reported during 2025.

Salmonella Outbreak Cases, Hospitalizations, and Deaths, United States, 2025			
Cases	Hospitalizations*	Deaths	
Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	CFR
17	6	1	5.9%

Table Notes: Data as of November 3, 2025; \*Among 14 cases with information available.

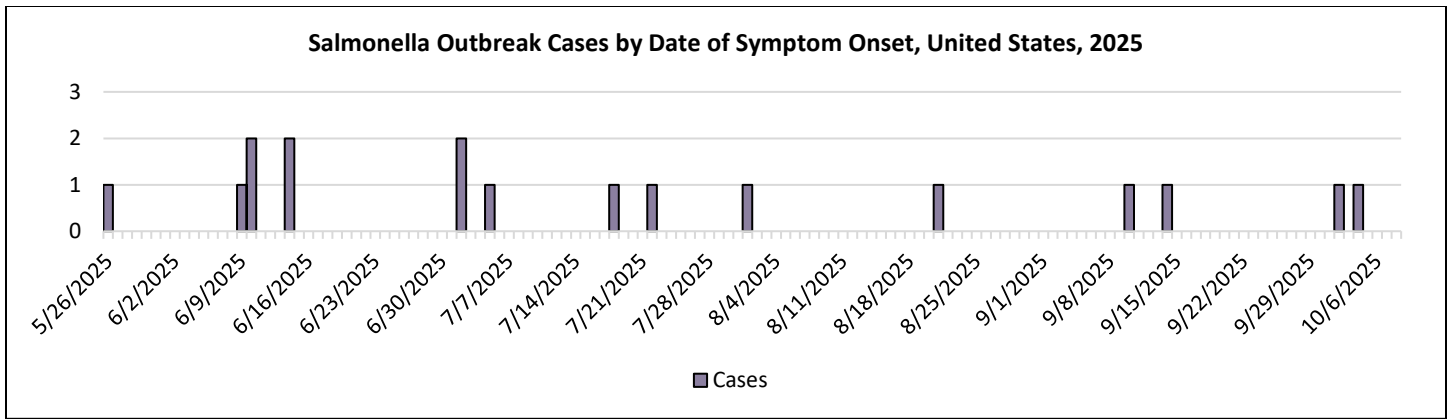


Figure Notes: Data as of November 3, 2025.

Cases have been reported by 11 states primarily California (4), Ohio (3), and Tennessee (2), and reported dates of illness onset ranging from May 26 – October 4, 2025. Cases range from <1- 74 years of age with a median age of 2 years, and 53% of cases are aged <5 years. Most cases have been male (59%) and White, non-Hispanic (80%). Among interviewed cases (14), 57% reported contact with a bearded dragon prior to illness onset. At least one child did not touch bearded dragons but may have been exposed through indirect contact in the household – for example, if a reptile was allowed to roam freely in the home. Cases reported purchasing bearded dragons at multiple different retail locations. The United States CDC has published [guidance](#) on how to stay healthy around reptiles.

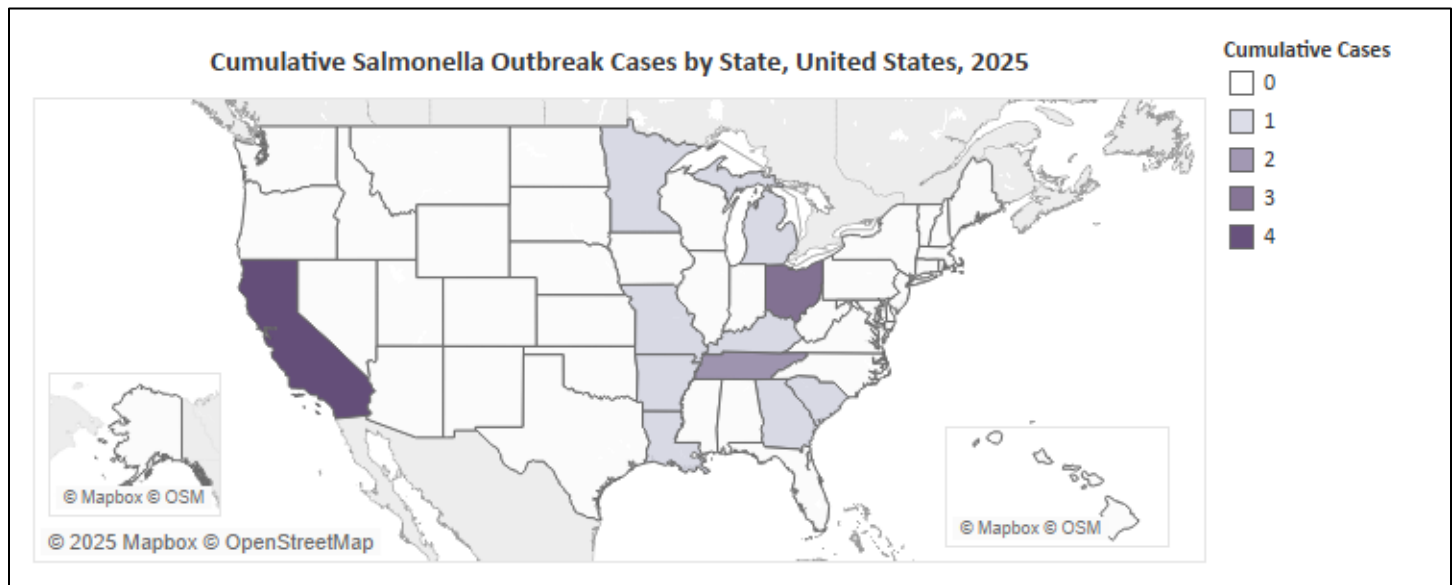


Figure Notes: Data as of November 3, 2025.

During 2024, from January 11 – December 10, a total of [27 cases \(26 confirmed and 1 probable\)](#) of *Salmonella* Cotham infection were identified and linked to pet bearded dragons across 14 states – 72% of cases were among individuals who reported contact with a pet bearded dragon or lizard. Specimens collected from this outbreak were closely related genetically to specimens collected from bearded dragons during a previous 2012-2014 outbreak of *Salmonella* Cotham that resulted in 160 cases across 35 states.

Source: [CDC \(11/07/25\)](#), [CDC \(01/30/25\)](#)

## United States – Update on Multistate Outbreak Linked to Pet Geckos:

According to data from the [United States CDC](#), as of November 7, there have been a total of 101 cases infected with the outbreak strains of *Salmonella* Lome (56), Muenchen (18), or Oranienburg (27) linked to pet geckos reported during

2024-2025. Since the previous update, 52 incident cases were reported, primarily in California (9), Colorado (4), New Jersey (4), and Pennsylvania (4).

Salmonella Outbreak Cases, Hospitalizations, and Deaths, United States, 2024-2025						
Cases		Hospitalizations*		Deaths		
Cumulative	Incident	Cumulative	Incident	Cumulative	Incident	CFR
101	+52	27	+18	0	+0	0.00%

Table Notes: Data as of November 3, 2025; \*Among 87 cases with information available.

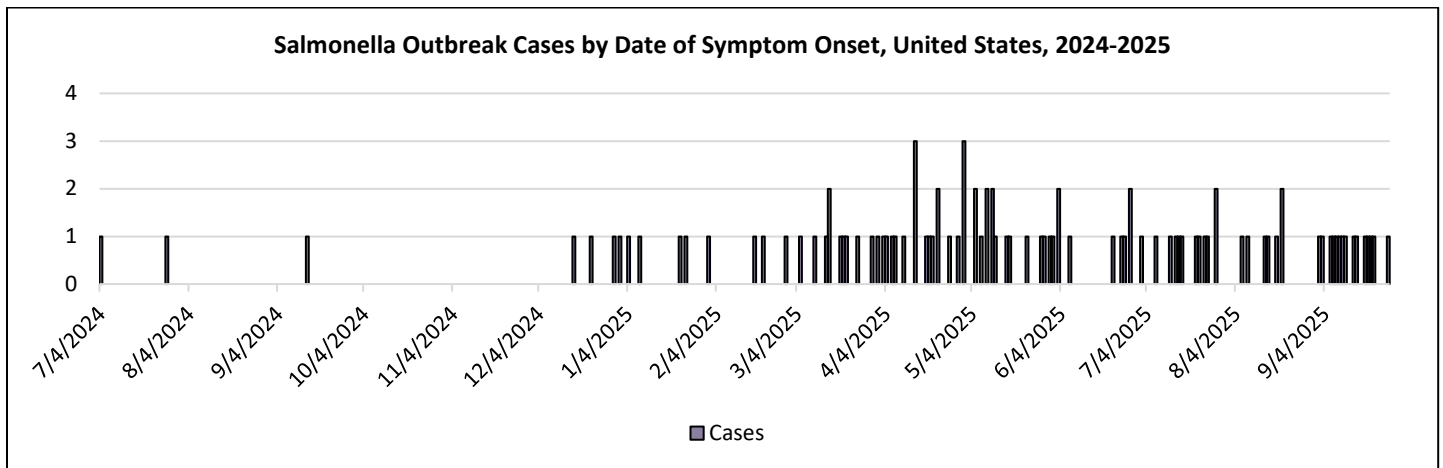


Figure Notes: Data as of November 3, 2025.

Cases have been reported by 33 states, primarily California (13) and Pennsylvania (10), and reported dates of illness onset ranging from July 4, 2024 – September 26, 2025. Cases range from <1 to 83 years of age with a median of 21 years – 23% of cases have been <5 years of age. Most cases have been White (87%). Of those cases interviewed (83), 43% reported contact with a gecko prior to illness onset. Contact with several types of geckos has been reported, including crested, leopard, and Leachianus geckos. Cases reported purchasing geckos at multiple different retail locations. The United States CDC has published [guidance](#) on how to stay healthy around reptiles.

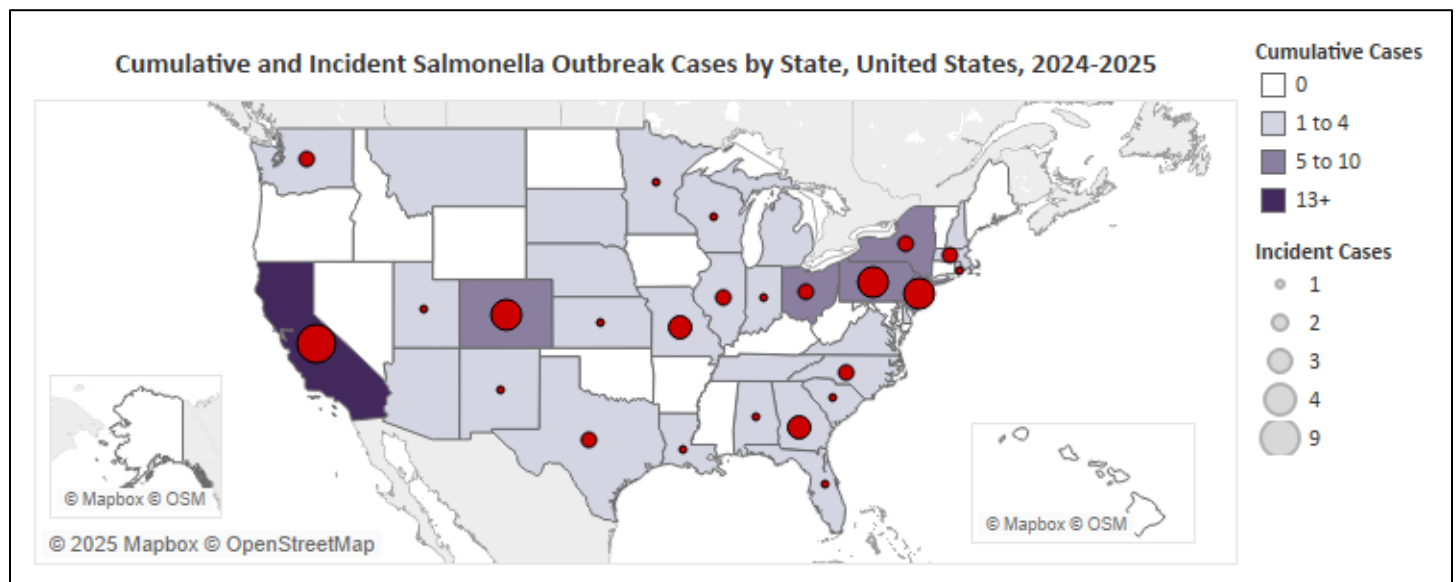


Figure Notes: Data as of November 3, 2025.

Source: [CDC \(11/07/25\)](#)

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## Viral Hemorrhagic Fever

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### Ethiopia – Suspected VHF Outbreak Reported in Jinka Town, South Ethiopia:

According to a press release from the [Ethiopian Public Health Institute](#) and other reports from the [World Health Organization \(WHO\) Regional Office for Africa](#) and [Africa CDC](#), as of November 12, there have been 8 suspected cases of viral hemorrhagic fever (VHF) reported in Jinka town, South Ethiopia.

Suspected Viral Hemorrhagic Fever Cases and Deaths, Ethiopia, 2025		
Suspected Cases	Deaths*	
Cumulative	Cumulative	CFR
8	6	75.0%

Table Notes: Data as of November 12, 2025; \*Number of deaths based on a media report and are not yet confirmed by health officials.

A [media](#) report indicates that six people, including a doctor and nurse, have died, although health officials are yet to confirm any number of deaths in official statements. A causative agent has not yet been confirmed – samples are being analyzed to determine such. Viral hemorrhagic fevers refer to a group of epidemic prone diseases including Marburg and Ebola virus diseases, Lassa fever, and Crimean Congo hemorrhagic fever. Residents have been advised to seek medical care if they experience symptoms such as bleeding, fever, diarrhea, or vomiting. The WHO has deployed a team of 11 experts with experience in responding to VHF outbreaks and is providing supplies to aid in the response and prevent further transmission.

Source: [WHO \(11/13/25\)](#), [Africa CDC \(11/13/25\)](#)

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## Other Outbreaks, Active Travel Health Notices, News, and Events (2025)

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### Other Outbreaks:

#### Chikungunya

- China – Locally Acquired Incident Cases Reported Continue to Decrease ([October 30](#))
- 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 – Update on Multistate Outbreak Linked to Prepared Pasta Meals ([November 6](#))

- 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**

- 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**

- Europe – Locally Acquired Clade Ib Cases Reported in Multiple Countries ([October 23](#))
- United States – Locally Acquired Clade I Cases Indicative of Community Spread ([October 23](#))
- Spain – Locally Acquired Clade I Case Reported in Madrid ([October 16](#))
- 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**

- China – Human Cases Retrospectively Reported from Multiple Provinces ([October 30](#))
- Bangladesh – Human Cases Reported in Sylhet Division; Fourth During 2025 (H5) ([October 23](#))
- Cambodia – Human Cases Reported in Multiple Provinces (H5N1) ([October 23](#))
- Mexico – Human Case Reported in Mexico City; Second During 2025 (H5) ([October 23](#))
- India – 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](#))
- 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](#))

## Powassan

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

## Salmonella

- United States – New Multistate Outbreak Linked to Moringa Leaf Powder ([November 6](#))
- 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 – Incident Cases Reported Recently in Bolivia and Colombia ([November 6](#))

## Other Active CDC Travel Health Notices:

- [Yellow Fever in Colombia - Level 2 - Practice Enhanced Precautions - Travel Health Notices | Travelers' Health | CDC](#)
- [Chikungunya in the Region of the Indian Ocean - Level 2 - Practice Enhanced Precautions - Travel Health Notices | Travelers' Health | CDC](#)
- [Chikungunya in China - Level 2 - Practice Enhanced Precautions - Travel Health Notices | Travelers' Health | CDC](#)
- [Diphtheria in Guinea - Level 2 - Practice Enhanced Precautions - Travel Health Notices | Travelers' Health | CDC](#)
- [Diphtheria in Nigeria - Level 2 - Practice Enhanced Precautions - Travel Health Notices | Travelers' Health | CDC](#)
- [Oropouche in the Americas - Level 1 - Practice Usual Precautions - Travel Health Notices | Travelers' Health | CDC](#)
- [Malaria in Ethiopia - Level 1 - Practice Usual Precautions - Travel Health Notices | Travelers' Health | CDC](#)
- [Global Dengue - Level 1 - Practice Usual Precautions - Travel Health Notices | Travelers' Health | CDC](#)
- [Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever in Mexico - Level 1 - Practice Usual Precautions - Travel Health Notices | Travelers' Health | CDC](#)
- [Extensively Drug-Resistant Typhoid Fever in Pakistan - Level 1 - Practice Usual Precautions - Travel Health Notices | Travelers' Health | CDC](#)
- [East African Sleeping Sickness in Zambia and Zimbabwe - Level 1 - Practice Usual Precautions - Travel Health Notices | Travelers' Health | CDC](#)
- [A Strain of Multidrug-Resistant Salmonella Newport in Mexico - Level 1 - Practice Usual Precautions - Travel Health Notices | Travelers' Health | CDC](#)

## Other News and Events:

- [Western Australia sees largest measles outbreak in 28 years, with 54 confirmed cases linked to international travel - BEACON](#)
- [Lassa fever's death toll in Nigeria climbs in 2025 | CIDRAP](#)
- [Dominant influenza A\(H3\) circulation, with increasing activity in the region - BEACON](#)
- [Earlier and severe influenza season continues in Japan, leading to widespread school closures in 2025–2026 - BEACON](#)
- [WHO Global tuberculosis report 2025 - progress in reducing the burden of disease falls far short of 2030 targets in most parts of the world](#)
- [Situation report: New World screwworm outbreak in animals – Central America and Mexico, as of 06 Nov 2025 - BEACON](#)
- [With an absent CDC and mismatched 'subclade K' flu strain, experts face upcoming season with uncertainty | CIDRAP](#)
- [Eleven cases of Campylobacter infection in Illinois, USA, likely linked to consumption of unpasteurized milk from a common source - BEACON](#)
- [Lassa vaccine candidate provides encouraging results in phase 1 trial | CIDRAP](#)
- [Intranasal vaccine against H5 avian flu provokes broad immune response in adults in phase 1 trial | CIDRAP](#)
- [RSV vaccine highly effective against hospital admission in older adults, study suggests | CIDRAP](#)