



Date: 12/18/25

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

The Americas – Updated Data on Cases and Deaths Reported in the Region:

According to data from the [Pan American Health Organization \(PAHO\)](#) extracted on December 18, there have been a total of 292,817 chikungunya cases, of which 110,408 are confirmed, and 143 deaths reported in the Americas during 2025. Since the previous update, 1,368 incident cases, of which 369 are confirmed, and 2 deaths were reported.

Chikungunya Cases and Deaths, the Americas, 2025							
Country	Suspected Cases		Confirmed Cases		Deaths		
	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	CFR
Cuba	38,342	+0	1,241	+0	21	+0	1.7%
Brazil	245,190	+1,275	105,024	+371	118	+2	0.1%
Rest of the Americas	9,285	+93	4,143	-2	4	+0	0.1%
The Americas	292,817	+1,368	110,408	+369	143	+2	0.1%

Table Notes: Data extracted on December 11, 2025, and includes locally acquired cases only; †Change in cumulative total compared to previous update – calculated for the region only; *Case fatality rate (CFR) calculated among confirmed cases.

Cases have been reported by 17 countries during 2025, primarily Brazil (245,190), Cuba (38,342), Bolivia (5,784), and Argentina (3,291). Those countries also have the highest cumulative incidence rates in the Americas, at 115.21, 350.57, 45.97, and 7.18 per 100,000 residents, respectively.

[Cuba](#) has been experiencing a severe chikungunya outbreak recently with over 35,000 cases and 21 deaths reported according to PAHO data, most of which were reported in November. According to media reports captured by [BEACON](#), as of December 9, there have been 42,339 chikungunya cases, of which 1,462 are confirmed, and 28 deaths reported during 2025. Several countries nearby have reported travel associated cases among individuals returning from Cuba, including the [Dominican Republic](#), [Ecuador](#), and the [United States](#).

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 December 16, a total of 275 travel associated chikungunya cases have been reported in the country during 2025, an increase of 47 since December 2.



Figure Notes: Data as of December 18, 2025, and includes locally acquired cases only; *Change in cumulative total compared to previous update.

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 \(12/18/25\)](#)

Bangladesh – Updated Data on Outbreak in Dhaka; National Picture Incomplete:

According to the [Institute of Epidemiology, Disease Control, and Research \(IEDCR\)](#) in Bangladesh, as of November 30, there have been a total of 1,081 suspected chikungunya cases, of which 572 are confirmed, reported in Dhaka (the capital and largest city in Bangladesh) during 2025. From October 11 – November 30, 2025, there were 202 suspected incident cases, of which 89 are confirmed, reported in Dhaka. The outbreak in the city began in early April, peaked in May, and a decreasing trend in incident suspected and confirmed reported cases has been observed since. Notable secondary peaks were observed in August and October. The most recent situation report notes that cases have also been reported in [Chattogram](#) (the second largest city in Bangladesh). Bangladesh lacks a routine national surveillance system for chikungunya and has limited diagnostic capacity, meaning that reported case numbers likely underestimate the true burden of disease.

The United States CDC currently has a [Level 2 – Practice Enhanced Precautions Travel Health Notice](#) posted regarding chikungunya in Bangladesh. 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: [IEDCR \(12/15/25\)](#)

China – Low Number of Locally Acquired Incident Cases Reported:

According to data from the [Guangdong Provincial Center for Disease Control and Prevention \(GPCDC\)](#), as of December 13, there have been at least a total of 25,346 locally acquired chikungunya cases reported in Guangdong Province during 2025. During the week of December 7-13, 2025, there were 9 locally acquired incident cases reported (no change compared to the prior week). Prior to this week, trends in weekly reported incident cases declined for 9 consecutive weeks. According to health officials, the epidemic is currently spreading at a low level, and preventive measures should continue to be taken.

Chikungunya Cases and Deaths, Guangdong Province, China, 2025						
Cases		Severe Cases		Deaths		
Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	CFR
25,337	+9	0	+0	0	+0	0.0%

Table Notes: Data as of December 13, 2025, and includes locally acquired cases only; †Change in cumulative total compared to previous update.

Since July 20, 2025, locally acquired cases have been reported by 21 prefecture-level cities in Guangdong Province, primarily Jiangmen (10,034), [Foshan](#) (8,977), and Guangzhou (1,292). To date, this is the largest chikungunya epidemic recorded in China. Neighboring areas have reported travel associated cases (and [1 death](#)) with travel history to mainland China, including [Hong Kong](#), [Taiwan](#), and [Singapore](#) – a small number of locally acquired cases have also been reported in Hong Kong, particularly among individuals that visited the [Tsing Yi Nature Trails](#).

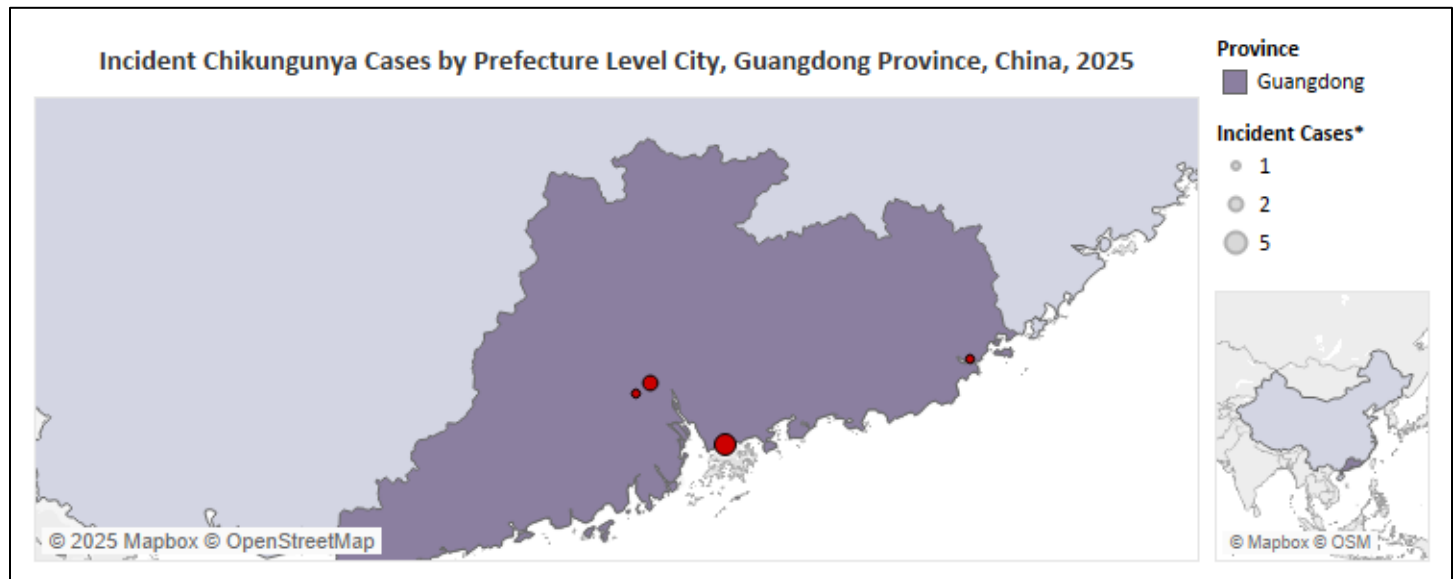


Figure Notes: Data as of December 13, 2025, and includes locally acquired cases only; *Reported from December 7-13, 2025.

The United States CDC currently has a [Level 2 – Practice Enhanced Precautions Travel Health Notice](#) posted regarding chikungunya in China, specifically in Guangdong Province. 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: [GPCDC \(12/13/25\)](#)

Diphtheria

Somalia – WHO Health Cluster Report Provides Update on Ongoing Outbreak:

According to data from a November [World Health Organization \(WHO\) Health Cluster report](#), as of November 15, there have been a total of 3,129 suspected diphtheria cases and 132 deaths (CFR: 4.2%) reported in Somalia during 2025. Regions most affected include Banadir (1,306), Puntland (1,136), Southwest (306), and Galmaadug (273). Most cases have been among unvaccinated (73%) individuals and those aged 5+ years (61%). This outbreak is a continuation of an outbreak that began in 2023 as transmission has been ongoing in most regions since then.

According to data from the [WHO](#), as of November 2, there have been a total of 20,412 suspected diphtheria cases, of which 9,864 are confirmed, and 1,252 deaths (CFR: 6.1%) reported in the WHO African Region this year. Cases have primarily been reported in Nigeria (12,150), Chad (4,462), and Niger (1,962). Somalia is not a [WHO African Region Member State](#) and is not included in totals for the African Region. From 2000-2024, there were 75,789 suspected diphtheria cases reported by Member States, most of which were reported from 2023-2024 (~57,000) by Algeria, Chad, Gabon, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, and South Africa. Most cases reported during this time were among female children <15 years and over 50% were unvaccinated or had unknown vaccination statuses. The case fatality rate observed during 2025 (6.1%) is higher compared to that of 2023-2024 (3.5%).

According to the WHO, the resurgence of diphtheria in Africa constitutes a serious public health concern. Response efforts have been hindered by a global shortage of diphtheria antitoxin (DAT), limited diagnostic capacity, and health system vulnerabilities. Diphtheria is vaccine preventable. The United States CDC currently has Level 2 – Practice Enhanced Precautions Travel Health Notices posted for [Guinea](#) and [Nigeria](#) regarding ongoing diphtheria outbreaks.

Sources: [WHO Health Cluster \(12/16/25\)](#), [WHO \(11/2/25\)](#)

Marburg

Ethiopia – Incident Case and Death Reported; No Cases Currently Being Treated:

According to [Ministry of Health of Ethiopia](#) and the [Africa CDC](#), as of December 16, there have been 14 confirmed Marburg cases and 9 deaths reported in Ethiopia since the outbreak was first declared on November 14, 2025. Since the previous update, 1 incident case and 1 death were reported.

Marburg Cases and Deaths, Ethiopia, 2025				
Confirmed Cases		Deaths		
Cumulative	Incident	Cumulative	Incident	CFR
14	+1	9	+1	64.3%

Table Notes: Data as of December 16, 2025.

Cases have been reported in Jinka town and Hawassa city, both locations in southern Ethiopia. A total of 5 cases have recovered from infection, an increase of 1 compared to the prior update, and none are currently being treated. This is the [first](#) Marburg outbreak in Ethiopia – previous outbreaks and sporadic cases have been reported in other African countries, including Angola, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Ghana, Kenya, Equatorial Guinea, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, and Uganda. There is no vaccine against Marburg – 2,500 doses of the investigational cAd3-Marburg vaccine are being made available for deployment to the target population. The [World Health Organization \(WHO\)](#) and other partners with expertise in viral hemorrhagic fever outbreaks are supporting the response. Daily updates can be found on the Ministry of Health ETHIOPIA X page (@FMoHealth).

The United States CDC currently has a [Level 1 – Practice Usual Precautions Travel Health Notice](#) posted regarding Marburg in Ethiopia and recently published a [Health Alert Network Health Advisory](#).

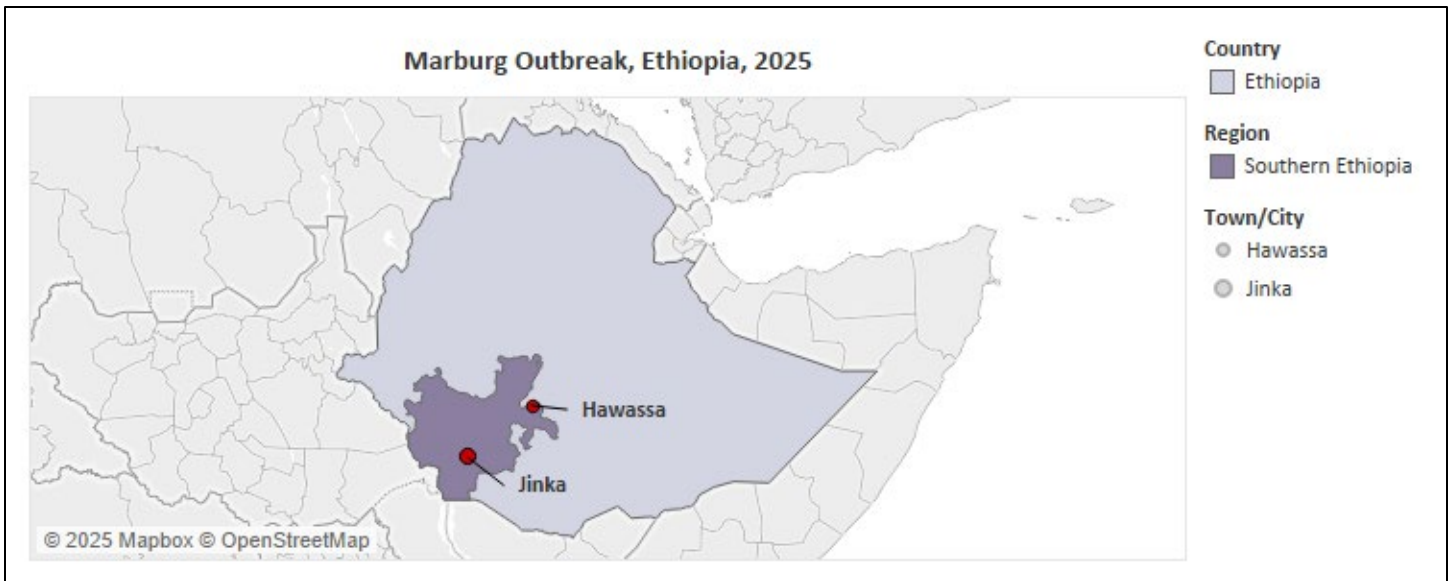


Figure Notes: Data as of December 16, 2025.

Source: [WHO \(11/14/25\)](#), [Africa CDC \(12/18/25\)](#), [CDC\(12/15/25\)](#)

Measles

Canada – Incident Cases Reported in 5 Provinces, Most in AB, BC, and MB:

According to data from the [Public Health Agency of Canada \(PHAC\)](#), as of December 6, there have been a total of 5,329 probable and confirmed measles cases and 2 deaths (both congenital cases) reported in Canada during 2025. Since the previous update, 31 incident cases were reported, primarily in Alberta (12), British Columbia (9), and Manitoba (8).

Measles Cases, Hospitalizations, and Deaths, Canada, 2025								
Probable Cases		Confirmed Cases		Hospitalizations		Deaths		
Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	CFR*
373	+1	4,956	+30	386	+4	2	+0	0.04%

Table Notes: Data as of December 6, 2025; †Change in cumulative total compared to previous update; *Case fatality rate (CFR) calculated among probable and confirmed cases.

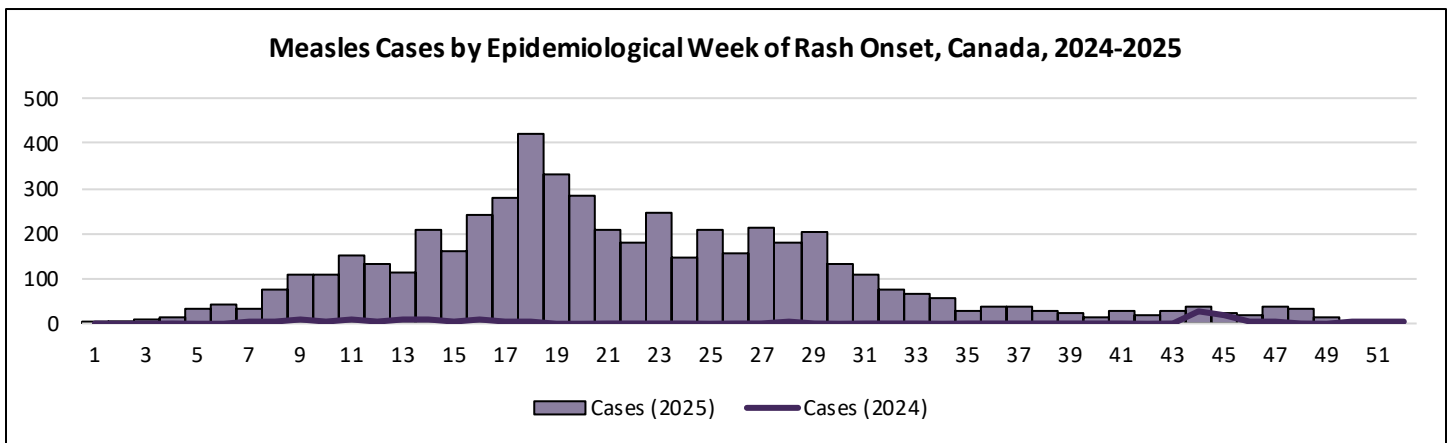


Figure Notes: Data as of December 6, 2025, and includes probable and confirmed cases.

Probable and confirmed cases have been reported by 10 provinces and territories this year, primarily Ontario (2,395), Alberta (1,987), British Columbia (401), and Manitoba (300). 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.

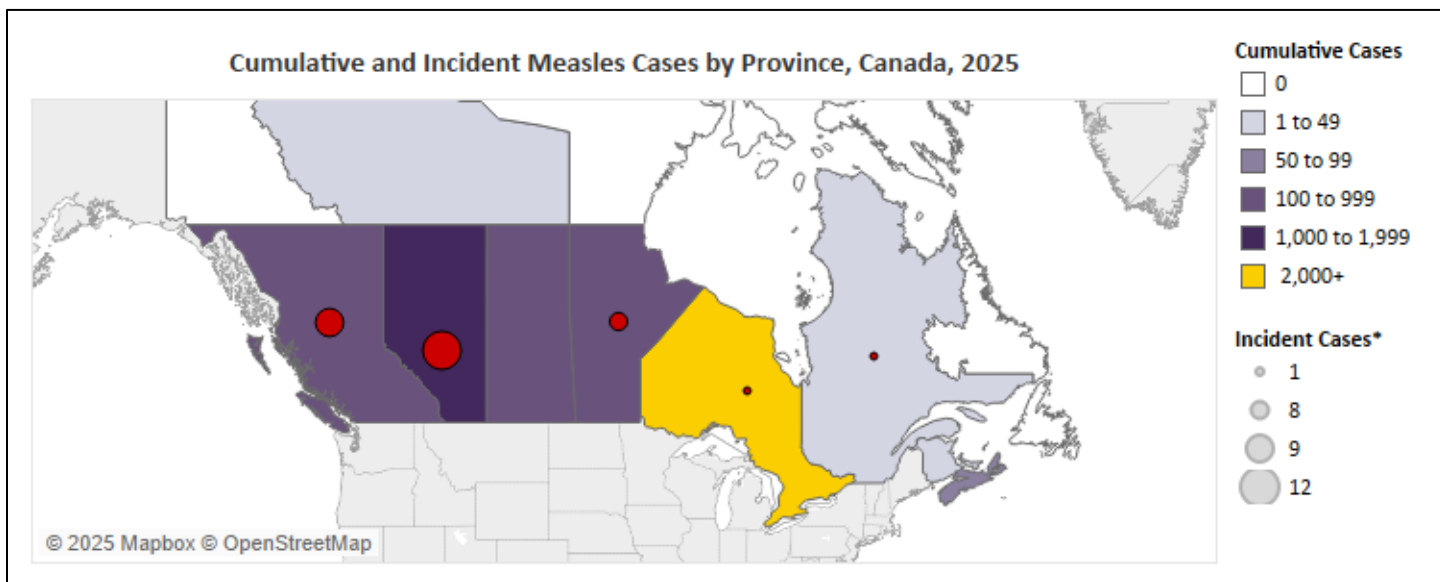


Figure Notes: Data as of December 6, 2025, and includes probable and confirmed cases; *Change in cumulative total compared to previous update.

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 \(12/15/25\)](#), [PHAC - 2 \(11/10/25\)](#)

Mexico – Incident Cases Reported in 11 States, More Than 1/3rd in Jalisco:

According to data from the [Secretariat of Health of Mexico](#), as of December 17, there have been a total of 5,781 confirmed measles cases and 24 deaths reported in Mexico during 2025. Since the previous update, 171 confirmed incident cases were reported, primarily in Jalisco (65), Chiapas (34), Guerrero (27), and Sinaloa (20).

Measles Cases, Hospitalizations, and Deaths, Mexico, 2025						
Probable Cases		Confirmed Cases		Deaths		
Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	CFR*
14,171	+350	5,781	+171	24	+0	0.4%

Table Notes: Data as of December 17, 2025; †Change in cumulative total compared to prior update; *Case fatality rate (CFR) calculated among confirmed cases.

Confirmed cases have been reported by 29 states during 2025, primarily Chihuahua (4,469). Those aged 0-4 years have been most affected (1,483 cases – 14.25 per 100,000 population), followed by those aged 25-29 years (665 cases – 6.27 per 100,000 population), and those aged 5-9 years (605 cases – 5.63 per 100,000 population).

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

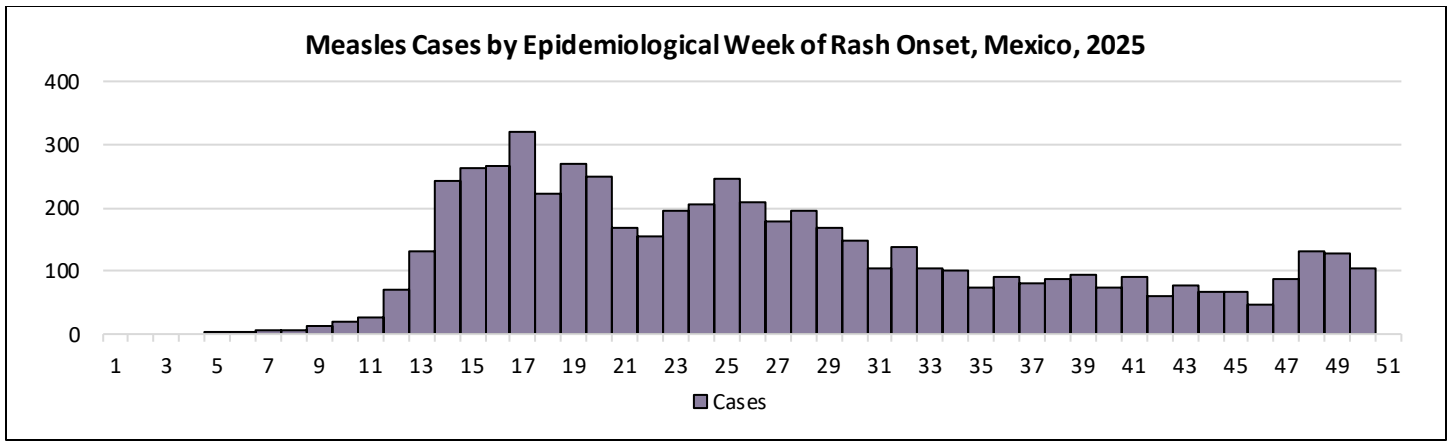


Figure Notes: Data as of December 17, 2025, and includes confirmed cases only.

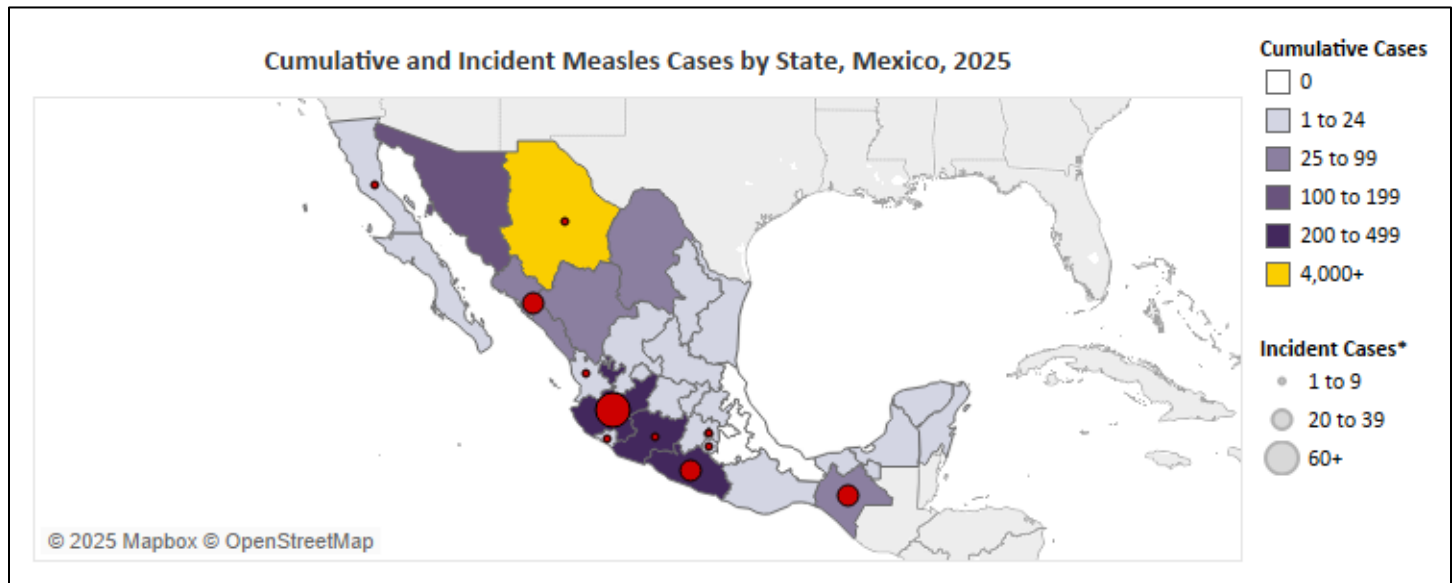


Figure Notes: Data as of December 17, 2025, and includes confirmed cases only; *Change in cumulative total compared to previous update

Source: [Secretariate of Health \(12/17/25\)](#)

United States – Incident Cases Reported in 6 States; Most Outbreak Associated:

According to data from the [United States CDC](#), as of December 16, there have been a total of 1,958 confirmed measles cases and 3 deaths reported in the United States during 2025. Since the previous update, 46 confirmed incident cases were reported, primarily in South Carolina (19) and Arizona (13), and for the first time this year in [Connecticut](#) (1).

Measles Cases, Hospitalizations, and Deaths, United States, 2025						
Confirmed Cases		Hospitalizations		Deaths		
Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	CFR
1,958	+46	222	+4	3	+0	0.2%

Table Notes: Data as of December 16, 2025, and includes cases among international visitors to the United States (24); †Change in cumulative total compared to previous update.

Confirmed cases have been reported by 44 jurisdictions, primarily [Texas](#) (803), [Arizona](#) (182), [South Carolina](#) (142), [Utah](#) (122), [New Mexico](#) (100), and [Kansas](#) (91); however, outbreaks in Texas, New Mexico, and Kansas have subsided or been declared over. There have been 49 outbreaks reported – 88% of confirmed cases are outbreak associated. Currently, there are ongoing outbreaks in [Arizona](#), [Utah](#), and [South Carolina](#) – the Arizona-Utah outbreak is the second largest this year.

Those aged 5-19 years have been most affected (41%), followed by those aged 20+ years (32%), and those aged <5 years (26%). Among all confirmed cases, 93% have been unvaccinated or had unknown vaccination statuses and 11% have been hospitalized – including 20% 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.

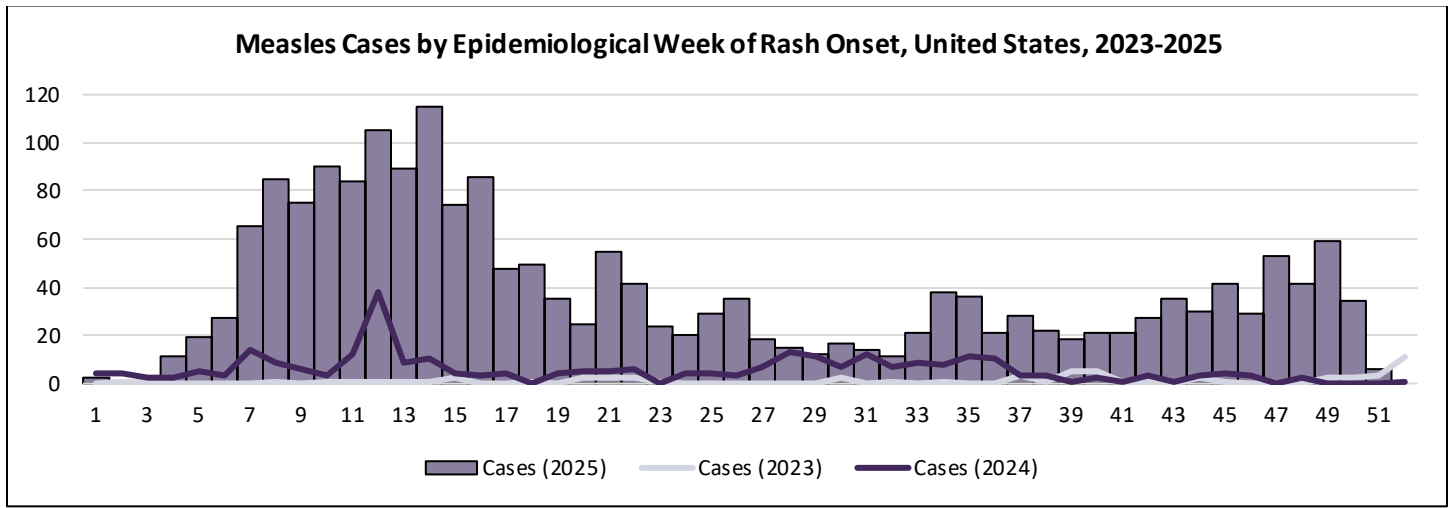
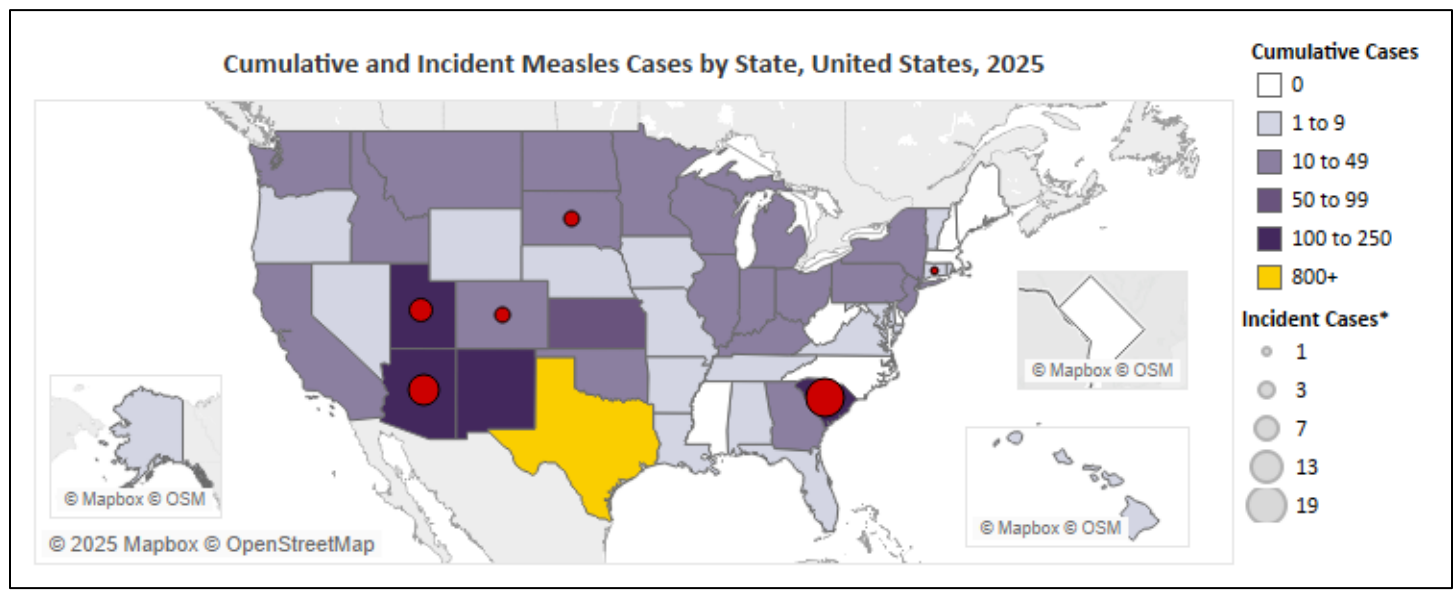


Figure Notes: Data as of December 16, 2025, and includes cases among international visitors to the United States (24).

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 20 confirmed cases reported in [New York City \(NYC\)](#) and 25 confirmed cases reported in [New York State outside of NYC](#) – the New York State Department of Health recently [reminded New Yorkers](#) to ensure they are vaccinated against measles as there has been an increase in cases reported in the Hudson Valley since October. 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. There were 16 outbreaks reported – 69% of confirmed cases were outbreak associated. The United States risks losing measles elimination status, a status achieved in 2000, in [January 2026](#) if non-travel associated cases continue to be reported in the country.



Notes: Data as of December 16, 2025, and does not include cases among international visitors to the United States (24); *Change in cumulative total compared to previous update.

Source: [CDC \(12/17/25\)](#)

Israel – Updated Data on Outbreak Primarily Affecting Children Aged <10 Years:

According to data from the [Israeli Ministry of Health](#), as of December 15, there have been a total of 2,304 measles cases and 12 deaths reported in Israel during 2025. Since the previous update, 57 incident cases were reported.

Measles Cases, Hospitalizations, and Deaths, Israel, 2025						
Cases		Hospitalizations		Deaths		
Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	CFR
2,304	+57	760	+30	12	+0	0.5%

Table Notes: Data as of December 15, 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, Haifa, Tiberias, the settlement of Tekoa, and the Mateh Binyamin Regional Council. Among all cases, 88.8% have been among children aged <10 years, and 33.0% have been hospitalized, including 19 cases currently hospitalized – 6 of which are in intensive care. Almost 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.

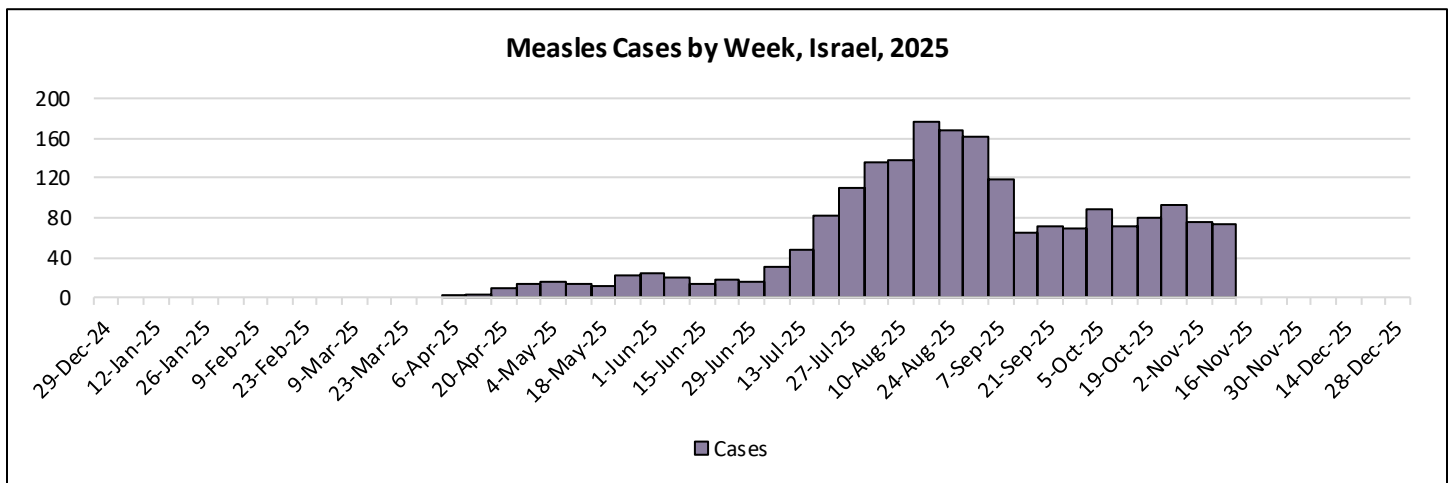


Figure Notes: Data through November 14, 2025, and includes 1,963 cases.

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 \(12/16/25\)](#), [Israeli Ministry of Health \(12/9/25\)](#)

Mpox

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

According to data from the [World Health Organization \(WHO\)](#), as of December 7, there have been a total of 60,997 confirmed mpox cases and 245 deaths reported in Africa since the beginning of 2024. Since the previous update, 110 confirmed incident cases and 1 death were reported, including a handful of cases in [Mali](#).

Mpox Cases and Deaths by Select Countries, Africa, 2024-2025						
Geography	Clades Detected	Confirmed Cases		Deaths		
		Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	CFR
Burundi	lb	4,596	+2	1	+0	0.0%

DRC	Ia, Ib, IIa, and IIb	35,294	+81	78	+0	0.2%
Ghana	IIa and IIb	914	+0	3	+0	0.3%
Guinea	IIa and IIb	1,736	+0	6	+0	0.3%
Kenya	Ib	905	+11	13	+0	1.4%
Liberia	IIa and IIb	1,439	+0	6	+0	0.4%
Sierra Leone	IIa and IIb	5,442	+0	60	+0	1.1%
Uganda	Ib	8,406	+0	51	+0	0.6%
Rest of Africa	Ia, Ib, IIa, and IIb	2,265	+16	27	+1	1.2%
Total	Ia, Ib, IIa, and IIb	60,997	+110	245	+1	0.4%

Table Notes: Data as of December 7, 2025, and includes confirmed cases only. †Change in cumulative total compared to previous update.

Confirmed cases have been reported by 32 African countries since the beginning of 2024 (28 during 2025), primarily the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Uganda, Sierra Leone, and Burundi. Recently, confirmed case trends in those countries have been improving; however, confirmed case trends have been elevated in Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, and Kenya since May. Overall, [trends have been improving](#) on the continent.

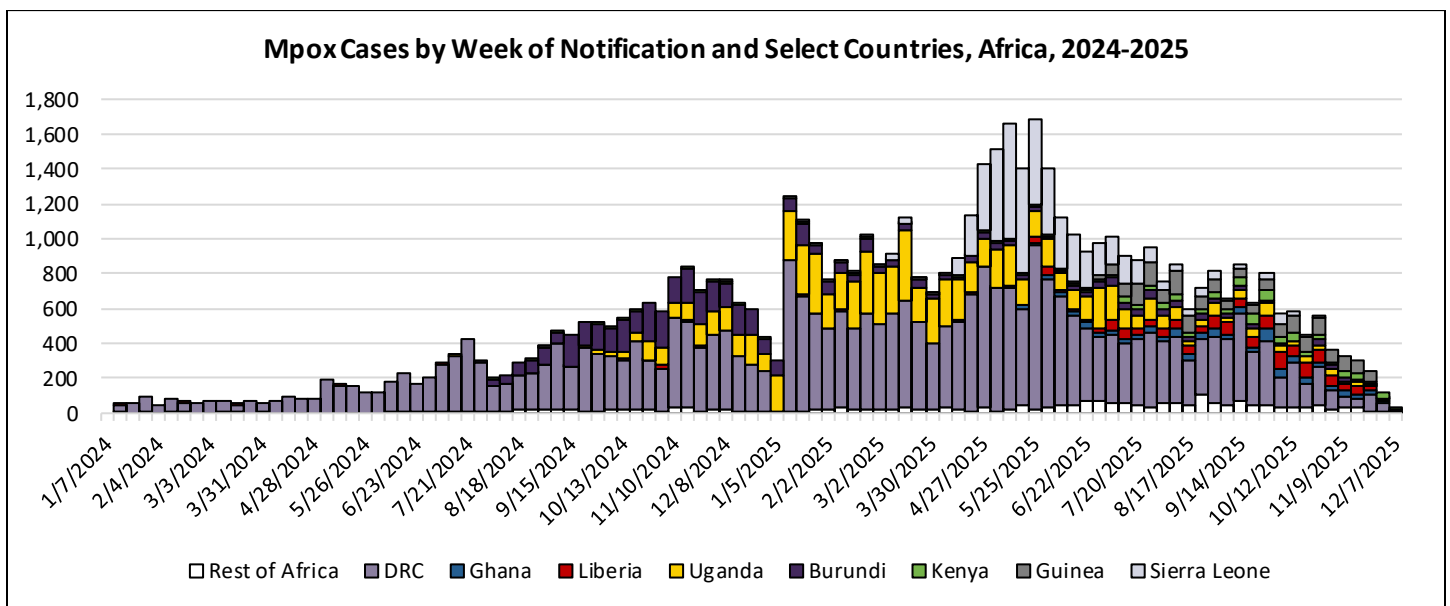


Figure Notes: Data as of December 7, 2025, and includes confirmed cases only; *4,012 confirmed cases reported in the DRC are excluded.

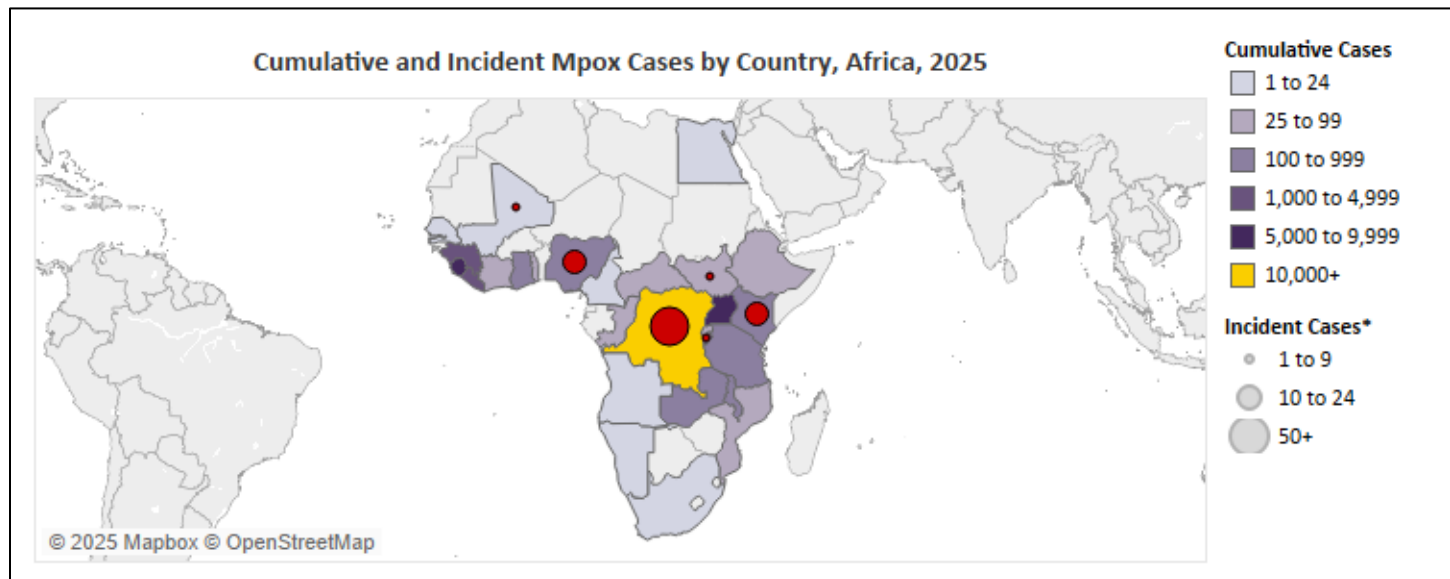


Figure Notes: Data as of December 7, 2025, and includes confirmed cases only; *Change in cumulative total compared to previous update.

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 (43,052) have more than doubled totals for 2024 (17,945), with additional countries affected. The Africa CDC currently assesses the situation to be a [Public Health Emergency of Continental Security \(PHECS\)](#).

According to the [WHO](#), since September 5, 2025, broader community transmission of clade Ib mpox has been observed globally in previously unaffected countries and counties previously reporting travel associated cases only. These countries include Namibia, Canada, the United States, Thailand, Qatar, Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, the United Kingdom, Australia, Japan, and Malaysia. Half of reported cases have been among men who have sex with men (22/43).

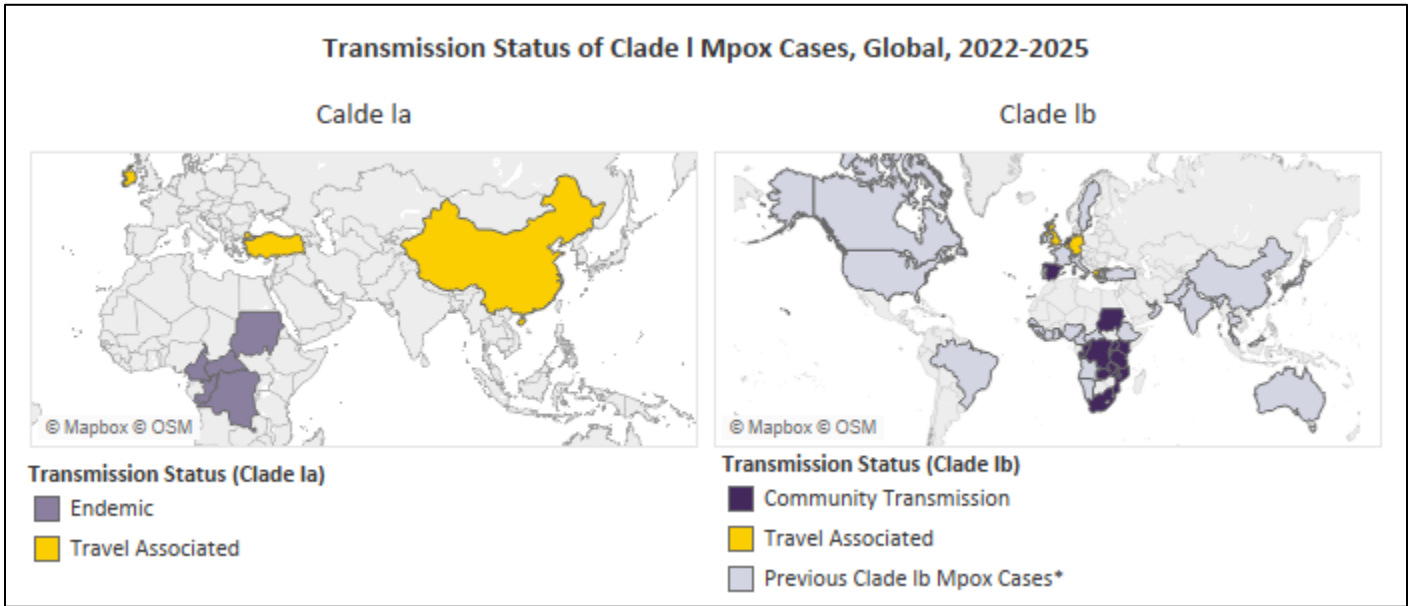


Figure Notes: Data as of December 11, 2025; *No new clade I mpox cases reported in past 6 weeks.

In Africa, community transmission persists in Burundi, the DRC, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, South Africa, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia.

Source: [WHO \(12/11/25\)](#)

Non-Seasonal Influenza

United States – Updated Data on Poultry Flock and Livestock Detections (HPAI):

According to data from the [United States Department of Agriculture \(USDA\)](#), as of December 17, 2025, there have been a total of 1,951 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 96 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		
35	61	2	0	0	758	4

Table Notes: Data as of December 17, 2025; The number of detections reported in the past 30 days are based on date of detection/confirmation rather than date of sample collection; *New HPAI detections among previously unaffected herds only.

In the past 30 days, HPAI has been detected among poultry flocks in 22 states, primarily Indiana (44), Washington (10), North Carolina (5), and North Dakota (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) and November (96). Similar trends have been observed during recent years in the United States ([2022-2024](#)) and [globally during 2025](#).

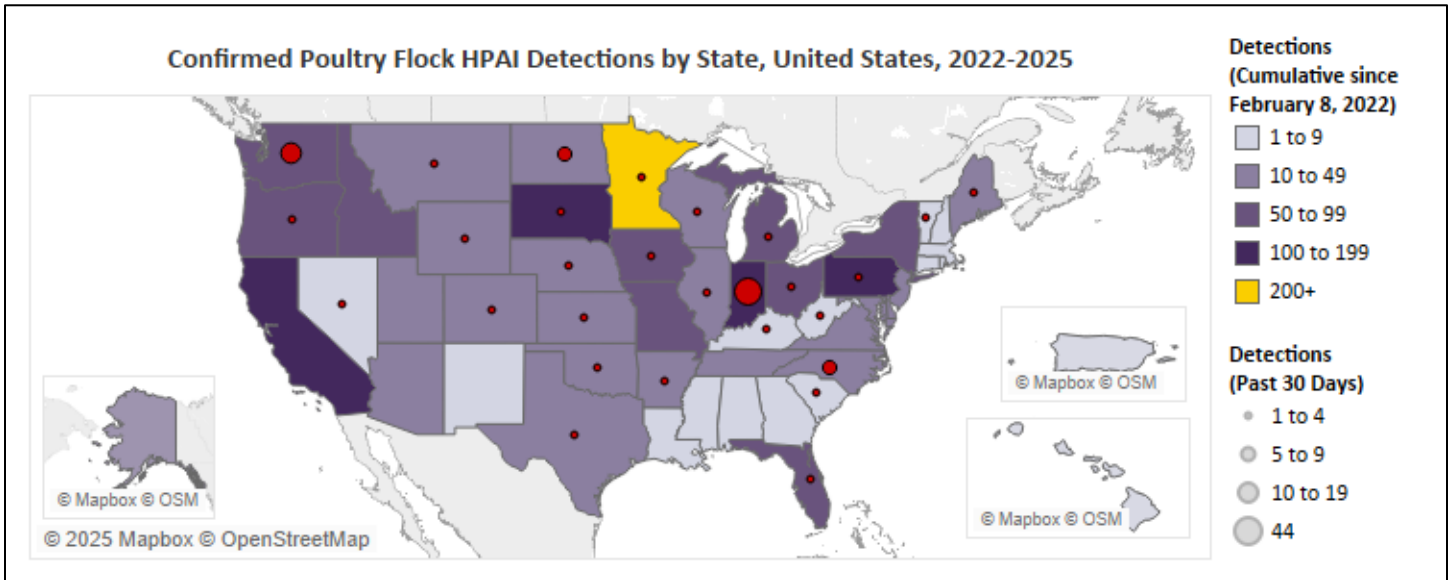


Figure Notes: Data as of December 17, 2025; *Change in cumulative total compared to previous update.

According to data from the [United States CDC](#), as of December 12, there have been a total of 71 confirmed influenza A(H5) cases, including 2 deaths ([1](#), [2](#)), and 7 probable H5 cases reported among humans since the beginning of 2024. The [most recent human case](#), and first ever human H5N5 case globally, was reported during November in Washington. Most human cases were exposed during commercial agriculture and related operations involving contact with dairy cattle and poultry. According to the CDC, the current risk to public health is low and person-to-person transmission has not been documented. HPAI continues to be detected among [livestock](#) (primarily [dairy cattle](#)), [wild birds](#), and other [mammals](#). Since the previous update, [Wisconsin](#) became the 18th state to report HPAI detections among dairy cattle.

On November 24, 2025, the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) published an [Epidemiological Update](#) regarding influenza A(H5N1) in the Americas. Since 2022, 19 countries in the Americas have reported a cumulative total of 5,136 H5N1 outbreaks, and 5 countries have reported a cumulative total of 75 human H5N1 cases, including 2 deaths.

Sources: [USDA \(12/17/25\)](#), [CDC \(12/12/25\)](#)

Pertussis

United States – Incident Cases Increase for Second Consecutive Week:

According to provisional data from the [United States CDC](#), as of December 13, there have been a total of 27,332 pertussis cases reported among United States residents and residents of United States Territories during 2025. Since the previous update, 1,340 incident cases were reported. Among them, 175 had symptom onset during epidemiological week 49 (an 80.4% increase compared to week 48) and 218 had symptom onset during week 50 (a 24.6% increase compared to week 49). According to the [Pan American Health Organization \(PAHO\)](#), as of November 15, there have been [13 deaths](#) reported in the United States during 2025, of which 9 were reported among infants aged <1 year. Age groups affected most through mid-November include those aged 11-19 years (27%) and 1-6 years (26%).

Pertussis Cases by Reporting Area with Prior Year Comparison, United States, 2024 and 2025				
Reporting Area	Cases			
	Current Week	Cumulative (2025)	Cumulative (2024)	Ratio (2025/2024)
New England	4	618	1,757	0.4
Middle Atlantic	67	1,977	7,138	0.3

East North Central	31	4,220	9,233	0.5
West North Central	9	2,403	5,085	0.5
South Atlantic	39	3,934	3,292	1.2
East South Central	17	2,330	1,313	1.8
West South Central	12	2,545	2,515	1.0
Mountain	30	3,526	3,457	1.0
Pacific	9	5,615	6,611	0.8
United States Territories	0	164	72	2.3
Total	218	27,332	40,473	0.7

Table Notes: Data as of December 13, 2025; Case counts are provisional and subject to change; New York State is included in the Middle Atlantic region.

Case totals for 2025 are currently lower than case totals for 2024 as of the same date, although they were much higher during the beginning of the year. However, some areas are reporting a higher number of cases compared to last year, including the South Atlantic, East South Central, and United States Territories. Many states have reported increases in pertussis incidence relative to what is typically seen, including [Texas](#), [California](#), [Oregon](#), [Arkansas](#), [West Virginia](#), and [Hawaii](#).

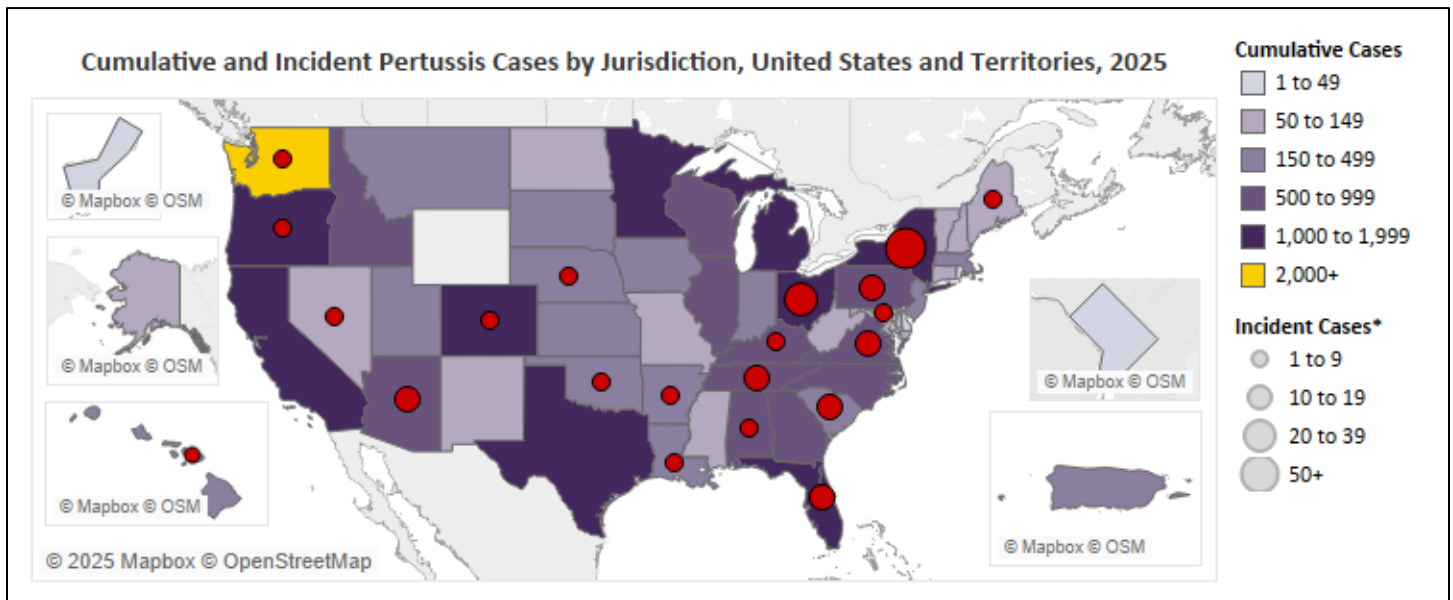


Figure Notes: December 13, 2025; New York State and New York City are combined in figure; United States Virgin Islands and American Samoa not included in figure – neither have reported cases during 2025; *Incident cases reported symptom onset during the most recent epidemiological week.

There were 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 with a higher number of deaths reported. Similar trends have been observed in [the Americas](#) and in other countries [globally](#). In [August](#) and [December](#), PAHO reiterated the importance of increasing vaccination coverage and strengthening surveillance systems considering the resurgence of pertussis in the Americas and the emergence of antibiotic-resistant strains.

Sources: [CDC \(12/17/25\)](#), [CDC \(6/11/25\)](#)

Global – Incident AFP Cases (cVDPV2 & cVDPV3) Reported in African Countries:

According to data from the [Global Polio Eradication Initiative \(GPEI\)](#), as of December 15, 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), 190 AFP cases caused by circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2), and 7 AFP cases caused by circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 3 (cVDPV3), with onset of paralysis during 2025 reported this year. Since the previous update, 7 incident AFP cases caused by cVDPV2 were reported in Sudan (5), Ethiopia (1), and Chad (1), and 2 incident AFP cases caused by cVDPV3 were reported in Chad (2).

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	190	+7	7	+2

Table Notes: Data as of December 15, 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 (DRC) (1). AFP cases caused by cVDPV2 with onset of paralysis during 2025 have been reported this year by 14 countries, primarily [Nigeria](#) (53), [Ethiopia](#) (40), [Yemen](#) (30), [Chad](#) (25), and [Angola](#) (19). AFP cases caused by cVDPV3 with onset of paralysis during 2025 have been reported this year by [Chad](#) (4), [Guinea](#) (2), and [Cameroon](#) (1).

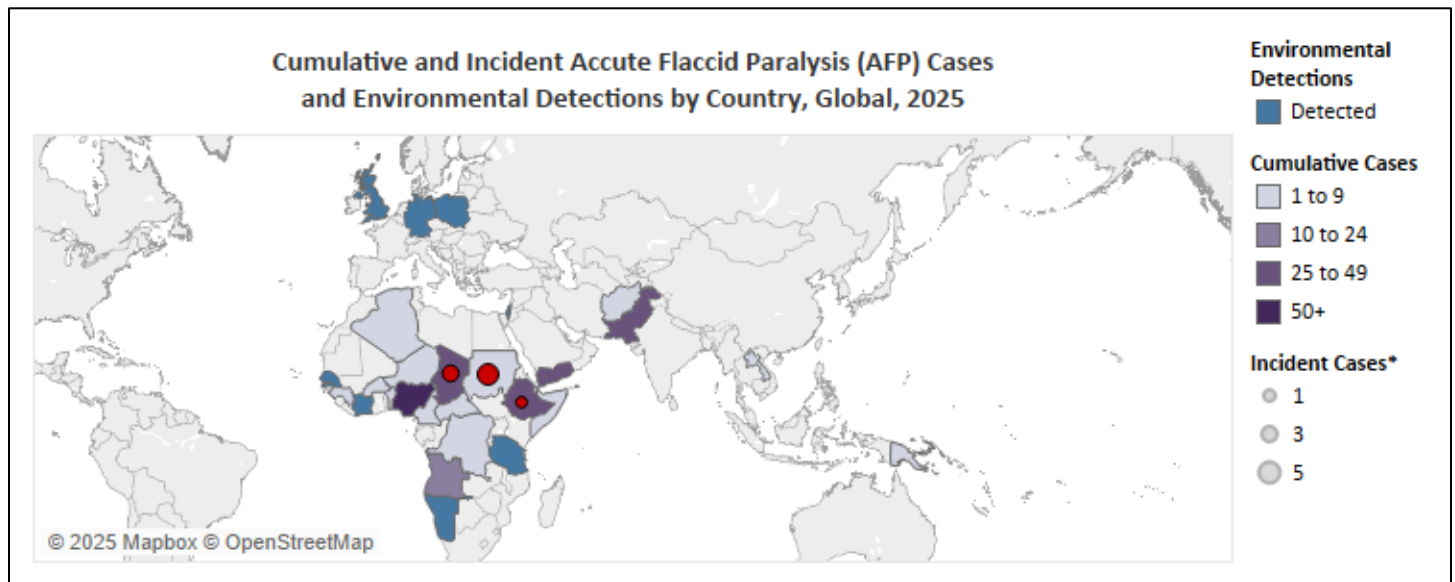


Figure Notes: Data as of December 15, 2025, and only includes cases with onset of paralysis or environmental detection samples collected during 2025; *Change in cumulative total compared to previous update.

Environmental detections from samples collected during 2025 have been reported by 9 countries ([Germany](#), [Israel](#), the Ivory Coast, [Namibia](#), occupied Palestinian territory, [Poland](#), [Senegal](#), the United Republic of 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. 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 as of December 15, 2025.

Sources: [GPEI-1 \(12/15/25\)](#), [GPEI-2 \(12/15/25\)](#), [WHO \(11/11/25\)](#)

Rift Valley Fever

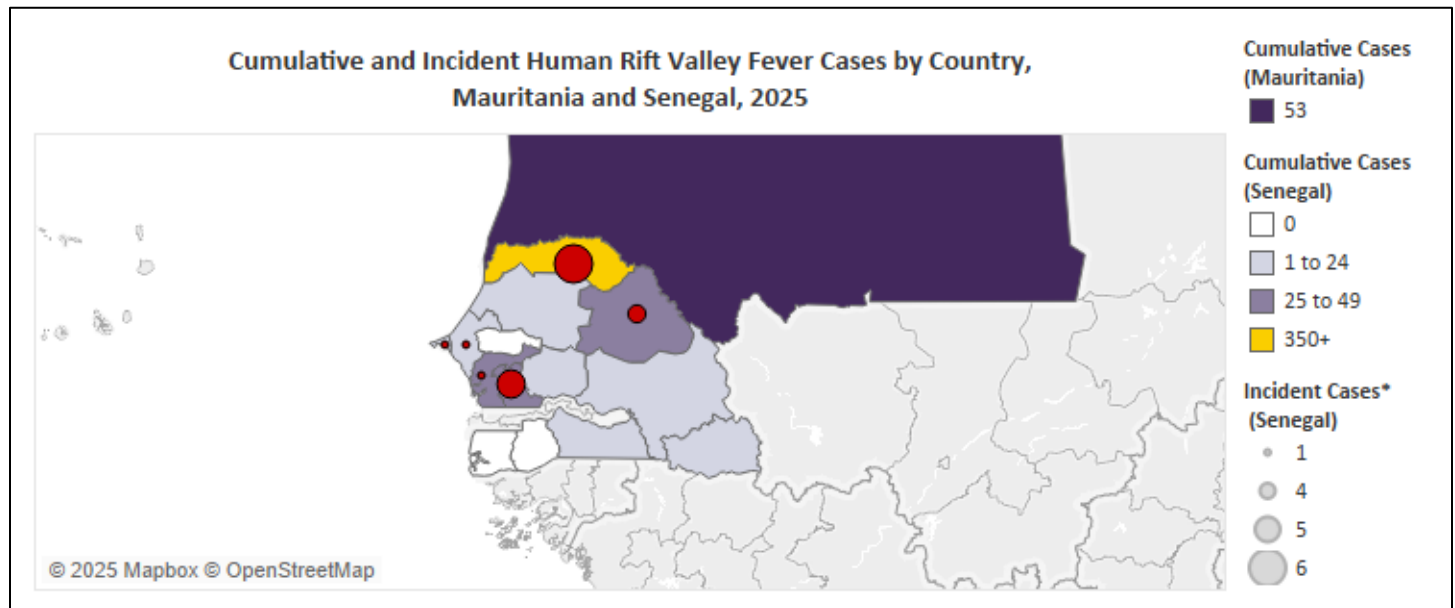
Africa – Updated Data on Ongoing Outbreaks in Mauritania and Senegal:

According to data from the [Africa CDC](#), as of December 6, and the [Ministry of Public Health and Hygiene](#) in Senegal as of December 14, there have been a total of 607 confirmed human Rift Valley Fever (RVF) cases and 46 deaths reported in Mauritania and Senegal since September 20, 2025. Since the previous update, 18 confirmed incident cases 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	53	+0	15	+0	28.3%
Senegal	554	+18	31	+0	5.6%

Table Notes: Data for Mauritania as of December 6, 2025; Data for Senegal as of December 14, 2025; †Change in cumulative total compared to previous update.

Confirmed human cases have been reported in multiple regions of Mauritania and 11 administrative regions of Senegal. In Senegal, most human cases have been reported in the region of Saint-Louis (371), followed by Matam (45), Fatick (39), Kaolack (36), Louga (22), Dakar (18), Tambacounda (10), Thiès (5), Kolda (4), Kaffrine (2) and Kédougou (2). A total of 520 cases have recovered from infection. According to the [World Health Organization \(WHO\)](#), as of November 23, 2025, 70% of human cases in Senegal are among shepherds, livestock farmers, butchers, or other meat industry workers, reinforcing that those occupationally exposed to animals and mosquitos are most at-risk.



*Figure Notes: Data for Mauritania as of December 6, 2025; Data for Senegal as of December 14, 2025; *Change in cumulative total compared to previous update.*

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. Over 50,000 animals in Senegal have been vaccinated around outbreak hotspots. 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 \(11/5/25\)](#), [CDC \(5/14/24\)](#), [Ministry of Public Health and Hygiene](#), [Africa CDC \(12/17/25\)](#), [WHO \(12/5/25\)](#)

Other Outbreaks, News, and Events (2025)

Other Outbreaks:

Chikungunya

- Sri Lanka – United States CDC Issues Level 2 Travel Health Notice ([December 11](#))
- Europe – Updated Data on Locally Acquired Cases Reported in France and Italy ([November 20](#))
- 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](#))

Diphtheria

- Africa – WHO Provides Update on Outbreaks Among Regional Member States ([December 4](#))

Ebola

- Democratic Republic of the Congo – Outbreak Declared Over After 42 Days Pass ([December 4](#))
- Uganda – Outbreak Declared Over after 42 Days with No New Cases Identified ([May 1](#))

Infant Botulism

- United States – Outbreak Case Definition Updated to Include Additional Cases ([December 11](#))

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

- Global – WHO Provides Monthly Update on Measles Cases and Incidence Rates ([December 11](#))

- 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 Coronavirus (MERS-CoV)

- France – Reports Shed Light on Exposures Among Travel Associate Cases ([December 11](#))
- Kingdom of Saudi Arabia – WHO Issues Update on Detected Cases ([May 15](#))

Mpox

- United Kingdom – New Recombinant Mpox Strain Identified Among Traveler ([December 11](#))
- Global (Outside of Africa) – Incident Travel Associated Clade Ib Cases Reported ([December 4](#))
- 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

- United States – Vermont Reports Variant Influenza A Virus Infection (H1N2v) ([December 4](#))
- China – Incident Human Cases Reported from Multiple Provinces (H9N2) ([December 4](#))
- Cambodia – Fatal Human Case Reported in Capital City of Phnom Penh (H5N1) ([November 20](#))
- Bangladesh – Human Cases Reported in Sylhet Division; Fourth During 2025 (H5) ([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](#))

Pertussis

- Japan – While Still Elevated, Weekly Reported Incident Cases Continue to Decline ([December 4](#))

Powassan

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

Rabies

- Haiti – United States CDC Issues Level 1 Travel Health Notice ([December 4](#))
- India – United States CDC Issues Level 1 Travel Health Notice ([December 4](#))

Salmonella

- United States – Update on Multistate Outbreak Linked to Pet Geckos ([November 13](#))
- United States – New Multistate Outbreak Linked to Pet Bearded Dragons ([November 13](#))
- 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 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:

- [Chikungunya in Sri Lanka - Level 2 - Practice Enhanced Precautions - Travel Health Notices | Travelers' Health | CDC](#)
- [Yellow Fever in Colombia - 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](#)
- [Rabies in India - Level 1 - Practice Usual Precautions - Travel Health Notices | Travelers' Health | CDC](#)
- [Rabies in Haiti - Level 1 - Practice Usual Precautions - Travel Health Notices | Travelers' Health | CDC](#)
- [Global Dengue - 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](#)
- [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](#)

- [Extensively Drug-Resistant Typhoid Fever in Pakistan - 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](#)

Other Global Health News and Events:

- [Public Health Alerts — A New Section in NEJM Evidence, in Partnership with CIDRAP | NEJM Evidence](#)
- [The 2025 West Nile virus \(WNV\) season in Europe reported 1112 human cases and 97 deaths across 14 countries, a 47% increase compared to the 10-year average - BEACON](#)
- [USA reports 1981 West Nile virus \(WNV\) cases in 2025, including 1359 neuroinvasive cases, as mosquito season comes to an end - BEACON](#)
- [Latest Global Burden of Diseases data spotlight significant health disparities in pneumonia, bronchiolitis | CIDRAP](#)
- [HPAI \(H5N1\) detected in wild seabirds in ||Kharas Region, Namibia - BEACON](#)
- [Salmonella Enteritidis outbreak in California, USA, linked to eggs, causes 63 cases and 13 hospitalizations - BEACON](#)
- [CDC social media silence during 2025 measles outbreak left void filled by news media, study suggests | CIDRAP](#)
- [CDC accepts ACIP's hepatitis B vaccine recommendations for babies | CIDRAP](#)
- [Imported case of leprosy reported in Croatia, the first since 1993 - BEACON](#)
- [USA launches centralized preparedness website as New World screwworm reintroduction risk rises - BEACON](#)
- [2 salad-linked Listeria outbreaks show need for routine surveillance | CIDRAP](#)
- [USA launches centralized preparedness website as New World screwworm reintroduction risk rises - BEACON](#)
- [Taiwan reports first autochthonous case of coccidioidomycosis \(Valley fever\) linked to occupational exposure to a cargo container - BEACON](#)
- [ECDC defines strategies to fight avian and swine flu in humans](#)
- [Outbreaks of HPAI \(H5N1\) escalating in Taiwan among poultry and wild birds during peak migratory season - BEACON](#)
- [Follow-up on African swine fever in Spain: ten new wild boars confirmed positive for ASF, with a suspected laboratory-linked origin under investigation - BEACON](#)
- [African swine fever detected in wild boars in Piotrków County, Łódź province, Poland; index case under investigation for suspected intentional introduction - BEACON](#)
- [WHO validates Brazil for eliminating mother-to-child transmission of HIV](#)
- [Suspected norovirus outbreak closes elementary school in Medford, Massachusetts, amid regional surge in USA - BEACON](#)
- [WHO Technical Advisory Group on COVID-19 Vaccine Composition \(TAG-CO-VAC\) advises vaccine manufacturers that monovalent LP.8.1 is the recommended vaccine antigen](#)