



**Date: 12/4/25**

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 – Over 18,000 Incident Cases Reported in Cuba:

According to data from the [Pan American Health Organization \(PAHO\)](#) extracted on December 4, there have been a total of 289,512 chikungunya cases, of which 109,439 are confirmed, and 141 deaths reported in the Americas during 2025. Since the previous update, 22,255 incident cases, of which 1,582 are confirmed, and 22 deaths were reported. Incident cases were reported primarily in Cuba (18,280) and Brazil (3,573).

Chikungunya Cases and Deaths, the Americas, 2025						
Cases		Confirmed Cases		Deaths		
Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	CFR*
289,512	+22,255	109,439	+1,582	141	+22	0.1%

Table Notes: Data extracted on December 4, 2025, and includes locally acquired cases only; †Change in cumulative total compared to previous update; \*Case fatality rate (CFR) calculated among confirmed cases.

Cases have been reported by 17 countries during 2025, primarily Brazil (242,067), Cuba (38,342), Bolivia (5,784), and Argentina (3,115). Those countries also have the highest cumulative incidence rates in the Americas, at 113.75, 350.57, 45.97, and 6.79 per 100,000 residents, respectively.

[Cuba](#) has been experiencing a severe chikungunya outbreak recently with over 35,000 cases, most of which were reported in November, and 21 deaths reported. 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 2, a total of 228 travel associated chikungunya cases have been reported in the country during 2025, an increase of 63 since November 18, 2025.



Figure Notes: Data as of December 4, 2025, and includes locally acquired cases only.

According to the [World Health Organization \(WHO\)](#), a resurgence of chikungunya has been observed in several regions globally, with significant potential for further spread and new introductions in previously unaffected areas. 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 \(12/4/25\)](#)

## Diphtheria

### Africa – WHO Provides Update on Outbreaks Among Regional Member States:

According to data from the [World Health Organization \(WHO\)](#), 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 reported in the WHO African Region this year.

Diphtheria Cases and Deaths, WHO African Region, 2025				
Country	Cases		Deaths	
	Suspected	Confirmed	Cumulative	CFR*
Algeria	13	8	2	15.4%
Chad	4,462	4	47	1.1%
Guinea	476	70	123	25.8%
Mali	430	46	29	6.7%

Mauritania	849	318	33	3.9%
Niger	1,926	765	122	6.3%
Nigeria	12,150	8,587	884	7.3%
South Africa	106	66	12	11.3%
<b>WHO African Region</b>	<b>20,142</b>	<b>9,864</b>	<b>1,252</b>	<b>6.1%</b>

Table Notes: Data as of November 2, 2025, and only includes data from WHO African Region Member States; \*Case fatality rate (CFR) calculated among suspected cases.

Suspected cases have been reported in 8 WHO African Region Member States, primarily Nigeria (12,150), Chad (4,462), and Niger (1,926). Among suspected cases, only half (49.0%) are confirmed, with 5.8% being laboratory confirmed. Women, children aged 5-18 years, and adults aged <30 years have been most affected. According to the WHO, situations in Mali, Mauritania, and Niger have been worsening and the resurgence of diphtheria in the WHO African Region 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.

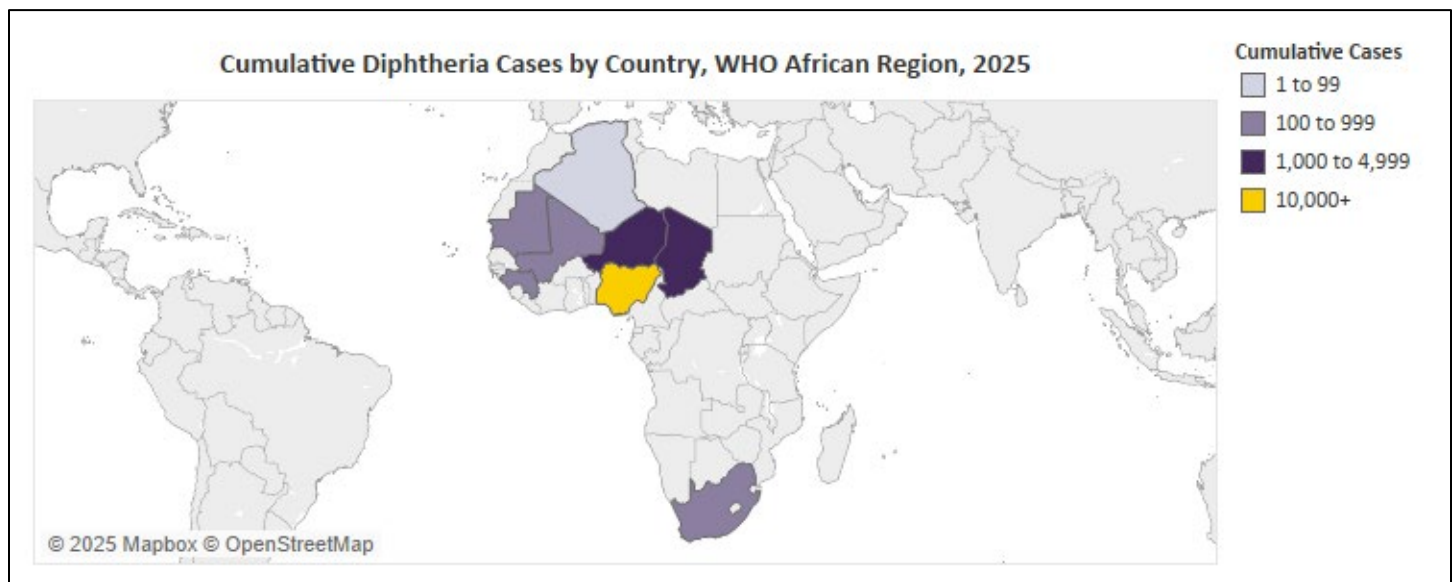


Figure Notes: Data as of November 2, 2025, and shows distribution of suspected case reported.

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%).

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 \(11/02/25\)](#)

## Ebola

### Democratic Republic of the Congo – Outbreak Declared Over After 42 Days Pass:

On December 1, 2025, the Ministry of Health of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) [declared an end](#) to the Ebola (*Orthoebolavirus zairense*) outbreak that was [first declared](#) on September 4, 2025. The declaration comes after 2 consecutive incubation periods (42 days) for the virus were observed with no incident cases detected – the last case patient was discharged from the hospital on October 19, 2025. A total of 64 cases (53 confirmed and 11 probable) and 45 deaths (CFR: 70.3%) were reported across 6 health areas of the Bulape Health Zone in Kasai Province, DRC. The outbreak initially

involved nosocomial transmission and a high-transmission funeral gathering – 5 healthcare workers were infected, of which 3 died. Over 47,500 individuals were vaccinated against Ebola. This was the 16<sup>th</sup> Ebola outbreak in the DRC since 1976, the 3<sup>rd</sup> in Kasai Province since 2007, and represented a [new zoonotic spillover event](#).

Sources: [WHO - 1 \(12/01/25\)](#), [WHO - 2 \(12/01/25\)](#)

## Infant Botulism

### United States – Updated Data on Multistate Outbreak Linked to Infant Formula:

According to data from the [United States CDC](#), as of December 3, there have been a total of 39 cases of suspected or confirmed infant botulism linked to infant formula contaminated with *Clostridium botulinum* reported during 2025. Since the previous update, 9 incident cases were reported, including initial cases in Massachusetts, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Infant Botulism Outbreak Cases, Hospitalizations, and Deaths, United States, 2025						
Cases		Hospitalizations		Deaths		
Cumulative	Incident	Cumulative	Incident	Cumulative	Incident	CFR
39	+9	39	+9	0	+0	0.0%

Table Notes: Data as of December 3, 2025.

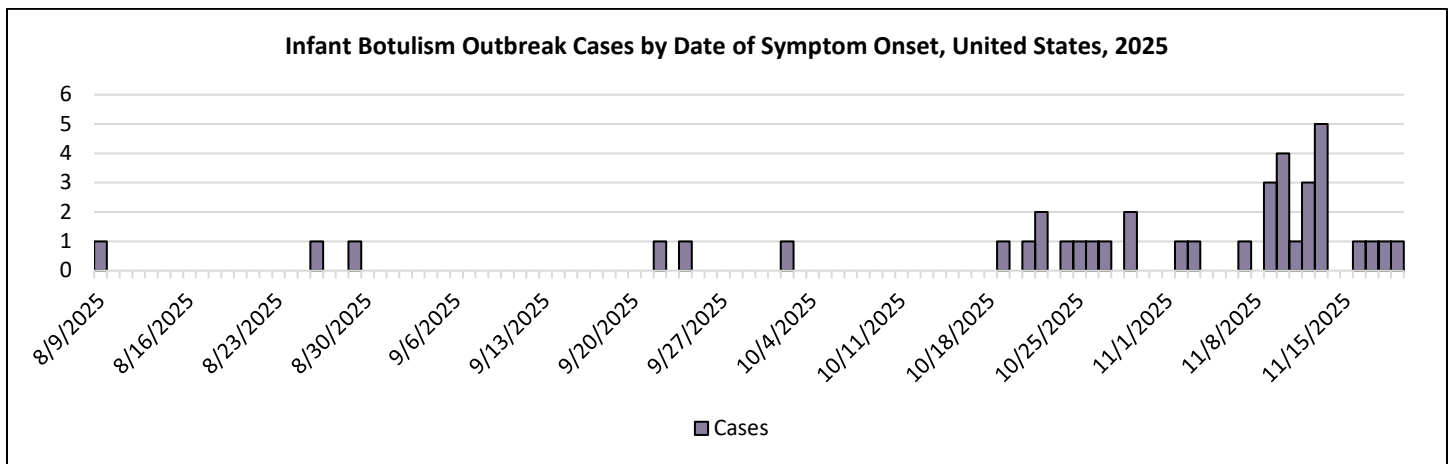


Figure Notes: Data as of December 3, 2025.

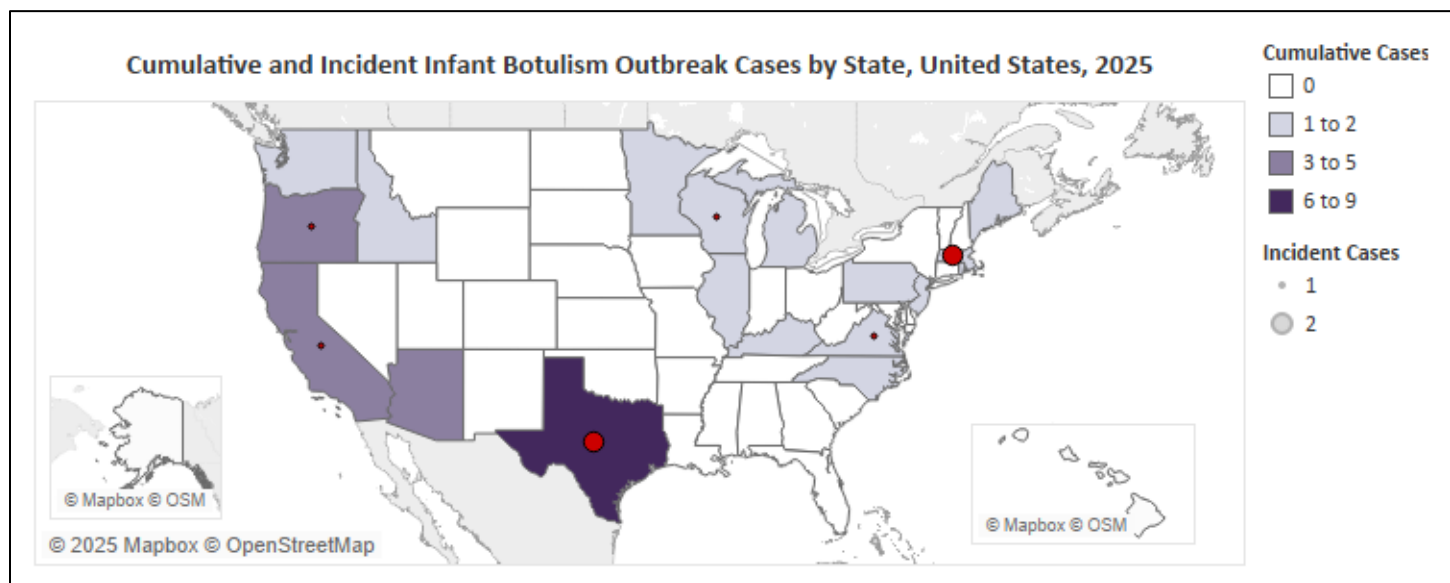


Figure Notes: Data as of December 3, 2025.

Cases have been reported by 18 states, primarily Texas (8), California (5), Oregon (4), and Arizona (3), and reported dates of illness onset ranging from August 9 – November 19, 2025. Among cases with available information on age (38), cases range from 16-264 days of age. All cases have been hospitalized and treated with [BabyBIG®](#) – none have died. Interviews among caregivers of cases are being conducted to determine what cases were fed in the month prior to illness onset – in 15 interviews conducted so far, all cases were fed ByHeart Whole Nutrition 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. No other infant formula brands have been implicated in this outbreak. [At least 6 cases of infant botulism](#) with exposure to ByHeart Whole Nutrition Infant Formula that occurred from November 2024 to June 2025 have been identified by California health officials; however, none of the cases can be connected to the current outbreak at this time.

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.

Source: [CDC \(12/03/25\)](#)

## Marburg

### Ethiopia – Outbreak Spreads to Include Additional Health Zone:

According to [Ministry of Health of Ethiopia](#) and the [Africa CDC](#), as of December 3, there have been 13 confirmed Marburg cases and 8 deaths reported in Ethiopia since the outbreak was first declared on November 14, 2025. Since the previous update, 9 confirmed incident cases and 5 deaths were reported, including a case in the city of Hawassa. There is currently 1 case being treated and 4 have recovered from infection.

Marburg Cases and Deaths, Ethiopia, 2025				
Confirmed Cases		Deaths		
Cumulative	Incident	Cumulative	Incident	CFR
13	+9	8	+5	61.5%

Table Notes: Data as of December 3, 2025.

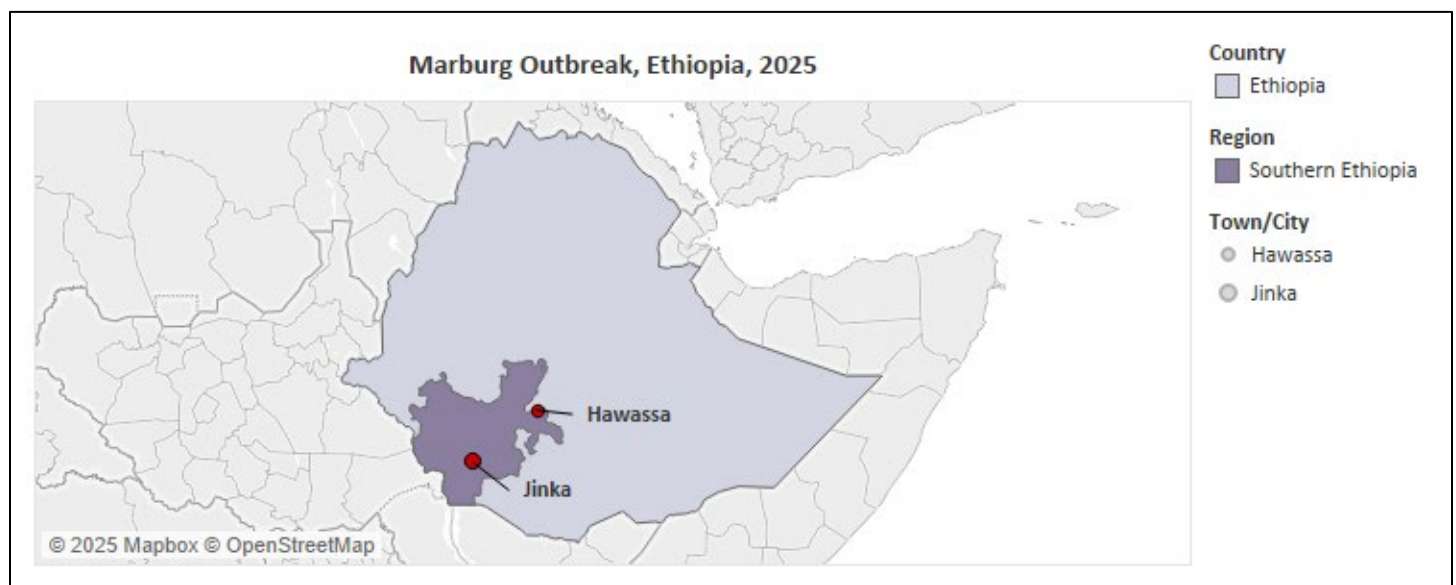


Figure Notes: Data as of December 3, 2025.

Cases have been reported in Jinka town and Hawassa city, both locations in Southern Ethiopia. There is currently 1 case being treated and 4 have recovered from infection. This is the [first](#) Marburg outbreak in Ethiopia – previous outbreaks and sporadic cases have been reported in other African counties, 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. 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) as the situation is developing rapidly.

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](#).

Source: [WHO \(11/14/25\)](#), [Africa CDC 12/04/25](#)

## Measles

### Canada – Incident Cases Reported in 4 Provinces, Most in BC and Manitoba:

According to data from the [Public Health Agency of Canada \(PHAC\)](#), as of November 22, there have been a total of 5,262 probable and confirmed measles cases and 2 deaths (both congenital cases) reported in Canada during 2025. Since the previous update, 54 incident cases were reported, primarily in British Columbia (BC) (21) and Manitoba (16).

Measles Cases, Hospitalizations, and Deaths, Canada, 2025								
Probable Cases		Confirmed Cases		Hospitalizations		Deaths		
Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	CFR*
367	+2	4,895	+52	381	+2	2	+0	0.04%

Table Notes: Data as of November 22, 2025; †Change in cumulative total compared to previous update; \*Case fatality rate (CFR) calculated among probable and confirmed cases.

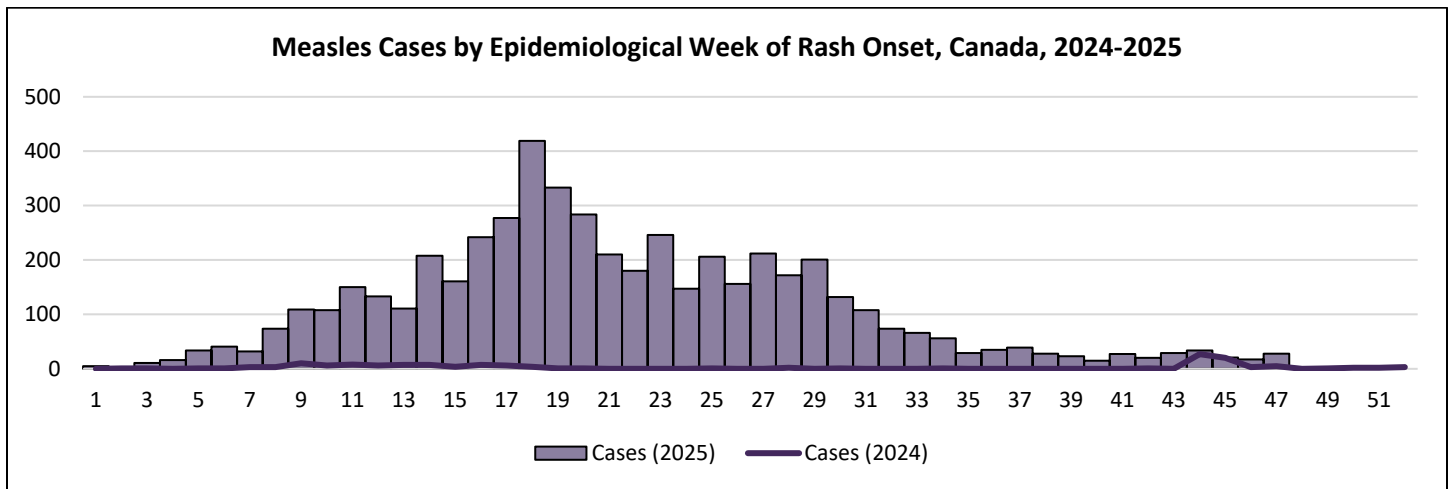


Figure Notes: Data as of November 22, 2025, and includes probable and confirmed cases.

Probable and confirmed cases have been reported by 10 provinces and territories this year, primarily Ontario (2,394), Alberta (1,968), British Columbia (386), and Manitoba (280). 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.

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.

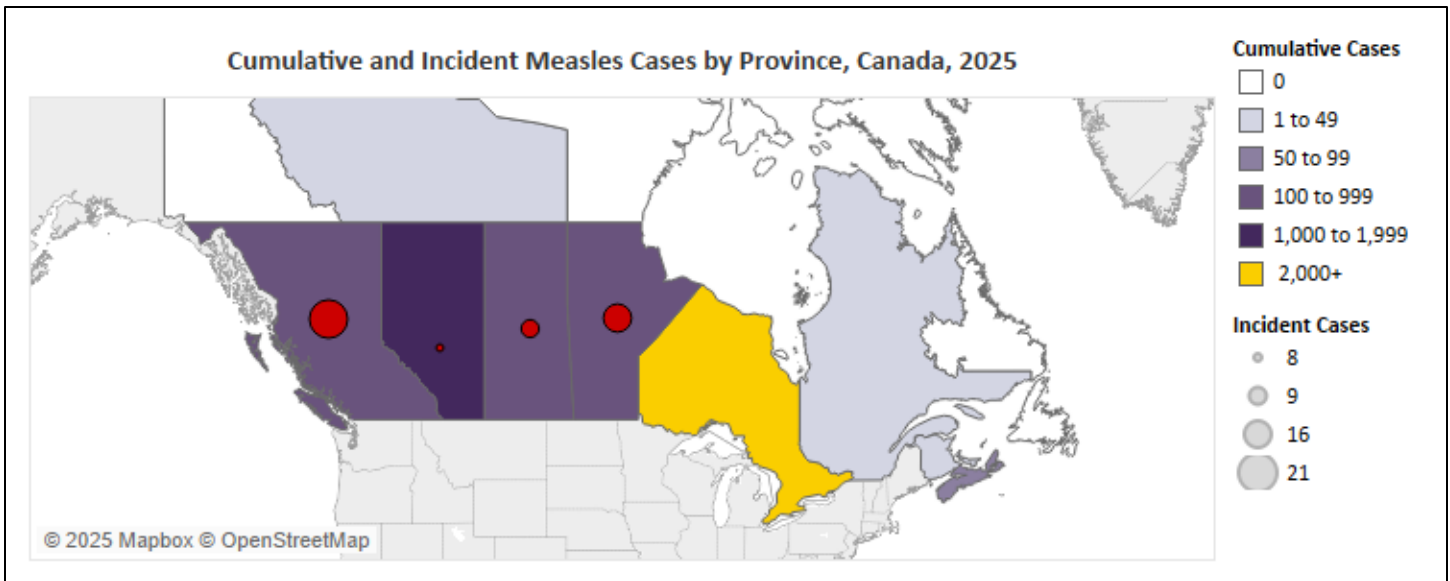


Figure Notes: Data as of November 22, 2025, and includes probable and confirmed cases.

National case totals for 2025 are currently the highest observed in Canada since 2011 (752 cases). From 1998-2024, there were an average of 91 measles cases reported annually. A total of 147 confirmed measles cases and 1 death were reported in Canada during 2024.

Source: [PHAC - 1 \(12/01/25\)](#), [PHAC - 2 \(11/10/25\)](#)

## Mexico – Incident Cases Reported in 12 States, Most in Southern Mexico:

According to data from the [Secretariat of Health of Mexico](#), as of December 3, there have been a total of 5,489 confirmed measles cases and 24 deaths reported in Mexico during 2025. Since the previous update, 190 confirmed incident cases and 1 death were reported. Incident cases were reported primarily in Jalisco (90), Guerrero (43), and Michoacán (31).

Measles Cases, Hospitalizations, and Deaths, Mexico, 2025						
Probable Cases		Confirmed Cases		Deaths		
Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	CFR*
13,381	+643	5,489	+190	24	+1	0.4%

Table Notes: Data as of December 3, 2025; †Change in cumulative total compared to prior update; \*Case fatality rate (CFR) calculated among confirmed cases.

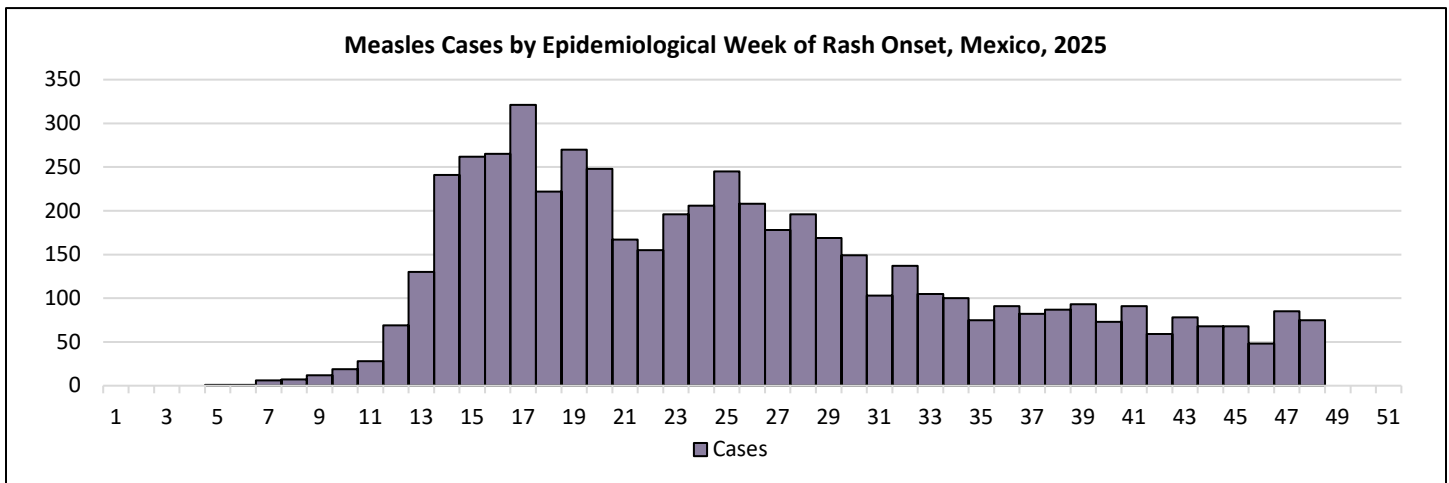


Figure Notes: Data as of December 3, 2025, and includes confirmed cases only.

Confirmed cases have been reported by 28 states during 2025, primarily Chihuahua (4,456). Those aged 0-4 years have been most affected (1,407 cases – 13.52 per 100,000 population), followed by those aged 25-29 years (650 cases – 6.13 per 100,000 population), and those aged 30-34 years (540 cases – 5.17 per 100,000 population).

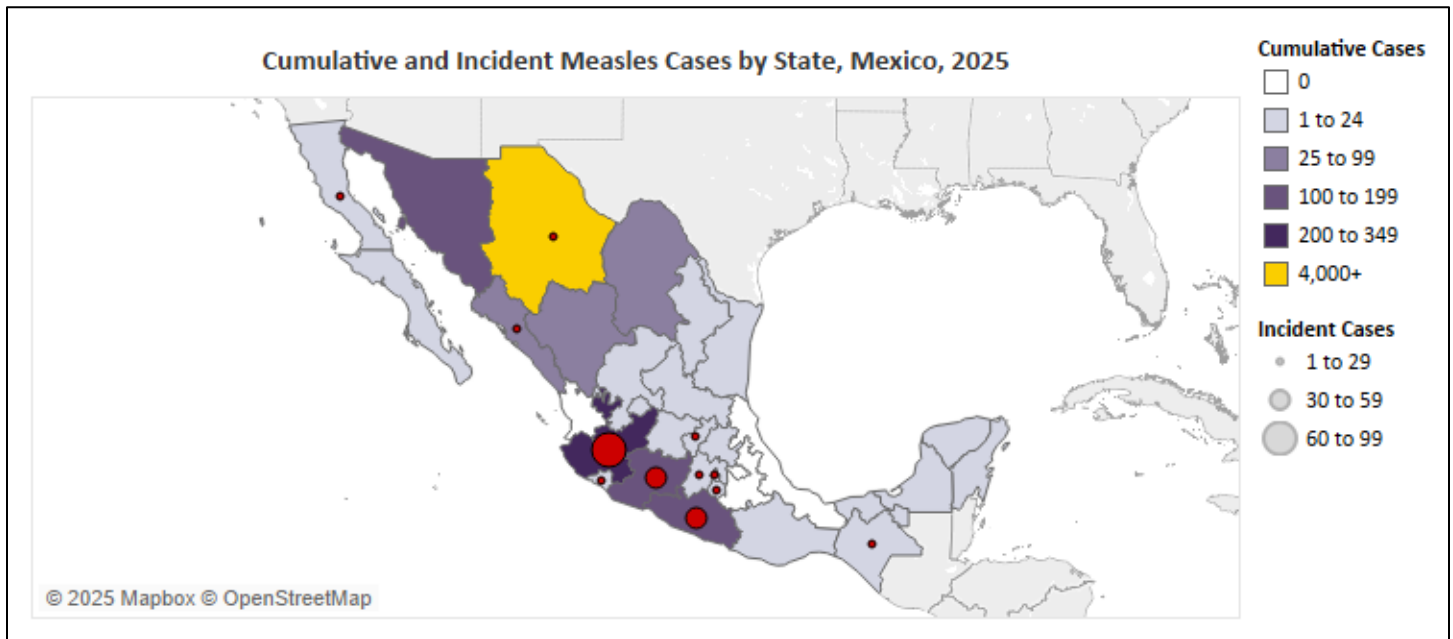


Figure Notes: Data as of December 3, 2025, and includes confirmed cases only.

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.

Source: [Secretariate of Health \(12/03/25\)](#)

## United States – Incident Cases Reported in 6 States, Most Linked to Outbreaks:

According to data from the [United States CDC](#), as of December 2, there have been a total of 1,828 confirmed measles cases and 3 deaths reported in the United States during 2025. Since the previous update, 75 confirmed incident cases were reported, primarily in South Carolina (28), Utah (21), and Arizona (18).

Measles Cases, Hospitalizations, and Deaths, United States, 2025						
Confirmed Cases		Hospitalizations		Deaths		
Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	CFR
1,828	+75	214	+3	3	+0	0.2%

Table Notes: Data as of December 2, 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 43 jurisdictions, primarily [Texas](#) (803), [Arizona](#) (151), [Utah](#) (105), [New Mexico](#) (100), [Kansas](#) (91), and [South Carolina](#) (80); however, outbreaks in Texas, New Mexico, and Kansas have subsided or been declared over. There have been 46 outbreaks reported – 87% 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 (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 21% 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.

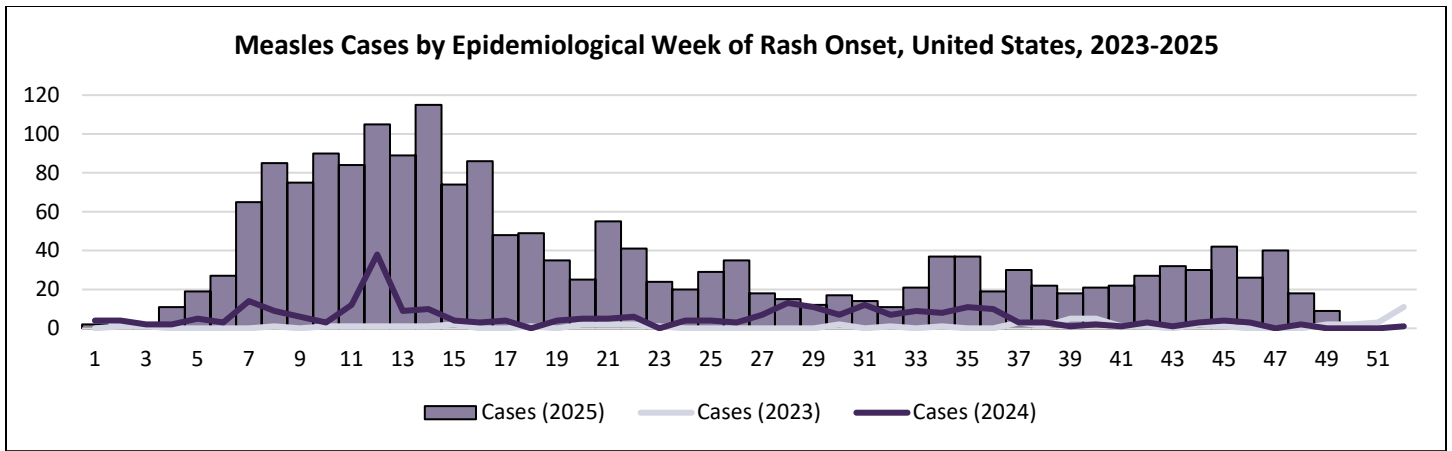
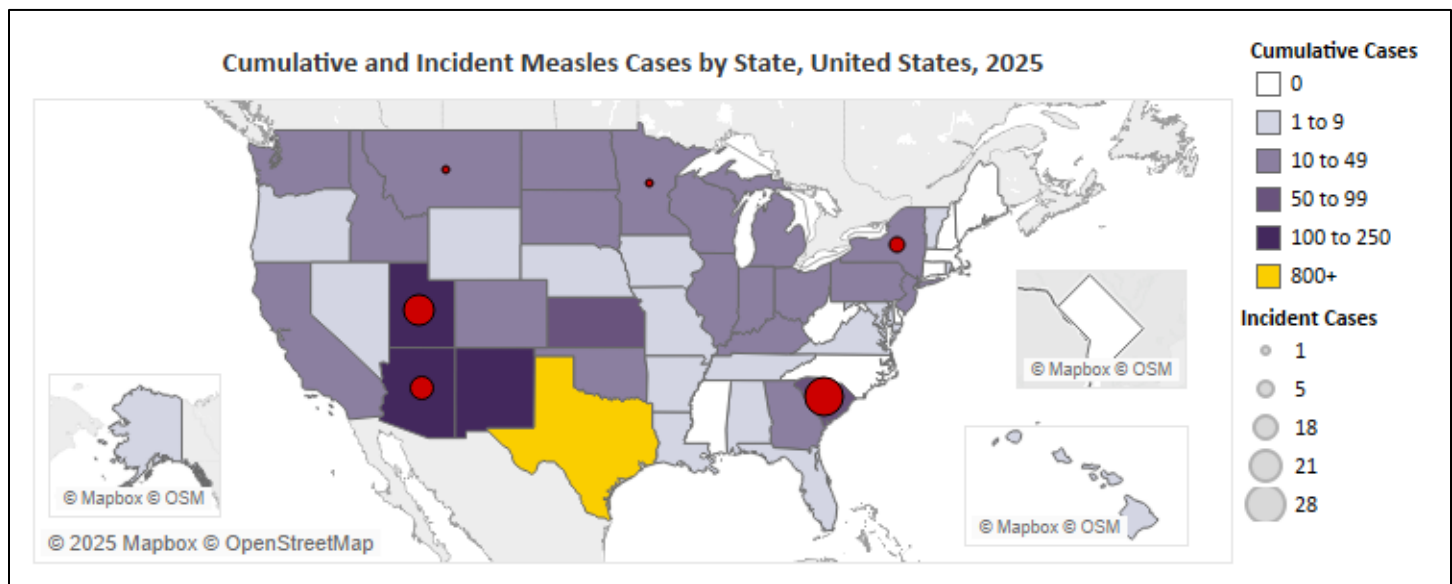


Figure Notes: Data as of December 2, 2025, and includes cases among international visitors to the United States (24).

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 19 confirmed cases reported in [New York City \(NYC\)](#) and 20 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. 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 2, 2025, and does not include cases among international visitors to the United States (24).

Source: [CDC \(12/03/25\)](#)

## Israel – Additional Deaths Reported Among Unvaccinated Toddlers:

According to data from the [Israeli Ministry of Health](#), as of November 30, there have been a total of 2,156 measles cases and 11 deaths reported in Israel during 2025. Since the previous update, 141 incident cases and 2 deaths were reported. The deaths ([1](#), [2](#)) occurred due to measles complications among unvaccinated toddlers <2 years of age.

Measles Cases, Hospitalizations, and Deaths, Israel, 2025						
Cases		Hospitalizations		Deaths		
Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	CFR
2,156	+141	714	+55	11	+2	0.5%

Table Notes: Data as of November 30, 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, 88.9% have been among children aged <10 years, and 33.1% have been hospitalized, including 10 cases currently hospitalized – 2 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.

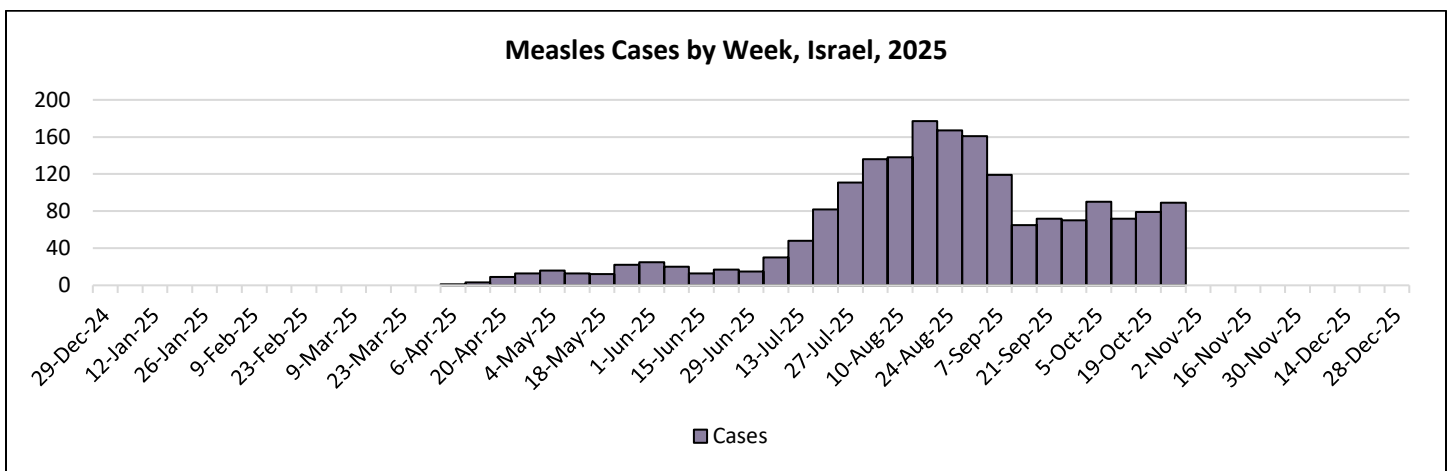


Figure Notes: Data through October 26, 2025, and includes 1,885 cases.

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 \(11/30/25\)](#)

## Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS)

### France – Cases Reported Among Travelers Returning from the Arabian Peninsula:

On December 4, 2025, [French Ministry of Health](#) reported that 2 confirmed cases of Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) were detected among travelers returning from a common trip to the Arabian Peninsula. According to the press release, both cases are hospitalized (as a precaution) and in stable condition, and others who were on the same trip to the Arabian Peninsula are being monitored. No cases of secondary transmission have been identified. France previously reported 2 MERS cases in 2013 (1 travel associated index case and 1 case of secondary nosocomial transmission).

MERS is a viral respiratory disease caused by Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV) that spreads between animals and humans through respiratory secretions and is mostly found in camels (dromedaries). According to the [European Centre for Disease Control](#), as of November 3, there have been 12 MERS cases (excluding the cases in France) and 3 deaths reported during 2025, all of which were reported in Saudi Arabia. According to the [World Health Organization \(WHO\)](#), as of November 16, 2025, there have been 2,630 confirmed MERS cases reported globally, over 90% of which were reported from the Arabian Peninsula, and 36% of which were fatal. There is no specific treatment or vaccine for MERS.

Sources: [Ministry of Health, Families, Autonomy, and Persons with Disabilities \(12/04/25\)](#), [CDC \(12/04/24\)](#)

# Mpox

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

According to data from the [World Health Organization \(WHO\)](#), as of November 23, there have been a total of 60,092 confirmed mpox cases and 244 deaths reported in Africa since the beginning of 2024. Since the previous update, 664 confirmed incident cases and 7 deaths were reported. Additionally, [Mali](#) reported confirmed cases for the first time.

Mpox Cases and Deaths by Select Countries, Africa, 2024-2025						
Geography	Clades Detected	Confirmed Cases		Deaths		
		Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	CFR
Burundi	Ib	4,591	+22	1	+0	0.0%
DRC	Ia, Ib, IIa, and IIb	35,098	+296	78	+0	0.2%
Ghana	IIa and IIb	896	+88	3	+0	0.3%
Guinea	IIa and IIb	1,171	+0	6	+5	0.5%
Kenya	Ib	863	+45	13	+1	1.5%
Liberia	IIa and IIb	1,415	+63	6	+0	0.4%
Sierra Leone	IIa and IIb	5,442	+0	60	+0	1.1%
Uganda	Ib	8,406	+47	51	+1	0.6%
Rest of Africa	Ia, Ib, IIa, and IIb	2,210	+103	26	+0	1.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>Ia, Ib, IIa, and IIb</b>	<b>60,092</b>	<b>+664</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>+7</b>	<b>0.4%</b>

Table Notes: Data as of November 23, 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) (35,098), Uganda (8,406), Sierra Leone (5,442), and Burundi (4,591). Recently, confirmed case trends in those countries have been improving; however, confirmed case trends have been elevated in Ghana, Liberia, and Kenya since May. Overall, [trends have been improving](#) on the continent.

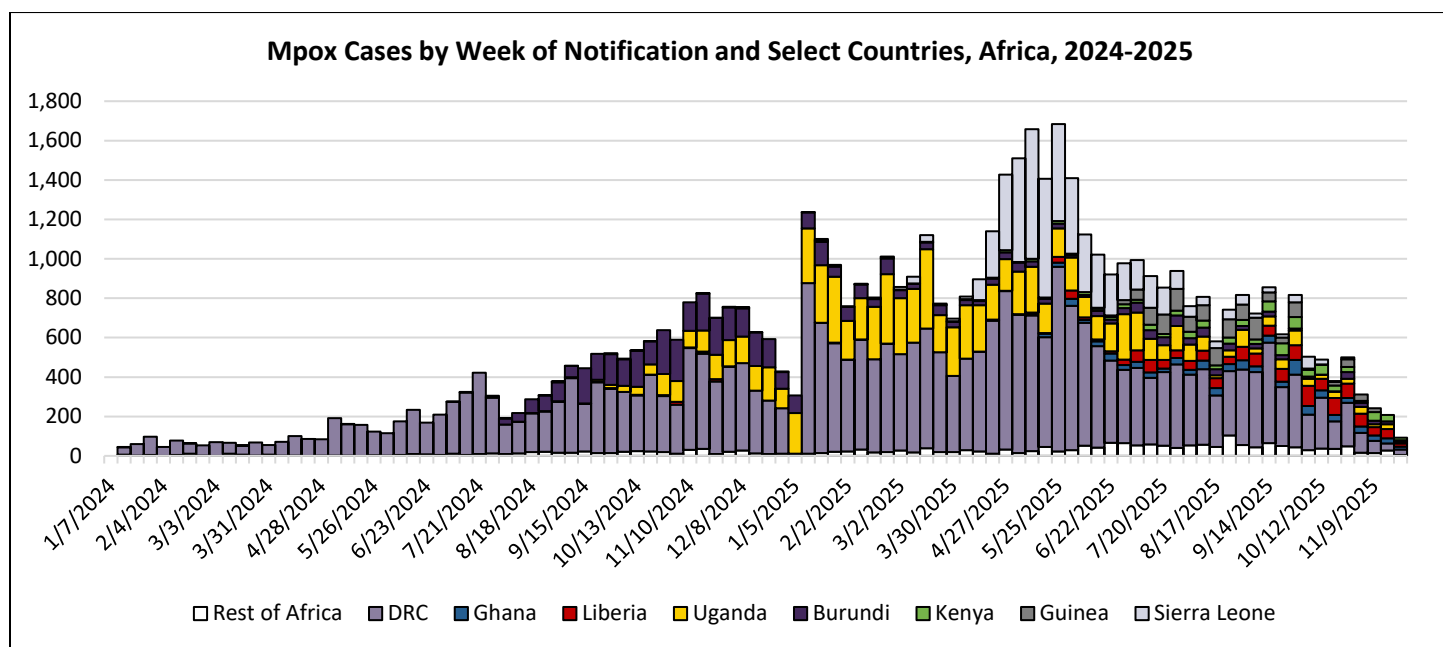


Figure Notes: Data as of November 23, 2025, and includes confirmed cases only; \*3,962 confirmed cases reported in the DRC are excluded.

The United States CDC currently has a [Level 2 – Practice Enhanced Precautions Travel Health Notice](#) posted regarding clade II mpox in Liberia and Sierra Leone. Confirmed case totals in Africa for 2025 (42,147) have 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 \(PHECS\)](#).

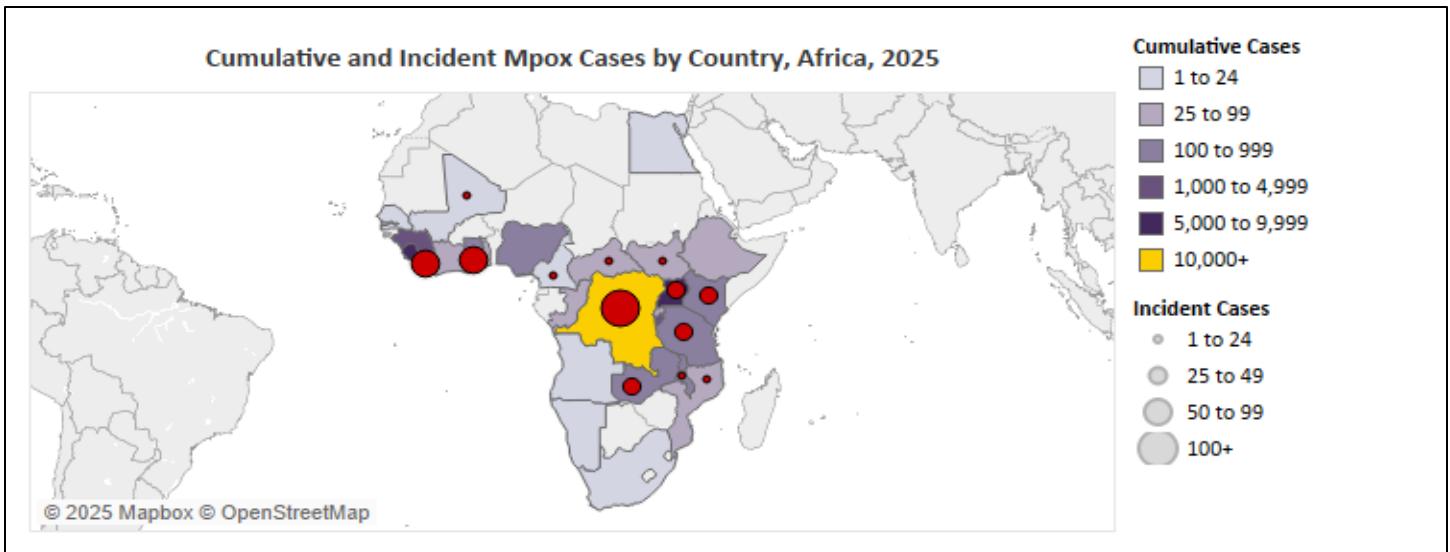


Figure Notes: Data as of November 23, 2025, and includes confirmed cases only.

Source: [WHO \(11/28/25\)](#)

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

According to data from the [World Health Organization \(WHO\)](#), as of November 23, there have been a total of 99 travel associated and 37 secondary clade I mpox cases reported outside of Africa since the beginning of 2024. Since the previous update, 5 incident travel associated clade Ib mpox cases were reported in Thailand (4) and Belgium (1). The case in Belgium reported recent travel to the Netherlands while cases in Thailand reported recent travel to Oman, China, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), and Russia. All cases were male except for the case in Thailand that traveled to the 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†
99	+5	37	+0

Table Notes: Data as of November 23, 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: 93 clade Ib, 4 clade Ia, and 2 clade I without information on subclade.

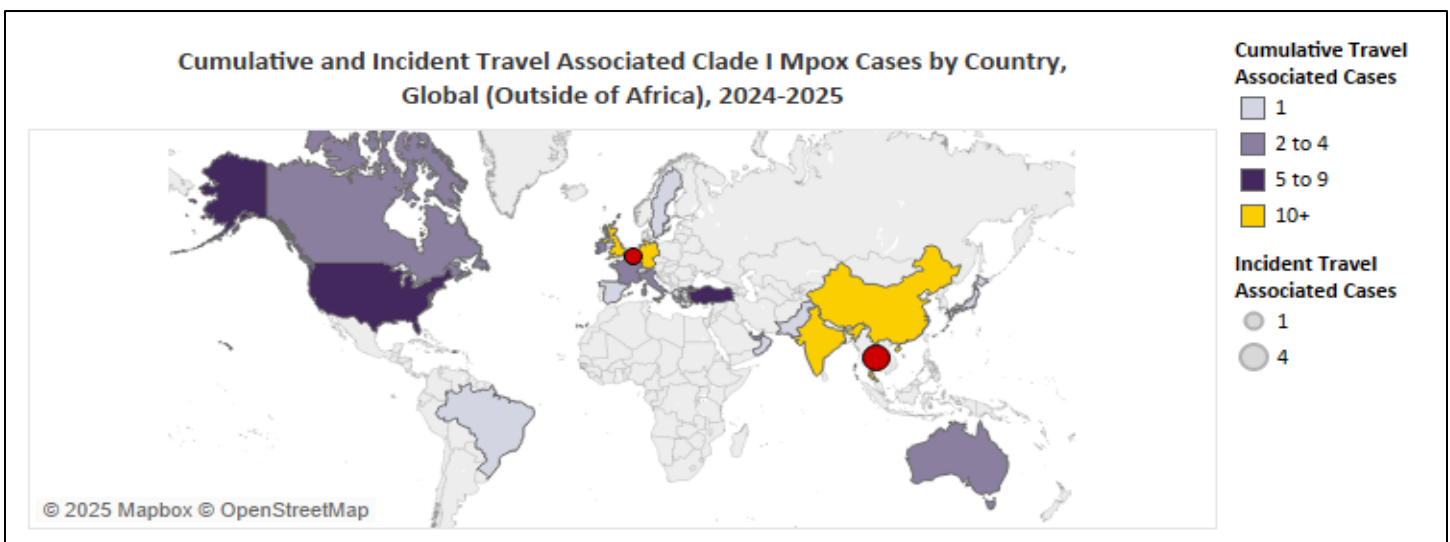


Figure Notes: Data as of November 23, 2025, and does not include secondary cases or clade I cases not determined to be travel associated.

Travel associated cases have been reported by 23 countries outside of Africa, primarily United Kingdom (14), China (11), India (11), Thailand (10), and Germany (10). Most travel associated clade I mpox cases have reported traveling to areas of Africa currently experiencing ongoing transmission of clade I mpox or the United Arab Emirates (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](#).

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 \(11/23/25\)](#)

## Non-Seasonal Influenza

### China – Incident Human Cases Reported from Multiple Provinces (H9N2):

According to data from the [Hong Kong Centre for Health Protection \(HKCHP\)](#), as of December 1, there have been a total of 14 influenza A(H9N2) cases reported among humans in China during the past 6 months, none of which have been fatal. On [November 18, 2025](#), 4 incident human H9N2 cases were reported in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region (2), Henan Province (1), and Hubei Province (1). Cases reported symptom onset during September (1) and October (3), were between the ages of 7 months and 12 years, and were exposed to poultry prior to illness onset.

Human Avian Influenza Type A(H9N2) Cases and Deaths, China, Past 6 Months				
Confirmed Cases		Deaths		
Cumulative*	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	CFR*
14	+4	0	+0	0.0%

Table Notes: Data as of December 1, 2025; †Change in cumulative total compared to previous update; \*Reported cases (onset/reported in the past 6 months).



Figure Notes: Data as of December 1, 2025; Past 6 months refers to date of reporting rather than date of symptom onset.

Sources: [HKCHP \(12/2/25\)](#), [WHO \(11/28/25\)](#), [WHO \(11/14/25\)](#)

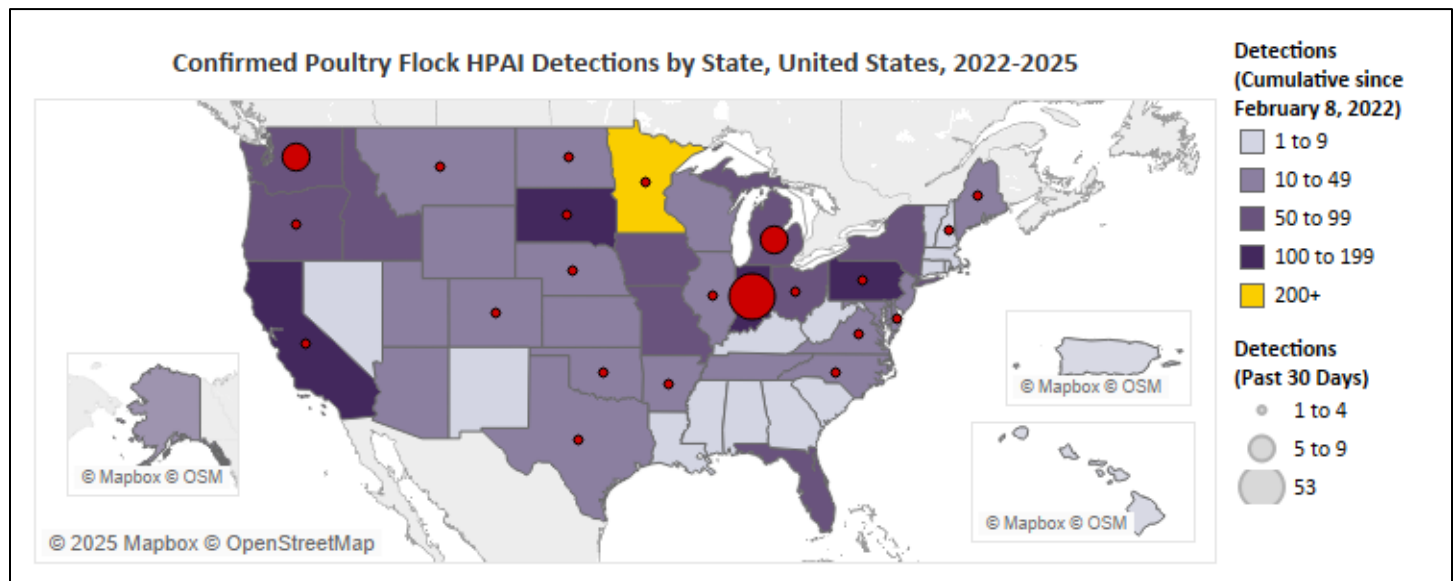
## United States – Poultry Flock Detections (HPAI); Human Case Update (H5N5):

According to data from the [United States Department of Agriculture \(USDA\)](#), as of December 1, 2025, there have been a total of 1,905 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 97 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		
43	54	1	0	0	525	11

*Table Notes: Data as of December 1, 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 22 states, primarily Indiana (53). 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 1, 2025.*

On November 21, 2025, the [Washington State Department of Health](#) reported that the Grays Harbor County resident that was hospitalized and being treated for [H5N5](#) had died. The individual was an older adult with underlying health conditions that had been hospitalized since early November. They were exposed to backyard poultry flocks at home that had exposure to wild birds. There have been 15 human avian influenza cases ([12 confirmed and 3 probable](#)) reported in Washington since October 2024, all of which were exposed to poultry or wild birds prior to illness onset.

According to data from the [United States CDC](#), as of November 24, 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. 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 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 \(12/03/25\)](#), [CDC \(11/14/25\)](#)

## United States – Vermont Reports Variant Influenza A Virus Infection (H1N2v):

According to reports from the [United States CDC](#) and the [Vermont Department of Health](#), a case of influenza A(H1N2)v was reported during epidemiological week 44 among an individual aged  $\geq 18$  years. The case initially developed symptoms and sought care in early October, was hospitalized and discharged the same day, and has since recovered from illness. A source of exposure was unable to be identified. Most human infections with variant influenza viruses occur following exposure to swine (pigs) as these viruses typically circulate in swine populations but can sometimes infect humans. No human-to-human transmission has been identified in relation to this case.

This is the second H1N2v case reported in the United States during 2025 – the earlier case was reported in [February in Iowa](#). There were 9 influenza variant virus cases reported in the United States during 2024 (H1N1v: 1, H1N2v: 4, and H3N2v: 4). All H1N2v cases reported during 2024 were among Pennsylvania residents. There have been 43 H1N2v cases reported across 13 states in the United States since 2011.

Sources: [CDC \(11/21/25\)](#), [VDH \(11/21/25\)](#), [CDC \(12/01/25\)](#)

## 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 26, there have been a total of 86,831 pertussis cases and at least [4 deaths](#) reported in Japan during 2025. Since the previous update, 1,355 incident pertussis cases were reported, of which 508 reported symptom onset during epidemiological week 47 (a 15.1% decrease compared to the prior week). [Trends](#) in weekly reported incident cases have steadily declined since mid-July but remain elevated.

Pertussis Cases and Deaths, Japan, 2025					
Cases			Deaths		
Cumulative	Incident†	EPI Week 47‡	Cumulative	Incident†	CFR
86,831	+1,355	+508	4	+0	0.0%

Table Notes: Data as November 26, 2025; †Change in cumulative total compared to previous update; ‡Incident cases with symptom onset during most recent epidemiological week.

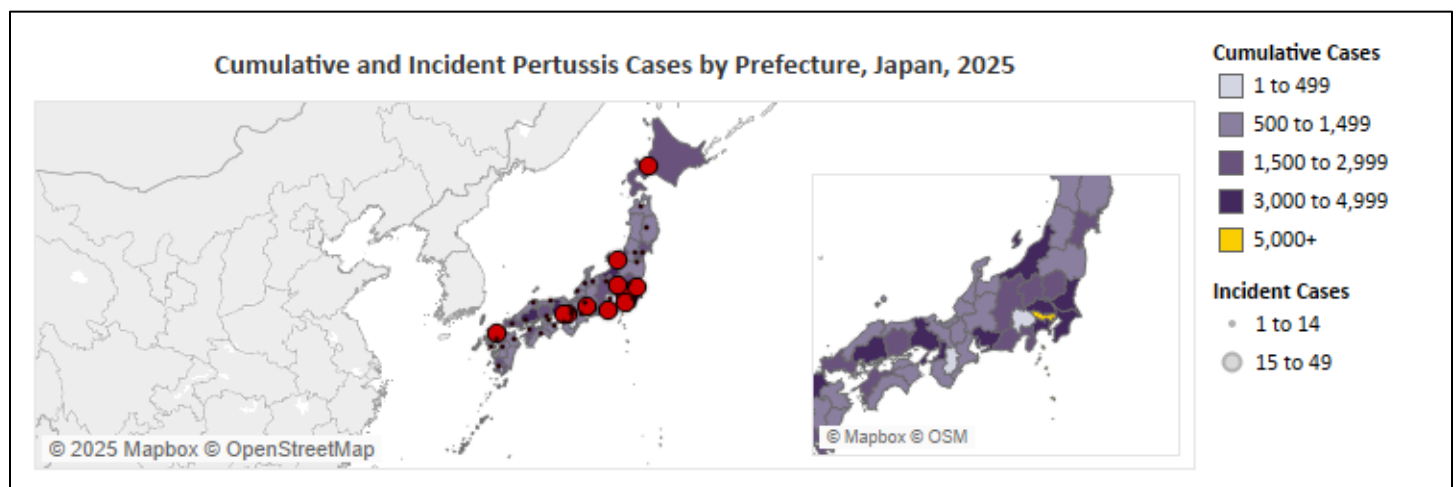


Figure Notes: Data as of November 26, 2025.

Cases have been reported in all 47 prefectures, with Tokyo (6,861), Saitama (4,727), Niigata (3,924), Kanagawa (3,736), and Chiba (3,465) reporting the highest cumulative case totals. During epidemiological week 47, Tokyo (41), Aichi (41), and Saitama (43) reported the highest number of incident cases. According to the [JIHS](#) and [BEACON](#), widespread macrolide-resistance has been reported, complicating treatment and resulting in severe infections among infants in multiple

prefectures, primarily [Kumamoto](#). There were 4,096 cases reported during [2024](#). This is the highest number of pertussis cases reported in Japan since [2019](#) (16,845).

Sources: [NHK \(11/26/25\)](#), [JIHS \(11/18/25\)](#)

## United States – Kentucky Reports Third Infant Death in Past 12 Months:

According to provisional data from the [United States CDC](#), as of November 22, there have been a total of 25,668 pertussis cases and at least 7 deaths ([1-5](#), [6](#), [7](#)) reported among United States residents and residents of United States Territories during 2025. Since Previous update, 1,017 incident cases, of which 127 had symptom onset during epidemiological week 47 (a 4.1% increase compared to epidemiological week 46), and [1 death](#) were reported.

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	1	561	1,632	0.3
Middle Atlantic	15	1,781	6,714	0.3
East North Central	32	4,022	7,988	0.5
West North Central	3	2,355	4,201	0.6
South Atlantic	5	3,693	2,978	1.2
East South Central	10	2,091	1,062	2.0
West South Central	12	2,188	2,072	1.1
Mountain	38	3,371	3,059	1.1
Pacific	9	5,446	5,935	0.9
United States Territories	2	160	66	2.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>25,668</b>	<b>35,707</b>	<b>0.7</b>

Table Notes: Data as of November 22, 2025; Case counts are provisional and subject to change; New York State is included in the Middle Atlantic region.

The most recently reported death occurred in Kentucky among an unvaccinated toddler, the third infant pertussis death reported in the state in the past year and since 2018. In all cases, both the infant and the mother were unvaccinated.

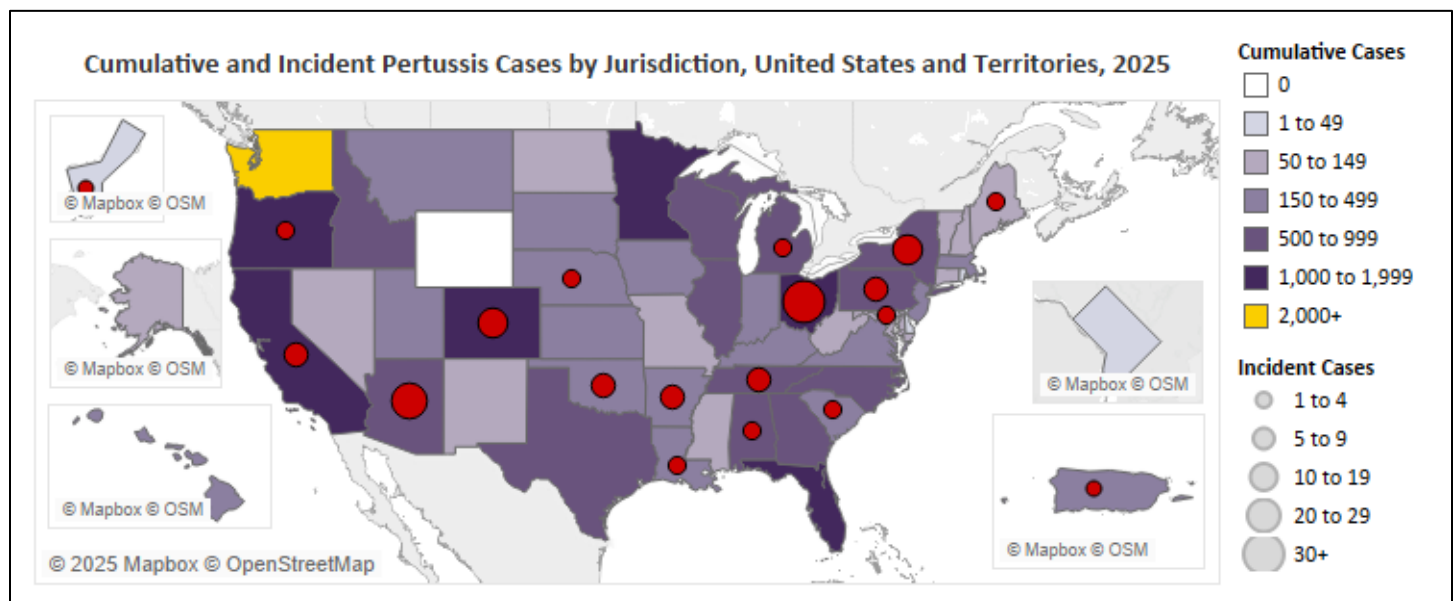


Figure Notes: November 22, 2025; New York State and New York City are combined in figure; United States Virgin Islands and American Samoa not included in figure – neither have reported cases during 2025; Incident cases reported symptom onset during the most recent epidemiological week.

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. In August, the [Pan American Health Organization \(PAHO\)](#) reiterated the importance of strengthening vaccination and surveillance systems considering the resurgence of pertussis in the Americas and the emergence of antibiotic-resistant strains.

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. [Similar trends](#) have been observed in other countries globally.

Sources: [CDC \(12/01/25\)](#), [CDC \(06/11/25\)](#)

## Polio

### Global – Incident AFP Cases (cVDPV2) Reported in Angola and the DRC:

According to data from the [Global Polio Eradication Initiative \(GPEI\)](#), as of December 1, 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), 179 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, 4 incident AFP cases caused by cVDPV2 were reported in Angola (3) and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) (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	179	+4	5	+0

Table Notes: Data as of December 1, 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 [DRC](#) (1). AFP cases caused by cVDPV2 with onset of paralysis during 2025 have been reported this year by 14 countries, primarily [Nigeria](#) (52), [Ethiopia](#) (39), [Yemen](#) (29), [Chad](#) (24), 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).

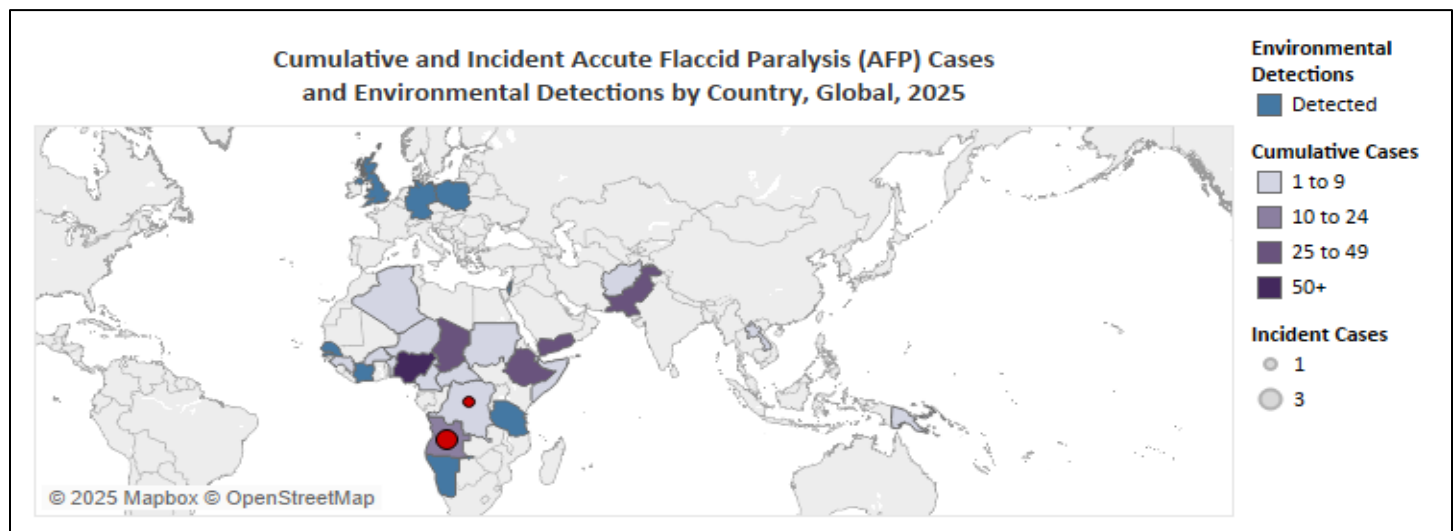


Figure Notes: Data as of December 1, 2025, and only includes cases with onset of paralysis or environmental detection samples collected during 2025.

Since the previous update, cVDPV2 was detected in environmental samples from northeast [Namibia](#) collected in October. Genetic sequencing has determined that the virus is closely related to cVDPV2 circulating in neighboring Angola. Environmental detections from samples collected during 2025 have been reported by 9 countries ([Germany](#), [Israel](#), the Ivory Coast, [Namibia](#), occupied Palestinian territory, Poland, Senegal, Tanzania, and the United Kingdom) with no reported AFP cases, suggesting undetected transmission was occurring at some point in these countries.

The United States CDC currently has a [Level 2 – Practice Enhanced Precautions Travel Health Notice](#) posted regarding polio globally. 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 1, 2025.

Sources: [GPEI-1 \(12/01/25\)](#), [GPEI-2 \(12/01/25\)](#), [WHO \(11/11/25\)](#)

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## Rabies

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### Haiti – United States CDC Issues Level 1 Travel Health Notice:

According to the United States CDC, there have been an increased number of rabies cases reported in Haiti among animals and humans, including a case in the United States reported among a traveler from Haiti. On November 25, 2025, the United States CDC issued a [Level 1 – Practice Usual Precautions Travel Health Notice](#) regarding rabies in Haiti. Travelers should avoid all contact with dogs, cats, and wild mammals while in Haiti, especially animals roaming freely on the streets, and consider getting vaccinated against rabies before travel if you might come in contact or plan to work with them while there. According to the [Pan American Health Organization \(PAHO\)](#), from 2022-2024, more than 8,000 suspected cases in dogs were investigated, of which 1,100 were considered probable and 46 were confirmed, and 24 suspected human cases were reported, including 8 confirmed deaths. [Rabies](#) in humans is almost always fatal once symptoms develop but is preventable if care is rapidly received post exposure. From [2015-2024](#), there have been 17 human rabies cases reported in the United States, 2 of which were infected abroad.

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

### India – United States CDC Issues Level 1 Travel Health Notice:

According to the United States CDC, a case of rabies has been reported in the country among a traveler from India. On November 25, 2025, the United States CDC issued a [Level 1 - Practice Usual Precautions Travel Health Notice](#) regarding rabies in India. Travelers should avoid all contact with dogs, cats, and wild mammals while in Haiti, especially animals roaming freely on the streets, and consider getting vaccinated against rabies before travel if you might come in contact or plan to work with them while there. According to the [World Health Organization \(WHO\)](#), rabies is endemic in India and the country accounts for 36% of the world's rabies deaths – approximately 30-60% of rabies cases and deaths in India occur among children aged <15 years. [Rabies](#) in humans is almost always fatal once symptoms develop but is preventable if care is rapidly received post exposure. From [2015-2024](#), there have been 17 human rabies cases reported in the United States, 2 of which were infected abroad.

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

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## Rift Valley Fever

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

According to data from the [Africa CDC](#), as of November 22, and the [Ministry of Public Health and Hygiene](#) in Senegal and, as of November 25, there have been a total of 557 confirmed human Rift Valley Fever (RVF) cases and 46 deaths reported in Mauritania and Senegal since September 20, 2025. Since the previous update, 38 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	52	+0	15	+0	28.8%
Senegal	505	+38	31	+0	6.1%

Table Notes: Data for Mauritania as of November 22, 2025; Data for Senegal as of November 25, 2025; †Change in cumulative total compared to previous update.

Confirmed human cases have been reported in 14 regions (wilayas) of Mauritania and 11 administrative regions of Senegal. In Senegal, most human cases have been reported in the region of Saint-Louis (352), followed by Matam (36), Fatick (36), Kaolack (25), Louga (21), Dakar (15), Tambacounda (9), Thiès (4), Kaffrine (2), Kédougou (2), and Kolda (3). A total of 462 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.

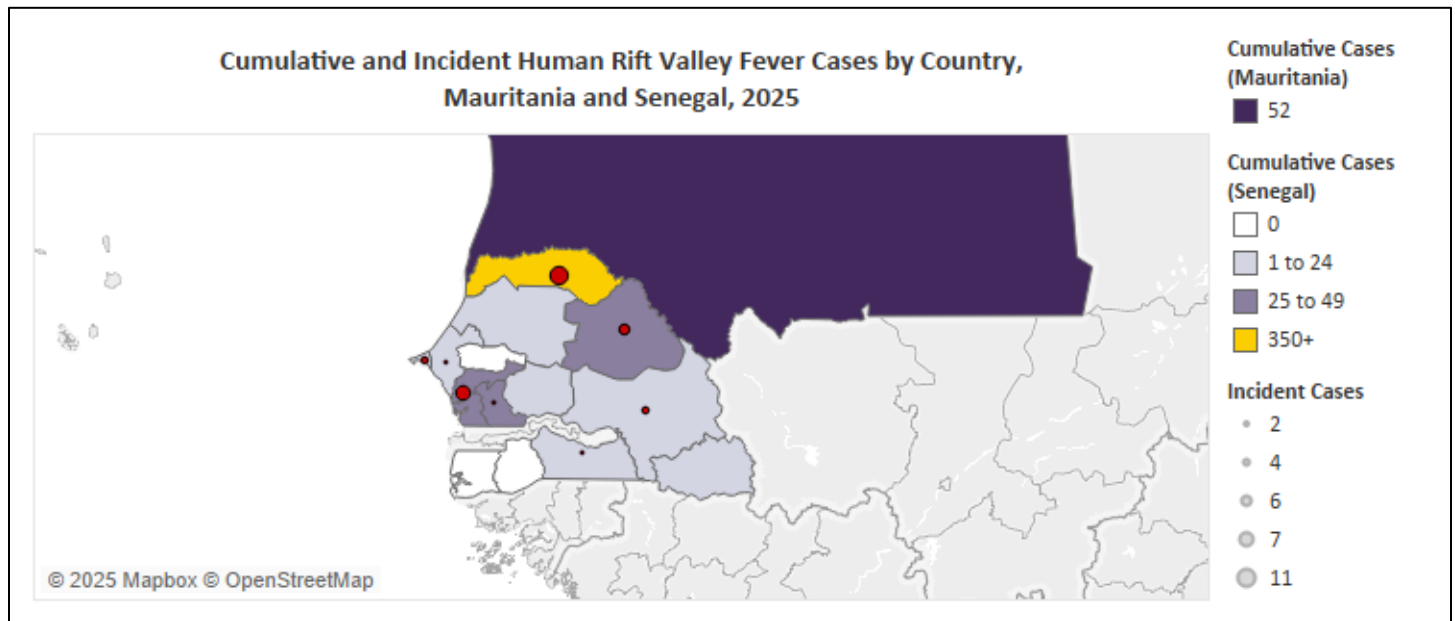


Figure Notes: Data for Mauritania as of November 22, 2025; Data for Senegal as of November 25, 2025.

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 \(05/14/24\)](#), [Ministry of Public Health and Hygiene](#), [Africa CDC \(11/17/25\)](#)

## Other Outbreaks, News, and Events (2025)

### Other Outbreaks:

Chikungunya

- China – Locally Acquired Incident Cases Reported Decrease for 6<sup>th</sup> Week in a Row ([November 20](#))
- 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](#))

## 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

- Global – WHO Monthly Update; The Americas Loses Measles-Free Status ([November 13](#))
- 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)

- 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**

- 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](#))

## **Powassan**

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

## **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 China - 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](#)
- [Yellow Fever in Colombia - Level 2 - Practice Enhanced 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](#)
- [Oropouche in the Americas - 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](#)
- [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](#)

## Other Global Health News and Events:

- [US COVID, flu, and RSV levels low but rising in many regions | CIDRAP](#)
- [Nigeria reports over 24.5 million malaria cases in nine months, exceeding recent annual totals - BEACON](#)
- [Brazil approves world's first and nationally produced single-dose dengue vaccine with 75% overall efficacy against symptomatic disease - BEACON](#)
- [First detection of HPAI \(H5N1\) confirmed in elephant seals on Australia's Sub-Antarctic Heard Island - BEACON](#)
- [Request for information \(RFI\): STEC cases in USA linked to Arizona State Fair petting zoo, with eight children hospitalized in Phoenix and Mesa. RFI on diagnostic testing details, including E. coli strain - BEACON](#)
- [USA Maine CDC is investigating a cluster of 7 shigellosis cases, raising the total for 2025 to 22, twice the recent annual median, with many infected individuals reporting male-to-male sexual contact - BEACON](#)
- [USDA Launches Screwworm.gov, Centralizing New World Screwworm Information Across the Federal Government | Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service](#)
- [Request for information \(RFI\): Harare, Zimbabwe, reports nearly 600 cases of hand, foot, and mouth disease, primarily affecting children under five. RFI on causative pathogen and virological typing - BEACON](#)
- [Fatal Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever \(CCHF\) case in Windhoek, Namibia - BEACON](#)
- [Sustained global cholera outbreaks with 565 404 cases across 32 countries, showing a 34% decrease in October compared to September 2025 - BEACON](#)
- [Austria, Czechia, Hungary, Slovakia: Multi-country hepatitis A outbreak exceeds 6000 cases with 39 fatalities - BEACON](#)