



**Date: 12/31/25**

*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

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### 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 31, there have been a total of 302,018 chikungunya cases, of which 111,379 are confirmed, and 154 deaths reported in the Americas during 2025. Since the previous update, 9,201 incident cases, of which 971 are confirmed, and 11 deaths were reported.

Cases have been reported by 17 countries during 2025, primarily Brazil (247,268), Cuba (45,388), Bolivia (5,784), and Argentina (3,357). Those countries also have the highest cumulative incidence rates in the Americas, at 116.19, 414.99, 45.97, and 7.32 per 100,000 residents, respectively.

[Cuba](#) has been experiencing a severe chikungunya outbreak recently with over 45,000 cases and 30 deaths reported according to PAHO data. According to media reports captured by [BEACON](#), as of December 17, there have been 47,003 chikungunya cases, of which 1,652 are confirmed, and 34 deaths reported during 2025. Incident is reported to be highest in Havana, Matanzas, and Santiago de Cuba. Several countries nearby have reported travel associated cases among individuals returning from Cuba, including the [Dominican Republic](#), [Ecuador](#), and the [United States](#).

Chikungunya Cases and Deaths, the Americas, 2025							
Country	Suspected Cases		Confirmed Cases		Deaths		
	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	CFR
Cuba	45,388	+7,046	1,569	+328	30	+9	1.9%
Brazil	247,268	+2,078	105,662	+638	120	+2	0.1%
Rest of the Americas	9,362	+77	4,148	+5	4	+0	0.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>302,018</b>	<b>+9,201</b>	<b>111,379</b>	<b>+971</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>+11</b>	<b>0.1%</b>

Table Notes: Data extracted on December 31, 2025, and includes locally acquired cases only; †Change in cumulative total compared to previous update; \*Case fatality rate (CFR) calculated among confirmed cases.

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 23, a total of 372 travel associated chikungunya cases have been reported in the country during 2025, an increase of 97 since December 16.



Figure Notes: Data as of December 31, 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, particularly in the Americas, 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 \(12/31/25\)](#), [WHO \(12/17/25\)](#)

## Sri Lanka – Updated Information on Trends During Largest Outbreak in 16 Years:

According to the most recent [situation report](#) from the Epidemiology Unit of the Sri Lankan Ministry of Health, the number of suspected chikungunya cases reported decreased in November after doubling in October compared to the previous month – cases peaked in June. Most cases have been reported among females (56%) and those aged 41-60 (35.4%) and 21-40 (28.0%) years. Areas most affected include the Colombo (~26%), Jaffna (~21%), and Kandy (~18%) districts. According to [BEACON](#), this is the first large-scale chikungunya outbreak in Sri Lanka in 16 years. The United States CDC currently has a [Level 2 – Practice Enhanced Precautions Travel Health Notice](#) posted regarding chikungunya in Sri Lanka. 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: [Sri Lankan Ministry of Health Epidemiology Unit \(11/30/25\)](#), [CDC \(12/5/25\)](#)

## Dengue

### Global – United States CDC Updates Level 1 Travel Health Notice:

On December 23, 2025, the United States CDC updated their [Level 1 – Practice Usual Precautions Travel Health Notice](#) regarding global dengue, as dengue is a year-round risk in many parts of the world with outbreaks occurring every 2-5 years. Countries currently reporting a higher than usual number of dengue cases include [Colombia](#), [Cuba](#), and [Nicaragua](#) in the Americas, [Mali and Sudan](#) in Africa, [Afghanistan](#) in the Eastern Mediterranean, [Bangladesh](#) in Sout-East Asia, and the Crook Islands, Kiribati, the Philippines, Samoa, and Vietnam in the Western Pacific. Travelers to these areas should take precautions to prevent mosquito bites – the transmission vector for dengue.

Source: [CDC \(12/23/25\)](#)

## Hantavirus

### The Americas – PAHO Provides Update on Increases in Incidence and Mortality:

According to data from the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), as of November 22, there have been 229 hantavirus cases and 59 deaths (CFR: 25.7%) reported by 8 countries in the Americas during 2025. Compared to historical averages, Bolivia and Paraguay have reported an increase in incidence while Argentina and Brazil have reported an increase in mortality during 2025. While transmission is predominantly zoonotic in the region, human-to-human transmission has been suggested in Argentina and Chile during previous outbreaks involving close contacts and prolonged exposures.

Hantavirus Cases and Deaths by Country, The Americas, 2025			
Country	Cases	Deaths	
	Total	Total	CFR
<a href="#">Argentina</a>	66	21	31.8%
Brazil	20	11	55.0%
Bolivia	48	11	22.9%
Chile	35	7	20.0%
Panama	18	0	0.0%
Paraguay	27	6	22.2%
Uruguay	8	1	12.5%
United States	7	2	28.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>25.8%</b>

Table Notes: Data as of November 22, 2025.

In Bolivia, the total number of cases reported during 2025 is twice the average number of cases reported during 2023-2024 (23). In Paraguay, the total number of cases reported during 2025 exceeds the average number of cases reported during the previous 4 years (18). In [Argentina](#), the current case fatality rate (CFR) for 2025 is twice the average CFR observed during the previous 4 years (15.4%). Additionally, a geographic shift in incidence has been observed with more cases being identified in the Central Region. In Brazil, the current CFR for 2025 far exceeds the CFR observed during the previous 4 years (30.2%). Given increases in incidence and mortality observed in several countries in the Americas, the PAHO reminds member states to maintain and strengthen surveillance, ensure timely diagnosis and proper case management, and promote actions to reduce environmental and occupational risks.

Source: [PAHO \(12/19/25\)](#)

# Marburg

## Ethiopia – No Incident Cases or Deaths Reported; None Currently Being Treated:

According to [Ministry of Health of Ethiopia](#) and the [Africa CDC](#), as of December 30, there have been 14 confirmed Marburg cases and 9 deaths reported in Ethiopia since the outbreak was first declared on November 14, 2025. No incident cases or deaths were reported since the previous update.

Marburg Cases and Deaths, Ethiopia, 2025				
Confirmed Cases		Deaths		
Cumulative	Incident	Cumulative	Incident	CFR
14	+0	9	+0	64.3%

Table Notes: Data as of December 30, 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 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).

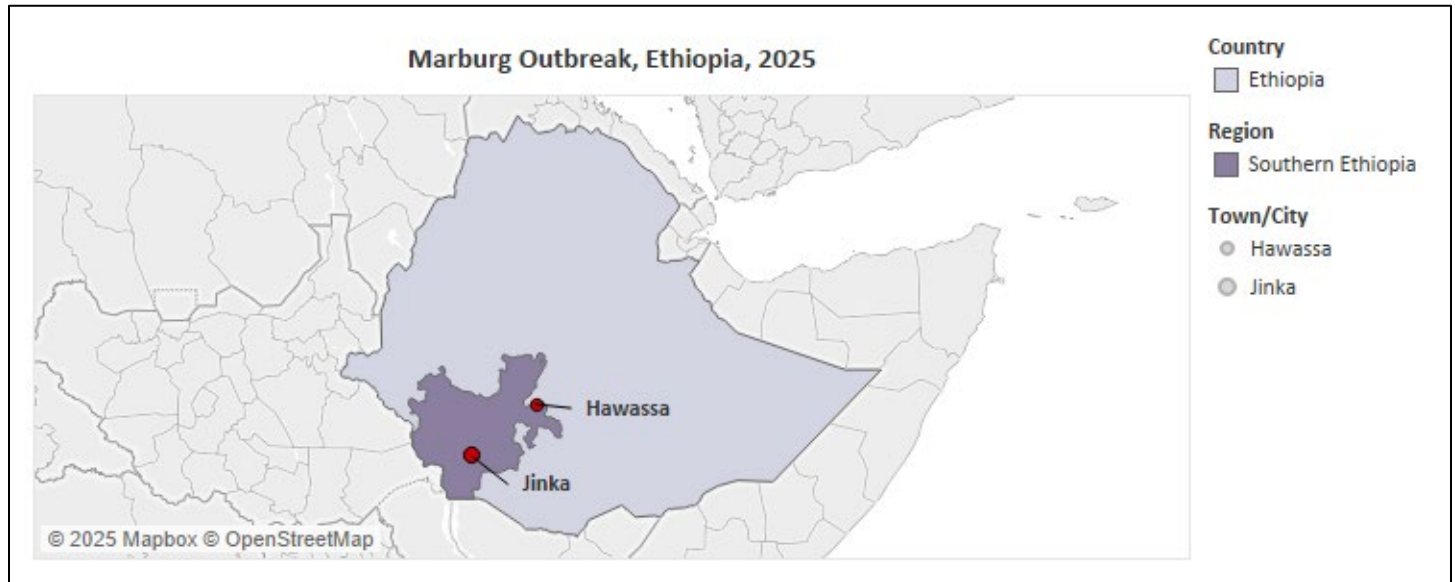


Figure Notes: Data as of December 30, 2025.

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 \(12/18/25\)](#), [CDC\(12/15/25\)](#)

# Measles

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

According to data from the [Public Health Agency of Canada \(PHAC\)](#), as of December 20, there have been a total of 5,377 probable and confirmed measles cases and 2 deaths (both congenital cases) reported in Canada during 2025. Since the previous update, 48 incident cases were reported in Manitoba (26), British Columbia (10), Quebec (6), and Alberta (6).

Measles Cases, Hospitalizations, and Deaths, Canada, 2025								
Probable Cases		Confirmed Cases		Hospitalizations		Deaths		
Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	CFR*
381	+8	4,996	+40	391	+5	2	+0	0.04%

Table Notes: Data as of December 20, 2025; †Change in cumulative total compared to previous update; \*Case fatality rate (CFR) calculated among probable and confirmed cases.

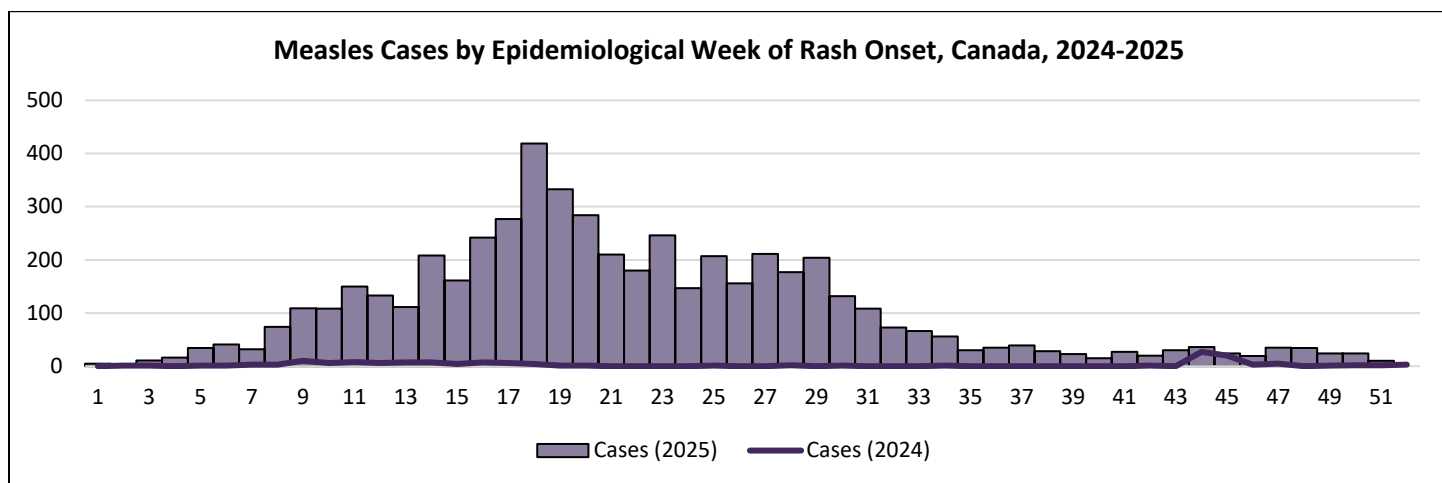


Figure Notes: Data as of December 20, 2025, and includes probable and confirmed cases.

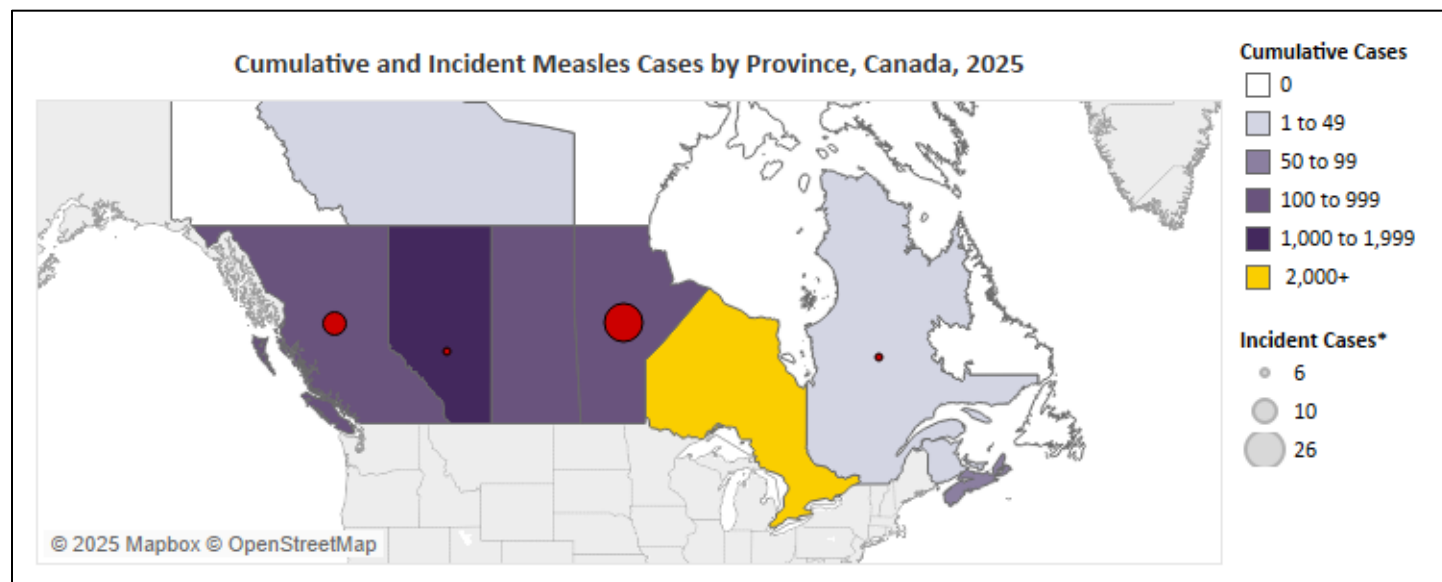


Figure Notes: Data as of December 20, 2025, and includes probable and confirmed cases; \*Change in cumulative total compared to previous update.

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 \(12/30/25\)](#), [PHAC - 2 \(11/10/25\)](#)

## Mexico – Incident Cases Reported in 13 States, Most in Jalisco and Chiapas:

According to data from the [Secretariat of Health of Mexico](#), as of December 30, there have been a total of 6,162 confirmed measles cases and 24 deaths reported in Mexico during 2025. Since the previous update, 381 confirmed incident cases were reported, primarily in Jalisco (131), Chiapas (113), and Sinaloa (33).

Measles Cases, Hospitalizations, and Deaths, Mexico, 2025						
Probable Cases		Confirmed Cases		Deaths		
Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	CFR*
15,002	+831	6,162	+381	24	+0	0.4%

Table Notes: Data as of December 30, 2025; †Change in cumulative total compared to prior update; \*Case fatality rate (CFR) calculated among confirmed cases.

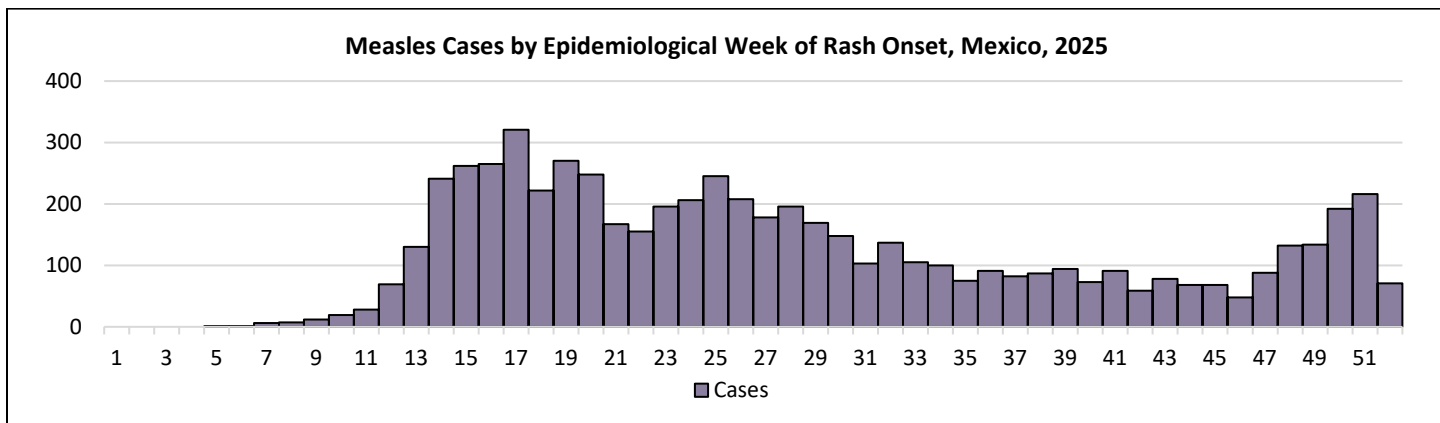


Figure Notes: Data as of December 30, 2025, and includes confirmed cases only.

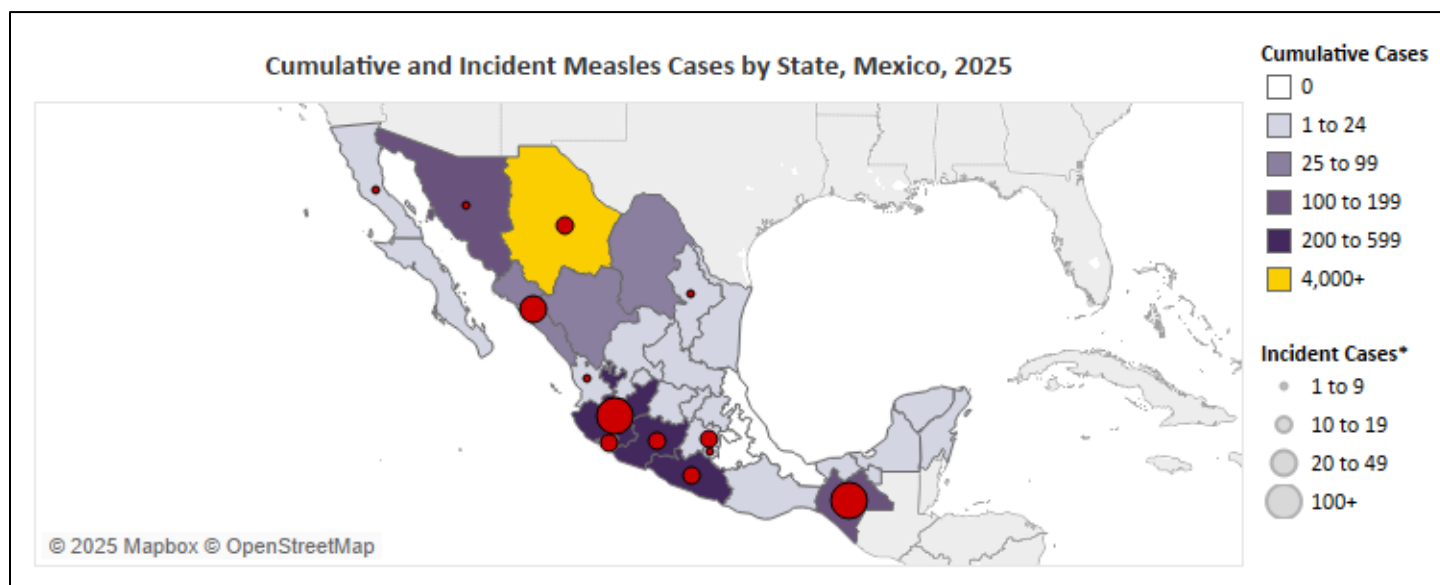


Figure Notes: Data as of December 30, 2025, and includes confirmed cases only; \*Change in cumulative total compared to previous update

Confirmed cases have been reported by 29 states during 2025, primarily Chihuahua (4,481) and Jalisco (556). Those aged 0-4 years have been most affected (1,585 cases – 15.24 per 100,000 population), followed by those aged 25-29 years (695 cases – 6.56 per 100,000 population), and those aged 5-9 years (684 cases – 6.36 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.

Source: [Secretariate of Health \(12/30/25\)](#)

## United States – Incident Cases Reported in 13 States; Most Outbreak Associated:

According to data from the [United States CDC](#), as of December 30, there have been a total of 2,065 confirmed measles cases and 3 deaths reported in the United States during 2025. Since the previous update, 107 confirmed incident cases were reported, primarily in South Carolina (39), Utah (34), and Arizona (14).

Measles Cases, Hospitalizations, and Deaths, United States, 2025						
Confirmed Cases		Hospitalizations		Deaths		
Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	CFR
2,065	+107	225	+13	3	+0	0.1%

Table Notes: Data as of December 30, 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](#) (196), [South Carolina](#) (181), [Utah](#) (156), [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 large 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 (42%), followed by those aged 20+ years (31%), 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.

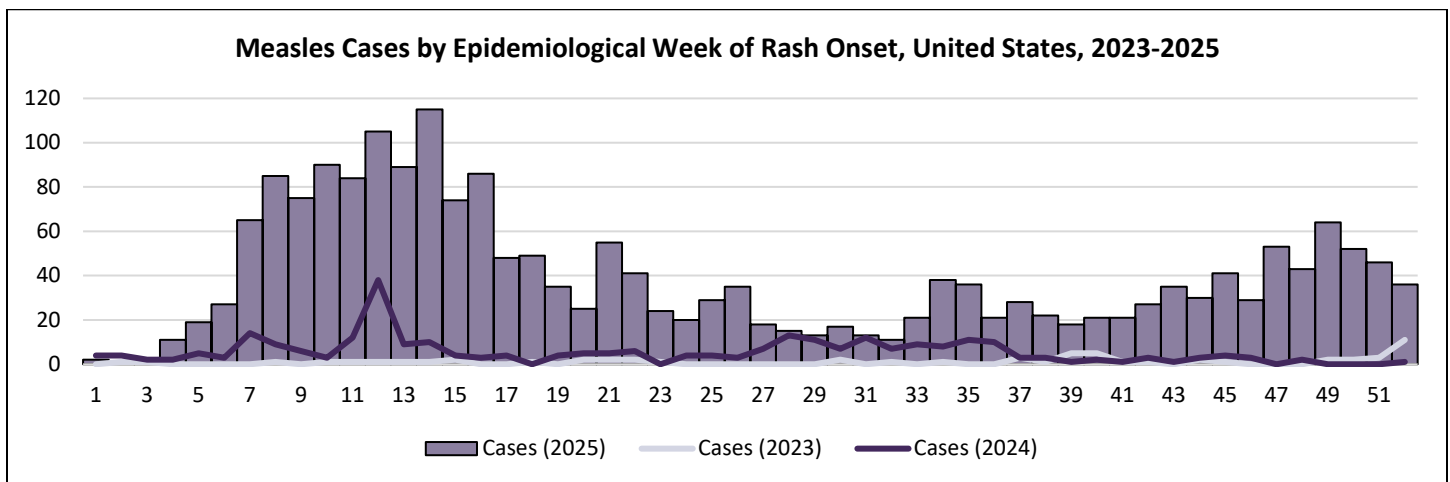
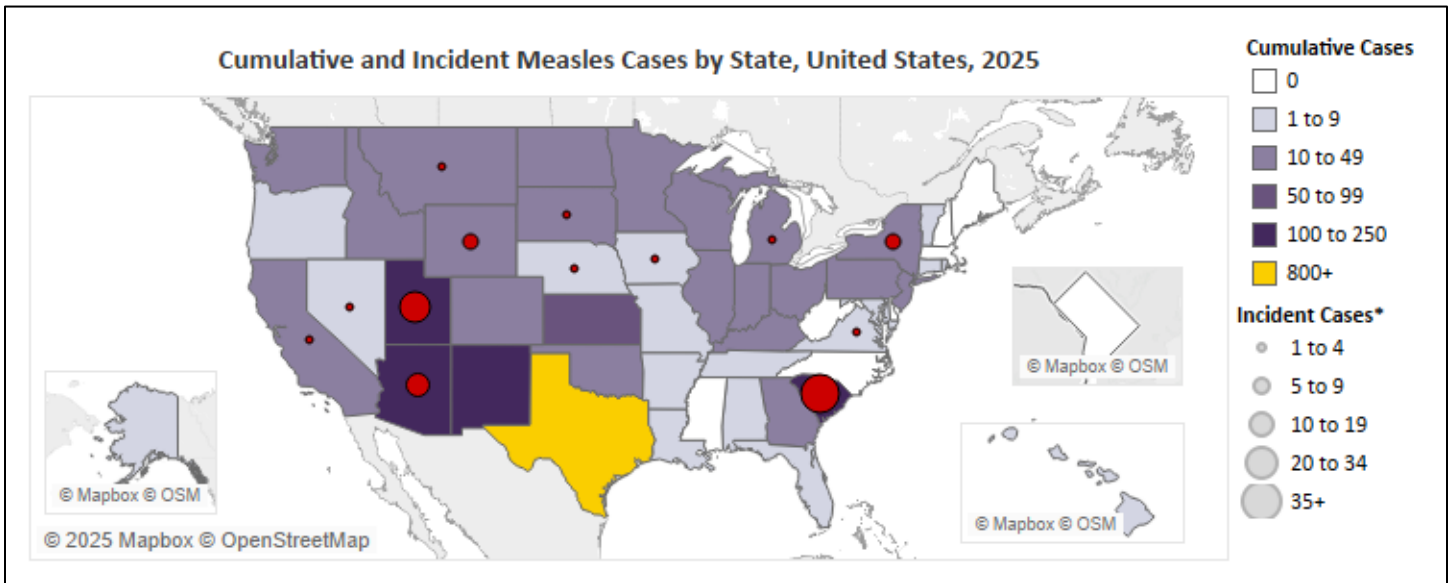


Figure Notes: Data as of December 30, 2025, and includes cases among international visitors to the United States (24).

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 28 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 30, 2025, and does not include cases among international visitors to the United States (24); \*Change in cumulative total compared to previous update.

Source: [CDC \(12/31/25\)](#)

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

According to data from the [Israeli Ministry of Health](#), as of December 30, there have been a total of 2,516 measles cases and 12 deaths reported in Israel during 2025. Since the previous update, 212 incident cases were reported.

Measles Cases, Hospitalizations, and Deaths, Israel, 2025						
Cases		Hospitalizations		Deaths		
Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	CFR
2,516	+212	817	+57	12	+0	0.5%

Table Notes: Data as of December 30, 2025; †Change in cumulative total compared to previous update.

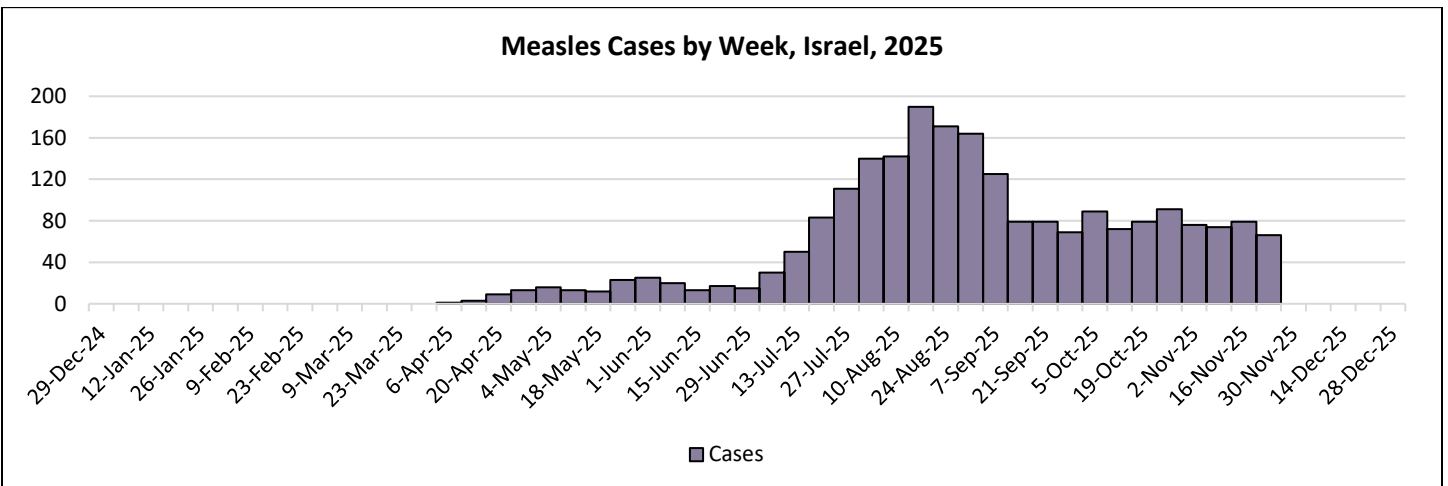


Figure Notes: Data through November 29, 2025, and includes 2,239 cases.

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 32.5% have been hospitalized, including 22 cases currently hospitalized – 7 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.

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 \(12/30/25\)](#), [Israeli Ministry of Health \(12/9/25\)](#)

## Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS)

### Global – WHO Publishes Global Update on Cases Reported During 2025:

According to data from the [World Health Organization \(WHO\)](#), as of December 21, there have been 19 confirmed cases of Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS) and 4 deaths (CFR: 21%) reported during 2025. Cases were reported by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) (17) and [France](#) (2) – both cases in France were reported among individuals with recent travel history to the Arabian Peninsula and 1 remains hospitalized. Cases were reported in 5 regions of KSA: Riyadh (10), Taif (3), Najran (2), Hail (1), and Hafr Al-Batin City (1). All deaths reported during 2025 were in KSA and there are currently 2 patients being treated. Among all cases, 5 had known contact with dromedaries (either direct or indirect contact) and 6 were health care workers.

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 WHO, as of December 21, 2025, there have been 2,635 confirmed MERS cases and 964 deaths (CFR: 37%) reported by 27 countries since 2012 – most were reported in KSA (84%). Globally, the number of cases reported annually has decreased substantially since 2020.

Source: [WHO \(12/24/25\)](#)

## Mpox

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

According to data from the [World Health Organization \(WHO\)](#), as of December 14, there have been a total of 61,467 confirmed mpox cases and 248 deaths reported in Africa since the beginning of 2024. Since the previous update, 470 confirmed incident cases and 4 deaths were reported, primarily in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Guinea.

Mpox Cases and Deaths by Select Countries, Africa, 2024-2025						
Geography	Clades Detected	Confirmed Cases		Deaths		
		Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	CFR
Burundi	Ib	4,599	+3	1	+0	0.0%
DRC	Ia, Ib, IIa, and IIb	35,469	+175	78	+0	0.2%
Ghana	IIa and IIb	934	+20	4	+1	0.4%
Guinea	IIa and IIb	1,894	+158	6	+0	0.3%
Kenya	Ib	916	+11	13	+0	1.4%
Liberia	IIa and IIb	1,484	+45	8	+2	0.5%
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	2,323	+58	27	+1	1.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>Ia, Ib, IIa, and IIb</b>	<b>61,467</b>	<b>+470</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>+4</b>	<b>0.4%</b>

Table Notes: Data as of December 14, 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 DRC, Uganda, Sierra Leone, and Burundi. Recently, confirmed case trends in those countries have been improving and [Sierra Leone](#) even announced the end of their mpox epidemic; however, confirmed case trends have been elevated in Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, and Kenya since May. Overall, [trends have been improving](#) on the continent.

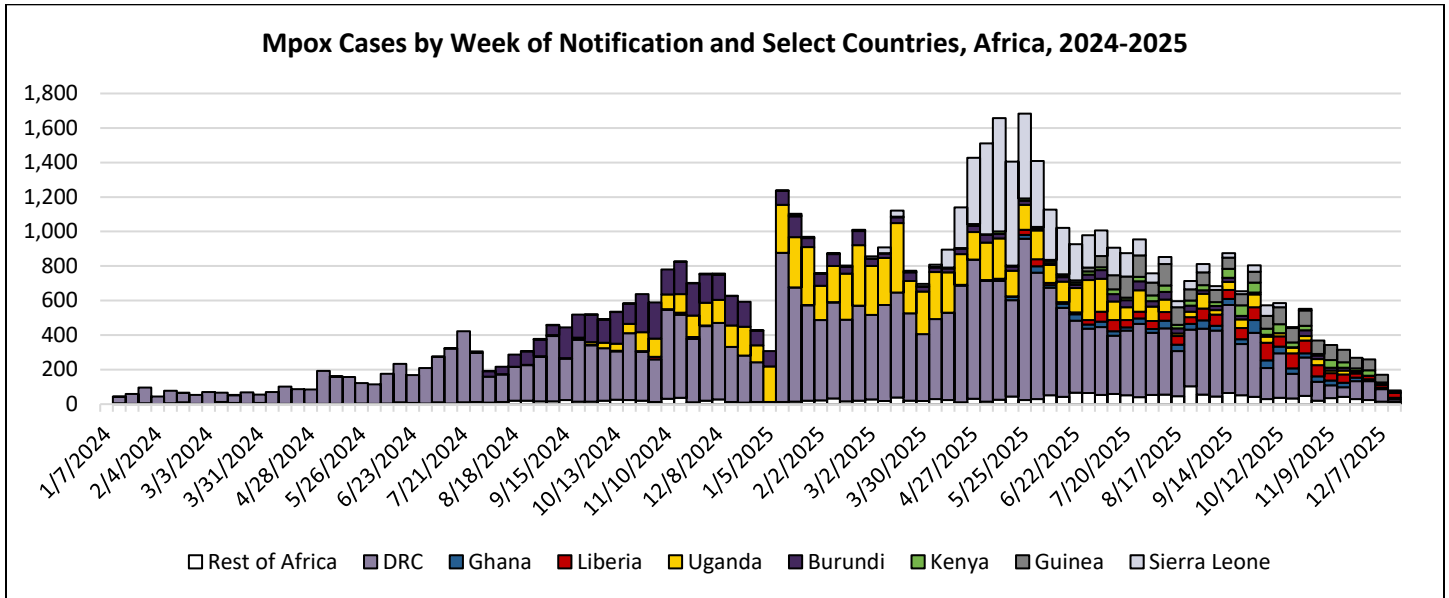


Figure Notes: Data as of December 14, 2025, and includes confirmed cases only; \*4,015 confirmed cases reported in the DRC are excluded.

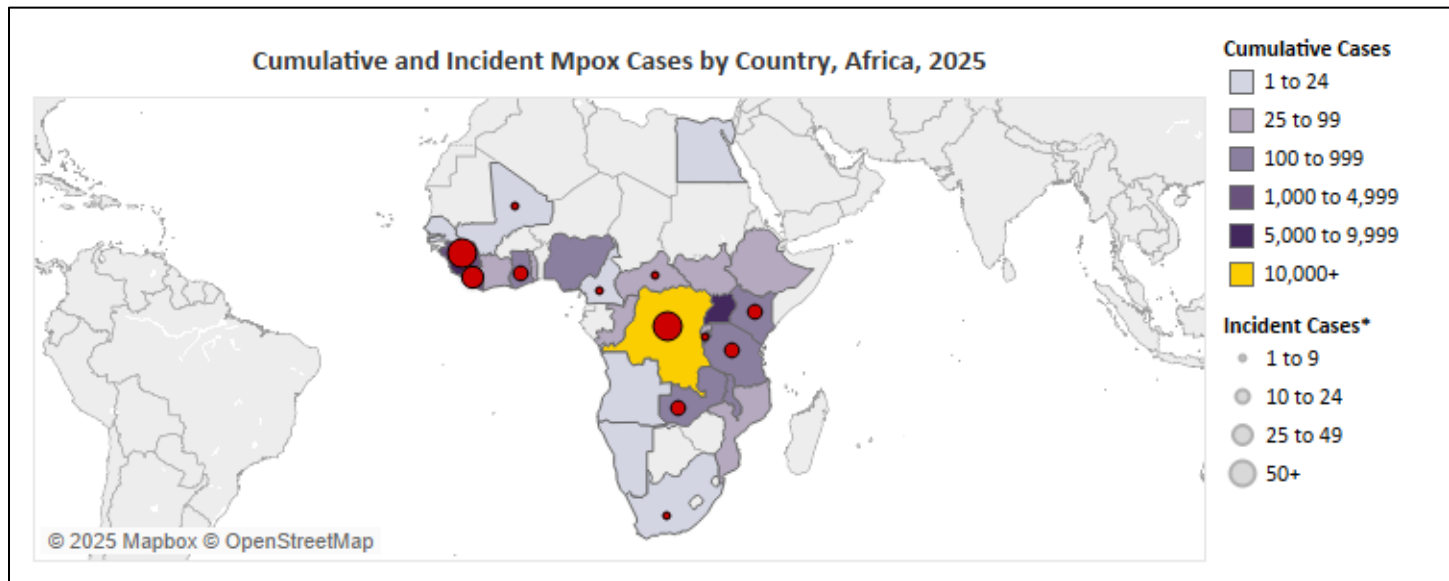


Figure Notes: Data as of December 14, 2025, and includes confirmed cases only; \*Change in cumulative total compared to previous update.

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 (43,522) 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 \(PHECS\)](#).

Source: [WHO \(12/18/25\)](#)

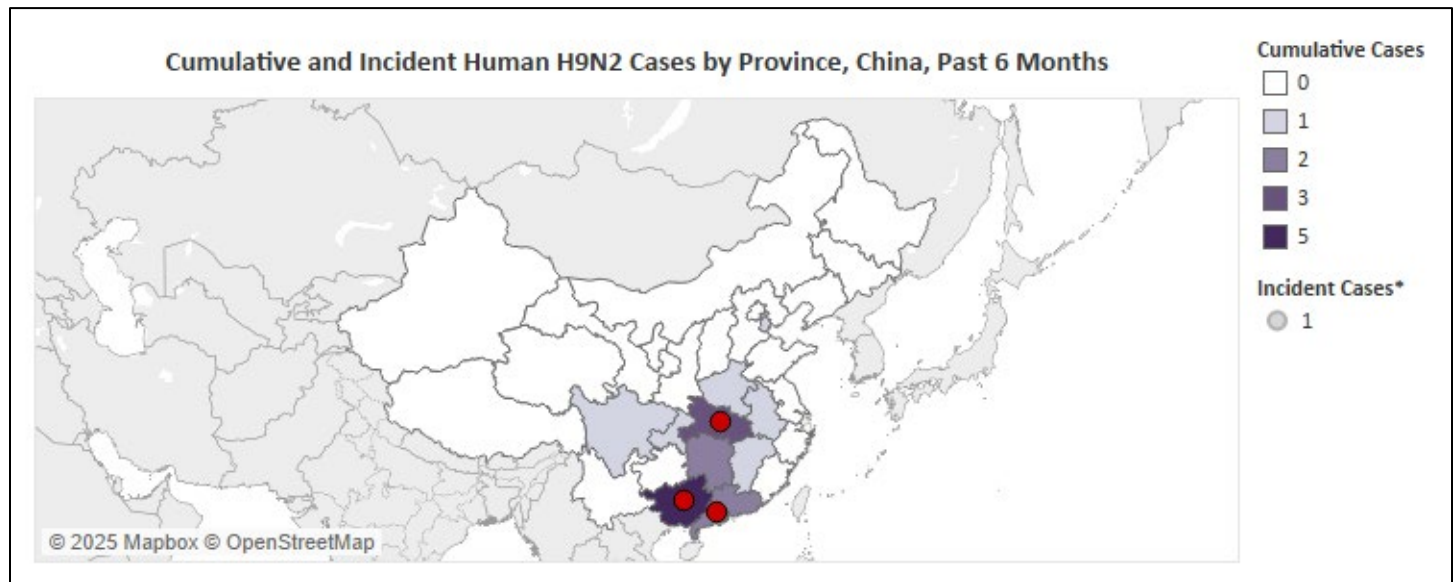
## Non-Seasonal Influenza

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

According to data from the [Hong Kong Centre for Health Protection \(HKCHP\)](#), as of December 29, there have been a total of 18 influenza A(H9N2) cases reported among humans in China during the past 6 months, none of which have been fatal. Since the previous update, 3 incident human H9N2 cases were reported in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region (1), Guangdong Province (1), and Hubei Province (1), all with symptom onset during November 2025. According to the [World Health Organization \(WHO\)](#), all were exposed to backyard poultry prior to illness onset and no further cases were detected among contacts. According to the [Center for Infectious Disease Research and Policy \(CIDRAP\)](#) at the University of Minnesota, there have been 29 human H9N2 cases reported in China during 2025, up from 11 during 2024.

Human H9N2 Cases and Deaths, China, Past 6 Months				
Confirmed Cases		Deaths		
Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	CFR*
18	+3	0	+0	0.0%

*Table Notes: Data as of December 22, 2025; †Change in cumulative total compared to previous update; Past 6 months refers to date of reporting rather than date of symptom onset.*



*Figure Notes: Data as of December 22, 2025; Past 6 months refers to date of reporting rather than date of symptom onset; \*Change in cumulative total compared to previous update.*

According to data from the [WHO](#), as of December 18, 2025, there have been a total of 146 human H9N2 cases reported in China since December 2015. This total does not include the most recently reported incident cases mentioned above.

**Sources:** [HKCHP \(12/23/25\)](#), [HKCHP \(12/30/25\)](#), [WHO - 1 \(12/19/25\)](#), [WHO - 2 \(12/19/25\)](#)

### 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 31, 2025, there have been a total of 1,980 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 76 confirmed HPAI detections have been reported.

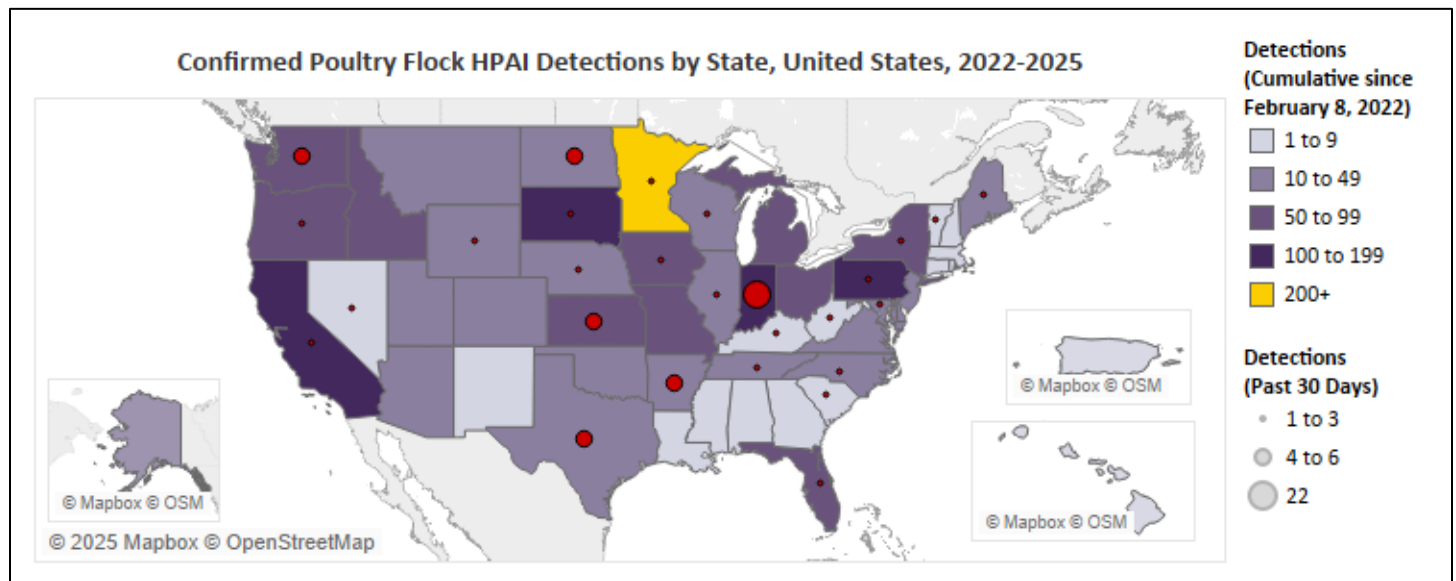
In the past 30 days, HPAI has been detected among poultry flocks in 27 states, primarily Indiana (22), Kansas (6), Washington (5), Arkansas (4), North Dakota (4), and Texas (4). Following a period with very few detections in June (3), July (1), and August (3), there has been an increase that started in September (29) and continued through October (67)

and November (96). There have been 76 detections reported in December. Similar trends have been observed during recent years in the United States ([2022-2024](#)) and [globally during 2025](#).

HPAI Detections Among Animals, United States, Past 30 Days						
Poultry Flocks		Livestock Herds*			Wild Birds	Mammals
Commercial	Backyard	Dairy Cattle	Swine	Alpacas		
25	51	1	0	0	835	11

*Table Notes: Data as of December 31, 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.*

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 2025 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](#).



*Figure Notes: Data as of December 31, 2025; \*Change in cumulative total compared to previous update.*

Recently, HPAI was detected among dairy cattle in [Wisconsin](#) involving the [D1.1 strain](#). According to the [USDA](#), this constitutes a new spillover event from wildlife to dairy cattle separate from previous events where the D1.1 strain was detected among dairy cattle in Nevada and Arizona earlier in 2025. Most detections among dairy cattle have involved the B3.13 strain linked to a spillover event that occurred in Texas during 2023.

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 (both caused by the D1.1 strain).

**Sources:** [USDA \(12/31/25\)](#), [CDC \(12/12/25\)](#)

# Pertussis

## United States – Trends Remain Elevated During 2025; Lower Compared to 2024:

According to provisional data from the [United States CDC](#), as of December 27, there have been a total of 28,304 pertussis cases reported among United States residents and residents of United States Territories during 2025. Since the previous update, 972 incident cases were reported, of which 92 had symptom onset during epidemiological week 52 (a 50.8% decrease compared to week 51). 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	1	650	1,828	0.4
Middle Atlantic	13	2,080	7,405	0.3
East North Central	14	4,302	9,798	0.4
West North Central	9	2,521	5,506	0.5
South Atlantic	14	4,064	3,501	1.2
East South Central	4	2,398	1,471	1.6
West South Central	1	2,741	3,046	0.9
Mountain	29	3,657	3,729	1.0
Pacific	7	5,719	7,037	0.8
United States Territories	0	172	80	2.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>28,304</b>	<b>43,401</b>	<b>0.7</b>

Table Notes: Data as of December 30, 2025; Case counts are provisional and subject to change; New York State is included in the Middle Atlantic region.

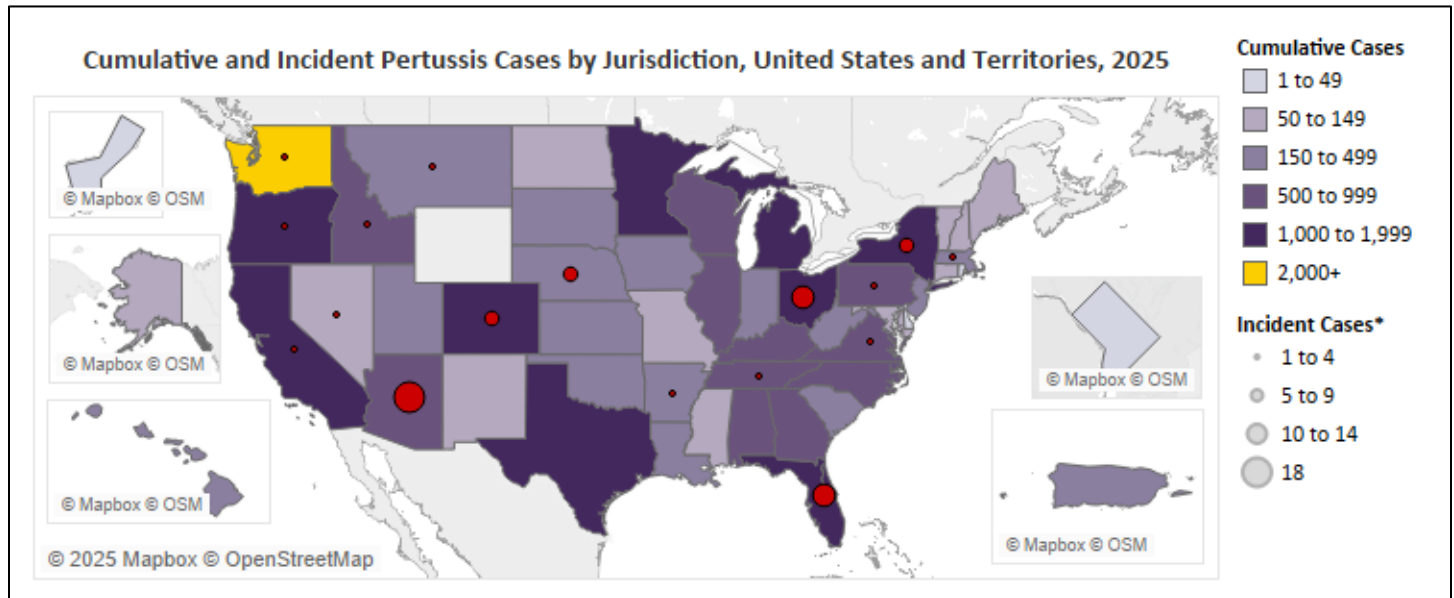


Figure Notes: December 31, 2025; New York State and New York City are combined in figure; United States Virgin Islands and American Samoa not included in figure – neither have reported cases during 2025; \*Incident cases reported symptom onset during the most recent epidemiological week.

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. 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](#).

A provisional CDC surveillance report counts 35,435 pertussis cases (a number we now know to be much higher) 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 \(12/31/25\)](#), [CDC \(6/11/25\)](#)

## Polio

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

According to data from the [Global Polio Eradication Initiative \(GPEI\)](#), as of December 29, 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), 192 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, 2 incident AFP cases caused by cVDPV2 were reported in Chad (1) and Somalia (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	192	+2	7	+0

Table Notes: Data as of December 29, 2025, and only includes AFP cases reporting onset of paralysis during 2025; †Change in cumulative total compared to previous update.

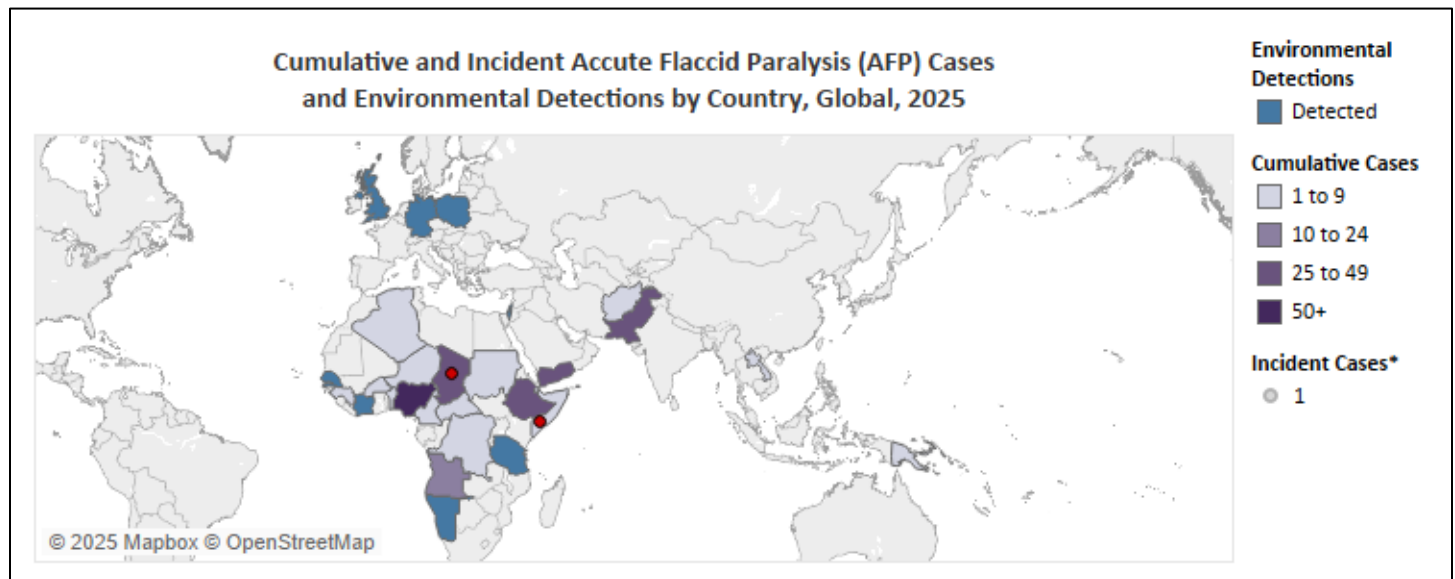


Figure Notes: Data as of December 29, 2025, and only includes cases with onset of paralysis or environmental detection samples collected during 2025; \*Change in cumulative total compared to previous update.

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 (26), 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).

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 \(12/29/25\)](#), [GPEI-2 \(12/29/25\)](#), [WHO \(11/11/25\)](#)

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## Rabies

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### Morocco – 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 Morocco. On December 23, 2025, the United States CDC issued a [Level 1 – Practice Usual Precautions Travel Health Notice](#) regarding rabies in Morocco. Travelers should avoid all contact with dogs, cats, and wild mammals while in Morocco, 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. From [2015-2021](#), there were 120 human cases of rabies reported in Morocco for an average of 17.1 cases reported annually, all of which were fatal. Case numbers were highest in 2019 with 22 cases and lowest in 2020 with 9 cases. Among all cases, children aged <9 years accounted for 35.8%, males accounted for 80.0%, dogs were the primary vector (87.2%), and 72.4% of cases originated in rural areas. [Rabies](#) in humans is almost always fatal once symptoms develop but death is preventable if care is rapidly received post exposure. From [2015-2024](#), there were 17 human rabies cases reported in the United States, of which 2 were associated with travel.

Earlier this year, an individual from the [United Kingdom](#) died after becoming infected with rabies following contact with a stray dog while visiting Morocco, highlighting the risk for travelers.

Sources: [CDC \(12/23/25\)](#), [El Harch et al. \(10/14/25\)](#), [UKHSA \(6/18/25\)](#)

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## Salmonella

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### United States – New Multistate Outbreak Linked to Raw Oysters:

According to data from the [United States CDC](#), as of December 23, there have been a total of 64 cases infected with the outbreak strain of *Salmonella* Telelkebir linked to raw oysters.

Salmonella Outbreak Cases, Hospitalizations, and Deaths, United States, 2025			
Cases	Hospitalizations*	Deaths	
Cumulative	Cumulative	Cumulative	CFR
64	20	0	0.0%

Table Notes: Data as of December 23, 2025; \*Among 44 people with information available.

Cases have been reported by 22 states, primarily Pennsylvania (10), New York (7), New Jersey (6), Virginia (6), and Georgia (4), and reported dates of illness onset ranging from June 21 – November 28, 2025. Cases range from 10-76 years of age with a median age of 52 years. Among cases with available demographic information, most have been male (65%), White (85%), and non-Hispanic (95%). Among interviewed cases (27), 74% reported eating raw oysters. Whole genome sequencing (WGS) analysis revealed that bacteria obtained from case samples are closely related, suggesting a common source of infection. The United States CDC and Food and Drug Administration (FDA) are working to determine the source



Influenza Metrics, United States, 2025-2026 Season				
Estimated			Pediatric Deaths	
Infections	Hospitalizations	Deaths	Cumulative	Incident†
7.5 Million	81,000	3,100	8	+5

Table Notes: Data as of December 20, 2025; †Change in cumulative total compared to previous update.

According to data from the Outpatient Influenza-like Illness Surveillance Network (ILINET), current influenza activity is categorized as minimal or low in 14 jurisdictions, moderate in 8 jurisdictions, and high or very high in 32 jurisdictions.

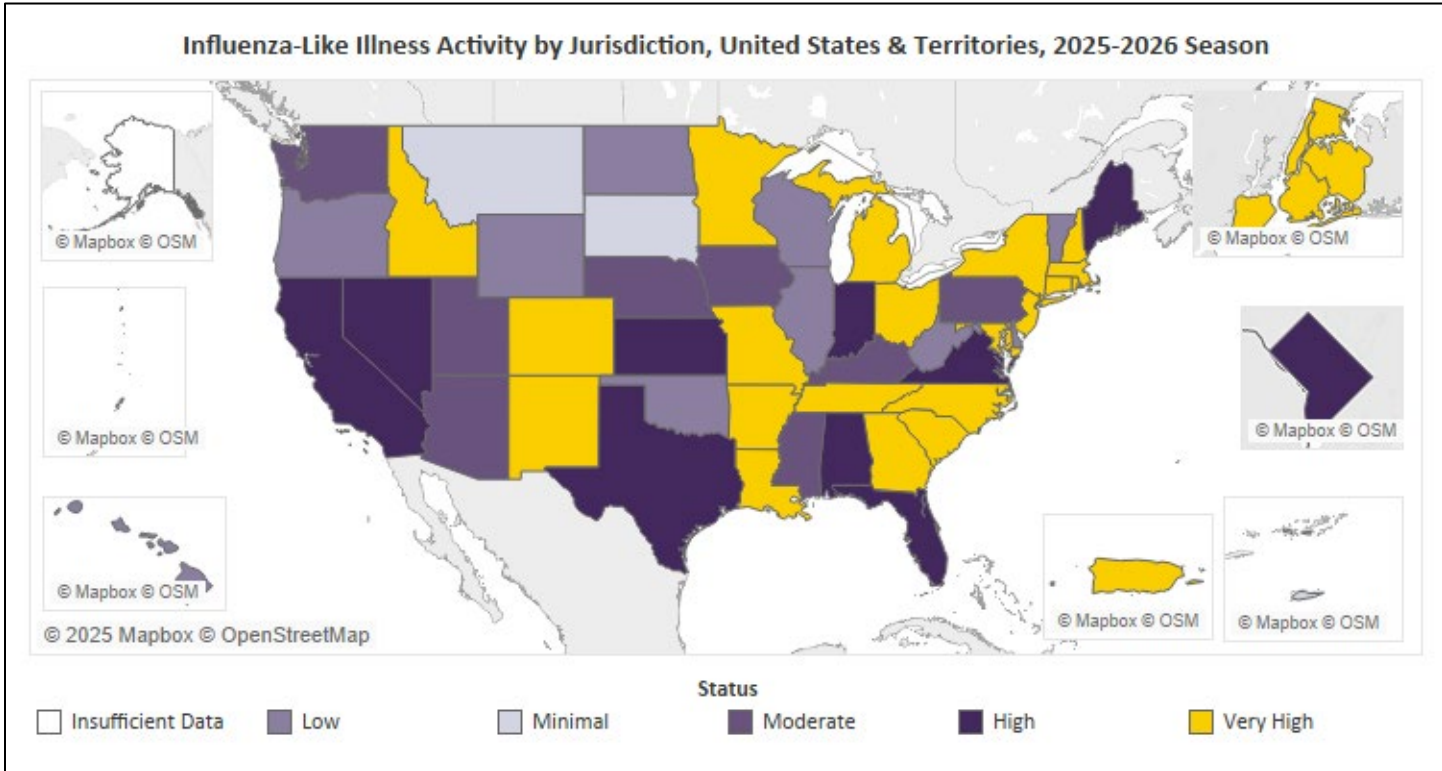


Figure Notes: Data as of December 20, 2025, and depicts activity during the most recent epidemiological week (51).

During the week ending December 20, 2025, the [New York State Department of Health](#) reported the highest number of flu cases ever recorded during a single week in the state since 2004 (71,123), an increase of 38% compared to the prior week. Similarly, influenza hospitalizations in the state increased by 63% compared to the prior week. The Department maintains the [NYS Flu Tracker](#) and publishes a weekly [Respiratory Surveillance Report](#) with influenza surveillance data.

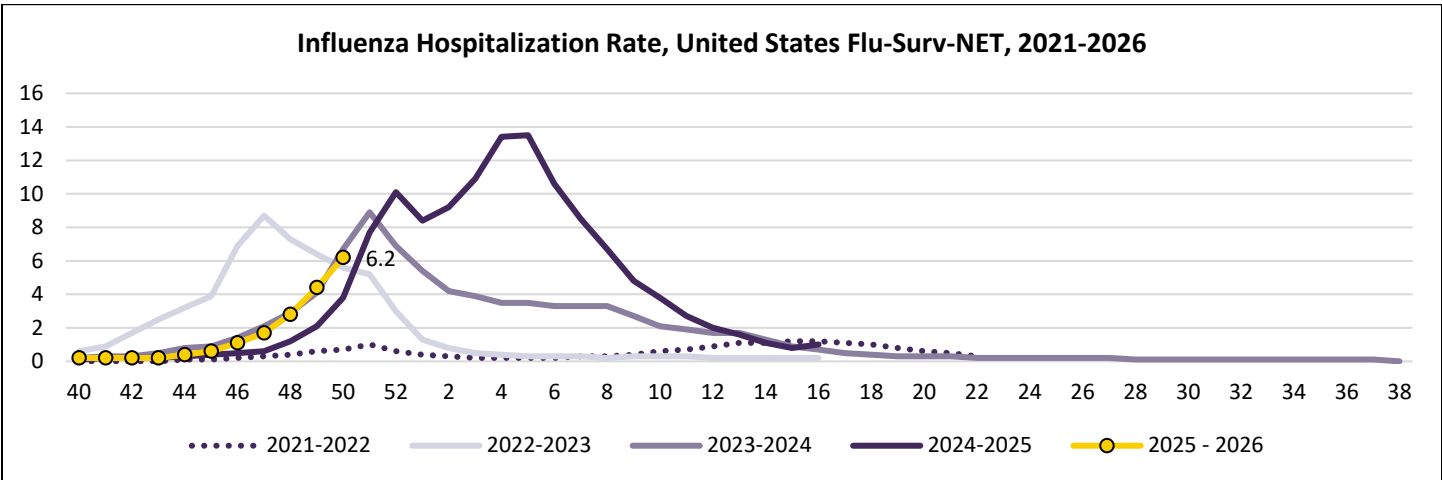


Figure Notes: Data as of December 20, 2025.

According to data from Influenza Hospitalization Surveillance Network (FluSurv-NET) member states (14), as of December 20, 2025, the cumulative hospitalization rate among laboratory-confirmed influenza cases was 18.2 per 100,000 population – the third highest cumulative rate at this time since the 2010-2011 season, following the 2022-2023 (48.0) and 2023-2024 (20.3) seasons. The hospitalization rate during the most recent week was 6.2 per 100,000 population, up from 4.4 last week. Cumulative rates are currently highest among those aged ≥65 years (53.4) and children aged ≤4 years (21.5) and non-Hispanic Black (35.9) and American Indian or Alaska Native persons (20.9). Among all hospitalizations, 87.4% were positive for influenza A(H3N2).

According to data from the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), the percentage of all deaths that occurred due to influenza during the week ending December 20, 2025, was 0.5%, an increase compared to the prior week.

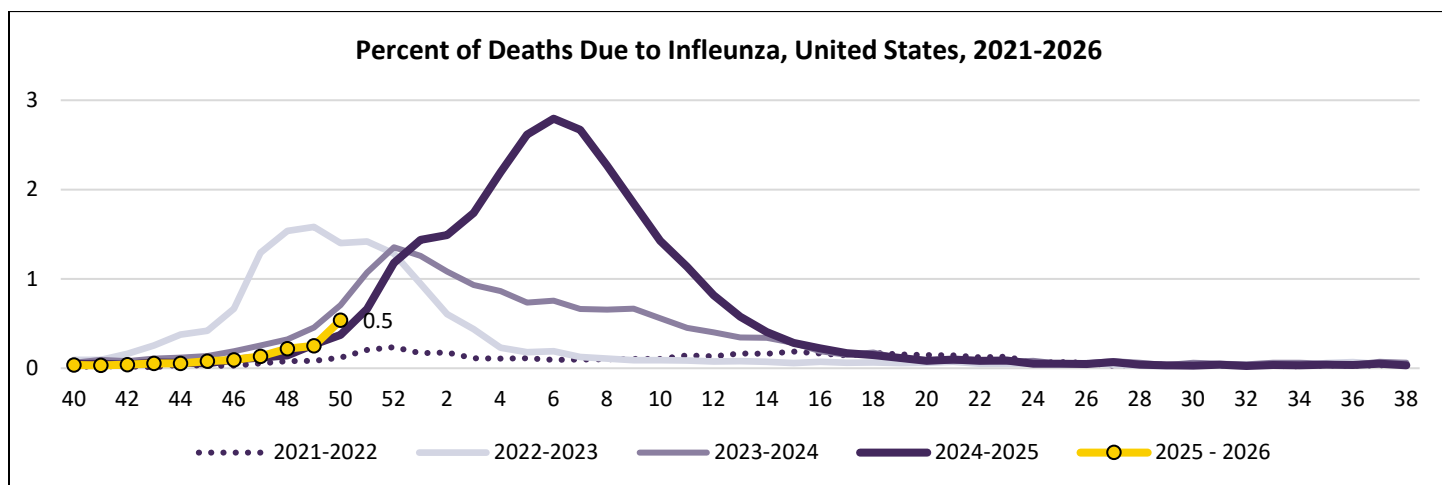


Figure Notes: Data as of December 20, 2025.

According to data from the [United States CDC](#), the 2024-2025 flu season was classified as a high severity season with an estimated 47-82 million cases, 610,000-1.3 million hospitalizations, and 27,000-130,000 deaths from October 1, 2024 to May 17, 2025. Additionally, the 2024-2025 flu season saw the highest number of [pediatric deaths \(280\)](#) reported since they became nationally notifiable in 2004, with the exception of the 2009-2010 H1N1 pandemic (288). Among pediatric deaths reported during the 2024-2025 season, 89% were not fully vaccinated against influenza.

Source: [CDC \(12/30/25\)](#)

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

### Other Outbreaks:

#### Chikungunya

- China – Low Number of Locally Acquired Incident Cases Reported ([December 18](#))
- Bangladesh – Updated Data on Outbreak in Dhaka; National Picture Incomplete ([December 18](#))
- 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

- Somalia – WHO Health Cluster Report Provides Update on Ongoing Outbreak ([December 18](#))
- 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](#))
- The Americas – PAHO Issues Updated Rapid Risk Assessment ([March 27](#))

## Meningococcal Disease

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

## Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS)

- 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](#))
- 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](#))

## **Rift Valley Fever**

- Africa – Updated Data on Ongoing Outbreaks in Mauritania and Senegal ([December 18](#))

## **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 Bangladesh - Level 2 - Practice Enhanced Precautions - Travel Health Notices | Travelers' Health | CDC](#)
- [Diphtheria in Nigeria - Level 2 - Practice Enhanced Precautions - Travel Health Notices | Travelers' Health | CDC](#)
- [Diphtheria in Guinea - 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](#)
- [Chikungunya in China - Level 2 - Practice Enhanced Precautions - Travel Health Notices | Travelers' Health | CDC](#)
- [Rift Valley Fever in Mauritania and Senegal - 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](#)
- [Rabies in Haiti - 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](#)
- [Oropouche in the Americas - 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](#)
- [East African Sleeping Sickness in Zambia and Zimbabwe - 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](#)

## Other Global Health News and Events:

- [Human-to-Human Rabies Transmission via Solid Organ Transplantation from a Donor with Undiagnosed Rabies — United States, October 2024–February 2025 | MMWR](#)
- [Study finds that despite broad COVID vaccine availability, COVID still deadlier than flu in hospitalized patients | CIDRAP](#)
- [Confirmed cases of Lassa fever in Nigeria increase to 1069, with 195 deaths so far in 2025 - BEACON](#)
- [Cook County Department of Animal and Rabies Control Confirms Rabies-Positive Dog](#)
- [Update on human New World screwworm infections in Mexico: Cases increase to 106, with spread to urban areas - BEACON](#)

- [Increase in pulmonary and disseminated histoplasmosis cases in middle Tennessee, USA, with at least 18 cases; investigation into the specific source ongoing - BEACON](#)
- [Nirsevimab may help prevent severe respiratory illnesses beyond RSV in infants, young kids | CIDRAP](#)
- [Australia's measles cases nearly triple to 168 in 2025, amid global resurgence and declining vaccination coverage - BEACON](#)
- [Despite high whooping cough activity, Americans unsure about vaccine recommendations | CIDRAP](#)
- [Tetanus cases in USA reach decade high amid declining vaccination - BEACON](#)
- [Raccoon roundworm now in 9 European countries, putting people at higher risk for infection | CIDRAP](#)
- [As Measles Cases Rise, Views of MMR Vaccine Safety and Effectiveness and Willingness to Recommend It Drop | The Annenberg Public Policy Center of the University of Pennsylvania](#)
- [Seasonal increase in hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome \(HFRS\) in Russia, with unusual urban predominance - BEACON](#)
- [Measles outbreak accelerates in Darfur, Sudan; MSF reports more than 1300 cases at its facilities since September amid healthcare collapse - BEACON](#)
- [Escalating dog-bite incidents and rabies deaths in Karachi highlight the urgent need for coordinated control measures in Pakistan - BEACON](#)
- [Early trial of Nipah virus vaccine shows promise | CIDRAP](#)
- [Sustained transmission of diphtheria in Mali with 536 cases and 32 deaths - BEACON](#)
- [WHO validates Brazil for eliminating mother-to-child transmission of HIV](#)
- [Case definitions for severe acute respiratory infections may underestimate true incidence | CIDRAP](#)
- [Experimental multistage malaria vaccine shows promising protection in small trial | CIDRAP](#)