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This weekly report from the New York State Department of Health presents summaries of select ongoing and emerging infectious disease outbreaks of interest to public health professionals and the public, both globally and in the United States. The Global Health Update summaries include preliminary and up-to-date data that are publicly available for these events at the time of posting. Because this report aggregates and summarizes data and information from outside sources, the quality, accuracy or completeness of that data, and the appropriateness of the methodology used, cannot be guaranteed. Please refer directly to those sources for any data questions. Because the report includes preliminary information, subsequent reports may contain updates or revisions to information in prior reports.

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Chikungunya

The Americas – Updated Data on Regional Trends Driven by Brazil and Bolivia:

According to data from the [Pan American Health Organization \(PAHO\)](#) extracted on July 22, there have been a total of 171,656 chikungunya cases, of which 64,171 are confirmed, and 77 deaths reported in the Americas during 2026. Since the previous update, 3,628 incident cases, of which 1,780 are confirmed, were reported in the region – incident cases were primarily reported in Brazil (2,962). Additionally, the number of chikungunya deaths reported in Brazil reduced by 1.

Cases have been reported by 19 countries in the Americas during 2026, primarily [Brazil](#) (107,620), [Bolivia](#) (41,944), [Argentina](#) (11,961), [Suriname](#) (7,484), Cuba (1,457), and [French Guiana](#) (1,053). Cumulative incidence per 100,000 population is currently highest in Suriname (1,160.31), French Guiana (331.13), Bolivia (329.00), Brazil (50.39), Argentina (26.00), and Cuba (13.38). According to a [PAHO Epidemiological Alert](#) from February, there has been a sustained increase in incidence observed between late 2025 and early 2026 in the Americas with resumption of local transmission in areas that haven't reported such for several years. In May, the [World Health Organization \(WHO\)](#) published a rapid risk assessment regarding chikungunya globally, highlighting how many regions may experience an increase in chikungunya incidence during the rainy season (May-November in the Northern hemisphere and November-March in the Southern Hemisphere of the Americas), and assessing the overall risk to human health at the global level as moderate. According to data from the [United States CDC](#) as of July 21, a total of 78 travel associated cases (confirmed & probable) have been reported in US states and territories this year.

Chikungunya Cases and Deaths by Select Countries, the Americas, 2026

Country	Cases		Confirmed Cases		Deaths		
	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	CFR*
Argentina	11,961	+76	2,876	+51	2	+0	0.1%
Bolivia	41,944	+590	11,407	+227	27	+0	0.2%
Brazil	107,620	+2,962	45,272	+1,502	46	-1	0.1%
Cuba	1,457	+0	114	+0	2	+0	1.8%
French Guiana	1,053	+0	1,053	+0	0	+0	0.0%
Suriname	7,484	+0	3,389	+0	0	+0	0.0%
Rest of the Americas	137	+0	60	+0	4	+0	0.0%
Total	171,656	+3,628	64,171	+1,780	77	-1	0.1%

Table Notes: Data extracted on July 22, 2026, and does not include imported (travel associated) cases; †Change in cumulative total compared to previous update; *Case fatality rate (CFR) calculated among confirmed cases.

Chikungunya Cases by Epidemiological Week, the Americas, 2023-2026

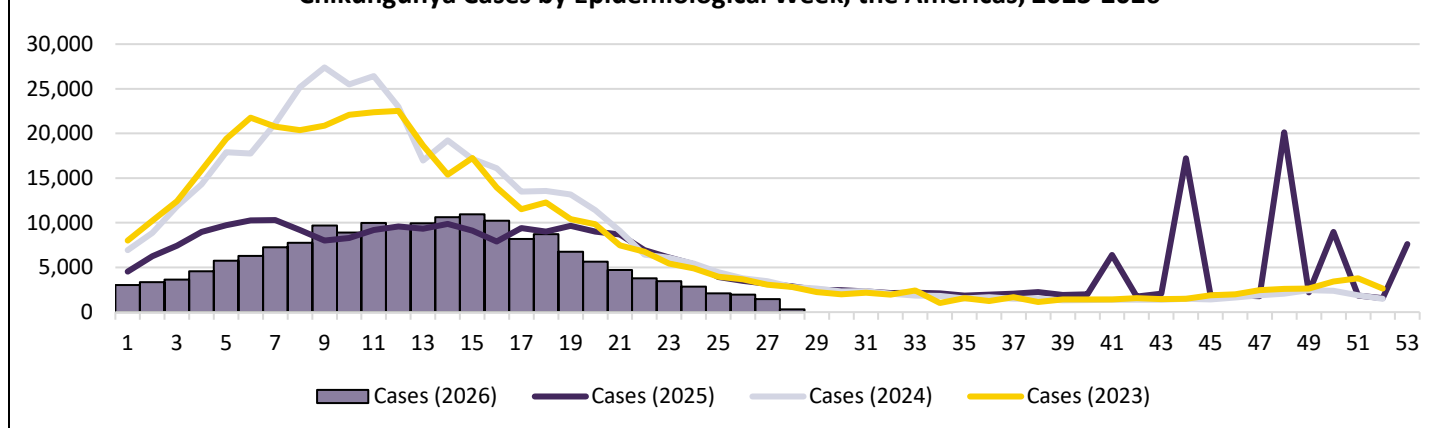


Figure Notes: Data extracted on July 22, 2026, and does not include imported (travel associated) cases; Most recent weeks' trends should be interpreted with caution due to delays in reporting.

Cumulative and Incident Chikungunya Cases by Country, the Americas, 2026



Figure Notes: Data extracted on July 22, 2026, and does not include imported cases (travel associated); *Change in cumulative total compared to previous update.

During 2025, there were 316,733 chikungunya cases, of which 115,977 were confirmed, and 180 deaths (CFR: 0.2% among confirmed cases) reported in the Americas. There were 2 locally acquired chikungunya cases reported during 2025 in the

United States among residents of [New York](#) and [Florida](#), the first in the country since 2015. According to data from the [United States CDC](#), a total of 629 travel associated cases (confirmed & probable) were reported in US states and territories during 2025, the highest number since 2015 (895) and over 2.5 times the number reported during 2024 (241). The United States CDC currently has Level 2 – Practice Enhanced Precautions Travel Health Notices posted regarding chikungunya in [Bolivia](#), [Costa Rica](#), [French Guiana](#), and [Suriname](#). [Vaccination](#) is recommended for travelers visiting an area with an outbreak.

Data Source: [PAHO \(7/22/26\)](#)

Cyclosporiasis

United States – Updated Surveillance Data and New Outbreak Developments:

Cyclosporiasis is an intestinal infection caused by the parasite *Cyclospora*. Infection is typically transmitted by ingesting contaminated food or water. Cyclosporiasis season runs from May 1 – August 31 and case counts typically increase during spring and summer months. Currently, there are many jurisdictions reporting an increase in cases this year compared to the same period during 2025. According to data from the [United States CDC](#) as of July 20, there have been a total of 4,173 confirmed locally acquired cyclosporiasis cases reported in the country during 2026. Since the previous update, 2,528 incident confirmed locally acquired cases were reported. Additionally, there are over 7,400 cases awaiting confirmation of infection and acquisition, primarily in Michigan and Ohio. Investigations to identify sources of outbreaks are ongoing. Travel associated cases have also been reported this year in 41 states (767).

Cyclosporiasis Cases, Hospitalizations, and Deaths, United States, 2026					
Confirmed Locally Acquired Cases		Other Cases*	Hospitalizations†		Deaths
Cumulative	Incident‡	Awaiting	Cumulative	Incident‡	Cumulative
4,173	+2,528	>7,400	308	+141	0

Table Notes: Data as July 20, 2026; *Other cases reported to CDC awaiting confirmation of infection and acquisition (locally acquired vs travel associated); †Among confirmed locally acquired cases with information available; ‡ Change in cumulative total compared to previous update.

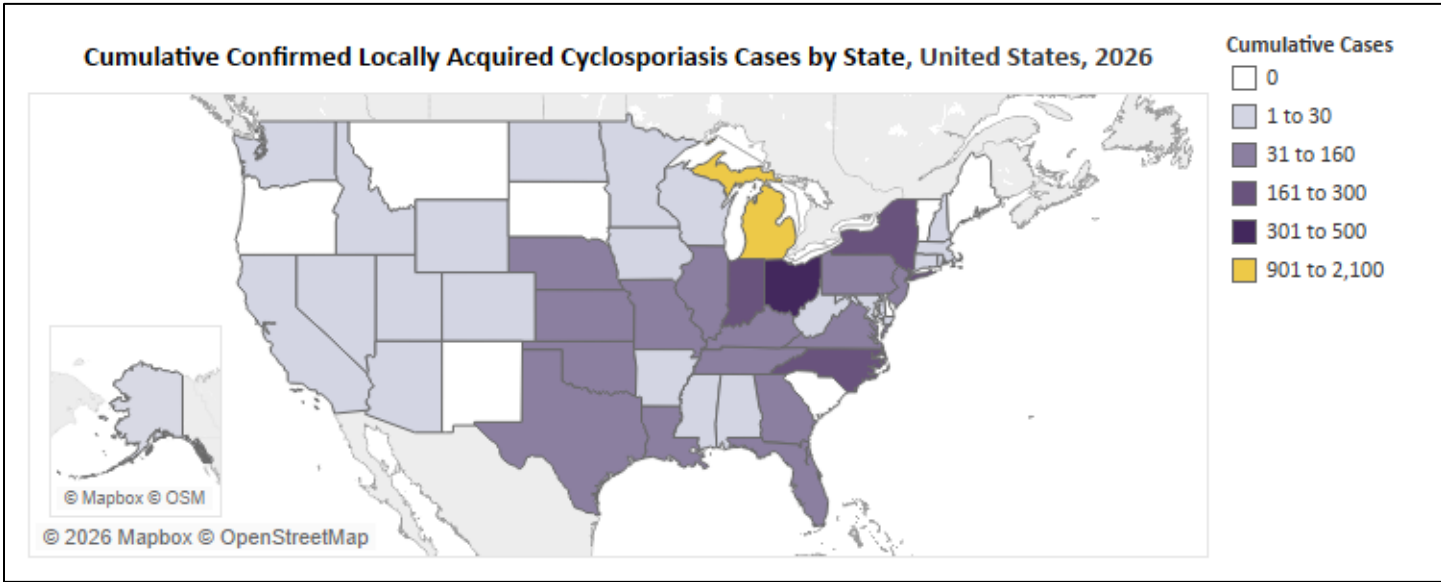


Figure Notes: Data as of July 20, 2026, and includes confirmed locally acquired cases only; There have been no cases reported in Hawaii.

Locally acquired cases have been reported by 41 states, primarily [Michigan](#) (901-2,100), [Ohio](#) (301-500), [Indiana](#) (161-300), [New York](#) (161-300), and [North Carolina](#) (161-300). Cases range from 2-95 years of age with a median of 44 years. Among cases with information available, 141 were hospitalized (8.6% of all cases), and there have been no deaths reported. There is substantial lag between illness onset and case reporting to CDC (~6 weeks), therefore it is anticipated

that overall case counts will continue to rise and state health departments may have more up to date information regarding the current situation in their jurisdiction - the [Michigan Department of Health and Human Services \(MDHHS\)](#) has reported over 7,100 cases in the state this year as of July 16. Data from individual states may include probable cases, whereas data from the United States CDC only includes laboratory confirmed cases.

On July 13, the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) and [New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene \(NYCDOHMH\)](#) issued a [Health Advisory](#) regarding an increase of cyclosporiasis cases in the state (NYS outside of NYC: 129 during 2026 vs 20-55 during 2025, NYC: 381 during 2026 vs ~127 during 2025, as of July 8). On July 14, 2026, the United States CDC issued a [Health Alert Network \(HAN\) Health Advisory](#) regarding locally acquired cases in multiple states, notifying clinicians public health practitioners, and laboratories of the relative increase in cases.

Multistate Outbreak Linked to Shredded Iceberg Lettuce from Taylor Farms de Mexico

According to data from the [United States CDC](#) as of July 16, there have been a total of 1,644 cyclosporiasis cases reported across 5 states that also reported exposure to Taco Bell prior to illness onset – it is unclear how many of these cases are included in national surveillance data presented above. Cases involved in this outbreak have been reported in [Michigan](#) (1,141), [Ohio](#) (420), [Indiana](#) (47), [Kentucky](#) (25), and [West Virginia](#) (11), and reported dates of illness onset ranging from May 13 – July 13, 2026. Among them, 94 have been hospitalized and there have been no deaths reported. MDHHS analyzed exposures from 190 cases that ate at Taco Bell prior to illness onset in Michigan and found that 90% of interviewed cases reported eating iceberg lettuce. Currently, [no samples collected have tested positive](#) for *Cyclospora* – a [false positive](#) was previously reported. Despite this, epidemiologic and traceback investigations have identified shredded iceberg lettuce from Taylor Farms de Mexico served at some Taco Bell locations as a source of infection in this outbreak – on July 17, Taylor Farms de Mexico issued a [voluntary recall](#) of all iceberg lettuce sourced from Central Mexico, including products distributed to food service customers and Marketside-brand products available at Walmart with various best-by dates. Taco Bell has [completed voluntary removal of all implicated products](#) from their restaurants nationwide.

According to the United States CDC, the true number of cases linked to this multistate outbreak is likely higher than the number reported and may not be limited to affected states. Do not consume recalled products from Taylor Farms de Mexico. Other cyclosporiasis outbreaks and illnesses unrelated to this outbreak are being investigated nationally.

Data Source: [CDC Surveillance \(7/21/26\)](#), [CDC Outbreak \(7/18/26\)](#)

Diphtheria

Africa – Updated 2026 Data from Member States; Burden Highest in Somalia:

According to data from the [Africa CDC](#) as of July 5, there have been a total of 3,466 cases of diphtheria (407 confirmed) and 114 deaths (13 confirmed) reported by 7 African Union (AU) Member States (MS) during 2026. Since the previous update, 336 incident cases and 21 additional deaths were reported in Mauritania (184 cases and 15 deaths), Somalia (147 cases and 7 deaths), and South Africa (5 cases). According to [BEACON](#), which cites media reports, a suspected diphtheria cluster was recently detected in Nigeria (not included in Africa CDC data) – there has been 1 death reported among a child.

In March, the World Health Organization (WHO) published a [rapid risk assessment \(RRA\)](#) regarding diphtheria in the African Region, assessing the overall risk to human health to be moderate at the regional level and low at the global level. According to the RRA, trend data during 2026 has been difficult to interpret; however, a lower number of cases have consistently been reported by many countries since increases were observed beginning in 2025. Between 2000 and 2024, a total of 75,789 suspected cases were reported (3,500 annually on average), with most reported from 2023-2024 (~57,000). Between the beginning of 2025 and March of 2026, over 29,000 suspected cases and 1,420 deaths (CFR: 4.9%) were reported, with most reported during 2025, primarily among females, children aged <15 years, and individuals not fully vaccinated.

Diphtheria Cases and Deaths by Country, Africa, 2026					
Country	Cases		Deaths		
	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	CFR*
Guinea	28	+0	3	+0	10.7%
Mali	111	+0	4	+0	3.6%
Mauritania	342	+184	15	+14	4.4%
Niger	78	+0	6	+0	7.7%
Nigeria	360	+0	8	+0	2.2%
Somalia	2,505	+147	70	+7	2.8%
South Africa	42	+5	8	+0	19.0%
Total	3,466	+336	114	+21	3.3%

Table Notes: Data as of July 5, 2026, and includes suspected and confirmed cases; †Change in cumulative total compared to previous update; *Case fatality rate (CFR).

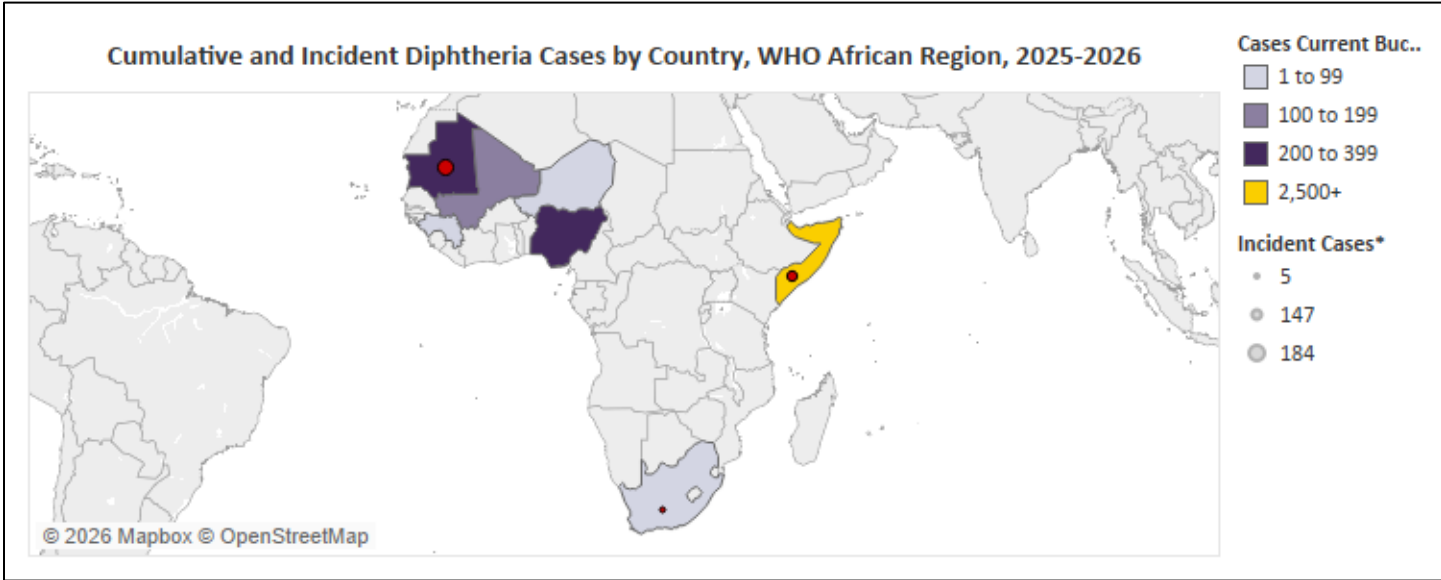


Figure Notes: Data as of July 5, 2026, and includes suspected and confirmed cases; *Change in cumulative total compared to previous update.

According to data from the Africa CDC, there were a total of 24,838 cases of diphtheria (7,016 confirmed) and 1,176 deaths (CFR: 4.7%) reported by 10 AU MS during 2025. According to the WHO, diphtheria remains a major public health problem in the African Region despite substantial vaccination efforts of the past 30 years. The United States CDC currently has a [Level 1 – Practice Usual Precautions Travel Health Notice](#) regarding diphtheria in several countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. [Vaccination](#) is the best way to prevent diphtheria and is recommended for people of all ages.

Data Source: [Africa CDC \(7/5/26\)](#)

Australia – Incidence Trends Appear to Decline in CDINS Affecting Remote Areas:

On June 29, 2206, Australia’s Chief Medical Officer declared diphtheria a [Communicable Disease Incident of National Significance \(CDINS\)](#). According to data from the [Australian Centre for Disease Control \(CDC\)](#) as of July 13, there have been a total of 442 cases (440 confirmed & 2 probable) of diphtheria, and 1 death reported in Australia during 2026, representing a 40-fold increase compared to the same period from 2022-2025 (average of 11 cases) and the first death with diphtheria listed as the probable cause since 2018. Since the previous update, 13 incident cases were reported. Incidence had been steadily increasing since October 2025 before spiking in February; trends have plateaued from mid-April through early June but remain elevated compared to typical incidence trends nationally – a gradual declining trend has been observed in the Northern Territory since May.

Diphtheria Cases, Hospitalizations, and Deaths, Australia, 2026						
Cases		Hospitalizations		Deaths		
Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	CFR*
440	+13	79	+3	1	+0	0.2%

Table Notes: Data as of July 13, 2026; †Change in cumulative total compared to previous update; *Case fatality rate (CFR).

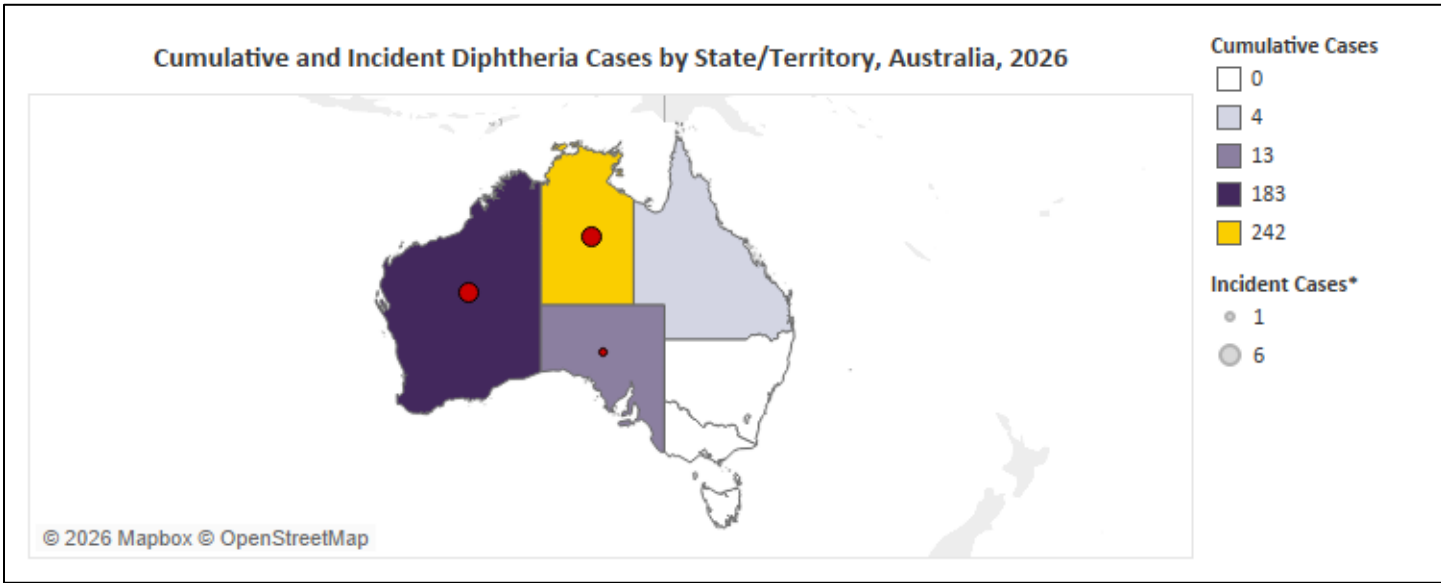


Figure Notes: Data as of July 13, 2026; *Change in cumulative total compared to previous update.

During 2026, cases have been reported in the Northern Territory (242), Western Australia (183), South Australia (13), and Queensland (4) – 99.3% of all locally acquired cases have been reported in outer regional, remote, or very remote areas. Those aged 25-44 years (156) have been affected most, followed by those aged 5-14 years (104), and 15-24 years (93). Among all cases, 95.2% have been among Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people, 54.8% have been female, 17.8% have been hospitalized, and 65.4% have been cutaneous diphtheria (as opposed to respiratory: 32.8%). Most cases of respiratory (86.1%) and cutaneous (76.7%) diphtheria have received the primary course (3-doses) of a diphtheria vaccine. Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic (2014-2019), most diphtheria cases in Australia were travel associated. Since 2020, there have been 16 diphtheria clusters (≥2 cases) reported (11 during 2026), the largest of which (10-16 cases) occurred in North Queensland from 2020-2023. Clusters reported during 2026 have ranged from 2-10 cases. [Vaccination](#) is the best way to prevent diphtheria and is recommended for people of all ages.

Data Source: [Australian CDC \(5/22/26\)](#), [Australian CDC \(7/17/26\)](#)

Ebola

Africa – Updated Data on Ongoing Bundibugyo Outbreak in the DRC and Uganda:

According to data from the [National Institute of Public Health \(INSP\)](#) in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) as of July 21, 2026, and the [Ministry of Health in Uganda \(MOH-U\)](#) as of July 22, 2026, there have been a total of 2,473 confirmed Bundibugyo virus disease (BVD) cases and 999 confirmed deaths reported in Haut-Uélé, Ituri, North Kivu, South Kivu, and Tshopo provinces, DRC, and 20 confirmed BDV cases and 2 confirmed deaths reported in Kampala and Wakiso, Uganda. On June 24, 2026, the [Ministry of Health, Families, Autonomy and Disabled People \(MSS\)](#) in France reported a confirmed imported BVD case among a national returning from a humanitarian mission in the DRC – the case has [recovered](#). On July 10, 2026, the CDC reported the [second American national case](#), a humanitarian worker in [Bunia](#) who was [not involved with direct patient care](#) - the case has been transferred to [Germany](#) and is reported to be in stable condition. Since the previous update, 400 additional confirmed cases and 203 confirmed deaths were reported in the DRC. Testing and contact tracing remain a [challenge](#), particularly in the DRC. The [World Health Organization \(WHO\)](#) currently assesses the risk associated

with this outbreak to be very high in the DRC, high in Uganda and neighboring countries with land borders adjoining countries reporting detected BVD cases, and low in other countries within the African region and at the global level. This situation remains a [Public Health Emergency of International Concern \(PHEIC\)](#) globally and a [Public Health Emergency of Continental Security \(PHECS\)](#) in Africa.

Bundibugyo Virus Disease Outbreak Cases and Deaths by Country, Africa, 2026					
Country	Confirmed Cases		Deaths		
	Cumulative	Change†	Cumulative	Change†	CFR*
DRC‡	2,473	+400	999	+203	40.4%
Uganda	20	+0	2	+0	10.0%
France§	1	+0	0	+0	0.0%
Total	2,494	+400	1,001	+203	40.1%

*Table Notes: Data for the DRC and Uganda as of July 21-22, 2026, and includes locally acquired and imported cases; *Case fatality rate (CFR); †Change in cumulative total compared to the previous update; ‡Includes confirmed American national cases that has recovered; §Data for France as of July 5, 2026, and includes imported case from the DRC that has recovered.*

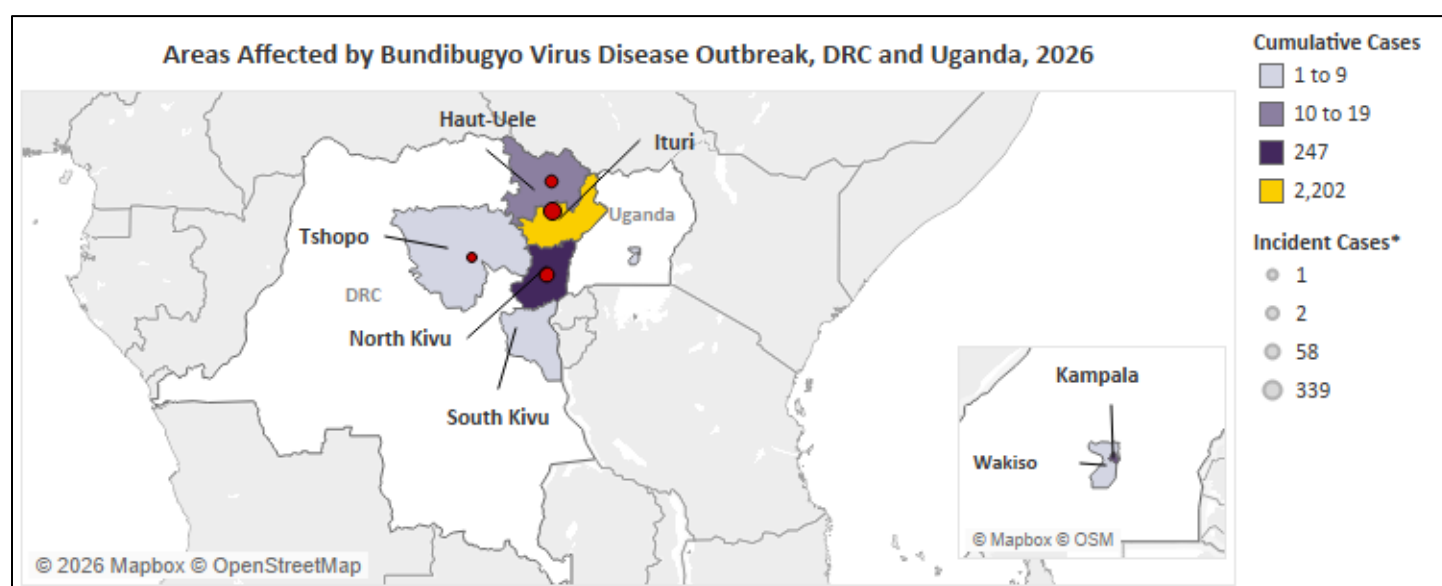


Figure Notes: Data as of July 21-22, 2026; Wakiso is part of the Kampala Metropolitan Area.

In the DRC, according to data from the [INSP](#) as of July 21, 2026, confirmed cases have been reported in 47 health zones in Haut-Uele (4), Ituri (28), North Kivu (11), South Kivu (1), and Tshopo (3) provinces – 89.0% of confirmed cases have been reported in Ituri province (2,202), followed by North Kivu (247), Haut-Uélé (16), Tshopo (5), and South Kivu (3) provinces. A total of 11,730 contacts have been identified for monitoring and follow-up, of which 82.0% (9,623) are actively being monitored (seen within the previous 24 hours). There have been 482 recoveries. In Uganda, according to data from the [MOH-U](#) as of July 22, 2026, confirmed cases have been reported in the capital city of Kampala and the Wakiso District. All quarantined contacts (821) completed 21-day follow-up periods. There have been 18 recoveries. As of July 16, 2026, Uganda began a [42-day enhanced surveillance period](#) before the end of the outbreak can be declared within the country. In France, according to data from the [WHO](#) as of July 14, 2026, all contacts (5) completed 21-day follow-up period. There has been 1 recovery.

On May 15, 2026, the [Ministry of Public Health, Hygiene and Social Welfare \(MSPH\)](#) in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) declared an outbreak of [Ebola virus disease \(EVD\)](#), specifically BVD, affecting multiple health zones (Rwampara, Mongwalu, and Bunia) in Ituri Province. That same day, the [Ministry of Health in Uganda \(Ugandan MOH\)](#) declared an outbreak of EVD, specifically BVD, following confirmation of BVD infection among a 59-year-old man from the DRC that had died at Kibuli Muslim Hospital in Kampala on May 14, 2026. On May 16, 2026, the Director-General of the WHO determined that the BVD outbreak in the DRC and Uganda constitutes a [public health emergency of international](#)

[concern \(PHEIC\)](#) without reaching the criteria of a pandemic emergency. On May 18, 2026, the [Africa CDC](#) declared the ongoing BVD outbreak in the DRC and Uganda to be a Public Health Emergency of Continental Security (PHECS).

The DRC has previously experienced 16 Ebola outbreaks since 1976 – the [last EVD outbreak](#) occurred in the Bulape health zone of Kasai Province and lasted from September 4 – December 1, 2025, resulting in a total of 64 cases (53 confirmed) and 45 deaths (34 confirmed) (CFR: 70.3%). The [only other BVD outbreak](#) in the DRC occurred in the Isiro health zone of Orientale Province and lasted from August 17 – November 26, 2012, resulting in a total of 62 cases (36 confirmed) and 34 deaths (CFR: 54.8%). According to a recent publication in the New England Journal of Medicine (NEJM), gastrointestinal symptoms (vomiting diarrhea, anorexia, and abdominal pain) were [clinical features](#) that most distinguished confirmed cases from both negative cases and those in previous outbreaks. Hemorrhagic signs were not commonly observed (10.4% of positive cases). Unlike EVD, there is no vaccine against BVD, and treatment consists of supportive care; however, [BVD treatment clinical trials](#) have begun in DRC.

On July 13, 2026, Health and Human Services (HHS) issued an [updated Title 42 order](#) effectively suspending entry into the United States for all foreign nationals and lawful permanent residents (green card holders) who were in the DRC, Uganda, or South Sudan within 21 days of arrival – the order will be in effect for 30 days. As of July 14, 2026, the United States CDC, under [updated Title 42](#), and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), [under Title 49](#), are working together on a [DO NOT BOARD \(DNB\)](#) process which American citizens who are departing the DRC may be subject to, restricting their return to the United States for 21 days after leaving the DRC. This is in addition to the 21-day international travel restriction, initiated June 24, 2026, by the [DRC Ministry of Public Health, Hygiene, and Social Welfare](#), for anyone who has stayed in an affected area or had contact with a confirmed or probable case. All United States citizens, nationals, and certain government and military personnel who were in Uganda or South Sudan within 21 days of arrival will be [redirected](#) through either Washington-Dulles International Airport (IAD) in Virginia, Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport (ATL) in Georgia, George Bush Intercontinental Airport (IAH) in Texas, or John F. Kennedy Intercontinental Airport (JFK) in New York, for enhanced public health screening. The [CDC](#) currently assesses the overall risk to the American public and travelers to be low and has Travel Health Notices posted for the [DRC \(Level 3 - Reconsider Nonessential Travel\)](#) and [Uganda \(Level 2 - Practice Enhanced Precautions\)](#). The New York State Department of Health is closely monitoring the current situation – there is [no immediate risk](#) to New Yorkers.

Data Sources: [CDC \(7/22/26\)](#), [WHO \(6/9/26\)](#), [INSP \(7/22/26\)](#), [MOH-U \(7/22/26\)](#)

Lassa Fever

Nigeria – Incidence Trends Elevated During Recent Weeks; CFR Elevated vs 2025:

According to data from the [Nigeria Centre for Disease Control and Prevention \(NCDC\)](#) as of July 12, there have been a total of 6,554 suspected Lassa fever cases, of which 963 are confirmed, and 229 deaths among confirmed cases reported in Nigeria during 2026. During the past week, 216 suspected cases, of which 25 are confirmed (an increase compared to the prior week: 14), and 4 deaths among confirmed cases were reported. Confirmed cases have been reported by 23 states, primarily Ondo (294), Bauchi (245), Taraba (131), and Edo (93). Those aged 21-50 years have been most affected, followed by those aged ≤10-20 years.

Lassa Fever Cases and Deaths, Nigeria, 2026						
Suspected Cases		Confirmed Cases		Deaths‡		
Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	CFR*
6,554	216	963	25	229	4	23.8%

Table Notes: Data as of July 12, 2026; ‡Among confirmed cases; †Change in cumulative total compared to previous NCDC report; *Case fatality rate (CFR) calculated among confirmed cases.

Lassa fever is endemic in Nigeria and cases are reported year-round with peak transmission periods occurring from October – May. During recent weeks, confirmed case incidence has been elevated when compared to trends from

previous years (2022-2025). Additionally, among confirmed cases, the case fatality rate (CFR) of 23.8% reported during 2026 exceeds the CFR of 18.7% reported during 2025 as of the same date.

As of the same date during 2025, there were 6,520 suspected cases, of which 811 were confirmed, and 152 deaths among confirmed cases (CFR: 18.7%) reported in Nigeria across 21 states. There have been a total of 9 travel associated Lassa fever cases reported in the United States since 1969 – the [most recent travel associated case](#) was reported among an Iowa resident in November 2024 that had recently returned from Liberia.

Data Source: [NCDC \(7/12/26\)](#)

Measles

Bangladesh – Over 800 Deaths Reported in Nationwide Outbreak:

According to data from the [Directorate General of Health Services \(DGHS\)](#) as of July 23, there have been a total of 121,200 suspected and 15,007 confirmed measles cases reported in Bangladesh since March 15, 2026. Additionally, there have been a total of 710 deaths reported among suspected cases, and 95 deaths reported among confirmed cases. Since the previous update, 6,062 suspected incident cases, 903 confirmed incident cases, and 26 additional suspected deaths were reported. According to provisional data from the [World Health Organization \(WHO\)](#) for the period of January 1 – March 16, 2026, there were 91 confirmed cases reported, highlighting the rapid increase observed since.

Measles Cases, Hospitalizations, and Deaths by Case Status, Bangladesh, Since March 15, 2026							
Case Status	Cases		Hospitalizations		Deaths		
	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	CFR*
Suspected	121,200	+6,062	103,863	+6,044	710	+26	0.6%
Confirmed	15,007	+903			95	+0	0.6%
Total	136,207	+6,965	103,863	+6,044	805	+26	0.6%

Table Notes: Data as of July 23, 2026; †Change in cumulative total compared to previous update; *Case fatality rate (CFR).

During 2026, cases (suspected & confirmed) have been reported in all 8 departments: Dhaka (63,797), Chattogram (23,793), Barisal (13,280), Rajshahi (9,987), Khulna (8,749), Sylhet (7,693), Mymensingh (6,380), and Rangpur (2,528). According to data from the [United Nations](#) as of June 25, 2026, children aged <5 years have accounted for 81% of reported cases, and recent weekly trends show a slight decrease in incidence since mid-May. Deaths have primarily been reported [among children](#).

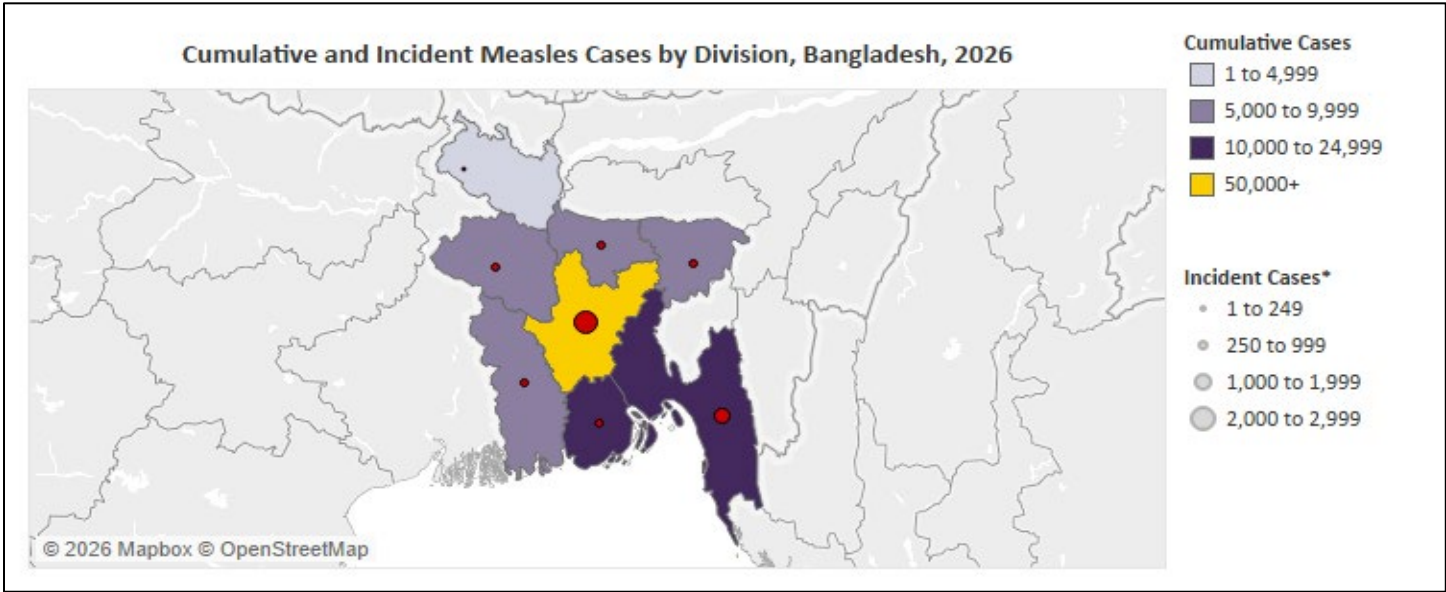


Figure Notes: Data as of July 16, 2026, and includes suspected cases only; *Change in cumulative total compared to previous update.

In the first 7 months of 2026, Bangladesh has reported the highest number of confirmed measles cases in a year ever when compared to data available from the [WHO](#) since 2012. An approximately 13-fold decrease in the number of confirmed cases reported annually was observed since the COVID-19 pandemic until the end of last year. From 2021-2025, there were 293 confirmed cases reported annually on average. In the years preceding the pandemic (2016-2020), there were 3,805 confirmed cases reported annually on average. The United States CDC currently has a [Level 1 – Practice Usual Precautions Travel Health Notice](#) posted regarding measles globally. [Vaccination](#) offers the best protection against measles.

Data Sources: [WHO \(3/16/26\)](#), [DGHS \(7/23/26\)](#), [WHO \(4/23/26\)](#)

Canada – Small Number of Incident Cases Reported by Multiple Jurisdictions:

According to data from the [Public Health Agency of Canada \(PHAC\)](#) as of July 11, 2026, there have been a total of 5,462 probable and confirmed measles cases reported in Canada during 2025, and 1,102 probable and confirmed cases reported during 2026. Since the previous update, 5 incident cases with rash onset during 2026 were reported by 3 jurisdictions.

Measles Cases, Hospitalizations, and Deaths, Canada, 2025-2026									
Year	Probable Cases		Confirmed Cases		Hospitalizations		Deaths		
	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	CFR*
2025	377	+0	5,085	+0	401	+0	2	+0	0.0%
2026	82	+1	1,102	+5	75	+2	0	+0	0.0%

Table Notes: Data as of July 11, 2026; †Change in cumulative total compared to previous update; *Case fatality rate (CFR) calculated among probable and confirmed cases.

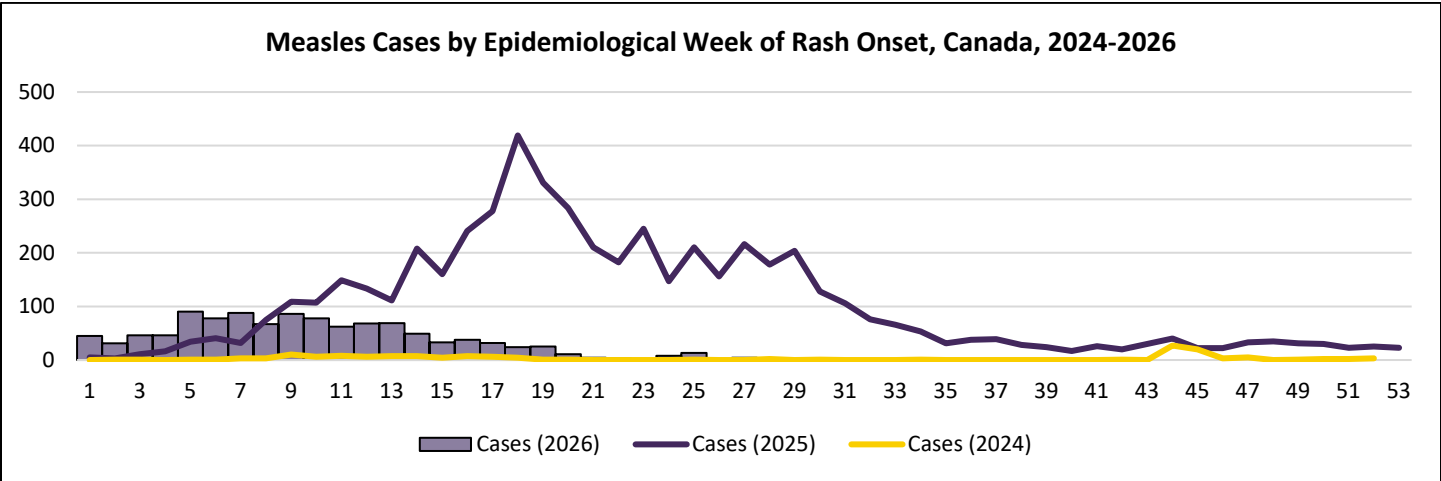


Figure Notes: Data as of July 11, 2026, and includes probable and confirmed cases.

During 2026, cases have been reported by 8 jurisdictions: [Manitoba](#) (677), [Alberta](#) (311), [British Columbia](#) (38), [Quebec](#) (31), Ontario (29), Nova Scotia (10), and [Saskatchewan](#) (5). Those aged 5-17 years have been most affected (41%), followed by those aged 18-54 years (37%), and those aged 1-4 years (14%). There have been 4 congenital cases reported. Among all cases, 91% have been unvaccinated or had unknown vaccination statuses, 7% have been hospitalized, and 96% were exposed in Canada (epidemiologically and/or virologically linked). Cases exposed outside of Canada have reported travel to Bangladesh, Cameroon, Chad, [Guatemala](#), India, Japan, [Mexico](#), [Pakistan](#), Sint Maarten, Spain, Thailand, Togo, Türkiye, the [United States](#), and Vietnam.

During 2025, cases were reported by 10 jurisdictions, primarily Ontario (2,397), Alberta (2,014), British Columbia (440), and Manitoba (358). Those aged 5-17 years were most affected (45%), followed by those aged 18-54 years (28%), and those aged 1-4 years (20%). There were 19 congenital cases reported. Among all cases, 93% were unvaccinated or had unknown vaccination statuses, 7% were hospitalized, and 97% were exposed in Canada (epidemiologically and/or virologically linked). Cases exposed outside of Canada reported travel to 26 different countries, suggesting a broad measles resurgence globally.

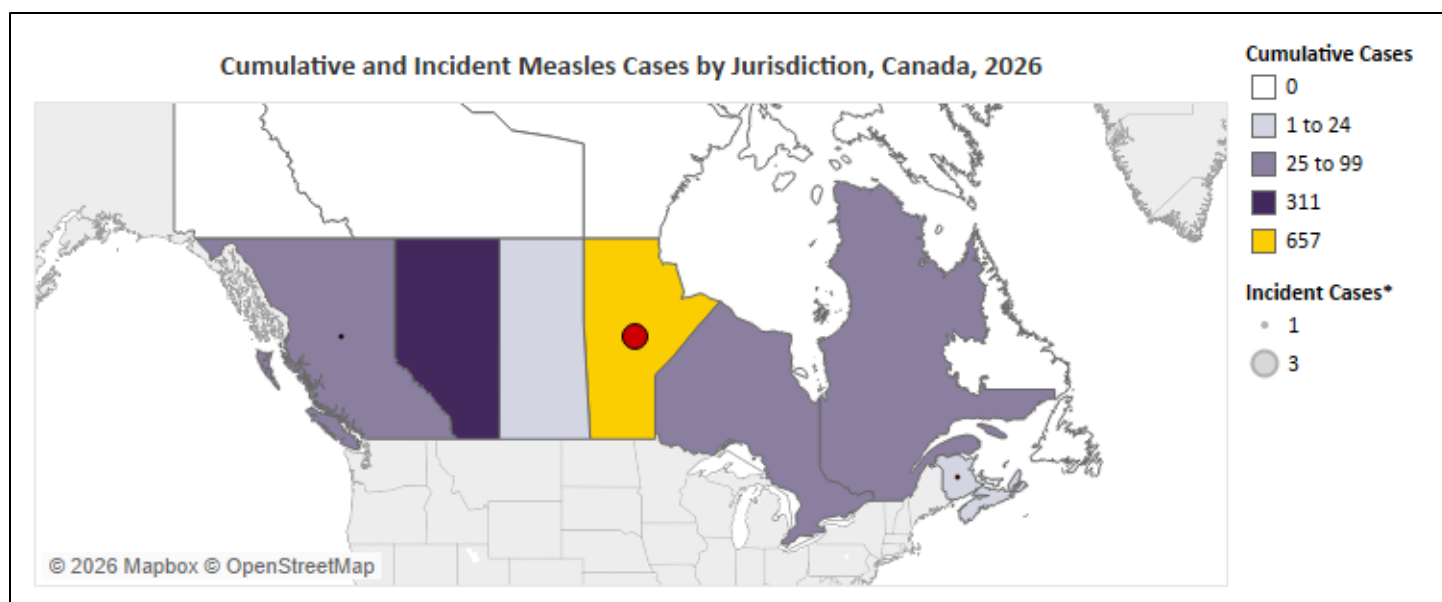


Figure Notes: Data as of July 11, 2026, and includes probable and confirmed cases; *Change in cumulative total compared to previous update.

Canada is currently experiencing a multijurisdictional measles outbreak involving 6,411 cases that began in October 2024 and has resulted in the country [losing measles elimination status](#). Among all cases reported during 2026, 94% are linked to this outbreak. During 2025, Canada reported the highest number of cases in a single year since 2011 (752). From 1998-2024, a period where measles was eliminated in Canada, there were 91 cases reported annually on average. The United States CDC currently has a [Level 1 – Practice Usual Precautions Travel Health Notice](#) posted regarding measles globally. [Vaccination](#) offers the best protection against measles.

Data Sources: [PHAC - 2026 \(7/20/26\)](#), [PHAC - 2025 \(6/1/26\)](#)

England – Trends Elevated Compared to 2025 but Lower Compared to 2024:

According to data from the [United Kingdom Health Security Agency \(UKHSA\)](#) as of July 20, there have been a total of 933 confirmed measles cases and 3 deaths (2 among children) reported during 2026. In the past two weeks, 50 confirmed incident cases were reported, primarily in London (16) and Yorkshire and the Humber (13). Trends are currently elevated compared to 2025 but remain below 2024 trends – trends during the most recent 4 weeks likely underestimate activity.

Measles Cases and Deaths, England, 2026				
Confirmed Cases		Deaths		
Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	CFR*
933	+50	3	+0	0.3%

Table Notes: Data as of July 20, 2026; †Change in cumulative total compared to previous UKHSA report; *Case fatality rate (CFR).

During 2026, cases have been reported by all 9 regions of England: London (479), the West Midlands (150), the North West (93), East of England (82), Yorkshire and the Humber (77), the South East (23), the East Midlands (16), the South West (8), and the North East (5). Those aged 1-4 years have been most affected (27.0%), followed by those aged 5-10 years (22.5%), those aged ≤1 year (11.8%), and those belonging to 15–24-year (11.6%) and 25–34-year (11.6%) age groups. A national campaign was launched in [February](#) encouraging parents to get their children vaccinated against measles – 2-dose vaccination coverage among children aged 5 years was 84.1% in England during the last quarter of 2025.

During [2025](#), there were 959 confirmed measles cases and 1 death reported in England, a decrease compared to the prior year – the number of confirmed cases reported during 2026 is rapidly approaching the 2025 total. Trends increased from April to mid-July before stabilizing for the remainder of the year. During [2024](#), there were 2,911 confirmed measles cases and 1 death reported in England, a rapid increase compared to the prior year and the highest number of confirmed cases reported in England since 2012 (1,920). Trends increased rapidly during the beginning of the year, driven by an outbreak

in Birmingham, and remained elevated through July. Based on data from 2024, the [World Health Organization \(WHO\)](#) determined that local transmission of measles had been re-established in the United Kingdom – elimination was previously achieved in [2021](#). The United States CDC currently has a [Level 1 – Practice Usual Precautions Travel Health Notice](#) posted regarding measles globally. [Vaccination](#) offers the best protection against measles.

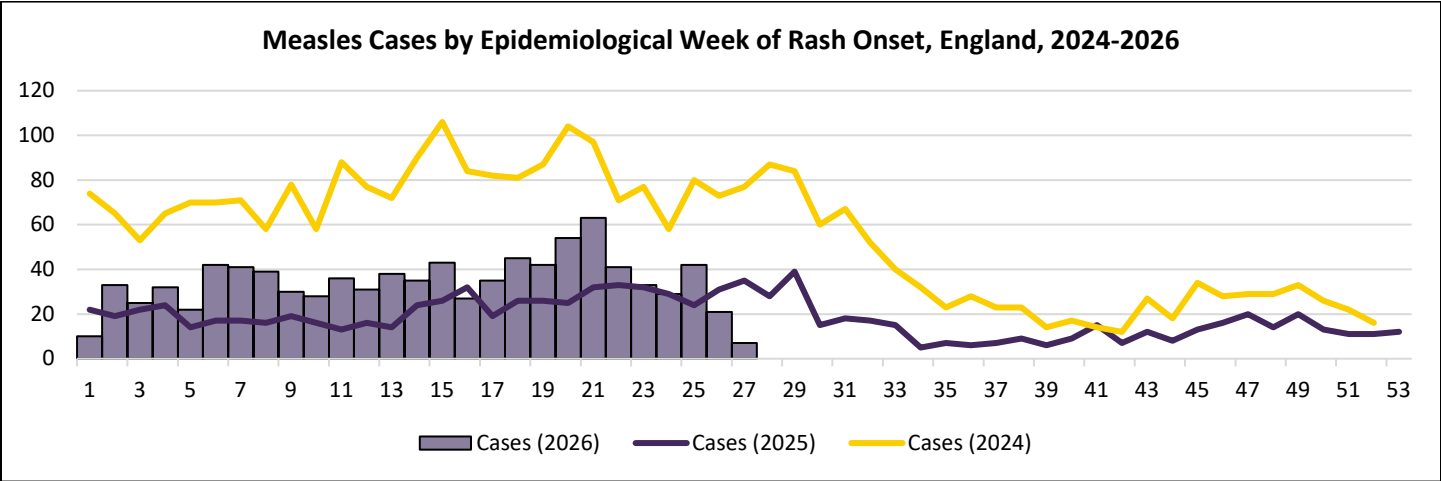


Figure Notes: Data as of July 20, 2026; Data for most recent 4 weeks affected by reporting delay and likely underestimate activity.

Data Sources: [UKHSA - 1 \(7/23/26\)](#), [UKHSA - 2 \(7/23/26\)](#)

Mexico – Confirmed Incident Cases Reported by 13 States, Most in Durango:

According to data from the [Secretary of Health of Mexico](#) as of July 21, 2026, there have been a total of 6,614 confirmed measles cases and 27 deaths reported in Mexico during 2025, and 12,266 confirmed cases and 17 deaths reported during 2026. Since the previous update, 61 confirmed incident cases with symptom onset during 2026 were reported by 13 states. Confirmed case incidence has been declining since epidemiological week 7.

Measles Cases, Hospitalizations, and Deaths, Mexico, 2025-2026							
Year	Probable Cases		Confirmed Cases		Deaths		
	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	CFR*
2025	15,694	+0	6,614	+0	27	+0	0.4%
2026	28,554	+205	12,266	+61	17	+0	0.1%

Table Notes: Data as of July 21, 2026; †Change in cumulative total compared to prior update; *Case fatality rate (CFR) calculated among confirmed cases.

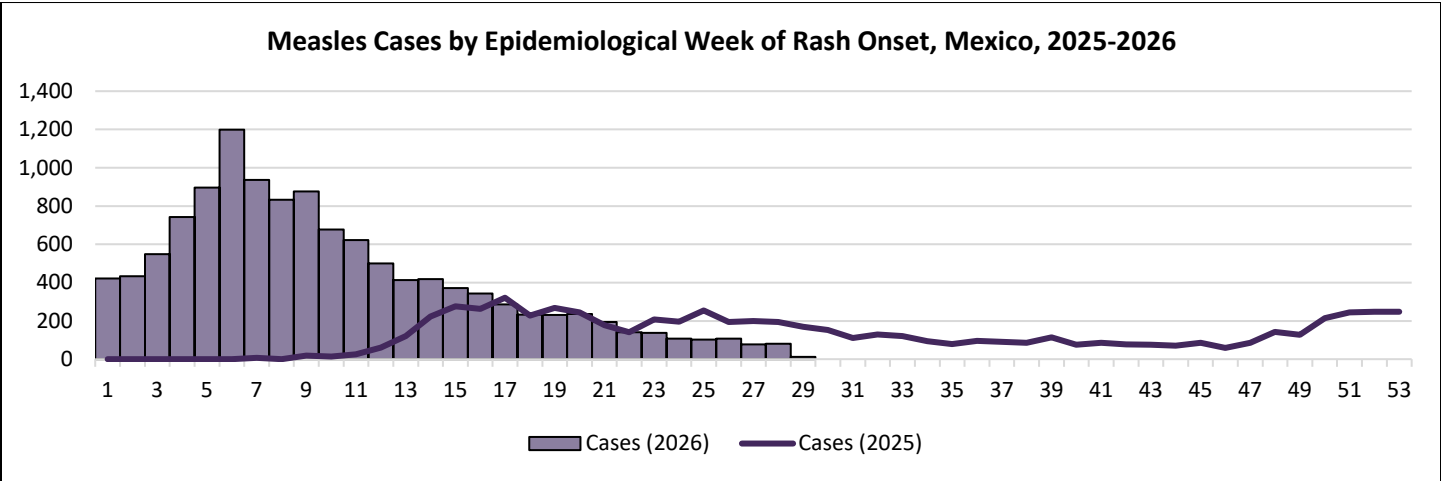


Figure Notes: Data as of July 21, 2026, and includes confirmed cases only (3 missing from figure).

During 2026, confirmed cases have been reported by 31 states, primarily Jalisco (6,604), Mexico City (1,011), and Chiapas (846). During 2025, confirmed cases were reported by 29 states, primarily Chihuahua (4,497) and Jalisco (736). Across both years, cumulative incidence per 100,000 population has been highest among those aged <1 year (92.75), followed by those aged 1-4 years (29.34), those aged 5-9 years (20.90), and those aged 25-29 years (19.87).

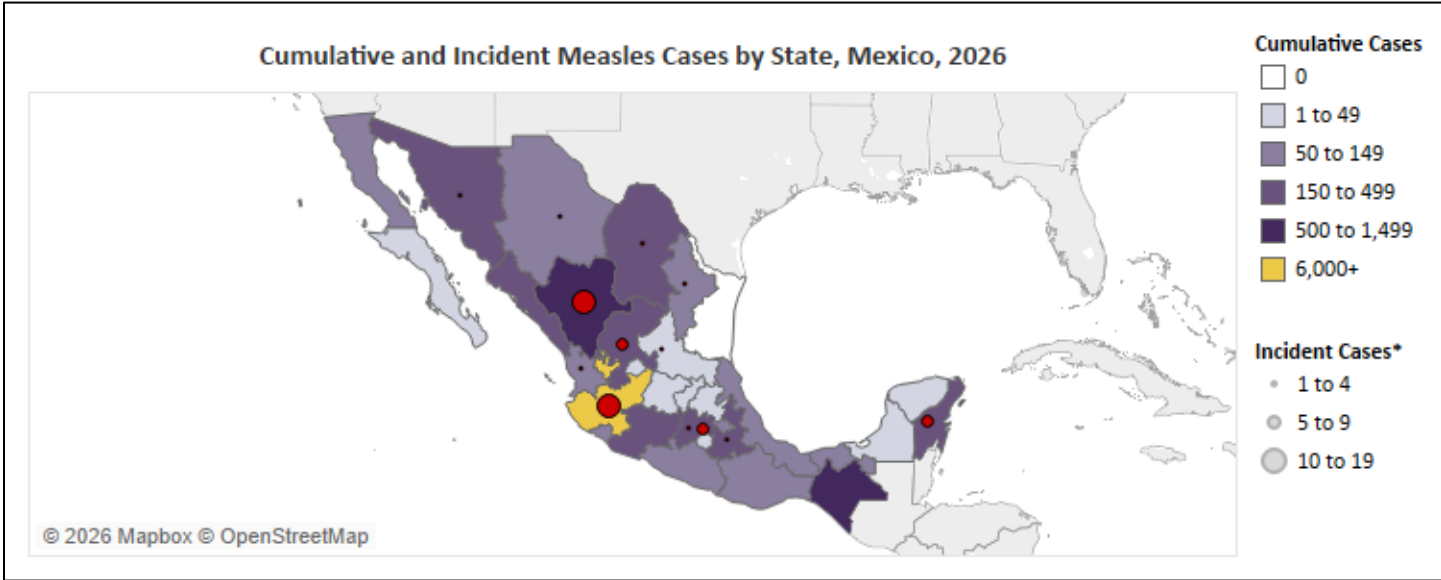


Figure Notes: Data as of July 21, 2026, and includes confirmed cases only; *Change in cumulative total compared to previous update.

Measles outbreaks in Mexico have been ongoing since February 1, 2025 – this is the largest measles epidemic in Mexico since the country achieved elimination status in 1997. The [Pan American Health Organization \(PAHO\)](#) had initially invited Mexico to meet virtually in April to review its measles elimination status. However, this meeting has since been [postponed](#) and will take place in November 2026 during the annual meeting of the Regional Verification Commission for the Elimination of Measles, Rubella, and Congenital Rubella Syndrome (RVC). As of March 2026, Over [30 million measles vaccine doses](#) have been administered in Mexico since the beginning of 2025. The United States CDC currently has a [Level 1 – Practice Usual Precautions Travel Health Notice](#) posted regarding measles globally. [Vaccination](#) offers the best protection against measles.

Data Source: [Secretary of Health \(7/21/26\)](#)

United States – Confirmed Incident Cases Reported by 8 States, First in Iowa:

According to data from the [United States CDC](#) as of July 16, 2026, there have been a total of 2,289 confirmed measles cases and 3 deaths reported in the United States during 2025, and 2,260 confirmed cases reported during 2026 – the number of confirmed cases reported so far during 2026 has now [surpassed](#) the total number reported during all of 2025, reaching new a 35-year high. Since the previous update, 29 confirmed incident cases with rash onset during 2026 were reported by 8 states, primarily [Oregon](#) (7), [Pennsylvania](#) (7), and for the first time this year in [Iowa](#) (1).

Measles Cases, Hospitalizations, and Deaths, United States, 2025-2026							
Year	Confirmed Cases		Hospitalizations		Deaths		
	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	CFR*
2025	2,289	+0	243	+0	3	+0	0.1%
2026	2,260	+29	146	+6	0	+0	0.0%

Table Notes: Data as of July 16, 2026, and includes cases reported among international visitors to the United States; †Change in cumulative total compared to previous update; *Case fatality rate (CFR).

During 2026, confirmed cases have been reported by 44 jurisdictions, primarily [South Carolina](#) (670), [Utah](#) (518), Texas (182), [Virginia](#) (176), and Florida (141). There have been 34 outbreaks reported during 2026 – 93% of confirmed cases reported during 2026 are outbreak associated (741 from outbreaks that began during 2026 and 1,367 from outbreaks that

began during 2025). Those aged 5-19 years have been most affected (50%), followed by those aged 20+ years (30%), and those aged <5 years (20%). Among all confirmed cases, 93% have been unvaccinated or have unknown vaccination statuses and 6% have been hospitalized – including 10% of those aged <5 years. In New York, there have been 6 confirmed cases reported in [New York City](#) and 9 in [Rest of State](#) (15 total).

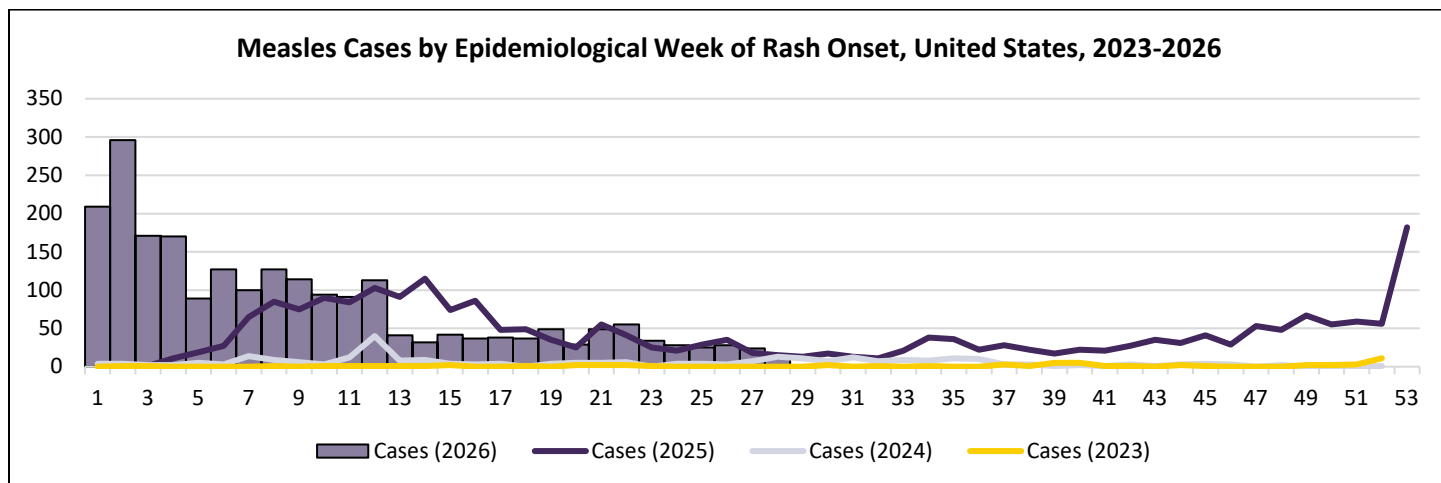


Figure Notes: Data as of July 16, 2026, and includes cases reported among international visitors to the United States.

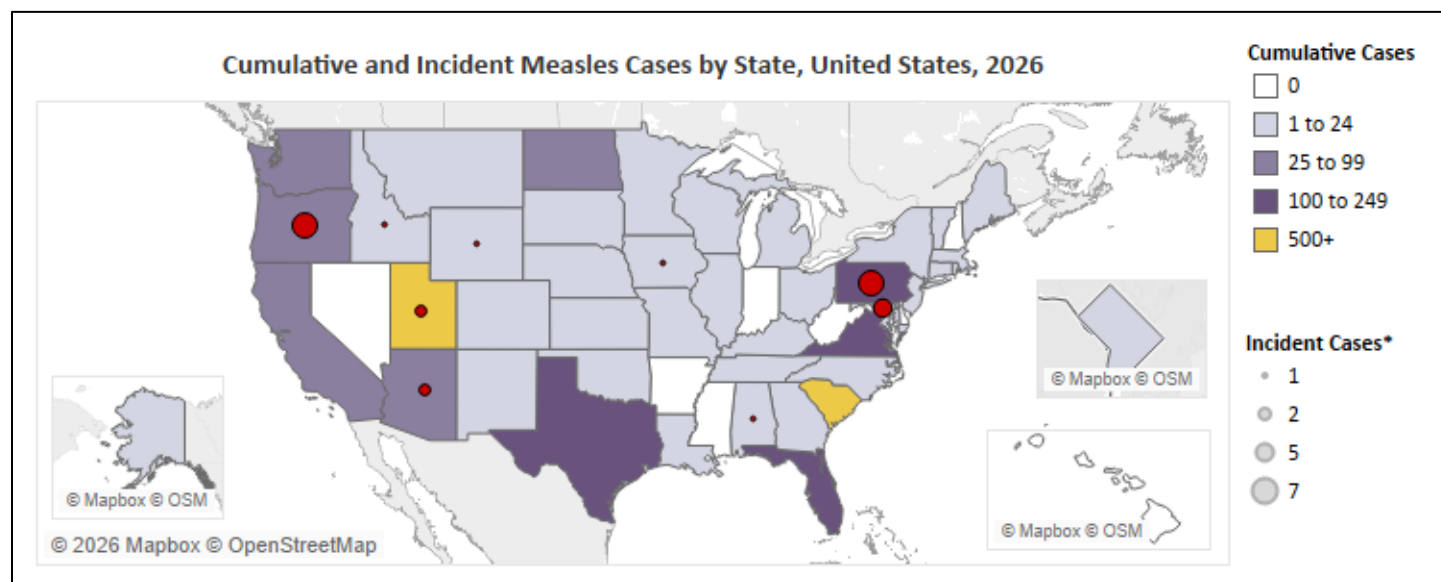


Figure Notes: Data as of July 16, 2026, and does not include cases reported among international visitors to the United States; *Change in cumulative total compared to previous update.

During 2025, confirmed case totals were the highest observed since 1991 (9,643), with cases reported by 45 jurisdictions. There were 48 outbreaks reported – 90% of confirmed cases were outbreak associated. Those aged 5-19 years were most affected (44%), followed by those aged 20+ years (29%), and those aged <5 years (26%). Among all confirmed cases, 93% were unvaccinated or had unknown vaccination statuses and 11% were hospitalized – including 18% of cases aged <5 years. In New York, there were 20 confirmed cases reported in [New York City](#) and 28 in [Rest of State](#) (48 total) with an [increase observed during October](#) in the Hudson Valley as a result of from measles acquired during international travel.

The United States CDC currently has a [Level 1 – Practice Usual Precautions Travel Health Notice](#) posted regarding measles globally. [Vaccination](#) offers the best protection against measles. A decrease in vaccination coverage among kindergartners and an [increase in parents delaying vaccination](#) among infants has been observed in the United States since the COVID-19 pandemic. The [Pan American Health Organization \(PAHO\)](#) had initially invited the United States to meet virtually in April to review its measles elimination status, a milestone achieved in 2000. However, this meeting has since been [postponed](#) and will take place in November 2026 during the annual meeting of the Regional Verification Commission for the

Elimination of Measles, Rubella, and Congenital Rubella Syndrome (RVC). An [analysis](#) published in May in The Lancet determined that it is highly likely that the United States will lose its measles elimination status given the current epidemiological context.

Data Source: [CDC \(7/17/26\)](#)

New World Screwworm

Mexico – Updated Data on Animal and Human Cases Reported:

According to data from the [Secretary of Agriculture of Mexico](#) as of July 23, 2026, there have been a total of 34,607 New World screwworm (NWS) cases reported among animals in Mexico since November 2024, of which 1,823 are currently active. According to data from the [Secretary of Health of Mexico](#) as of July 11, 2026, there have been a total of 508 confirmed NWS cases and 3 deaths reported among humans since the beginning of 2025. Since the previous update, 848 incident cases among animals and 19 confirmed incident cases among humans were reported.

New World Screwworm Cases by Species, Mexico, 2024-2026								
Animal Cases				Confirmed Human Cases		Confirmed Human Deaths		
Cumulative	Incident†	Active	Change‡	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	CFR*
34,607	+848	1,823	-198	508	+19	3	+0	0.6%

Table Notes: Data for cases reported among animals as of July 23, 2026, and among humans of July 11, 2026; †Change in cumulative total compared to previous update; ‡Change in active total compared to previous update.

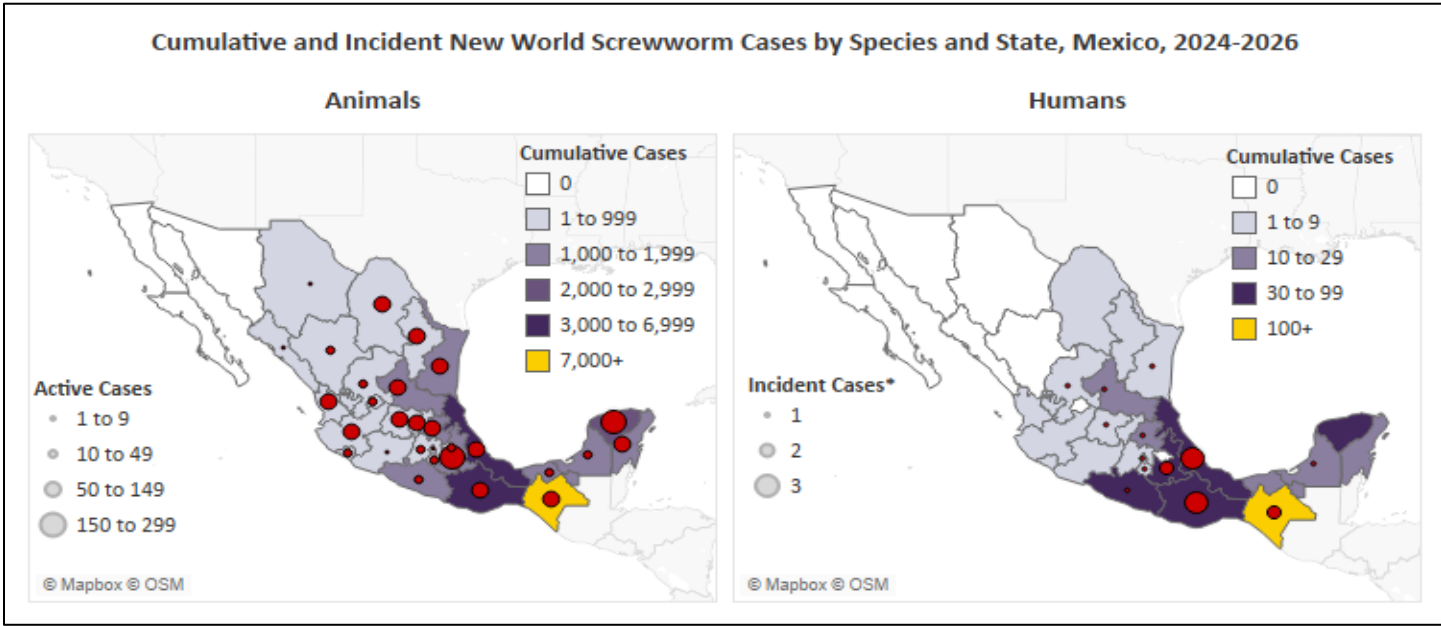


Figure Notes: Data for cases reported among animals as of July 23, 2026, and data for cases reported among humans as of July 11, 2026.

NWS cases among animals have been reported in 29 states, primarily Chiapas (7,352), Oaxaca (4,787), Veracruz (4,445), and Yucatán (2,592). Confirmed NWS cases among humans have been reported in 24 states, primarily Chiapas (148), Veracruz (95), Oaxaca (46), Puebla (40), and Yucatán (37). Recently, spread has been [moving northward](#), particularly in terms of animal cases, and into more urban areas. The current outbreak began in Panama and Costa Rica during 2023 and has since spread to all countries in Central America and Mexico, and more recently the United States. According to data from the [United States CDC](#) as of July 17, 2026, there have been over 189,000 NWS cases reported among animals and over 2,290 NWS cases reported among humans in Central America and Mexico since 2023.

Data Sources: [Secretary of Agriculture \(7/21/26\)](#), [Secretary of Health \(7/11/26\)](#), [CDC \(7/21/26\)](#)

United States – New NWS Detections Reported in Texas; Active Cases Decrease:

According to data from the [United States Department of Agriculture \(USDA\)](#) as of July 21, 2026, there have been a total of 42 New World screwworm (NWS) cases reported among domestic animals in the United States, of which 10 are currently active. Since the previous update, 3 incident cases among domestic animals were reported in Texas.

New World Screwworm Cases Among Animals, United States, 2026				
Domestic Animal Cases				Fly Trap Detections
Cumulative	Incident†	Active	Change‡	
42	+3	10	-8	0

Table Notes: Data for cases reported among animals as of July 21, 2026; †Change in cumulative total compared to previous update; ‡Change in active total compared to previous update.

On June 3, 2026, the [USDA](#) reported a confirmed NWS case among a 3-week-old calf in Zavala County, Texas. Since then, NWS cases among domestic animals have been reported in 2 states: Texas (41) and New Mexico (1). While uncommon in humans, individuals should seek medical attention immediately if they suspect they may have contracted NWS.

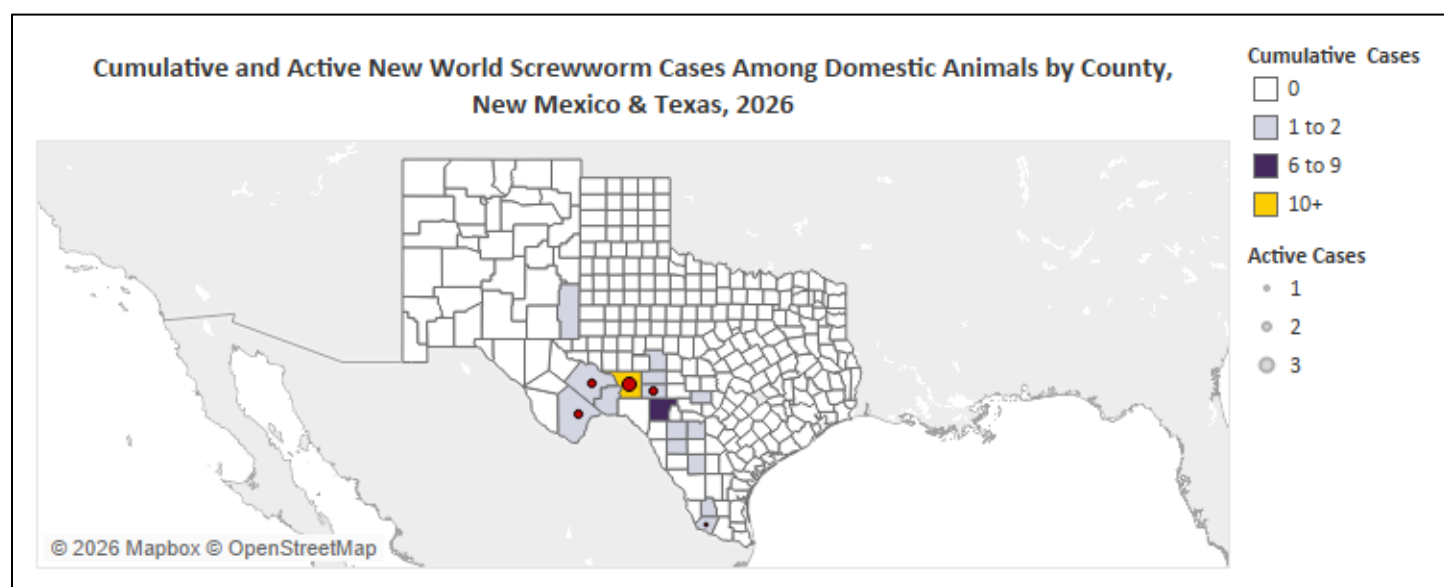


Figure Notes: Data for cases reported among animals as of July 21, 2026.

NWS was eradicated in the United States in [1966](#); however, sporadic cases were reported in the [Florida Keys during 2016](#) among deer and companion animals (pets). In January, the United States CDC issued a [Health Advisory](#) regarding NWS cases detected among animals near the United States – Mexico border, specifically in Tamaulipas, Mexico, to increase awareness given the potential for geographic spread. Since then, the FDA has conditionally approved and issued emergency use authorizations (EUAs) for [several products](#) to prevent and treat NWS among animals. Previously this year, NWS was detected in a Florida import facility among a [horse imported from Argentina](#) that was immediately quarantined and treated – no detections were reported outside of the quarantine facility. There have not been any human cases reported in the United States, except for a single [travel associated case](#) detected among an individual returning from El Salvador in August 2025 – the risk of NWS among people remains very low. The current outbreak began in Panama and Costa Rica during 2023 and has since spread to all countries in Central America and Mexico, and more recently the United States. According to data from the [United States CDC](#) as of July 17, 2026, there have been over 189,000 NWS cases reported among animals and over 2,290 NWS cases reported among humans in Central America and Mexico since 2023.

Data Sources: [USDA \(7/22/26\)](#), [CDC \(7/21/26\)](#)

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

According to data from the [United States Department of Agriculture \(USDA\)](#) as of July 23, 2026, there have been a total of 2,236 confirmed highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) detections reported among poultry flocks in the United States since February 8, 2022. Since the previous update, no new detections were reported. In the past 30 days, a total of 4 confirmed HPAI detections have been reported in Utah (2), Idaho (1), and Pennsylvania (1), affecting 1.49 million birds. A significant decrease in detections has been observed since March. According to data from the [USDA](#) as of July 22, 2026, there have been a total of 1,169 confirmed HPAI detections reported among livestock in the United States since March 25, 2024. Since the previous update, 1 new detection was reported. In the past 30 days, a total of 23 confirmed HPAI detections have been reported among livestock herds in Utah (13), Idaho (8), and Texas (2).

HPAI Detections Among Animals, United States, Past 30 Days						
Poultry Flocks		Livestock Herds*			Wild Birds	Mammals
Commercial	Backyard	Dairy Cattle	Swine	Alpacas		
2	2	23	0	0	12	0

*Table Notes: Data as of July 22-23, 2026; Number of detections reported in the past 30 days are based on date of detection/confirmation rather than sample collection; *New HPAI detections among previously unaffected herds only.*

In January, the New York State (NYS) Department of Environmental Conservation reminded New Yorkers to [stay alert for HPAI](#) and avoid contact with sick or dead birds and mammals that may be infected. A [recent national survey](#) found that nearly all responding backyard flock owners had heard of avian influenza or bird flu (95%), but only 63% knew that humans could be infected and only 32% could correctly identify all signs of infection in birds. As of March 31, 2026, there have been 80 poultry flock detections reported in [NYS](#) – the most recent detection was confirmed on March 31 in Bronx County.

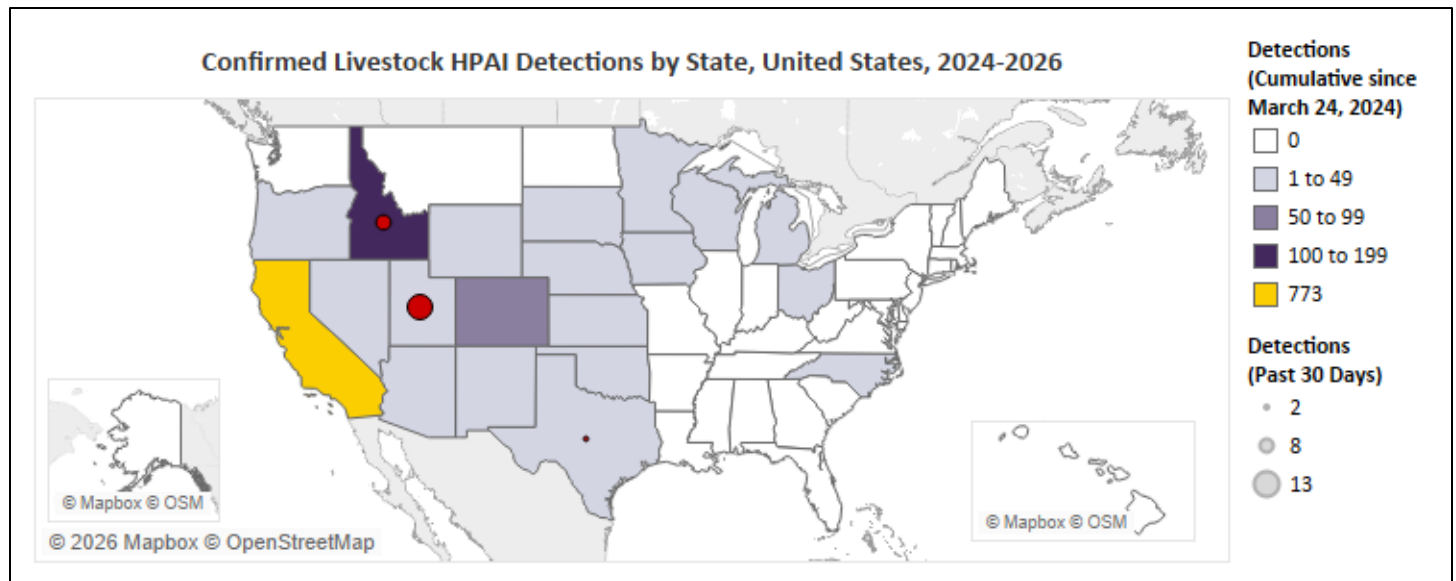


Figure Notes: Data as of July 22, 2026.

According to data from the [United States CDC](#), as of March 6, 2026, 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 reported in the United States were exposed during commercial agriculture and related operations involving contact with dairy cattle and poultry. A [recent study](#) examining transmission dynamics in California among 14 H5N1-positive dairy farms detected the virus in the air in milking parlors, in wastewater streams, and the exhaled breath of cows, suggesting possible sources of transmission on dairy farms beyond contact with contaminated milk. There has

been [one instance](#) of documented possible zoonotic transmission (via serology testing) from domestic cats to humans among a veterinary professional occupationally exposed to an H5N1-infected cat.

According to the United States CDC, the current risk to public health is low and person-to-person transmission has not been documented. HPAI continues to be detected [wild birds](#) and other [mammals](#). Since [2022](#), 21 countries in the Americas have reported over 5,700 H5N1 outbreaks in diverse bird and animal species, and 5 countries have reported a cumulative total of 75 human H5N1 cases, including 2 deaths (both caused by the [D1.1 strain](#) that [emerged](#) and spread rapidly in North America during the 2024 wild bird migration season).

Data Sources: [USDA \(7/23/26\)](#), [USDA \(7/22/26\)](#), [CDC \(3/6/26\)](#)

Polio

Global – Incident AFP Cases (WPV1 & cVDPV2) Reported in Multiple Countries:

According to data from the [Global Polio Eradication Initiative \(GPEI\)](#) as of July 20, there have been 18 acute flaccid paralysis (AFP) cases caused by wild poliovirus type 1 (WPV1), 20 AFP cases caused by circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 1 (cVDPV1), 62 AFP cases caused by circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2), and 8 AFP cases caused by circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 3 (cVDPV3) reported this year with onset of paralysis during 2026. Since the previous update, 4 incident AFP cases caused by WPV1 were reported in [Afghanistan](#), 3 incident AFP cases caused by cVDPV2 were reported in Nigeria (2) and Central African Republic (1).

Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) Cases by Causal Agent, Global, 2026							
WPV1		cVDPV1		cVDPV2		cVDPV3	
Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†
18	+4	20	+0	62	+3	8	+0

Table Notes: Data as of July 20, 2026, and only includes AFP cases with onset of paralysis during 2026; †Change in cumulative total compared to previous update.

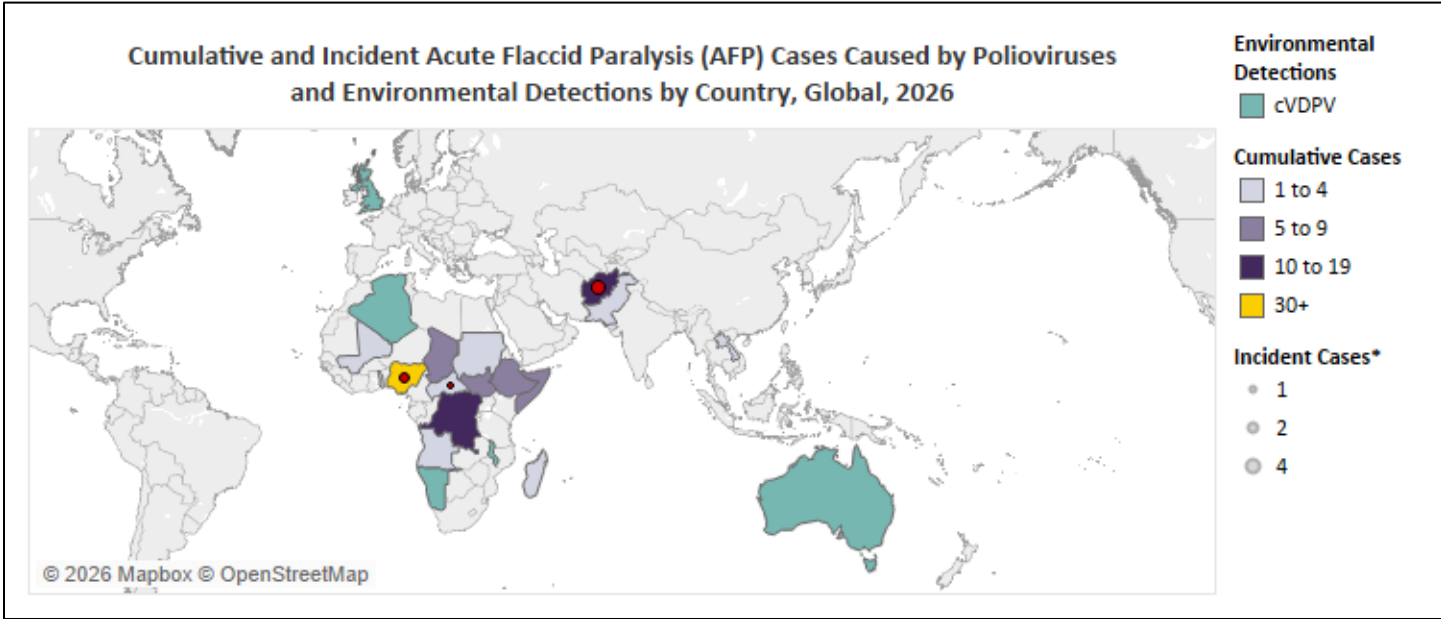


Figure Notes: Data as of July 20, 2026, and only includes AFP cases with onset of paralysis or environmental detections from samples collected during 2026; *Change in cumulative total compared to previous update.

Cases of AFP with onset of paralysis during 2026 have been reported this year by 15 countries: [Afghanistan](#) (15 – WPV1), Angola (1 – cVDPV2), the Central African Republic (CAR) (4 – cVDPV2), Chad (7 – cVDPV2, 1 – cVDPV3), the DRC (11 – cVDPV2), Ethiopia (9 – cVDPV1), Lao People’s Democratic Republic (2 – cVDPV1), Mali (1 – cVDPV2), Madagascar (2 – cVDPV1), Nigeria (30 – cVDPV2, 7 – cVDPV3), [Pakistan](#) (3 – WPV1), Somalia (5 – cVDPV2), South Sudan (7 – cVDPV1), Sudan

(1 – cVDPV2), and [Togo](#) (2 – cVDPV2). Among countries without any reported AFP cases, environmental detections from samples collected during 2026 have been reported in Algeria (2 – cVDPV2), [Australia](#) (1 – cVDPV2), Malawi (9 – cVDPV2), [Namibia](#) (5 – cVDPV2), and the [United Kingdom](#) (2 – cVDPV2), suggesting undetected transmission was occurring in these countries at some point this year.

The United States CDC currently has a [Level 2 – Practice Enhanced Precautions Travel Health Notice](#) posted regarding polio globally. [Vaccination](#) is the best way to protect against polio. A total of 52 AFP cases caused by WPV1, 3 AFP cases caused by cVDPV1, 228 AFP cases caused by cVDPV2, and 15 AFP cases caused by cVDPV3, with onset paralysis were reported [during 2025](#).

Data Sources: [GPEI - WPV \(7/21/26\)](#), [GPEI - cVDPV \(7/21/26\)](#)

Other Outbreaks, News, and Events

Other Outbreaks (2026):

Chikungunya

- Mayotte – No Cases Reported During Most Recent Epidemiological Week ([July 16](#))
- Mauritius – CDC Issues Level 2 Travel Health Notice Amidst Ongoing Outbreak ([May 21](#))
- Seychelles – Over 110 Travel Associated Cases Reported in EU/EEA Countries ([March 19](#))
- United States – Second Locally Acquired Case of 2025 Reported in Florida ([January 22](#))
- Sri Lanka – Updated Information on Trends During Largest Outbreak in 16 Years ([January 8](#))

Diphtheria

- Haiti – PAHO Issues Regional Epidemiological Alert Regarding Recent Trends ([June 25](#))
- Guinea – Initial Data for 2026; Active Level 2 Travel Health Notice Posted ([February 12](#))
- Nigeria – Initial 2026 Trends Lower Compared to Previous Years ([February 5](#))

Ebola (Suspected)

- Democratic Republic of the Congo – Suspected Cases and Deaths Reported ([March 12](#))

Escherichia Coli

- United States – New Multistate Outbreak Linked to Frozen Organic Blueberries ([July 9](#))
- United States – Voluntary Recall of Affected Products Issued by Raw Farm, LLC ([April 9](#))

Hantavirus

- International Waters – WHO Declares End to Cruise Ship Outbreak (Andes Virus) ([July 2](#))

Infant Botulism

- United States – New Multistate Outbreak Linked to Powdered Infant Formula ([July 9](#))

Listeria

- United States – New Multistate Outbreak Linked to Soft Cheese ([June 25](#))

Malaria

- Mayotte – Updated Data on Incident Cases Reported, Most Linked to Travel ([July 16](#))

Marburg

- Uganda – WHO Reports Confirmed Case Identified Through Ebola Surveillance ([July 2](#))
- Ethiopia – Outbreak Declared Over Following Rapid Containment ([January 29](#))

Measles

- Global – WHO Provides Update on Global Case Counts and Incidence Rates ([July 16](#))
- Guatemala – Updated Data on Nationwide Outbreak; Incidence Trends Declining ([July 16](#))
- Israel – Decreasing Incidence Trend Observed Since Late March Continues ([June 25](#))
- Japan – Updated Data on Ongoing Outbreak; Decrease in Incidence Continues ([June 4](#))
- Europe – Measles Transmission Re-Established in Several Countries ([February 5](#))

Meningococcal Disease

- Democratic Republic of the Congo – US CDC Issues Level 2 Travel Health Notice ([March 26](#))
- United Kingdom – Incident Case Reported Among Traveler Returning to France ([March 26](#))

Mpox

- Africa – Continental Trends Continue to be Driven by the DRC and Madagascar ([July 9](#))
- Global (Outside of Africa) – Incident Travel Associated Clade Ib Cases Reported ([July 9](#))

Nipah

- Bangladesh – Fatal Confirmed Case Reported Among Female in Rajshahi Division ([February 12](#))
- India – Confirmed Cases Reported Among Nurses in West Bengal State ([February 5](#))

Non-Seasonal Influenza

- Bangladesh – Third Human Case This Year Reported in Sylhet Division (H5N1) ([July 16](#))
- Brazil – Human Case of Swine Influenza Reported in Santa Catarina (H3N2v) ([July 16](#))
- Cambodia – Incident Human Case Reported Among Child in Phnom Penh (H5N1) ([July 16](#))
- China – Incident Human Case Reported in Guangdong Province (H9N2) ([July 9](#))
- India – First Human Case This Year Reported in West Bengal State (H5N1) ([June 25](#))
- China – Fatal Human Case Reported; First Case in the Country Since 2024 (H5N6) ([May 14](#))
- United States – Nebraska Reports Variant Influenza A Virus Infection (H1N2v) ([May 14](#))
- China – WHO Reports Human Cases Detected in Early 2026 (H1N2v & H1N1v) ([April 30](#))
- Taiwan – Additional Information on First Locally Acquired Human Case (H7N7) ([April 9](#))
- Italy – First Human Case in Europe Reported Among Traveler (H9N2) ([March 26](#))
- Spain – Catalonia Reports Confirmed Variant Influenza A Virus Case (H1N1v) ([March 5](#))
- China – Incident Human Cases Reported in Multiple Provinces (H9N2 & H10N3) ([February 12](#))

Salmonella

- United States – Updated Data on Ongoing Outbreaks Linked to Backyard Poultry ([June 25](#))
- United States – Outbreak Investigation Reopened; Additional Products Recalled ([June 4](#))
- United States – New Multistate Outbreak Linked to Moringa Capsules ([June 4](#))
- United States – New Multistate Outbreak Linked to Pet Veiled Chameleons ([May 14](#))
- United States – New Multistate Outbreak Linked to Moringa Powder Capsules ([February 19](#))
- United States – Update on Multistate Outbreak Linked to Supplement Powders ([January 29](#))

Pertussis

- United States – Updated Data on Cases Reported During 2026 ([May 21](#))

Seasonal Influenza

- United States – ILI Activity Continues to Decrease Below National Baseline ([April 9](#))

Yellow Fever

- The Americas – Incident Cases and Deaths Reported in Colombia, Brazil, and Peru ([July 9](#))

Other Active CDC Travel Health Notices:

- [Chikungunya in Mauritius - Level 2 - Practice Enhanced Precautions - Travel Health Notices | Travelers' Health | CDC](#)
- [Chikungunya in Seychelles - Level 2 - Practice Enhanced Precautions - Travel Health Notices | Travelers' Health | CDC](#)
- [Malaria in Yemen - Level 2 - Practice Enhanced Precautions - Travel Health Notices | Travelers' Health | CDC](#)
- [Meningococcal Disease in the Democratic Republic of the Congo - 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](#)
- [Yellow Fever in Venezuela - Level 2 - Practice Enhanced Precautions - Travel Health Notices | Travelers' Health | CDC](#)
- [Global Dengue - Level 1 - Practice Usual Precautions - Travel Health Notices | Travelers' Health | CDC](#)
- [Diphtheria in Haiti - Level 1 - Practice Usual Precautions - Travel Health Notices | Travelers' Health | CDC](#)
- [Ciguatera Fish Poisoning in Vanuatu - Level 1 - Practice Usual Precautions - Travel Health Notices | Travelers' Health | CDC](#)
- [Hepatitis A in Canada - 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](#)
- [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](#)

Other Global Health News and Events:

- [Increase in reported anaplasmosis cases amid tick expansion in Ontario and Nova Scotia, Canada - BEACON](#)
- [First cholera outbreak in nine years in the Central African Republic; 436 suspected cases and high community deaths - BEACON](#)
- [Borno State, Nigeria, reports more than 35 500 suspected cholera cases and 198 deaths amid pressure on treatment facilities - BEACON](#)
- [Zambia declares end of 2025–2026 cholera outbreak after four consecutive weeks without confirmed cases - BEACON](#)
- [Summer endemic wave of COVID-19 in China, with rising positivity in southern provinces - BEACON](#)
- [Taiwan enters a new COVID-19 epidemic phase after 4 766 healthcare visits, with 25 severe cases and five deaths reported - BEACON](#)
- [Sharp national surge in Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever \(CCHF\) in Afghanistan, linked to livestock exposure during Eid al-Adha - BEACON](#)
- [Second seasonal case of Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever and one death confirmed in Salamanca, Castile and León, Spain - BEACON](#)
- [Climate change is driving dengue spread in low- and middle-income countries | CIDRAP](#)

- [Dengue in the Pacific: Multicountry Situation \(As of 20 July 2026\) - Fiji | ReliefWeb](#)
- [Mainland France reports its first two autochthonous dengue cases of 2026 in Tarn and Hérault departments, Occitanie - BEACON](#)
- [Dengue on the rise in Mexico, with 3174 cases and seven deaths across five states as the rainy season peak approaches - BEACON](#)
- [Peru reports 22% increase in dengue cases, reaching 34 820 across 21 regions - BEACON](#)
- [Sri Lanka National Dengue Control Unit: Weekly Dengue Update, Week 29 \(13th - 19th July 2026\) - Sri Lanka | ReliefWeb](#)
- [RFI: Three confirmed hantavirus cardiopulmonary syndrome deaths in Anzoátegui and two unexplained physician deaths in Barinas, Venezuela - BEACON](#)
- [New York City officials announce another death from Legionnaires' disease | CIDRAP](#)
- [Community cluster of Legionnaires' disease in New York City, USA: Cases increase to 84; five deaths reported - BEACON](#)
- [Leptospirosis cases in the Dominican Republic increased to 207 year-to-date in 2026, triple the number from the same period in 2025 - BEACON](#)
- [Leptospirosis increasing in the Philippines, with 69 cases and eight deaths during the 2026 rainy season - BEACON](#)
- [Malaria cluster among baggage handlers at Frankfurt Airport, Germany; four cases linked to imported Anopheles mosquito - BEACON](#)
- [Nearly 100K measles cases nationwide in DRC in 2026, amid multiple humanitarian emergencies, including the current Bundibugyo virus outbreak - BEACON](#)
- [Measles outbreak in Nsanje District, Malawi reaches 188 suspected cases and one death, with reported links to Mozambique - BEACON](#)
- [Year-to-date cases of mpox \(clade IIb\) in Western Australia surpass full-year 2025 total amid demographic broadening - BEACON](#)
- [Costa Rica reports third confirmed case of mpox in 2026, with a documented local transmission chain - BEACON](#)
- [Australia reports 17 detections of HPAI \(H5N1\) in wild seabirds across three states, with ongoing risk to poultry sector - BEACON](#)
- [First Human Infection with Influenza A\(H1N2\)v Virus — Yunnan Province, China, 2026](#)
- [First HPAI \(H5N1\) detection in a wild native bird in Wairarapa, New Zealand - BEACON](#)
- [Multisite poultry outbreaks of HPAI \(H5N1\) detected in Lima and Lambayeque, Peru; national health emergency response initiated - BEACON](#)
- [Multi-prefecture poultry outbreak of HPAI H5N1 \(clade 2.3.4.4b\) with zoonotic spillover risk in Maritime Region, Togo - BEACON](#)
- [RFI: National Geographic Sea Bird – third gastrointestinal illness outbreak of 2026 season; norovirus suspected. RFI on laboratory results - BEACON](#)
- [Canine rabies cluster in Concepción, Santa Cruz Department, Bolivia; health alert declared and national response activated - BEACON](#)
- [Ceftriaxone-resistant gonorrhea increasing across Europe, with domestic transmission reported in several countries - BEACON](#)
- [Escalating vector activity and two confirmed human cases of West Nile virus \(WNV\) in 11 municipalities in Seville province, Andalusia, Spain - BEACON](#)
- [Earliest and most widespread early-season surge of West Nile virus \(WNV\) in the USA since 2004; multistate human cases and vector detections - BEACON](#)
- [Ongoing yellow fever outbreak in Colombia, centered in Tolima Department, with geographic expansion - BEACON](#)
- [What really happens inside an Ebola treatment centre?](#)

- [Severe pneumonia and acute respiratory distress syndrome caused by avian influenza A \(H10N3\) in a young female: a case report | Infection | Springer Nature Link](#)
- [Federal health agencies say they need a big funding bump to prepare for future emergencies | CIDRAP](#)
- [After cruise ship outbreak, review examines how hantavirus affects the brain | CIDRAP](#)
- [Global Respiratory Virus Activity: Weekly Update N° 587](#)
- [Progress Toward Rubella and Congenital Rubella Syndrome Elimination — Worldwide, 2012–2024 | MMWR](#)