



Date: 8/27/26

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.

Contents

Chikungunya.....	1
Cyclosporiasis	3
Dengue	5
Diphtheria.....	6
Ebola	7
Escherichia Coli & Salmonella	9
Lassa Fever.....	10
Measles.....	11
New World Screwworm	16
Non-Seasonal Influenza.....	17
Polio	18
Other Outbreaks, News, and Events.....	19

Chikungunya

The Americas – Incident Cases Reported in Multiple Countries; Trends Declining:

According to data from the [Pan American Health Organization \(PAHO\)](#), extracted on August 27, there have been a total of 187,533 chikungunya cases, of which 72,111 are confirmed, and 83 deaths reported in the Americas during 2026. Since the previous update, 6,612 incident cases, of which 2,500 are confirmed, were reported in the region.

Cases have been reported by 19 countries in the Americas during 2026, primarily [Brazil](#) (121,265), [Bolivia](#) (41,944), [Argentina](#) (12,226), [Suriname](#) (7,484), Cuba (2,716), and [French Guiana](#) (1,604). Cumulative incidence per 100,000 population is currently highest in Suriname (1,160.31), French Guiana (504.40), Bolivia (329.00), Brazil (56.78), Argentina (26.58), and Cuba (24.94). 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 August 25, a total of 101 travel associated cases (confirmed & probable) have been reported in US states and territories this year – there have not been any locally acquired cases reported.

Chikungunya Cases and Deaths by Select Countries, the Americas, 2026							
Country	Cases		Confirmed Cases		Deaths		
	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	CFR*
Argentina	12,226	+56	3,729	+47	2	+0	0.1%
Bolivia	41,944	+0	11,407	+0	27	+0	0.2%
Brazil	121,265	+5,170	51,565	+2,190	48	+1	0.1%
Cuba	2,716	+1,259	254	+140	6	+4	2.4%
French Guiana	1,604	+97	1,604	+97	0	+0	0.0%
Suriname	7,484	+0	3,389	+0	0	+0	0.0%
Rest of the Americas	294	+30	163	+326	0	+0	0.0%
Total	187,533	+6,612	72,111	+2,500	83	+5	0.1%

Table Notes: Data extracted on August 27, 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.

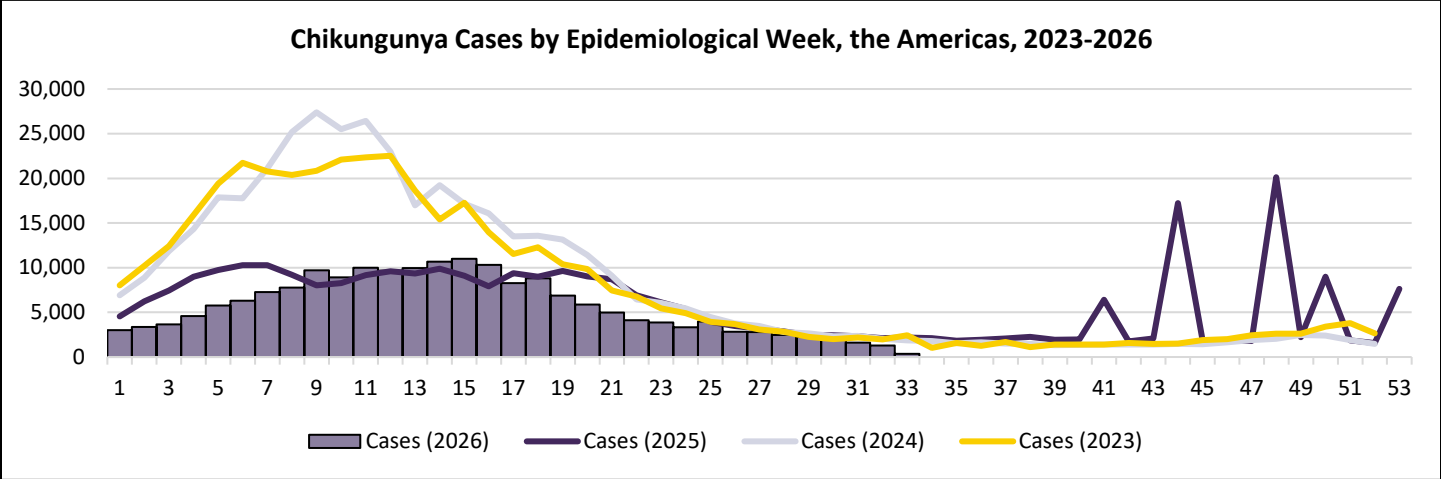


Figure Notes: Data extracted on August 27, 2026, and does not include imported (travel associated) cases; Most recent weeks' trends should be interpreted with caution due to delays in reporting.

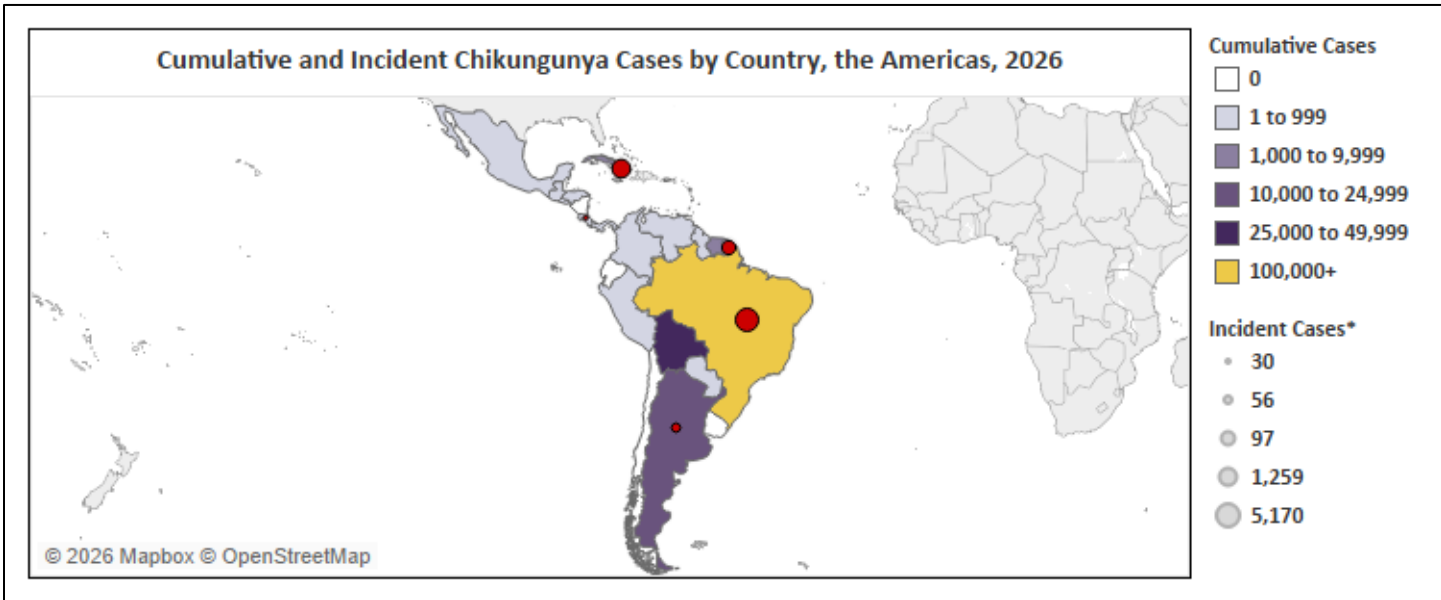


Figure Notes: Data extracted on August 27, 2026, and does not include imported cases (travel associated); *Change in cumulative total compared to previous update.

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](#), [Nicaragua](#), and [Suriname](#). [Vaccination](#) is recommended for travelers visiting an area with an outbreak.

Data Source: [PAHO \(8/27/26\)](#)

Mauritius – More Incident Cases Reported; Highest Burden During April-May:

According to data from the [Africa CDC](#) as of August 24, there have been a total of 6,868 confirmed chikungunya cases reported on the islands of Mauritius (6,769) and Rodrigues (99) since January 5, 2026. Since the previous update, 13 confirmed incident cases were reported. [Most](#) confirmed cases were reported from April 12 – May 9, 2026 (5,629).

On May 1, 2026, the [World Health Organization \(WHO\)](#) published a rapid risk assessment regarding chikungunya globally, highlighting how the African region may experience an increase in chikungunya incidence during or following local rainy seasons, which vary by country, and assessing overall risk to human health at the global level as moderate. The United States CDC currently has [Level 2 – Practice Enhanced Precautions Travel Health Notice](#) posted regarding chikungunya in Mauritius. [Vaccination](#) is recommended for travelers visiting an area with an outbreak.

Data Source: [Africa CDC \(8/24/26\)](#)

Cyclosporiasis

United States – Updated Surveillance Data; 7 Active Outbreak Investigations:

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 (1,180). According to data from the [United States CDC](#) as of August 24, there have been a total of 17,180 confirmed locally acquired cyclosporiasis cases and 2 deaths reported by states and territories during 2026. Since the previous update, 1,464 confirmed locally acquired incident cases were reported. Additionally, there are at least 11,844 cases awaiting confirmation of infection and acquisition. Investigations to identify sources of outbreaks are ongoing. Travel associated cases have also been reported this year in 46 states and Puerto Rico (1,805).

Locally Acquired Cyclosporiasis Cases, Hospitalizations, and Deaths, United States & Puerto Rico, 2026						
Confirmed Cases		Hospitalizations		Deaths		
Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	CFR*
17,180	+1,464	922	+94	2	+0	0.0%

Table Notes: Data as August 24, 2026, and includes confirmed locally acquired cases only; †Change in cumulative total compared to previous update; *Case fatality rate (CFR).

Locally acquired cases have been reported by 48 states (as well as the District of Columbia), primarily [Michigan](#) (4,000-6,999), [Ohio](#) (1,000-3,999), [Illinois](#) (500-999), [Indiana](#) (500-999), [North Carolina](#) (500-999), [Kansas](#) (500-999), [Texas](#) (500-999), [Florida](#) (200-499), [Kentucky](#) (200-499), [Nebraska](#) (200-499), [New York \(State & City\)](#) (200-499), [Oklahoma](#) (200-499), [Pennsylvania](#) (200-499), and [West Virginia](#) (200-499). Nationally, locally acquired cases range from 1-99 years of age with a median of 46 years, and reported dates of illness onset ranging from May 1 – August 19, 2026. Among them, 5.4% have been hospitalized and there have been [2 deaths](#) reported in Michigan (both with significant underlying health conditions). 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 14,277 cases in the state this year as of August 20. Data from individual states may include probable cases, whereas data from the United States CDC only includes laboratory confirmed cases. As of August 13, 2026, there are active investigations examining [7 separate cyclosporiasis outbreaks](#) (of which 4 are still ongoing) in the United States, including an ongoing [outbreak linked to shredded iceberg lettuce](#).

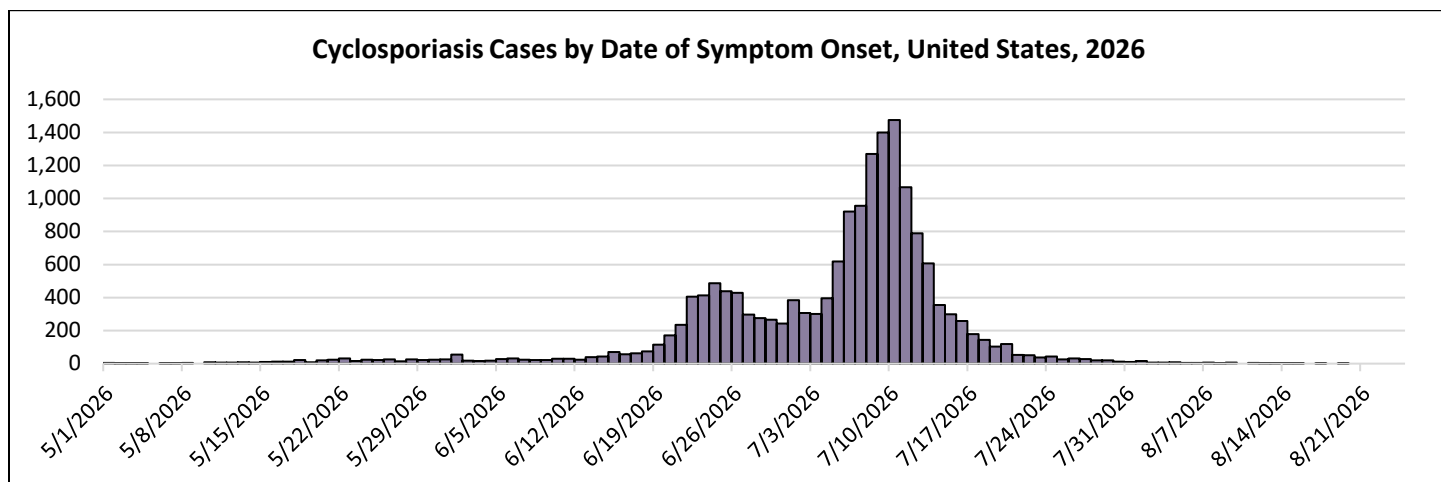


Figure Notes: Data as of August 24, 2026, and includes confirmed locally acquired cases only.

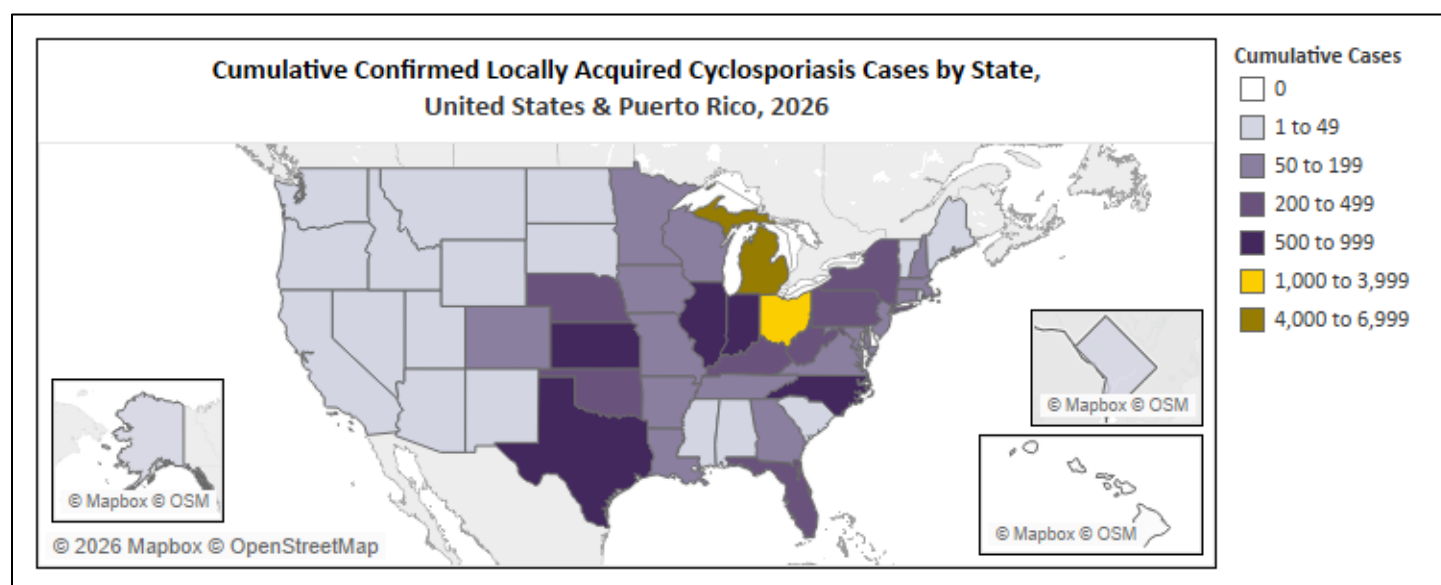


Figure Notes: Data as of August 24, 2026, and includes confirmed locally acquired cases only.

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 August 27, there have been a total of 11,458 cyclosporiasis cases reported across 20 states that also reported exposure to recalled shredded iceberg lettuce from Taylor Farms de Mexico served or purchased at various locations prior to illness onset – outbreak data presented below are included in surveillance data presented above. Since the previous update, 528 additional confirmed cases were included in cumulative totals for this outbreak, and 3 additional states were implicated, including Georgia (3 cases), Tennessee (5), and Texas (20).

Cyclosporiasis Outbreak Cases, Hospitalizations, and Deaths, United States, 2026						
Cases		Hospitalizations†		Deaths		
Cumulative	Change‡	Cumulative	Change‡	Cumulative	Change‡	CFR*
11,458	+528	495	+41	2	+0	0.0%

Table Notes: Data as August 27, 2026, and only includes cases from outbreak linked to recalled shredded iceberg lettuce.; †Among confirmed cases with information available; ‡Change in cumulative total compared to previous update; *Case fatality rate (CFR).

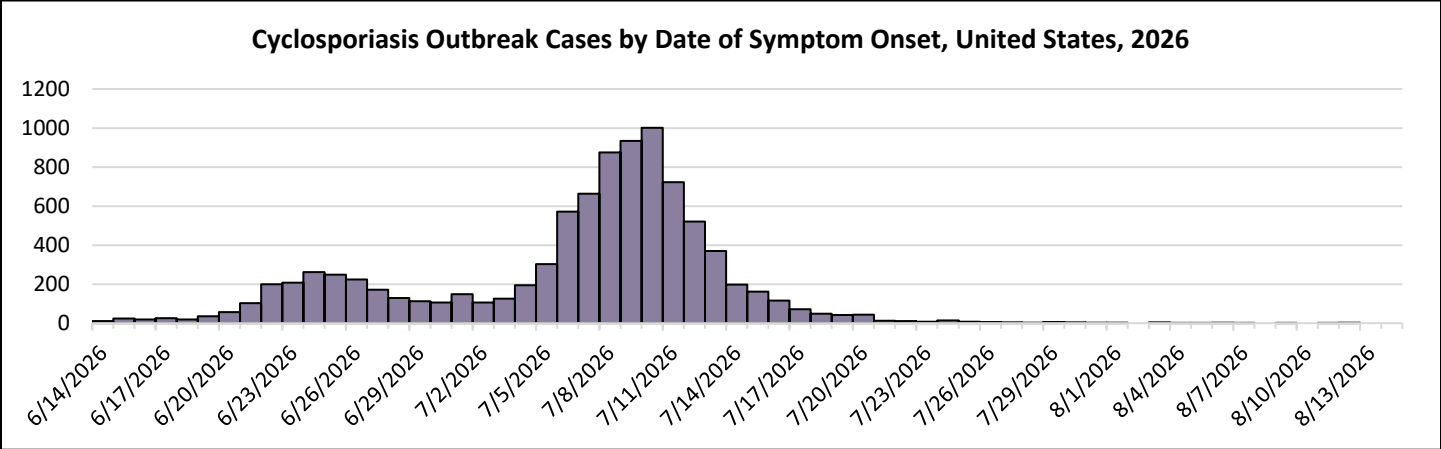


Figure Notes: Data as of August 27, 2026, and only includes cases from outbreak linked to shredded iceberg lettuce with available data (6,264).

Cases involved in this outbreak have been reported by 20 states, primarily [Michigan](#) (4,846), [Ohio](#) (2,679), [Missouri](#) (1,010), and [Indiana](#) (823), and reported dates of illness onset ranging from June 14 – August 12, 2026. Among them, 4.3% have been hospitalized and there have been 2 deaths reported. 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 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 – those dates have passed and products should no longer be available for sale. 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 \(8/25/26\)](#), [CDC Outbreak \(8/27/26\)](#)

Dengue

United States – Incident Cases Continue to be Reported Among Travelers:

According to data from the [United States \(US\) CDC](#) as of August 26, there have been a total of 1,352 locally acquired dengue cases reported by US states and territories during 2026, primarily in Puerto Rico (884) and American Samoa (428) – 40 locally acquired cases have been reported in the continental US in [Florida](#) (39) and [Virginia](#) (1). Since the previous update, 44 incident locally acquired cases were reported. There were a total of 4,065 locally acquired cases reported by US states and territories during 2025, of which 81 were reported in the continental US in Florida (72), California (7), and Arizona (2).

The US CDC currently has a [Level 1 – Practice Usual Precautions Travel Health Notice](#) posted regarding dengue globally. Dengue risk is present year-round in many parts of the world with some countries reporting increased case numbers relative to typical trends or a higher-than-expected number of cases among US travelers, including [Bolivia](#), Cambodia, [Colombia](#), [Kenya](#), [Malaysia](#), [the Maldives](#), [New Caledonia](#), [Samoa](#), [Sri Lanka](#), [Tonga](#), and [Vietnam](#). According to data from the [US CDC](#) as of August 26, there have been a total of 305 travel associated dengue cases reported among US residents

during 2026. Since the previous update, 38 incident travel associated cases were reported. There were a total of 1,309 travel associated cases reported among US residents during 2025.

Data Sources: [CDC 2026 \(8/26/26\)](#), [CDC 2025 \(8/26/26\)](#)

Diphtheria

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

According to data from the [Africa CDC](#) as of August 24, there have been a total of 4,242 cases of diphtheria (418 confirmed) and 147 deaths (16 confirmed) reported by 8 African Union (AU) Member States (MS) during 2026. Since the previous update, 7 incident cases and 1 additional death were reported in Mauritania (6 cases) and Senegal (1 case, 1 death).

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	366	+6	16	+0	4.4%
Niger	78	+0	6	+0	7.7%
Nigeria	360	+0	8	+0	2.2%
Senegal	10	+1	2	+1	20.0%
Somalia	3,246	+0	100	+0	3.1%
South Africa	43	+0	8	+0	18.6%
Total	4,242	+7	147	+1	3.5%

Table Notes: Data as of August 24, 2026, and includes suspected and confirmed cases; †Change in cumulative total compared to previous update; *Case fatality rate (CFR).

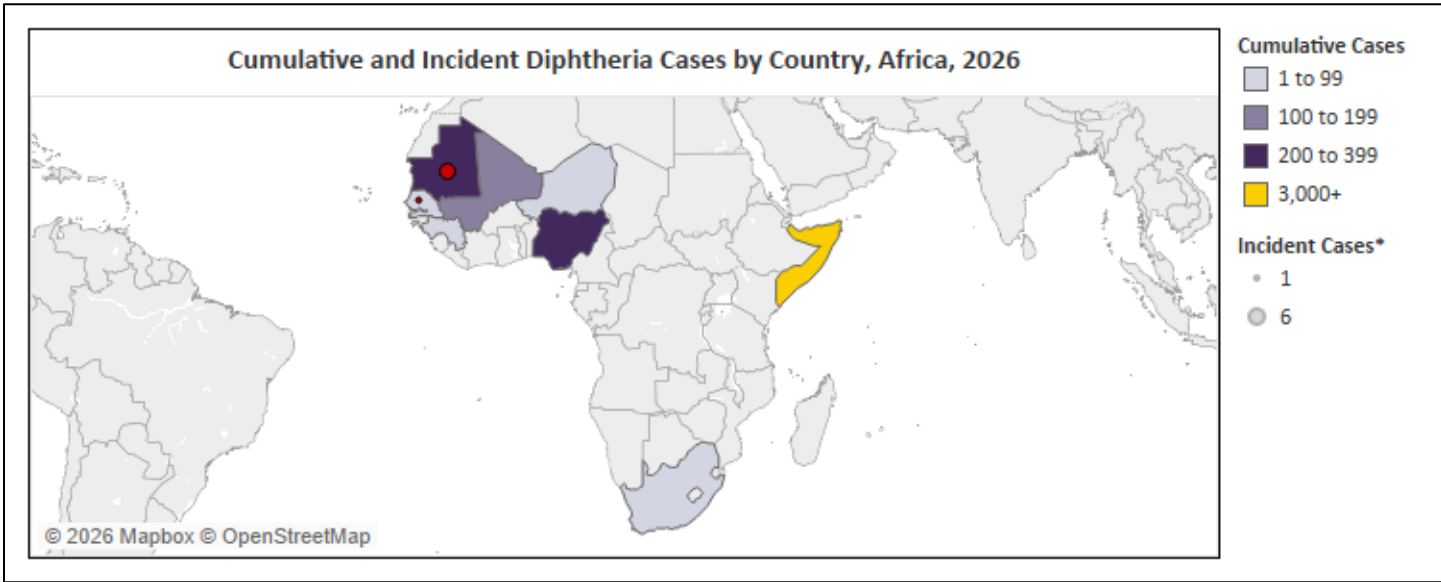


Figure Notes: Data as of August 24, 2026, and includes suspected and confirmed cases; *Change in cumulative total compared to previous update.

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.

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 \(8/24/26\)](#)

Ebola

Africa – Updated Data on Ongoing Bundibugyo Virus Disease (BVD) Outbreak:

According to data from the [National Institute of Public Health \(INSP\)](#) in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) as of August 26, 2026, there have been a total of 5,713 confirmed Bundibugyo virus disease (BVD) cases and 2,744 confirmed deaths reported across 6 provinces. Since the previous update, 505 additional confirmed cases and 268 confirmed deaths were reported in the DRC – testing and contact tracing remain a [challenge](#). The [World Health Organization \(WHO\)](#) currently assesses the risk associated with this outbreak to be very high in the DRC, high in countries sharing land border with the DRC, and low in other countries within the African region and at the global level. This is currently the [second largest](#) Ebola outbreak on record globally and 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‡	5,713	+505	2,744	+268	48.0%
Uganda	20	+0	2	+0	10.0%
France§	1	+0	0	+0	0.0%
Total	5,734	+505	2,746	+268	47.9%

*Table Notes: Data for the DRC as of August 26, 2026, and includes locally acquired and imported cases; †Change in cumulative total compared to the previous update; *Case fatality rate (CFR); ‡Includes confirmed American national cases infected in the DRC that recovered in Germany (2); §Includes imported case from the DRC that recovered.*

In the DRC, according to data from the [INSP](#) as of August 26, 2026, confirmed cases have been reported in 58 health zones across Bas-Uélé (3), Haut-Uélé (6), Ituri (28), North Kivu (13), South Kivu (1), and Tshopo (7) provinces – 83.1% of confirmed cases have been reported in Ituri province (4,750), followed by North Kivu (753), Haut-Uélé (189), Tshopo (15), South Kivu (3), and Bas-Uélé (3) provinces. A total of 21,959 contacts have been identified for monitoring and follow-up, of which 84.6% (18,574) are actively being monitored (seen within the previous 24 hours). There have been 1,269 recoveries. In Uganda, the [Ministry of Health in Uganda \(MOH-U\)](#) declared the end of the Ebola outbreak (involving local transmission) on July 28, 2026, following successful completion of a 42-day monitoring period with no new locally acquired cases since the last locally acquired case patient was discharged. The [WHO](#) declared the end of the Ebola outbreak (involving any transmission) in Uganda on August 27, 2026, following successful completion of a 42-day monitoring period with no new cases since the case patient (travel associated) was discharged. Confirmed cases (20) were either imported from DRC (15) or reported among healthcare workers treating imported cases (5), resulting in 18 recoveries, 2 deaths.

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 [MOH-U](#) 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).

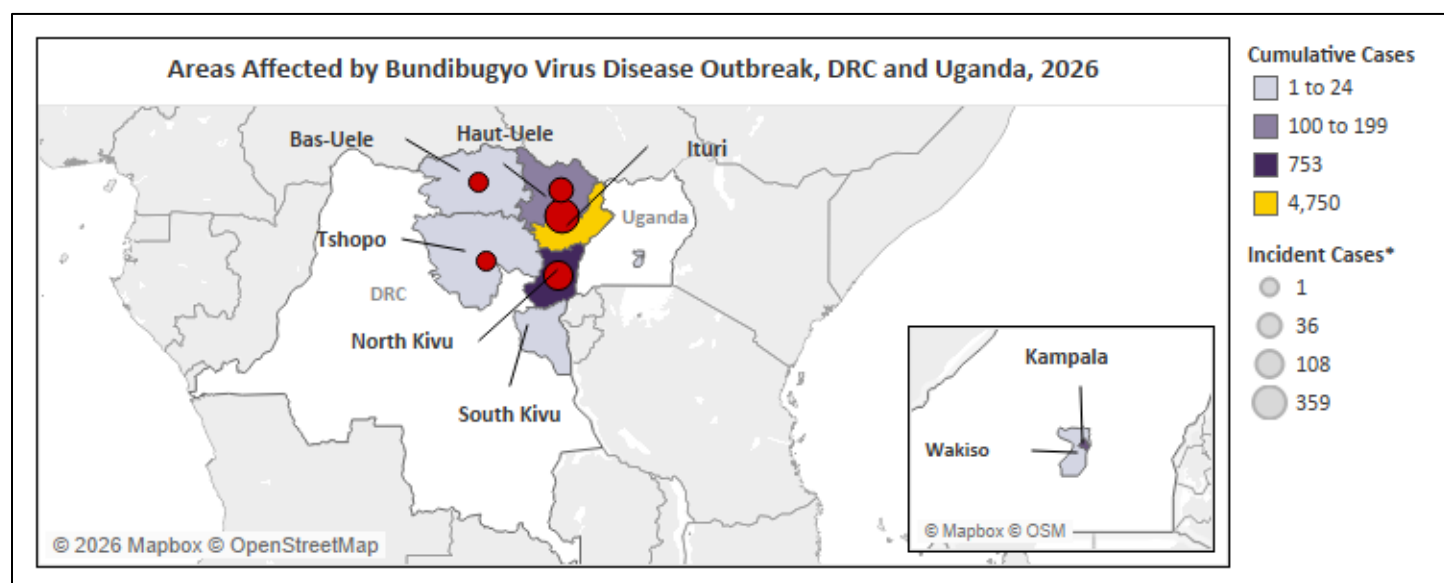


Figure Notes: Data as of August 26, 2026; *Change in cumulative total compared to the previous update; Wakiso is part of the Kampala Metropolitan Area of Uganda.

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 and [70,000 doses of Ervebo](#) (vaccine licensed and recommended for use in Ebola Zaire outbreaks) have been allocated for Phase 3 clinical trials and vaccination of frontline health workers.

On August 12, 2026, Health and Human Services (HHS) renewed the July 13, 2026, [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. Under [updated Title 42](#), travelers (including Americans) who have traveled to DRC will not be able to board commercial flights with destinations to the U.S. 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 very low and has active Travel Health Notices posted regarding [non-BVD affected areas of DRC and Uganda \(Level 2 – Practice Enhanced Precautions\)](#), [Haut-Uele and Tshopo Provinces, DRC \(Level 3- Reconsider Nonessential Travel\)](#), and [Ituri and North Kivu Provinces, DRC \(Level 4 – Avoid All Travel\)](#). The New York State Department of Health is closely monitoring the situation – there is [no immediate risk](#) to New Yorkers.

Data Sources: [INSP \(8/26/26\)](#)

Escherichia Coli & Salmonella

United States – New Multistate Outbreak Linked to Alfalfa Sprouts Reported:

According to data from the [United States CDC](#) as of August 21, there have been a total of 55 cases infected with the outbreak strains of *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) O26:H11, O103:H25, and O168:H8, and *Salmonella* Agona linked to alfalfa sprouts distributed by Everything Sprouts. Some individuals have been infected with multiple outbreak strains, including 2 cases infected with both *E. coli* and *Salmonella* (with 46 *E. coli* only infections and 7 *Salmonella* only infections remaining).

E. Coli & Salmonella Outbreak Cases, Hospitalizations and Deaths, United States, 2026						
Cases		Hospitalizations†		Deaths		
Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	CFR*
55	+55	4	+4	0	+0	0.0%

Table Notes: Data as of August 21, 2026; †Among 48 people with information available; ‡Change in cumulative total compared to previous update; *Case fatality rate (CFR).

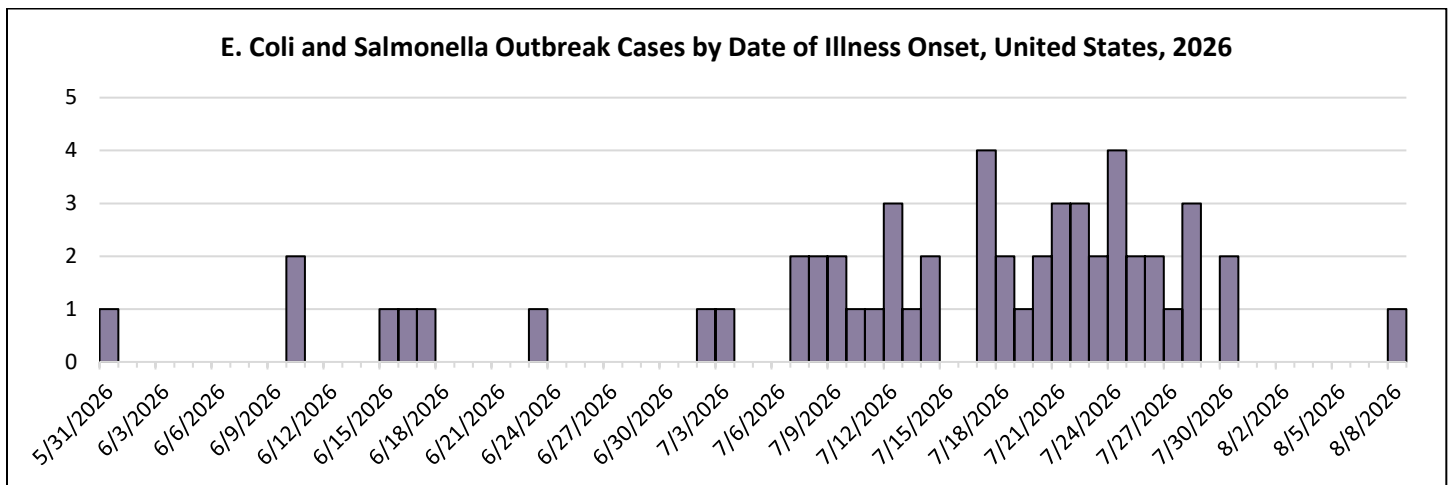


Figure Notes: Data as of August 21, 2026.

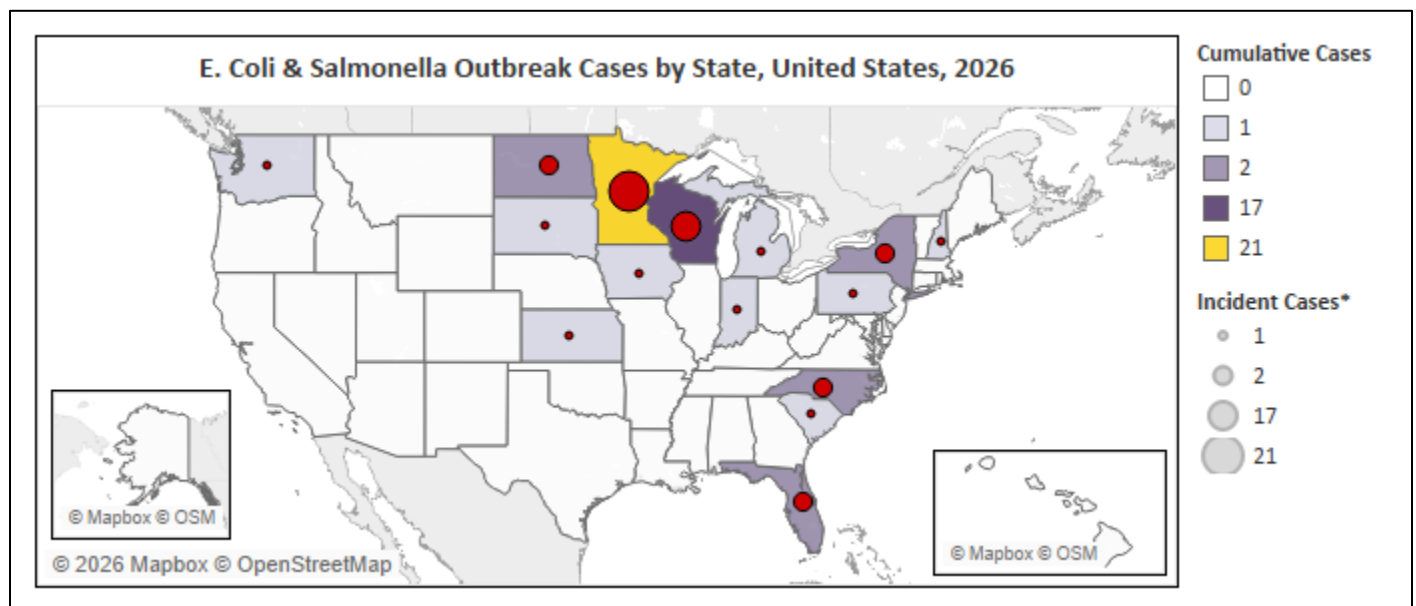


Figure Notes: Data as of August 21, 2026; *Change in cumulative total compared to previous update.

Cases have been reported by 15 states, primarily Minnesota (21) and Wisconsin (17), and reported dates of illness onset ranging from May 31 – August 8, 2026. Cases range from 12-94 years of age with a median of 34 years. Among all cases

with available demographic information, most have been female (73%), White (98%), and non-Hispanic (98%). Among interviewed cases (34), 76% reported eating alfalfa sprouts prior to illness onset – at least 2 illness clusters have been identified in Minnesota and Wisconsin. Whole genome sequencing (WGS) revealed that bacteria obtained from case samples are closely related, suggesting a common source of infection from the same food. Additionally, among 9 *Salmonella* case samples, WGS predicted resistance to ≥3 of the following antibiotics: fosfomycin, streptomycin, sulfisoxazole, and tetracycline. Among 46 *E. coli* case samples, WGS did not predict any antimicrobial resistance. Traceback investigations have identified alfalfa sprouts distributed by Everything Sprouts as a source of illness in this outbreak.

On August 22, 2026, Everything Sprouts, LLC issued a [voluntary recall](#) of certain lots of alfalfa sprouts due to possible contamination with *E. coli* or *Salmonella*. Recalled products were distributed by Everything Sprouts from May 27 – August 21, 2026 to wholesale distributors and grocery stores in Minnesota and Wisconsin, including Everything Spouts and Calco branded 5oz plastic containers, alfalfa 6/5oz and 12/6/5oz packages, and 5oz Everything Spouts Crunchy Protein Sprout Mix and Zesty Garlic Mix cups – please see [recall notice](#) for specific bar codes and lot numbers. Do not sell, serve, or consume affected recalled products. According to the United States CDC, the true number of cases in this outbreak is likely much higher than the number reported and may not be limited to currently affected states.

Data Source: [CDC \(8/24/26\)](#)

Lassa Fever

Nigeria – Incidence Trends Remain Elevated During Recent Weeks:

According to data from the [Nigeria Centre for Disease Control and Prevention \(NCDC\)](#) as of August 2, there have been a total of 7,135 suspected Lassa fever cases, of which 1,017 are confirmed, and 239 deaths among confirmed cases reported in Nigeria during 2026 – there have also been 6 probable cases reported. Since the previous update, 175 suspected incident cases, of which 17 are confirmed, and 2 additional deaths among confirmed cases were reported.

Lassa Fever Cases and Deaths, Nigeria, 2026								
Suspected Cases		Confirmed Cases		Probable Cases		Deaths‡		
Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	CFR*
7,135	+175	1,017	+17	6	+0	239	+2	23.5%

Table Notes: Data as of August 2, 2026; ‡Among confirmed cases; †Change in cumulative total compared to previous update; *Case fatality rate (CFR) calculated among confirmed cases.

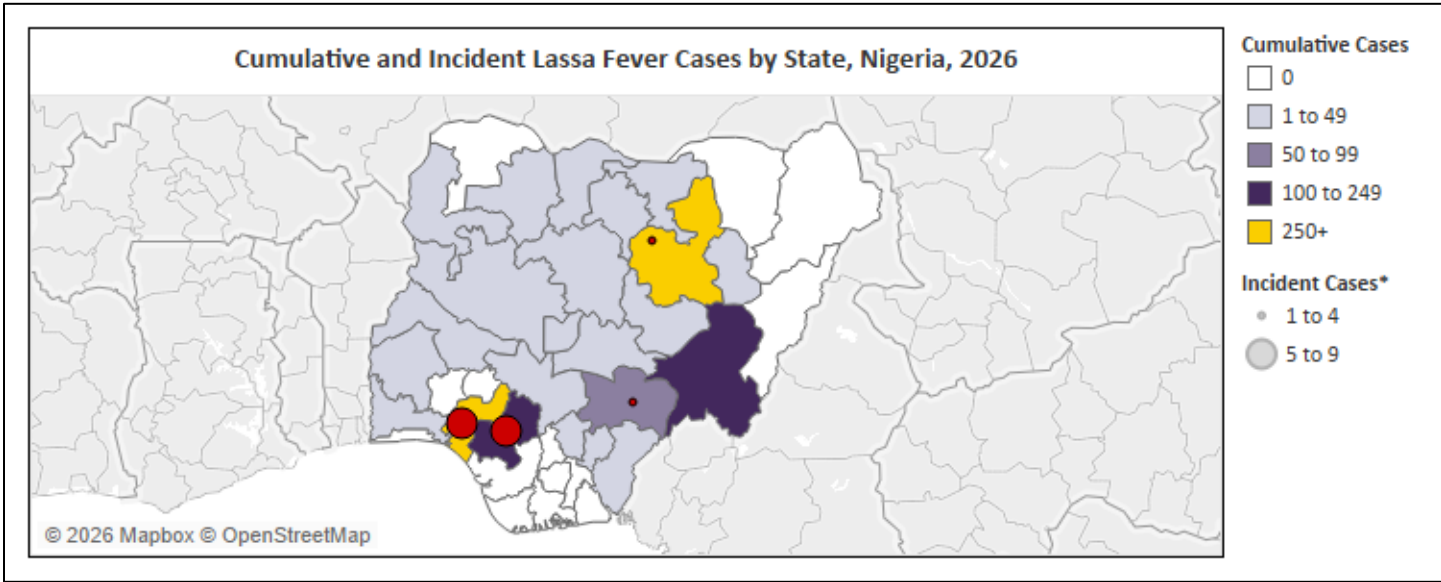


Figure Notes: Data as of August 2, 2026, and includes confirmed cases only; *Change in cumulative total compared to previous update.

Confirmed cases have been reported by 23 states, primarily Ondo (328), Bauchi (255), Taraba (131), and Edo (101). Those aged 21-50 years have been most affected, followed by hose aged ≤10-20 years. 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).

As of the same date during 2025, there were 6,851 suspected cases, of which 836 were confirmed, and 156 deaths among confirmed cases (CFR: 18.7%) reported in Nigeria across 21 states – the confirmed case count and CFR for 2026 are both higher compared to 2025. 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 \(8/2/26\)](#)

Measles

Bangladesh – Incident Cases Reported by All Divisions in Nationwide Outbreak:

According to data from the [Directorate General of Health Services \(DGHS\)](#) as of August 26, there have been a total of 152,736 suspected and 18,651 confirmed measles cases reported in Bangladesh since March 15, 2026. Additionally, there have been a total of 851 deaths reported among suspected cases, and 99 deaths reported among confirmed cases. Since the previous update, 6,021 suspected incident cases, 507 confirmed incident cases, and 25 additional deaths among suspected cases 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.

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	152,736	+6,021	133,573	+5,547	851	+25	0.6%
Confirmed	18,651	+507			99	+0	0.5%

Table Notes: Data as of August 27, 2026; †Change in cumulative total compared to previous update; *Case fatality rate (CFR).

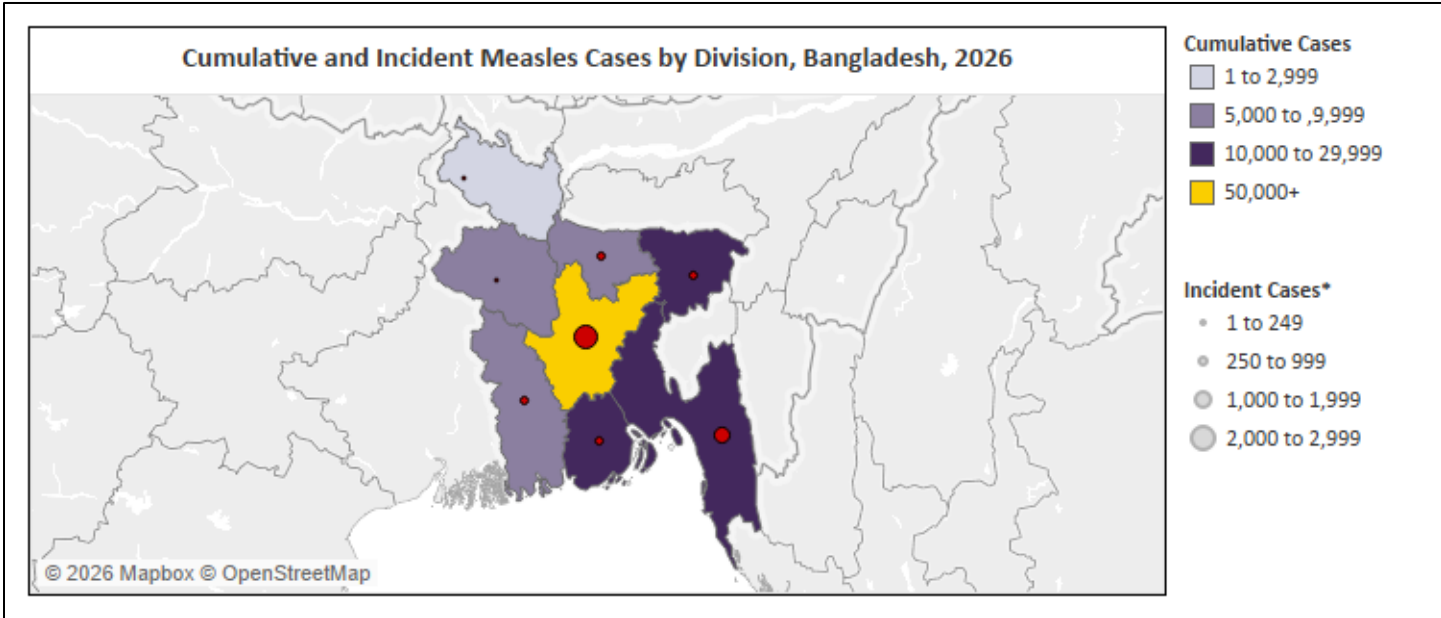


Figure Notes: Data as of August 27, 2026, and includes suspected cases only; *Change in cumulative total compared to previous update.

During 2026, cases have been reported in all 8 departments: Dhaka (66,446 suspected & 11,086 confirmed), Chattogram (29,487 suspected & 2,649 confirmed), Barisal (16,710 suspected & 774 confirmed), Sylhet (10,490 suspected & 1,013

confirmed), Khulna (9,919 suspected & 485 confirmed), Rajshahi (9,641 suspected & 1,418 confirmed), Mymensingh (7,308 suspected & 751 confirmed), and Rangpur (2,735 suspected & 475 confirmed). 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 reported through mid-June have primarily been [among children](#).

In the first 8 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 \(8/27/26\)](#), [WHO \(4/23/26\)](#), [UN \(6/25/26\)](#)

Canada – Only 1 Confirmed Incident Case Reported in Manitoba:

According to data from the [Public Health Agency of Canada \(PHAC\)](#) as of August 15, 2026, there have been a total of 5,462 probable and confirmed measles cases reported in Canada during 2025, and 1,117 probable and confirmed cases reported during 2026. Since the previous update, 1 incident confirmed case with rash onset during 2026 was reported in Manitoba.

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	81	+0	1,036	+1	77	+0	0	+0	0.0%

Table Notes: Data as of August 15, 2026; †Change in cumulative total compared to previous update; *Case fatality rate (CFR) calculated among probable and confirmed cases.

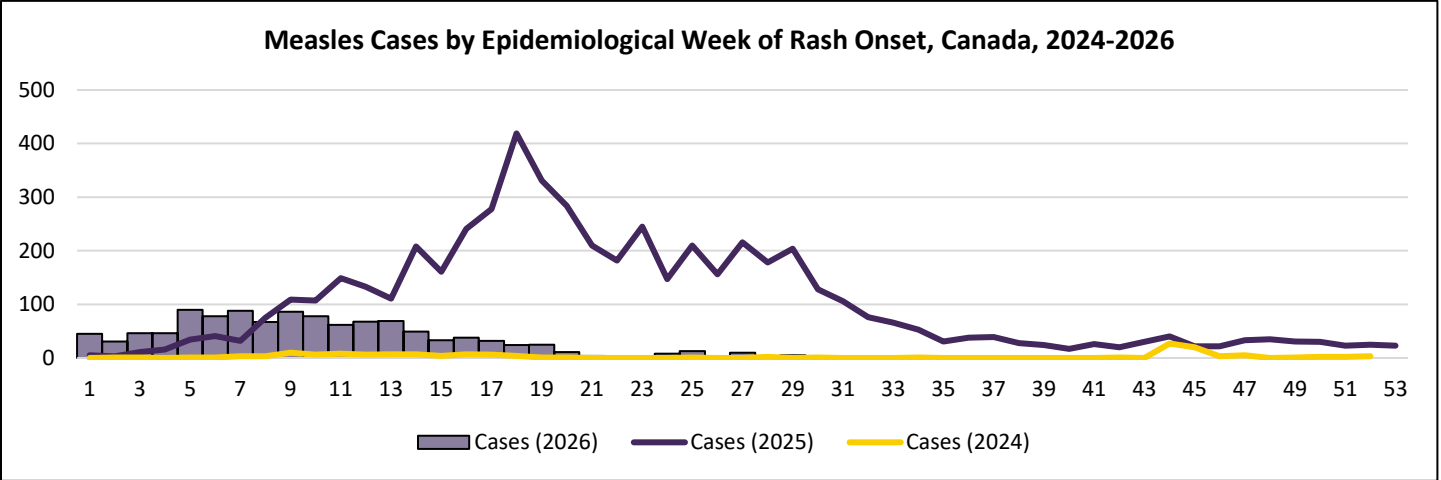


Figure Notes: Data as of August 15, 2026, and includes probable and confirmed cases.

During 2026, cases have been reported by 8 jurisdictions: [Manitoba](#) (680), [Alberta](#) (311), [British Columbia](#) (49), [Quebec](#) (31), Ontario (30), Nova Scotia (10), [Saskatchewan](#) (5), and New Brunswick (1). Those aged 5-17 years have been most affected (41%), followed by those aged 18-54 years (37%), and those aged 1-4 years (15%). 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.

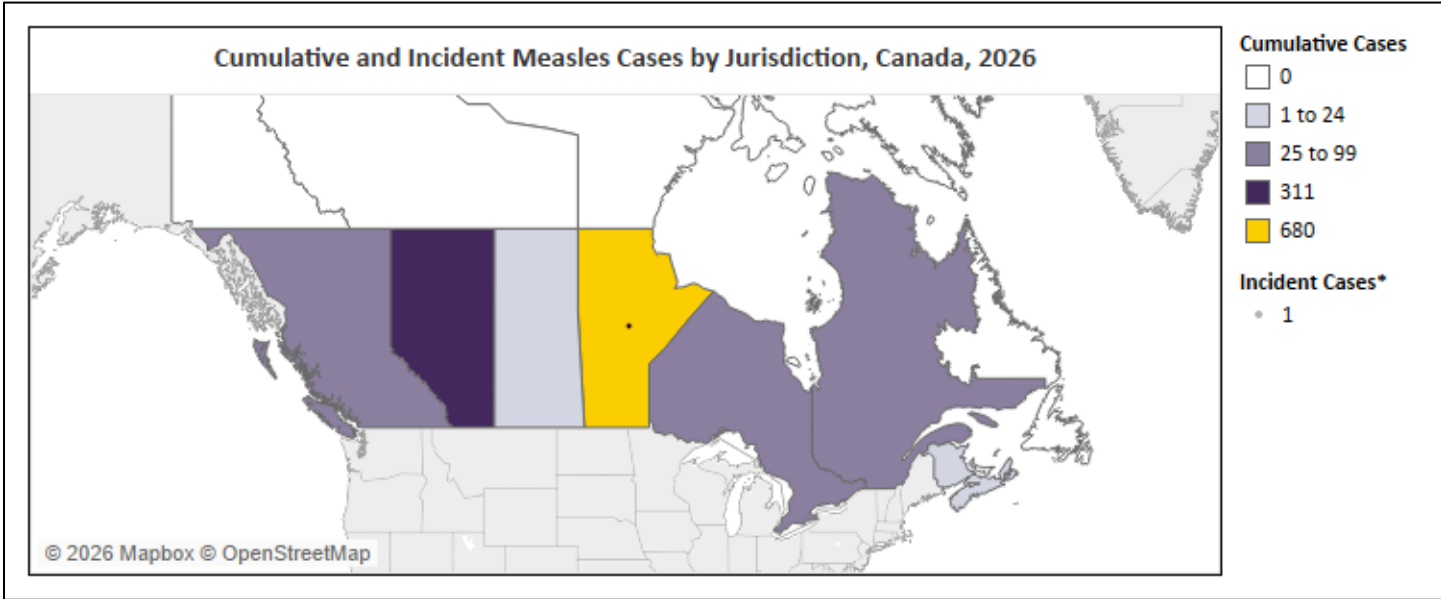


Figure Notes: Data as of August 15, 2026, and includes probable and confirmed cases; *Change in cumulative total compared to previous update.

Canada is currently experiencing a multijurisdictional measles outbreak involving 6,417 cases that began in October 2024 and has resulted in the country [losing measles elimination status](#). Among all cases reported during 2026, 92% 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 \(8/24/26\)](#), [PHAC - 2025 \(6/1/26\)](#)

Mexico – Confirmed Incident Cases Reported by 12 States, Most in Quintana Roo:

According to data from the [Secretary of Health of Mexico](#) as of August 26, 2026, there have been a total of 6,614 confirmed measles cases and 27 deaths reported in Mexico during 2025, and 12,756 confirmed cases and 18 deaths reported during 2026. Since the previous update, 59 confirmed incident cases with symptom onset during 2026 were reported by 12 states, primarily Quintana Roo (22) and Durango (12). Incidence has been gradually 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	29,391	+200	12,756	+59	18	+0	0.1%

Table Notes: Data as of August 25, 2026; †Change in cumulative total compared to prior update; *Case fatality rate (CFR) calculated among confirmed cases.

During 2026, confirmed cases have been reported by 31 states, primarily Jalisco (6,755), Mexico City (1,031), and Chiapas (871). 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 (95.32), followed by those aged 1-4 years (30.21), those aged 5-9 years (21.49), and those aged 25-29 years (20.36).

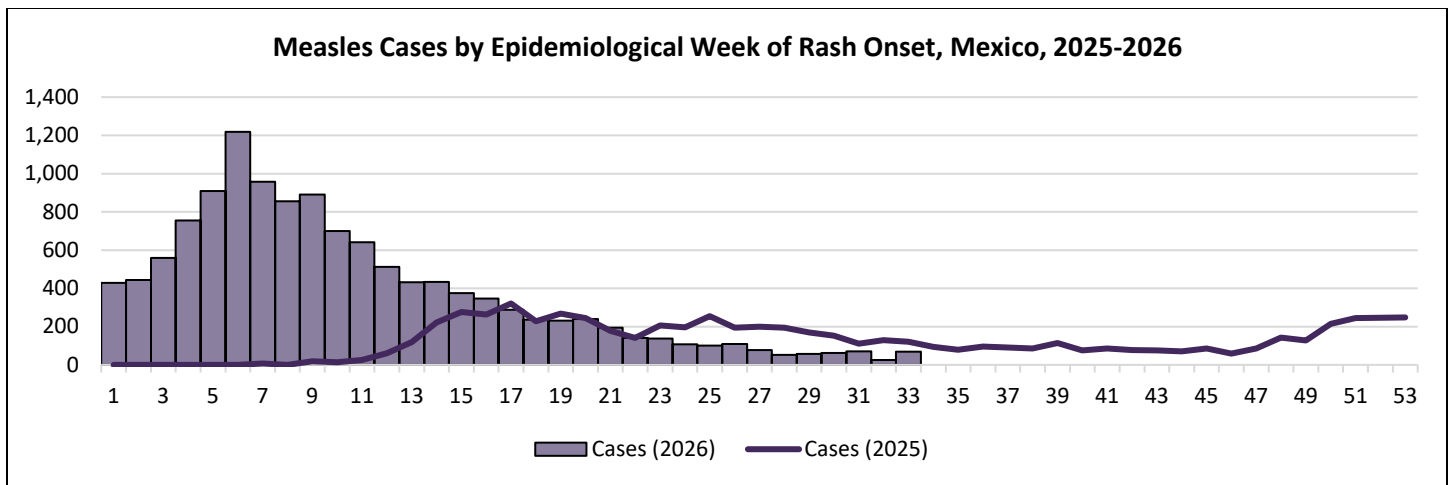


Figure Notes: Data as of August 26, 2026, and includes confirmed cases only (3 missing from figure).

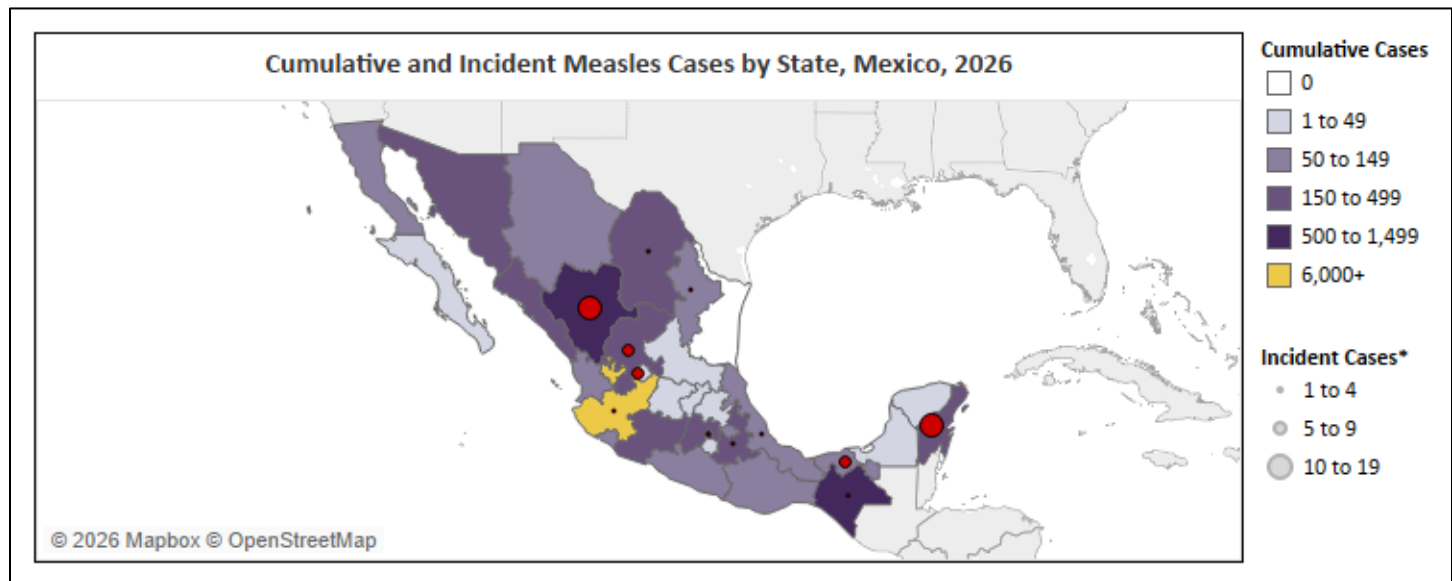


Figure Notes: Data as of August 25, 2026, and includes confirmed cases only; *Change in cumulative total compared to previous update.

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 \(8/27/26\)](#)

Peru – Updated Data on Ongoing Outbreak Centered in Puno and Arequipa:

According to data from the [Ministry of Health in Peru \(Minsa\)](#) as of August 21, there have been a total of 1,747 confirmed measles cases reported in the country during 2026, most of which were reported [between May and July](#) when a ≥ 2.5 -fold increase in confirmed cases was reported over a 9-week period. Since the previous update, 470 confirmed incident cases were reported. Confirmed cases have primarily been reported in Puno (1,264) and Arequipa (292). Confirmed cases have also been reported in Cusco, Lima, and Madre de Dios.

According to data from the [Pan American Health Organization \(PAHO\)](#) as of July 25, among 916 confirmed cases, those aged 20-29 years have been most affected (36%), followed by those aged 10-19 years (30%), and those aged 5-9 years (13%). Incidence per 100,000 population is currently highest among those aged 20-29 years (8.88), followed by those aged 0-4 years (8.24), and those aged 10-19 years (6.92). Among all cases, 54% have been unvaccinated and 11% have been hospitalized. During 2025, there were only 5 confirmed cases reported in the country. 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: [PAHO \(8/7/26\)](#), [Minsa \(8/21/26\)](#)

United States – Pennsylvania Confirms 2 Measles-Related Deaths; First of 2026:

According to data from the [United States CDC](#) as of August 20, 2026, there have been a total of 2,289 confirmed measles cases and 3 deaths reported in the United States during 2025, and 2,777 confirmed cases reported during 2026 – a greater number of confirmed cases have been reported during the first 8 months of 2026 compared to the entire year of 2025. Since the previous update, 211 confirmed incident cases with rash onset during 2026 were reported by 13 states, primarily in [Pennsylvania](#) (91), [Wisconsin](#) (34), and [Ohio](#) (33). Additionally, while not yet included in CDC data, the Pennsylvania Department of Health have [reported two measles-related deaths](#) – the first US measles-related fatalities of the year, and the first within the Commonwealth in 35 years.

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	2,777	+211	193	+24	0	+0	0.0%

Table Notes: Data as of August 20, 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 47 jurisdictions, primarily [South Carolina](#) (670), [Utah](#) (526), [Pennsylvania](#) (371), [Texas](#) (190), [Virginia](#) (176), Florida (142), and [Arizona](#) (110). There have been 36 outbreaks reported during 2026 – 94% of confirmed cases reported during 2026 are outbreak associated (1,239 from outbreaks that began during 2026 and 1,375 from outbreaks that began during 2025). Those aged 5-19 years have been most affected (47%), followed by those aged 20+ years (34%), and those aged <5 years (19%). Among all confirmed cases, 94% have been unvaccinated or have unknown vaccination statuses and 7% 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 23 in [Rest of State](#) (29 total). The New York State Department of Health [recently reminded New Yorkers](#) to ensure they are vaccinated against measles.

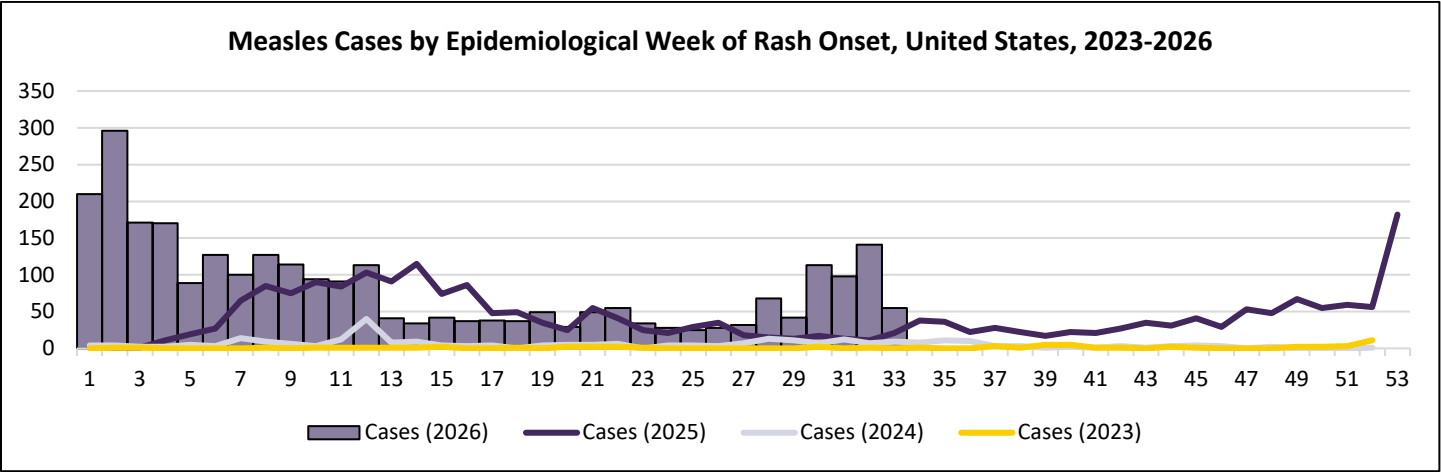


Figure Notes: Data as of August 20, 2026, and includes cases reported among international visitors to the United States.

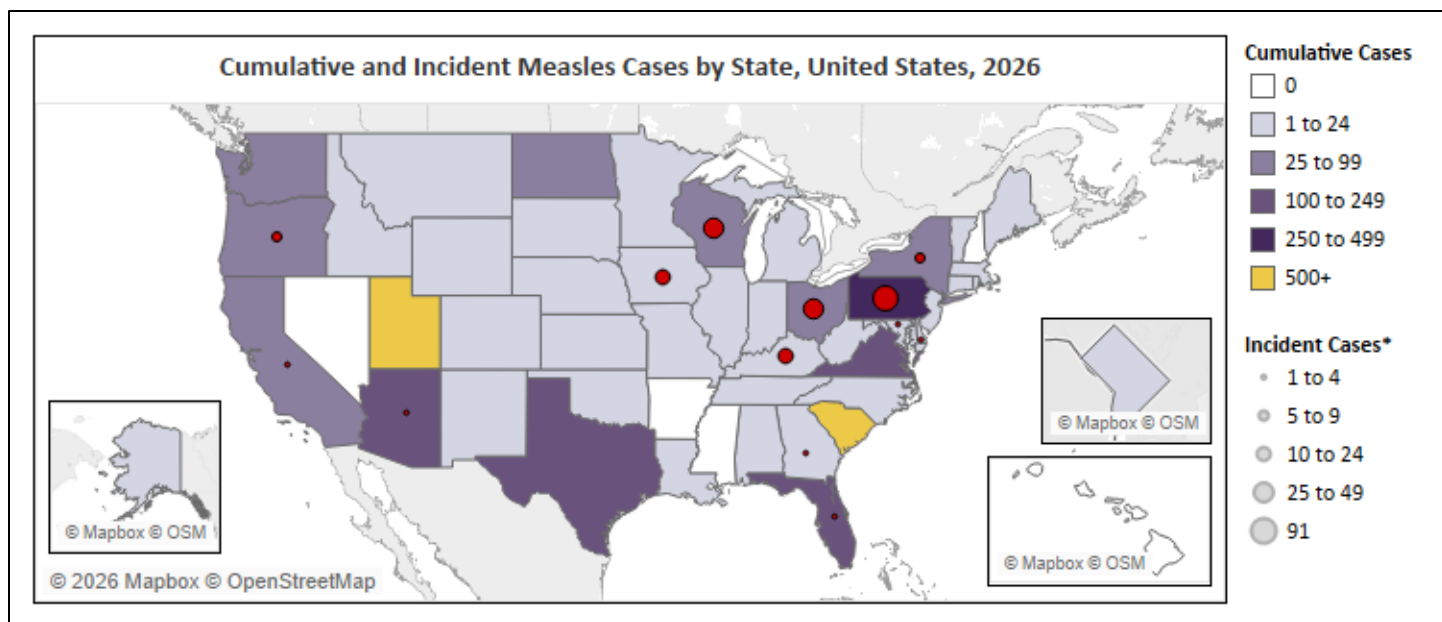


Figure Notes: Data as of August 20, 2026, and does not include cases reported among international visitors to the United States; *Change in cumulative total compared to previous update.

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 \(8/21/26\)](#)

New World Screwworm

Mexico – Updated Data on Animal and Human Cases Reported:

According to data from the [Secretary of Agriculture of Mexico](#) as of August 25, 2026, there have been a total of 39,949 New World screwworm (NWS) cases reported among animals in Mexico since November 2024, of which 2,041 are currently active. According to data from the [Secretary of Health of Mexico](#) as of August 21, 2026, there have been a total of 602 confirmed NWS cases and 3 deaths reported among humans since the beginning of 2025. Since the previous update, 1,129 incident cases among animals and 15 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*
39,949	+1,129	2,041	+78	602	+15	3	+0	0.6%

Table Notes: Data for cases reported among animals as of August 25, 2026, and among humans of August 21, 2026; †Change in cumulative total compared to previous update; ‡Change in active total compared to previous update.

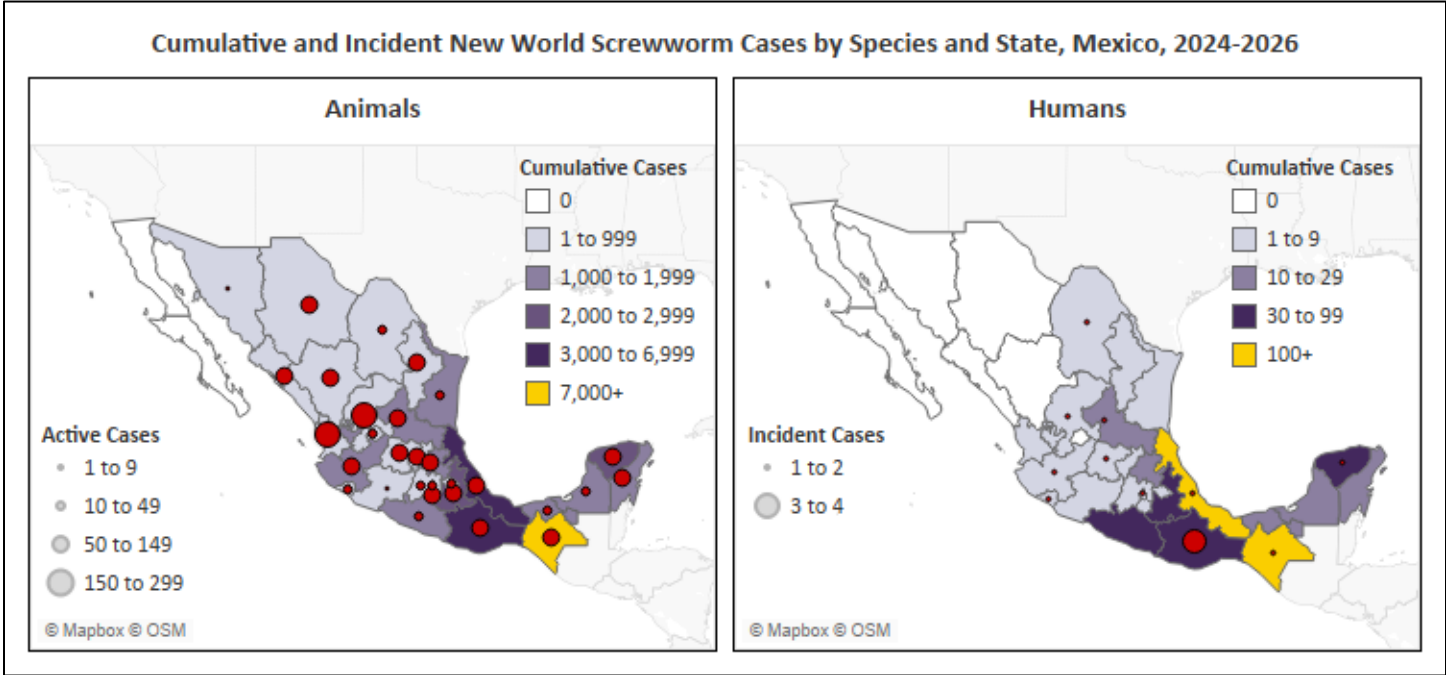


Figure Notes: Data for cases reported among animals as of August 25, 2026, and data for cases reported among humans as of August 21, 2026.

NWS cases among animals have been reported in 30 states, primarily Chiapas (7,650), Oaxaca (5,156), Veracruz (4,782), Yucatán (2,849), and Puebla (2,273). Confirmed NWS cases among humans have been reported in 25 states, primarily Chiapas (157), Veracruz (106), Oaxaca (56), and Puebla (54). Recently, spread has been [moving northward](#) 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 August 11, 2026, there have been over 209,400 NWS cases reported among animals and over 2,500 NWS cases reported among humans in Central America and Mexico since 2023.

Data Sources: [Secretary of Agriculture \(8/27/26\)](#), [Secretary of Health \(8/24/26\)](#), [CDC \(8/11/26\)](#)

Non-Seasonal Influenza

United States – Additional Human Case Reported in Michigan (H1N2v):

According to data from the [United States CDC](#) as of August 15, there have been a total of 2 confirmed human cases of swine influenza A(H1N2)v reported among Michigan residents during 2026. Since the previous updated 1 additional confirmed case was detected. Both cases are aged <18 years, sought care but were not hospitalized, are recovering from infection, and attended the Kent County Youth Fair (which took place from August 3-8, 2026) but did not have contact with one another – the [first reported case](#) was a swine (pig) exhibitor. Additionally, 1 case received antiviral treatment.

[Prior to detecting any human cases](#), all pigs from the fair were isolated and the barn they were in was closed to the public due to the sudden death of one pig and several others developing signs of illness. State and local health officials have been conducting outreach to identify any additional cases among those who may have been exposed to infected pigs. According to health officials, the risk to the general public remains low.

There have been 3 human H1N2v cases reported in the United States during 2026 – the [first human H1N2v case](#) was reported in May among a child aged <18 years from Nebraska. The case was not hospitalized and recovered. There were 2 influenza A variant virus infections reported among humans in the United States during 2025 in Iowa and Vermont, both H1N2v. There were 9 influenza A variant virus infections reported among human in the United States during 2024, all among Pennsylvania residents (H1N1v: 1, H1N2v: 4, H3N2v: 4). Since 2011, a total of 46 H1N2v cases have been reported among humans in the United States.

Data Sources: [MDHHS \(8/14/26\)](#), [CDC \(8/21/26\)](#), [CDC \(8/26/26\)](#)

Polio

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

According to data from the [Global Polio Eradication Initiative \(GPEI\)](#) as of August 24, 2026, there have been 22 acute flaccid paralysis (AFP) cases caused by wild poliovirus type 1 (WPV1), 23 AFP cases caused by circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 1 (cVDPV1), 96 AFP cases caused by circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2), and 11 AFP cases caused by circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 3 (cVDPV3) reported this year with onset of paralysis during 2026. Since the previous update, 8 incident AFP cases caused by cVDPV2 were reported in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) (5), Nigeria (2) and Somalia (1). Additionally, 2 AFP cases caused by cVDPV2 were removed from Sudan's 2026 case count.

Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) Cases by Causal Agent, Global, 2026							
WPV1		cVDPV1		cVDPV2		cVDPV3	
Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†
22	+0	23	+0	96	+6	11	+0

Table Notes: Data as of August 24, 2026, and only includes AFP cases with onset of paralysis during 2026; †Change in cumulative total compared to previous update.

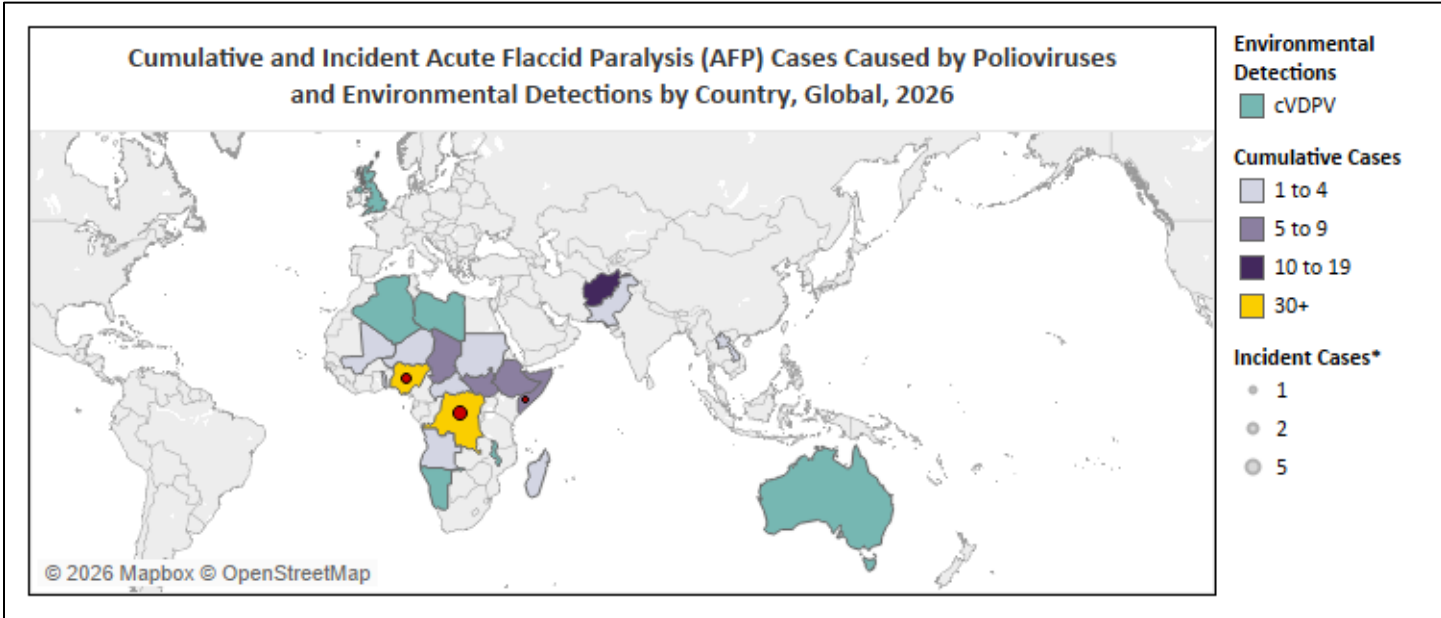


Figure Notes: Data as of August 24, 2026, and only includes AFP cases with onset of paralysis or environmental detections from samples collected during 2026; *Change in cumulative total compared to previous update.

Cases of AFP with onset of paralysis during 2026 have been reported this year by 1 countries: [Afghanistan](#) (19 – WPV1), Angola (1 – cVDPV2), the Central African Republic (CAR) (4 – cVDPV2), Chad (7 – cVDPV2, 1 – cVDPV3), the DRC (37 – cVDPV2), Ethiopia (9 – cVDPV1), Lao People’s Democratic Republic (3 – cVDPV1), Mali (1 – cVDPV2), Madagascar (2 – cVDPV1), Niger (1 – cVDPV3), Nigeria (34 – cVDPV2, 9 – cVDPV3), [Pakistan](#) (3 – WPV1), Somalia (6 – cVDPV2), South Sudan (9 – cVDPV1), Sudan (4 – 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), Libya (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 11 AFP cases caused by cVDPV3, have been reported to date with onset of paralysis during 2025.

Data Sources: [GPEI - WPV \(8/24/26\)](#), [GPEI - cVDPV \(8/24/26\)](#)

Other Outbreaks, News, and Events

Other Outbreaks (2026):

Chikungunya

- Mayotte – No Cases Reported During Most Recent Epidemiological Week ([July 16](#))
- 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

- Australia – National Incidence Trends Continue Gradual Decline Since Early June ([August 20](#))
- 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 – Locally Acquired Incident Cases Reported During Most Recent Week ([August 13](#))

Marburg

- Uganda – WHO Reports Confirmed Case Identified Through Ebola Surveillance ([July 2](#))

- Ethiopia – Outbreak Declared Over Following Rapid Containment ([January 29](#))

Measles

- Guatemala – Updated Data on Nationwide Outbreak; Incidence Trends Declining ([August 20](#))
- Global – WHO Provides Update on Provisional Case Counts and Incidence Rates ([August 13](#))
- England – Trends Elevated Compared to 2025 but Lower Compared to 2024 ([July 23](#))
- 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

- Global – Updated Data on Geographic Spread and Transmission Status of Clade I ([August 6](#))
- Africa – Incident Cases Reported Primarily in Madagascar; First in Guinea-Bissau ([August 6](#))
- Global (Outside of Africa) – Incident Travel Associated Clade Ib Cases Reported ([July 9](#))

New World Screwworm

- United States – New NWS Detections Reported in Texas; Active Cases Decrease ([August 6](#))

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

- China – Incident Human Case Reported Among Child in Yunnan Province ([August 20](#))
- United States – Updated Data on Poultry Flock and Livestock Detections (HPAI) ([July 30](#))
- 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](#))
- 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 – Multistate Outbreak Linked to Jalapeños Includes 5 New States ([August 20](#))
- United States – New Multistate Outbreak Linked to Turtles Reported ([August 13](#))
- United States – Updated Data on Ongoing Outbreaks Linked to Backyard Poultry ([July 30](#))
- United States – New Multistate Outbreak Linked to Shell Eggs Reported ([July 30](#))

- 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 Death Reported in Colombia & Peru ([August 20](#))

Other Active CDC Travel Health Notices:

- [Chikungunya in Bolivia - Level 2 - Practice Enhanced Precautions - Travel Health Notices | Travelers' Health | CDC](#)
- [Chikungunya in Costa Rica - Level 2 - Practice Enhanced Precautions - Travel Health Notices | Travelers' Health | CDC](#)
- [Chikungunya in French Guiana - Level 2 - Practice Enhanced Precautions - Travel Health Notices | Travelers' Health | CDC](#)
- [Chikungunya in Nicaragua - 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](#)
- [Chikungunya in Suriname - Level 2 - Practice Enhanced Precautions - Travel Health Notices | Travelers' Health | CDC](#)
- [Malaria in Mayotte - 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](#)
- [Zika in Indonesia - Level 2 - Practice Enhanced Precautions - Travel Health Notices | Travelers' Health | CDC](#)
- [Diphtheria in Haiti - 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](#)
- [Paratyphoid Fever in Yemen - Level 1 - Practice Usual Precautions - Travel Health Notices | Travelers' Health | CDC](#)

Other Global Health News and Events:

- [While rare, the tick-borne Bourbon virus may be more common in US than thought | CIDRAP](#)

- [Metropolitan France reports 25 autochthonous chikungunya cases across three local transmission events - BEACON](#)
- [Cholera cases in DRC increase to 39 483; rainy season approaching - BEACON](#)
- [Further increase in diarrheal illness in Yangon, Myanmar, with approximately 500 hospitalized and nine cholera cases confirmed - BEACON](#)
- [Ciguatera fish poisoning outbreak declared over in Vanuatu, with 232 cases across five provinces and no deaths - BEACON](#)
- [Survey data reveal demographic divides in Americans' COVID vaccine hesitancy | CIDRAP](#)
- [Eight cases of Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever, six linked to livestock contact, in Turkistan Region, Kazakhstan - BEACON](#)
- [Dengue fever outbreak declared in Majuro Atoll, Marshall Islands, prompting public health response; serotype pending - BEACON](#)
- [Vanuatu Dengue Outbreak Situation Report #10 \(South-West Efate, Shefa Province\) - Vanuatu | ReliefWeb](#)
- [Fatal suspected case of respiratory diphtheria in an unvaccinated child and a linked pediatric case under investigation in Palermo, Italy - BEACON](#)
- [First confirmed autochthonous human case of eastern equine encephalitis in Michigan, USA, since 2021 - BEACON](#)
- [Imported cluster of 28 cutaneous leishmaniasis cases in Toulouse, France, among travelers returning from central Tunisia - BEACON](#)
- [Severe leptospirosis admissions surge at Metro Manila hospitals following flooding in Philippines; Quezon City alert threshold exceeded - BEACON](#)
- [Malaria cluster at Frankfurt Airport, Germany, increases to six cases with two deaths - BEACON](#)
- [Measles outbreak linked to Urkult festival in Sweden reaches 32 cases including three secondary cases; one linked case reported in Finland - BEACON](#)
- [WHO Rapid Risk Assessment-Mpox, Global v.7](#)
- [First mpox clade I detections in Puerto Rico: Two travel-associated cases identified in the metropolitan region - BEACON](#)
- [First confirmed mpox clade I case in San Diego County, California, USA, in a returning traveler from Western Europe - BEACON](#)
- [Is mpox here to stay? CDC study says virus is likely becoming endemic | CIDRAP](#)
- [Monkeypox Virus Surveillance — United States, 2024–2025 | MMWR](#)
- [Child hospitalized with primary amebic meningoencephalitis after likely Naegleria fowleri exposure in Lake Claiborne, Louisiana - BEACON](#)
- [Epidemiological Update Avian Influenza A\(H5\) in the Americas Region - 26 August 2026 - PAHO/WHO | Pan American Health Organization](#)
- [First confirmed HPAI \(H5N1\) infection in a long-nosed fur seal in South Australia marks mammalian spillover - BEACON](#)
- [HPAI \(H5N5\) detected in a second polar bear — ongoing multi-species Arctic spillover, Svalbard, Norway - BEACON](#)
- [RFI: HPAI \(H5N1\) confirmed in captive mink, Utah. RFI on outbreak details - BEACON](#)
- [Rabies confirmed in a groundhog in Maryland, USA; Harford County issues public health advisory - BEACON](#)
- [Decade-high weekly hospitalization rate for severe respiratory illness in New Zealand amid A\(H3N2\) subclade K and other respiratory viruses - BEACON](#)
- [Flu, pneumonia deaths in US adults plunge 29% over 25 years, data suggest | CIDRAP](#)
- [Syphilis in Chile reaches decade-high notification rate in 2025; sharpest relative rise in adults over 60 - BEACON](#)
- [Vibrio vulnificus cases in Florida, USA, increase to 17, with three deaths across 12 counties - BEACON](#)

- [Six European regions report first-ever autochthonous human West Nile virus infections with geographic expansion but lower severity metrics - BEACON](#)
- [West Nile virus \(WNV\) in four Spanish regions: 63 human cases and equine/bird outbreaks; first horse detections in the Canary Islands - BEACON](#)
- [New York State Department of Health Reminds New Yorkers To Take Precautions Against West Nile Virus](#)
- [Catholic bishops tell Florida AG there's no theological reason for school vaccine exemptions | CIDRAP](#)
- [Florida's Department of Health removes 4 vaccines from required list for public schools | CIDRAP](#)
- [Study highlights 'substantial' burden of drug-resistant hospital infections in Asia | CIDRAP](#)
- [Global Respiratory Virus Activity: Weekly Update N° 592](#)