



Date: 10/22/26

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.

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Chikungunya

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

According to data from the [Pan American Health Organization \(PAHO\)](#) as of October 17, there have been a total of 220,297 chikungunya cases, of which 80,601 are confirmed, and 94 deaths reported in the Americas during 2026. Since the previous update, 4,428 incident cases, of which 1,323 are confirmed, and 5 additional deaths were reported in the region – most incident cases experienced symptom onset during previous weeks when the regional burden was highest.

Cases have been reported by 20 countries in the Americas during 2026, primarily [Brazil](#) (137,730), [Bolivia](#) (47,586), [Suriname](#) (16,716), [Argentina](#) (12,496), Cuba (2,716), and [French Guiana](#) (2,092). Cumulative incidence per 100,000 population is currently highest in Suriname (2,591.63), French Guiana (657.86), Bolivia (373.25), Brazil (64.49), Argentina (27.16), 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 October 13, a total of 141 travel associated cases and 1 locally acquired case have been reported in US states and territories this year.

Country	Cases		Confirmed Cases		Deaths		
	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	CFR*
Argentina	12,496	+11	3,803	+0	2	+0	0.1%
Bolivia	47,586	+0	11,596	+0	27	+0	0.2%
Brazil	137,730	+4,240	57,268	+1,238	59	+5	0.1%
Cuba	2,716	+0	254	+0	6	+0	2.4%
French Guiana	2,092	+79	2,092	+79	0	+0	0.0%
Suriname	16,716	+93	4,887	+6	0	+0	0.0%
Rest of the Americas	961	+5	701	+0	0	+0	0.0%
Total	220,297	+4,428	80,601	+1,323	94	+5	0.1%

Table Notes: Data as of October 17, 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.

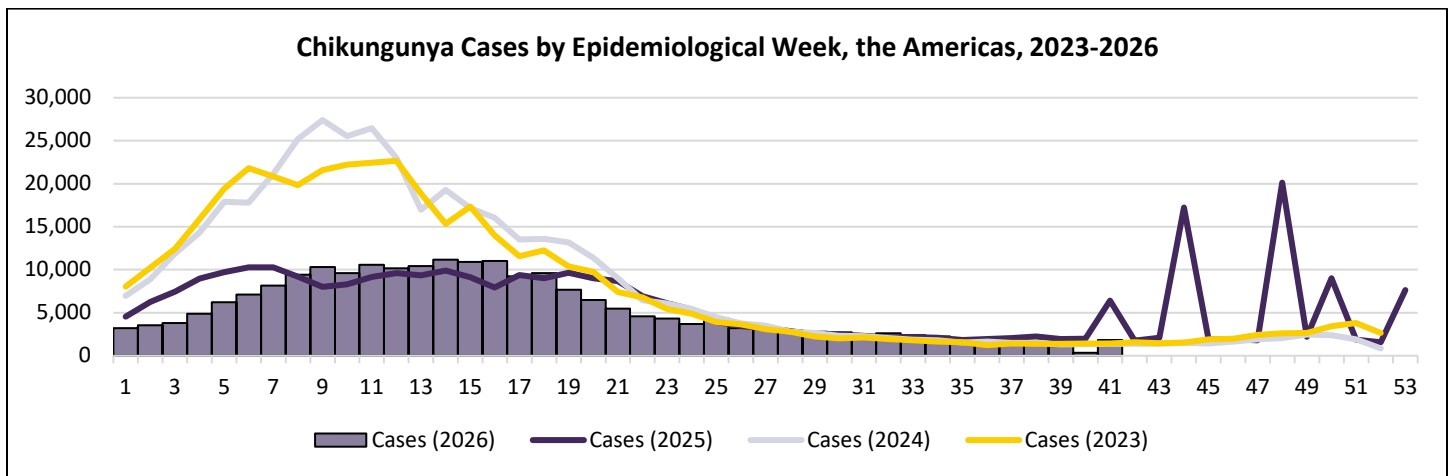


Figure Notes: Data as of October 17, 2026, and does not include imported (travel associated) cases; Most recent weeks' trends should be interpreted with caution due to delays in reporting.

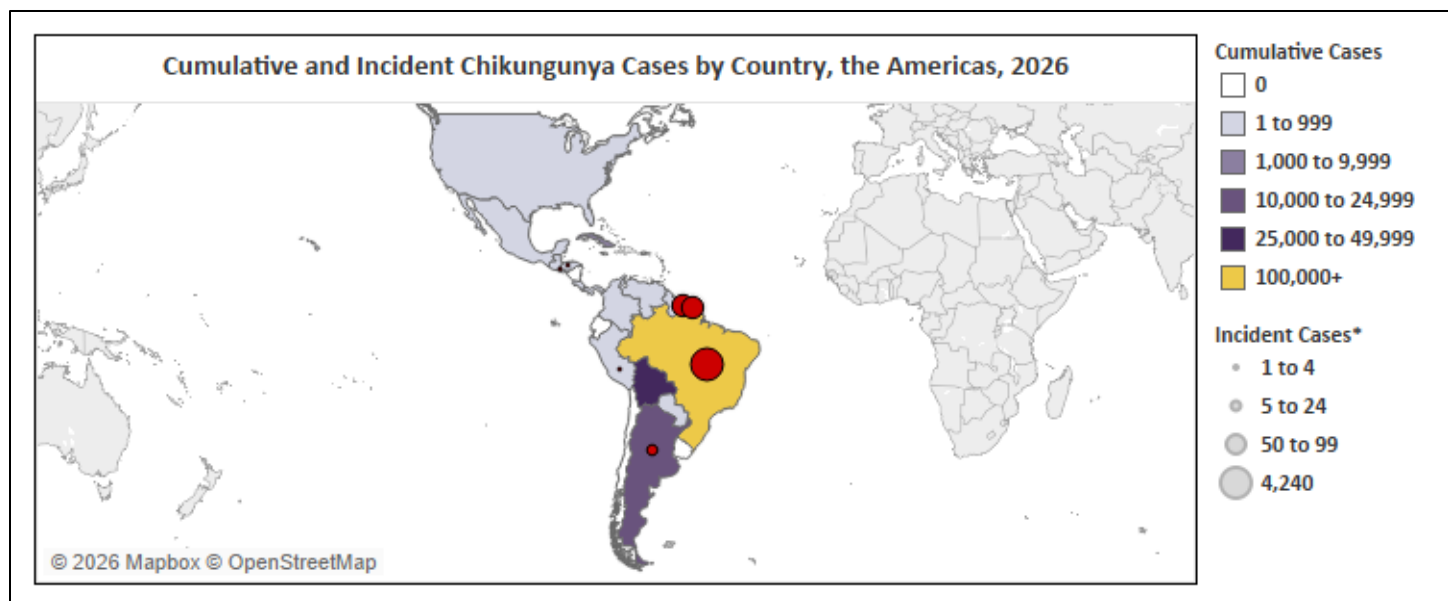


Figure Notes: Data as of October 17, 2026, and does not include imported cases (travel associated); *Change in cumulative total compared to previous update.

During 2025, there were 316,733 chikungunya cases, of which 115,975 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 688 travel associated cases 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 [Costa Rica](#), [French Guiana](#), and [Nicaragua](#). [Vaccination](#) is recommended for travelers visiting an area with an outbreak.

Data Source: [PAHO \(10/20/26\)](#)

Dengue

United States – Florida Experiences Largest Dengue Outbreak Since 1940s:

According to data from the [United States \(US\) CDC](#) as of October 22, there have been a total of 1,776 locally acquired dengue cases reported by US states and territories during 2026, primarily in Puerto Rico (921), American Samoa (448), and [Florida](#) (406). Since the previous update, 86 incident locally acquired cases were reported, mostly in Florida (82). This is the first week in which the number of new cases reported has decreased.

Dengue Cases and Hospitalization Rate by Travel Status, United States, 2026					
Locally Acquired Cases			Travel Associated Cases		
Cumulative	Incident†	Hospitalized	Cumulative	Incident†	Hospitalized
1,776	+86	43%	694	+54	36%

Table Notes: Data as of October 22, 2026; †Change in cumulative total compared to previous update.

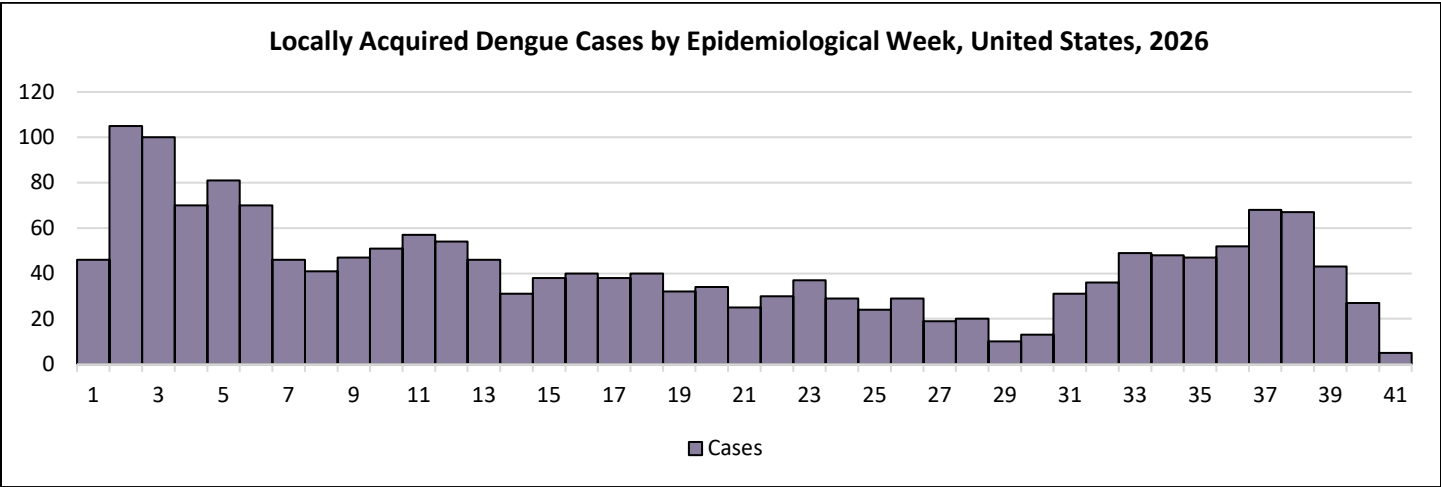


Figure Notes: Data as of October 22, 2026, and does not include imported (travel associated) cases; Most recent weeks’ trends should be interpreted with caution due to delays in reporting.

Florida’s dengue outbreak is the [largest in the continental United States in several decades](#). News sources citing the Florida Department of Health reported the state’s [first dengue fever death in an 80-year-old woman](#) in September 2026. A total of 4,065 locally acquired cases were 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) – 2025 totals were much lower compared to 2024 totals (6,543). 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 [Bangladesh](#), [Bolivia](#), [Cambodia](#), [Colombia](#), [Costa Rica](#), [Kenya](#), [Malaysia](#), [Maldives](#), [Marshall Islands](#), [Sri Lanka](#), [Vanuatu](#), and [Vietnam](#). According to data from the [CDC](#) as of October 14, 694 travel-associated dengue cases were reported among US residents in 2026. Since the previous update, 54 incident travel associated cases were reported. There was a total of 1,308 travel associated cases reported among US residents during 2025, much lower compared to 2024 totals (3,756).

Data Sources: [CDC 2026 \(10/22/26\)](#), [CDC 2025 \(10/22/26\)](#), [Florida Arbovirus Surveillance \(10/10/26\)](#)

Diphtheria

Africa – Large Increase in Reported Cases from Nigerian Outbreak:

According to data from the [Africa CDC](#) as of October 11, there have been a total of 26,858 cases of diphtheria (16,942 confirmed) and 746 deaths (381 confirmed) reported by nine African Union (AU) Member States during 2026. Since the previous update, 6,365 incident cases and 225 deaths were reported across the continent, the majority of which were reported in Nigeria (92% of cases and 96% of deaths).

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	+0	16	+0	4.4%
Morocco	9	+9	2	+2	22.2%
Niger	78	+0	6	+0	7.7%
Nigeria	22,065	+5,882	581	+216	2.6%
Senegal	301	+224	12	+2	4.0%
Somalia	3,852	+246	113	+4	2.9%
South Africa	48	+5	9	+1	18.8%
Total	26,858	+6,365	746	+225	2.5%

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

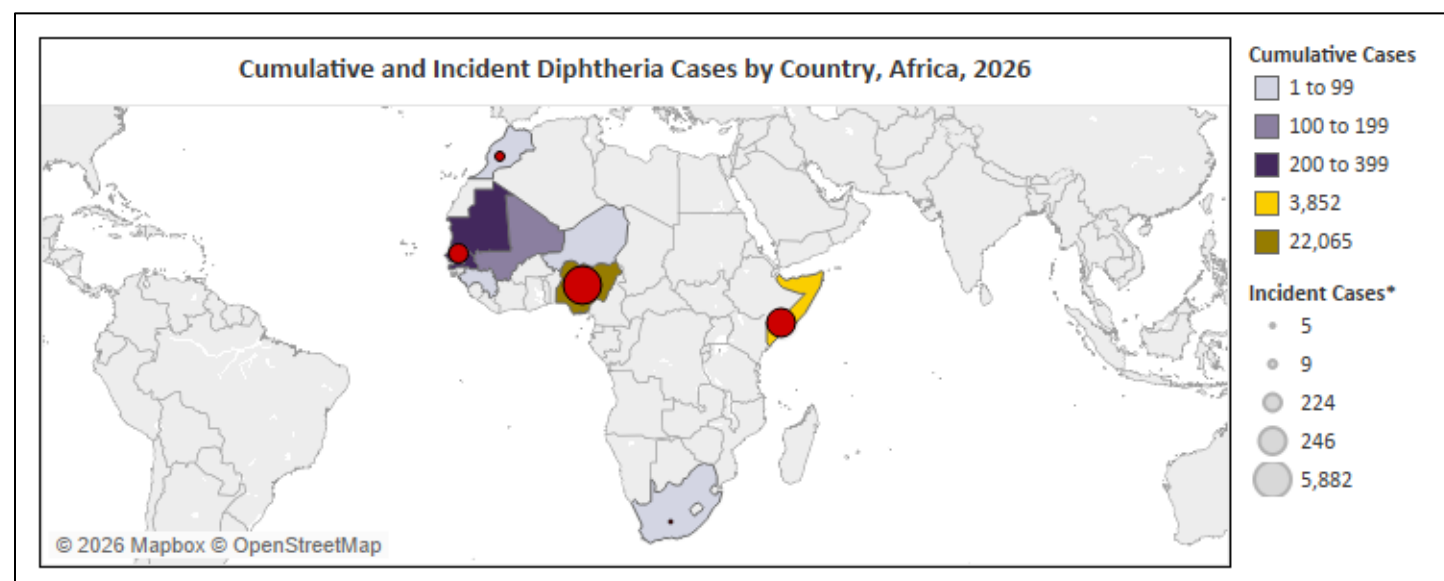


Figure Notes: Data as of October 11, 2026, and includes suspected and confirmed cases; *Change in cumulative total compared to previous update.

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 have 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, 75,789 suspected cases were reported (~3,500 annual average), with most reported from 2023–2024 (~57,000). Between the beginning of 2025 and March 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 Member States 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 \(10/11/26\)](#)

Ebola

Africa – Nigeria Reports Imported Case Among Individual Traveling from Uganda:

According to data from the [National Institute of Public Health Institute \(INSP\)](#) in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) as of October 21, 2026, there have been a total of 9,704 confirmed Bundibugyo virus disease (BVD) cases and 4,687 confirmed deaths reported across 8 provinces. Since the previous update, 560 additional confirmed cases and 277 confirmed deaths were reported in the DRC – case detection and contact tracing remain a [challenge](#). According to the [Ministry of Health-Kenya \(MOH-Kenya\)](#) as of October 22, 2026, there have been a total of 9 confirmed cases of BVD reported in Kenya. Since the previous update, 7 additional confirmed cases were reported among close contacts of the imported index case. On October 20, 2026, the [World Health Organization – Africa \(WHO Africa\)](#) confirmed the first imported BVD case to Nigeria. The case had recently travelled to Uganda, presented with symptoms 4 days after arrival in Nigeria, and is currently in isolation and receiving medical care. Case investigation and contract tracing are still ongoing. 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‡	9,704	+560	4,687	+277	48.3%
Uganda	20	+0	2	+0	10.0%
France§	1	+0	0	+0	0.0%
Kenya¶	9	+7	1	+0	11.1%
Nigeria¶	1	+1	0	+0	0.0%
Total	9,735	+568	4,690	+277	48.2%

*Table Notes: Data for the DRC as of October 21, 2026; Data from Kenya as of October 22, 2026; Data from Nigeria as of October 20, 2026; †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; ¶ Includes imported case from the DRC that died; ¶ Includes imported case.*

In the DRC, according to data from the [INSP](#) as of October 21, 2026, confirmed cases have been reported in 66 health zones across Bas-Uélé (4), Haut-Uélé (7), Ituri (28), North Kivu (17), North Ubangi (1), South Kivu (1), South Ubangi (1), and Tshopo (7) provinces – 72.5% of confirmed cases have been reported in Ituri province (7,040), followed by North Kivu (2,146), Haut-Uélé (421), Tshopo (76), Bas-Uélé (13), South Kivu (3), North Ubangi (3), and South Ubangi (2) provinces. A total of 30,130 case contacts have been identified for monitoring and follow-up, of which 24,017 (79.7%) are actively being monitored (seen within the previous 24 hours). There have been 2,595 recoveries. According to the [MOH-Kenya](#) as of October 20, 2026, there are currently 135 case contacts identified for monitoring, of which 134 (99.3%) are actively monitored. According to the [WHO Africa](#) as of October 20, 2026, there are currently 44 case contacts identified for monitoring, of which 44 (100%) are actively monitored.

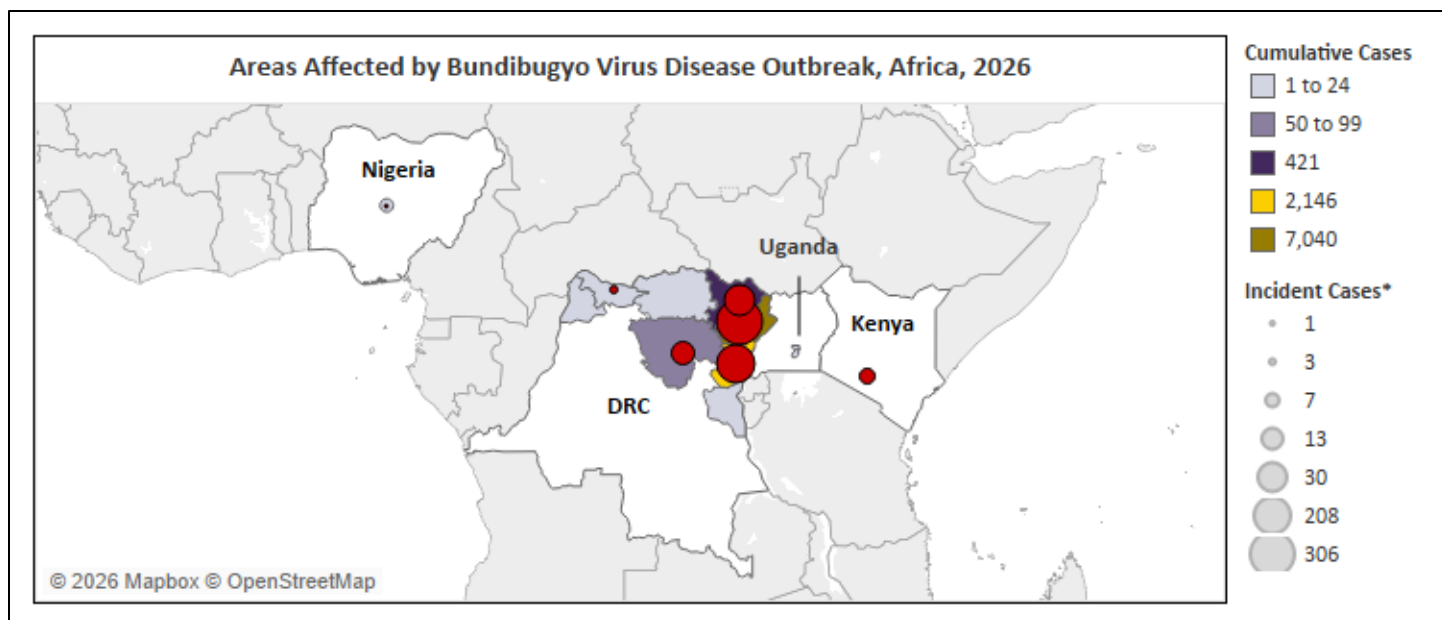


Figure Notes: Data for the DRC as of October 21, 2026; Data from Kenya as of October 22, 2026; Data from Nigeria as of October 20, 2026; *Change in cumulative total compared to the previous update.

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%). Unlike EVD, there is no vaccine against BVD, and treatment consists of supportive care; however, clinical trials of [BVD therapeutics](#) are ongoing. Research surrounding the therapeutic and prophylactic use [Ervebo](#) (vaccine licensed and recommended for use in Ebola Zaire outbreaks) through vaccination of frontline workers is also ongoing.

On October 11, 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, 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 [BVD in Kenya \(Level 1 - Practice Usual Precautions\)](#), [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 \(10/21/26\)](#), [MOH-Kenya \(10/20/26\)](#), [MOH-Kenya \(10/22/26\)](#), [WHO Africa \(10/21/26\)](#)

Measles

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

Bangladesh continues to experience a widespread, nationwide outbreak of measles since March 15, 2026. According to data from the [Directorate General of Health Services \(DGHS\)](#) as of October 22, there have been a total of 217,760 suspected

and 23,248 confirmed measles cases reported in Bangladesh. Additionally, there have been a total of 1,103 deaths reported among suspected cases and 104 deaths reported among confirmed cases. About 1,000–1,300 suspected cases have been reported daily since early September, with no steady decline. Since the previous update, 9,190 suspected incident cases, 408 confirmed incident cases, and 30 additional deaths among suspected cases were 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	217,760	+9,190	185,927	+8,229	1,103	+30	0.5%
Confirmed	23,248	+408			104	+0	0.4%

Table Notes: Data as of October 22, 2026; †Change in cumulative total compared to previous update; *Case fatality rate (CFR).

During 2026, cases have been reported in all 8 departments: Dhaka (90,879 suspected & 14,286 confirmed), Chattogram (43,666 suspected & 3,314 confirmed), Barisal (23,565 suspected & 808 confirmed), Sylhet (18,709 suspected & 1,101 confirmed), Khulna (14,688 suspected & 506 confirmed), Rajshahi (11,202 suspected & 1,420 confirmed), Mymensingh (11,085 suspected & 775 confirmed), and Rangpur (3,966 suspected & 630 confirmed). Deaths reported through mid-June have primarily been [among children](#).

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. 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. According to DGHS, the national measles-rubella vaccination campaign has [administered 21,041,131 doses as of October 18](#) – exceeding the target vaccination rate by 17%.

Data Sources: [WHO \(3/16/26\)](#), [DGHS \(10/22/26\)](#), [WHO \(4/23/26\)](#), [UN \(6/25/26\)](#)

Mexico – Confirmed Incident Cases Reported by 6 States; Most in Chiapas:

According to data from the [Secretary of Health of Mexico](#) as of October 19, 2026, there have been a total of 6,614 confirmed measles cases and 27 deaths reported in Mexico during 2025, and 13,718 confirmed cases and 23 deaths reported during 2026. Since the previous update, 31 confirmed incident cases with symptom onset during 2026 were reported by 6 states, primarily Chiapas (18). Incidence had been gradually declining since epidemiological week 7.

Measles Cases 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	30,469	+101	13,718	+31	23	+0	0.2%

Table Notes: Data as of October 19, 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 (7,289), Mexico City (1,033), and Chiapas (969). 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 (101.7), followed by those aged 1–4 years (32.02), and those aged 5–9 years (22.83).

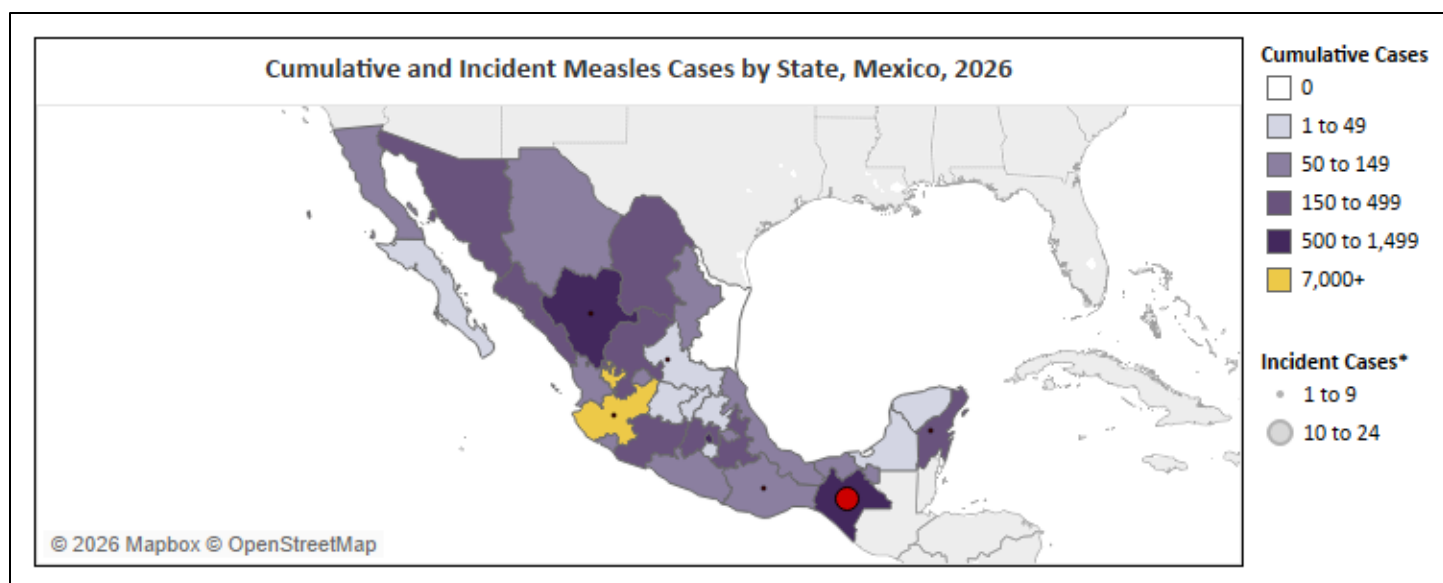


Figure Notes: Data as of October 19, 2026, and includes confirmed cases only; *Change in cumulative total compared to previous update.

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 \(PAHO\)](#) will review Mexico's measles elimination status 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 \(10/14/26\)](#)

Peru – Confirmed Incident Cases Reported by 6 Departments:

According to data from [Peru's Ministry of Health](#) as of October 21, there have been a total of 2,776 confirmed measles cases reported in the country during 2026. Since the previous update, 87 confirmed incident cases were reported.

Measles Cases and Deaths, Peru, 2026						
Suspected Cases		Confirmed Cases		Deaths		
Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	CFR*
7,423	+292	2,776	+87	1	+0	0.04%

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

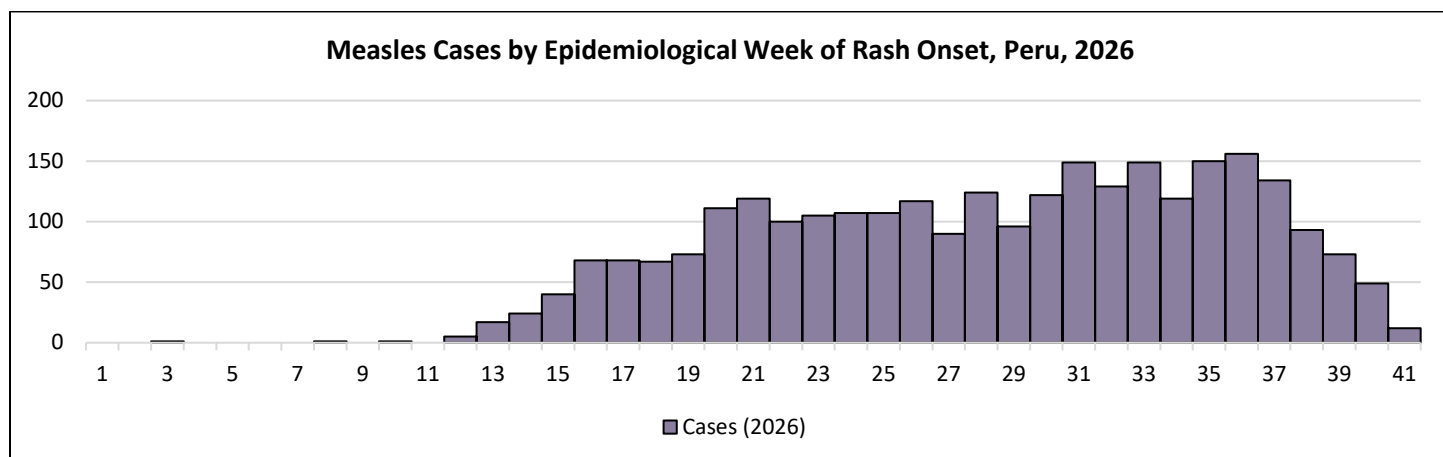


Figure Notes: Data as of October 21, 2026, and includes confirmed cases only.

Confirmed cases have been reported by 21 departments, with 53% of cases reported in Puno (1,484). Suspected cases have been reported in all 24 departments, with 50% of cases reported in Puno (2,289) and Lima (1,402). Most confirmed cases were among those aged 20–29 years (31%), followed by those aged 10–19 years (24%) and 5–9 years (13%). There were only [five cases reported](#) in 2025. United States CDC currently has a [Level 1 – Practice Usual Precautions Travel Health Notice](#) regarding measles globally. [Vaccination](#) offers the best protection against measles.

Data Sources: [Peru Ministry of Health \(10/21/26\)](#), [PAHO \(9/24/26\)](#)

United States – Nationwide Measles Cases Grow By 8% in 1 Week:

According to data from the [United States CDC](#) as of October 15, 2026, there have been 4,410 confirmed cases reported during 2026. This number represents the [most measles cases in the country since 1991](#). Since the previous update, 330 confirmed incident cases with rash onset during 2026 were reported by 11 states, primarily in [Pennsylvania](#) (132), [Kentucky](#) (71), and [New York](#) (25). On October 12, the Franklin County Coroner’s Office in Pennsylvania has reported the death of a 39-year-old female – the 6th measles-related death of the year. The Pennsylvania Department of Health is currently conducting a review of the reported death.

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	4,410	+330	451	+37	5	+0	0.1%

Table Notes: Data as of October 15, 2026, and includes cases reported among international visitors to the United States; ‡2026 measles-related deaths are based on reporting by the Pennsylvania Department of Health as of October 21, 2026; †Change in cumulative total compared to previous update; *Case fatality rate (CFR).

During 2026, confirmed cases have been reported by 47 jurisdictions, primarily [Pennsylvania](#) (1,237), [South Carolina](#) (670), [Utah](#) (535), [Wisconsin](#) (256), [Texas](#) (192), [Virginia](#) (178), [Kentucky](#) (167), [Ohio](#) (160), [Florida](#) (148), and [Arizona](#) (110) as of October 15. In New York, there have been 7 confirmed cases reported in [New York City](#) and 162 in [Rest of State](#) (169 total). On October 5, [New York Governor Kathy Hochul issued an Executive Order declaring a State Disaster Emergency](#) in response to the state’s ongoing measles outbreak. Public and healthcare officials can monitor the growing outbreak via the New York State Department of Health’s [Measles Dashboard](#). There have been 42 outbreaks reported during 2026 – 96% of confirmed cases reported during 2026 are outbreak-associated (2,844 from outbreaks that began during 2026 and 1,384 from 2025). Most cases were locally acquired, with 18 cases associated with international travel. Those aged 5–19 years have been most affected (42%), closely followed by those aged 20+ years (41%). Among all confirmed cases, 96% have been unvaccinated or have unknown vaccination statuses and 10% have been hospitalized – including 15% of those aged <5 years and 14% of those aged 20+ years.

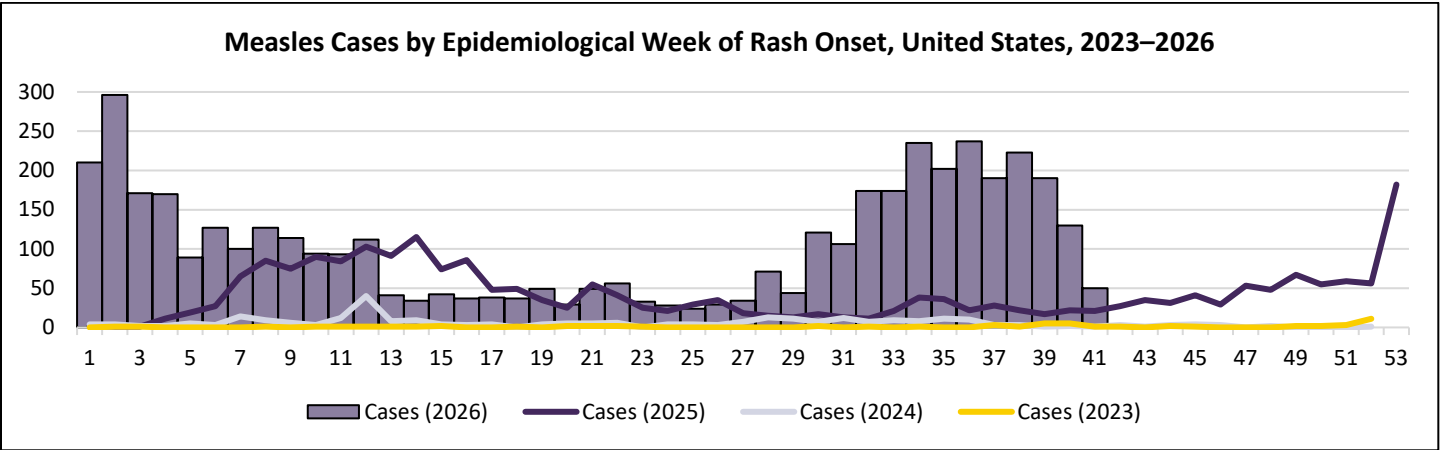


Figure Notes: Data as of October 15, 2026, and includes cases reported among international visitors to the United States.

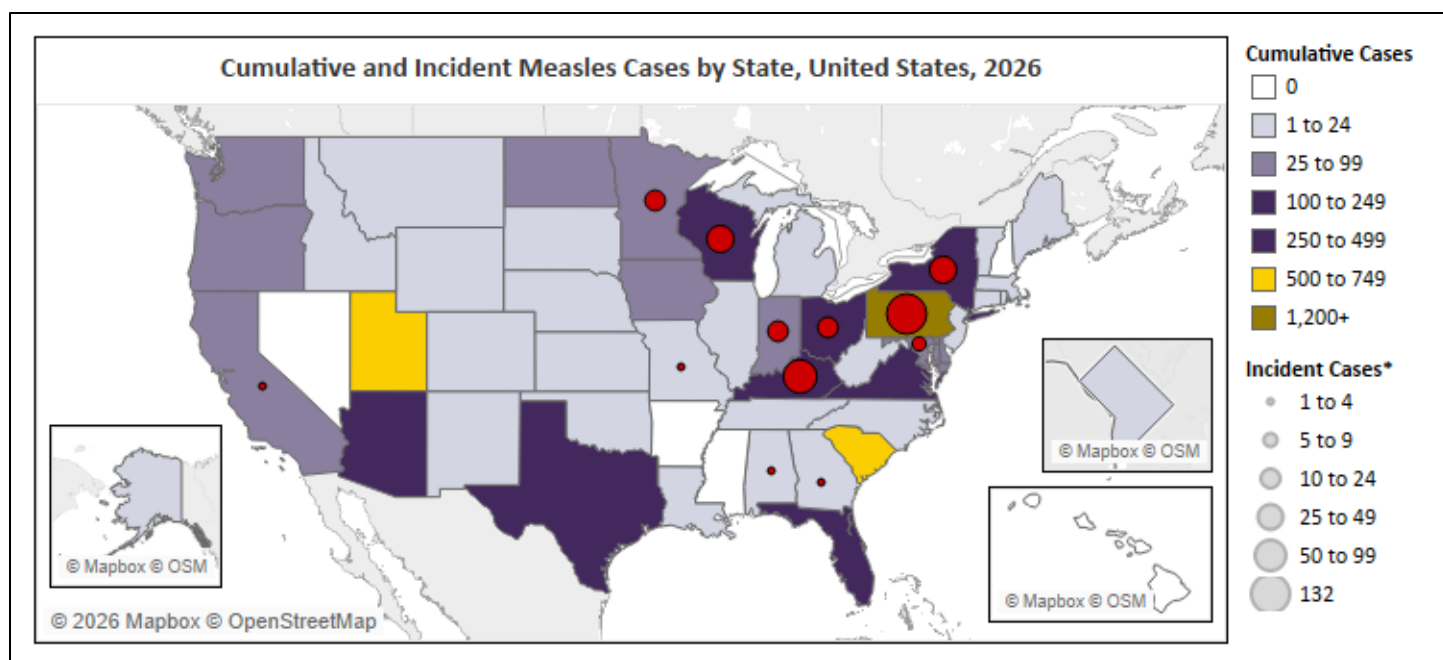


Figure Notes: Data as of October 15, 2026, and does not include cases reported among international visitors to the United States; *Change in cumulative total compared to previous update.

The past two years have seen the largest number of reported measles cases since 1991, and the [United States may officially lose its measles elimination status this November](#). Last year, New York saw 20 confirmed cases in [New York City](#) and 28 in [Rest of State](#) (48 total) with an [increase observed during October](#) in the Hudson Valley 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.

Data Source: [CDC \(10/16/26\)](#), [Pennsylvania DOH \(10/21/26\)](#)

Non-Seasonal Influenza

China – Incident Human Cases Reported in Henan and Guizhou Provinces (H9N2):

According to data from the [Hong Kong Centre for Health Protection \(HKCHP\)](#) as of October 19, 2026, there have been a total of 23 confirmed influenza A(H9N2) cases reported among humans in China with symptom onset in the past 6 months, none of which have been fatal. Since the previous update, 2 confirmed incident H9N2 cases were reported in Henan and Guizhou Provinces. The case in Henan Province was reported among a 68-year-old male with symptom onset on September 17, 2026 – the case was exposed to poultry prior to illness onset and currently remains hospitalized in stable condition. The case in Guizhou Province was reported among a 4-year-old male with symptom onset on September 20, 2026 – the case was possibly indirectly exposed to poultry prior to illness onset and has recovered from infection. All close contacts of both cases have tested negative for influenza A.

Human H9N2 Cases and Deaths, China, Past 6 Months				
Confirmed Cases		Deaths		
Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	CFR*
23	+2	0	+0	0.0%

Table Notes: Data as of October 19, 2026, and includes cases with symptom onset in past 6 months; †Change in cumulative total compared to previous update.

In the past 6 months, confirmed human H9N2 cases have been reported by 12 provinces/regions/municipalities in China: Guangxi Zhuang (5), Yunnan (4), Guangdong (3), Henan (2), Jiangsu (2), Anhui (1), Beijing (1), Gansu (1), Guizhou (1), Jiangxi (1), Sichuan (1), and Hong Kong (1). According to data from the [World Health Organization \(WHO\)](#) as of October 8, 2026, there have been a total of 182 human H9N2 cases and 2 deaths reported in China since December 2015 (out of 185 total in the Western Pacific Region with the remaining cases being reported in Cambodia [2] and [Vietnam](#) [1]). Most cases have been mild and have been associated with exposure to infected poultry or contaminated poultry environments. Sporadic cases of human infection are expected in areas where H9N2 viruses circulate among poultry.

Data Sources: [HKCHP \(10/19/26\)](#), [WHO \(10/9/26\)](#)

United States – First Human Case of 2026 Reported in Washington (H5):

According to data from the [United States Department of Agriculture \(USDA\)](#) as of October 21, 2026, there have been a total of 2,281 confirmed highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) detections reported among poultry flocks in the United States since February 8, 2022. Since the previous update, 8 new detections were reported. In the past 30 days, a total of 24 confirmed HPAI detections have been reported by 14 states, primarily Minnesota (8), affecting 1.18 million birds. According to data from the [USDA](#) as of October 21, 2026, there have been a total of 1,190 confirmed HPAI detections reported among livestock in the United States since March 25, 2024. Since the previous update, 6 new detections were reported in Washington. In the past 30 days, a total of 11 confirmed HPAI detections have been reported in Washington (8), Texas (2), and Kansas (1).

HPAI Detections Among Animals, United States, Past 30 Days						
Poultry Flocks		Livestock Herds*			Wild Birds	Mammals
Commercial	Backyard	Dairy Cattle	Swine	Alpacas		
8	16	11	0	0	354	0

Table Notes: Data as of October 21, 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.

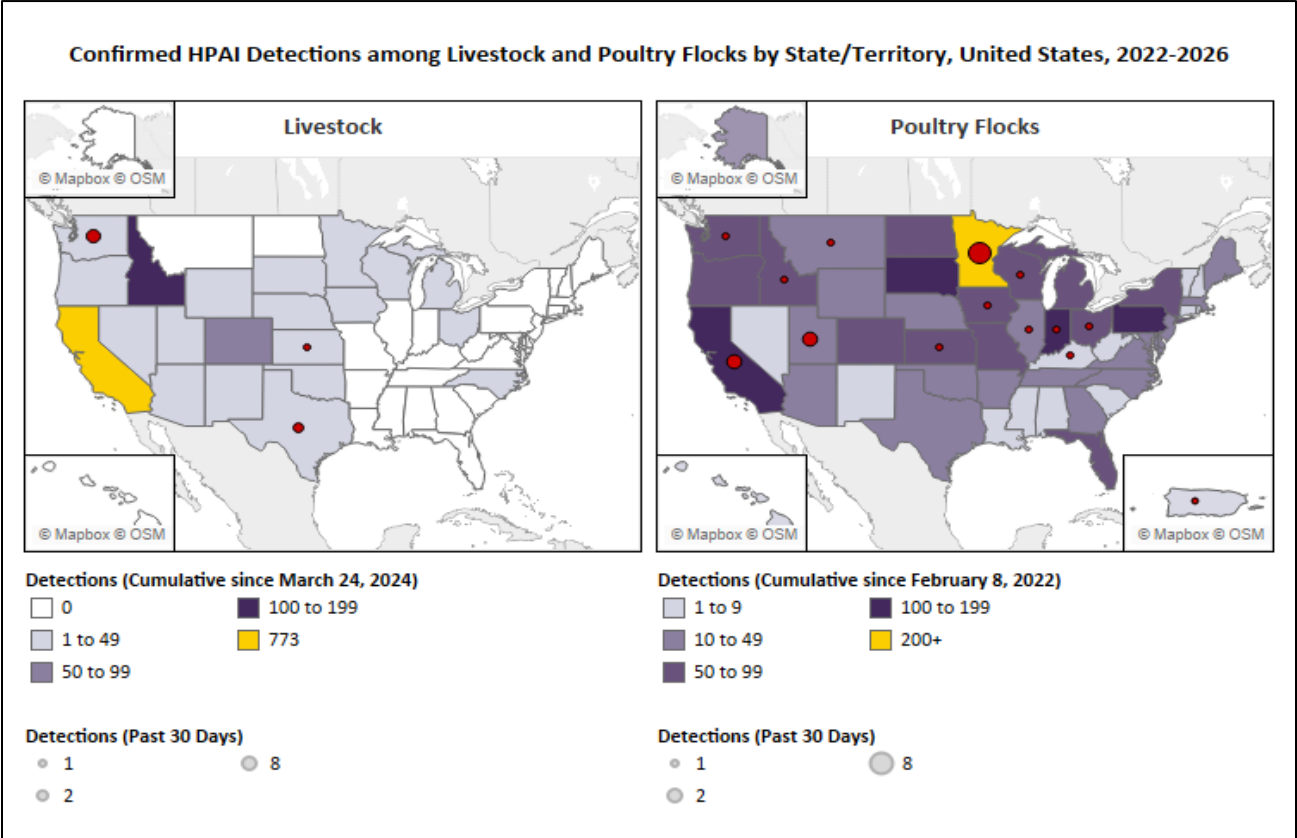


Figure Notes: Data as of October 21, 2026.

According to data from the [United States CDC](#), as of October 15, 2026, there have been a total of 72 confirmed influenza A(H5) cases, including 2 deaths ([1](#), [2](#)), and 7 probable H5 cases reported among humans since the beginning of 2024. Since the previous update, a [confirmed human H5 case](#) was reported in Washington among an individual exposed to [infected dairy cattle](#) – the first human H5 case reported in the United States since November 2025 ([human H5N5 case in Washington](#)). The case has not experienced severe illness or been hospitalized and is currently isolated at home – close contacts are being followed up with to monitor for symptoms as well as others who may have been in contact with infected dairy cattle. Most human cases reported in the United States were exposed during commercial agriculture and related operations involving contact with dairy cattle and poultry. According to CDC, the current risk to public health is low and person-to-person transmission has not been documented.

According to data from the [Pan American Health Organization \(PAHO\)](#), as of July 15, 10 countries in the Americas have reported a total of 455 highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) outbreaks among animals during 2026, primarily the United States (301), representing a 25.7% decrease compared to 2025 (612 outbreaks). From 2022-2025, a total of 75 human H5 cases were reported by 5 countries in the Americas, 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 \(10/22/26\)](#), [USDA \(10/22/26\)](#), [CDC \(10/15/26\)](#), [PAHO \(8/26/26\)](#)

Polio

Global – Incident AFP Cases (WPV1 & cVDPV1-3) Reported in Multiple Countries:

According to data from the [Global Polio Eradication Initiative \(GPEI\)](#) as of October 19, 2026, there have been 48 acute flaccid paralysis (AFP) cases caused by wild poliovirus type 1 (WPV1), 34 AFP cases caused by circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 1 (cVDPV1), 150 AFP cases caused by circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2), and 16 AFP cases caused by circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 3 (cVDPV3) reported this year with onset of paralysis during 2026. Since the previous update, 6 incident cases caused by WPV1 were reported in Afghanistan, 2 incident AFP cases caused by cVDPV1 were reported in South Sudan, 8 incident AFP cases caused by cVDPV2 were reported in Chad (1), the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) (6), and Togo (1), and 1 incident AFP case caused by cVDPV3 was reported in Nigeria.

Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) Cases by Causal Agent, Global, 2026							
WPV1		cVDPV1		cVDPV2		cVDPV3	
Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†	Cumulative	Incident†
48	+6	34	+2	150	+8	16	+1

Table Notes: Data as of October 19, 2026, and only includes AFP cases with onset of paralysis during 2026; †Change in cumulative total compared to previous update.

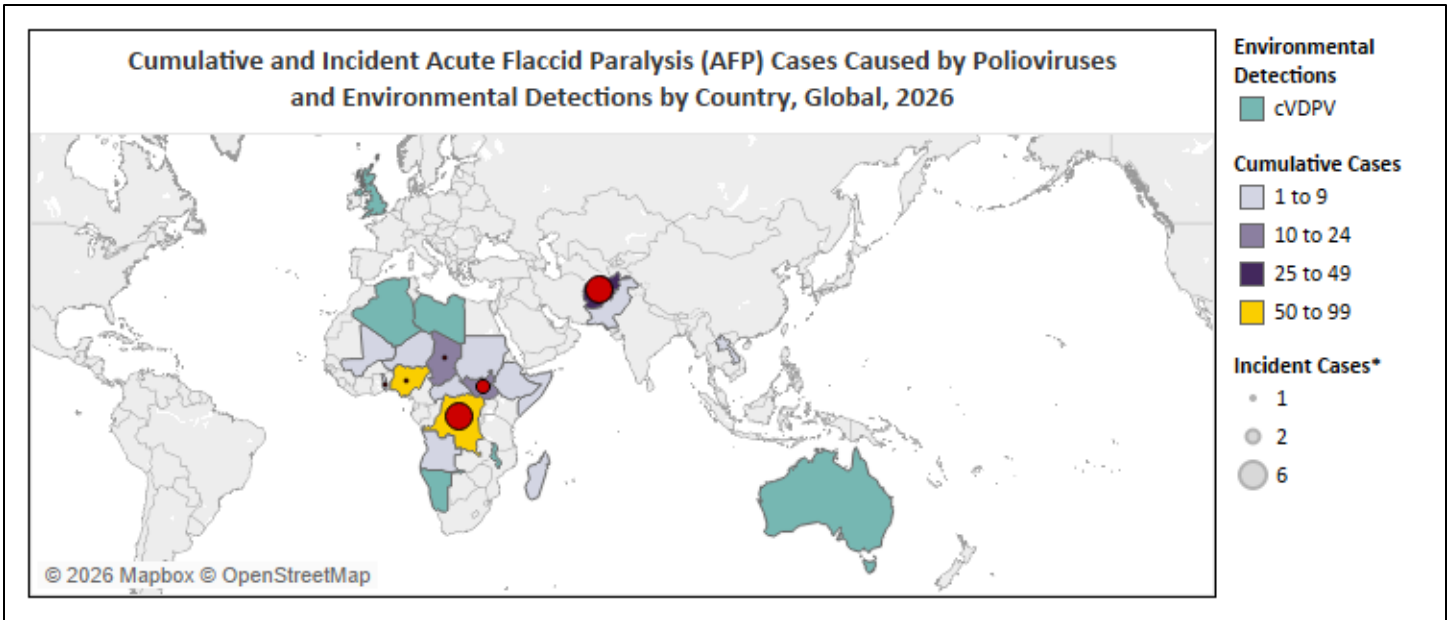


Figure Notes: Data as of October 19, 2026, and only includes AFP cases with onset of paralysis or environmental detections from samples collected during 2026; *Change in cumulative total compared to previous update.

Cases of AFP with onset of paralysis during 2026 have been reported this year by 16 countries: [Afghanistan](#) (42 – WPV1), Angola (1 – cVDPV2), the Central African Republic (5 – cVDPV2), Chad (9 – cVDPV2, 1 – cVDPV3), the DRC (77 – cVDPV2), Ethiopia (9 – cVDPV1), Lao People’s Democratic Republic (3 – cVDPV1), Mali (5 – cVDPV2), Madagascar (4 – cVDPV1), Niger (1 – cVDPV3), Nigeria (36 – cVDPV2, 14 – cVDPV3), [Pakistan](#) (6 – WPV1), Somalia (6 – cVDPV2), South Sudan (18 – cVDPV1, 4 - cVDPV2), Sudan (4 – cVDPV2), and [Togo](#) (3 – 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 (2 – 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, have been reported to date with onset of paralysis during 2025.

Data Sources: [GPEI - WPV \(10/20/26\)](#), [GPEI - cVDPV \(10/20/26\)](#)

Salmonella

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

According to data from the [United States CDC](#) as of October 19, there have been a total of 27 cases infected with the outbreak strain of *Salmonella* Telelkebir linked to raw oysters from the Little Wicomico River harvest area in Virginia.

Salmonella Outbreak Cases, United States, 2025-2026					
Cases		Hospitalizations ^P		Deaths	
Cumulative	Incident [†]	Cumulative	Incident [†]	Cumulative	CFR [*]
27	+27	5	+5	0	0.0%

Table Notes: Data as of October 19, 2026; ^PAmong 21 individuals with information available; [†]Change in cumulative total compared to previous update; ^{*}Case fatality rate (CFR).

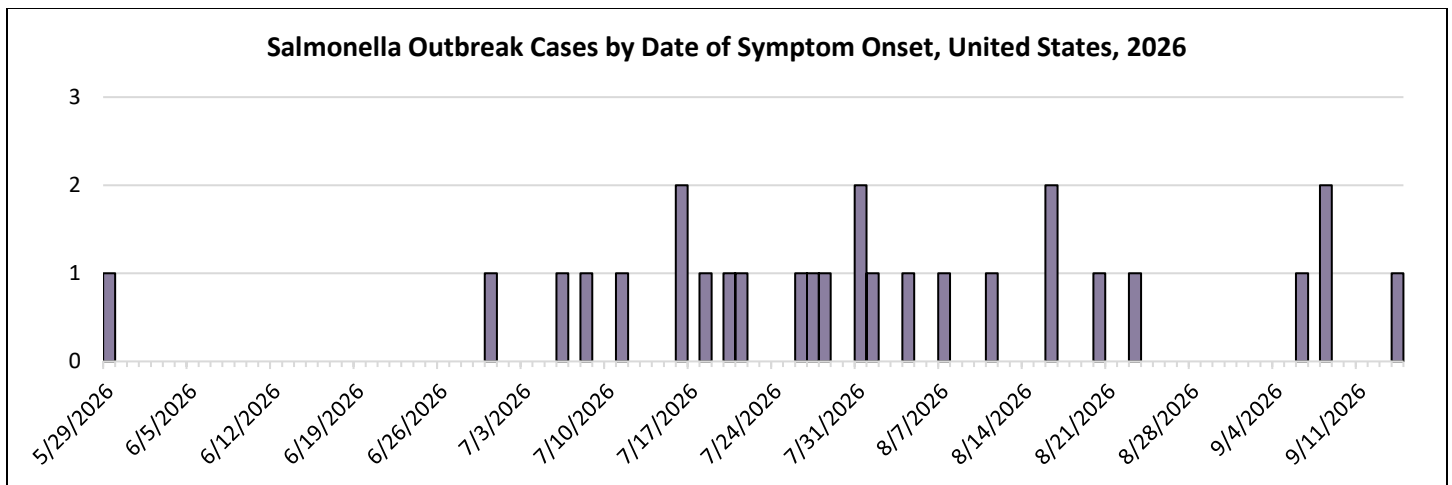


Figure Notes: Data as of October 19, 2026.

Cases have been reported by 12 states, primarily Pennsylvania (8) and New York (4), and reported dates of illness onset ranging from May 29, 2025 – September 14, 2026. Cases range from 1-86 years of age with a median age of 41 years. Among cases with available demographic information, most have been male (59%), White (82%), and non-Hispanic (94%). Among interviewed cases (13), 77% reported consuming raw oysters prior to illness onset. Whole genome sequencing (WGS) analysis revealed that bacteria obtained from case samples are closely related, suggesting a common source of infection, and did not predict any antibiotic resistance. Samples of raw oysters from restaurants where cases ate prior to illness onset were collected and tested for *Salmonella* – one sample harvested by the Little Wicomico Oyster Company tested positive, and analysis is pending to determine whether the strain is the same as the one involved in this outbreak. Traceback investigations determined that oysters consumed by cases were harvested from multiple locations, but those harvested from the Little Wicomico River by Little Wicomico Oyster Company were the only oysters commonly consumed by all cases included in those investigations (7).

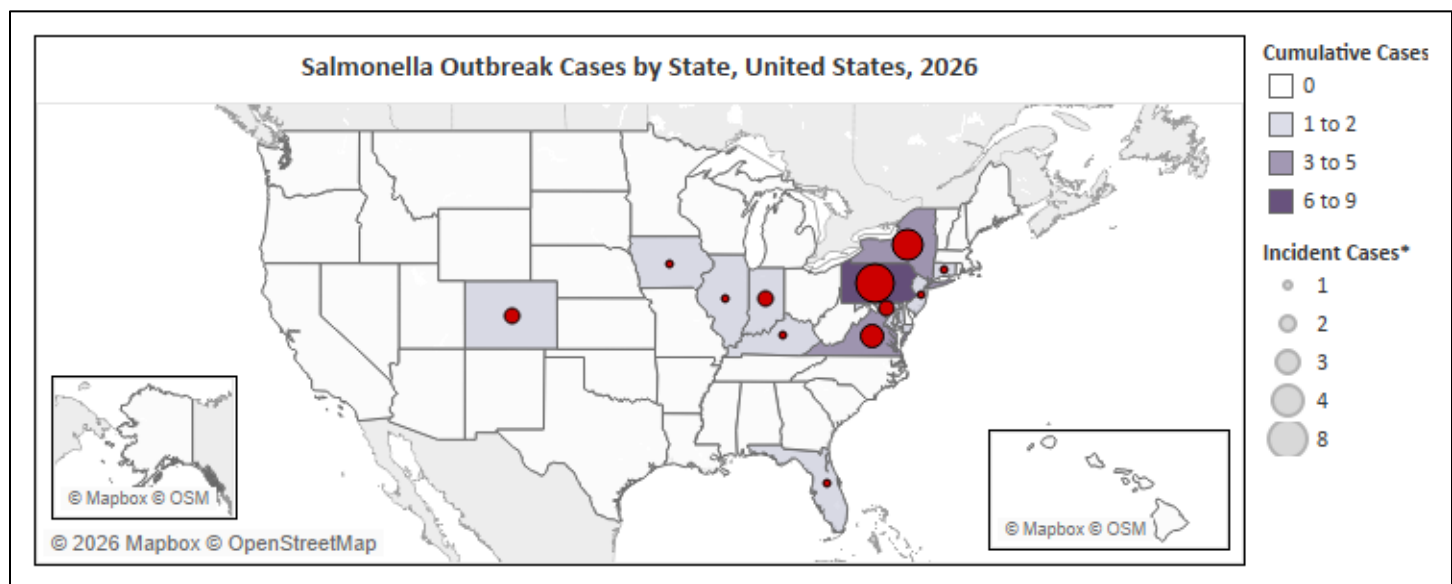


Figure Notes: Data as of October 19, 2026; *Change in cumulative total compared to previous update.

On October 9, 2026, the Little Wicomico Oyster Company issued a [voluntary recall](#) of whole (shellstock) oysters harvested from the Little Wicomico River and Little Wicomico River Lower in Virginia from September 18 – October 8, 2026. Additionally, the Virginia Department of Health has [temporarily closed](#) the Little Wicomico River harvest area as a precaution. 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. Do not eat, sell, or serve recalled oysters.

Data Source: [CDC \(10/19/26\)](#)

Other Outbreaks:

Outbreaks included in reports from the past six months are linked below.

Chikungunya

- Mauritius – More Incident Cases Reported; Highest Burden During April-May ([October 1](#))
- Mayotte – No Cases Reported During Most Recent Epidemiological Week ([July 16](#))

Cyclosporiasis

- United States – Updated Surveillance Data; Lettuce Outbreak Declared Over ([September 17](#))

Diphtheria

- Australia – National Incidence Trends Continue Gradual Decline Since Early June ([October 15](#))
- Haiti – PAHO Issues Regional Epidemiological Alert Regarding Recent Trends ([June 25](#))

Escherichia Coli

- United States – New Multistate Outbreak Linked to Raw Milk Cheese Reported ([October 1](#))
- United States – Updated Data on Multistate Outbreak Linked to Blueberries ([September 10](#))

Escherichia Coli & Salmonella

- United States – Updated Data on Multistate Outbreak Linked to Alfalfa Sprouts ([October 8](#))

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](#))

Lassa Fever

- Nigeria – Incidence Trends Remain Elevated During Recent Weeks ([October 15](#))

Listeria

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

Malaria

- Mayotte – Locally Acquired Incident Cases Reported During Most Recent Week ([October 15](#))

Marburg

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

Measles

- Global – WHO Provides Update on Provisional Case Counts and Incidence Rates ([October 15](#))
- Canada – Only 1 Confirmed Case Reported in Manitoba ([August 27](#))
- England – Trends Elevated Compared to 2025 but Lower Compared to 2024 ([July 23](#))
- Guatemala – Updated Data on Nationwide Outbreak; Incidence Trends Declining ([October 15](#))

- Israel – Decreasing Incidence Trend Observed Since Late March Continues ([June 25](#))
- Japan – Updated Data on Ongoing Outbreak; Decrease in Incidence Continues ([June 4](#))

Mpox

- Africa – Incident Cases Reported Primarily in the DRC, Angola, and Madagascar ([October 8](#))
- Global – Updated Data on Geographic Spread and Transmission Status of Clade I ([September 3](#))
- 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](#))

Non-Seasonal Influenza

- Cambodia – Incident Human Case Reported in Oddar Meanchey Province (H5N1) ([October 1](#))
- Bangladesh – Fourth Human Case This Year Reported in Rangpur Division (H5N1) ([September 24](#))
- United States – Additional Human Case Reported in Michigan (H1N2v) ([August 27](#))
- Brazil – Human Case of Swine Influenza Reported in Santa Catarina (H3N2v) ([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](#))

Salmonella

- United States – Updated Data on Multistate Outbreak Linked to Broccoli Sprouts ([October 1](#))
- United States – Updated Data on Multistate Outbreak Linked to Pet Turtles ([September 24](#))
- United States – Updated Data on Ongoing Outbreaks Linked to Backyard Poultry ([September 3](#))
- United States – Multistate Outbreak Linked to Jalapeños Includes 5 New States ([August 20](#))
- 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](#))

Pertussis

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

Pneumonia

- Russia – Fatal Case of Pneumonia with Undetermined Origin ([October 15](#))

Rabies

- United States – CDC Warns of Nationwide Increase in Human Rabies Exposures ([October 1](#))

Yellow Fever

- The Americas – Incident Cases and Death Reported in Colombia & Peru ([October 8](#))

Other Active CDC Travel Health Notices:

- [Malaria in Yemen - 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](#)

- [Meningococcal Disease in the Democratic Republic of the Congo - 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](#)
- [Yellow Fever in Colombia - Level 2 - Practice Enhanced Precautions - Travel Health Notices | Travelers' Health | CDC](#)
- [Yellow Fever in Ghana - 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](#)
- [Diphtheria in Sub-Saharan Africa - 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](#)
- [Hepatitis A in Costa Rica - 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:

- [Africa CDC Epidemic Intelligence Weekly Report, October 2026 – Africa CDC](#)
- [2026 Chikungunya Cases - France \(163\), Italy \(1\) - ECDC](#)
- [Chad reports rising dengue cases, with more than 3000 suspected cases and eight deaths across five areas, including N'Djamena - BEACON](#)
- [Dengue cases in Ecuador reach 38 607 in 2026, an 11.57% increase over the same period in 2025 - BEACON](#)
- [Report on the epidemiological situation of dengue in endemic countries of the Americas, as of epidemiological week 38 | PAHO](#)
- [2026 Dengue Cases - Italy \(70\), France \(6\) - ECDC](#)
- [RFI: Human infection with Dracunculus sp. reported in Thanh Hoa, Viet Nam, with exposure to spring water. RFI on species identification - BEACON](#)
- [1 Human Case of Eastern Equine Encephalitis Virus in Florida | Florida Arbovirus Surveillance](#)
- [Outbreaks of epizootic hemorrhagic disease in deer and pronghorn reported in South Dakota, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, USA - BEACON](#)
- [Epizootic hemorrhagic disease outbreaks in deer and antelope in the Great Plains and Upper Midwest widen to Michigan and Montana, USA - BEACON](#)
- [273 suspected hepatitis E cases reported in Beliel, South Darfur, Sudan, amid WASH and diagnostic gaps - BEACON](#)
- [RFI: Malaria among workers at Merca Panamá in Panama City; RFI on exposure sites and origin of infections - BEACON](#)
- [RFI: 23 yellow fever cases and 11 deaths reported in Bounkani Region, northeastern Côte d'Ivoire \(Ivory Coast\) - BEACON](#)
- [Multi-jurisdictional measles outbreak over - Canada.ca](#)
- [Measles outbreak linked to Swedish festival declared over after 40 cases in Sweden and one in Finland - BEACON](#)
- [Saudi Arabia reports eight laboratory-confirmed MERS-CoV cases across six locations in 2026, including one death - BEACON](#)
- [8,430 Confirmed and 42,080 Suspected Mpox Cases, 50 Deaths in African Countries – Africa CDC](#)

- [PAHO alerts to expanding human cases of New World screwworm myiasis in Central America and Mexico - BEACON](#)
- [19 Oct 2026 – New World screwworm in the USA continues to spread: 51 domestic animal cases in Texas and 4 in New Mexico - BEACON](#)
- [Chile raises HPAI alert following H5N1 detection in Peruvian poultry and El Niño–driven changes in wild bird migration - BEACON](#)
- [HPAI \(H5\) detected in wild birds in Suncheon Bay, South Jeolla Province, South Korea; national alert raised to "severe" - BEACON](#)
- [Record-high human West Nile virus \(WNV\) infections in Europe, with 1926 cases across 19 countries and northward expansion - BEACON](#)
- [US immigration enforcement disrupted pediatric emergency care for Hispanic families, study notes | CIDRAP](#)
- [Ecosystem fragmentation and climate change linked to global zoonotic and vector-borne disease risk \(2026\) - BEACON](#)
- [Over 400 cases of gastrointestinal illness reported in Gauteng, South Africa, linked to chlorination failure at water treatment facility - BEACON](#)