

Travel Screening Country List – June 2025



This document is not meant to be an exhaustive list but is focused on select, current special pathogen disease outbreaks that require prompt identification, isolation and/or specialized evaluation and management for healthcare settings.

Country	Diseases with Active Cases	Surveillance Window (max time from exposure to symptom onset)	Case Definition and Guidance	PPE/Precautions
Mpox Clade 1b* <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Burundi Central African Republic Congo Democratic Republic of the Congo Ethiopia Kenya Malawi Rwanda Tanzania Uganda Zambia United Arab Emirates <p><i>*Countries with active community transmission</i></p> Mpox Clade 1a** <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cameroon Central African Republic Congo Democratic Republic of the Congo Sudan <p><i>**Country listed as endemic</i></p>	MPox, Clade Ia & Ib	21 days	Mpox Clinician Fact Sheet	Special Pathogens Level 1
Georgia (Eurasia)	Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever	14 days	Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever Clinician Fact Sheet	Special Pathogens Level 2 VHF

Iraq	Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever	14 days	Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever Clinician Fact Sheet	Special Pathogens Level 2 VHF
India	Nipah	14 days	Nipah Virus Clinician Fact Sheet	Special Pathogens Level 2 VHF
Nigeria	Lassa Fever	21 days	Lassa Fever Clinician Fact Sheet	Special Pathogens Level 2 VHF
Pakistan	Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever	14 days	Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever Clinician Fact Sheet	Special Pathogens Level 2 VHF
Saudi Arabia	MERS-CoV	14 days	MERS Clinician Fact Sheet	Special Pathogens Level 1
Recent Health Alerts/Advisories		General Notes and References for Local & National health alerts/advisories		
NYC/NYS	Tick-borne Diseases	Providers should remain vigilant for tick-borne diseases (TBDs) among New Yorkers during summer months. Lyme disease, babesiosis, and anaplasmosis are the most common TBDs. New Yorkers are usually infected while outside of NYC, although locally acquired cases of Lyme disease, babesiosis, anaplasmosis, and ehrlichiosis have been reported from Staten Island and, rarely, the Bronx. Testing, treatment and reporting guidance here .		
National	Measles	There are ongoing measles cases/outbreaks reported across 35 jurisdictions in the US in addition to Canada (Alberta, Ontario and Quebec). 6 cases of measles have been reported in NYC since 2025. Providers should be on alert for patients who have febrile rash illness and symptoms consistent with measles (e.g., cough, coryza, or conjunctivitis) particularly if the timing of symptoms is consistent with measles and they have recently traveled (domestic or international) to areas with ongoing measles outbreaks.		
	H5N1/Bird Flu:	The CDC continues to address a multistate outbreak of avian influenza A(H5N1) in dairy cows, poultry, and other animals in the U.S. Since April 2024, 70 human cases and one death have been confirmed. Clinicians should consider H5N1 infection in patients with acute respiratory illness or conjunctivitis who have had recent contact with sick or dead animals, visited a live animal market, contact with contaminated surfaces, or unpasteurized animal products. Click here for the Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Clinician Fact Sheet . Track bird flu here .		
	Mpox Clade I	There have been several travel-associated clade I mpox cases reported in the United States. States that have reported mpox clade 1 cases include California, Georgia, New Hampshire and New York. No secondary cases or community transmission has been detected.		
International	Measles	Cases of measles continue to occur nation-wide, and around the world. Canada and Mexico are both having large outbreaks to be aware of. For more information on global cases, refer to the CDC Global Measles Outbreaks webpage.		

	Mpox Clade II	There is exponential spread of mpox clade II (caused the global mpox outbreak that began in 2022) in Sierra Leone and rising cases in Ghana and Liberia.
--	---------------	--

Footnotes

Abbreviations:

MERS = Middle Eastern Respiratory Syndrome; VHF = Viral Hemorrhagic Fever; XDR = Extensively Drug Resistant; COVID-19 = coronavirus disease 2019; CCHF = Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever

Avian Influenza:

Avian influenza refers to the disease caused by infection with avian (bird) influenza (flu) Type A viruses. Avian flu viruses do not normally infect humans. However, sporadic human infections with avian flu viruses have occurred. [Click here](#) for more information

Crimean Congo Hemorrhagic Fever (CCHF)

CCHF is endemic in some countries of the Eastern Mediterranean Region of WHO including Pakistan, Iran, Afghanistan, Iraq and Oman.

Lassa Fever:

Lassa fever is an animal-borne, or zoonotic, acute viral illness. It is endemic in parts of West Africa including Sierra Leone, Liberia, Guinea, and Nigeria. [Click here](#) for more information.

MERS-CoV:

MERS-CoV is endemic to the Middle East and cases have previously been reported in the Arabian Peninsula. Countries considered in and near the Arabian Peninsula include: Bahrain; Iraq; Iran; Israel, the West Bank, and Gaza; Jordan; Kuwait; Lebanon; Oman; Qatar; Saudi Arabia; Syria; the United Arab Emirates (UAE); and Yemen.

SPECIAL PATHOGENS LEVEL 1 PPE:

Gown, gloves, eye protection, N95 respirator

SPECIAL PATHOGENS LEVEL 2 VHF PPE:

N95 respirator, 2 pairs of extended cuff gloves, coverall or gown, apron, face shield, hood, knee high boot covers, shoe covers (if coverall used)