

Travel Screening Country List – December 2024



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.

| Country | Diseases with Active Cases | Surveillance Window (max time from exposure to symptom onset) | Case Definition and Guidance | PPE/Precautions |
|--|----------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------|
| Canada | H5N1 | 10 days | HPAI/H5N1 Clinician Fact Sheet | Special Pathogens Level 1 |
| Numerous Countries* | Measles | 21 days | Measles Clinician Fact Sheet | Airborne + Contact + Standard |
| Numerous Countries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burundi • Democratic Republic of the Congo • Republic of the Congo • Central African Republic • Rwanda • Uganda • United States (California) • United Kingdom • Canada | MPox, Clade Ia & Ib | 21 days | Mpox Clinician Fact Sheet | Special Pathogens Level 1 |
| Nigeria | Lassa Fever | 21 days | Lassa Fever Clinician Fact Sheet | Special Pathogens Level 2 VHF |
| Rwanda <i>(last confirmed case: 10/28)</i> | Marburg | 21 days | Marburg Clinician Fact Sheet | Special Pathogens Level 2 VHF |
| Recent Health Alerts/Advisories | | General Notes and References for Local & National health alerts/advisories | | |
| National | 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, 57 human cases 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, contaminated | | |

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| | <p>Dengue Virus</p> <p>Oropuche Virus</p> <p>Parvovirus</p> <p>Mycoplasma Pneumoniae</p> | <p>surfaces, or unpasteurized animal products. Click here for the Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Clinician Fact Sheet. Track bird flu here.</p> <p>The CDC has issued a Health Alert to inform healthcare providers of an increased risk of dengue virus infections, with global dengue incidence at record highs. Healthcare providers should be vigilant for dengue in febrile patients who have traveled to endemic areas, order appropriate diagnostic tests, report cases promptly, and promote mosquito bite prevention.</p> <p>The CDC has issued a Health Advisory to notify clinicians and public health authorities of an increase in Oropouche virus disease in the Americas region, originating from endemic areas in the Amazon basin and new areas in South America and the Caribbean. In the United States and Europe in 2024, travel-associated cases have been identified in travelers returning from Cuba and Brazil.</p> <p>CDC issued a Health Advisory to notify healthcare providers, public health authorities, and the public about current increases in human parvovirus B19 activity in the United States. Parvovirus B19 is a seasonal respiratory virus that is transmitted through respiratory droplets by people with symptomatic or asymptomatic infection.</p> <p>M. pneumoniae infections typically peak in the fall and primarily affect school-aged children and young adults. Emergency department visits for m. pneumonia have been increasing, particularly among children and young adults. Testing for respiratory pathogens should be performed to guide appropriate management and treatment.</p> |
| <p>NYC/NYS</p> | <p>Pertussis (whooping cough)</p> <p>Mpox Clade II (NYC)</p> <p>Measles</p> | <p>There has been a statewide increase in pertussis cases in 2024 with approximately 1,544 cases reported from January 1, 2024, to December 2, 2024, in New York State (excluding New York City); in comparison, 593 pertussis cases were reported in 2023 in New York State (excluding New York City). Over fifty percent of the cases reported this year occurred among individuals 10-19 years of age, almost all of whom were vaccinated. Healthcare providers should consider pertussis in the differential diagnosis of patients presenting with a prolonged cough illness, regardless of vaccination status. If suspected, collect the appropriate specimens for testing, and initiate treatment</p> <p>Cases of mpox clade II continue to occur in NYC. Providers to maintain a high level of suspicion of mpox when evaluating patients with symptoms of sexually transmitted infections—including rash illnesses consistent with mpox—regardless of gender identity, birth sex, sex of sexual partners(s), travel history, or other risk factors. Click here for the NYC DOHMH health advisory.</p> <p>Cases of measles continue to occur nation-wide, including in NYS. Providers should be on alert for patients who have: (1) febrile rash illness and symptoms consistent with measles (e.g., cough, coryza, or conjunctivitis), and (2) have recently traveled abroad, especially to countries with ongoing measles outbreaks. Measles is one of the most contagious infections and individuals are contagious from four days before to four days after rash</p> |

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| | Travel-associated Infectious Diseases | <p>onset. Report patients with suspected measles immediately to the local health department of the patient’s residence. If in New York City, report persons with suspected measles immediately to the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene at 866-692-3641. Do not wait for laboratory confirmation to report.</p> <p>For people who develop illness after spending time internationally, healthcare providers should consider the travel-associated diseases most commonly reported in NYC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mosquito-borne diseases (dengue, malaria) ○ Enteric diseases (hepatitis A, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever) ○ Tuberculosis ○ Diseases for which there are current global outbreaks (measles, mpox, oropouche) ○ Read more here. |
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Footnotes

Abbreviations:

MERS = Middle Easter 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.

***Measles:**

There continues to be world-wide measles outbreaks. Clinicians must maintain a high level of suspicion for measles in returned travelers with febrile rash illness. [Click here](#) to view the top 10 countries with measles outbreaks as reported by the CDC. [Click here](#) for to view travel notices for countries currently affected by measles.

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)