

## Travel Screening Country List – July 2023



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
Numerous Countries*	Measles	21 days	<a href="#">Measles CDC Case Definition</a>	Airborne + Contact + Standard
USA and other countries	Mpox Resurgence	21 days	<a href="#">Mpox Clinician Fact Sheet</a>	Special Pathogens Level 1
Afghanistan	Crimean Congo Hemorrhagic Fever	21 days	<a href="#">Crimean Congo HF Clinician Fact Sheet</a>	Special Pathogens Level 2 VHF
Georgia (Samtskhe-Javakheti region)	Crimean Congo Hemorrhagic Fever	21 days	<a href="#">Crimean Congo HF Clinician Fact Sheet</a>	Special Pathogens Level 2 VHF
Nigeria	Lassa Fever	21 days	<a href="#">Lassa Fever Clinician Fact Sheet</a>	Special Pathogens Level 2 VHF
Pakistan	Crimean Congo Hemorrhagic Fever	21 days	<a href="#">Crimean Congo HF Clinician Fact Sheet</a>	Special Pathogens Level 2 VHF
Recent Health Alerts/Advisories		General Notes and References for Local & National health alerts/advisories		
National	<p>Malaria (USA)</p> <p>Potential Risk for New Mpox Cases</p> <p>Guidance on Measles during the Summer Travel Season</p> <p>Cholera (Travelers Returning to the United States)</p>	<p>Locally acquired malaria cases (<i>P. vivax</i>) have been identified in two U.S. states (Texas and Florida). The CDC is recommending to consider the diagnosis of malaria in any person with a fever of unknown origin, regardless of international travel history, particularly if they have been to the areas with recent locally acquired malaria and to routinely obtain a travel history and consider malaria in a symptomatic person who traveled to an area with malaria in the weeks to months preceding symptom onset. Click <a href="#">here</a> to read more.</p> <p>The CDC continues to receive reports of cases that reflect ongoing community transmission in the United States and internationally. CDC expects new cases among previously vaccinated people to occur, but people who have completed their two-dose JYNNEOS vaccine series may experience less severe symptoms than those who have not. Click <a href="#">here</a> to read more.</p> <p>As the summer travel season begins, the CDC issued a Health Advisory to remind clinicians and public health officials to provide guidance for measles prevention to international travelers and to be on alert for cases of measles. Click <a href="#">here</a> to read more.</p> <p>The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has identified an unprecedented global increase of <a href="#">cholera</a> infections. Clinicians evaluating patients with acute onset of watery diarrhea should obtain a travel history, consider cholera in patients returning from affected regions, obtain a stool specimen for testing, and <a href="#">begin prompt treatment</a>. Click <a href="#">here</a> to read more.</p> <p>As bird flu outbreaks in wild birds and poultry continue across the U.S., the country approaches a record number of birds affected compared to previous bird flu outbreaks. Although the overall risk to the general public from the current bird flu outbreaks remains</p>		

	Avian flu (H5N1; poultry):	low, it is important that people take preventive measures around infected or potentially infected birds/poultry to prevent the spread of bird flu viruses to themselves or to other birds/poultry and other animals, including pets. <a href="#">Click here</a> to read more.
NYC/NYS	Legionellosis	New York State (NYS) has a high burden of Legionellosis. Clinical suspicion for the possibility of Legionnaires' disease coupled with culture of respiratory secretions is critical to the identification of and intervention in community clusters. Legionellosis occurs year-round, with increased incidence during the summer and early fall and cannot be distinguished from other causes of pneumonia on clinical or radiologic grounds and requires diagnostic testing in hospitalized or at-risk patients with suspected pneumonia. Read advisory <a href="#">here</a> .
	Invasive group A Streptococcal Infections	Recent surveillance data in NYS, and in New York City (NYC), demonstrate an increase in invasive group A streptococcal infections during 2023 compared to pre-pandemic years, primarily among persons aged 65 and older, though small increases are being seen in children. Read health advisory <a href="#">here</a> .

### 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)