

Travel Screening Country List – October 6, 2026


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
Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) * Uganda and South Sudan remain on State Dept travel restrictions despite no current active cases, citing in part contiguous borders with the outbreak area.	Bundibugyo virus	21 days	Bundibugyo virus Clinician Fact Sheet	Special Pathogens Level 2 VHF
Kenya * Kenya's Ministry of Health confirmed the country's first imported case of Bundibugyo Virus Disease (BDBV) on 06 Oct 2026.				
Russia	Pneumonia of unknown etiology (possible Pneumonic Plague)	14 days	Plague (CDC)	Special Pathogens Level 1
Nigeria	Lassa Fever	21 days	Lassa Fever Clinician Fact Sheet	Special Pathogens Level 2 VHF
Iraq	Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever (CCHF)	14 Days	Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever Clinician Fact Sheet	Special Pathogens Level 2 VHF
Afghanistan				
Iran				
Cambodia	H5N1	10 Days	H5N1/Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Fact Sheet	Special Pathogens Level 1
NYC/NYS Health Alerts & Advisories				

Measles Seasonal Respiratory Infection Flu/RSV/Covid-19 Legionnaires' Disease West Nile Virus Travel-Associated Infectious Diseases Tick-borne Diseases	Governor Hochul issued Executive Order 65 on 05 Oct, 2026 declaring a disaster emergency due to the ongoing measles outbreak. In New York State, there were 4 new measles cases in the last week as of October 5, 102 reported cases during 2026, excluding New York City. As of October 2, NYC has reported 7 confirmed measles cases in 2026. Influenza activity is rising in New York State, including New York City, with cases expected to increase through the fall and winter. Emergency department visits related to respiratory infection have increased 7.45% in the last week. As of September 30, per NYC DOHMH, the source of the Legionnaires' disease cluster has been eliminated elevated risk of exposure has ended. On July 6th, NYC DOHMH released Health Alert #19: Updates on West Nile Virus and Other Mosquito-borne Viruses Detected in NYC. As of October 1, there have been 35 human cases in New York City, 29 of which had Neuroinvasive Disease. Transmission is expected to taper off with the changing of the season. On September 9th, NYC DOHMH released Health Advisory #25: Travel-Associated Infectious Diseases. NYC DOHMH recommends vigilance for mosquito-borne disease, enteric diseases, and tuberculosis. Providers should immediately isolate suspected measles, mpox, or active TB, and to give an early extra MMR dose to infants 6–11 months before international travel. On June 2, NYC DOHMH released the Health Advisory #14: Tick-borne Diseases in New York City. Clinicians should remain vigilant for tick-borne diseases during the summer months. Please see the advisory for more information including clinical presentation, diagnostic testing, treatment, and reporting cases.
National Health Alerts & Advisories	
Measles Mpox Clade 1b	As of October 2, 2026, CDC reported 3,887 confirmed measles cases in the United States in 2026 cases across 47 jurisdictions in the U.S. this year. Providers should maintain a high suspicion for measles in patients with febrile rash illness (e.g., cough, coryza, conjunctivitis) who have recently traveled domestically or internationally to areas with ongoing outbreaks (CDC). As of September 2026, there have been 80 clade I mpox cases reported in at least 22 states in the United States during 2026. These cases are predominantly subclade 1b, with no associated deaths reported to date. The risk posed by the clade I mpox outbreak to most people within the United States remains low.
Endemic Special Pathogens: Refer to our Biopreparedness Map for a full list of endemic special pathogens here. 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.

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 PPE:

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)