NYC HEALTH+ HOSPITALS | OFFICE OF BIOPREPAREDNESS AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Travel Screening Country List – November 2, 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) * Clinicians should obtain a detailed travel history from patients with suspected BVD, for who have been in affected areas of the DRC recently.	Bundibugyo virus	21 days	Bundibugyo virus Clinician Fact Sheet	Special Pathogens Level 2 VHF
Kenya * Kenya's Ministry of Health confirmed 9 cases and 2 deaths on Oct 23, 2026, related to an imported case of Bundibugyo Virus Disease (BVD) on Oct 06, 2026.				
Nigeria * Nigeria also confirmed the country's first case of Bundibugyo Virus Disease (BVD) on Oct 20, 2026.	Lassa Fever, Bundibugyo virus	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				

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NYC/NYS Health Alerts & Advisories	
Measles	Governor Hochul issued Executive Order 65 on October 5, 2026 declaring an emergency due to the ongoing measles outbreak. In New York State, during 2026 there have been 170 cases excluding New York City. As of October 30, NYC has reported 8 confirmed measles cases in 2026.
Seasonal Respiratory Infection Flu/RSV/Covid-19	Influenza activity is rising in New York State earlier than last season. Confirmed cases are running several times higher than at this point last year, and new cases and hospitalizations continue to increase week over week. Flu vaccines are available and strongly encouraged.
Travel-Associated Infectious Diseases	On September 9, 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 give an early extra MMR dose to infants 6–11 months before international travel.
National Health Alerts & Advisories	
Ebola (BVD) Travel Attestation	Under a new CDC order effective November 3, 2026 through December 18, 2026, all air travelers to the U.S., including U.S. citizens and crew, must attest that they have not been in the DRC in the previous 21 days. Travelers recently in the DRC remain barred from boarding U.S. bound flights. The attestation does not cover Kenya or Nigeria, clinicians should still obtain a full travel history.
H5N1 (Avian Influenza)	On November 1, a Yakima County, WA resident died of H5N1 after dairy cattle exposure, the first U.S. bird flu death of 2026. Washington has confirmed 3 human cases since mid-October, all linked to infected dairy cattle.
Measles	As of October 29, CDC has reported 4,852 confirmed measles cases in the United States in 2026. 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).
Dengue	As of October 22, Florida had reported 485 locally acquired cases of dengue. Nationally, CDC reports 2,569 dengue cases in 2026, primarily in Puerto Rico, Florida and American Samoa.
Rabies	On September 10, CDC released HAN Health Advisory: Nationwide Increase in Reported Human Rabies Exposures. No human cases have been reported in New York State or nationally.
Mpox Clade I	Clade I mpox cases continue to be reported in the U.S., including cases with no travel history, indicating some community spread. NYC identified its first clade I case in March 2026. CDC considers the risk to the general public as 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)	