



ARMED FORCES HEALTH SURVEILLANCE DIVISION

INTEGRATED BIOSURVEILLANCE BRANCH

Health Surveillance Update
04 AUG 2026

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DHA Public Health AFHSD – Integrated Biosurveillance (IB) Branch Health Surveillance Update 29 JULY to 04 AUG 2026



The IB Health Surveillance Update (HSU) is a weekly report of health events and disease outbreaks monitored by the IB Branch.

Executive Summary

Since NOVEMBER 2025, a salmonellosis outbreak (98 cases) has been reported in 17 states across the **United States** linked to shell eggs. **Iran** has confirmed 49 Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever cases (5 deaths) this year in 4 southeastern provinces. The West Nile virus disease season has begun in the **USEUCOM Area of Responsibility**; 158 cases have been reported in 7 countries, mostly from **Italy** (94) and **Greece** (42). Over 28k dengue cases have been reported in **Cambodia** during 2026, a 58% increase compared to the same period in 2025 (>17k cases). **Chile** issued a health alert for hantavirus infections in regions from Atacama to Magallanes, following 46 confirmed cases (18 deaths) this year.

HSU Health Events		
Geographic Combatant Command	Country	Event
USNORTHCOM	United States	Cyclosporiasis
	United States	Salmonellosis
	Other events	
USAFRICOM	USAFRICOM	Ebola virus disease
	Other events	
USCENTCOM	Iran	Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever
	Other events	
USEUCOM	USEUCOM	West Nile virus disease
	Other events	
USPACOM	Cambodia	Dengue
	Other events	
USSOUTHCOM	Chile	Hantavirus infection
	Other events	

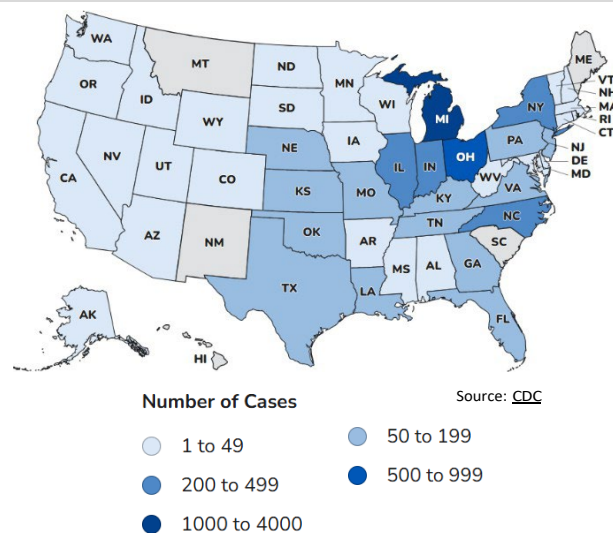
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USNORTHCOM Health Events of Interest

United States – Cyclosporiasis:

Between 01 MAY and 27 JULY, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has reported 6,707 (+2.5k) locally acquired **cyclosporiasis** cases in the United States, with >11k additional cases that need laboratory confirmation and further analysis to determine where the disease was acquired (Figure 1). Michigan has reported the most cases, followed by Ohio and then Illinois, Indiana, New York, and North Carolina. Symptom onset ranged between 01 MAY and 27 JULY. As of 22 JULY, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is investigating six cyclosporiasis outbreaks in the United States, with one linked to iceberg lettuce. The most recently reported outbreak (reference #1392) has increased from 72 cases to 93 as of 29 JULY and has not yet been linked to a product.

Figure 1. Locally Acquired Cyclosporiasis Cases by State, U.S., 01 MAY to 27 JULY



As of 03 AUG, the U.S. CDC has reported at least 1,947 confirmed locally acquired cyclosporiasis cases (98 hospitalizations; 2 deaths) that have been linked to iceberg lettuce served at Taco Bell in 9 states, including Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia. As of 30 JULY, two deaths among cases with significant underlying health conditions have been identified in Michigan as a part of this outbreak. More cases are expected as there is an assumed six-week reporting lag between onset and reporting. On 17 JULY, Taylor Farms de Mexico announced they were voluntarily removing iceberg lettuce sourced from Central Mexico from the U.S. market. This includes Taco Bell locations in at least nine states; Taco Bell is no longer using the contaminated lettuce. Additionally, iceberg lettuce products distributed from Taylor Fresh Foods from 29 JUNE to 16 JULY have been recalled from 27 states and Marketside-brand iceberg lettuce products have been recalled from select Walmart stores from 15 states. As of 24 JULY, the U.S. FDA has clarified that despite negative testing, overwhelming epidemiological data supports the current voluntary recall by Talyor Farms and encourages individuals to avoid the products listed in the recall. As of 14 JULY, the U.S. CDC issued a Health Alert Network health advisory to notify clinicians of the outbreak, reporting that the number of cases are well beyond the 249 cases reported nationally during the same period in 2025. Clinicians are recommended to consider cyclosporiasis in patients presenting with prolonged, or relapsing watery diarrhea, particularly from MAY to AUGUST, even without a history of international travel. (Michigan Department of Health and Human Services, U.S. FDA)

United States – Salmonellosis:

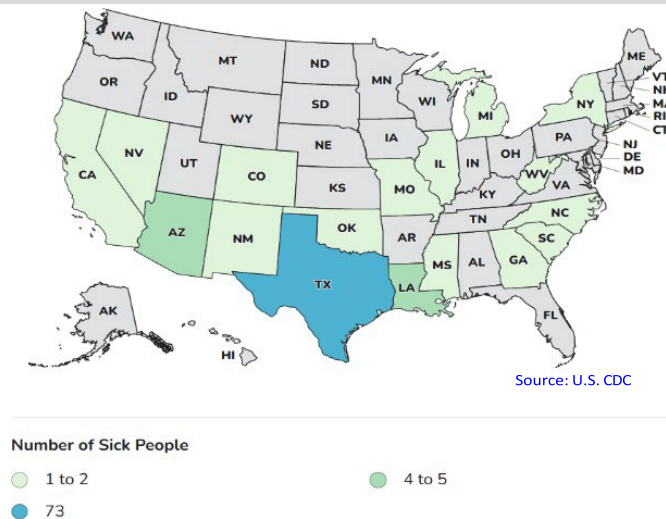
As of 24 JULY, U.S. CDC, FDA, and public health officials are investigating a multistate outbreak of **Salmonella Enteritidis** infections linked to brown cage free and white shell eggs from Midwest Poultry Services, L.P., with 98 cases (26 hospitalizations; no deaths) reported from 17 states since 21 NOV 2025. Texas has recorded the most cases (73), with the other affected states reporting ≤5 cases each (Figure 2). Symptom onset dates ranged from

21 NOV 2025 to 30 JUNE 2026 (Figure 5). Of the 44 cases with information available, 91% reported consuming shell eggs prior to symptom onset.

The U.S. FDA conducted a traceback to determine where cases reported eating or shopping for eggs and identified Midwest Poultry Services, L.P., as a common supplier of eggs for most cases; an investigation to identify other possible sources of illness is ongoing. Additionally, samples collected by Midwest Poultry Services, L.P., from Texas farms tested positive for *Salmonella*, with whole-genome sequencing confirming that the samples match the strain identified in this outbreak. The company identified the issue on two Texas farms through proactive environmental monitoring and root cause analysis. **On 22 JULY, Midwest Poultry Services, L.P. recalled their white shell eggs and brown cage free shell eggs sold under multiple brand names including Brookshire's, Cal-Maine, Country Morning, Kroger, and Simple Truth, with sell or best by dates between 20 JULY and 17 AUG 2026, and is not distributing fresh eggs produced on its Texas farms at this time.** (U.S. CDC)

S. Enteritidis is the most prevalent serotype of *Salmonella* causing food-borne illness in the United States, accounting for ~23% of salmonellosis cases. Symptoms of salmonellosis typically include diarrhea and stomach cramps, usually appearing within six hours to six days of exposure; individuals typically recover within one week. (U.S. CDC)

Figure 2. Salmonellosis Cases Linked to Shell Eggs, United States, 21 NOV 2025 to 24 JULY 2026



Other Events:

- **GLOBAL**, Study finds industrial poultry farming has resulted in >100-fold increase in the spread of campylobacteriosis as of 27 JULY
- **GLOBAL**, U.S. Navy updated seasonal influenza vaccination and reporting guidelines for 2026-27 season as of 26 JULY
- **MEXICO**, 30 active animal New World screwworm (NWS) disease cases across 15 municipalities in Chihuahua State as of 28 JULY
- **United States**, 20 undiagnosed illness cases (all hospitalized) among D.C. National Guard cadets in Laurel, Maryland, as of 27 JULY; source unknown but food suspected
- **United States**, 61 West Nile virus (WNV) disease cases (5 deaths) in Arizona during 2026; 77% of cases and all deaths in Maricopa County
- **United States**, >250 salmonellosis cases in Colorado since 01 JULY, double five-year JULY average (125 cases); health alert issued
- **United States**, First locally acquired dengue case in Hillsborough County, Florida, as of 28 JULY
- **United States**, Five murine typhus cases in Pico-Union, Los Angeles County, California, as of 29 JULY

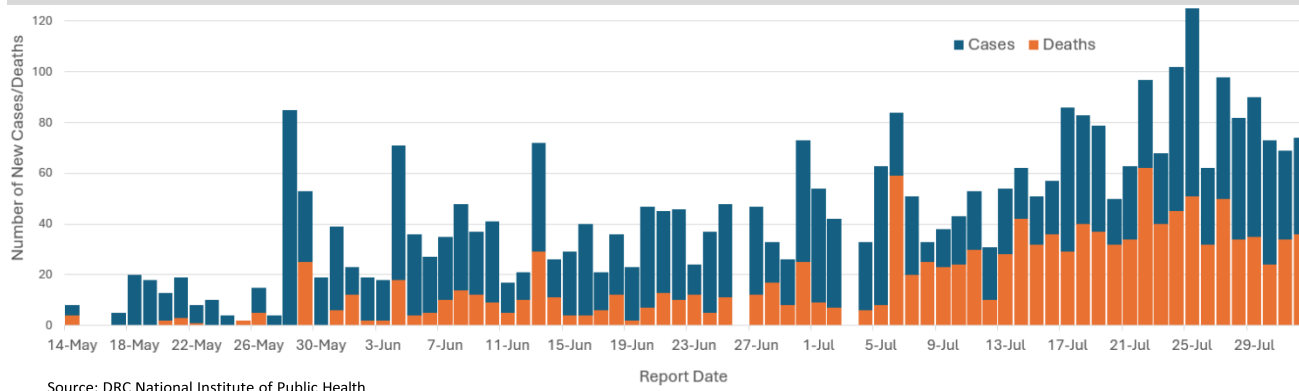
- **United States**, Mpox clade II wastewater level increased to “Low” from “Not detected” as of 28 JULY
- **United States**, Nationwide blood supply alarmingly low as of 28 JULY; patient care at risk
- **United States**, Nearly 100 vibriosis cases (29 confirmed) in Maryland as of 30 JULY
- **United States**, One Bourbon virus infection case in Suffolk County, New York, as of 30 JULY
- **United States**, One measles case in Barbour County, West Virginia, as of 30 JULY; first confirmed case in state since APRIL 2024
- **United States**, Three fatal heat illness cases in Idaho during 2026
- **United States**, U.S. CDC developed human NWS disease case investigation and reporting guide on 23 JULY
- **United States**, WNV-positive mosquitoes detected in Brazoria County, Texas, as of 28 JULY
- **United States**, WNV-positive mosquitoes detected in East Haven, Connecticut, as of 28 JULY
- **United States**, WNV-positive mosquitoes detected at Langley Air Force Base, Hampton, Virginia, as of 28 JULY
- **United States**, WNV-positive mosquitoes detected in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, as of 27 JULY
- **USNORTHCOM**, U.S. FDA investigating 16 active food-borne disease outbreaks (6 cyclosporiasis; 5 salmonellosis; 2 *Escherichia coli*, two listeriosis; 1 botulism) as of 30 JULY

USAFRICOM Health Events of Interest

USAFRICOM – Ebola Virus Disease (EVD):

DRC CASE REPORT: According to the DRC Ministry of Communication and Media, through **01 AUG** (data last checked **0830 EST** on **03 AUG**), **3,748 (+486)** confirmed EVD cases (**1,657 (+220)** confirmed deaths; case fatality rate [CFR]: **44%**; Table 1; Figure 3) have been reported across at least **49 (+1)** health zones (HZs) in Ituri (28), North Kivu (11), Haut-Uélé (5), Tshopo (4), and South Kivu (1) provinces. See Figure 4 for the geographical location of the current EVD outbreak in the DRC. Through **01 AUG**, **17k** contacts are under follow-up in Ituri (**>10k**), North Kivu (**5.9k**), Haut-Uélé (**562**), Tshopo (**65**), and South Kivu (**55**) provinces, and **708 (+125)** cases have recovered. A **JULY** study found that the outbreak may have started in **JANUARY**, with ~500 cases identified from mid-JANUARY to 15 MAY. Constrained diagnostic capacity in Ituri Province, driven by security, access issues, and the prioritization of testing only the most severely ill, is directly compromising the accuracy of current test positivity metrics and hiding the true scope of community transmission. As of 24 JULY, violence continues in eastern DRC amid the ongoing outbreak due to conflicts between the national armed forces and the Rwanda-backed M23 group, actively crippling the EVD response by 1) disrupting the work of medics through the vandalism of treatment centers and attacks on at least a dozen facilities, 2) necessitating the deployment of United Nations peacekeeper mobile bases and patrols to protect hospitals and patient safety, and 3) displacing 25k individuals to Beni while raising warnings of further viral spread over the Congo River. **The current outbreak is the fastest-spreading EVD epidemic (Figure 5) and is now the second-largest on record, surpassing the 2018 Zaire ebolavirus outbreak in the DRC (3.4k cases); the 2014 to 2016 West Africa outbreak remains the largest, with >28k cases (11k deaths) across Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone.** The Kenya Ministry of Health (MOH) has heightened national preparedness efforts by strengthening the

Figure 3. Daily EVD Confirmed Cases and Deaths, DRC, through **01 AUG**



operational framework, including early detection efforts, protection of frontline health workers, strong collaboration with county governments, and partnerships with stakeholders. (AllAfrica, Proseko, Reuters, Science, U.S. CDC, X)

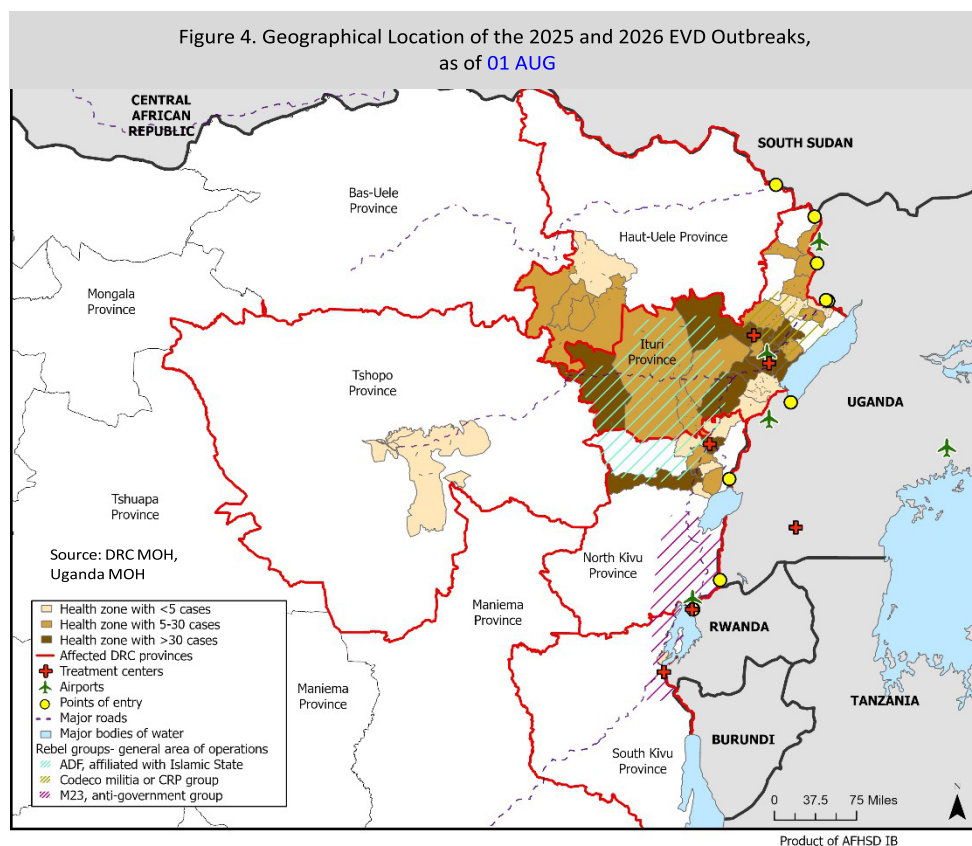
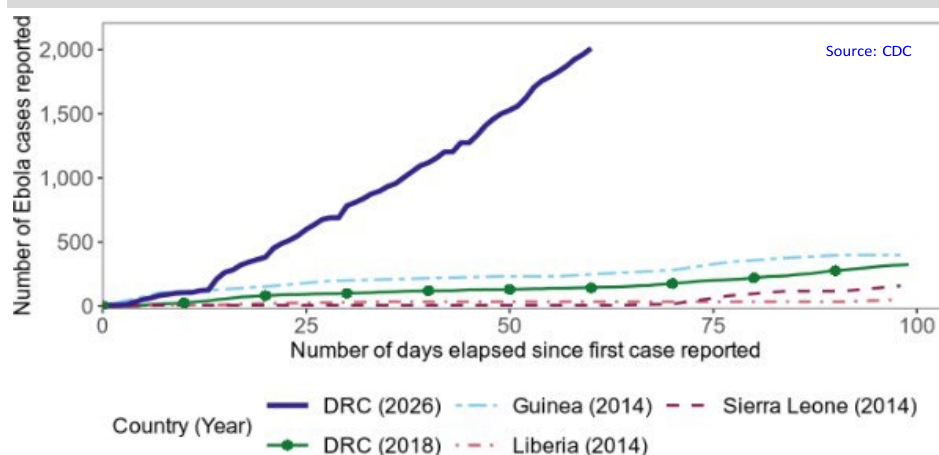


Figure 5. Confirmed Cases in the First 100 Days of the Largest EVD Outbreaks, as of 13 JULY



UGANDA CASE REPORT: According to the Uganda MOH, as of 28 JULY (data last checked 0830 EST on 03 AUG) 20 confirmed EVD cases (15 imported; 5 locally acquired; 2 deaths) have been reported in Uganda (Table 1); 821 contacts completed follow-up. The Uganda MOH announced that the country is EVD free as of 28 JULY, following 42 days from the last Ugandan National case (discharged 16 JUNE); however, the last imported case in Uganda was discharged 16 JULY, and the 42-day countdown (twice the maximum incubation period) from that case will end ~27 AUG. (Reuters, World Health Organization [WHO])

Table 1. 2026 EVD Outbreak Case Counts by Country, as of 03 AUG

Country	Area	Number of Health Zones Affected	Confirmed Cases	Confirmed Deaths	Contacts Under Follow up
DRC	Ituri Province	28	3,278	1,359	
	North Kivu Province	11	400	262	
	Haut-Uélé Province	5	60	30	17,472
	Tshopo Province	4	7	5	
	South Kivu Province	1	3	1	
France	Paris		1	0	5
Uganda	Kampala City		20	2	0
	Wakiso District				

Sources: DRC MOH, Le Monde, The Independent, Uganda MOH

U.S. CITIZEN CASE REPORT: As of 11 JULY, a second U.S. citizen has contracted EVD and was initially being treated at an EVD treatment center in Ituri Province before being evacuated to University Hospital Frankfurt in Germany for treatment on 13 JUNE; the case recovered and was discharged as of 28 JULY. As of 18 JULY, seven asymptomatic American aid workers were placed under a mandatory 21-day precautionary quarantine at a U.S.-backed facility in Kenya following their deployment to an EVD-affected region in the DRC, in compliance with new travel protocols. (Biothreats Emergence, Analysis, and Communications Network [BEACON], CBC News, Medical Daily, Reuters, WHO)

SUSPECTED CASES: On 21 JULY, the United Kingdom MOH reported that an asymptomatic resident who had been treating EVD cases in the DRC was evacuated on a chartered flight following a healthcare related exposure to EVD. The resident isolated in a London hospital and tested [negative as of 30 JUNE](#). (BBC)

DIAGNOSTICS AND MEDICAL COUNTERMEASURES: As of 31 JULY, Singapore-based Hilleman Laboratories has secured up to \$8.5 million in funding from the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations to fast-track the development and production of a single-dose vaccine candidate targeting the *Bundibugyo ebolavirus* (BDBV) strain, with clinical trials expected to begin in approximately six months. See Table 2 for the status of Bundibugyo virus disease (BVD) vaccines as of 16 JULY. (The Straits Times)

Table 2. Ebola BVD Vaccine Status, as of 16 JULY

Candidate (Developer)	Platform	BDBV Evidence	Current Status
Ervebo (MSD)	rVSV	Partial (NHP* data)	Licensed for Zaire only; Not recommended for BVD
Zabdeno / Mvabea (Janssen)	Ad26 + MVA	None (No meaningful response)	Withdrawn in EU; Not recommended for BVD
rVSV-BDBV-GP (IAVI)	rVSV	High (100% pre-exposure NHP*)	Preclinical
rVSV-BDBV (PHAC / PHV)	rVSV	High (100% pre-exposure NHP* for PHV)	Preclinical
ChAdOx1-BDBV (Oxford / SII)	ChAdOx1	Pending	Phase 1 underway
mRNA-LNP-BDBV-GP (Moderna)	mRNA-LNP	Pending	Preclinical (Manufacturing in progress)
Zabdeno / Mvabea (Janssen)	rVSV	Partial (NHP* data)	Licensed for Zaire only; Not recommended for BVD

Source: International Pandemic Preparedness Secretariat

*NHP: non-human primate

RISK ASSESSMENTS: As of 17 JULY, WHO assessed the overall public health risk posed by the current outbreak as “**Very High**” in the DRC, “**High**” in Uganda, “**High**” for countries with land borders to DRC and Uganda, and “**Low**” for the rest of the Africa Region and at the global level. As of 24 JULY, the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) assessed the likelihood of EVD infection to be “**Low**” for individuals from the European Union/European Economic Area (EU/EEA) living in or travelling to affected areas and “**Very Low**” for individuals living in the EU/EEA. As of 31 JULY, the U.S. CDC assesses the overall risk of the EVD outbreak to the U.S. population and travelers is “**Very Low**.”

TRAVEL ADVISORIES: On 15 JULY, the U.S. CDC updated the “**Level 3 – Reconsider Nonessential Travel**” travel health notice for the BVD outbreak in the DRC, and on 15 JULY, updated the “**Level 2 – Practice Enhanced Precautions**” travel health notice for the BVD outbreak in the DRC and Uganda. As of 31 JULY, the U.S. Department of State “**Level 4 – Do Not Travel**” advisories for DRC, South Sudan, and Uganda remain in effect. As of 16 JULY, the

U.S. Embassy in the DRC announced new travel restrictions which prevent U.S. citizens and nationals who have been in the DRC within a 21-day period from entering the United States via commercial aviation.

Other Events:

- **GLOBAL**, Study finds industrial poultry farming has resulted in >100-fold increase in the spread of campylobacteriosis as of 27 JULY
- **GLOBAL**, U.S. CDC updated “Level 1 – Practice Usual Precautions” travel notice for dengue on 30 JULY; particularly in parts of Africa, Asia, South America
- **GLOBAL**, U.S. Navy updated seasonal influenza vaccination and reporting guidelines for 2026-27 season as of 26 JULY
- **ANGOLA**, ~20k malaria cases and >1.7k acute watery diarrhea cases in Moçâmedes, Namibe Province, as of 30 JULY
- **CAMEROON**, 754 cholera cases (25 deaths) across 9 health districts in the Far North Region, as of 29 JULY
- **DRC**, 12 varicella cases at Kindu central prison, Maniema Province, as of 29 JULY
- **SUDAN**, >2k cholera cases (170 deaths) since MAY; majority in Kordofan Region

USCENTCOM Health Events of Interest

Iran – Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever (CCHF):

As of 24 JULY, Iran has reported 49 CCHF cases (5 deaths) during 2026 across Fars, Hormozgan, Isfahan, and Kerman provinces. Livestock farmers, slaughterhouse workers, and veterinarians have been identified as high-risk groups due to increased exposure risk with blood, tissue, or secretions of infected animals. Health officials have urged individuals to refrain from purchasing meat and livestock outside authorized networks and unsanitary slaughtering of livestock. Additionally, health officials emphasized preventative measures, including 1) wearing personal protective equipment, 2) keeping livestock meat at a temperature of 4° Celsius for at least 24 hours and liver and other viscera for 48 hours prior to consumption, and 3) avoiding half-cooked meat and liver. (Quds Online)

CCHF is endemic in Iran, with 50 to 500 cases reported annually. Southeastern provinces, particularly Sistan and Baluchestan, have historically reported the highest number of cases; however, in 2019, an outbreak was reported in northwestern Iran, indicating potential geographic spread. According to GIDEON, cases have fluctuated over recent years, with 40 cases (5 deaths) in 2020, 13 (2) in 2021, 79 (9) in 2022 through 15 NOV, and 19 (1) in 2023 through 28 JUNE. Cases in Iran typically peak between the spring and summer seasons and frequently overlap with Eid al-Adha, which increases human exposure due to widespread livestock slaughtering. Provinces including Fars, Hormozgan, Kerman, Khorasan Razavi, Sistan and Baluchestan, and Yazd are at increased risk due to climatic conditions and livestock activities. CCHF is primarily transmitted to humans via bites from infected ticks, particularly by *Hyalomma* spp. ticks, or through direct contact with the blood or tissues of infected livestock. While the CFR for CCHF outbreaks generally ranges from 10% to 40%, historical data indicates the fatality rate varies regionally from 8% to 20% in Iran. The Asia 1 genotype (Clade IV) is the predominant strain circulating in the region. (*Acta Parasitol, Parasite Epidemiol and Control*, Quds Online, WHO)

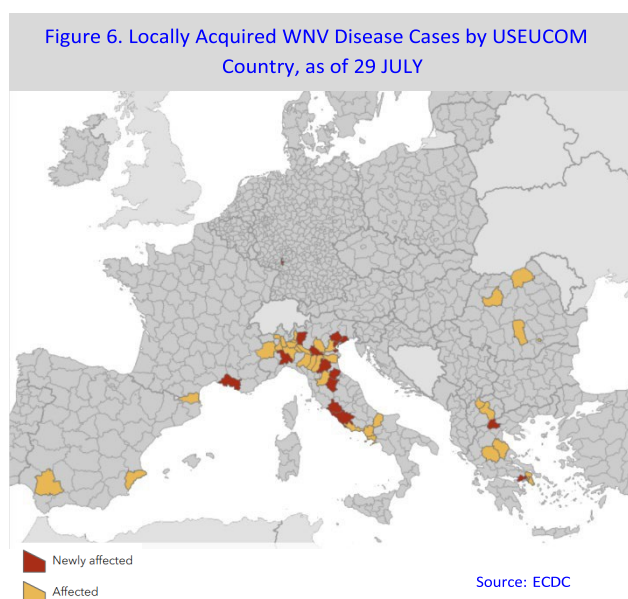
Other Events:

- **GLOBAL**, Study finds industrial poultry farming has resulted in >100-fold increase in the spread of campylobacteriosis as of 27 JULY
- **GLOBAL**, U.S. Navy updated seasonal influenza vaccination and reporting guidelines for 2026-27 season as of 26 JULY
- **ISRAEL**, Six WNV disease cases during 2026
- **KAZAKHSTAN**, 32 pertussis cases in East Kazakhstan Region as of 30 JULY; double compared to same period in 2025
- **KAZAKHSTAN**, Syphilis accounted for 11% of new sexually transmitted infections in 2025; 1.6% decrease compared to 2024
- **PAKISTAN**, Second CCHF case during 2026 from Quetta, Balochistan Province

USEUCOM Health Events of Interest

USEUCOM – West Nile Virus Disease:

As of 29 JULY, 158 locally acquired **WNV disease** cases have been reported by the ECDC across 7 USEUCOM countries since 12 MAY, including Italy (94 cases), Greece (42), North Macedonia and Spain (7 each), Romania (5), France (2), and Germany (1). Within these 7 countries, 49 areas have been affected (Figure 6). WHO is urging countries to strengthen mosquito surveillance and public knowledge of protective measures as WNV disease cases increase with the beginning of transmission season, which typically peaks between AUGUST and SEPTEMBER. In 2025, **ECDC warned that record-breaking outbreaks of mosquito-borne diseases, including WNV disease, is a new normal, prompting the need for a robust and coordinated response.** This shift is due to longer and more intense transmission seasons driven by climatic and environmental factors such as rising temperatures, longer summer seasons, milder winters, and changes in rainfall patterns resulting in more favorable environments for mosquitoes to thrive and transmit diseases. (EFSA J)



ITALY: As of 29 JULY, 94 locally acquired WNV disease cases (at least 35 neuroinvasive; 1 death) have been reported across 30 affected areas nationwide. Most cases have been reported in Padova Province (12 cases), Cremona Province (11), Milano City (8), and Latina and Novara provinces (7 each). One additional case was reported linked to travel to the Maldives and another with unknown exposure. In recent years, WNV disease cases and deaths in Italy have increased, with 336 cases (29 deaths) in 2023, 455 (21) in 2024, and 502 (33) in 2025. (ECDC, Italy National Institute of Health)

GREECE: As of 29 JULY, 42 locally acquired WNV disease cases (37 neuroinvasive; 4 deaths) have been reported across 8 affected areas nationwide. Most cases have been reported in Anatoliki Attiki (27 cases) and Larisa and Voreios Tomeas Athinon (4 each) regional areas. In the past week alone, 21 new cases were reported. One additional case was reported linked to travel to an endemic country, yet the country of travel is unknown. From 2023 to 2024, WNV disease cases and deaths increased from 162 cases (23 deaths) to 217 (34). In 2025, 17 locally acquired cases (14 neuroinvasive; 0 deaths) were reported through 30 JULY; 96 total locally acquired WNV disease cases (76 neuroinvasive; 9 deaths) were reported in 2025. (ECDC, *Epidemiologia*, Greece National Public Health Organization)

NORTH MACEDONIA: As of 29 JULY, seven locally acquired WNV disease cases (six confirmed; seven hospitalizations) have been reported across two affected areas nationwide since mid-MAY. Cases have been reported in Skopski (six cases) and Vardarski (one) statistical regions. This is the first ever WNV disease case reported in Vardarski Region. (ECDC, EFSA J, KoSSev)

SPAIN: As of 29 JULY, seven locally acquired WNV disease cases have been reported in Sevilla (six cases) and Alicante (one) provinces. In 2025, no cases were reported in Spain through 05 JULY. In recent years, 19 cases were reported in 2023, 138 in 2024, and 36 in 2025. (BEACON, ECDC)

ROMANIA: As of 29 JULY, five locally acquired WNV disease cases have been reported across four affected areas nationwide. Cases have been reported in Suceava (two), and Argeş, Bucureşti, and Cluj (one each) counties. WNV disease cases have decreased in recent years, with 103 reported in 2023, 99 in 2024, and 49 in 2025. (ECDC)

FRANCE: As of 29 JULY, two locally acquired WNV disease cases have been reported in Bouches-du-Rhône and Pyrénées-Orientales (one each) departments. The cases were reported on 30 JUNE and 21 JULY. In 2025, the first case was reported on 07 JULY. In recent years, 43 cases were reported in 2023, 39 in 2024, and 62 in 2025. (ECDC, Santé publique France)

GERMANY: On 29 JULY, one locally acquired WNV disease case was reported in the Rhein-Pfalz-Kreis District. The first ever locally acquired WNV disease cases in Germany (4) were reported in 2019. Since then, 13 cases were reported in 2020, 4 in 2021, 16 in 2022, 6 in 2023, 27 in 2024, and 2 in 2025. (BEACON, ECDC, *Transfus Med Hemother*)

Other Events:

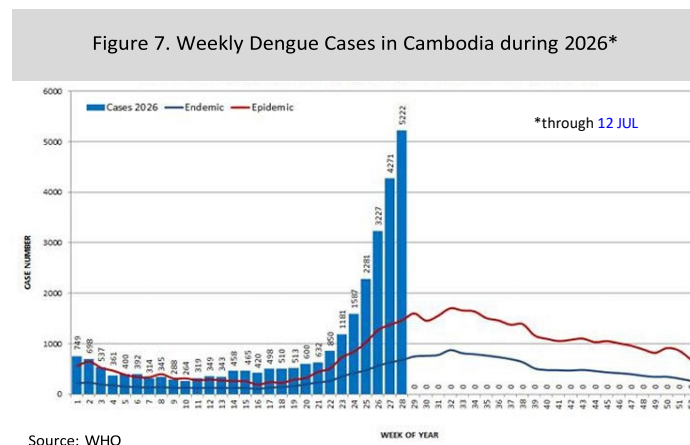
- **GLOBAL,** Study finds industrial poultry farming has resulted in >100-fold increase in the spread of campylobacteriosis as of 27 JULY
- **GLOBAL,** U.S. Navy updated seasonal influenza vaccination and reporting guidelines for 2026-27 season as of 26 JULY
- **ARMENIA,** 60 water-borne disease cases in Kotayk Province since 17 JULY; linked to coliform-contaminated drinking water
- **FINLAND,** First African swine fever (ASF) detection nationwide in a wild boar in Virolahhti Municipality as of 31 JULY
- **FRANCE,** First locally acquired chikungunya case in Saint-Amans-Soult, Occitanie Region, as of 24 JULY
- **ITALY,** >2.1k ASF cases in wild boars across Liguria (1.3k) and Piedmont (823) regions as of 26 JULY
- **RUSSIA,** 10 CCHF cases in Stavropol Region between 21 and 27 JULY
- **SPAIN,** 108 imported chikungunya cases as of 19 JULY; 192% increase compared to same period in 2025
- **SPAIN,** One CCHF case in Puertollano Health District, Ciudad Real Province, as of 29 JULY
- **UNITED KINGDOM,** 67 cyclosporiasis cases across England (30), Scotland (27), and Wales (10) between 30 APRIL and 15 JULY; 48 traveled to Mexico
- **UNITED KINGDOM,** 816 Lyme disease cases in England and Wales during 2026, a 28% increase compared to same period in 2025 (637)
- **UKRAINE,** ~1k measles cases through MAY; vaccination campaign launched and >3.1k vaccines administered
- **UKRAINE,** Increasing Lyme disease cases; 958 during JUNE 2026, similar to JUNE 2025 (950)
- **UKRAINE,** One each brucellosis and Q fever case detected in JUNE
- **UKRAINE,** One imported hantavirus infection case in Stryi, Lviv Region, as of 24 JULY; reported travel to Croatia
- **USEUCOM,** ECDC issued increased risk of food-borne and vector-borne diseases and vibriosis due to heatwaves as of 29 JULY
- **USEUCOM,** Improved vibriosis monitoring tool launched across Europe as of 07 JULY

USPACOM Health Events of Interest

Cambodia – Dengue:

As of 12 JULY, **Cambodia has reported 28,074 (+15k since IB's last report on 14 JULY) dengue cases (38 [+22] deaths; CFR: 0.1%) during 2026, a 58% increase compared to the same period in 2025 (>17k).** An upward trend began in early-APRIL that continued through mid-JUNE. Weekly cases have been above the epidemic threshold for most of 2026, with a sharp increase since epidemiological week 24 (14 to 20 JUNE; Figure 7). The Global Dengue Observatory estimated that Cambodia has experienced 2.6 times more cases during 2026 than historically reported

in an average year. Health officials have called on the public to remain vigilant against the disease, and has activated emergency response measures, including 1) issuing public advisories, 2) spraying insecticide at the community level, and 3) providing directives to all 25 capital and provincial health departments to inspect mosquito breeding sites. Dengue cases surged in 2025 with >65k cases, a 233% increase compared to 2024 (>19k cases). The increase in cases was attributed to the rainy season and increased stagnant rainwater, creating favorable breeding conditions for mosquitoes. Additionally, El Niño-associated rainfall anomalies pose a risk to peak magnitude and duration or weekly incidence, which is projected to peak in late-JULY or AUGUST based on the 2025 seasonal profile. (BEACON, Khmer Times, The Star, WHO)



Dengue was first reported in Cambodia in 1963 and is currently one of the most critical mosquito-borne diseases in the country, with cases typically peaking during the rainy season from MAY to OCTOBER. A preprint study found that dengue transmission dynamics in Cambodia are heavily driven by the complex interactions between human infections, vector populations, land-use changes, and climate variability. Dengue epidemics occur every 5 to 7 years, with the last major epidemic reported in 2019 (>68k cases). According to WHO, Cambodia reported >65k cases in 2025 and >19k in 2024; GIDEON reported 35k in 2023, >12k in 2022, and 431 in 2021. Annually, all four dengue virus (DENV) serotypes have been detected; however, the predominant serotypes have previously alternated between DENV-1, -2, and -3. The documented multi-serotype co-circulation in the country increases the risk of secondary infection with a heterologous serotype, elevating the likelihood of severe dengue. A genomic analysis of circulating strains from 2019 to 2022 revealed the emergence of DENV-2 Cosmopolitan Genotype-II in Cambodia, an antigenically distinct lineage that may have posed immunological challenges for the population and contributed to the country's large dengue epidemic in 2019. A 2024 review of dengue vectors identified 11 *Aedes* mosquito species in Cambodia, 4 of which were associated with dengue transmission. The primary vectors, *Ae. aegypti* and *Ae. albopictus*, were present in all provinces, and predominant during the rainy season. Additionally, they were found to be highly resistant to the insecticides used in the country, including temephos for larvae and deltamethrin and permethrin for adult mosquito control. (BEACON, Lokmat Times, Parasit Vectors, Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A, Res Sq)

Other Events:

- **GLOBAL**, Study finds industrial poultry farming has resulted in >100-fold increase in the spread of campylobacteriosis as of 27 JULY
- **GLOBAL**, U.S. CDC updated "Level 1 – Practice Usual Precautions" travel notice for dengue on 30 JULY; particularly in parts of Africa, Asia, South America
- **GLOBAL**, U.S. Navy updated seasonal influenza vaccination and reporting guidelines for 2026-27 season as of 26 JULY
- **AUSTRALIA**, One avian influenza (H5) case in greater crested tern in Portland City, Victoria State, on 30 JULY
- **AUSTRALIA**, Seven confirmed avian influenza A(H5) cases in greater crested terns in South Australia State as of 28 JULY; local transmission suspected
- **BANGLADESH**, >15k dengue cases (53 deaths) during 2026
- **CHINA**, Mpox cases nearly tripled during MAY (86) compared to APRIL (32); lower than MAY 2025 (112)

- **CHINA**, Two JULY studies break down molecular structure of CCHF virus, providing guidance on optimization of inhibitors directed against virus
- **INDIA**, 104 scrub typhus cases in Kota, Rajasthan State, during 2026, more than double reported dengue cases (50); increase attributed to increasing urban cases
- **NEW ZEALAND**, One measles case in Palmerston North City as of 30 JULY
- **NEW ZEALAND**, Seasonal influenza rates remain “Low” as of 27 JULY; either small or delayed influenza season
- **PHILIPPINES**, >1.2k dengue cases (10 deaths) in Cebu City as of 30 JULY; 12% increase compared to same period in 2025
- **PHILIPPINES**, >2.0k and 178 dengue cases in Manila and Tuba municipality, Cordillera Administrative Region, respectively, during 2026
- **REPUBLIC OF KOREA**, 403 tuberculosis cases during week ending 25 JULY; 17% increase compared to previous five-year weekly average (352)
- **SRI LANKA**, >84k dengue cases (61 deaths) during 2026, with >28k in JULY; 33% increase compared to JUNE
- **TAIWAN**, First fatal Japanese encephalitis case during 2026 in Taoyuan District; 10 total cases
- **THAILAND**, ~24k cumulative human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) cases in Chiang Mai Province as of 27 JULY
- **THAILAND**, Public health warning issued over increasing leptospirosis and melioidosis cases (107 deaths) linked to rainy season as of 26 JULY
- **VANUATU**, 48 confirmed dengue cases on South-West Efate Island, Shefa Province, as of 28 JULY; red alert for DENV-1 remains in effect
- **VIETNAM**, 84 food-borne disease cases linked to sandwiches in Lam Ha District, Lam Dong Province, as of 28 JULY
- **VIETNAM**, Six ASF cases in domestic pigs in Trần Hội Municipality, Cà Mau Province, as of 25 JULY; outbreak declared

USSOUTHCOM Health Events of Interest

Chile – Hantavirus Infection:

As of 28 JULY, the Chile MOH has reported 46 confirmed hantavirus infection cases (18 deaths; CFR: 39%) during 2026, surpassing total cases in 2025 (44). The CFR during 2026 is also more than double that reported in 2025 (18%). Cases have been reported from Aysén, Biobío, La Araucanía, Los Lagos, Los Ríos, Maule, Metropolitan, Ñuble, O'Higgins, and Valparaíso regions. On 28 JULY, the Chile MOH issued a health alert for regions from Atacama in the north to Magallanes and Chilean Antarctica, the southernmost region in the country. **The alert will remain in effect until 31 JULY 2027 and does not imply that there is an ongoing epidemic or that the healthcare system is overwhelmed; instead, it is preventative and for preparation**, to allow for the granting of extraordinary powers in the event of serious health emergencies in order to strengthen surveillance, ensure timely resource management, hire specialized personnel, implement health control measures, and expedite the acquisition of supplies. The MOH is urging individuals to 1) avoid touching rodents, 2) clean unused spaces with bleach and water, 3) keep garbage covered and food stored, 4) ventilate homes that have been closed before entering, and 5) be aware of hantavirus infection symptoms and seek immediate healthcare if experiencing these following time spent in rural or semi-rural areas where the rat vector may have been present. In DECEMBER 2025, the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) issued an epidemiological alert due to an increase in hantavirus infection cases in epidemic countries, particularly the Southern Cone (Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, and Paraguay) in 2025. The Chile MOH has also had an epidemiological alert since NOVEMBER 2025.

Hantavirus is considered endemic in Chile, where it is caused by the *Andes orthohantavirus* (ANDV; also known as the Andes virus) and primarily transmitted via inhalation of aerosols from infected long-tailed pygmy rice rats (*Oligoryzomys longicaudatus*) excreta and secretions or, rarely, by bite. *O. longicaudatus* is present in Chile from the southern Atacama Desert down to Magallanes Region, aligning with the geographical distribution of hantavirus infection cases. Human-to-human transmission is also possible with ANDV, usually in the context of close and prolonged exposure, especially in enclosed or poorly ventilated environments, and has previously been documented

in Chile. The incubation period for ANDV infection is approximately 7 to 39 days. Hantavirus infection may cause hantavirus cardiopulmonary syndrome (HCPS), which is the most clinically relevant in Chile, and presents as a nonspecific febrile illness with rapid progression to severe cardiopulmonary compromise; the CFR for HCPS frequently exceeds 30%. In 2025, through early NOVEMBER, most HCPS cases in Chile reported myalgia (94%), followed by headache (85%), fever (74%), and gastrointestinal symptoms (68%). The most common exposures were in rural areas (89%), entry to enclosed areas (26%), and agricultural or forestry activities (17%). The average CFR in Chile from 2020 to 2024 was 23%. Outbreaks often show seasonal variation, with increased cases typically occurring in spring and summer; however, the Chile MOH explains that transmission can occur year-round due to the consistent presence of the rodent vector. (*Braz J Biol*, Gov.UK, *Medwave*, PAHO, *Viruses*)

Other Events:

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- **GLOBAL**, U.S. Navy updated seasonal influenza vaccination and reporting guidelines for 2026-27 season as of 26 JULY
- **BRAZIL**, 15 measles cases in São Paulo State during 2026; far exceeding 2025 state total (2 cases)
- **BRAZIL**, 19 confirmed Brazilian spotted fever cases (18 deaths) across 5 regions in São Paulo State during 2026
- **COLOMBIA**, Five Zika virus disease cases during 2026 compared to two during same period in 2025
- **DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**, Nine mpox cases (two confirmed) as of 19 JULY
- **PANAMA**, 242 leishmaniasis cases in Bocas del Toro Province as of 21 JULY
- **PANAMA**, Six fatal undiagnosed respiratory illness cases in Ngäbe-Buglé Autonomous Region as of 28 JULY
- **VENEZUELA**, Increase in environmental health risk, including asbestos, following JUNE earthquakes