



NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH AND MENTAL HYGIENE
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Commissioner

2026 Health Advisory #25: Travel-Associated Infectious Diseases

Please distribute to all emergency medicine, infectious disease, internal medicine, family medicine, and pediatric medicine staff in your facility.

- Providers should remain vigilant for travel-associated infectious diseases at this time of year, as rates typically spike in New York City (NYC) after people return from their summer travels.
 - For people who develop illness after spending time internationally, consider the travel-associated diseases most commonly reported in NYC:
 - Mosquito-borne diseases (e.g., dengue, malaria)
 - Enteric diseases (e.g., hepatitis A, typhoid fever)
 - Tuberculosis
 - Provider resources and personalized travel advice for disease prevention are available on the [Heading Home Healthy](#) website.
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September 9, 2026

New York City (NYC) providers should remain vigilant for travel-associated infectious diseases as people return from summer travel. Rates of many travel-associated diseases typically spike every August and September.

Every year, hundreds of people in NYC are diagnosed with infectious diseases after traveling to or coming from areas where diseases such as malaria and tuberculosis are endemic (Table 1). For example, this [report](#) summarizes the epidemiologic characteristics of everyone diagnosed with malaria in NYC from 2013–2024. New York State Department of Health also publishes weekly [Global Health Update Reports](#).

Inquire about recent travel for any person presenting with a febrile illness. Consider reportable travel-associated diseases in people who are ill and have a recent history of travel (Table 2). Immediately isolate people with suspected [measles](#), [mpox](#), or [active tuberculosis disease](#). After isolating people, call the NYC Health Department at 866-692-3641; visit our [website](#) for additional information on reporting suspected and confirmed cases and for additional guidance.

Take these steps to reduce the risk of people developing travel-related illness:

- Inquire about upcoming international travel during regularly scheduled appointments.
- Remind travelers to protect themselves from mosquito-borne diseases, including by wearing protective clothing and using an Environmental Protection Agency-registered [insect repellent](#).

- Remind travelers to avoid untreated water and limit exposure to raw fruits and vegetables if traveling to areas with high levels of enteric illness transmission.
- Offer [vaccines for travel-associated diseases](#), including hepatitis A and typhoid fever, for people traveling to endemic areas.
- Encourage all people traveling internationally, regardless of destination, to remain up to date with their measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccine.
 - This includes an early, extra dose of MMR for infants aged 6–11 months prior to international travel.
 - Children 12 months of age and older should complete the routine 2-dose MMR vaccine series prior to travel, as long as the second dose is given at least 28 days after the first dose.
- Direct people to [Heading Home Healthy](#) for personalized travel advice. Provider resources are also available on this website. A comprehensive list of endemic diseases by country is also available [here](#).

Ensuring all New Yorkers have access to health care is a top priority of the NYC Health Department. Refer people for free assistance to sign up for health insurance by having them call 311, text CoveredNYC (SeguroNYC for Spanish) to 877877, or visit the [website](#).

Table 1: Number of NYC Residents Diagnosed with Travel-Associated Diseases*, 2022–2026

Disease	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 (as of 8/1/26)
Chikungunya	4	14	8	18	7
Dengue	58	168	229	56	18
Hepatitis A	48	62	60	58	22
Malaria	230	338	258	139	91
Measles	0	1	14	20	6
Paratyphoid fever	11	11	12	8	3
Tuberculosis	535	679	839	743	Data not available
Typhoid fever	39	46	33	29	12

* Reported case counts include all cases in NYC, regardless of whether travel-related.

Table 2: Key Infectious Diseases to Consider in International Travelers

Disease	Regions at Highest Risk	Current Outbreaks	More Information
Chikungunya	Caribbean, Central and South America, Africa, Asia, Pacific Islands	There are current outbreaks in Costa Rica, French Guiana, Nicaragua, Mauritius, Mayotte, Seychelles, and Suriname. France has reported several locally acquired cases.	• NYC Health Department: Chikungunya • NYC Health Department: Testing for Dengue, Chikungunya, Zika, and Oropouche
Dengue	Caribbean (including Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic, Central and South America, Africa, Middle East, Asia, Pacific Islands	Dengue is the most frequently reported cause of acute febrile illness among returning U.S. travelers. Globally, cases remain low following a record number of cases in 2024, but with ongoing activity in known endemic areas and a small number of locally acquired cases in the U.S., including Florida and Puerto Rico.	• NYC Health Department: Dengue • NYC Health Department: Testing for Dengue, Chikungunya, Zika, and Oropouche • European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control: Dengue Worldwide Overview
Hepatitis A	Caribbean, Mexico, Central and South America, Africa, Eastern Europe, parts of Asia	-	• NYC Health Department: Hepatitis A
Malaria	Tropical or subtropical areas of: Africa, Asia, Central and South America	-	• NYC Health Department: Malaria • NYC Health Department: Malaria Epi Data Brief
Measles	Global	Measles remains a common disease in many parts of the world including Europe, the Middle East, Asia, and Africa. There has been an increase in measles cases globally, including ongoing measles outbreaks in the U.S., Mexico, and Guatemala in 2026.	• NYC Health Department: Measles
Mpox	Countries in Central and Eastern Africa and parts of Western Europe (for clade I mpox)	The global mpox outbreak that began in 2022 is caused by clade	• NYC Health Department: March

		II. Clade II mpox is still circulating in the U.S. at low levels. An outbreak of clade I began in Democratic Republic of the Congo in 2023 and has since spread to other countries. There have been more than 40 reported cases of clade I mpox in the U.S. to date. All have been among people who had recently traveled to, or were linked to people who had traveled from, affected areas in Central and Eastern Africa or Europe.	2026 Mpox Health Advisory • NYC Health Department: Mpox
Tuberculosis	Caribbean, Central and South America, Africa, Asia, Pacific Islands, Eastern Europe	Tuberculosis is endemic in many parts of the world and is a leading cause of death among all infectious diseases globally. The number of tuberculosis cases in NYC decreased 11% between 2024 and 2025.	• NYC Health Department: Tuberculosis
Typhoid Fever and Paratyphoid Fever	Southern Asia (Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan), Africa, Caribbean, Central and South America, Middle East	There is an ongoing outbreak of extensively drug-resistant (XDR) typhoid fever in Pakistan.	• NYC Health Department: Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever