

Travel Screening Country List – February 2026 (updated 2/11/2026)



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.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Diseases with Active Cases</i>	<i>Surveillance Window (max time from exposure to symptom onset)</i>	<i>Case Definition and Guidance</i>	<i>PPE/Precautions</i>
Mpox Clade 1b*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Democratic Republic of the Congo Burundi Kenya Tanzania Congo Mozambique Malawi Uganda South Sudan South Africa Zambia Madagascar Spain France Rwanda <p>*Countries with active community transmission</p>	21 days	Mpox Clinician Fact Sheet	Special Pathogens Level 1
Mpox Clade 1a**	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cameroon Central African Republic Congo Democratic Republic of the Congo Sudan 			

<i>**Country listed as endemic</i>				
Nigeria	Lassa Fever	21 days	Lassa Fever Clinician Fact Sheet	Special Pathogens Level 2 VHF
Bangladesh	Nipah Virus	14 Days	Nipah Virus Fact Sheet	Special Pathogens Level 1
Recent Health Alerts/Advisories		General Notes and References for Local & National health alerts/advisories		
NYC/NYS	<p>Medetomidine Withdrawal Advisory</p> <p>Childhood Vaccine Recommendations Update</p> <p>Influenza A (H3) Currently Dominant</p>	<p>On January 23, 2026, NY DOHMH sent out the Advisory #2: Medetomidine Withdrawal. Following the detection of an increase in the presence of medetomidine in drug supply, NYC DOHMH is alerting that medetomidine use is associated with a severe withdrawal syndrome that may require hospitalization.</p> <p>On January 7, 2026, NY DOHMH and NYSDOH sent out the Health Advisory #1: New York State Advisory #1: New York State Immunization Practices Following Federal Changes to Childhood Vaccine Recommendations. NYC DOHMH and NYSDOH reject the new immunization recommendation that changed the CDC immunization schedule, and established that there are no changes to New York State and New York City school immunization requirements.</p> <p>On December 9th, 2025 NYC DOHMH and NYSDOH sent out the Health Advisory: Influenza A(H3) Currently Dominant; Influenza A Subtyping in Persons who are Hospitalized or Persons with Suspected Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza or Novel Influenza Infection. Please see advisory for more details.</p>		
National	<p>Mpox Clade 1b -</p> <p>Measles</p>	<p>Since November 2024, there have been 10 reported cases of clade I monkeypox in the United States. These cases were in people who had recently traveled to areas associated with the outbreak in Central and Eastern Africa, or who were linked to people who'd traveled from these areas. Community transmission has been terminated.</p> <p>On January 13, 2026, CDC has raised Liberia's travel health advisory to Level II after a clade II Mpox outbreak.</p> <p>There have been 2 new outbreaks reported in 2026. As of February 5, 2026, 733 confirmed measles cases were reported in 2026. Among these, 727 measles cases were reported by 20 jurisdictions: Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin. Providers should be on alert for patients who have febrile rash illness and symptoms consistent with measles (e.g., cough, coryza, or conjunctivitis) particularly if the timing of symptoms is consistent with measles and they have recently traveled (domestic or international) to areas with ongoing measles outbreaks.</p>		

	H5N1/Bird Flu	The last human case of bird flu (H5N5) was reported on November 13, 2025, by the Washington State Department of Health. This was the first person ever known to be infected with H5N5, and the first reported in the country since February 2025 and the 71 st since early 2024. The US Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) has reported an increase in H5N1 avian flu detections in wild birds in several states. The CDC continues to address a multistate outbreak of avian influenza A(H5N1) in dairy cows, poultry, and other animals in the U.S. Since April 2024, 71 human cases and two death have been confirmed. Clinicians should consider H5N1 infection in patients with acute respiratory illness or conjunctivitis who have had recent contact with sick or dead animals, visited a live animal market, contact with contaminated surfaces, or unpasteurized animal products. Click here for the Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Clinician Fact Sheet . Track bird flu here .
International	Mpox Clade 1b-	As of January 23, 2026, Czechia, Israel, Madagascar, Nepal, and the territory of Mayotte, France, have reported mpox due to clade Ib MPXV for the first time. On 22 January 2026, the Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention lifted the declaration of a Public Health Emergency of Continental Security for mpox.
	Nipah Virus	On February 3, 2026, the Bangladesh notified WHO of 1 confirmed case of Nipah virus infection in Rajshahi Division, Northwestern Bangladesh. The patient had consumed raw date palm sap. No additional cases have been identified. On January 14, 2026, Indian health officials reported that two nurses working at the same hospital in West Bengal tested positive for Nipah virus. As of 21 Jan 2026, the male patient was recovering, while the female patient remained in critical condition. As of January 28, a total of 196 contacts linked to the confirmed cases have been identified, traced, monitored, and tested. All traced contacts have been found asymptomatic and have tested negative for Nipah Virus Disease. The last Nipah virus outbreak in West Bengal occurred in 2007, with five cases and a 100% case fatality rate (CFR). People can become infected if they have close contact with an infected animal or its body fluids, and it spreads from person-to-person. Nipah is a nationally reportable condition. If a case is suspected or confirmed contact should use contact and droplet precautions in addition to standard precautions.
	Measles	Cases of measles continue to occur nationwide, and around the world. Canada and Mexico are both having large outbreaks to be aware of. Indonesia, Yemen, Mongolia, Pakistan and India are the countries reporting the highest number of cases. For more information on global cases, refer to the CDC Global Measles Outbreaks webpage.
	H5N1/Bird Flu	There were no new human cases of avian influenza A(H5N1). The last reported case of human infection was from Cambodia on November 16, 2025. According to the weekly avian influenza update from Hong Kong's for Health protection, dated January 19 2026, China has reported 3 confirmed human pediatric cases of avian influenza A (H9N2) virus.

Footnotes

Abbreviations:

MERS = Middle Eastern 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 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)