

Empowering Health Informed Choices

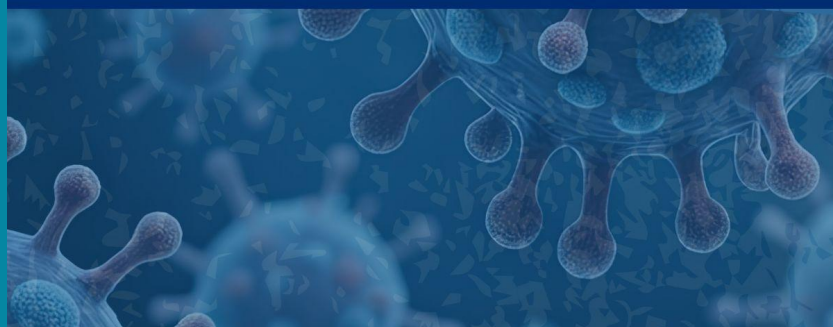


Critical Infectious Disease Updates

CORI has researched and identified critical updates related to the infectious diseases listed below.

MEASLES OUTBREAK

AS OF
APRIL 9, 2025



Measles Risk Escalates to Scenario 4

As of April 9, 2025, the U.S. measles outbreak is classified as Scenario 4 by CORI—signaling multiple large outbreaks or one extra-large outbreak. Current risk is high for unvaccinated individuals and children, with moderate risk to the general public.

Key points:

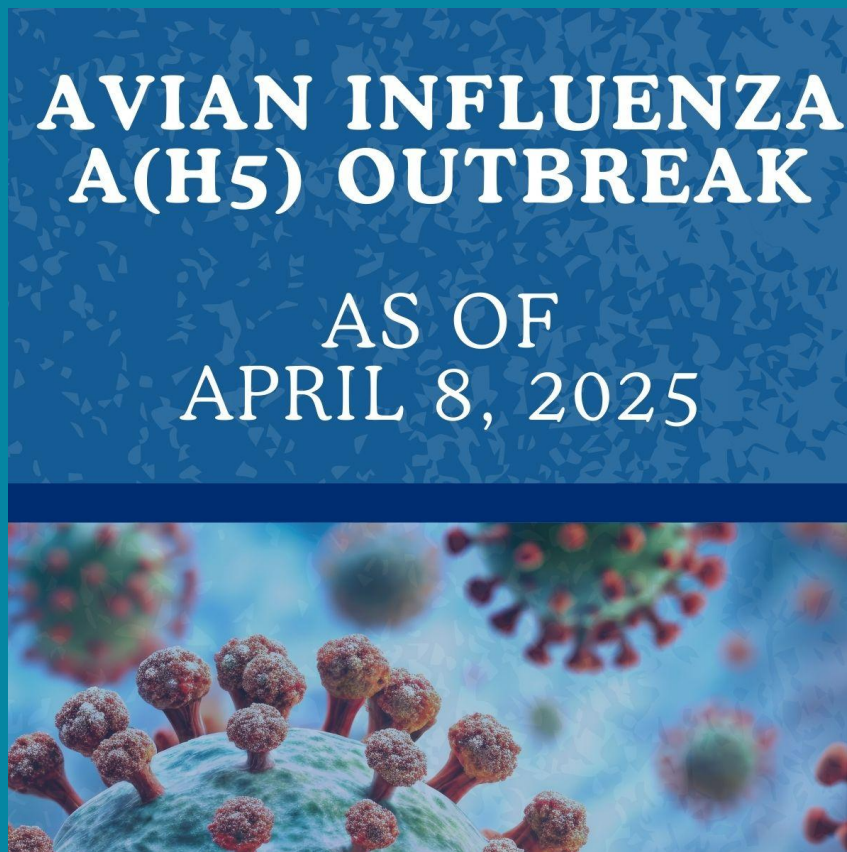
- 692+ cases across 24 jurisdictions; Texas outbreak exceeds 570 cases, with spread to NM, OK, PA, CO, and Mexico.
- 3 deaths reported (2 pediatric), with hospitalization rates highest among children under 5.
- Approximately 97% of cases involve unvaccinated or unknown-status individuals.
- New clusters linked to international travel, undervaccinated communities, and mass gatherings.

MMR coverage gaps and delayed case reporting raise concern for further spread. Epidemiologists should prioritize local surveillance, PEP coordination, and community-level vaccination strategies.

□ Access the full risk assessment and outbreak data for scenario-specific guidance and regional risk profiles.

To view the full risk assessment → [CLICK HERE](#)

To view the dashboard → [CLICK HERE](#)



Increased H5N1 Risk for People in Contact with Affected Animals

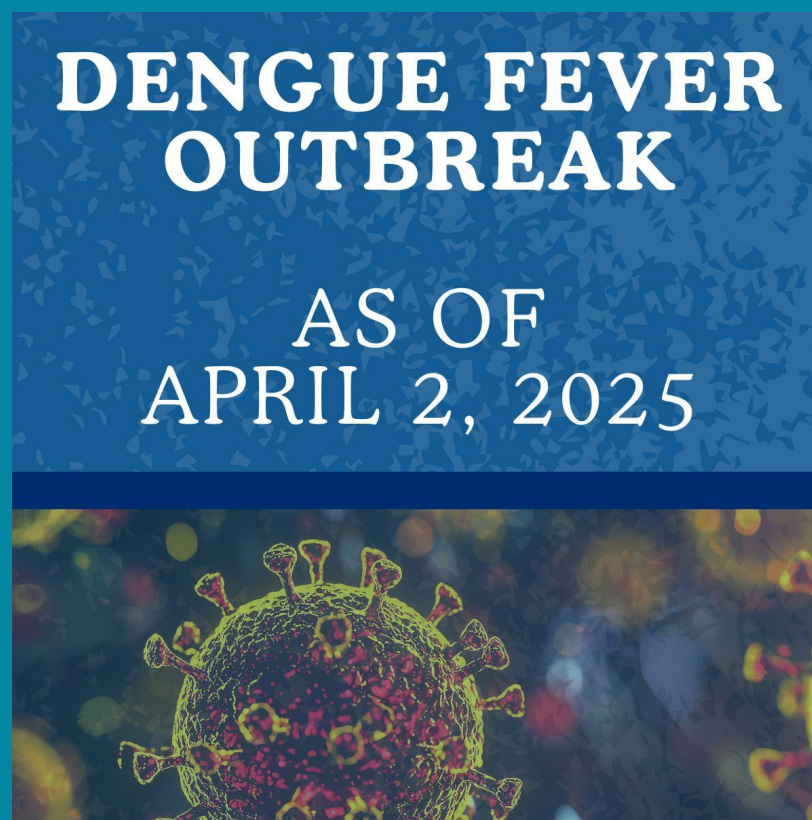
CORI has released a new update on the H5N1 avian flu outbreak in the U.S. [△] While no human-to-human transmission has been confirmed, the overall risk to human health is rising—especially for those in close contact with animals.

Key Updates:

- Higher risk for farm workers, veterinarians, and backyard flock owners.
- Detection of the **D1.1 genotype** and **PB2 E627K mutation** in dairy cattle—both linked to more severe illness in humans.
- **70 confirmed human cases** in the U.S.; most involve contact with **infected cattle**.
- **Nearly 19% positivity rate** among people exposed to cattle (vs. 3.6% for poultry).

Public health officials stress that while the general public and healthcare workers face low immediate risk, the situation could shift quickly if the virus evolves further.

To view the full risk assessment → [CLICK HERE](#)



Dengue Fever Surge: Local Dengue Transmission Rising

The U.S. is now in **Scenario 2**, with **local dengue transmission rising** in historically endemic areas like Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Florida, and **travel-related cases increasing nationwide**.

What's new?

- In 2025 alone, more than **1,200 new locally acquired cases** have already been reported by early April.
- Over **10,000 dengue cases** reported in 2024, with **6,500+ locally acquired** — mostly in Puerto Rico.
- Travel-linked cases were detected in **53 states and territories** last year.

[△] **Key risk factors:**

- **Travelers to endemic areas** face a **moderate risk**.
- Risk to children, outdoor workers, vulnerable populations, and the general public remains **low**.

to very low, but rising case numbers may shift that.

- Confidence in these risk levels has been downgraded to moderate, due to inconsistent case reporting and limited surveillance.

What's driving the surge?

- Global dengue burden is rising sharply: over 14 million cases globally in 2024.
- Factors include climate change, shifting mosquito populations, and increased travel.
- Most 2024 and 2025 U.S. cases are linked to DENV-3, a serotype not widely seen in recent years.

What to do now:

- Prevent mosquito bites with repellents, long clothing, and eliminating standing water.
- Check travel health guidance before visiting dengue-endemic regions.
- Kids ages 9–16 in endemic areas should get vaccinated — but only if previously infected.

For evolving risk scenarios and preparedness steps, see the full assessment for more — including recommendations and outlook.

To view the full risk assessment → [CLICK HERE](#)

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