



July 15, 2026

CDC Health Alert Network (HAN) Health Advisory: Domestically Acquired Cyclosporiasis Cases in Multiple U.S. States, 2026

Dear Healthcare Provider:

DOH is forwarding the CDC Health Alert Network (HAN) Health Advisory issued on July 14, 2026:

Domestically Acquired Cyclosporiasis Cases in Multiple U.S. States, 2026. The HAN provides additional information about a large multistate outbreak of cyclosporiasis occurring in at least four midwestern states. The DOH remains in regular contact with the CDC, FDA, and state public health partners and is closely monitoring developments.

Cyclospora infection is transmitted by ingesting food or water that has been contaminated with *Cyclospora* oocysts. Foodborne outbreaks of cyclosporiasis in the United States in the past have been linked to consumption of fresh produce. Oocysts shed in the feces of infected persons must mature outside the host, in the environment, to become infective for someone else. This process is thought to require at least 1 – 2 weeks in favorable environmental conditions. Therefore, direct person-to-person (fecal-oral) transmission of *Cyclospora* is unlikely.

In the past 10 years, only three confirmed cases of cyclosporiasis have been reported in Hawai'i residents - one case in each year for 2018, 2022, 2025. All reported travel outside of Hawai'i before they got sick.

As of July 15, DOH has confirmed a case of cyclosporiasis in a nonresident who traveled from a state reporting recent cases of cyclosporiasis. The individual was briefly hospitalized for the infection and is recovering as an outpatient. This infection was not acquired locally as case was not in Hawai'i during the incubation period. There remain no local cyclosporiasis outbreaks in the state of Hawaii.

Healthcare providers should consider *Cyclospora* as a potential cause of prolonged diarrheal illness, particularly in patients with a history of recent travel to areas at risk for cyclosporiasis. When evaluating persons with symptoms consistent with cyclosporiasis, specifically request testing for this parasite. If indicated, stool specimens should also be checked for other microbes that can cause a similar illness.

Several commonly used drugs may be ineffective against *Cyclospora*. The treatment of choice

is Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole (TMP-SMX) (sold as Bactrim,* Septra,* or Cotrim*). Therefore, getting an accurate laboratory diagnosis is important when cyclosporiasis is suspected.

If you encounter a patient in whom cyclosporiasis is confirmed, report the case to DOH. Cyclosporiasis is a ROUTINE CATEGORY NOTIFIABLE CONDITION and can be reported by calling:

Oahu (Disease Reporting Line)	(808) 586-4586
Maui District Health Office	(808) 984-8213
Kauai District Health Office	(808) 241-3563
Hawai'i District Health Office (Hilo)	(808) 933-0912
Hawai'i District Health Office (Kona)	(808) 322-4877
After hours on Oahu	(808) 600-3625
After hours on neighbor islands	(800) 360-2575 (toll free)

Additionally, for food handlers, direct care occupations and childcare attendees, control measures should be implemented, including restriction from work or childcare settings until diarrhea has resolved for at least 24 hours. Cases should also avoid swimming while ill with diarrhea and for 2 weeks after diarrhea resolves.

We appreciate your assistance in protecting the health of Hawai'i's residents and visitors.



U.S. CENTERS FOR DISEASE
CONTROL AND PREVENTION

CDC issued the following Health Alert Network (HAN) Health Update on July 14, 2026. If a colleague forwarded this email to you, but you would like to receive these emails directly, [click here](#).

View the full CDC HAN Health Update as a [webpage](#).



Domestically Acquired Cyclosporiasis Cases in Multiple U.S. States, 2026

Summary

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is notifying clinicians, public health practitioners, and laboratorians of cases of domestically acquired cyclosporiasis in multiple U.S. states. Since May 1, 2026, CDC has received reports of 1,645 confirmed domestic cases of cyclosporiasis and is aware of more than 5,100 cases that require further analysis to confirm the illness as domestically acquired cyclosporiasis. This is substantially higher than the 249 cases reported nationally by this same time last year. Of the 1,645 case-patients with available information, 141 (9%) were hospitalized, and none have died. CDC, the [U.S. Food and Drug Administration \(FDA\)](#), and state and local health departments are working together to investigate multistate outbreaks of *Cyclospora* infections and to identify the sources of illness. Because cyclosporiasis is often underdiagnosed and underreported, the true number of illnesses is likely higher than what has been reported to CDC. This Health Advisory provides background information about cyclosporiasis, current U.S. surveillance data, and recommendations for clinicians, laboratorians, and public health departments to support recognition, diagnosis, and reporting.

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