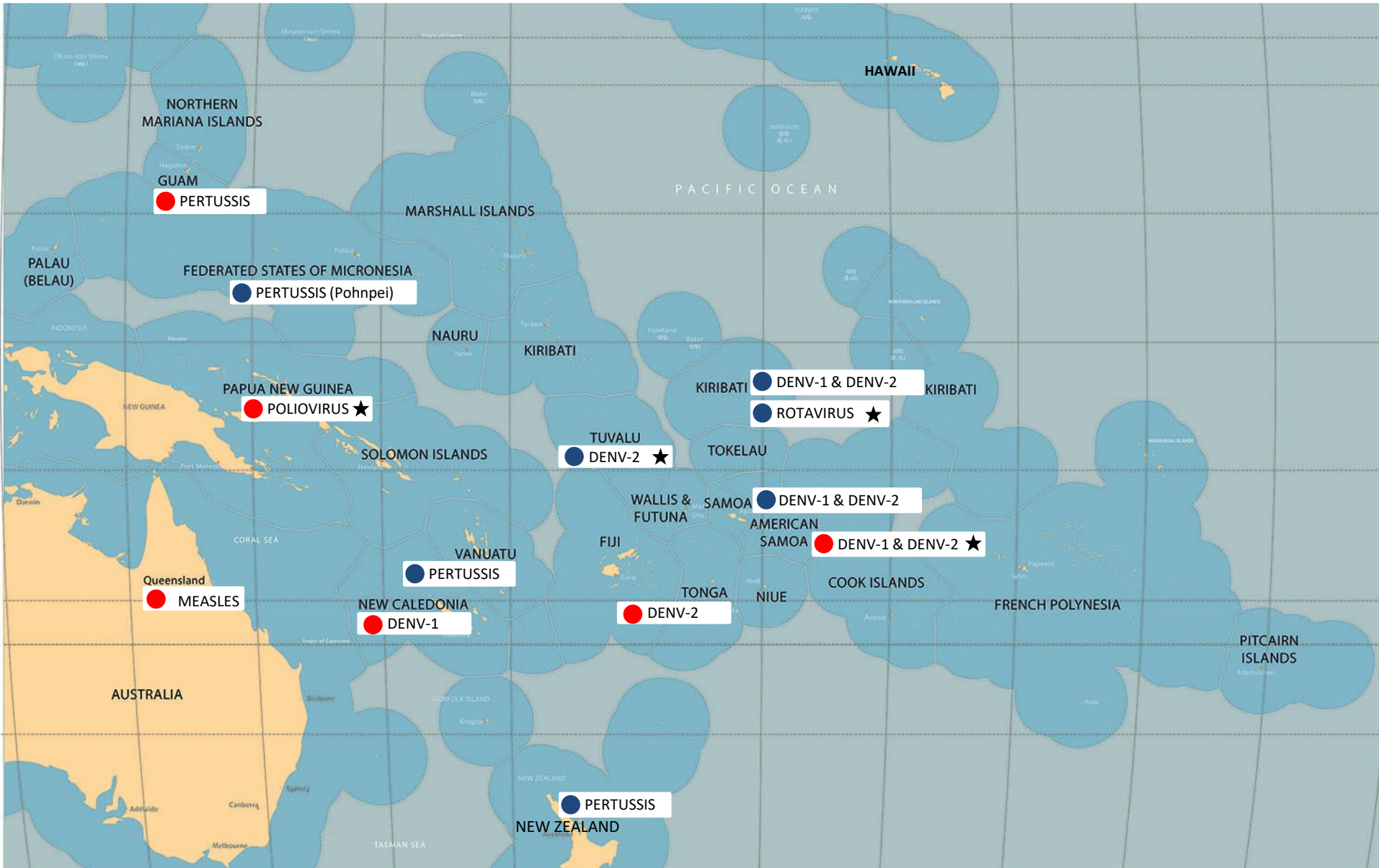


Epidemic and emerging disease alerts in the Pacific as of 02 June 2026



- Legend**
- Cases reported are increasing or peaking
 - Cases reported are decreasing or circulation is ongoing.
 - Awaiting confirmation of aetiology.
 - ★ No update for more than 2 weeks

DENV – Dengue Virus

An interactive version of the map is available online at:
www.spc.int/phd/epidemics/

Highlights/updates since the last map was sent on 26 May 2026:

Dengue

- **New Caledonia:** As of 24 May 2026, dengue transmission remains ongoing in New Caledonia, with 1,837 cases reported since 1 January 2026, including 1,668 confirmed and 164 probable locally acquired cases, four imported cases (three confirmed and one probable), and one clinically diagnosed case. DENV-1 remains the only circulating serotype. The median age of cases is around 29 years, 70 patients have been hospitalised, including two ICU admissions who have since recovered. Transmission remains low in Greater Nouméa, where the Wolbachia programme continues to limit spread, but is progressing in communes outside this area, with the highest incidence among children and adolescents aged 10–19 years, mainly in school settings. While the epidemic may have peaked and recent data suggest a possible downward trend, this should be interpreted with caution as the last two weeks are not yet consolidated. **The red alert for DENV-1 remains in effect.** – Source: [Alerte DASS – Épidémie de dengue \(24 May 2026\) shared with PPHSN Coordinating Body Focal point on 29 May 2026.](#)
- **Samoa:** As of EpiWeek 21 (18–24 May 2026), dengue transmission continues in Samoa, with 167 new cases reported, representing a 7% decrease compared with the previous week, and eight new hospital admissions with no new ICU admission or deaths. DENV-1 (54%) and DENV-2 (46%) continue to co-circulate, with most cases reported from Upolu (92%), followed by Savai'i (7%) and the Manono and Apolima Islands (1%). Children under 15 years account for the majority of cases (74%). Since 1st January 2025, a cumulative total of 19,325 clinically diagnosed cases and 5,461 laboratory-confirmed cases have been reported, with nine dengue-related deaths to date, while public health measures continue to focus on community awareness, vector control and early healthcare seeking. **The blue alert for DENV-1 and DENV-2 remains in effect.** – Source: [Denque-Fever Outbreak Situation Report in Samoa issue No.58 accessed on 02 June 2026.](#)
- **Tonga:** As of 1st June 2026, dengue transmission continues in Tonga, with a total of 69 laboratory-confirmed cases reported, including two new cases since the 29th of May. No cases are currently hospitalised, and no dengue-related deaths have been reported to date. The epidemiological profile remains unchanged, with the highest burden among children aged 11–14 years, predominantly male, and most cases reported from Tongatapu. DENV-2 remains the identified circulating serotype, and response activities, including community awareness campaigns, school health talks and vector control measures, are ongoing to limit further transmission. **The red alert for DENV-2 remains in effect.** – Source: [Denque Fever Outbreak Situation Report #25 – Ministry of Health Tonga, Official Facebook Page accessed on 02 June 2026.](#)

Pertussis/Whooping cough

- **Federated States of Micronesia:** As of EpiWeek 21 (18–24 May 2026), pertussis continues to be monitored in Pohnpei State, with no new cases reported since EpiWeek 17 (20–26 April 2026). The cumulative total remains at 40 cases since January 2026, comprising 16 laboratory-confirmed and 24 suspected cases. Young children and unvaccinated individuals remain most at risk, and health authorities are maintaining enhanced surveillance, contact tracing, treatment, vaccination activities and community awareness efforts. **The blue alert for pertussis remains in effect.** – Source: [Communicable Disease Weekly Bulletin, Pohnpei State \(report for EpiWeek 21\) shared with PPHSN Coordinating Body Focal point on 01 June 2026.](#)
- **Guam:** As of 26 May 2026, pertussis transmission continues in Guam, with 16 cases reported in 2026 to date, including one newly identified laboratory-confirmed case. Three cases have been hospitalised over the course of the outbreak, and three cases have an identified epidemiological link. No pertussis-related deaths have been reported. Cases continue to affect a wide age range, with a notable proportion among unvaccinated or partially vaccinated individuals, and DPHSS is promoting vaccination across all age groups, including through free immunisation clinics, and encouraging early care-seeking for compatible symptoms. **The red alert for pertussis remains in effect.** – Sources: [DPHSS Update Guam Pertussis 05.11.26](#) and [Epi Reports | Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity \(ELC\) Guam – DPHSS accessed on 02 June 2026.](#)
- **New Zealand:** Pertussis activity in New Zealand continues as part of the ongoing national epidemic, with transmission persisting nationwide. As of the week ending 22 May 2026, 46 cases were reported, remaining stable compared with 49 cases in the previous week ending 15 May 2026. This brings the cumulative total for 2026 to 781 cases. **The blue alert for pertussis remains in effect.** – Source: [Pertussis dashboard accessed on 02 June 2026.](#)
- **Vanuatu:** As of EpiWeek 21 (ending 24 May 2026), pertussis activity in Vanuatu continues to show a declining trend compared with the peak observed in late 2025. Three new clinically diagnosed cases were reported in EpiWeek 21, in Efate and Tanna, after case numbers had remained below the outbreak threshold since EpiWeek 15. The most recent laboratory-confirmed case was reported in EpiWeek 14. The cumulative total has increased to 832 cases, comprising 788 clinically diagnosed and 44 laboratory-confirmed cases, with seven pertussis-associated deaths to date (six in Tanna and one in Shefa). Cases remain concentrated in Efate (~55%) and Tanna (~37%), with the highest burden among children aged 1–9 years and a substantial proportion among infants under one year, while 48% of cases with known vaccination status were unvaccinated. As cases have re-appeared, the outbreak remains under monitoring for a further 42 days from the most recent reported case. **The blue alert for pertussis remains in effect.** – Source: [Vanuatu Pertussis Outbreak Situation Report 20 shared with PPHSN Coordinating Body Focal point on 01 June 2026.](#)

Other Information:

Ciguatera

- **Vanuatu:** As of EpiWeek 21 (ending 24 May 2026), ciguatera fish poisoning (CFP) activity in Vanuatu has continued, with cases declining but remaining above the alert threshold. From EpiWeek 19 to 21, 16 new cases were reported nationally, bringing the cumulative total to 188 cases since the start of the year, with no deaths and no current hospitalisations. Males accounted for 61% of cases, and individuals aged 15–34 years remained the most affected group. Cases have been reported across ten islands, with Efate accounting for the largest proportion (47%), and most cases were linked to the consumption of unspecified “other” fish species, followed by reef fish. Health authorities continue to monitor the situation closely and reinforce public health messaging to reduce exposure risk. – Source: [Vanuatu Ciguatera Fish Poisoning Outbreak Situation Report 8 shared with PPHSN Coordinating Body Focal point on 01 June 2026.](#)

Dengue

- **New Zealand:** In New Zealand, during EpiWeek 21 (23 – 29 May 2026), three confirmed imported dengue cases, one probable and two under investigation were reported. The three confirmed cases had been to Fiji (one case), Thailand (one case), and Tonga (one case) during the incubation periods. Given the known serological cross-reactivity between dengue and other flaviviruses, some reported dengue cases may ultimately be reclassified as other flavivirus infections as epidemiological and laboratory investigations continue. – Source: [NZ Arbovirus Notifications by Country \(21: 23/05/2026–29/05/2026\) shared with PPHSN Coordinating Body Focal point on 02 June 2026.](#)
- **Wallis and Futuna:** As of 27 May 2026, a total of 17 confirmed or probable locally acquired dengue cases have been reported from Futuna, including one new case in EpiWeek 21. The first reported case was typed as serotype 1 (DENV-1). To date, dengue activity remains limited to Futuna, with no cases reported in Wallis, although undetected circulation cannot be excluded. Health authorities have strengthened the public health response, including perifocal adulticide treatment around case clusters, destruction of larval breeding sites around affected households, and distribution of individual protection (repellents) to all cases. Authorities continue to reinforce surveillance of dengue-like syndromes, particularly in Wallis given the elevated risk of spread, and to strengthen community-level vector control. – Source: [Agence de Santé de Wallis et Futuna shared with PPHSN Coordinating Body Focal point on 28 May 2026.](#)

Leptospirosis

- **New Caledonia:** As of 24 May 2026, 111 leptospirosis cases have been reported in New Caledonia since 1 January 2026, corresponding to an average of around five cases per week, a level comparable to the same period in 2025 and linked to heavy rainfall in March and late April. Hospitalisation was required for 88 cases (79%), including 59 patients (67%) admitted to intensive care or continuous care units, with a mean hospital stay of seven days. Three deaths have been reported, in adults aged 24, 30 and 44 years, one of whom was also positive for dengue. Cases predominantly affect males (sex ratio 3), with a median age of 33 years and the highest burden among those aged 15–34 years (42%). Transmission is geographically concentrated in the Northern Province, which accounts for 70% of cases and the highest incidence rates, and 91% of cases report living in a rural or tribal setting. The overall incidence is 42 cases per 100,000 inhabitants, lower than in 2025 (63 per 100,000). – Source: [Vigilance DASS – Leptospirose \(24 May 2026\) shared with PPHSN Coordinating Body Focal point on 29 May 2026.](#)

Measles

- **Japan:** Measles activity in Japan has continued to increase in 2026, despite the country having maintained measles elimination status since 2015. As of EpiWeek 20 (data reported as of 20 May 2026), a cumulative total of 498 cases have been reported, the highest for this period since 2019, although weekly case counts have declined over the most recent weeks, from a peak of 71 cases in EpiWeek 17 to 17 cases in EpiWeek 20. Tokyo accounts for the largest share of cases (244), with both domestic transmission, which represents the majority of cases, and importations identified. Cases span a wide age range, with the highest proportions among adults aged 20–39 years, and a substantial proportion occurred among unvaccinated or incompletely vaccinated individuals. Health authorities continue to strengthen risk communication, urging the public and healthcare providers to verify measles-rubella vaccination status, ensure two-dose coverage and seek care promptly while avoiding public transport if symptoms develop. – Sources: [IDWR 2026 No. 20 <Infectious Diseases to Watch> Measles | National Institute for Health Crisis Management Infectious Disease Information Site](#) and [meas26-20 accessed on 02 June 2026.](#)

Mpox

- **Australia (Western Australia):** As of 29 May 2026, the Western Australia Department of Health is monitoring an increase in Mpox cases, with seven cases notified in the past week. A total of 22 cases have been reported in Western Australia in 2026 to date, compared with 27 cases for the whole of 2025 and 23 in 2024. Nineteen cases were locally acquired and three were acquired overseas. Notably, two cases this year were in cisgender women, a first for the jurisdiction, and two were in heterosexual men. While Mpox most commonly affects gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men, anyone in close or intimate contact with an infected person is at risk. Health authorities are conducting contact tracing, encouraging vaccination for those at higher risk, particularly before travel to affected countries, and advising people with symptoms to call ahead before attending a healthcare facility. – Source: [WA Health reminds community to stay alert to Mpox symptoms, Government of Western Australia Department of Health \(29 May 2026\) accessed on 02 June 2026.](#)

Tuberculosis

- **Palau:** As of 29 May 2026, tuberculosis (TB) activity in Palau continues to be monitored, with 11 TB cases identified and ongoing investigations, contact tracing, screening and follow-up activities. A total of 117 contacts have been identified, of whom 97 have been evaluated. The Ministry of Health and Human Services, through the Palau Communicable Disease Unit, continues to respond to identified cases and close contacts within the community, emphasising that TB is preventable and curable and that early detection and treatment remain important to reduce transmission. – Source: [Ministry of Health and Human Services, Republic of Palau, Official Facebook page – TB Situation Update \(29 May 2026\) accessed on 02 June 2026.](#)