

### GASTROENTERIC ILLNESS EPIDEMIOLOGY REPORT UPDATE

04 AUGUST 2025



## Enteric Disease | Multistate Outbreaks

#### **KEY POINTS**

- Figure 1<sup>1</sup> shows that there have been several outbreaks reported from January to July 2025, with only February exceeding the 5yr average.
- > However, these multistate outbreaks remain below expectation compared to 2024.
- Multistate outbreaks in the second half of 2024 and 2025 have consistently remained below the 5yr rolling average, with delays in reporting in June and July.

Figure 1. Multistate outbreaks of Salmonella, STEC, Shigella, Campylobacter, and Vibriosis, 2024-2025.





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# Enteric Disease | Multistate Outbreaks

#### **KEY POINTS**

- Figure 2<sup>1</sup> represents the proportion of outbreaks associated with Salmonella, STEC, Shigella, Campylobacter, and Vibrio.
- The majority of outbreaks continue to be associated with Salmonella spp; of the Salmonella spp., Salmonella Enteritidis accounted for 42% of Salmonella outbreaks, followed by Newport (22%) and Typhimurium (6%) for both 2024 and 2025.
- However, September and October 2024 detected higher STEC reports, with O157:H7 being the dominant serotype.
- Figure 3<sup>2</sup> represents the proportion of cases associated with enteric illness-causing pathogens reported in Guam. Concordant to Figure 2, the dominant pathogen associated with enteric illness in Guam is Salmonella (unknown serotype), followed by Campylobacter and Vibriosis.
- No enteric disease-based laboratory tests were detected in February 2025 in Guam.
- Note: Figure 2 represents outbreaks reported in the US; Figure 3 represents cases detected in Guam.

Figure 2. Proportion of multistate outbreaks, US, by bacteria, 2024-25

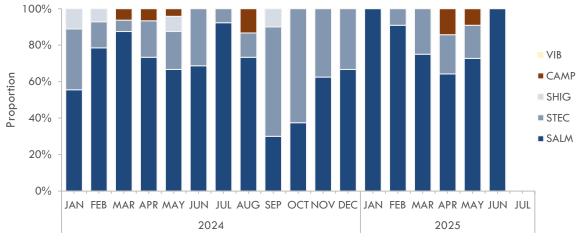
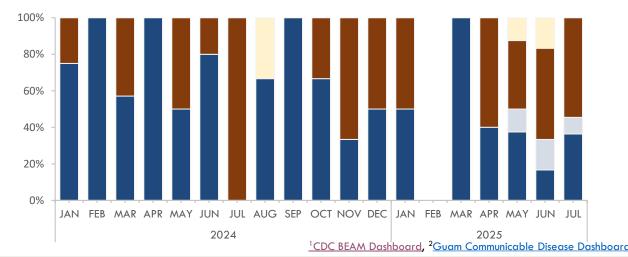


Figure 3. Proportion of cases detected in Guam, by pathogen, 2024-25





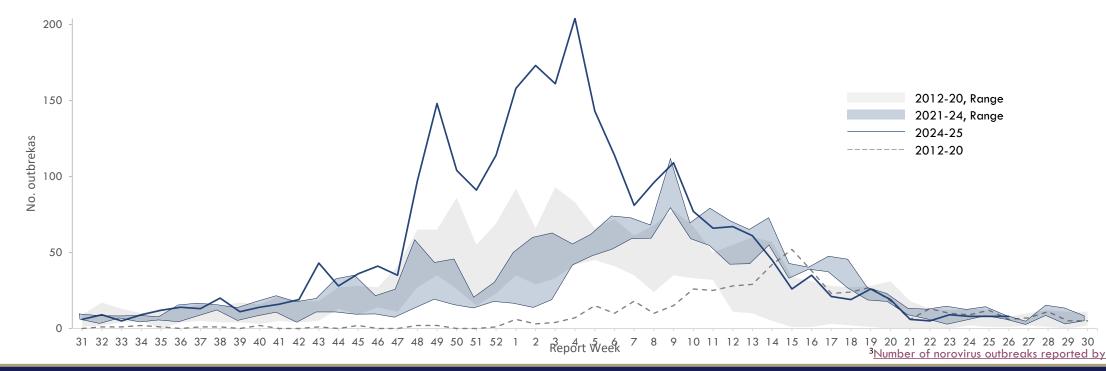


## Enteric Disease | Nationwide Norovirus Update

#### **KEY POINTS**

- The number of outbreaks associated with norovirus in the US have fallen within the expected range compared to historical trends(**Figure 4**), representing a 90% decrease since the height of norovirus outbreaks in early 2025.<sup>3</sup>
- In late 2024 to 2025 norovirus reports were detected 3 to 4 times more outbreaks than the max number of outbreaks in the preceding 3yr range.

Figure 4. Suspected and confirmed norovirus outbreaks by week, NoroSTAT participating states, 2012-2025.





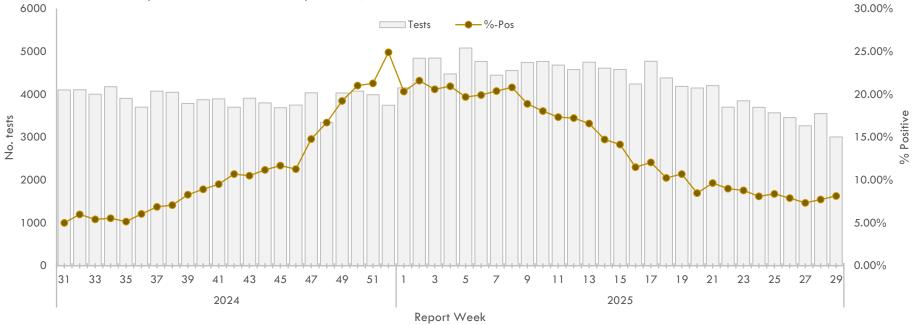


### Enteric Disease | Nationwide Norovirus Update

#### **KEY POINTS**

- Figure 5 illustrates the combined weekly testing volume and percent positive for norovirus tests reported through the US National Respiratory and Enteric Virus Surveillance System (NREVSS).
- Both testing volume and percent-positive test results remained stable in the first quarter of 2025.
- Beginning March 2025, however, there has been a steady decrease in both volume and positivity, with %-positivity dropping at a faster rate.
  - Based on Guam's data (next slide), consideration should be given to the increased incidence of norovirus based on testing characteristics.

**Figure 5.** Norovirus weekly test volume and %-positive, NREVSS, 2024-25.





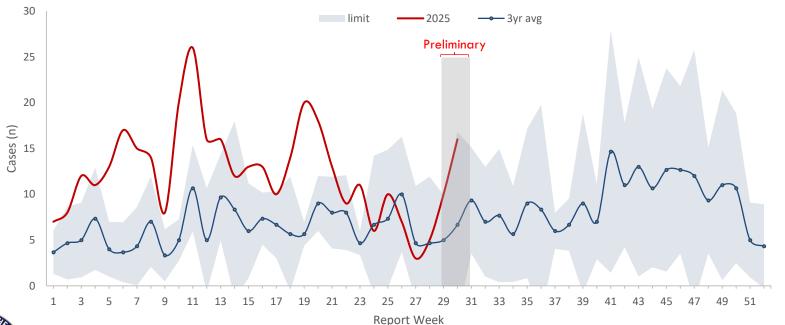
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### Enteric Disease | Local Update

#### **KEY POINTS**

- Guam continues to see reports of acute gastroenteritis (AGE) in excess of what has been detected in previous years (Figure 6).<sup>2</sup>
- For majority of 2025, Guam has consistently detected an increase in reported cases compared to its 3yr average.
- There was a sudden increase of AGE cases toward the end of July 2025, which falls within the range of expectations but is still a sharp increase.
- **Table 1** represents the total number of confirmed and probable cases by pathogen for 2024-2025, in Guam. <sup>2</sup>

Figure 6. Acute gastroenteritis weekly reports, Guam, 2025.



**Table 1.** Reports by pathogen, Guam, 2024-25.

| Pathogen              | 2024 | 2025       |
|-----------------------|------|------------|
| Campylobacteriosis    | 4    | 1 <i>7</i> |
| Cryptosporidiosis     | 1    | 1          |
| Hepatitis A           | 1    | 0          |
| Salmonellosis         | 36   | 14         |
| STEC (O157:H7)        | 0    | 0          |
| Shigellosis           | 0    | 0          |
| Vibriosis             | 1    | 0          |
| Clostridium difficile | 14   | 10         |
| Norovirus             | 21   | 8          |
| Rotavirus             | 3    | 2          |



<sup>2</sup>Guam Communicable Disease Dashboard

### Additional Information



Scan the QR Code to visit the <u>Guam Communicable Disease Dashboard</u>.

For additional information or for general inquiries, please contact <a href="mailto:dphss.surveillance@dphss.guam.gov">dphss.guam.gov</a>.



Surveillance data are compiled by one or more of the following members of the Surveillance team: Angelika Argao, Aaron Arizala.

Influenza viral characteristics are provided by one or more of the following Guam Public Health Laboratory team: Raven Aguon, Keno Hsueh, Michael O'Mallan, Alan Mallari, Anne Marie Santos.

