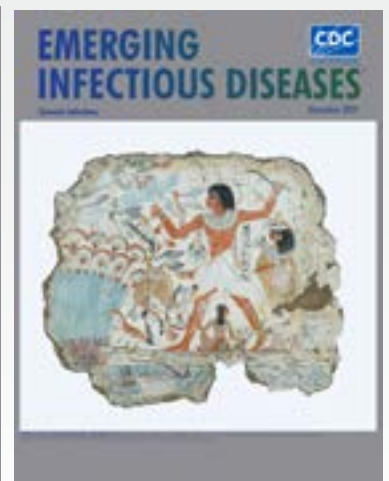
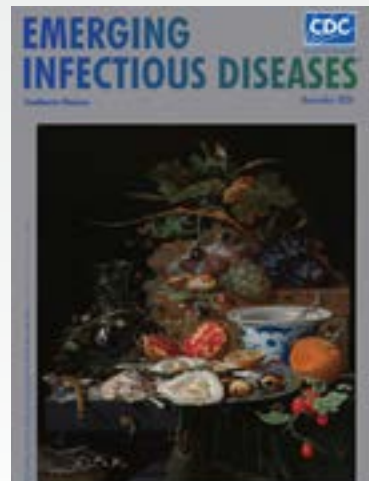
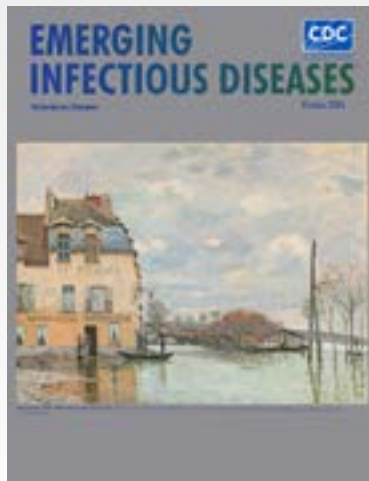
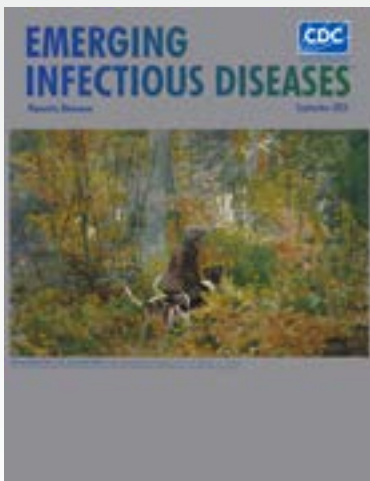
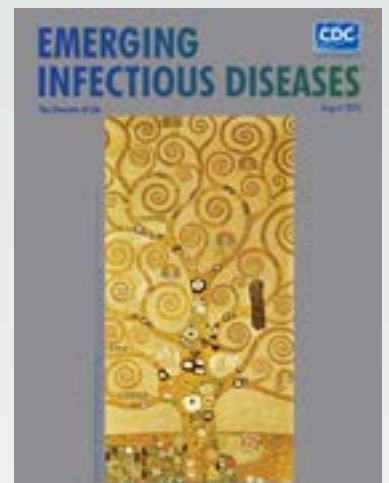
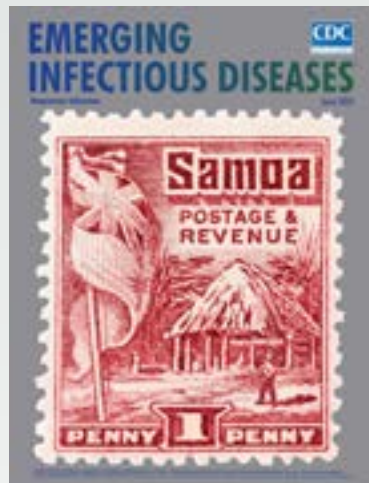
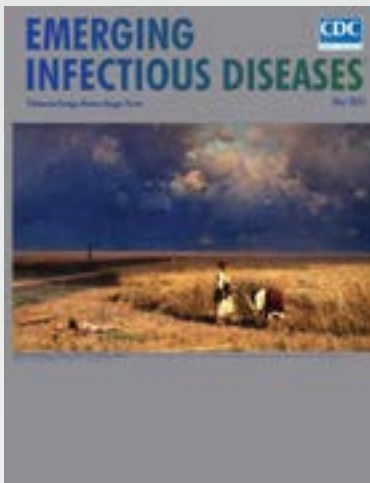
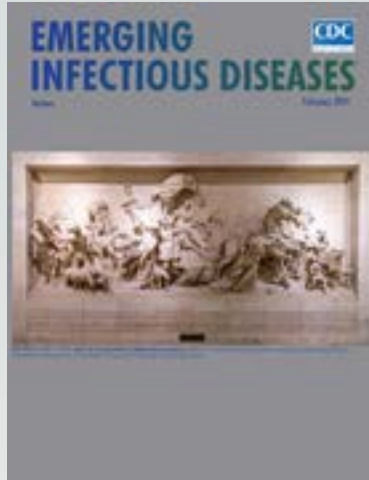
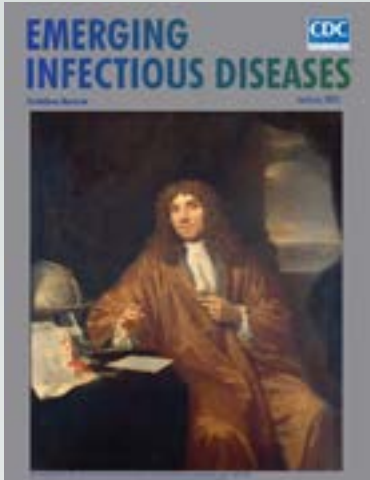


EMERGING INFECTIOUS DISEASES[®] 2024 JOURNAL REPORT



Message from the Editor-in-Chief



Emerging Infectious Diseases (EID) celebrates its 30th anniversary in 2025, marking three decades of publishing open-access articles that provide critical research and insights, without charges to readers or authors. The journal occupies a unique niche in infectious disease public health, identifying clinical, laboratory, zoonotic, and environmental threats by emerging and reemerging pathogens. The journal attracts submissions both from leading scientists and public health specialists and from researchers and health practitioners in places around the world where outbreaks may be occurring.

Since its inception in 1995, *Emerging Infectious Diseases* has published more than 13,500 articles that have been cited more than 600,000 times, and its contents have been accessed more than 54 million times on PubMed Central since 2009. Those metrics underscore how valuable the journal's content is for its readers.

Emerging Infectious Diseases has been able to sustain its success in large measure because of the dedication of its highly qualified Associate Editors and Editorial Board members, who volunteer their expertise to ensure rigorous peer review and high standards for published content. Their commitment, together with the efforts of the journal's hard-working staff and support from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, keeps EID relevant and impactful for infectious disease specialists and public health officials in the United States and worldwide.

Thank you for your support of the journal these past 30 years and beyond. If you have ideas or feedback about this report or about the journal, please let us know.

Sincerely,

D. Peter Drotman
Editor-in Chief, *Emerging Infectious Diseases*

2024 Reviewers

Emerging Infectious Diseases thanks its reviewers for their support through thoughtful, thorough, and timely reviews in 2024.

See the list of 2024 reviewers at <https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/eid/reviewers/2024>

Emerging Infectious Diseases' Audiences



Infectious diseases and related sciences professionals



State and local public health officials



Researchers in academia



Industry professionals



Economists and social scientists

Submissions and Acceptance

EID typically receives about 2,000 manuscripts per year from authors around the world. Approximately 25% of submissions are accepted.

2024 Circulation



>3.3 million website visits



>6.3 million emails to subscribers



2,717 pages published



2,315 appendix pages published

A Vital Resource: EID's Essential Role in Protecting Health

Since 1995, *Emerging Infectious Diseases* has been at the forefront of public health as an open-access, online scientific journal dedicated to providing critical research on new and reemerging infectious diseases.

EID serves as an essential resource not only for scientists investigating potential health threats but also for the professionals who respond to these challenges in communities everywhere. By delivering valuable insights into the factors that contribute to disease emergence, control, and prevention, EID plays a crucial role in safeguarding public health.

The research published in EID

- Enhances domestic and global preparedness
- Informs public health strategies
- Protects people from infectious disease threats

Through its commitment to accessible knowledge and rigorous scientific inquiry, EID empowers public health professionals to make informed decisions that ultimately protect health.

What are emerging infectious diseases?

Infectious diseases that have had increased incidence in humans during the past three decades or that threaten to increase in the near future have been defined as "emerging."

Free, Reliable, and Unbiased: How EID's Open Access Sets It Apart

One of the standout features of *Emerging Infectious Diseases* journal is its completely free and open access model. This model means that anyone can read and benefit from the research published in EID without any barriers. EID charges no fees for authors to publish their work or for readers to access it. This accessibility ensures that vital information about emerging infectious diseases reaches researchers, healthcare professionals, public health officials, and policymakers—everyone who plays a role in protecting health.

For authors, it is important to note that publishing in EID is free—no submission fees, page charges, costs for corrections, or other fees. This ensures that more authors can submit their articles without the barrier of financial constraints.

By making its content freely available, EID significantly enhances the ability of state and local public health departments to respond effectively to infectious disease threats. Those organizations often operate under tight budgets, so having access to high-quality research without subscription costs leads to substantial savings. With these resources freed up, they can focus on implementing effective prevention strategies and interventions to protect the people in their communities from infectious disease threats.

EID's independent peer review process ensures that all articles are rigorously evaluated by experts before publication. By ensuring that findings are thoroughly vetted by knowledgeable peer reviewers, EID fosters transparency in how research is conducted and reported. As a result, healthcare professionals, public health officials, and policymakers can rely on sound science when making critical decisions that protect people's health.

I don't think you can call yourself an epidemiologist and not be a reader of *Emerging Infectious Diseases*. The journal provides an excellent way to share your research with an audience that understands and can act on the information, and it's also a great source of information from others in the field.

—Anne Kjemtrup, DVM, MPVM, PhD, Research and Development Scientist, California Department of Public Health

EID's Reach and Impact

 Consistently ranks among the top 10 infectious disease journals by Journal Citation Factor score.

 Second-highest ranked epidemiology journal in Google Scholar h-Index for 8 straight years.

 Contents accessed more than 53.2 million times on PubMed Central since 2009.

 27 of EID's articles ranked among the top 5,000 of nearly 28 million articles tracked by Altmetric since 2014.

 More than 600,000 citations of EID articles as tracked by Scopus.

 Millions of page views each year, with a record-breaking 17 million page views in 2020.

 More than 700,000 email subscribers.

Impact Factor, h-index, CiteScores: How EID Ranks

Organizations (such as Clarivate, Google Scholar, and Scopus) measure a journal's success by analyzing its citations, which are references to other research that acknowledge the contributions of previous work. Through citations, researchers give credit to original authors and help readers find the original information. A high citation count indicates that a journal is well-regarded and influential in its field. *Emerging Infectious Diseases* ranks highly among journals in epidemiology and communicable diseases, as demonstrated in the most recent scores in the table below.

EID's latest scores	What it means	EID's rank
Journal Impact Factor: 7.2 	Calculated by Clarivate, EID's 2024 impact factor score of 7.2 indicates that articles published in the journal during the last 2 years have been cited more than 7.2 times on average.	4th among open-access infectious disease journals, and 10th out of 132 infectious diseases Clarivate tracked.
Google Scholar h-index: 114 h-median: 219 	EID's 2024 h-index of 114 and its h-median of 219 indicate that EID has published 114 papers with at least 114 citations over the last 5 years, with a median of 219 citations for those papers.	2nd among top 20 epidemiology journals and 2nd among open-access journals. 6th among top 20 communicable disease journals and 2nd among open-access journals.
Scopus CiteScore: 17.3 	EID's 2023 Scopus CiteScore is 17.3, placing the journal in the 92nd percentile of both infectious diseases and microbiology journals, and in the 93rd percentile of epidemiology journals.	3rd among open-access microbiology journals, and 13th among 140 journals in this category. 5th among open-access infectious diseases journals, and 26th among 344 journals in this category. 6th among open-access epidemiology journals, and 10th among 148 journals in this category.

A Valuable Reference for Researchers: EID’s Most-Cited Articles

The list of EID’s most-cited articles, ranked by Scopus, underscores the journal’s importance as a resource for public health professionals, clinicians, and others who perform life-saving work combatting infectious diseases. The breadth of topics covered, including pandemics, foodborne illnesses, drug-resistant infections, and childhood diseases—to name a few—highlights EID’s commitment to advancing our understanding of infectious diseases and guiding effective responses to emerging health threats.

Article	Year	Citations
1. Foodborne Illness Acquired in the United States—Major Pathogens	2011	6,244
2. Food-related Illness and Death in the United States	1999	5,861
3. Biofilms: Microbial Life on Surfaces	2002	3,733
4. Global Spread of Carbapenemase-Producing <i>Enterobacteriaceae</i>	2011	1,933
5. Genetic and Serologic Properties of Zika Virus Associated with an Epidemic, Yap State, Micronesia, 2007	2008	1,774
6. Global Illness and Deaths Caused by Rotavirus Disease in Children	2003	1,624
7. 1918 Influenza: The Mother of All Pandemics	2006	1,610
8. Community-Acquired Methicillin-Resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> Carrying Panton-Valentine Leukocidin Genes: Worldwide Emergence	2003	1,575
9. SARS Control and Psychological Effects of Quarantine, Toronto, Canada	2004	1,526
10. Rotavirus and Severe Childhood Diarrhea	2006	1,308

Emerging Infectious Diseases captures a lot of epidemiology that’s not present elsewhere in the literature. As an infectious disease specialist, I read infectious disease journals, basic science journals, and transplantation journals. But EID has a unique set of both case reports and reviews, and it captures in one place the work that’s being done in epidemiology, the laboratory, and at CDC.

–Jay A. Fishman, M.D., Associate Director, MGH Transplantation Center; Director, Transplant Infectious Disease & Compromised Host Program, Massachusetts General Hospital; Professor of Medicine, Harvard Medical School; and author of the EID article “Infectious Diseases and Clinical Xenotransplantation”

“One of the first things I did when I started my career with the California Department of Public Health was subscribe to EID. I thought it was very mature of me to have a collection of *Emerging Infectious Diseases* on my shelf, and I haven’t thrown them away. I’m a long-time reader, and I still read EID regularly, even though it’s not on paper anymore.

–Kerry Padgett, PhD, Chief of the High Risk Pathogens Section at the Microbial Diseases Laboratory Branch, California Department of Public Health

”

Highlights and Stories from EID’s Most-Cited Articles

Improving Food Safety by Estimating Foodborne Illness

Since 2011, the statistic, “the CDC estimates that each year, 48 million individuals in the United States become ill due to foodborne illnesses, resulting in 128,000 hospitalizations and approximately 3,000 fatalities” has been cited in thousands of scientific articles, hundreds of news reports, and more than 100 policy documents.

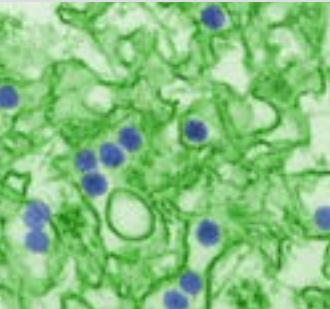
This estimate comes from some of the most-cited articles published in *Emerging Infectious Diseases*. The first of these reports on the burden of foodborne illness was released in 1999, an updated version with improved methodology came out in 2011, and the latest estimate was published in 2025. By publishing these findings, EID plays a vital role in raising awareness about foodborne illnesses and providing information that can enhance food safety.



Understanding Zika Virus and Providing Insights for Prevention

Zika virus became widely recognized during the 2015–2016 outbreaks in the Americas. This mosquito-borne virus is particularly dangerous for pregnant women, because it can cause severe birth defects in their babies. In response to the outbreaks, CDC and other health agencies acted swiftly, likely preventing many cases of Zika and lifelong consequences of its effects on infants.

The effective response was informed by a highly cited article in *Emerging Infectious Diseases* that documented an earlier outbreak in Yap State, Micronesia. That report provided essential knowledge about how Zika virus is transmitted and its clinical impacts. One important finding was that past Zika virus epidemics may have occurred, but could have been misdiagnosed as dengue, due to overlapping symptoms and cross-reactivity in blood tests among people who had a previous dengue infection. Armed with that knowledge, officials responding to the 2015–2016 outbreaks were better equipped to identify cases accurately, act quickly on new findings, and save lives.



Timely, Relevant Information on Emerging Diseases



Altmetric is a tool used to track the online attention and engagement surrounding academic research outputs, including journal articles. Using data from news outlets, social media, blogs, policy documents, and other online discussions, Altmetric provides a way to view how research is being shared and discussed beyond traditional academic citations.

The most popular EID articles, according to Altmetric, focus on COVID-19. Other articles that generated significant discussion include a case report of a parasite pulled from a woman’s brain, and one of the first reports of highly pathogenic H5N1 influenza among dairy cattle and cats.

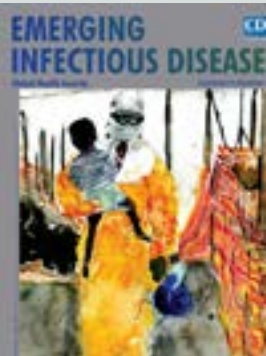
Top 10 Referenced *Emerging Infectious Diseases* Articles by Altmetric—All Media Outlets Rank among all research outputs*

1. Nonpharmaceutical Measures for Pandemic Influenza in Nonhealthcare Settings—Personal Protective and Environmental Measures	#19
2. COVID-19 Outbreak Associated with Air Conditioning in Restaurant, Guangzhou, China, 2020	#60
3. Contact Tracing during Coronavirus Disease Outbreak, South Korea, 2020	#192
4. Coronavirus Disease Outbreak in Call Center, South Korea	#409
5. Clusters of Coronavirus Disease in Communities, Japan, January–April 2020	#452
6. High Contagiousness and Rapid Spread of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2	#488
7. Human Neural Larva Migrans Caused by <i>Ophidascaris robertsi</i> Ascarid	#593
8. Cluster of Coronavirus Disease Associated with Fitness Dance Classes, South Korea	#690
9. Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza A(H5N1) Clade 2.3.4.4b Virus Infection in Domestic Dairy Cattle and Cats, United States, 2024	#720
10. Aerosol and Surface Distribution of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 in Hospital Wards, Wuhan, China, 2020	#806

*As of May 28, 2025

Published Supplements of *Emerging Infectious Diseases*

Emerging Infectious Diseases publishes supplement issues focused on significant health topics, providing valuable insights and references for researchers, healthcare professionals, and policymakers. So far, the journal has published five supplements and has one in development.



Global Health Security December 2017

This issue highlights CDC global health protection activities to foster health security worldwide, especially by strengthening national public health core capacities.



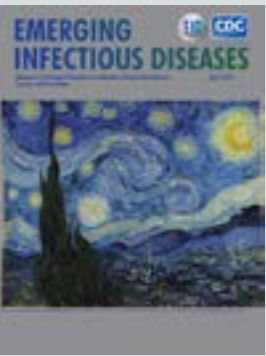
Reports from the US Department of Defense Global Emerging Infections Surveillance Program November 2024

This supplement presents new technical approaches and perspectives from the Global Emerging Infections Surveillance program within the Department of Defense that have broader applications for public health in general.



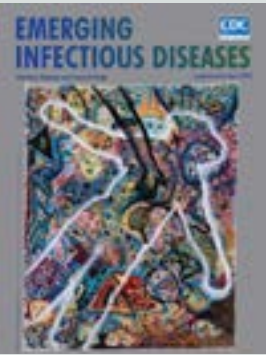
CDC and Global Health Systems and Programs during the COVID-19 Pandemic December 2022

This supplement issue focuses on efforts to stop outbreaks at their source and make the world safer, healthier, and more prepared for future public health emergencies.



Advances in Pathogen Genomics for Infectious Disease Surveillance, Control, and Prevention

April 2025
This supplemental issue brings together a collection of articles that showcase the progress and impact of pathogen genomics, bioinformatics, and genomic epidemiology on public health, illustrating both the current impact and the future promise of these technologies.



Infectious Diseases and Carceral Health Supplement April 2024

This supplement explores infectious disease risks in carceral systems, and the critical role carceral health plays in the broader picture of infectious disease prevention and public health.

In Development: Infection-Associated Chronic Conditions and Illnesses (Expected Fall 2025)

This special issue will focus on activities related to infection-associated chronic conditions/illnesses (IACCI). The supplement will include articles describing recent research on the epidemiology and health impact of conditions that are believed to be related to antecedent infection with several common respiratory or vector-borne pathogens.

“The journal has a wide readership in terms of clinicians and microbiologists, and it really represents the important work that CDC does to not only combat AMR, but tackle other important issues related to healthcare and infection control.”
—Mihnea “Mike” Mangalea, PhD, microbial ecologist and bioinformatician, Division of Healthcare Quality Promotion, National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Diseases, CDC

Highlighted Themes from 2023-2024

Each issue of EID is given a theme to tie monthly collections of articles together. Some common themes in recent years have been zoonotic, fungal, and parasitic diseases. The following articles are just a few recent examples of EID articles that provided critical information to healthcare providers, state and local public health officials, and infectious disease researchers.

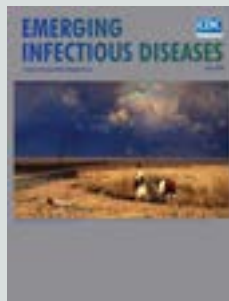
Tracking Increasing Hospitalizations Involving Fungal Infections during the COVID-19 Pandemic

Fungal infections in the United States impose significant healthcare costs (nearly \$6.7 billion in 2018) and cause substantial illness and death (more than 7,000 deaths in 2021). An analysis of healthcare data, published in the July 2023 issue of EID, showed an annual rise in fungal infection hospitalizations, with higher mortality rates among COVID-19–associated cases. This article emphasized the necessity for enhanced public health surveillance to characterize fungal disease epidemiology and improve preparedness for future outbreaks.



Preparing Healthcare Providers to Treat an Emerging Disease, Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever

Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever virus, or CCHF, may not be a household name in the United States, but it is of significant concern in other parts of the world. The May 2024 issue of EID featured three articles on CCHF for clinicians, providing key information on virology, pathogenesis, and pathology; epidemiology, clinical manifestations, and prevention; and diagnosis, clinical management, and therapeutics. Those articles provide important information to help clinicians recognize, diagnose, and treat patients infected with this virus.



Fungal Infection Spread Between Cats and a Veterinary Technician

Sporotrichosis, an infection caused by *Sporothrix* spp. fungi, can affect both people and animals. A May 2024 article described sporotrichosis cases in two pet cats from the same household and a veterinary technician. A veterinary technician who was treating the cats was infected with *Sporothrix* when one of the cats' claws punctured her glove. The veterinary technician underwent eight months of antifungal treatment and recovered. This article aimed to increase awareness among veterinary professionals about preventing cat bites and scratches and recognizing potentially infected animals to ensure early diagnosis and treatment.

Salmonella in Songbirds Causing Illnesses in People

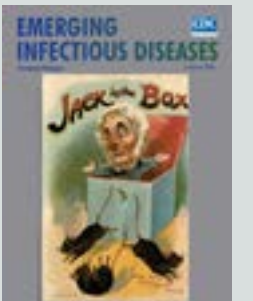
A November 2023 article described an outbreak investigation across 12 states, led by federal and state public health officials, that linked human salmonellosis cases to sick songbirds. Genetic analysis traced *Salmonella* Typhimurium infections back to direct contact with infected birds or contaminated feeders. The researchers speculated that bird feeders on people's property attracted migratory songbirds, providing a source of transmission among birds, and that companion animals might have contributed to the spread of *Salmonella* between the birds and people. This multistate outbreak highlighted a One Health issue, emphasizing the interconnectedness of wildlife health and human health.



Highlighted Themes from 2023-2024

Risks Associated with Using Tap Water in Home Medical Devices

An article in the February 2023 issue focused on a survey that revealed widespread misconceptions about the safety of using tap water in home medical devices. Many of those surveyed believed tap water was safe for rinsing sinuses, contact lenses, and respiratory devices (such as CPAP machines or humidifiers). However, using tap water in this manner puts people at risk of serious infections from pathogens such as *Naegleria fowleri* or *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. Additionally, an April 2024 EID article described 10 patients who performed nasal rinsing regularly and had severe *Acanthamoeba* infections. The researchers concluded that nasal rinsing may have caused those patients' infections. They urged healthcare providers to educate immunocompromised patients about the risk for *Acanthamoeba* infection, including how to recognize symptoms and to improve the safety of nasal rinsing.



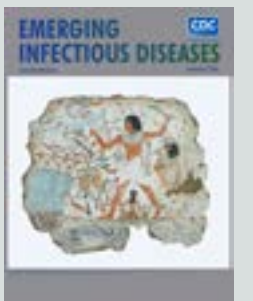
Mpox in People and Pets—a One Health Investigation

A study published in the October 2024 issue of EID investigated the potential susceptibility of common household pets to monkeypox virus (MPXV), which causes mpox. Scientists collected and tested swab samples from dogs, a cat, and the homes of individuals with confirmed mpox cases. Researchers concluded that the pets were likely exposed to the virus, but there were no indications that the animals were actually infected with MPXV. Scientists are working to learn more about whether MPXV can spread to pets. However, to date, there is no strong evidence that pets, such as dogs or cats, are susceptible to infection with MPXV.



A New Test to Detect Malaria-Spreading Mosquitoes

Spread of the *Anopheles stephensi* mosquito threatens to put an additional 126 million people per year in Africa at risk for malaria. Researchers developed a rapid 1-step test, the colorimetric LAMP (loop-mediated isothermal amplification) assay (CLASS), which requires only a heat source and reagents and displays results by a color change in 30–35 minutes. They found that the specificity (effectiveness) of CLASS for identifying *An. stephensi* mosquitoes at the molecular level was 100%. They also found that CLASS was easy to use in the field and is practical for resource-limited settings. By sharing their findings in EID's August 2024 issue, the researchers aim to improve *An. stephensi* detection, tailor interventions and help policymakers, researchers, and public health officials collaborate to mitigate the effects of these mosquitoes.



Bartonella quintana Infections and Homelessness

Three studies from the December 2024 issue of EID focused on the transmission of *Bartonella quintana*, which is primarily spread through body lice, particularly among people experiencing homelessness, and via organ transplantation. Two of the articles discussed organ-donor derived infections, and another discussed *Bartonella quintana* endocarditis, a severe heart infection. The authors of these studies stressed the need for heightened clinician awareness and timely diagnosis to prevent severe infections and improve health outcomes.

Highlighted Themes from 2023-2024

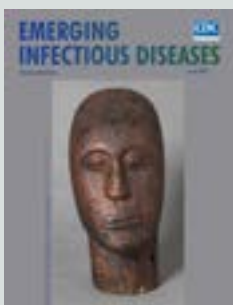
Eyeworms in American Black Bear

A September 2024 EID article described the identification of *Thelazia callipaeda* eyeworms in a black bear in Pennsylvania, and suspected cases in 2 others. These eyeworms can infect humans and animals and are spread by fruit flies. Infections from these eyeworms can cause excessive tearing, the feeling that something is in the eye, and in some cases, blindness. The presence of these eyeworms in black bears means that the range of hosts is increasing, also increasing the risk for transmission of the parasite to threatened and endangered wild animals, as well as to people and pets.



Iguana Bite Causes Rare Bacterial Infection

A case study of a *Mycobacterium marinum* infection in the June 2023 issue of EID described an unusual event that led to a case of this rare bacterial infection in a 3-year-old girl. The girl suffered an iguana bite while on vacation with her family in Costa Rica. The bite led to a cyst-like mass forming in her hand. Genetic testing revealed that *M. marinum* bacteria was the source of her infection. She was treated with antibiotics and gradually improved. Several studies show that domestic reptiles can harbor nontuberculous mycobacteria, including *M. marinum*, given the widespread presence of nontuberculous mycobacteria in the environment. In this particular case, although the iguana is the most plausible source of *M. marinum*, the girl's wound could have been inoculated from an environmental source. The findings in this case can help inform clinicians about the less commonly known mycobacterial causes of wounds after animal bites.



Emerging Infectious Diseases Podcasts

The *Emerging Infectious Diseases* podcast highlights key articles from each issue of the journal. The podcast features interviews with authors and provides additional perspective on a wide range of infectious disease topics. Its subscribers include professionals in infectious diseases and related sciences, members of state and local health departments, and healthcare providers. More than 450 episodes of the podcast have been published since 2006. The podcast has more than 5,600 followers on Apple and Spotify, and more than 28,000 subscribers receive email notifications when new episodes are available. Since 2019, the podcast has been downloaded more than 3.2 million times, and it was featured in a Washington Post story titled "Worried about emerging infectious diseases outbreaks around the world? Listen to this."

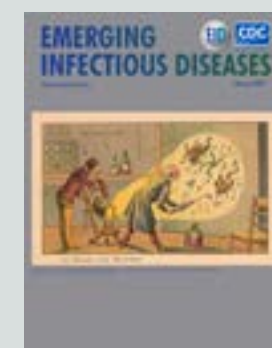
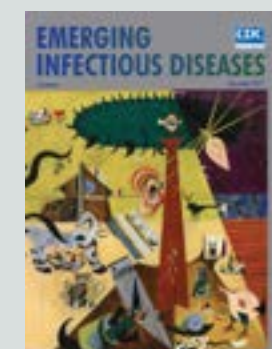


EID is easily one of my favorite journals. The diversity of article topics is commendable. EID covers a wide range of emerging diseases, both within and outside the United States. I always find it interesting to see what is being highlighted every month and I enjoy the podcast as well.

—CDR Grace Marx, MD, MPH, Medical Officer, Division of Vector-borne Diseases, CDC, and author of the EID article "Homelessness and Organ Donor-Derived *Bartonella quintana* Infection"

Celebrating 30 Years: EID's Continuing Legacy

- 1992** IOM report "Emerging Infections: Microbial Threats to Health in the United States" leads to the creation of *Emerging Infectious Diseases*
- 1995** First issue of *Emerging Infectious Diseases* published
- 1997** The first color issue of EID with its signature cover art is published. In addition to the timely, peer-reviewed scientific content of the journal, the vivid, artistic covers of EID have helped distinguish it from other scientific journals.
- 2002** EID expands frequency to monthly
- 2007** First EID podcast
- 2018** 10,000th article published
- 2019** Last print issue published in December: EID goes green and begins publishing online only
- 2020** During the COVID-19 pandemic, EID receives a record-breaking 4,982 article submissions and 17 million page views
- 2025** EID celebrates its 30th anniversary



In our race against microbial evolution, new molecular biology tools will help us study the past; education and a global public health perspective will help us deal better with the future.

—Joshua Lederberg, PhD, winner of the 1958 Nobel Prize for his discovery of how bacteria transfer genes, and frequent contributor to EID

EMERGING INFECTIOUS DISEASES®

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

D. Peter Drotman

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