

## National Communicable Diseases Surveillance Report

### Fortnight 3, 2026 Summary Notes for Selected Diseases 2<sup>nd</sup> February 2026 to 15<sup>th</sup> February 2026

#### Infectious and congenital syphilis

On 7 August 2025, the Chief Medical Officer declared syphilis a [Communicable Disease Incident of National Significance \(CDINS\)](#). The CDINS will bring together national efforts to coordinate an enhanced national response to syphilis, working closely with the states and territories and other key stakeholders, to work on key actions in the [National Syphilis Response Plan](#).

Declaration of a syphilis CDINS follows continued reporting of infectious syphilis notifications at high levels across Australia, including among women\* of reproductive age (15-44 years). Increases among women have coincided with continued reporting of congenital syphilis cases and in some instances infant death resulting from infection. Detailed analysis of infectious and congenital syphilis trends in Australia are reported quarterly in the [National syphilis surveillance reports](#).

#### Diphtheria update

During the past fortnight, 4 cases of diphtheria were notified to the National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS) in Australia. Of these, 2 were reported in Western Australia, 1 in the Northern Territory, and 1 in Queensland. There has been a total of 9 cases of diphtheria notified in 2026. All cases were classified as cutaneous (skin) diphtheria.

#### Measles update

During the past fortnight, 16 cases of measles were notified to the NNDSS in Australia. Of these, 9 were reported in New South Wales, 3 in Victoria, 2 in South Australia, 1 in Queensland, and 1 in Western Australia. There has been a total of 41 cases of measles notified in 2026. Most cases continue to occur in people who are under-vaccinated or have an unknown vaccination status, particularly among those who have recently travelled overseas and their contacts.

#### Interpretative Notes

Selected diseases are chosen each fortnight based on either exceeding two standard deviations from the 90 day and/or 365-day five year rolling mean or other disease issues of significance identified during the reporting period. All diseases reported are analysed by notification receive date. Data are extracted each Monday of a CDNA week.

Totals comprise data from all States and Territories. Cumulative figures are subject to retrospective revision so there may be discrepancies between the number of new notifications and the increment in the cumulative figure from the previous period.

<sup>1</sup>The past quarter (90 day) surveillance period includes the date range (18/11/2025 to 15/02/2026).

<sup>2</sup>The quarterly (90 day) five year rolling mean is the average of 5 intervals of 90 days up 15/02/2026. The ratio is the notification activity in the past quarter (90 days) compared with the five-year rolling mean for the same period.

<sup>3</sup>The past year (365 day) surveillance period includes the date range (16/02/2025 to 15/02/2026).

<sup>4</sup>The yearly (365 day) five year rolling mean is the average of 5 intervals of 365 days up to 15/02/2026. The ratio is the notification activity in the past year (365 days) compared with the five-year rolling mean for the same period.

The five-year rolling mean and the ratio of notifications compared with the five-year rolling mean should be interpreted with caution. Changes in surveillance practice, diagnostic techniques and reporting may contribute to increases or decreases in the total notifications received over a five-year period. Ratios are to be taken as a crude measure of current disease activity and may reflect changes in reporting rather than changes in disease activity.

\*The term 'women' is used, but it is acknowledged that this may also include people with a uterus who are non-female identifying.