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Diphtheria in Australia – Epidemiological update

As at 14 April 2026

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Data extracted from NNDSS: 15 April 2026

Latest diagnosis date: 14 April 2026

Due to the dynamic nature of the National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS) and case investigations, data in this report are subject to retrospective revision and may vary from data reported in other national reports and reports by states and territories. Case definitions for the diseases included in this report are available on the Australian Centre for Disease Control website (<https://www.cdc.gov.au/resources/collections/cdna-surveillance-case-definitions>).

Background

- Diphtheria is an acute illness caused by toxigenic strains of *Corynebacterium diphtheriae* and *Corynebacterium ulcerans*. Infection may lead to 2 major different clinical outcomes: respiratory disease or cutaneous (skin) disease.
- Since the implementation of vaccination programs in the 1940s, the incidence of diphtheria has declined in Australia, and globally. Although diphtheria is considered rare in Australia, it remains endemic in many developing countries.
- Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, most Australian cases were imported from overseas, with a high proportion of these cases reported as cutaneous diphtheria.
 - Between 1999 and 2019, cutaneous and respiratory diphtheria occurred mostly among adults.
 - During this period there were 2 deaths reported in unvaccinated adults who both acquired their infections in Australia.
- Between 2020 and 2022, there were 4 localised diphtheria clusters, each in a different geographical area of North Queensland, and involving a high proportion of cutaneous cases and several respiratory cases.
- The [Australian Immunisation Handbook](#) recommends diphtheria-toxoid vaccine for: routine vaccination in infants, children and adolescents; routine booster vaccination in adults, including those in special risk groups such as pregnant women, laboratory workers, and travellers to countries where health services are difficult to access. Vaccination is recommended every 10 years for travellers to countries where health services are difficult to access. Travellers to some areas where there is a higher risk of acquiring diphtheria are recommended to be vaccinated every 5 years.

Key summary points

- Diphtheria notifications have been increasing since October 2025, with a marked increase since February 2026 and several cases of respiratory diphtheria reported in the past few weeks.
- A total of 84 cases of diphtheria have been notified in Australia in 2026, including 83 confirmed toxigenic cases and one probable caseⁱ.
 - Cases so far in 2026 have already exceeded total notifications in any full calendar year since the National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS) began

ⁱ CDNA diphtheria case definition: https://www.cdc.gov.au/system/files/2025-09/diphtheria-surveillance-case-definition_0.pdf

in 1991. Changes in testing practices since the COVID-19 pandemic may have contributed to this increase.

- For the same periods in 2022 to 2025ⁱⁱ, an average of 5.5 cases were reported.
- The last peak in annual notifications was in 2022, with 31 cases notified and associated with several clusters in northern Queensland (80.6%; 25/31).
- Most cases in 2026 have been reported in the Northern Territory (65.5%; n=55), followed by Western Australia (31.0%; n=26), with a few cases in Queensland (n=2) and South Australia (n=1).
- The majority of cases are residents in areas classified as 'outer regional' or 'remote and very remote' (95.3%); with 2 cutaneous cases acquired overseas.
- Most cases (90.5%) in 2026 have been among Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people.
- AusTrakka analyses indicate recent cases in Western Australia, the Northern Territory and Queensland are genomically linked. Additionally, a recent analysis suggests that the current cluster shares genomic characteristics of cases from a 2020 to 2023 cluster in Queensland, noting that the findings are not considered definitive epidemiological evidence.
- Since December 2025, most cases have been cutaneous diphtheria (77.5%), with 18.0% respiratory diphtheria.
 - All of the 16 respiratory diphtheria infections since December 2025 have been locally acquired.
- In 2026, most cases are among those aged 25 to 44 years, followed by those aged 15 to 24 years.
 - The majority of respiratory diphtheria infections have been among those aged less than 30 years.
- The vaccination status among diphtheria cases in 2026 by clinical presentation is similar, with approximately two-thirds cases reported as having received at least 3 valid vaccine doses (primary course).
 - Consistent with the National Immunisation Program and broader Australian Immunisation Handbook recommendations, the number of doses received tended to increase with increasing age.
 - Since 2022, the median period (years) since last vaccine dose was lower among cutaneous diphtheria cases (4.4 years) than among respiratory diphtheria cases (10.4 years).
 - Vaccination provides strong protection against severe effects of diphtheria toxin, but it does not consistently prevent carriage or transmission.

Current epidemiology of diphtheria in Australia

As of 14 April 2026, a total of 84 diphtheria infections have been notified in Australia in 2026, with one of these reported as a probable case (Figure 1).

Current case numbers are well above the historical pandemic-adjusted 5-year monthly mean (Figure 2) and pre-pandemic levels (Figure 1 and Figure 3). Notifications of

ⁱⁱ 1 January to 14 April

diphtheria have been increasing since October 2025, with a marked increase since February 2026. The number of cases notified so far in 2026 is 16.8 times the number of cases for the equivalent period in 2025.

Figure 1: Notifications of diphtheria by confirmation status and year, Australia, 1 January 2014 to 14 April 2026

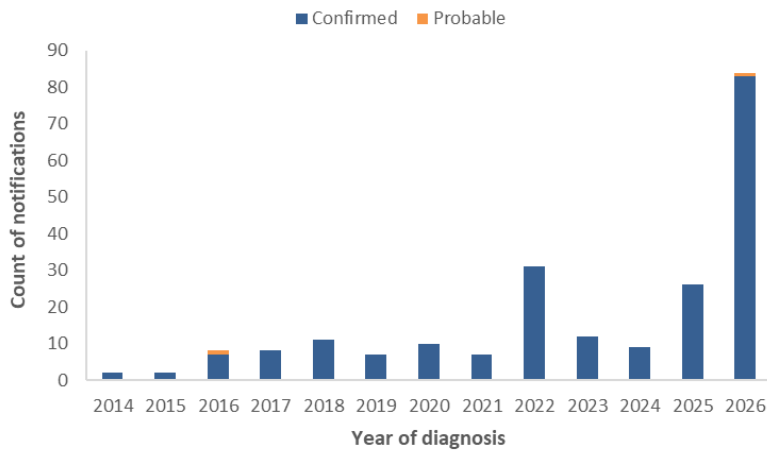
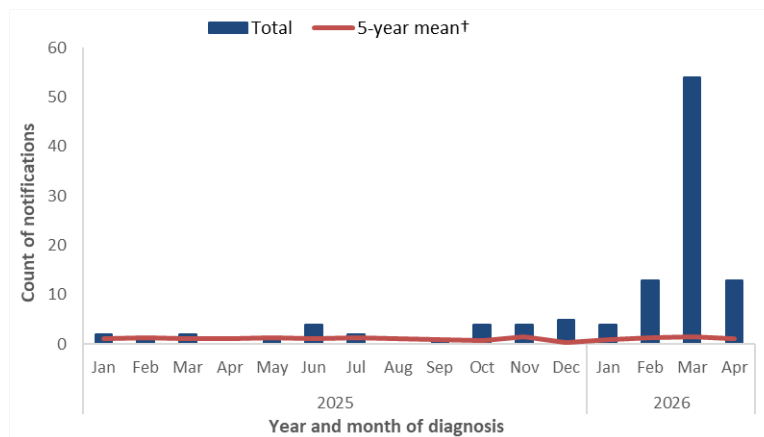
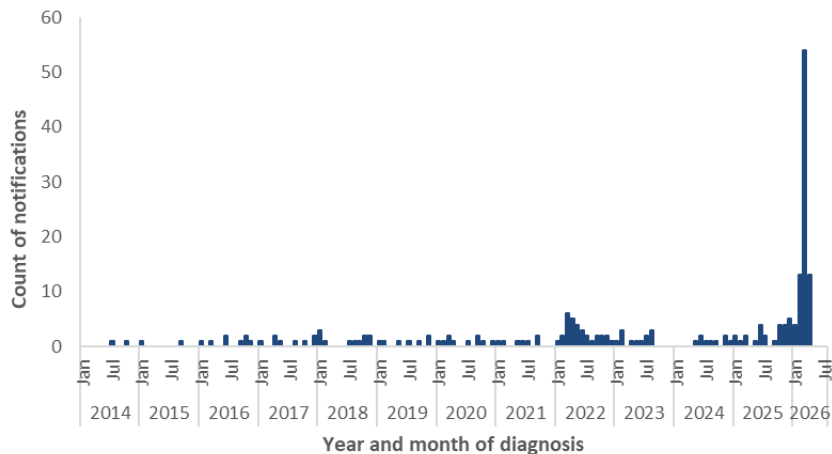


Figure 2: Notifications of diphtheria by month with 5-year* monthly rolling mean, Australia, 1 January 2025 to 14 April 2026



* 2025 rolling monthly mean based on the mean number of cases in the equivalent months during 2018, 2019 and 2022 to 2024. 2026 rolling monthly means are based on the mean number of cases in the equivalent months during 2019 and 2022 to 2025.

Figure 3: Notifications of diphtheria by month, Australia, 1 January 2014 to 14 April 2026

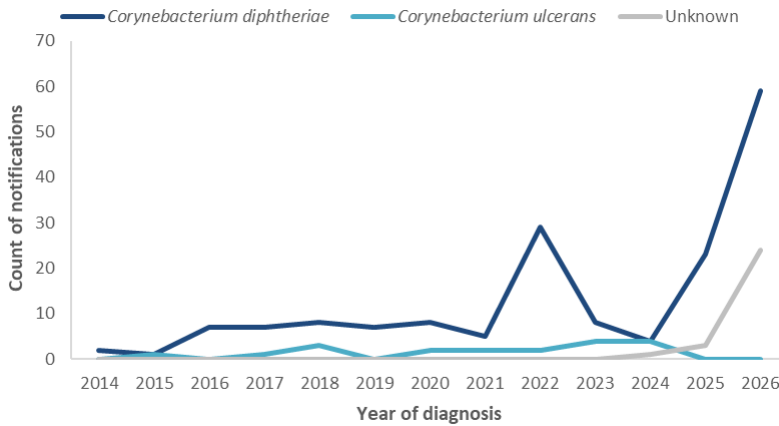


Species

Under the national case definition for diphtheria, a confirmed case requires isolation of toxigenic *Corynebacterium diphtheriae* or toxigenic *C. ulcerans* from the upper respiratory tract or skin lesion¹. In 2026, of the confirmed diphtheria infections for which species information was reported (75.2%; 59 out of 83), all of these cases were reported as *C. diphtheriae* (Figure 4).

The last reported *C. ulcerans* infections were notified in 2024.

Figure 4: Notifications of confirmed diphtheria by species, Australia, 1 January 2014 to 14 April 2026



Geographic distribution

Among cases reported in 2026, two-thirds (65.4%; 55 out of 84) were reported in the Northern Territory, almost a third (31.0%; 26 out of 84) in Western Australia, 2 cases were reported in Queensland, and 1 case in South Australia (Figure 5). Among locally acquired cases, there has been a notable increase in the proportion of locally acquired cases residing in ‘remote and very remote’ areas. In 2026 (97.6%; 82/84), 67.1% resided in areas classified as ‘remote’ and ‘very remote’, while nearly a third (30.5%) resided in ‘outer regional’ areas (Figure 6).

Figure 5: Notifications of diphtheria by year and jurisdiction, Australia, 1 January 2014 to 14 April 2026

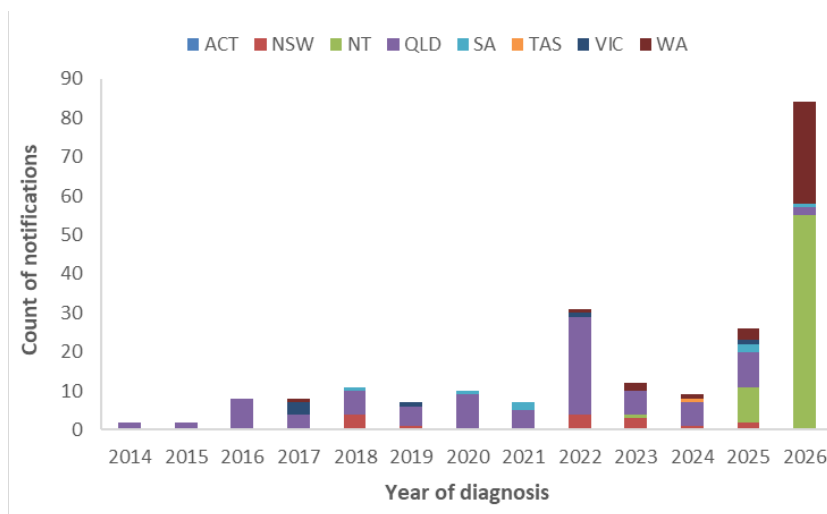
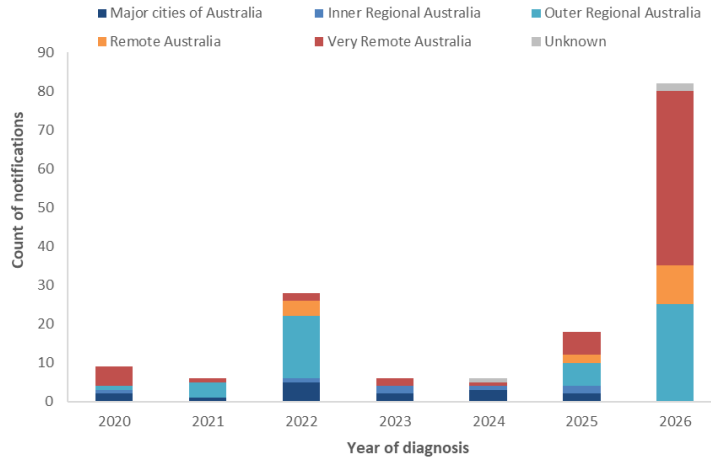


Figure 6: Notifications of locally acquired* diphtheria by year and remoteness area, 1 January 2020 to 14 April 2026

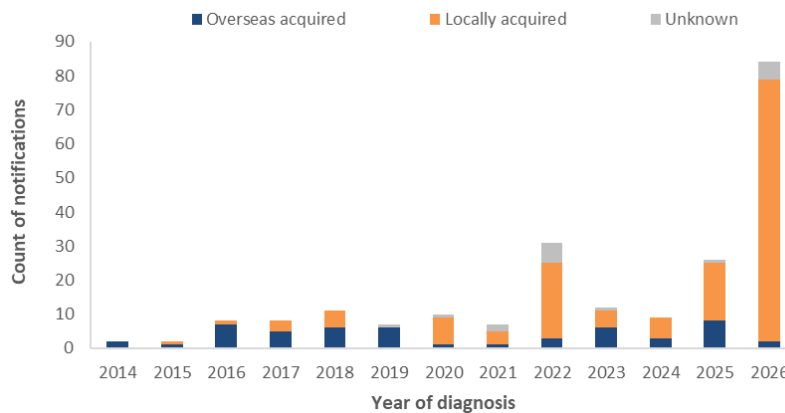


* Excludes cases acquired overseas.

Place of acquisition

By place of acquisition, between 2014 and 2019, the majority of diphtheria cases were acquired overseas (Figure 7), predominantly in the Western Pacific and South-East Asia regions. Since 2020, the majority of diphtheria notifications have been locally acquired. So far in 2026, 2 cases (2.4%) are reported to have acquired their infection overseas.

Figure 7: Notifications of diphtheria by place of acquisition*, Australia, 1 January 2014 to 14 April 2026

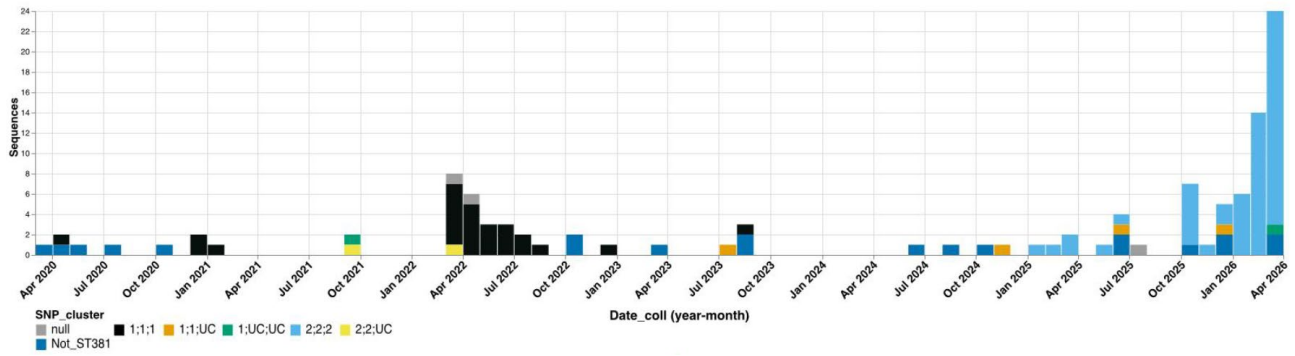


* The source of infection for 2025 and 2026 cases are provisional and subject to change.

Since 2020, there have been 11 diphtheria clusters (with 2 or more cases) reported by jurisdictions, with 6 of these clusters reported in 2026. The largest clusters occurred in North Queensland with cases involved in these clusters spanning 2020 to 2023. The more recent clusters in 2026 have been in Western Australia and the Northern Territory.

An AusTrakka analysis of recent diphtheria cases, indicates that, based on specimens since 2025, the recent Western Australia cases in the Kimberley region are genomically linked to cases in the Northern Territory and Queensland (Figure 8). Additionally, recent analyses suggest that the current cluster appears to have descended from a 2020 to 2023 cluster in Queensland. However, noting the small number of available intermediate sequences, the findings should be interpreted as evidence of shared genomic characteristics rather than definitive epidemiological evidence of linkage to the earlier Queensland cluster.

Figure 8: AusTrakka* SNP clustering of toxigenic *C. diphtheriae* sequences, 12 March 2020 to 26 March 2026



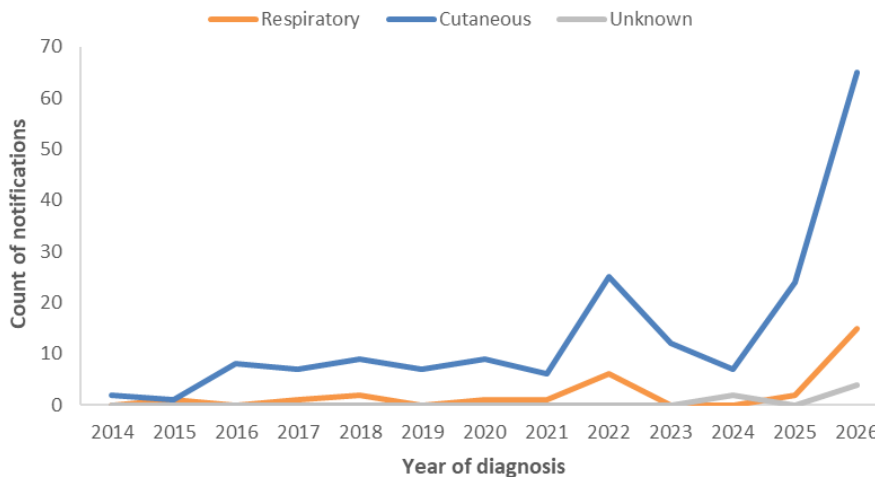
* AusTrakka Genomic Analysis Report ATOI26001 – *Corynebacterium diphtheriae* (10 April 2026).

Clinical presentation

Across Australia, from 2016 to 2025, most diphtheria notifications were reported as cutaneous diphtheria, with only a small number of respiratory diphtheria cases reported annually across most years during this period (Figure 9). In 2022, respiratory diphtheria accounted for 19.4% of cases (6 out of 31 notifications), with all of these cases locally acquired.

The predominant clinical presentation type for cases in 2026 continues to be cutaneous diphtheria (77.4%), with 17.9% respiratory diphtheria, and 4.7% unknown. The increase and upward trend in cutaneous diphtheria cases may be attributable to changes in testing practices, including toxigenic testing, particularly of wounds.

Figure 9: Notifications of diphtheria by clinical presentation*, Australia, 1 January 2014 to 14 April 2026



* Includes one probable diphtheria case reported in 2026.

Age and sex

Since 2014, notifications of diphtheria have predominately been reported among those aged 25 years and over, with variability in the proportion of cases reported among those in younger age groups since 2017 (Figure 10). The highest notification rates and number of cases so far in 2026 are among those in the 25 to 44 years age group, followed by the 15 to 24 years age group (Figure 11). By clinical presentation, respiratory diphtheria cases so far in 2026 have predominately been among those aged less than 30 years (Figure 11).

Between 2022 and 2025, the distribution of cases by sex was relatively balanced (52.5% males), with some variability by age group. This pattern has remained broadly consistent so far in 2026, with 56.0% of cases among males.

Figure 10: Proportion of diphtheria notifications by age group, Australia, 1 January 2014 to 14 April 2026

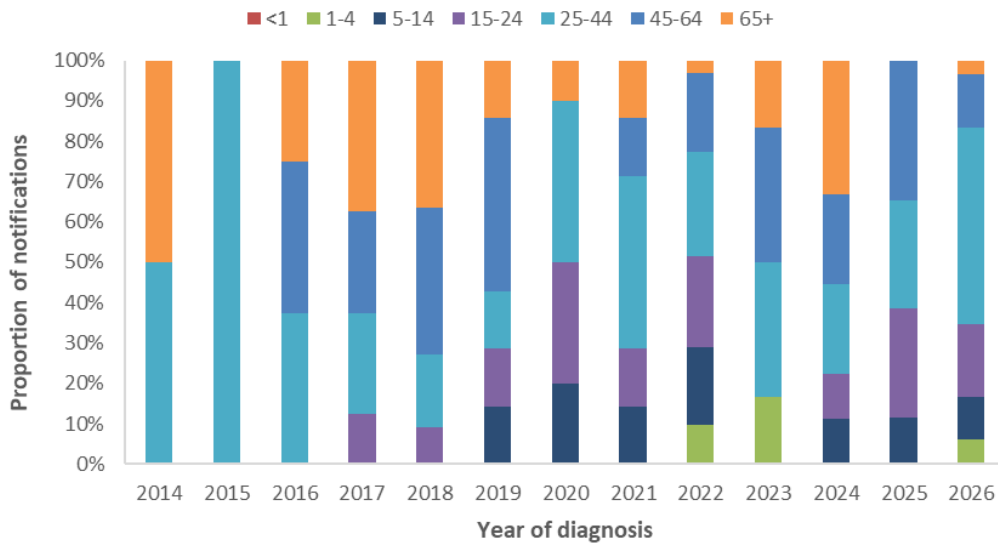
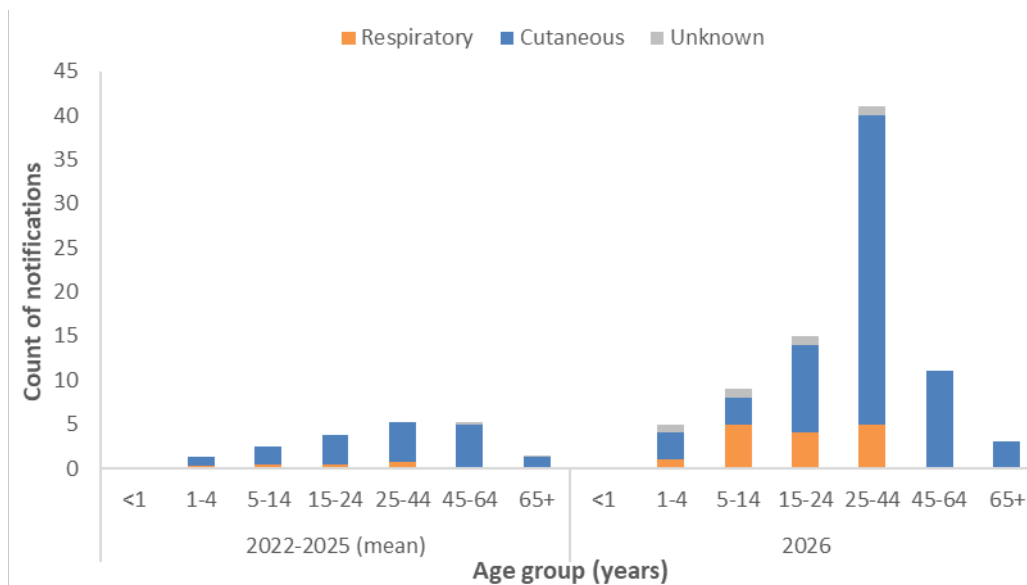


Figure 11: Notifications of diphtheria by age group and clinical presentation*, Australia, 1 January 2022 to 14 April 2026

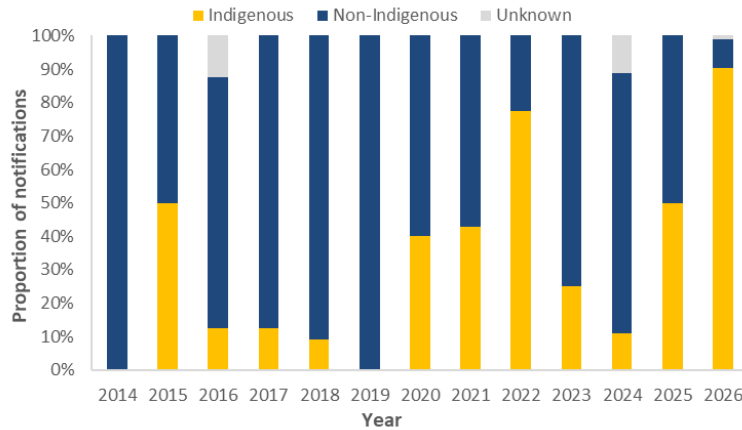


* Includes one probable diphtheria case reported in 2026.

Indigenous status

Indigenous status completeness for diphtheria has remained consistently high, at over 98.6% across 2014 to 2026. Between 2014 and 2019, the proportion of diphtheria cases among Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people was around 10.5% of cases, noting that there were very few cases reported in 2014 and 2015 (n=4) (Figure 12). During 2020 to 2022, which included multiple diphtheria clusters in North Queensland, the proportion of cases among Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people increased to 64.5%. So far in 2026, 90.5% of cases have been reported among Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people.

Figure 12: Proportion of diphtheria notifications by Indigenous status, Australia, 1 January 2014 to 14 April 2026



Severity

Between 2022 and 2025, just over a quarter (28.2%) of diphtheria notifications were reported as being hospitalised, with proportions of cases hospitalised higher among those with respiratory diphtheria. So far in 2026, a slightly higher proportion (30.9%) of diphtheria cases have been hospitalised. However, the proportion of cutaneous diphtheria cases hospitalised (33.8%) is higher than the proportion among respiratory diphtheria cases (26.7%). This shift may reflect true differences in disease severity based on clinical presentation type or differences in the public health management of infections.

The most recent diphtheria associated death was reported in 2018 and involved an unvaccinated adult who had respiratory diphtheria.

Vaccination status

The vaccination status among diphtheria cases between 2014 and 2025 has differed by clinical presentation type (Figure 13). In 2026, two-thirds (66.7%) of cases had received 3 or more doses, with this distribution being similar by clinical presentation type.

While vaccination provides strong protection against the severe effects of diphtheria toxin, it does not consistently prevent carriage or transmission of *C. diphtheriae*, regardless of whether the strain produces toxin or not.

Consistent with the National Immunisation Program and broader [Australian Immunisation Handbook](#) recommendations, the number of doses received tended to increase with increasing age (Figure 14). Since 2022, among diphtheria cases reported to have received at least 3 vaccine doses, the median number of years since last vaccine dose has typically been lower among cutaneous diphtheria cases (4.4 years) than among respiratory diphtheria cases (10.4 years) (Figure 15).

More broadly, national diphtheria–tetanus–pertussis (DTP) vaccination coverage rates as at September 2025, based on the [National Immunisation Program Schedule](#), was:

- 93.4% (range: 91.9% to 94.8%) among children aged 5 years
- 94.7% (range: 92.9% to 96.3%) among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children.

However, ‘fully immunised’ rates among the 5-year-old cohort, regardless of Indigenous status, has been gradually declining since peaking in 2020.

Figure 13: Notifications of diphtheria by vaccination status and clinical presentation type, Australia, 1 January 2014 to 14 April 2026

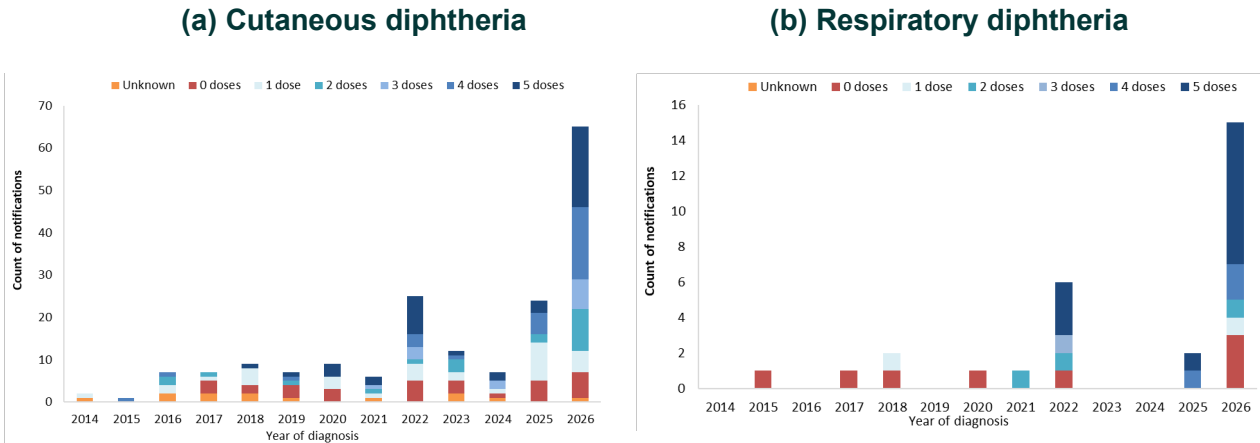


Figure 14: Notifications of diphtheria by vaccination status, clinical presentation type and age group, Australia, 1 January 2022 to 14 April 2026

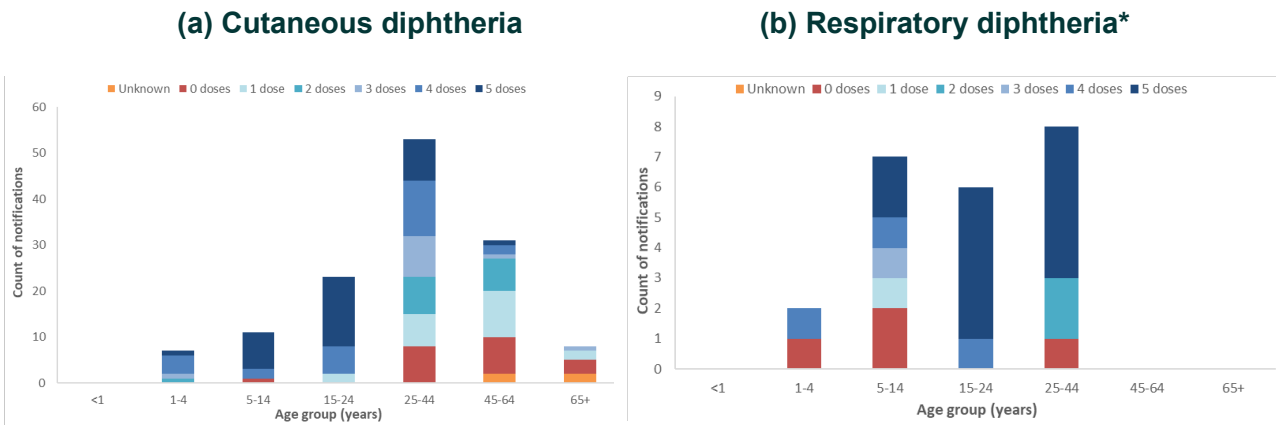
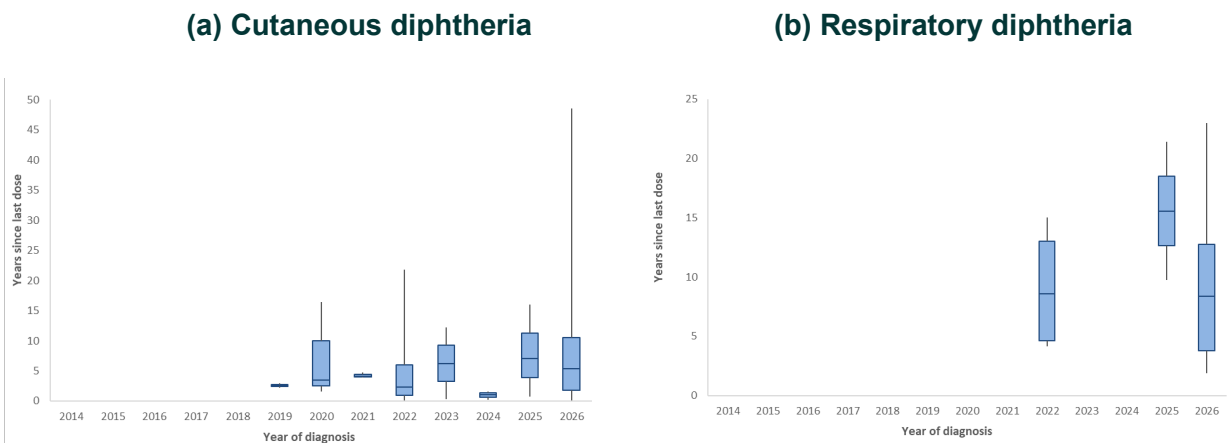


Figure 15: Distribution of years since last vaccine dose for notifications of diphtheria with at least 3 doses*, by clinical presentation type, Australia, 1 January 2014 to 14 April 2026



* Periods where there were less than 2 cases that had received 3 or more vaccine doses are not shown.

Epidemiological characteristics of diphtheria cases

Table 1: Epidemiological summary of diphtheria cases in Australia, 1 January 2025 to 14 April 2026

	2026 YTD*	2025 YTD*	2025	2022–2025 YTD* (mean)	2022–2025 (mean)
Total	84	5	26	5.5	19.5
Confirmation status					
Confirmed	83 (99%)	5 (100%)	26 (100%)	5.5 (100%)	19.5 (100%)
Probable	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0.0 (0%)	0.0 (0%)
Species					
<i>C. diphtheriae</i>	60 (71%)	4 (80%)	23 (88%)	4.8 (86%)	16.0 (82%)
<i>C. ulcerans</i>	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0.5 (9%)	2.5 (13%)
Unknown	24 (29%)	1 (20%)	3 (12%)	0.3 (5%)	1.0 (5%)
State					
ACT	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0.0 (0%)	0.0 (0%)
NSW	0 (0%)	1 (20%)	2 (8%)	0.5 (9%)	2.5 (13%)
NT	55 (65%)	0 (0%)	9 (35%)	0.0 (0%)	2.5 (13%)
Qld	2 (2%)	3 (60%)	9 (35%)	4.5 (82%)	11.5 (59%)
SA	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	2 (8%)	0.0 (0%)	0.5 (3%)
Tas	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0.0 (0%)	0.3 (1%)
Vic	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (4%)	0.0 (0%)	0.5 (3%)
WA	26 (31%)	1 (20%)	3 (12%)	0.5 (9%)	1.8 (9%)
Remoteness area					
Major cities	1 (1%)	1 (20%)	6 (23%)	1.0 (18%)	5.3 (27%)
Regional areas	26 (31%)	2 (40%)	11 (42%)	3.3 (59%)	9.5 (49%)
Remote areas	55 (65%)	2 (40%)	9 (35%)	1.3 (23%)	4.5 (23%)
Unknown	2 (2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0.0 (0%)	0.3 (1%)
Place of acquisition					
Overseas acquired	2 (2%)	2 (40%)	8 (31%)	1.0 (18%)	5.0 (26%)
Locally acquired	77 (92%)	2 (40%)	17 (65%)	3.8 (68%)	12.5 (64%)
Unknown	5 (6%)	1 (20%)	1 (4%)	0.8 (14%)	2.0 (10%)
Clinical manifestation					
Cutaneous	65 (77%)	4 (80%)	24 (92%)	5.0 (91%)	17.0 (87%)
Respiratory	15 (18%)	1 (20%)	2 (8%)	0.5 (9%)	2.0 (10%)
Unknown	4 (5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0.0 (0%)	0.5 (3%)
Age group (years)					
<1	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0.0 (0%)	0.0 (0%)
1–4	5 (6%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0.5 (9%)	1.3 (6%)
5–14	9 (11%)	3 (60%)	3 (12%)	1.3 (23%)	2.5 (13%)
15–24	15 (18%)	2 (40%)	7 (27%)	1.3 (23%)	3.8 (19%)
25–44	41 (49%)	0 (0%)	7 (27%)	2.0 (36%)	5.3 (27%)
45–64	11 (13%)	0 (0%)	9 (35%)	0.3 (5%)	5.3 (27%)
65+	3 (4%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0.3 (5%)	1.5 (8%)
Sex					
Male	47 (56%)	2 (40%)	15 (58%)	2.3 (41%)	10.3 (53%)
Female	37 (44%)	3 (60%)	11 (42%)	3.3 (59%)	9.3 (47%)
Indigenous status					
Indigenous	76 (90%)	3 (60%)	13 (50%)	4.3 (77%)	10.3 (53%)
Non-Indigenous	7 (8%)	2 (40%)	13 (50%)	1.3 (23%)	9.0 (46%)

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	2026 YTD*	2025 YTD*	2025	2022–2025 YTD* (mean)	2022–2025 (mean)
Unknown	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0.0 (0%)	0.3 (1%)
Severity					
Hospitalised	26 (31%)	1 (20%)	10 (38%)	1.3 (23%)	5.5 (28%)
Died	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0.0 (0%)	0.0 (0%)
Vaccination status					
0 doses	10 (12%)	1 (20%)	5 (19%)	1.0 (18%)	3.8 (19%)
1 dose	6 (7%)	0 (0%)	9 (35%)	0.5 (9%)	4.5 (23%)
2 doses	11 (13%)	0 (0%)	2 (8%)	0.5 (9%)	1.8 (9%)
3 doses	7 (8%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0.8 (14%)	1.5 (8%)
4 doses	21 (25%)	2 (40%)	6 (23%)	0.8 (14%)	2.5 (13%)
5 doses	28 (33%)	2 (40%)	4 (15%)	2.0 (36%)	4.8 (24%)
Unknown	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0.0 (0%)	0.8 (4%)

* YTD represents the year to date period of 1 January to 14 April.