

GI disease is most common diagnosis for nonmigrant U.S. travelers

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Of U.S. travelers with confirmed or probable travel-related diagnoses,

the majority are nonmigrant travelers, who most often receive a gastrointestinal disease diagnosis, according to research published in the June 30 issue of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*.

Ashley B. Brown, M.P.H., from the CDC in Atlanta, and colleagues summarized data from 20 U.S. GeoSentinel sites, which monitor [infectious diseases](#) and other adverse health events that affect international travelers. During a 10-year surveillance period (2012 to 2021), data were submitted on 18,336 patients, of whom 17,389 lived in the United States; 43.3 and 56.7 percent, respectively, were recent migrants to the United States and returning nonmigrant travelers.

The researchers found that of the 13,968 diagnoses among migrants, vitamin D deficiency, *Blastocystis*, and latent tuberculosis were the most frequent diagnoses (20.2, 10.9, and 10.3 percent, respectively); less than 1 percent were diagnosed with malaria. Among nonmigrant travelers, the most frequent of the 11,987 diagnoses were related to the gastrointestinal system (43.2 percent), with acute diarrhea, viral syndrome, and [irritable bowel syndrome](#) being the most frequent diagnoses (16.9, 4.9, and 4.1 percent); malaria was diagnosed in 3.5 percent of nonmigrant travelers.

"The findings in this report describe the scope of health-related conditions that migrants and returning nonmigrant travelers to the United States acquired, illustrating risk for acquiring illnesses during travel," the authors write.

More information: [Abstract/Full Text](#)

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