US Medical Affairs
2025 TRENDS Report: 4/27/25-5/17/25

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Gastrointestinal (GI)

What is TRENDS showing us:

- Co-detections overall are **increasing in the South** (5 to 10 pathogens at high activity) and **Midwest** (now surpassing 3-month average).
- *C. difficile* remains in **high activity across all regions,** with the **highest activity in the Midwest** (steady increase the past 3 weeks), steady elevation in the South and Northeast, and declining rates in the West.
- Norovirus and astrovirus **remain elevated nationally**, with rising trends in the Midwest still below the 3-month average.
- **High rotavirus rates persist** in the South and Northeast but has declined to medium activity in the Midwest.
- Enteropathogenic *E. coli* (EPEC) and enteroaggregative *E. coli* (EAEC) rates **continue with raised levels across regions**, with **EAEC newly high in the South** and stable elsewhere. Enterotoxigenic *E. coli* (ETEC) is rising in the Midwest and West (reflecting medium activity, above 3-month averages).
- *Campylobacter* **increased to high activity in the South and West** and remains heightened and stable in the Northeast.
- *Salmonella* detections are **now at large in the South** and trending above 3-month averages in the Midwest and West.
  - This may reflect the recent *Salmonella* outbreaks. Read related CDC articles below:
    - Where People Got Sick: Whole Cucumbers Outbreak, May 2025
    - CDC announces *Salmonella* outbreak linked to backyard poultry
- *Yersinia enterocolitica* is increasing in the Midwest, though remains in low-to-medium range.

What this means for U.S. providers/labs:

- High and rising activity of norovirus, *C. difficile*, and astrovirus reinforces the ongoing need for **routine GI panel testing and strong infection control practices**.
- Increases in *Campylobacter*, *Salmonella*, and *E. coli*, particularly in the South, Midwest, and West, **signal possible outbreak-related trends and call for heightened surveillance**.
- Regional variability in pathogens like rotavirus and *Yersinia enterocolitica* highlights the importance of **localized monitoring to support timely, targeted diagnostics.**
- Growing diversity of high-activity pathogens in the South points to **increased testing demand and reinforces the value of comprehensive GI diagnostics**.

Respiratory (RP)

What is TRENDS showing us:

- Co-detections **remain stable across all regions**, ranging from **10% in the Northeast to 17% in the South**.
- Human Rhinovirus/Enterovirus remains the **dominant pathogen**, with detection rates **>20% in all regions except the Northeast (range: 18.6% [Northeast] - 22.4% [South])**.
- Parainfluenza virus 3 is slowly rising and stabilizing, with peak activity expected in late April–mid May **(current range: 4% Northeast – 9% West)**.
  - Read more: Clinical Overview of Human Parainfluenza Viruses (HPIVs)
- Human metapneumovirus (hMPV) is stabilizing or declining, ranging from **4.8% (West) to 6.8% (South)**.
- *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* **remains present in the West (3.1%)**, but <1% in all other regions.
- Other respiratory pathogens (e.g., seasonal coronaviruses and adenovirus) are showing **higher percentages of detections**, likely due to the proportional reduction of influenza A detections.

What this means for U.S. providers/labs:

- With lower co-detection rates and rising activity of non-influenza viruses, especially rhinovirus/enterovirus, **providers may increasingly encounter single-pathogen cases**, reinforcing the **importance of broad panel testing to guide treatment decisions and reduce unnecessary antibiotic use**.
- Flu activity remains low (1–3%) but ongoing, and **trends from the Southern Hemisphere may offer early insight** into the 2025-2026 respiratory season in the U.S.
- Parainfluenza virus 3 is steadily rising, with **expected increases in adult cases of bronchitis and upper respiratory infections over the next 4–6 weeks**.
- hMPV rates are increasing as expected and may persist, with **providers potentially seeking insights on global trends**.