

U.S. Medical Affairs Gastrointestinal 2026 Trends Insights Report: 7/26/26-8/8/26

This information is sourced and aggregated from BIOFIRE® FIREWORKS and BIOFIRE® Syndromic Trends and may vary from what is displayed on [BIOFIRE® Syndromic Trends](#). For reference purposes only. Visit our syndromic trends site for more information: [BIOFIRE® Syndromic Trends](#)

What the data is showing us:

West

- Enteropathogenic *E. coli* (EPEC) is the only pathogen with significant increases in detection. In the most recent two weeks, detection rates were at ~10.5%, this is greater than the 12 week average of 8.7%.
- *Cyclospora cayetanensis* detections remain low (<1%) in contrast to the rest of the country.

Midwest (MW)

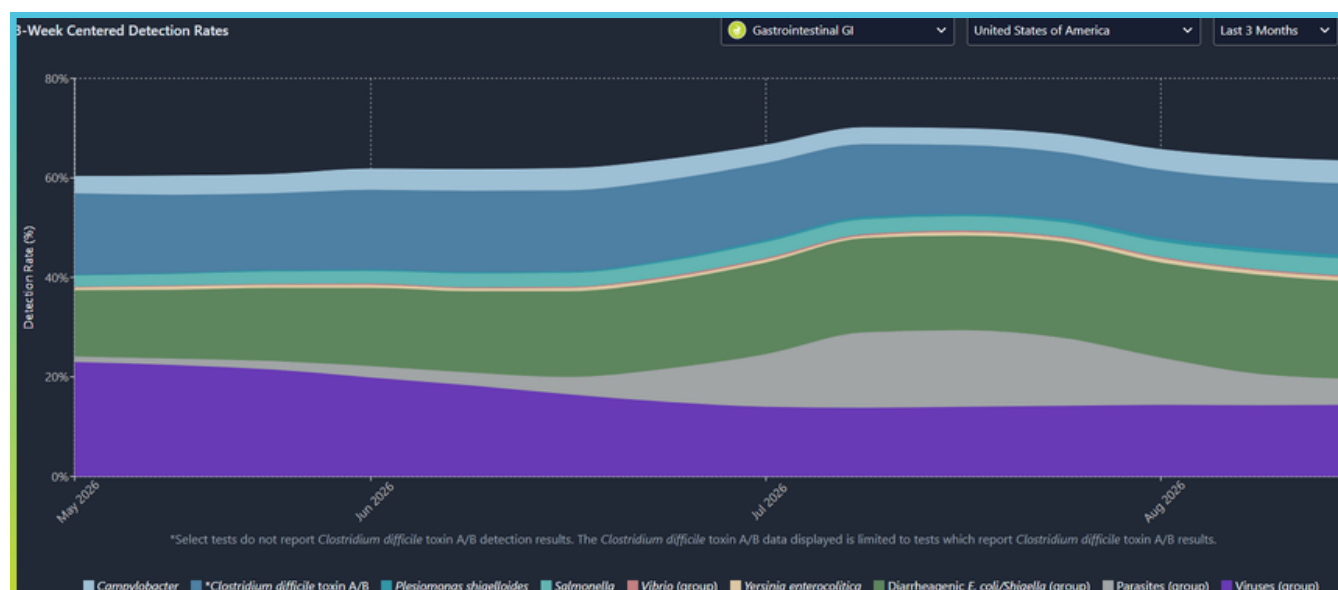
- Norovirus saw an increase from 12 to 13.2% over the past 2 weeks, and is above the avg of 10%.
- *Campylobacter* rose from 3.7 to 5.2% compared to a 12-week avg of 3.2%.
- *Cyclospora cayetanensis* rates are trending down from 13.6 to 8.7% in the past two weeks, and is well below the 12-week avg of 16.9%.

South

- *Salmonella* detections are most prominent in the South, at 5.6% for the most recent weekly detection rate and higher than the 12-week avg of 4.4%. There was not a week-over-week increase, indicating that rates are potentially stable.
- *Cyclospora cayetanensis* detections are lining up with the 12-week avg of 1.4%.

Northeast (NE)

- Norovirus, Enteropathogenic *E. coli*, *Campylobacter*, and Enteraggregative *E. coli* all have higher weekly detection rates when compared to 12-week averages.
- *Cyclospora cayetanensis* activity is trending downwards, dropping from high activity at 4.4% to medium activity at 2.2%. For comparison, the 12-week avg is 4%.



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

- Clinically, these trends suggest ongoing community transmission of both viral and bacterial causes of gastroenteritis, with Norovirus continuing to drive acute diarrheal illness and *Campylobacter* and *Salmonella* representing important foodborne pathogens. This highlights the importance of using panels to identify causes of disease to prevent unnecessary antibiotic use. Declining *Cyclospora* detections may indicate that the current outbreak is beginning to subside.