

Investigation Update: *Cyclospora* Outbreak, July 2026

Key points

- This multistate outbreak linked to Taylor Farms de Mexico iceberg lettuce has contributed significantly to the increase of *Cyclospora* cases this year.
- The best-by dates for recalled Taylor Farms de Mexico products have passed. They should no longer be available in stores or restaurants.
- CDC is also investigating other outbreaks and illnesses of cyclosporiasis nationally that are unrelated to this outbreak.

Latest Update: August 20, 2026

Epidemiologic and traceback data showed that iceberg lettuce from Taylor Farms de Mexico (a Taylor Farms central Mexico-based processor) was contaminated with *Cyclospora* and made people sick. The best-by dates for these recalled products have passed and they should no longer be available in stores or restaurants.

Epidemiologic data

Since the last update on August 13, 2026, state and local health officials have continued to interview additional sick people with cyclosporiasis and CDC has added them to this multistate outbreak. The outbreak includes people who reported exposure to processed iceberg lettuce from Taylor Farms de Mexico served or purchased at various locations, including people who previously reported eating at Taco Bell. Most of these illnesses began [before](#) the Taylor Farms de Mexico iceberg lettuce recall on July 17, 2026. The total case count associated with this multistate outbreak is now 10,930 illnesses reported from 17 states.

Illnesses linked to this outbreak began on June 14 and onset dates have continued through August 11, 2026. There have been at least 454 hospitalizations reported overall. Two deaths were reported in Michigan. Of note, the total number of cases reported includes sick people who traveled to one of the 17 states but reside in different states.

The true number of sick people in this multistate outbreak is likely higher than the number reported, and the outbreak may not be limited to the states with known illnesses. This is because some people recover without medical care and are not tested for *Cyclospora*. In addition, recent illnesses may not yet be reported because it can take as long as 6 weeks to determine if a sick person is part of a *Cyclospora* outbreak. States in this outbreak may show different illness counts on their websites, as they may also include probable illnesses

or update their websites at different frequencies. CDC and FDA are only reporting laboratory confirmed cases.

Public health investigators are performing *Cyclospora* genotyping on samples from sick people. Genotype testing can help determine which illnesses may be part of this specific outbreak. *Cyclospora* genotyping is different from [whole genome sequencing](#): genotyping targets specific markers to group genetically related parasites. This helps trace an illness back to its source and guide other actions to stop more illnesses. Genotyping performed on samples from sick people in this outbreak shows that the *Cyclospora* parasites that caused these illnesses are genetically related. This information provides additional evidence that people in this outbreak got sick from the same source.

SOURCE: [Investigation Update: Cyclospora Outbreak, July 2026 | Cyclosporiasis | CDC](#)