



Ministerio de  
Salud y Protección Social

**Boletín de noticias de interés sanitario**  
**Centro Nacional de Enlace**

Boletín No 263, domingo 20 de septiembre de 2026, 05:00 p.m.

El objetivo principal de este boletín es contribuir a las funciones de alerta temprana que hacen parte del Sistema Nacional de Vigilancia en Salud Pública en el marco de lo establecido en el Reglamento Sanitario Internacional (2005). Es importante señalar que las noticias de índole nacional publicadas en este boletín no expresan la opinión ni la posición del Ministerio de Salud y Protección Social.

**Noticias nacionales**

**PUTUMAYO | [Puerto Leguísimo enfrenta dos emergencias en sus ríos: turbidez, peces muertos y derrame de ACPM](#)**

**Caracol Radio**

Más de 22.000 habitantes de Puerto Leguísimo podrían resultar afectados por dos emergencias que comprometen las fuentes hídricas del municipio. En el río San Miguel se reportaron alta turbidez, acumulación de sedimentos, malos olores y mortandad de peces, mientras algunas personas notificaron afectaciones después de entrar en contacto con el agua. A esta situación se suma el derrame aproximado de 3.000 galones de ACPM tras el encallamiento de una embarcación ubicada aguas arriba. Como medida preventiva, la Alcaldía suspendió temporalmente el bombeo de agua desde el río hacia el sistema municipal de acueducto. Las autoridades recomendaron no consumir agua de los afluentes, no utilizarla para preparar alimentos y evitar el contacto directo mientras se determina el alcance de la contaminación. Permanece activo un Puesto de Mando Unificado y continúan las labores de contención del combustible, monitoreo ambiental y evaluación del riesgo para las comunidades ubicadas aguas abajo.

**Noticias internacionales**

**ALEMANIA | [3 dead in rare 'airport malaria' outbreak linked to one of world's busiest travel hubs](#)**

**FOX Weather**

German health authorities are investigating an unusual cluster of malaria cases linked to the vicinity of Frankfurt International Airport, which has resulted in three deaths. The cases involve *Plasmodium falciparum* infections in individuals with no recent history of travel to endemic areas—a scenario consistent with so-called "airport malaria." The prevailing epidemiological hypothesis points to the introduction of infected *Anopheles* mosquitoes via aircraft or luggage arriving from regions where transmission occurs. The Robert Koch Institute acknowledges this mechanism as exceptional and has documented the event in its recent epidemiological surveillance. Authorities have deployed mosquito traps and stepped up awareness efforts among healthcare professionals and residents living near the airport. Clinicians are advised to consider malaria when encountering compatible febrile illnesses, even in the absence of travel history, given the risk of rapid and severe progression associated with *P. falciparum* malaria.

**ESTADOS UNIDOS | [Department of Health warns of possible measles exposure at Philadelphia airport](#)**  
**CBS 21 / WHP**

The Philadelphia Department of Public Health issued a travel alert regarding potential measles exposure at Philadelphia International Airport. The exposure reportedly occurred between 7:25 p.m. on September 13 and 12:05 a.m. the following day in Terminals B and F, as well as in connecting areas. The infected individual passed through the airport without leaving the premises, necessitating the identification of potential contacts among passengers and staff. Authorities recommended verifying vaccination status and seeking medical attention if symptoms consistent with the



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disease appear. At the time of publication, Pennsylvania had recorded 767 measles cases across 38 counties. The alert aims to facilitate early detection and limit further transmission chains linked to a high-traffic international entry point.

**NIGERIA | [Diphtheria: Academy links low immunity to rising cases](#)**

**Punch**

The Nigerian Academy of Medical Sciences warned of the ongoing diphtheria outbreak, which has surpassed 10,000 confirmed cases in 2026. Eight states—Kano, Kaduna, Katsina, Borno, Bauchi, Plateau, Sokoto, and Zamfara—account for approximately 98% of confirmed infections, with children aged one to 14 bearing the heaviest burden. The majority of those affected were unvaccinated, and authorities have identified immunity gaps, overcrowding, poor ventilation, and close contact as transmission factors. The Academy warned that inter-state mobility could facilitate the further spread of the disease. Recommended measures include intensifying outbreak response vaccination, strengthening contact tracing, ensuring the availability of antitoxins and antibiotics, and improving infection prevention and control practices. Calls were also made to maintain active surveillance in states without cases to enable the early detection of potential new clusters.