North Carolina Statewide Weekly Heat-related Illness Surveillance Report
June 22-28, 2025

Statewide Key Messages

The average weekly rate of heat-related illness (HRI) emergency department (ED) visits **this season to date is 2.2 per 100,000 population.**

This week (June 22-28, 2025):

- There were **1095 HRI ED visits** (1.1% of total ED visits), with a **rate of 10.3 per 100,000 population**
- The rate was highest among **males** aged **25-44 years (20 per 100,000 population**) (Figure 1)
- The rate of HRI ED visits was highest in the **Northeast** (**18.9 per 100,000 population**). (Figure 2; Region 3)
- The most frequent heat related diagnosis code was **heat exhaustion (n = 366; 53.1%)** (Table 1)
- The maximum daily heat index ranged from **101.9** to **111.4°F** at Raleigh-Durham International Airport (Figure 3)
- There were **7** days when the minimum temperature was above 70°F

Figure 1. Rate of Heat−Related Illness Emergency Department Visits by Sex and Age

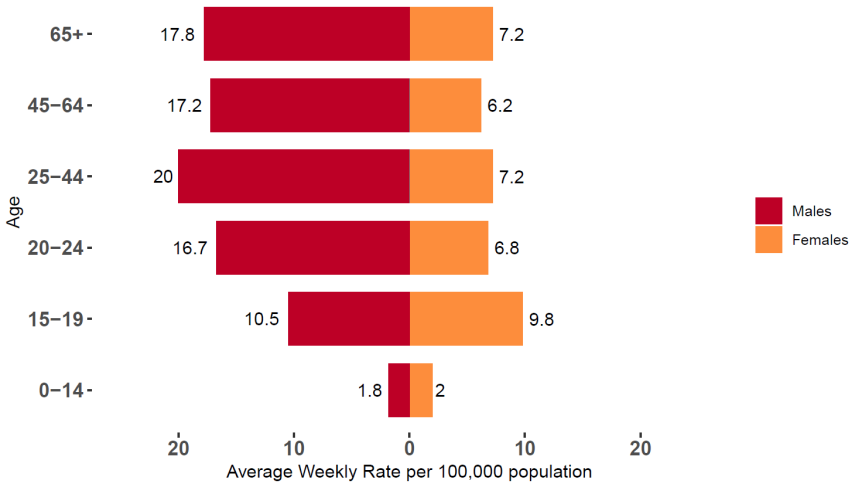
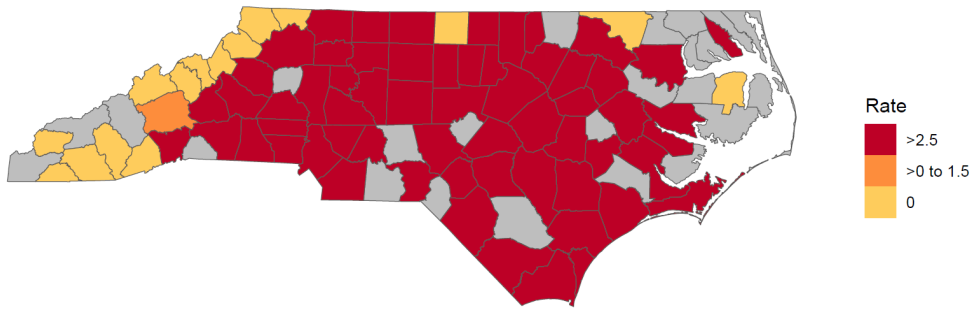


Figure 2. Rate of Heat−related Illness Emergency Department Visits per 100,000 Population



Rates based on counts between 1−4 are suppressed for counties with less than 500 total ED visits, as shown in gray.

Table 1. Heat-related illness ED visits by Severity

Severity§	Number (N = 689‡)	Percent†
Heat Cramps	17	2.5
Heat Exhaustion	366	53.1
Heat Stroke	26	3.8
Heat Syncope	66	9.6
Other Effects‖	214	31.1

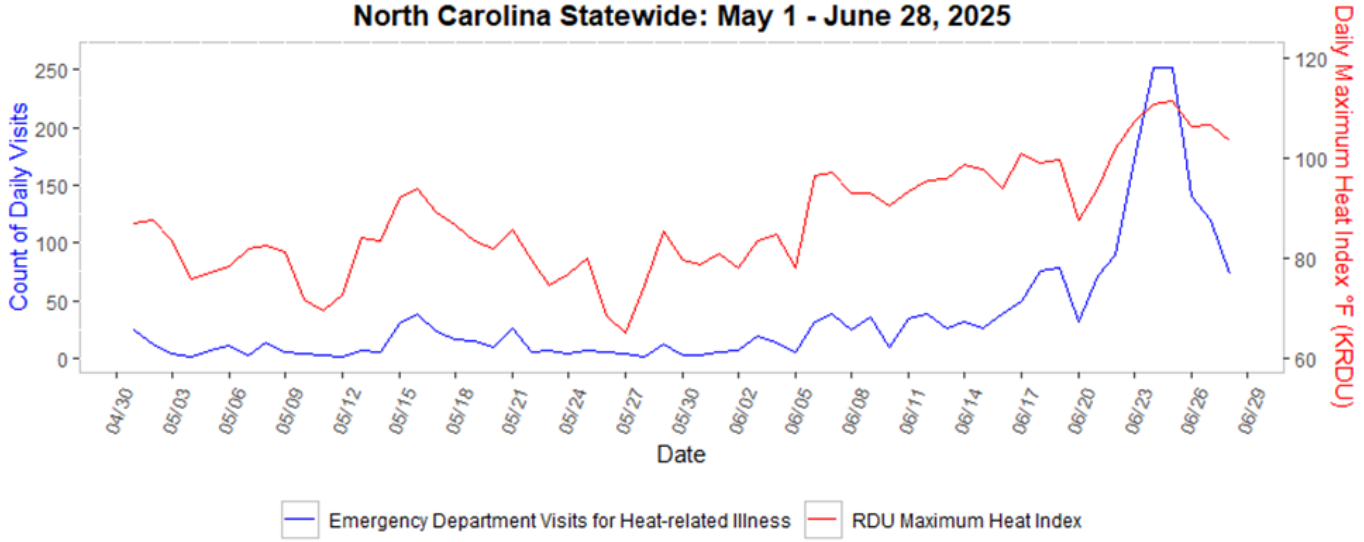
§ Definitions of heat-related illness severity categories: https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/heatstress/heatrelillness.html

‡ Missing severity data = 406

† May not total 100 due to rounding

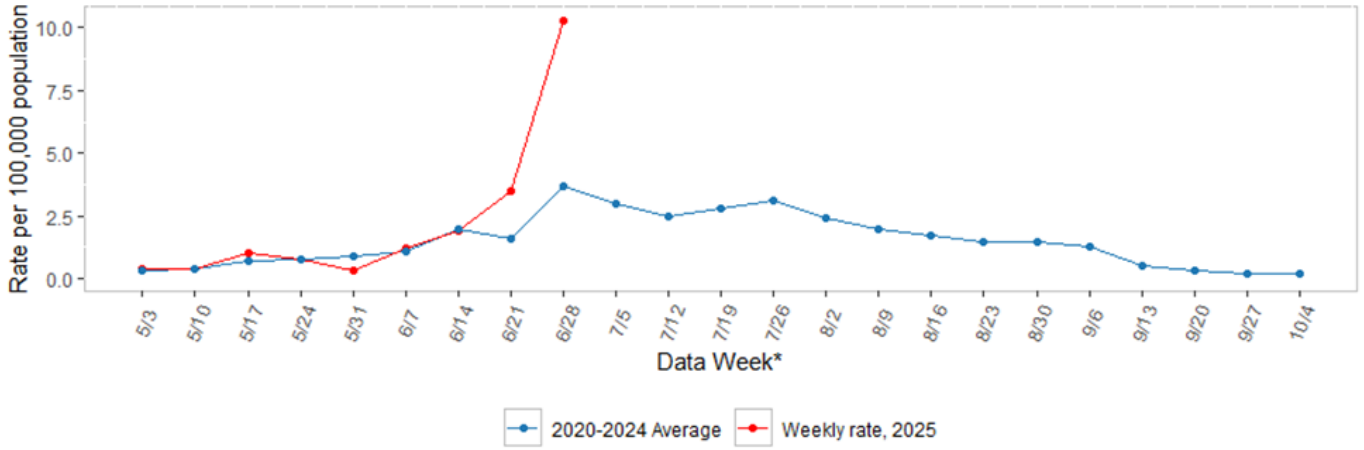
‖ other effects include heat fatigue, heat edema, other effects of heat and light, and other effects unspecified

Figure 3. Emergency Department Visits for Heat-related Illness and Max Heat Index
North Carolina Statewide: May 1 - June 28, 2025



Source: NC DETECT Data and State Climate Office at NC State University

Figure 4. Rate of Emergency Department Visits for Heat-related Illness
North Carolina: 2025 Compared to Historical Average



Week ending dates may vary by a few days for earlier years.
For data week definitions see https://ndc.services.cdc.gov/wp-content/uploads/MMWR-Weeks-Calendar_2024-2025.pdf

North Carolina Weekly Heat-related Illness Surveillance Report: Southeast NC (Region 1)
June 22-28, 2025

Southeast NC (Region 1) Key Messages

The average weekly rate of heat-related illness emergency department visits **this season to date is 3.1 per 100,000 population.**

This week (June 22-28, 2025):

- There were **117** HRI ED visits (1.4% of total ED visits), with a rate of **13.1 per 100,000 population**
- The rate was highest among **males aged 65+ years (25.8 HRI ED visits per 100,000 population)** (Figure 1)
- The rate of HRI ED visits was highest in **Craven County (23.7 per 100,000 population)** (Figure 2)
- The most frequent heat related diagnosis code was **other effects (n = 31; 43.7%)** (Table 1)
- The maximum daily heat index ranged from **98 to 108.6°F** at Wilmington International Airport (Figure 3)
- There were **7** days when the minimum temperature was above 70°F

Figure 1. Rate of Heat−Related Illness Emergency Department Visits by Sex and Age Southeast (Region 1)

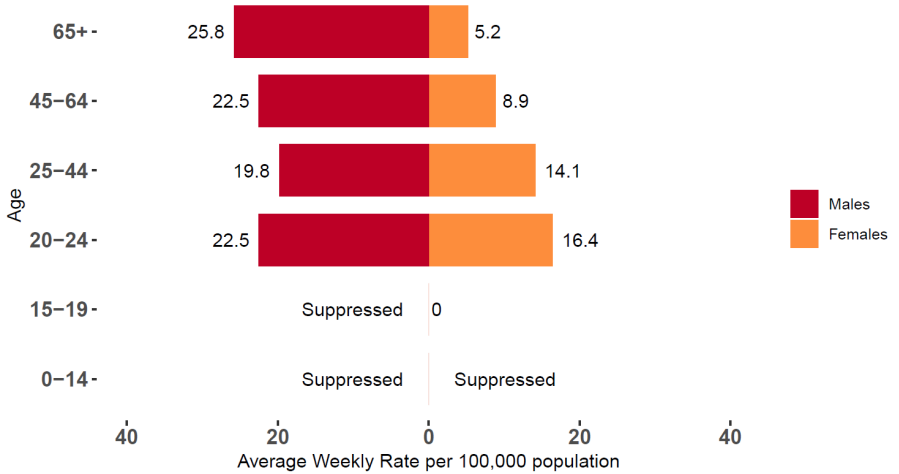
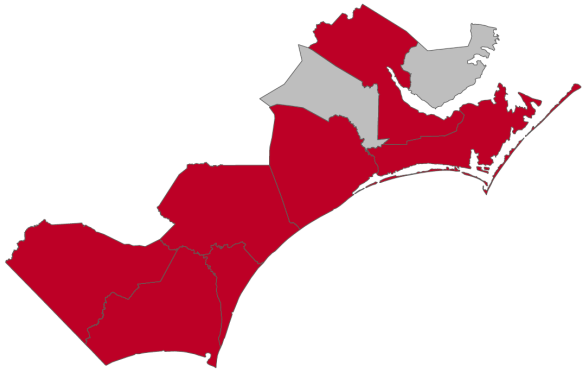
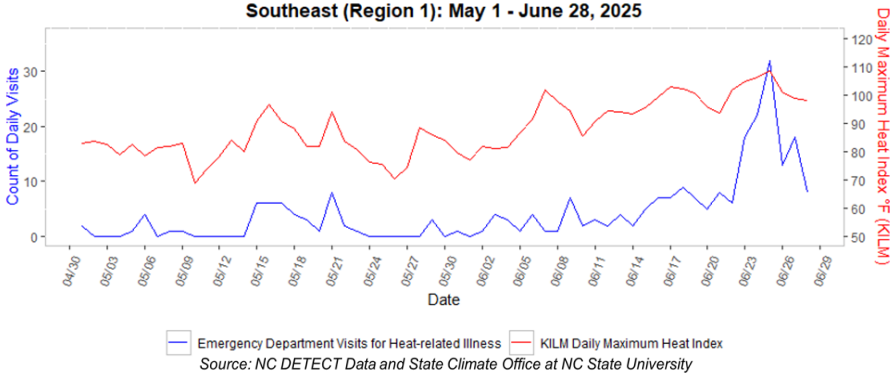


Figure 2. Average Weekly Rate of Heat−Related Illness Emergency Department Visits per 100,000 Population Southeast (Region 1)



Rates based on counts between 1−4 are suppressed for counties with less than 500 total ED visits, as shown in gray.

Figure 3. Emergency Department Visits for Heat-related Illness and Maximum Heat Index Southeast (Region 1): May 1 - June 28, 2025



Source: NC DETECT Data and State Climate Office at NC State University

Table 1. Heat-related illness ED visits by Severity

Severity§	Number (N = 71‡)	Percent†
Heat Cramps	2	2.8
Heat Exhaustion	28	39.4
Heat Stroke	4	5.6
Heat Syncope	6	8.5
Other Effects‖	31	43.7

§ Definitions of heat-related illness severity categories: https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/heatstress/heatrelillness.html

‡ Missing severity data = 46

† May not total 100 due to rounding

‖ other effects include heat fatigue, heat edema, other effects of heat and light, and other effects unspecified

North Carolina Weekly Heat-related Illness Surveillance Report: North Central NC (Region 2)
June 22-28, 2025

North Central NC (Region 2) Key Messages

The average weekly rate of heat-related illness emergency department visits **this season to date is 2 per 100,000 population.**

This week (June 22-28, 2025):

- There were **234** HRI ED visits (1.2% of total ED visits), with a rate of **10.8 per 100,000 population**
- The rate was highest among **males aged 25-44 years (25 HRI ED visits per 100,000 population)** (Figure 1)
- The rate of HRI ED visits was highest in **Yadkin County (18.71 per 100,000 population)** (Figure 2)
- The most frequent heat related diagnosis code was **heat exhaustion (n = 84; 52.2%)** (Table 1)
- The maximum daily heat index ranged from **95.4 to 104.5°F** at Piedmont Triad International Airport (Figure 3)
- There were **6** days when the minimum temperature was above 70°F

Figure 1. Rate of Heat−Related Illness Emergency Department Visits by Sex and Age
North Central (Region 2)

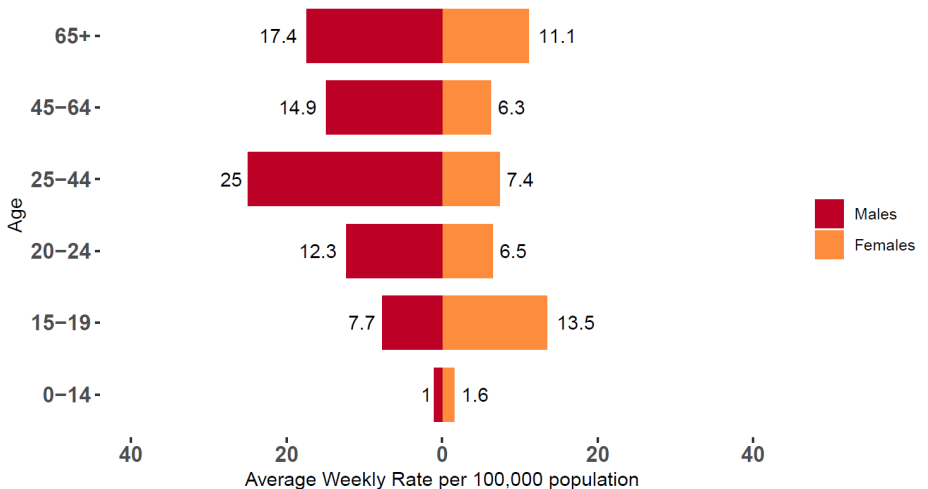
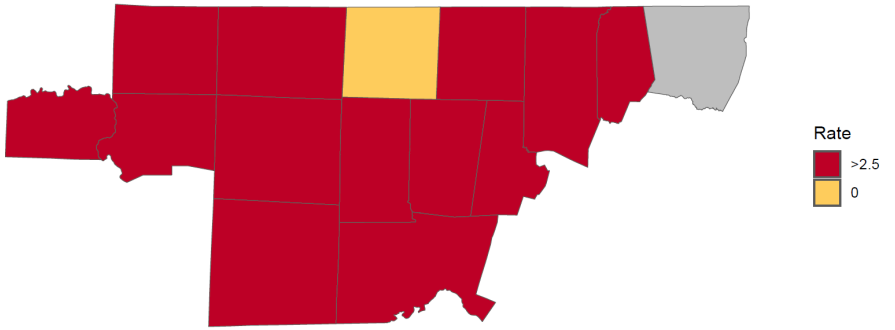
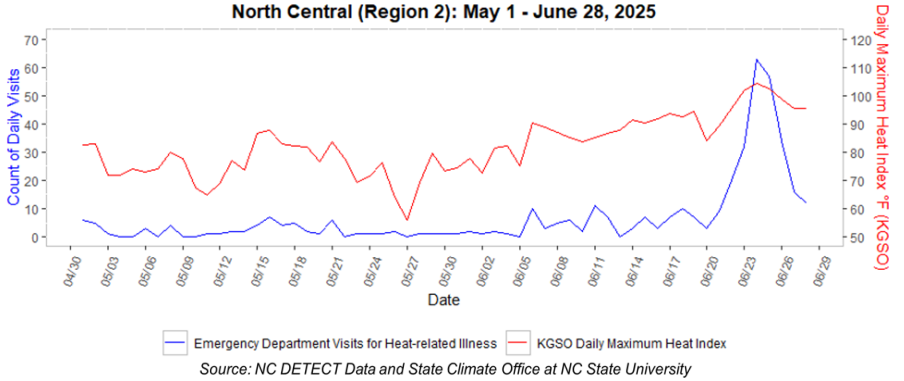


Figure 2. Average Weekly Rate of Heat−Related Illness Emergency Department Visits per 100,000 Population
North Central (Region 2)



Rates based on counts between 1−4 are suppressed for counties with less than 500 total ED visits, as shown in gray.

Figure 3. Emergency Department Visits for Heat-related Illness and Maximum Heat Index
North Central (Region 2): May 1 - June 28, 2025



Source: NC DETECT Data and State Climate Office at NC State University

Table 1. Heat-related illness ED visits by Severity

Severity§	Number (N = 161‡)	Percent†
Heat Cramps	4	2.5
Heat Exhaustion	84	52.2
Heat Stroke	5	3.1
Heat Syncope	17	10.6
Other Effects‖	51	31.7

§ Definitions of heat-related illness severity categories: https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/heatstress/heatrelillness.html
‡ Missing severity data = 73
† May not total 100 due to rounding
‖ other effects include heat fatigue, heat edema, other effects of heat and light, and other effects unspecified

North Carolina Weekly Heat-related Illness Surveillance Report: Northeast (Region 3)
June 22-28, 2025

Northeastern NC (Region 3) Key Messages

The average weekly rate of heat-related illness emergency department visits **this season to date is 3.5 per 100,000 population**

This week (June 22-28, 2025):

- There were **37** HRI ED visits (1.7% of total ED visits), with a rate of **18.9 per 100,000 population**
- The rate was highest among **males aged 25-44 years (35.8 HRI ED visits per 100,000 population)** (Figure 1)
- The rate of HRI ED visits was highest in **Pasquotank County (36.7 per 100,000 population)** (Figure 2)
- The most frequent heat related diagnosis code was **heat exhaustion (n = 12; 50%)** (Table 1)
- The maximum daily heat index ranged from **100.2 to 120.2°F** at Pitt-Greenville Airport (Figure 3)
- There were **7** days when the minimum temperature was above 70°F

Figure 1. Rate of Heat−Related Illness Emergency Department Visits by Sex and Age Northeast (Region 3)

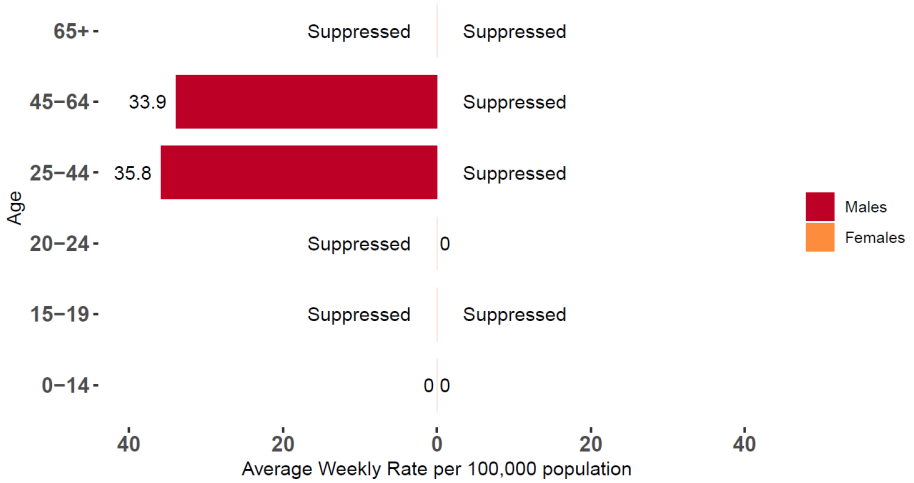
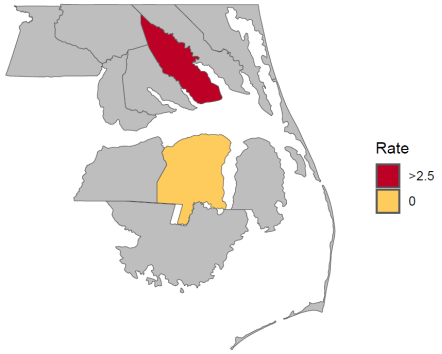
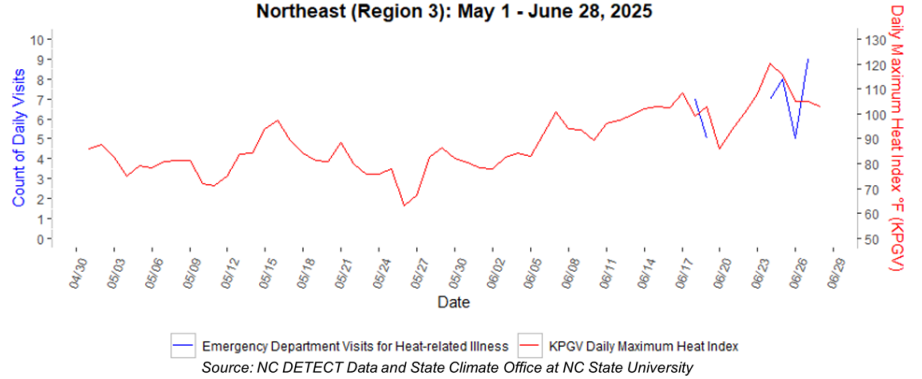


Figure 2. Average Weekly Rate of Heat−Related Illness Emergency Department Visits per 100,000 Population Northeast (Region 3)



Rates based on counts between 1−4 are suppressed for counties with less than 500 total ED visits, as shown in gray.

Figure 3. Emergency Department Visits for Heat-related Illness and Maximum Heat Index Northeast (Region 3): May 1 - June 28, 2025



Source: NC DETECT Data and State Climate Office at NC State University

Table 1. Heat-related illness ED visits by Severity

Severity§	Number (N = 24‡)	Percent†
Heat Exhaustion	12	50
Heat Stroke	2	8.3
Heat Syncope	2	8.3
Other Effects‖	8	33.3

§ Definitions of heat-related illness severity categories: https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/heatstress/heatrelillness.html
‡ Missing severity data = 13
† May not total 100 due to rounding
‖ other effects include heat fatigue, heat edema, other effects of heat and light, and other effects unspecified

North Carolina Weekly Heat-related Illness Surveillance Report: South Central NC (Region 4)
June 22-28, 2025

South Central NC (Region 4) Key Messages

The average weekly rate of heat-related illness emergency department visits **this season to date is 1.9 per 100,000 population**

This week (June 22-28, 2025):

- There were **234** HRI ED visits (0.9% of total ED visits), with a rate of **9 per 100,000 population**
- The rate was highest among **males aged 20-24 years** and **males aged 65+ year (19 HRI ED visits per 100,000 population)** (Figure 1)
- The rate of HRI ED visits was highest in **Stanly County (18.9 per 100,000 population)** (Figure 2)
- The most frequent heat related diagnosis code was **heat exhaustion (n = 81; 53.3%)** (Table 1)
- The maximum heat daily index ranged from **97.4 to 109.5°F** at Charlotte/Douglas International Airport (Figure 3)
- There were **7** days when the minimum temperature was above 70°F

Figure 1. Rate of Heat−Related Illness Emergency Department Visits by Sex and Age
South Central (Region 4)

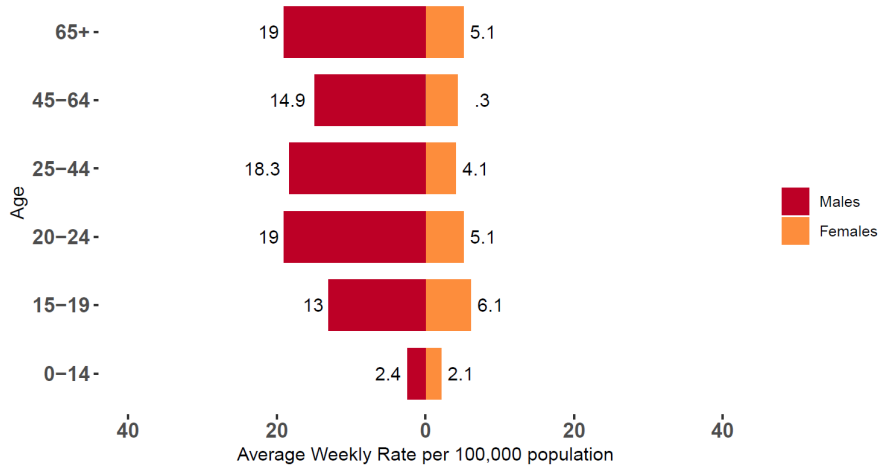
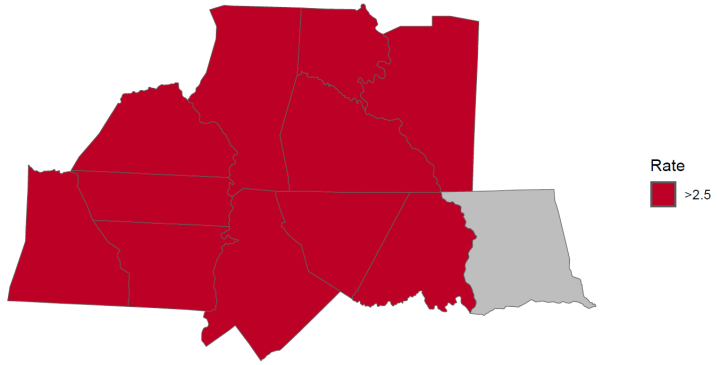
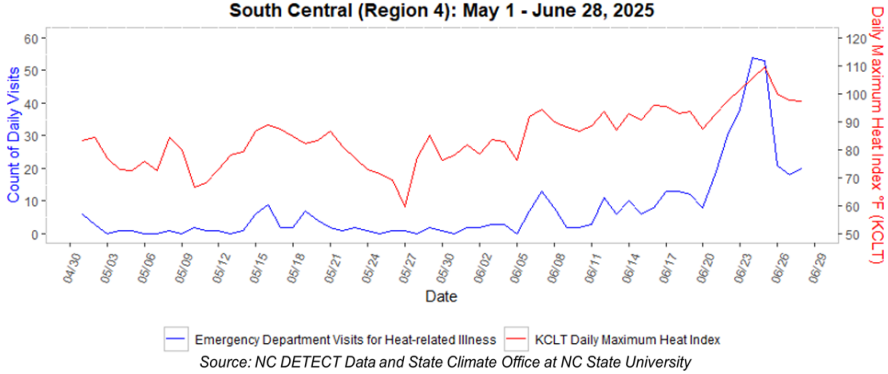


Figure 2. Average Weekly Rate of Heat−Related Illness Emergency Department Visits per 100,000 Population
South Central (Region 4)



Rates based on counts between 1−4 are suppressed for counties with less than 500 total ED visits, as shown in gray.

Figure 3. Emergency Department Visits for Heat-related Illness and Maximum Heat Index
South Central (Region 4): May 1 - June 28, 2025



Source: NC DETECT Data and State Climate Office at NC State University

Table 1. Heat-related illness ED visits by Severity

Severity[§]	Number (N = 152[‡])	Percent[†]
Heat Cramps	8	5.3
Heat Exhaustion	81	53.3
Heat Stroke	6	3.9
Heat Syncope	12	7.9
Other Effects[‖]	45	29.6

§ Definitions of heat-related illness severity categories: https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/heatstress/heatrelillness.html
‡ Missing severity data = 82
† May not total 100 due to rounding
‖ other effects include heat fatigue, heat edema, other effects of heat and light, and other effects unspecified

North Coastal Plain Area (Region 5) Key Messages

The average weekly rate of heat-related illness emergency department visits **this season to date is 2.4 per 100,000 population.**

This week (June 22-28, 2025):

- There were **260** HRI ED visits (1.3% of total ED visits), with a rate of **11.9 per 100,000 population**
- The rate was highest among **males aged 25-44 years (22.5 HRI ED visits per 100,000 population)** (Figure 1)
- The rate of HRI ED visits was highest in **Halifax County (35.3 per 100,000 population)** (Figure 2)
- The most frequent heat related diagnosis code was **heat exhaustion (n = 86; 54.4%)** (Table 1)
- The maximum daily heat index ranged from **96.9 to 110.2°F** at Rocky Mount-Wilson Regional Airport (Figure 3)
- There were **7** days when the minimum temperature was above 70°F

Figure 1. Rate of Heat−Related Illness Emergency Department Visits by Sex and Age
North Coastal Plain (Region 5)

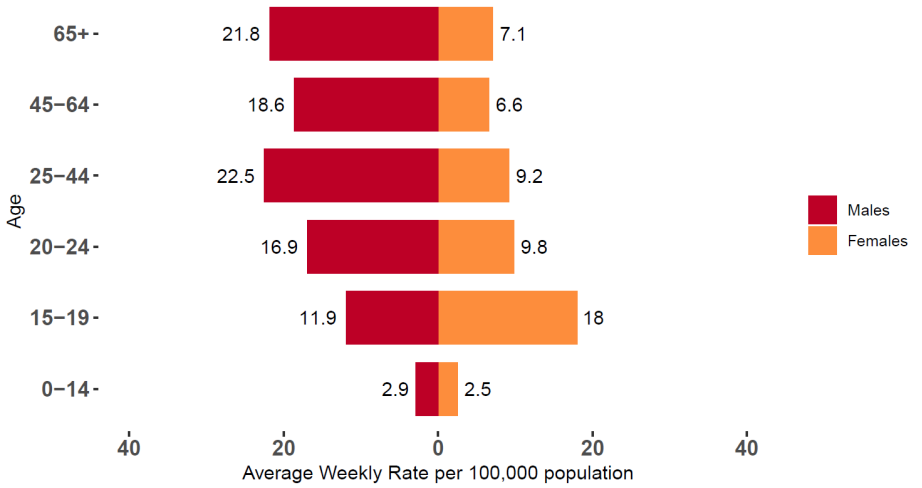
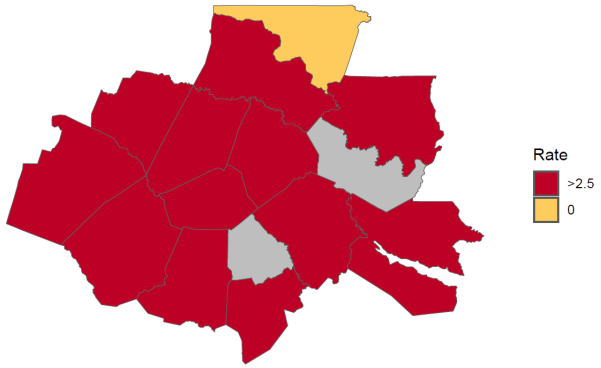
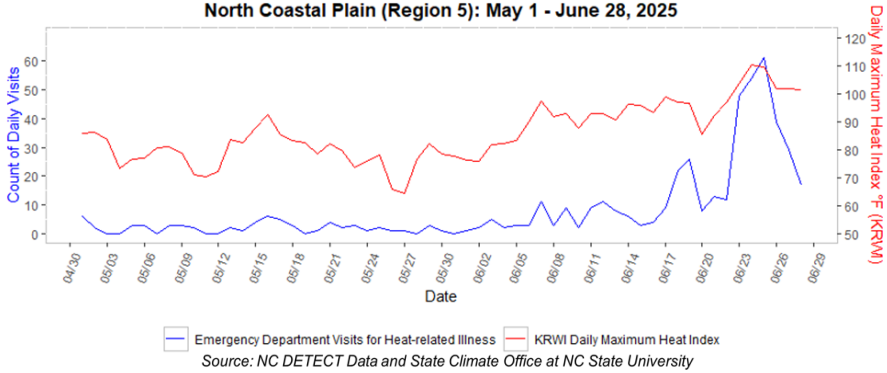


Figure 2. Average Weekly Rate of Heat−Related Illness Emergency Department Visits per 100,000 Population
North Coastal Plain (Region 5)



Rates based on counts between 1−4 are suppressed for counties with less than 500 total ED visits, as shown in gray.

Figure 3. Emergency Department Visits for Heat-related Illness and Maximum Heat Index
North Coastal Plain (Region 5): May 1 - June 28, 2025



Source: NC DETECT Data and State Climate Office at NC State University

Table 1. Heat-related illness ED visits by Severity

Severity[§]	Number (N = 158[‡])	Percent[†]
Heat Cramps	3	1.9
Heat Exhaustion	86	54.4
Heat Stroke	4	2.5
Heat Syncope	18	11.4
Other Effects[‖]	47	29.7

§ Definitions of heat-related illness severity categories: https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/heatstress/heatrelillness.html
‡ Missing severity data = 102
† May not total 100 due to rounding
‖ other effects include heat fatigue, heat edema, other effects of heat and light, and other effects unspecified

North Carolina Weekly Heat-Illness Surveillance Report: Foothills (Region 6)
June 22-28, 2025

Foothills Area (Region 6) Key Messages

The average weekly rate of heat-related illness emergency department visits **this season to date is 2.8 per 100,000 population.**

This week (June 22-28, 2025):

- There were **60** HRI ED visits (1.3% of total ED visits), with a rate of **12.7 per 100,000 population**
- The rate was highest among **males aged 20-24 years (36 HRI ED visits per 100,000 population)** (Figure 1)
- The rate of HRI ED visits was highest in **Rutherford County (27.8 per 100,000 population)** (Figure 2)
- The most frequent heat related diagnosis code was **heat exhaustion (n = 23; 71.9%)** (Table 1)
- The maximum daily heat index ranged from **97 to 107.7°F** at Morganton-Lenoir Airport (Figure 3)
- There were **2** days when the minimum temperature was above 70°F.

Figure 1. Rate of Heat−Related Illness Emergency Department Visits by Sex and Age Foothills (Region 6)

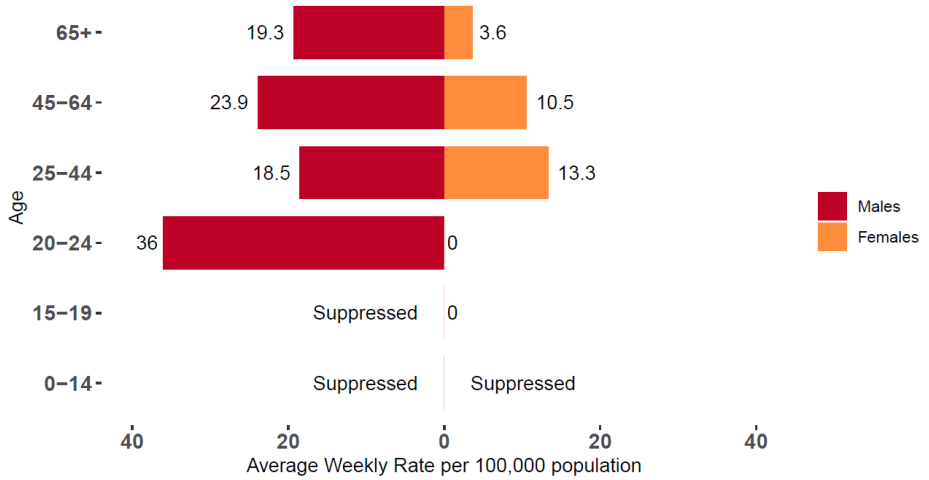
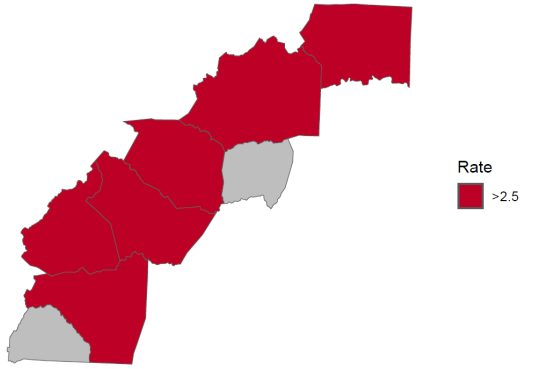
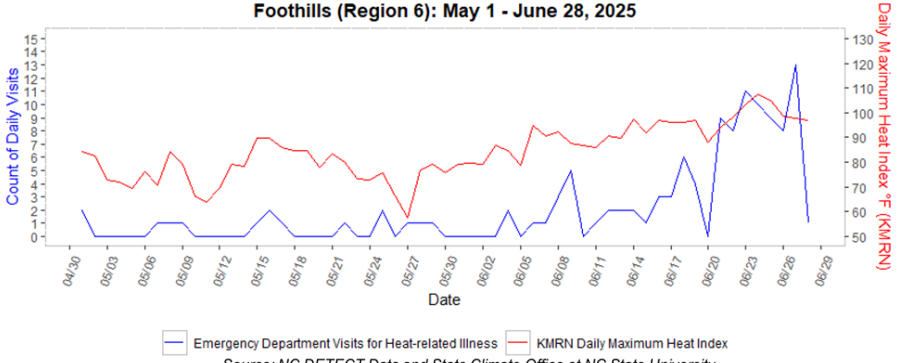


Figure 2. Average Weekly Rate of Heat−Related Illness Emergency Department Visits per 100,000 Population Foothills (Region 6)



Rates based on counts between 1−4 are suppressed for counties with less than 500 total ED visits, as shown in gray.

Figure 3. Emergency Department Visits for Heat-related Illness and Maximum Heat Index Foothills (Region 6): May 1 - June 28, 2025



Source: NC DETECT Data and State Climate Office at NC State University

Table 1. Heat-related illness ED visits by Severity

Severity§	Number (N = 32‡)	Percent†
Heat Exhaustion	23	71.9
Heat Stroke	1	3.1
Heat Syncope	2	6.2
Other Effects‖	6	18.8

§ Definitions of heat-related illness severity categories: https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/heatstress/heatrelillness.html
‡ Missing severity data = 28
† May not total 100 due to rounding
‖ other effects include heat fatigue, heat edema, other effects of heat and light, and other effects unspecified

Sandhills Area (Region 7) Key Messages

The average weekly rate of heat-related illness emergency department visits **this season to date is 2.7 per 100,000 population.**

This week (June 22-28, 2025):

- There were **138** HRI ED visits (1.2% of total ED visits), with a rate of **10.7 per 100,000 population**
- The rate was highest among **males aged 45-64 years (24.3 HRI ED visits per 100,000 population)** (Figure 1)
- The rate of HRI ED visits was highest in **Richmond County (28 per 100,000 population)** (Figure 2)
- The most frequent heat related diagnosis code was **heat exhaustion (n = 44; 53%)** (Table 1)
- The maximum daily heat index ranged from **99 to 110.9°F** at Fayetteville Regional/Grannis Field Airport (Figure 3)
- There were **7** days when the minimum temperature was above 70°F

Figure 1. Rate of Heat−Related Illness Emergency Department Visits by Sex and Age Sandhills (Region 7)

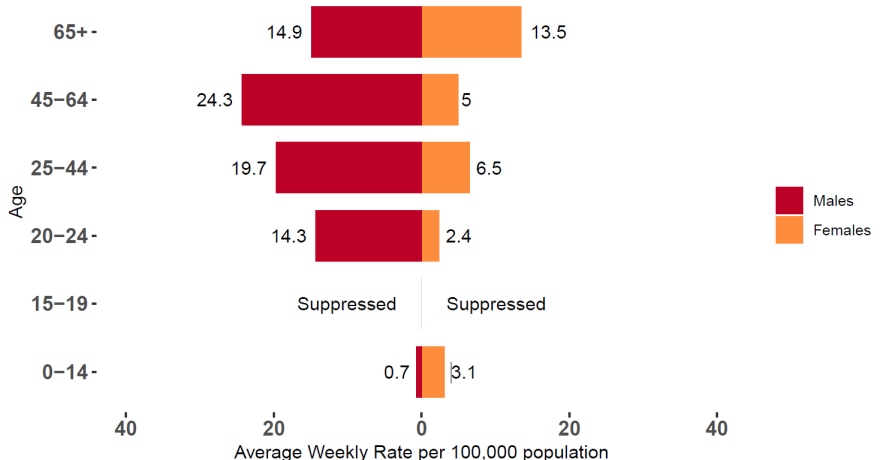
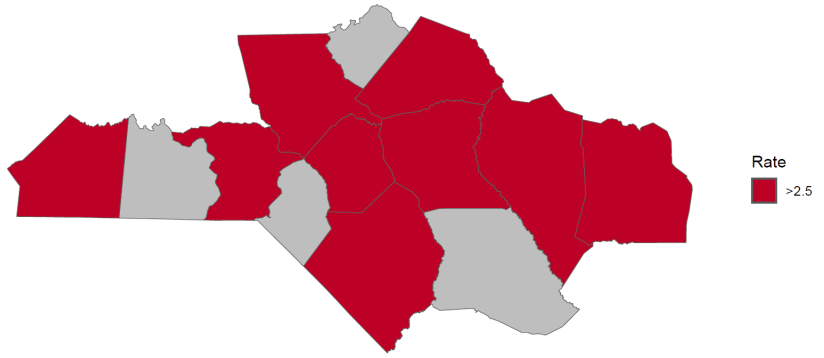
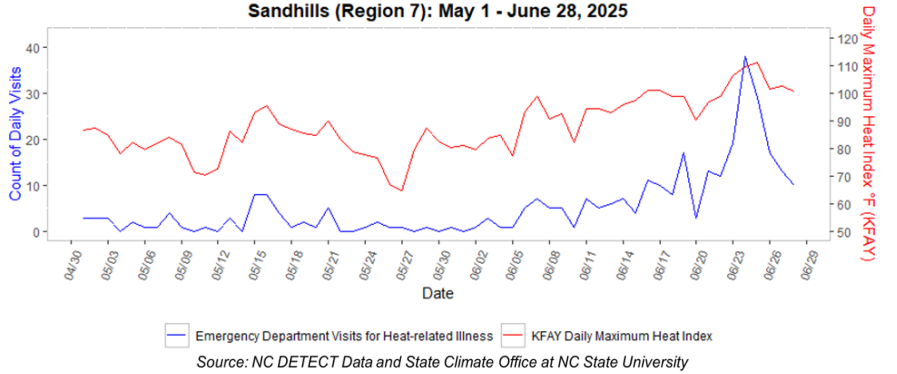


Figure 2. Average Weekly Rate of Heat−Related Illness Emergency Department Visits per 100,000 Population Sandhills (Region 7)



Rates based on counts between 1−4 are suppressed for counties with less than 500 total ED visits, as shown in gray

Figure 3. Emergency Department Visits for Heat-related Illness and Maximum Heat Index Sandhills (Region 7): May 1 - June 28, 2025



Source: NC DETECT Data and State Climate Office at NC State University

Table 1. Heat-related illness ED visits by Severity

Severity§	Number (N = 83‡)	Percent†
Heat Exhaustion	44	53
Heat Syncope	4	4.8
Heat Syncope	9	10.8
Other Effects‖	26	31.3

§ Definitions of heat-related illness severity categories: https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/heatstress/heatrelillness.html
‡ Missing severity data = 55
† May not total 100 due to rounding
‖ other effects include heat fatigue, heat edema, other effects of heat and light, and other effects unspecified

North Carolina Weekly Heat-related Illness Surveillance Report: Mountains (Region 8)
June 22-28, 2025

Mountain Area (Region 8) Key Messages

The average weekly rate of heat-related illness emergency department visits **this season to date is 0.5 per 100,000 population.**

This week (June 22-28, 2025):

- There were **15** HRI ED visits (0.2% of total ED visits), with a rate of **1.9 per 100,000 population**
- The rate was highest among **females aged 45-64 years (4.7 HRI ED visits per 100,000 population)** (Figure 1)
- The rate of HRI ED visits was highest in **Henderson County (6 per 100,000 population)** (Figure 2)
- The most frequent heat related diagnosis code was **heat exhaustion (n = 8; 100%)** (Table 1)
- The maximum daily heat index ranged from **88.9 to 96.1°F** at Asheville Regional Airport (Figure 3)
- The daily minimum temperature was below 70°F on all **7** days this week

Figure 1. Rate of Heat−Related Illness Emergency Department Visits by Sex and Age
Mountains (Region 8)

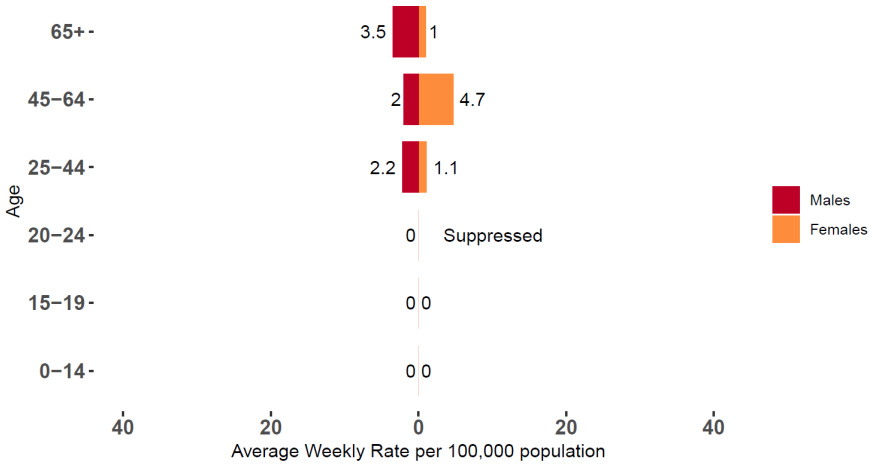
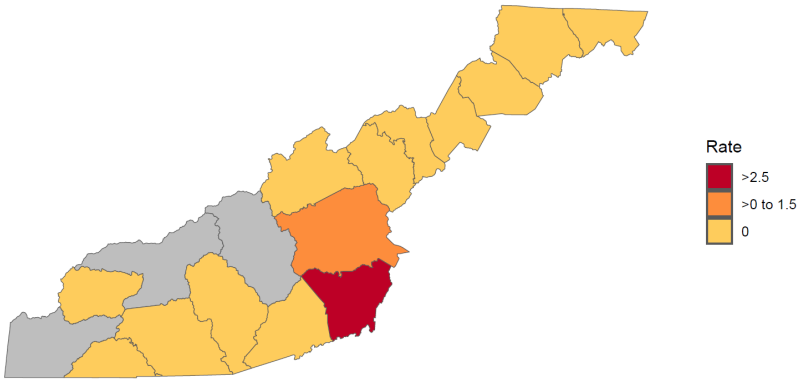
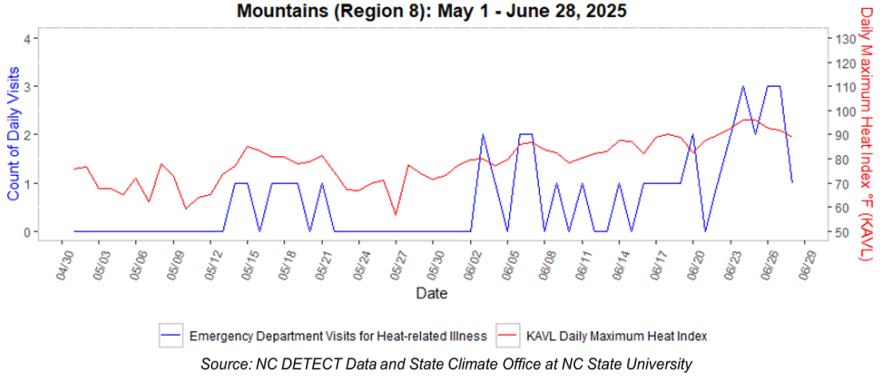


Figure 2. Average Weekly Rate of Heat−Related Illness Emergency Department Visits per 100,000 Population
Mountains (Region 8)



Rates based on counts between 1−4 are suppressed for counties with less than 500 total ED visits, as shown in gray.

Figure 3. Emergency Department Visits for Heat-related Illness and Maximum Heat Index
Mountains (Region 8): May 1 - June 28, 2025



Source: NC DETECT Data and State Climate Office at NC State University

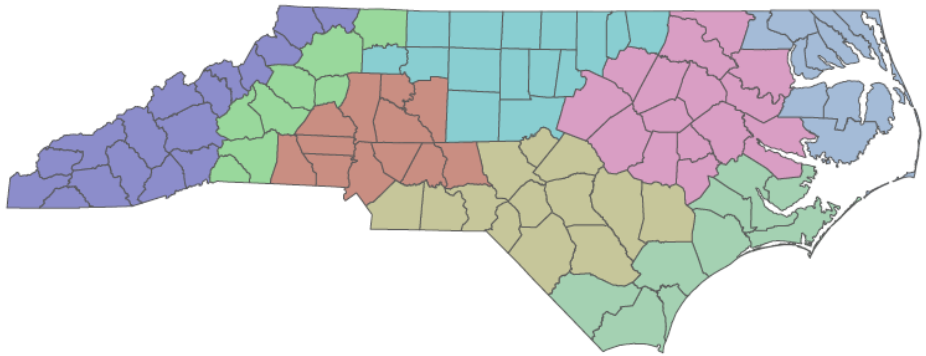
Table 1. Heat-related illness ED visits by Severity

Severity§	Number (N = 8‡)	Percent†
Heat Exhaustion	8	100

§ Definitions of heat-related illness severity categories: https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/heatstress/heatrelillness.html
‡ Missing severity data = 7
† May not total 100 due to rounding
‖ other effects include heat fatigue, heat edema, other effects of heat and light, and other effects unspecified

North Carolina HRI Surveillance Regions

(updated for 2025 to match the new Heat Health Alert System regions)



1. Southeast
2. North Central
3. Northeast
4. South Central
5. North Coastal Plain
6. Foothills
7. Sandhills
8. Mountains

About the data

The heat-related illness data in the report is from NC DETECT. NC DETECT is a statewide public health syndromic surveillance system, funded by the NC Division of Public Health (NC DPH) Federal Public Health Emergency Preparedness Grant and managed through collaboration between NC DPH and the UNC-CH Department of Emergency Medicine's Carolina Center for Health Informatics. The NC DETECT Data Oversight Committee is not responsible for the scientific validity or accuracy of methodology, results, statistical analyses, or conclusions presented.

Climate data

The maximum heat index and minimum temperature data in this report are from the North Carolina State Climate Office. The Raleigh-Durham International Airport weather station (RDU) was selected to represent the climate data for the statewide report. One weather station from each region was selected to represent the climate data for each region. The weather station locations and their corresponding regions are as follows:
Wilmington International Airport (ILM) – Southeast (Region 1), Piedmont Triad Airport (GSO) – North Central (Region 2), Pitt-Greenville Airport (PGV) – Northeast (Region 3), Charlotte/Douglas International Airport (CLT) – South Central (Region 4),
Rocky Mount-Wilson Regional Airport (RWI) – North Coastal Plain (Region 5), Morganton-Lenoir Airport (MRN) – Foothills (Region 6), Fayetteville Regional/Grannis Field Airport (FAY) – Sandhills (Region 7), Asheville Regional Airport (AVL) – Mountains (Region 8). During 6/19, climate data was obtained from the NC School of Science and Math - Morganton (MORG) EcoNet weather station (Foothills, Region 6).

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