



SUGGESTED VACCINATIONS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL, PART II

No. 21/22b, 2004

	Grp 1	Grp 2	Grp 3	Grp 4
Chagos Is. (UK)		AD	ADTB	ADTBrs
Comoro Is.	AX	ADX	ADTBX	ADTBrsX
Congo	GX	AGDX	AGDMTBX	AGDMTBrsX
Dem. Rep. Congo (Zaire)	AGX	AGDX	AGDMTBX	AGDMTBrsX
Djibouti	AX	ADX	ADMTBX	ADMTBrsX
Egypt		ADv ⁶ ₁₀	ADTBv ⁶ ₁₀	ADTBrsv ⁶ ₁₀
Equatorial Guinea	AGX	AGDX	AGDMTBX	AGDMTBrsX
Eritrea	AX	ADX	ADMTBX	ADMTBrsX
Ethiopia	AGX	AGDMX	AGDMTBX	AGDMTBrsX
Adis Ababa	AG	AGDM	AGDMTB	AGDMTBrs
Gabon	GX	AGDX	AGDMTBX	AGDMTBrsX
Gambia	AGX	AGDX	AGDMTBX	AGDMTBrsX
Ghana	GX	AGDM X	AGDM TBX	AGDM TBrsX
Guinea	AGX	AGDMX	AGDMTBX	AGDMTBrsX
Guinea-Bissau	AGX	AGDMX	AGDMTBX	AGDMTBrsX
Ivory Coast	GX	AGDMX	AGDMTBX	AGDMTBrsX
Kenya	GX	AGDX	AGDMTBX	AGDMTBrsX
Nairobi	G	AGD	AGDTB	AGDTBrs
Lesotho	A	AD	ADTB	ADTBrs
Liberia	AGX	AGDX	AGDMTBX	AGDMTBrsX
Libya		AD	ADTB	ADTBrs
Madagascar	AX	ADX	ADTBX	ADTBrsX
Malawi	AX	ADX	ADTBX	ADTBrsX
Mali	AGX	AGDMX	AGDMTBX	AGDMTBrsX
Mauretania	Au	AGDu	AGDMTBu	AGDMTBrsu
Mauritius		ADv	ADTBv	ADTBrsv
Mayotte Is. (Fr)	X	ADX	ADTBX	ADTBrsX
Morocco		ADv ⁵ ₉	ADTBv ⁵ ₉	ADTBrsv ⁵ ₉
Mozambique	AX	ADMX	ADMTBX	ADMTBrsX
Namibia		ADu	ADTBu	ADTBrsu
Niger	AGX	AGDM X	AGDM TBX	AGDM TBrsX
Nigeria	GX	AGDM X	AGDM TBX	AGDM TBrsX
Réunion (Fr)		AD	ADTB	ADTBrs
Rwanda	AGX	AGDMTX	AGDMTBX	AGDMTBrsX
Sao Tomé/Príncipe	AGX	AGDX	AGDTBX	AGDTBrsX
Senegal	GX	AGDMX	AGDMTBX	AGDMTBrsX
Seychelles		AD	ADTB	ADTBrs
Sierra Leone	AGX	AGDX	AGDMTBX	AGDMTBrsX
Somalia	AGX	AGDX	AGDMTBX	AGDMTBrsX
Sudan	AGX	AGDMX	AGDMTBX	AGDMTBrsX
Swaziland	x	ADx	ADTBx	ADTBrsx
South African Rep.		ADx	ADTBx	ADTBrsx
Tanzania	AGX	AGDX	AGDMTBX	AGDMTBrsX
Togo	AGX	AGDM X	AGDM TBX	AGDM TBrsX
Tunesia		AD	ADTB	ADTBrs
Uganda	AGX	AGDX	AGDMTBX	AGDMTBrsX
Zambia	AX	ADMX	ADMTBX	ADMTBrsX
Zimbabwe	X	ADX	ADTBX	ADTBrsX
Harare, Bulawayo		AD	ADTB	ADTBrs

ASIA:

Afghanistan	AD	ADU ⁵ ₁₁	ADTBU ⁵ ₁₁	ADTBrsU ⁵ ₁₁
Armenia	D	ADv ⁶ ₁₀	ADTBv ⁶ ₁₀	ADTBrsv ⁶ ₁₀
Azerbaijan	D	ADv ⁶ ₉	ADTBv ⁶ ₉	ADTBrsv ⁶ ₉
Bahrain		A	ADTB	ADTBrs
Bangladesh	A	AX	ADJ ⁷ ₁₂ MTBrX	ADJ ⁷ ₁₂ MTBrsX

Cholera vaccination

Cholera vaccination may be considered to protect short-time travellers against traveller's diarrhoea caused by enterotoxin-producing E. Coli (ETEC), EPI-NEWS 44/98.

Special public authority requirements

Residence/transit in countries where yellow fever can occur, may require vaccination at a later stage of the journey, yellow fever map, EPI-NEWS 24/03. Meningococcus vaccination against group A+C+W135+Y is required on pilgrimage to Saudi Arabia, for children from three months of age, EPI-NEWS 46/03.

Malaria prophylaxis

The most important precaution consists of primary prevention of mosquito bites with repellent/-bednet/. Five different pharmacological prophylaxis regimes are discussed below:

Chloroquine is used in the event of low risk of falciparum malaria or high sensitivity to chloroquine. This remedy is tolerated by pregnant women and children.

Chloroquine+proguanil are used in the event of high risk of falciparum malaria with reduced sensitivity to chloroquine. These agents are tolerated by pregnant women and children.

Mefloquine is effective against P. falciparum strains resistant to other malaria remedies and is contraindicated in pregnant women, and pregnancy should be avoided in the first three months after taking mefloquine. Mefloquine should not be used prophylactically for children under 15 kg, or for people with epilepsy or previous neuro-psychiatric illness.

When mefloquine cannot be used because of the limitations mentioned above, doxycycline or Malarone can be used.

Doxycycline is efficacious against strains of P. falciparum with resistance to other anti-malarial agents.

Doxycycline is contraindicated for pregnant women and children under the age of twelve, EPI-NEWS 19/03.

A Hepatitis A
B: Hepatitis B
D Diphtheria
f: SSME/TBE

G: Yellow fever
J: Japanese encephalitis
M: Meningococcus A+C
M* Meningococcus A+C+W135+Y

r: Rabies
s: Tuberculosis
T: Typhoid fever
V Mosquito bite prophylaxis

Q Chloroquine
U: Chloroquine + proguanil
X: Meflo-
Z: Doxycycline/Malarone

	Grp 1	Grp 2	Grp 3	Grp 4
Bhutan	A	Ax	ADJ ⁶ ₁ MTBrx	ADJ ⁶ ₁ MTBrsx
Brunei		A	ADJTB	ADJTBS
Cambodia	A	AZ	ADJ ⁵ ₁₀ TBrZ	ADJ ⁵ ₁₀ TBrZ
China, north		A	ADJ ⁵ ₉ TB	ADJ ⁵ ₉ TBrS
China, south		Av	ADJ ⁴ ₁₀ TBv	ADJ ⁴ ₁₀ TBrsv
Hainan, Yunnan	X	AX	ADJ ⁴ ₁₀ TBx	ADJ ⁴ ₁₀ TBrSx
Hong Kong		A	ADTB	ADTBs
Cyprus		A	ADT	ADTB
Georgia	D	ADq ⁷ ₁₀	ADTBq ⁷ ₁₀	ADTBrsq ⁷ ₁₀
India, north	v	Au	ADJ ⁷ ₁₂ TBru	ADJ ⁷ ₁₂ MTBrSu
Assam	v	AX	ADJ ⁷ ₁₂ TBrx	ADJ ⁷ ₁₂ MTBrSx
India, south	v	Au	ADJTBrU	ADJTBrSu
Indonesia		AX	ADJTBrx	ADJTBrSx
Irian Jaya	X	AX	ADJTBrx	ADJTBrSx
Jakarta, Bali		A	ADJTB	ADJTBS
Iran		Au ³ ₁₁	ADTBu ³ ₁₁	ADTBrsu ³ ₁₁
Iraq		Aq ⁵ ₁₁	ADTBq ⁵ ₁₁	ADTBrsq ⁵ ₁₁
Israel		A	ADTB	ADTB
Japan			ADJ ⁴ ₁₀ T	ADJ ⁴ ₁₀ TB
Jordan		A	ADTB	ADTBr
Kazakistan	D	AD	ADTB	ADTBrs
Kirgizia	D	AD	ADTB	ADTBrs
Kuwait		A	ADTB	ADTBrs
Laos	A	Ax	ADJ ⁵ ₁₀ TBx	ADJ ⁵ ₁₀ TBrSx
Lebanon		A	ADTB	ADTBr
Macão (Port)		A	ADTB	ADTB
Malaysia		Ax	ADJTBrx	ADJTBrSx
Sabah	X	AX	ADJTBrx	ADJTBrSx
Sarawak	x	Ax	ADJTBrx	ADJTBrSx
Maldives		A	ADTB	ADTBs
Mongolian Rep.		A	ADTB	ADMTBrS
Myanmar (Burma)	AZ	AZ	ADJ ⁵ ₁₀ MTBrZ	ADJ ⁵ ₁₀ MTBrZ
Nepal	A	Au	ADJ ⁷ ₁₂ TBru	ADJ ⁷ ₁₂ MTBrSu
North Korea	A	Av	ADJ ⁵ ₁₀ TBv	ADJ ⁵ ₁₀ TBrsv
Oman		Av	ADTBv	ADTBrv
Pakistan	U	AU	ADJ ⁶ ₁ TBrU	ADJ ⁶ ₁ TBrSU
Philippines		Ax	ADJTBrx	ADJTBrSx
Qatar		A	ADTB	ADTB
Saudi Arabia		Au	ADTBu	ADTBsu
Mecca (Hajj)	M*	M*	ADM*TB	ADM*TBs
Singapore		A	ADTB	ADTBs
Sri Lanka		Au	ADJTBrU	ADJTBrSu
South Korea		Av	ADJ ⁷ ₁₀ TBv	ADJ ⁷ ₁₀ TBrsv
Syria		Aq ⁵ ₁₀	ADTBq ⁵ ₁₀	ADTBrsq ⁵ ₁₀
Taiwan		A	ADJ ⁴ ₁₀ TB	ADJ ⁴ ₁₀ TBs
Tajikistan	D	ADq ⁶ ₁₀	ADTBq ⁶ ₁₀	ADTBrsq ⁶ ₁₀
Thailand		Az	ADJ ⁵ ₁₀ TBrz	ADJ ⁵ ₁₀ TBrSz
usual tourist areas		Av	ADJ ⁵ ₁₀ TBv	ADJ ⁵ ₁₀ TBrsv
Turkey		Aq ⁵ ₉	ADTq ⁵ ₉	ADTBrsq ⁵ ₉
usual tourist areas		A	ADT	ADTBs
Turkmenistan	D	AD	ADTBv ⁶ ₉	ADTBrsv ⁶ ₉
United Arab Emirates		AD	ADTB	ADTBr
Uzbekistan	D	ADv	ADMTBv	ADMTBrsv
Vietnam		Ax	ADJ ⁵ ₁₀ TBx	ADJ ⁵ ₁₀ TBrSx
Yemen	A	AU	ADTBU	ADTBrsU

Malarone is efficacious against strains of *P. falciparum* with resistance to other anti-malarial agents. As far as possible, Malarone should not be used in pregnancy and it cannot be recommended for breast-feeding women, EPI-NEWS 51/98 and 19-20/02.

Treatment of children, see EPI-NEWS 19-20/99 and 19/03.

Self-treatment of malaria

When residing for a longer period of time in risk areas, where medical assistance or medicine cannot be expected to be accessible, medicine can be dispensed for self-treatment. An agent which is not included in the prophylaxis should be chosen:

If chloroquine has been used, possibly in combination with proguanil, mefloquine or Malarone is recommended.

Quinine should only be used for self-treatment in exceptional cases, EPI-NEWS 19/03, if mefloquine is used for primary prophylaxis. In that case, Malarone can be taken.

An alternative is artemisinin, a new anti-malarial agent used for treatment in parts of Africa and Asia. The agent has not been registered in Denmark.

Halofantrine is available in many countries, but should not be used.

Travel medicine on the Internet

Current information about outbreaks and more detailed information about the individual countries and diseases may be found on:

www.who.int/csr/don/en

www.cdc.gov/travel

www.promedmail.org/pls/promed/promed.home

www.um.dk/asfiles/rejsevejledning_liste.asp

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 M: Meningococcus A+C
 M*: Meningococcus A+C+W135+Y

r: Rabies
 s: Tuberculosis
 T: Typhoid fever
 V: Mosquito bite protection

Q: Chloroquine
 U: Chloroquine + proguanil
 X: Mefloquine/Malarone/doxycykline
 Z: Doxycykline/Malarone