



SUGGESTED VACCINATIONS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL, PART II

No. 24b, 2008

	Grp 1	Grp 2	Grp 3	Grp 4
Central African Rep.	AGX	AGMX	AGMBX	AGMTBrsX
Chad	AgX	AgMX	AgMBX	AgMTBrsX
Chagos Is. (UK)	A	A	AB	ATBrs
Comoro Is.	AX	AX	ABX	ATBrsX
Congo	AGX	AGX	AGBX	AGTBrsX
Dem. Rep. Congo (Zaire)	AgX	AgX	AgBX	AgTBrsX
Djibouti	AX	AX	ABX	ATBrsX
Egypt	A	A	AB	ATBrs
Equatorial Guinea	AGX	AGX	AGBX	AGTBrsX
Eritrea	AX	AMX	AMBX	AMTBrsX
Asmara	A	AM	AMB	AMTBrs
Ethiopia	AGX	AGMX	AGMBX	AGMTBrsX
Adis Ababa	AG	AGM	AGMB	AGMTBrs
Gabon	AGX	AGX	AGBX	AGTBrsX
Gambia	AGX	AGMX	AGMBX	AGMTBrsX
Ghana	AGX	AGMX	AGMBX	AGMTBrsX
Guinea	AGX	AGX	AGBX	AGTBrsX
Guinea-Bissau	AGX	AGX	AGBX	AGTBrsX
Ivory Coast	AGX	AGMX	AGMBX	AGMTBrsX
Kenya	AGX	AGX	AGBX	AGMTBrsX
Nairobi	AG	AG	AGB	AGTBrs
Lesotho	A	A	AB	ATBrs
Liberia	AGX	AGX	AGBX	AGTBrsX
Libya	A	A	AB	ATB
Madagascar	AX	AX	ABX	ATBrsX
Malawi	AX	AX	ABX	ATBrsX
Mali	AgX	AgMX	AgMBX	AgMTBrsX
Mauretania	Agx	Agx	AgBx	AgTBrsX
Mauritius	A	A	AB	ATBs
Mayotte Is. (FR)	AX	AX	ABX	ATBrsX
Morocco	A	A	AB	ATBrs
Mozambique	AX	AX	ABX	ATBrsX
Namibia	A	Ax	Abx	ATBrsx
Niger	AgX	AgMX	AgMBX	AgMTBrsX
Nigeria	AGX	AGMX	AGMBX	AGMTBrsX
Réunion (FR)	A	A	AB	ATBrs
Rwanda	AGX	AGX	AGBX	AGTBrsX
Sao Tomé/Principe	AGX	AGX	AGBX	AGTBrsX
Senegal	AGX	AGMX	AGMBX	AGMTBrsX
Seychelles	A	A	AB	ATBs
Sierra Leone	AGX	AGX	AGBX	AGTBrsX
Somalia	AgX	AgX	AgBX	AgTBrsX
Sudan	AgX	AgMX	AgMBX	AgMTBrsX
Swaziland	Ax	Ax	Abx	ATBrsx
South African Rep.	A	Ax	Abx	ATBrsx
Tanzania	AGX	AGX	AGBX	AGTBrsX
Togo	AGX	AGMX	AGMBX	AGMTBrsX
Tunisia	A	A	AB	ATBrs
Uganda	AGX	AGMX	AGMBX	AGMTBrsX
Zambia	AX	AX	ABX	ATBrsX
Zimbabwe	AX	AX	ABX	ATBrsX
Harare, Bulawayo	A	A	AB	ATBrs

ASIA:

Afghanistan	A	A(T)x ⁵ ₁₁	ATBx ⁵ ₁₁	ATBrsx ⁵ ₁₁
Armenia	A	Av ⁶ ₁₀	Abv ⁶ ₁₀	ATBrsv ⁶ ₁₀
Azerbaijan	A	Aq ⁶ ₁₀	Abq ⁶ ₁₀	ATBrsq ⁶ ₁₀
Bahrain	A	A	AB	ATBs

A: Hepatitis A
 B: Hepatitis B
 f: SSME/TBE
 g/G: Yellow fever

j: Japanese encephalitis
 M: Meningococcus A+C
 M*: Meningococcus A+C+W135+Y
 r: Rabies

s: Tuberculosis
 T: Typhoid fever
 (T): Typhoid fever >2 weeks
 V: Mosquito bite prophylaxis

Cholera vaccination

Cholera vaccination is not suggested to ordinary tourists. The vaccine may however be relevant in areas with cholera outbreaks. The protection against ordinary traveller's diarrhoea is considered so low that the vaccine is not suggested for this indication.

Special regulatory requirements

Residence/transit in countries where yellow fever can occur may require vaccination at a later stage of the journey, please refer to www.who.int/ith.

Stays/transit in countries where yellow fever may occur can also lead to vaccination requirement later on the travel, see www.ssi.dk/rejser (Danish language)

Meningococcal vaccination against group A+C+W135+Y is required on pilgrimage to Saudi Arabia for children from three months of age, EPI-NEWS 48/07.

Malaria prophylaxis

Primary mosquito bite prophylaxis (repellent/net/spray) is always important in malaria areas. Five different pharmacological prophylaxis regimes are listed below:

Chloroquine: In the event of low risk of falciparum malaria or high sensitivity to chloroquine. Can be used by children and pregnant women.

Chloroquine+proguanil: In the event of high risk of falciparum malaria with reduced sensitivity to chloroquine. Can be used by children and pregnant women.

Mefloquine: Efficacious against P. falciparum strains resistant to other malaria remedies. Contraindicated for pregnant women; pregnancy should be avoided in the first three months after taking mefloquine. Is however WHO recommended for prophylaxis in 2nd and 3rd trimester in the event of travel to level VI areas.

Mefloquine should not be used prophylactically by children under 3 months of age and infants less than 5 kg, or by people with epilepsy or previous neuropsychiatric illness; nor should it be used by persons practicing diving.

Q: Chloroquine

U: Chloroquine + proguanil

X: Mefloquine/Malarone/doxycycline

Z: Doxycycline/Malarone

	Grp 1	Grp 2	Grp 3	Grp 4
Bangladesh	Av	A(T)x	Aj⁷₁₂TBrx	Aj⁷₁₂TBrsx
Dhaka	A	A(T)	Aj ⁷ ₁₂ TBr	Aj ⁷ ₁₂ TBrs
Bhutan	A	A(T)x	Aj ⁶ ₁ TBrx	Aj ⁶ ₁ TBrsx
Brunei	A	A	AjB	AjTBs
Cambodia	A	AZ	Aj⁵₁₀BrZ	Aj⁵₁₀TBrsZ
Phnom Penh, Tonle Sap	A	A	Aj ⁵ ₁₀ Br	Aj ⁵ ₁₀ TBrs
China, north of latitude 25°	A	A	Aj ⁵ ₉ B	Aj ⁵ ₉ TBrs
China, south of latitude 25°	A	Aq	Aj⁴₁₀Bq	Aj⁴₁₀TBrsq
Hainan, Yunnan	Ax	Ax	Aj⁴₁₀Bx	Aj⁴₁₀TBrsx
Hong Kong	A	A	AB	ATBs
Macau, Port of	A	A	AB	ATB
East Timor	AX	AX	AjBX	AjTBrsX
Georgia	A v ⁷ ₁₀	Av⁷₁₀	ABv⁷₁₀	ATBrsv⁷₁₀
India, north	Av	A(T)u	Aj⁷₁₂TBru	Aj⁷₁₂TBrsu
Assam, Orissa	AV	A(T)X	Aj⁷₁₂TBrX	Aj⁷₁₂TBrsX
India, south (EPI-NEWS 24/07)	Av	A(T)u	AjTBru	AjTBrsu
Goa	AV	A(T)X	AjTBrX	AjTBrsX
Indonesia	A	Ax	AjBx	AjTBrsx
Bali, Java (tourist areas)	A	A	AjB	AjTBs
Irian Jaya	AX	AX	AjBX	AjTBsX
Iran	Av⁵₁₁	ATq⁵₁₁	ATBq⁵₁₁	ATBrsq⁵₁₁
Iraq	A	Ax³₁₁	ABx³₁₁	ATBrsx³₁₁
Israel	A	A	AB	ATBr
Japan			J ⁴ ₁₀	J ⁴ ₁₀ B
Jordan	A	A	AB	ATBr
Kazakstan	A	A	AB	ATBrs
Kirgizia	A	Av⁶₁₀	ABv⁶₁₀	ATBrsv⁶₁₀
Kuwait	A	A	AB	ATBs
Laos	Av	AX	Aj⁵₁₀BX	Aj⁵₁₀TBrsX
Vientiane	A	A	Aj ⁵ ₁₀ B	Aj ⁵ ₁₀ TBrs
Lebanon	A	A	AB	ATBr
Malaysia, including	A	Ax	AjBx	AjTBrsx
Sabah & Sarawak	A	Ax	AjBx	AjTBsX
Maldives	A	A	AB	ATBs
Mongolian Rep.	A	A	AB	ATBrs
Myanmar (Burma)	A	AZ	Aj⁵₁₀BrZ	Aj⁵₁₀TBrsZ
Nepal	A	A(T)u	Aj⁷₁₂TBru	Aj⁷₁₂TBrsu
North Korea	A	Av	Aj⁵₁₀Bv	Aj⁵₁₀TBrsv
Oman	A	A	AB	ATBr
Pakistan	AX	A(T)X	Aj⁶₁TBrX	Aj⁶₁TBrsX
Philippines	A	Ax	AjBx	AjTBrsx
Qatar	A	A	AB	ATB
Saudi Arabia	A	Ax	ABx	ATBsx
Mecca (Hajj)	AM*	AM*	AM*B	AM*TBs
Singapore	A	A	AB	ATBs
Sri Lanka	A	A(T)u	AjTBru	AjTBrsu
South Korea	A	Av	Aj⁷₁₀Bv	Aj⁷₁₀Bsv
Syria	A	A	AB	ATBrs
Taiwan	A	A	Aj ⁴ ₁₀ B	Aj ⁴ ₁₀ TBs
Tajikistan	A	Au⁶₁₀	ABu⁶₁₀	ATBrsu⁶₁₀
Thailand	A	Az	Aj⁵₁₀Brz	Aj⁵₁₀TBrsz
standard tourist areas	A	Av	Aj⁵₁₀Brv	Aj⁵₁₀TBrsv
Turkmenistan	A	A	AB	ATBrs
United Arab Emirates	A	A	AB	ATBr
Uzbekistan	A	Av	ABv	ATBrsv
Vietnam	A	Az	Aj⁵₁₀Bz	Aj⁵₁₀TBrsz
Yemen	Av	Ax	ABx	ATBrsx

A: Hepatitis A
B: Hepatitis B
f: SSME/TBE
g/G: Yellow fever

j: Japanese encephalitis
M: Meningococcus A+C
M*: Meningococcus A+C+W135+Y
r: Rabies

s: Tuberculosis
T: Typhoid fever
(T): Typhoid fever >2 weeks
V: Mosquito bite prophylaxis

Malarone is efficacious against *P. falciparum* strains resistant to other antimalarial agents. Malarone should, if at all possible, be avoided by pregnant women and cannot be recommended to lactating women, EPI-NEWS 19-20/02. Prophylactic treatment of children: EPI-NEWS 19/05.

Doxycycline is efficacious against *P. falciparum* resistant to other malaria remedies. Contraindicated for pregnant women and children under the age of 12, EPI-NEWS 19/05.

Malaria self-treatment

In general, self-treatment cannot replace prevention by medication or exact diagnostics. When residing for a longer period in remote malaria areas, with more than 24-48 hours to the nearest medical assistance, it may be recommended to give the traveller a malaria remedy for self-treatment as a supplement to prophylaxis. An agent not included in the prophylaxis should be chosen:

If mefloquine, doxycycline or chloroquine, possibly in combination with proguanil, has been used, Malarone is suggested (adults: 4 tablets daily for 3 days). If Malarone has been used as prophylaxis, mefloquine should be given for self-treatment (adults: 3 tablets as single dose followed by 1 tablet 6-8 hours later).

Travel medicine on the Internet

Current information about outbreaks and more detailed information about individual countries and diseases can be found at:

www.ssi.dk/rejsjer
www.um.dk
www.who.int/ith
www.cdc.gov/travel
www.promedmail.org

(M. Buhl, E. Petersen, Danish Society of Travel Medicine, S. Thybo, Danish Infectious Diseases Society, J. Kurtzhals, Danish Society for Clinical Microbiology, N.E. Møller, Danish College of GPs, L. Vestergaard, Danish Society of Tropical Medicine & Int. Health, K. Gade, Danish Paediatric Society, P.H. Andersen, Department of Epidemiology)

11 June 2008

Q: Chloroquine
U: Chloroquine + proguanil
X: Mefloquine/Malarone/doxycycline
Z: Doxycycline/Malarone