



## SUGGESTED VACCINATIONS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL, PART II

No. 26b, 2010

	Grp 1	Grp 2	Grp 3	Grp 4
Cap Verde Rep.	A	Av <sup>8</sup> <sub>11</sub>	ABV <sup>8</sup> <sub>11</sub>	ATBsv <sup>8</sup> <sub>11</sub>
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	AGTBrsX
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/Príncipe	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
Tunesia	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 <sup>5</sup> <sub>11</sub>	ATBx <sup>5</sup> <sub>11</sub>	ATBrsx <sup>5</sup> <sub>11</sub>
Armenia	A	Av <sup>6</sup> <sub>10</sub>	ABv <sup>6</sup> <sub>10</sub>	ATBrsv <sup>6</sup> <sub>10</sub>

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 recommended for ordinary tourists.

Vaccination may be relevant in connection with stays in areas with cholera outbreaks. The protection against ordinary travel diarrhoea provided by the cholera vaccine is so limited that the vaccine is not recommended for this indication.

### Special regulatory requirements

Some countries require yellow fever vaccination of all travellers, see [www.who.int/ith](http://www.who.int/ith). Stays/transit in countries where yellow fever may occur can result in a vaccination requirement at a later stage of the journey (yellow fever transmission zone), see [www.ssi.dk/rejser](http://www.ssi.dk/rejser) (in Danish language). Meningococcal vaccination against group A + C + W135 + Y is required for pilgrimage to Saudi Arabia, a requirement incl. children from 3 months of age, EPI-NEWS 48/07.

### Malaria prophylaxis

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

Chloroquine should only be used in areas with a low *P. falciparum* risk and high sensitivity to chloroquine. May be used by pregnant women and children.

Mefloquine is efficacious against *P. falciparum* in Africa, but not in all areas of Southeast Asia. According to the WHO, mefloquine may be used for second and third trimester prophylaxis. Mefloquine should not be used prophylactically in children under 3 months of age or children weighing less than 5 kgs, or by patients with epilepsy or previous neuropsychiatric illness; nor should it be used by persons practicing diving. Mefloquine should be initiated 3 weeks prior to departure.

Malarone is efficacious against *P. falciparum*. Resistance is very rare. Malarone should not be used in pregnant and breast-feeding women, EPI-NEWS 19-20/02.

Doxycycline is efficacious against *P. falciparum* but contraindicated in pregnant women and children < 12 years, EPI-NEWS 19/05.

Q: Chloroquine

X: Mefloquine/Malarone/doxycycline

Z: Doxycycline/Malarone

	<b>Grp 1</b>	<b>Grp 2</b>	<b>Grp 3</b>	<b>Grp 4</b>
Azerbaijan	A	Aq <sup>6</sup> <sub>10</sub>	ABq <sup>6</sup> <sub>10</sub>	ATBrsq <sup>6</sup> <sub>10</sub>
Bahrain	A	A	AB	ATBs
Bangladesh	Av	A(T)x	Aj <sup>7</sup> <sub>12</sub> TBrx	Aj <sup>7</sup> <sub>12</sub> TBrsx
Dhaka	A	A(T)	Aj <sup>7</sup> <sub>12</sub> TBr	Aj <sup>7</sup> <sub>12</sub> TBrS
Bhutan	A	A(T)x	Aj <sup>6</sup> <sub>1</sub> TBrx	Aj <sup>6</sup> <sub>1</sub> TBrSx
Brunei	A	A	AjB	AjTBs
Cambodia	Av	AZ	Aj <sup>5</sup> <sub>10</sub> BrZ	Aj <sup>5</sup> <sub>10</sub> TBrS <sup>5</sup> Z
Angkor Vat, Tonle Sap	A	AV	Aj <sup>5</sup> <sub>10</sub> BrV	Aj <sup>5</sup> <sub>10</sub> TBrS <sup>5</sup> V
China, north of latitude 25°	A	A	Aj <sup>5</sup> <sub>9</sub> B	Aj <sup>5</sup> <sub>9</sub> TBrS
China, south of latitude 25°	A	Aq	Aj <sup>4</sup> <sub>10</sub> Bq	Aj <sup>4</sup> <sub>10</sub> TBrSq
Hainan, Yunnan	Ax	Ax	Aj <sup>4</sup> <sub>10</sub> Bx	Aj <sup>4</sup> <sub>10</sub> TBrSx
Hong Kong	A	A	AB	ATBs
Macau, Port of	A	A	AB	ATB
East Timor	AX	AX	AjBX	AjTBrsX
Georgia	A v <sup>7</sup> <sub>10</sub>	Av <sup>7</sup> <sub>10</sub>	ABv <sup>7</sup> <sub>10</sub>	ATBrsv <sup>7</sup> <sub>10</sub>
India, north	AV	A(T)V	Aj <sup>7</sup> <sub>12</sub> TBrV	Aj <sup>7</sup> <sub>12</sub> TBrS <sup>7</sup> V
India, Centr. & N/E	AV	A(T)X	Aj <sup>7</sup> <sub>12</sub> TBrX	Aj <sup>7</sup> <sub>12</sub> TBrS <sup>7</sup> X
India, south, incl. Goa	AV	A(T)V	AjTBrV	AjTBrsV
Indonesia	A	Ax	AjBx	AjTBrsx
Bali, Java (tourist areas)	A	A	AjB	AjTBs
Irian Jaya	AX	AX	AjBX	AjTBsX
Iran	A	Ax <sup>3</sup> <sub>11</sub>	ABx <sup>3</sup> <sub>11</sub>	ATBrSx <sup>3</sup> <sub>11</sub>
Iraq	Av <sup>5</sup> <sub>11</sub>	ATq <sup>5</sup> <sub>11</sub>	ATBq <sup>5</sup> <sub>11</sub>	ATBrSq <sup>5</sup> <sub>11</sub>
Israel	A	A	AB	ATBr
Japan			j <sup>4</sup> <sub>10</sub>	j <sup>4</sup> <sub>10</sub> B
Jordan	A	A	AB	ATBr
Kazakstan	A	A	AB	ATBrS
Kirgizia	A	Av <sup>6</sup> <sub>10</sub>	ABv <sup>6</sup> <sub>10</sub>	ATBrsv <sup>6</sup> <sub>10</sub>
Kuwait	A	A	AB	ATBs
Laos	Av	AX	Aj <sup>5</sup> <sub>10</sub> BX	Aj <sup>5</sup> <sub>10</sub> TBrS <sup>5</sup> X
Vientiane	A	A	Aj <sup>5</sup> <sub>10</sub> B	Aj <sup>5</sup> <sub>10</sub> TBrS
Lebanon	A	A	AB	ATBr
Malaysia	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	Aj <sup>5</sup> <sub>10</sub> BrZ	Aj <sup>5</sup> <sub>10</sub> TBrS <sup>5</sup> Z
Nepal	A	A(T)v	Aj <sup>7</sup> <sub>12</sub> TBrv	Aj <sup>7</sup> <sub>12</sub> TBrsv
North Korea	A	Av	Aj <sup>5</sup> <sub>10</sub> Bv	Aj <sup>5</sup> <sub>10</sub> TBrsv
Oman	A	A	AB	ATBr
Pakistan	AX	A(T)X	Aj <sup>6</sup> <sub>1</sub> TBrX	Aj <sup>6</sup> <sub>1</sub> TBrS <sup>6</sup> X
Philippines	A	Ax	AjBx	AjTBrsx
Qatar	A	A	AB	ATB
Saudi Arabia	A	Ax	ABx	ATBs <sup>5</sup> x
Mecca (Hajj)	AM*	AM*	AM*B	AM*TBs
Singapore	A	A	AB	ATBs
Sri Lanka	A	A(T)x	AjTBrx	AjTBrsx
South Korea	A	Av	Aj <sup>7</sup> <sub>10</sub> Bv	Aj <sup>7</sup> <sub>10</sub> TBrsv
Syria	A	A	AB	ATBrS
Taiwan	A	A	Aj <sup>4</sup> <sub>10</sub> B	Aj <sup>4</sup> <sub>10</sub> TBs
Tajikistan	A	Av <sup>6</sup> <sub>10</sub>	ABv <sup>6</sup> <sub>10</sub>	ATBrsv <sup>6</sup> <sub>10</sub>
Thailand	A	Az	Aj <sup>5</sup> <sub>10</sub> Brz	Aj <sup>5</sup> <sub>10</sub> TBrS <sup>5</sup> z
standard tourist areas	A	Av	Aj <sup>5</sup> <sub>10</sub> Brv	Aj <sup>5</sup> <sub>10</sub> TBrsv
Turkmenistan	A	A	AB	ATBrS
United Arab Emirates	A	A	AB	ATBr
Uzbekistan	A	Av	ABv	ATBrsv
Vietnam	A	Az	Aj <sup>5</sup> <sub>10</sub> Bz	Aj <sup>5</sup> <sub>10</sub> TBrS <sup>5</sup> z
Yemen	Av	Ax	ABx	ATBrSx

To pregnant women and children/infants, chloroquine may be combined with proguanil, EPI-NEWS 24/10. This combination will not have maximum effect against chloroquine-resistant falciparum malaria and, due to widespread resistance, it cannot be expected to be efficacious in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Prophylaxis for children, see EPI-NEWS 19/05.

### Malaria self-treatment

In general, self-treatment cannot replace medical prophylaxis or specific diagnostics. Whenever possible, malaria patients should be examined by a physician and a blood smear microscopy should be performed before malaria treatment is initiated. When staying in remote malaria areas with more than 24-48 hours to the nearest medical service, travellers should be supplied with malaria medication for self-treatment to supplement prophylactic measures. An agent not included in the prophylactic regimen should be chosen:

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

### Travel medicine on the Internet

Current information on outbreaks and detailed information on individual countries and diseases:

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

(M. Buhl, 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)

30 June 2010

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): Tyfus >2 weeks  
V: Mosquito bite prophylaxis

Q: Chloroquine  
X: Mefloquine/Malarone/doxycycline  
Z: Doxycycline/Malarone