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> Status as of May 15, 2015



World Immunization Chart

Required and recommended immunizations for all countries, and specific immunizations for selected groups of travellers and persons on working assignments.

2015 Edition

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Afghanistan	Y6δ, V4: RI, PO27, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36, RA16	Bolivia	Y6γ, 18, 41, V4: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36, RA16	Colombia	Y38, V2: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36, RA16
Albania	Y6γ, V4: RI, HA8 SV: RA16	Bosnia and Herzegovina	V1, RI SV: RA16	Comoros	V2: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36, RA16
Algeria	Y6γ, 18, V4: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36, RA16	Botswana	Y6γ, 18, V4: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36, RA16	Congo – Republic	Y5γ, 28, V4: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36, RA16
American Samoa	V2: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36	Brazil	Y35, V2: RI, HA7, TF7 SV: RA16	Congo – Dem. Rep.	Y5γ, 28, V4: RI, HA8, M29, TF8 SV: C9, HB36, RA16
Andorra	V1, RI	Brunei Darussalam	Y6γ, 18, V4: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36, JE37, RA16	Cook Islands	V2: RI, HA8 SV: HB36
Angola	Y5γ, 28, V4: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36, RA16	Bulgaria	V2: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36, RA16	Costa Rica	Y6β, 18, 42, V4: RI, HA8, TF7 SV: RA16
Anguilla	Y6γ, 13, RI	Burkina Faso	Y5γ, 28, V4: RI, HA8, M29, TF8 SV: HB36, RA16	Côte d'Ivoire	Y5β, V4: RI, HA8, M29, TF8 SV: C9, HB36, RA16
Antigua and Barbuda	Y6γ, RI	Burundi	Y5γ, 28, V4: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: C9, HB36, RA16	Croatia	V1, RI SV: TBE20, RA16
Argentina	Y14, V2: RI, HA7, TF7 SV: RA16	Cabo Verde	Y6γ, 18, V4: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36	Cuba	V1, RI SV: C9, RA16
Armenia	V2: RI, HA8 SV: HB36, RA16	Cambodia	Y6γ, 18, V4: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36, JE37, RA16	Cyprus	V2: RI, HA7
Australia	Y6γ, 18, 30, RI SV: HB24, JE37	Cameroon	Y5γ, 28, V4: RI, PO27, HA8, M29, TF8 SV: HB36, RA16	Czech Republic	V1, RI SV: TBE20
Austria	V1, RI SV: TBE20	Canada	V1, RI SV: HB23	Denmark	V1, RI SV: TBE20
Azerbaijan	V2: RI, HA8 SV: HB36, RA16	Canary Islands	V1, RI	Djibouti	Y6γ, V4: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36, RA16
Azores	V1, RI	Cayman Islands	V1, RI	Dominica	Y6γ, 18, RI
Bahamas	Y6γ, 18, 33, RI	Central African Republic	Y5β, V4: RI, HA8, M29, TF8 SV: HB36, RA16	Dominican Republic	V2: RI, HA8, TF7 SV: C9, HB36, RA16
Bahrain	Y6β, 18, V4: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36, RA16	Chad	Y6δ, 32, V4: RI, HA8, M29, TF8 SV: HB36, RA16	Ecuador	Y6γ, 10, V4: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36, RA16
Bangladesh	Y6γ, V4: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36, JE37, RA16	Chile	V2: RI, HA7, TF7	Egypt	Y6β, 18, 31, V4: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36, RA16
Barbados	Y6γ, 18, 47, RI	China – Mainland	Y6β, 13, V4: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36, JE37, RA16, TBE20	El Salvador	Y6γ, 18, V4: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: RA16
Belarus	V2: RI, HA7 SV: HB36, TBE20, RA16	– Macao	V2: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36, RA16	Equatorial Guinea	Y6α, 25, V4: RI, HA8, PO27, TF8 SV: HB36, RA16
Belgium	V1, RI	– Hong Kong	V2: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36	Eritrea	Y6δ, 48, V4: RI, HA8, M29, TF8 SV: HB36, RA16
Belize	Y6γ, V4: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: RA16	Christmas Island	Y6γ, 18, 30, RI	Estonia	V1, RI SV: TBE20, RA16
Benin	Y5γ, 28, V4: RI, HA8, M29, TF8 SV: HB36, RA16				
Bermuda	V1, RI				
Bhutan	Y6δ, 13, V4: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36, JE37, RA16				

- C** Cholera
- HA** Hepatitis A (see Routine Immunizations below)
- HB** Hepatitis B (see Routine Immunizations below)
- JE** Japanese Encephalitis
- M** Meningococcal Meningitis
- PO** Poliomyelitis
- RA** Rabies
- RI** Routine Immunizations

- SV** Selective vaccination(s). These apply only to specific groups of travellers or persons on specific working assignments.
- TBE** Tick-Borne Encephalitis
- TF** Typhoid Fever
- V** Vaccination(s)
- Y** Yellow Fever

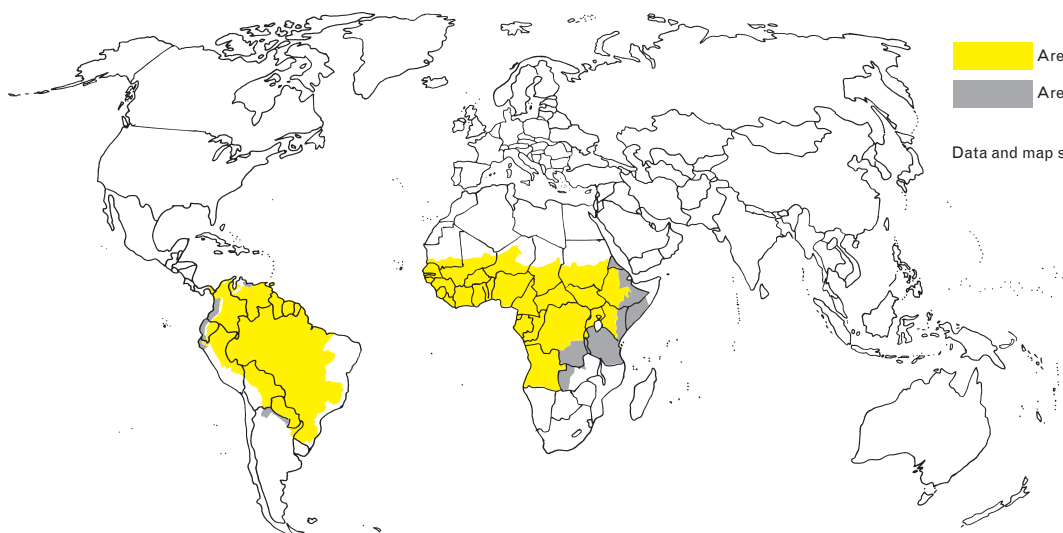
- α A vaccination certificate is required for children over 6 months of age. †
- β A vaccination certificate is required for children over 9 months of age.
- γ A vaccination certificate is required for children over 1 year of age.
- δ A vaccination certificate is required for children of all ages. †

† *Yellow Fever vaccination is not recommended for children under 9 months of age. If travel is unavoidable and the child's physician considers vaccination unwise, ask for a letter on the physician's own stationery explaining the reason for not vaccinating the child. Note that some countries may not honour this and the infant may be put under surveillance upon arrival.*

Ethiopia	Y6γ, 18, 49, V4: RI, PO3, HA8, M29, TF8 SV: HB36, RA16
Falkland Islands	V1, RI
Faroe Islands	V1, RI
Fiji	Y6γ, 18, V4: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36
Finland	V1, RI SV: TBE20
France	V1, RI SV: TBE20
French Guiana	Y5γ, 28, V4: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36, RA16
French Polynesia	Y6γ, 18, V4: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36
Gabon	Y5γ, 28, V4: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36, RA16
Gambia	Y6β, 25, V4: RI, HA8, M29, TF8 SV: HB36, RA16
Georgia	V2: RI, HA8 SV: HB36, RA16
Germany	V1, RI SV: TBE20
Ghana	Y6β, 18, 25, V4: RI, HA8, M29, TF8 SV: C9, HB36, RA16
Gibraltar	V1, RI
Greece	V1, RI
Greenland	V1, RI SV: HB23, RA16
Grenada	Y6γ, 18, RI
Guadeloupe	Y6γ, 18, RI
Guam	V1, RI SV: HB36
Guatemala	Y6γ, V4: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: RA16
Guinea	Y6γ, 25, V4: RI, HA8, M29, TF8 SV: HB36, RA16

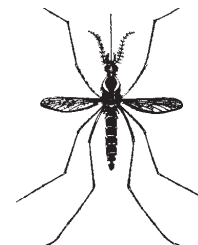
Guinea-Bissau	Y5γ, 28, V4: RI, HA8, M29, TF8 SV: HB36, RA16
Guyana	Y6γ, 44, V4: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36, RA16
Haiti	V2: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: C9, HB36, RA16
Honduras	Y6γ, 18, 24, V4: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: RA16
Hungary	V1, RI SV: TBE20, RA16
Iceland	V1, RI
India	Y6α, 45, V4: RI, HA8, PO55, TF8 SV: C9, HB36, JE37, RA16
Indonesia	Y6β, V4: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36, JE37, RA16
Iran	Y6δ, V4: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36, RA16
Iraq	Y6α, V4: RI, HA8, PO27, TF8 SV: HB36, RA16
Ireland	V1, RI
Israel	V2: RI, PO3 SV: RA16
Italy	V1, RI
Jamaica	Y6γ, 13, RI
Japan	V1, RI SV: HB36, JE37, TBE 20
Jordan	Y6γ, V4: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36, RA16
Kazakhstan	Y6δ, V4: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36, RA16
Kenya	Y6γ, 50, V4: RI, HA8, M29, TF8 SV: C9, HB36, RA16
Kiribati	Y6γ, V4: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36
Korea – North	Y6γ, V2: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36, JE37, RA16
Korea – South	V2: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36, JE37, RA16

Kuwait	V2: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36, RA16
Kyrgyzstan	Y6γ, 18, V4: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36, RA16
Laos	Y6δ, V4: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36, JE37, RA16
Latvia	V1, RI SV: TBE20, RA16
Lebanon	Y6β, 18, V4: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36, RA16
Lesotho	Y6β, 18, V4: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36, RA16
Liberia	Y5γ, 28, V4: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36, RA16
Libya	Y6δ, V4: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36, RA16
Liechtenstein	V1, RI SV: TBE20
Lithuania	V1, RI SV: TBE20, RA16
Luxembourg	V1, RI
Macedonia	V1, RI SV: RA16
Madagascar	Y6δ, V4: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36, RA16
Madeira Islands	V1, RI
Malawi	Y6γ, 18, V4: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: C9, HB36, RA16
Malaysia	Y6γ, 18, V4: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36, JE37, RA16
Maldives	Y6γ, 18, V4: RI, HA8, TF8
Mali	Y5γ, 12, V4: RI, HA8, M29, TF8 SV: HB36, RA16
Malta	Y6β, 19, RI
Marshall Islands	V2: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36
Martinique	Y6γ, 18, RI
Mauritania	Y6γ, 32, V4: RI, HA8, M29, TF8 SV: HB36, RA16



Areas of travel where vaccination is recommended
 Areas of travel where vaccination is generally not recommended

Data and map sources: IAMAT, CDC, NATHNAC, ProMED-mail, WHO



Aedes aegypti
(carrier of urban Yellow Fever)

Mauritius	Y6γ, 18, RI	Nigeria	Y6β, 25, V4: RI, PO27, HA8, M29, TF8 SV: C9, HB36, RA16	Rwanda	Y5γ, 28, V4: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36, RA16
Mayotte	Y6γ, 18, V4: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36, RA16	Niue	Y6β, V4: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36	Saint Barthélemy	Y6γ, 18, RI
Mexico	Y6γ, 18, V4: RI, HA8, TF7 SV: RA16	Northern Mariana Islands	V2: RI, HA8 SV: HB36	Saint Helena	Y6γ, RI
Micronesia, Federated States	V2: RI, HA8	Norway	V1, RI SV: TBE20	St. Kitts and Nevis	Y6γ, RI
Moldova	V2: RI, HA8 SV: HB36, RA16	Oman	Y6β, 18, V4: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36, RA16	Saint Lucia	Y6γ, RI
Monaco	V1, RI	Pakistan	Y6β, 18, V4: RI, PO27, HA8, TF8 SV: C9, HB36, JE37, RA16	Saint Martin	Y6γ, 18, RI
Mongolia	V2: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36, RA16	Palau	V2: RI, HA8 SV: HB36	Saint Pierre and Miquelon	V1, RI
Montenegro	V1, RI SV: RA16	Panama	Y34, V2: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: RA16	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Y6γ, RI
Montserrat	Y6γ, RI	Papua New Guinea	Y6γ, V4: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36, JE37	Samoa	Y6γ, 18, V4: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36
Morocco	V2: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36, RA16	Paraguay	Y6γ, 15, V4: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: RA16	San Marino	V1, RI
Mozambique	Y6γ, V4: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: C9, HB36, RA16	Peru	Y21, V2: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36, RA16	São Tomé and Príncipe	Y6γ, 18, V4: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36, RA16
Myanmar Burma	Y6γ, 18, 26, V4: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36, JE37, RA16	Philippines	Y6γ, 13, V4: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: C9, HB36, JE37, RA16	Saudi Arabia	Y6γ, 13, V4: RI, PO46, HA8, M39, TF8 SV: HB36, RA16
Namibia	Y6δ, 11, V4: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36, RA16	Pitcairn Islands	Y6γ, RI	Senegal	Y6β, 13, 25, V4: RI, HA8, M29, TF8 SV: HB36, RA16
Nauru	Y6γ, V4: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36	Poland	V1, RI SV: RA16, TBE20	Serbia	V1, RI SV: RA16
Nepal	Y6δ, V4: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: C9, HB36, JE37, RA16	Portugal	V1, RI	Seychelles	Y6γ, 13, V4: RI, HA8, TF8
Netherlands	V1, RI	Puerto Rico	V1, RI SV: RA16	Sierra Leone	Y5δ, V4: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36, RA16
Netherlands Antilles	Y6α, RI	Qatar	V2: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36, RA16	Singapore	Y6γ, 54, RI SV: HB36, JE37
New Caledonia	Y6γ, 18, V4: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36	Réunion	Y6γ, 18, V4: RI, HA8, TF8	Slovakia	V1, RI SV: RA16, TBE20
New Zealand	V1, RI SV: HB23	Romania	V2: RI, HA8 SV: HB36, TBE20, RA16	Slovenia	V1, RI SV: TBE20, RA16
Nicaragua	V2: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: RA16	Russia	V4: RI, HA8 SV: HB36, JE37, TBE20, RA16	Solomon Islands	Y6δ, V4: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36
Niger	Y5γ, 12, 17, V4: RI, HA8, M29, TF8 SV: HB36, RA16			Somalia	Y6δ, 51, V4: RI, HA8, PO27, TF8 SV: C9, HB36, RA16

HEPATITIS A: Vaccination is recommended for all travellers over one year of age. This viral infection occurs worldwide and is transmitted through contaminated food or water. This vaccine is often combined with Hepatitis B and provides long term protection for both viral diseases. An HAV antibody test may be advised for persons over 40 or those born in developing countries to determine immunity. Immune globulin may be recommended for some last-minute travellers.

HEPATITIS B: Vaccination is now given routinely as a childhood vaccination. The virus is transmitted through infected blood products, sexual contact, or infected items such as needles or razor blades.

Vaccination is recommended for persons on working assignments in the healthcare field (dentists, physicians, nurses, laboratory technicians), for those working in close contact with the local population (teachers, aid workers, missionaries), or for travellers having sexual contact with locals. This vaccine is often combined with Hepatitis A and provides long term protection for both viral diseases.

INFLUENZA: Vaccination is recommended for all travellers over 6 months of age, especially children, pregnant women, persons over 65 and those with chronic health conditions such as asthma, diabetes, lung disease, heart disease, immune-suppressive disorders, and organ transplant recipients.

Influenza viruses typically circulate from November to April in the northern hemisphere, from May to October in the southern hemisphere, and year-round in the tropics. If the flu vaccine is not available at the time of departure, contact your healthcare provider regarding influenza anti-viral protection.

POLIO: A primary vaccination series is necessary for those not previously or only partially vaccinated. Adults who have been fully vaccinated as children should receive a Polio booster once only. If travellers have not received a Polio booster as adults, vaccination is recommended for countries where Polio is not yet eradicated: Afghanistan, Nigeria and Pakistan. Some countries in Africa, the Middle East and Central Asia are susceptible to re-introduction of Polio. Check www.iamat.org for the latest information and make sure you are fully vaccinated.

MEASLES-MUMPS-RUBELLA: Travellers of all ages should ensure that they are up-to-date. All three viruses are highly contagious and tend to spread in places of mass gatherings, including sports events and university campuses. Many countries, once believed to have eliminated the diseases, are seeing a resurgence as a result of lower herd immunity levels due to lack of or under vaccination.

Adults born before 1957 (USA) and 1970 (Canada) are generally considered to be immune to Measles and Mumps as a result of previous illness or having had a clinically asymptomatic infection when the virus circulated freely before the vaccine was introduced. Women of childbearing age should ensure that they are immune to Rubella, but are advised not to get pregnant for 4 weeks following vaccination.

TETANUS-DIPHTHERIA and PERTUSSIS: Travellers of all ages should ensure that they are up-to-date. A single injection booster containing Tetanus-Diphtheria toxoids is recommended for adults every 10 years, regardless if travelling or not. A primary series (which also protects against Pertussis – Tdap) is recommended for previously unvaccinated adults.

PNEUMOCOCCAL: Vaccination is recommended for persons over 65, smokers, or those with chronic health conditions such as emphysema, asthma, lung disease, heart disease, renal disorders, immune-suppressive disorders, and organ transplant recipients, including cochlear implants. Pneumonia and ear infections can be more severe for these travellers.

INFANTS AND CHILDREN: Follow the recommended age-appropriate immunization schedule for Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis, Polio, Measles, Mumps, Rubella, Haemophilus B, Meningitis, Pneumococcal, Varicella, Rotavirus, Hepatitis A and B, Human Papillomavirus.

South Africa	Y6^β, 18, V4: RI, HA7, TF7 SV: HB36, RA16
South Sudan	Y25, V2: RI, HA8, M29, TF8 SV: C9, HB36, RA16
Spain	V1, RI
Sri Lanka	Y6^β, 18, V4: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36, JE37, RA16
Sudan	Y6^β, 32, 53, V4: RI, HA8, M29, TF8 SV: HB36, RA16
Suriname	Y6^γ, 25, V4: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36, RA16
Swaziland	Y6^δ, V4: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36, RA16
Sweden	V1, RI SV: TBE20
Switzerland	V1, RI SV: TBE20
Syria	V2: RI, HA8, PO3, TF8 SV: C9, HB36, RA16
Taiwan	V2: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36, JE37
Tajikistan	V2: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36, RA16
Tanzania	Y6^γ, 18, 22, V4: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: C9, HB36, RA16
Thailand	Y6^γ, 13, V4: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36, JE37, RA16
Timor-Leste	Y6^γ, V4: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36, JE37, RA16
Togo	Y5^γ, 28, V4: RI, HA8, M29, TF8 SV: HB36, RA16
Tokelau	V2: RI, HA8 SV: HB36
Tonga	V2: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36
Trinidad and Tobago	Y6^γ, 13, 43, RI
Tunisia	Y6^γ, V4: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36, RA16

Turkey	V2: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: RA16
Turkmenistan	V2: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36, RA16
Turks and Caicos	V1, RI
Tuvalu	V2: RI, HA8 SV: HB36
Uganda	Y6^γ, 25, V4: RI, HA8, M29, TF8 SV: C9, HB36, RA16
Ukraine	V2: RI, HA7 SV: HB36, RA16
United Arab Emirates	V2: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36, RA16
United Kingdom	V1, RI
United States of America	V1, RI SV: HB23
Uruguay	V2: RI, HA7, TF7 SV: RA16
Uzbekistan	V2: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36, RA16
Vanuatu	V2: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36
Venezuela	Y40, V2: RI, HA7, TF7 SV: HB23, RA16
Vietnam	Y6^γ, V4: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36, JE37, RA16
Virgin Islands – UK	V1, RI
Virgin Islands – USA	V1, RI
Wake Island	V1, RI
Wallis and Futuna	Y6^γ, 18, RI
Yemen	Y6^γ, V4: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36, RA16
Zambia	Y6^β, 18, 52, V4: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: HB36, RA16
Zimbabwe	Y6^β, 18, V4: RI, HA8, TF8 SV: C9, HB36, RA16

[Your trip is a good occasion for a reminder to keep your routine immunizations updated;](#) more than 80% of adults in industrialized countries have not maintained their immunization status. These vaccinations are recommended for your protection and to prevent the spread of infectious diseases.

The recommendations for immunizations outlined here are intended as guidelines only. Your immunization needs depend on your health status, previous immunizations received, and your travel itinerary. Seek further advice from your physician or travel health clinic.

- 1** No vaccinations are required to enter this country.
- 2** No vaccinations are required to enter this country. The vaccinations listed for this country are recommended for the traveller's protection.
- 3** A Polio booster is recommended for this country (see Routine Immunizations).
- 4** The following vaccinations listed for this country are recommended for your protection.
- 5** A vaccination certificate is required on arrival from all travellers. The vaccination requirement is imposed by this country for protection against Yellow Fever since the principal mosquito vector *Aedes aegypti* is present in its territory.
A Yellow Fever certificate is valid for 10 years beginning 10 days after vaccination.
If your medical practitioner has advised you against the Yellow Fever vaccine for medical reasons, a vaccination waiver should be issued. Be aware that problems may arise when crossing borders and your vaccination waiver may not be honoured.
- 6** A vaccination certificate is required only from travellers coming from a country with risk of Yellow Fever transmission.
The vaccination requirement is imposed by this country for protection against the introduction of Yellow Fever since the vector *Aedes aegypti* is present in its territory.
A Yellow Fever certificate is valid for 10 years beginning 10 days after vaccination.
The following countries have risk of Yellow Fever transmission:
Africa: Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Republic of the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Sudan, Togo, Uganda.
Americas: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela.
If your medical practitioner has advised you against the Yellow Fever vaccine for medical reasons, a vaccination waiver should be issued. Be aware that problems may arise when crossing borders and your vaccination waiver may not be honoured.
- 7** Vaccination is recommended when going outside the areas usually visited by tourists such as travelling extensively in the interior of the country (e.g. trekkers, hikers) and for persons on working assignments in remote areas.
- 8** Vaccination is highly recommended for all travellers, for your own protection.
- 9** Cholera is an acute gastro-intestinal infection caused by *vibrio cholerae* bacteria. Risk of infection to travellers is low and vaccination is advised only for medical and humanitarian personnel working in endemic areas. The vaccine is not available in the United States. The best prevention measure is to avoid potentially contaminated water and food, and practice good hand hygiene. See www.iamat.org country details on Food & Water Safety.
Note: The World Health Organization announced in 1991 that Cholera vaccination certificates are no longer required by any country or territory.

- 10** For your protection, Yellow Fever vaccination is recommended for all travellers over 9 months of age – regardless if coming from a country with risk of Yellow Fever transmission – travelling at altitudes below 2300 m / 7,546 ft in the Amazonian provinces of Orellana, Morona Santiago, Napo, Pastaza, Sucumbios, and Zamora-Chinchipec.
Vaccination is not recommended for the rest of the country. Take meticulous anti-mosquito bite measures during the daytime at altitudes below 2300m / 7,456 ft.
Note: The cities of Quito and Guayaquil, and the Galapagos Islands are risk free.
- 11** A vaccination certificate is also required for travellers on an unscheduled flight arriving from or in transit through a country at risk of Yellow Fever transmission. A vaccination certificate is generally not insisted for children under 1 year of age, however, they may be subject to surveillance.
Note: A certificate is not required for travellers in airport transit through a country at risk of Yellow Fever transmission if staying at the scheduled airport or in the adjacent town.
- 12** Vaccination is recommended for children over 9 months of age travelling south of the Sahara Desert, for their protection.
- 13** A Yellow Fever vaccination certificate is also required for travellers in transit through an airport of a country with risk of Yellow Fever transmission.
- 14** For your protection, Yellow Fever vaccination is recommended for all travellers over 9 months of age travelling at altitudes below 2300 m / 7,546 ft in the provinces of Misiones and Corrientes. Vaccination is also recommended for Iguacu Falls.
Note: Vaccination is not recommended if travelling to the provinces of Jujuy (departments of Ledesma, Santa Bárbara, San Pedro, Valle Grande), Chaco (department of Bermejo), Salta (departments of Anta, General San Martín, Orán, Rivadavia), and Formosa. Take meticulous anti-mosquito bite measures during the daytime when visiting these areas. All other areas of Argentina are risk free.
- 15** For your protection, Yellow Fever vaccination is recommended for all travellers over 9 months of age – regardless if coming from a country with risk of Yellow Fever transmission – including Iguacu Falls.
Note: Vaccination is not recommended if you're only travelling to Asunción. Take meticulous anti-mosquito bite measures during the daytime.
- 16** In this country, where Rabies is a constant threat, pre-exposure vaccination (3 shots) is advised for persons undertaking outdoor activities such as camping, hiking, eco-tourism, and cave exploring or on outdoor working assignments such as veterinarians and wildlife researchers. Although this provides adequate initial protection, a person bitten by a potentially rabid animal will require 2 additional post-exposure inoculations. Children should be cautioned not to pet dogs, cats or other mammals. Any animal bite or scratch must be washed repeatedly with copious amounts of soap and water. Seek medical attention immediately.
- 17** A vaccination certificate may be required for travellers leaving Niger since part of the country is in the Yellow Fever endemic zone.
- 18** A Yellow Fever vaccination certificate is also required for travellers who are in airport transit for more than 12 hours in a country with risk of Yellow Fever transmission.

- 19** If indicated for epidemiological reasons, children under 9 months of age coming from a country with risk of Yellow Fever may be subject to surveillance or isolation.
- 20** Vaccination is recommended for persons involved in recreational activities in parks and forested areas (e.g. camping, hiking, backpacking) or working in agricultural and forestry occupations. Note that the vaccine is only available in countries where Tick-borne Encephalitis is endemic. Contact IAMAT for vaccine availability at your destination. Use anti-tick measures such as tucking long pants into socks or boots, repellent, and daily checks for ticks. Wear clothing treated with permethrin (available in the USA from Sawyer Products: www.sawyer.com).
- Austria:** Risk is present in all forested areas.
Belarus: Risk is present in all forested areas.
China: Risk is present in Heilongjiang province.
Croatia: Risk is present in the forested areas north and east of Zagreb, extending to the borders with Slovenia and Hungary.
Czech Republic: Risk is present in all forested areas including city parks.
Denmark: Risk is present on the island of Bornholm.
Estonia: Risk is present in all wooded and forested areas with high risk along the Gulf of Finland, the southern border areas with Latvia and a large belt along the shores of Lake Peipus.
Finland: Risk is present in forested areas along the coast of the Gulf of Finland from Kotka to the border with Russia, and all the islands south of Turku, including the Åland islands.
France: Risk is present in the Alsace region.
Germany: Risk is present in all forested areas of the country especially in the states of Bavaria, Baden-Wuerttemberg, Hesse, Saxony and Thuringia.
Hungary: Risk is present in western parts of the country bordering Austria, Slovenia, and Croatia (Somogy, Vas, Zala) and areas north of Budapest bordering Slovakia (Nograd).
Japan: Risk is present in forested areas of Hokkaido.
Latvia: Risk is present in all wooded and forested areas of Latvia, including city parks.
Liechtenstein: Risk is present in the area of Vaduz.
Lithuania: Risk is present in all forested areas of country.
Norway: Scattered areas of risk are present around Bergen.
Poland: Risk is present in all forested areas of the country.
Romania: Risk is present in forested areas in the western part of the country.
Russia: Risk is present in all forested areas of the country including Siberia. (The infection is also known as Russian Spring Summer Encephalitis.)
Slovakia: Risk is present in all western and southern regions of Slovakia. A focus of risk is also present in the area of Povavská Bystrica.
Slovenia: Risk is present in all forested areas of Slovenia.
Sweden: Risk is present in an approximately 100km deep coastal strip extending from the area of Uppsala southwards to Kristianstad, including the archipelago around Stockholm and the islands of Gotland and Öland. Infection is also present in the wooded areas around Göteborg.
Switzerland: Known areas of risk are present in the following cantons: Schaffhausen (Hallau, Osterfingen, Stein am Rhein), Zürich (Unteres, Glattal, Eglisau, Ellikon am Rhein, Ossingen, Rheinau, Horgen), Graubünden (Grüsch, Seewis, Landquart), Bern (Erlenbach, Thun, Steffisburg, Spiez, Grosse Moos, Belp), and Luzern (Dagmersellen, Nebikon, Egolzwil and Santenberg area).

21 For your protection, Yellow Fever vaccination is highly recommended for all travellers over 9 months of age travelling at altitudes below 2300 m / 7,546 ft in all regions of the Amazon Basin (east of the Andes Mountains) and the following regions west of the Andes: Ancash, Apurimac, Ayacucho, Cajamarca, Cuzco, Huancavelica, Huanuco, Junin, La Libertad, Pasco, Piura, and Puno.

Note: Vaccination is not recommended if only travelling to the provinces of Lambayeque, Tumbes, western Piura, and northwestern Cajamarca. Take meticulous anti-mosquito bite measures during the daytime in these areas.

22 For travellers not coming from a country with risk of Yellow Fever transmission, take meticulous anti-mosquito bite measures during the daytime in Tanzania.

23 Due to the high rate of Hepatitis B carriers among the indigenous population of this country, vaccination is recommended for persons intending to live or work in these communities.

24 A Yellow Fever certificate is not required if coming from or in transit through Panama.

25 For your protection, Yellow Fever vaccination is recommended for all travellers over 9 months of age – regardless if coming from a country with risk of Yellow Fever transmission – since this country is in the Yellow Fever endemic zone.

26 Nationals and residents leaving this country are required to have a vaccination certificate on their departure to a Yellow Fever risk area.

27 A Polio booster is recommended for this country (see Routine Immunizations). In addition, all travellers and residents who have stayed in this country for more than 4 weeks should have a valid International Vaccination Certificate upon departure proving they were vaccinated with Oral Polio Vaccine or Inactivated Polio Vaccine between 4 weeks and 1 year prior to leaving this country.

Note: Syria also requires proof of Polio vaccination from travellers coming from Afghanistan, Nigeria, and Pakistan.

28 Vaccination is recommended for travellers over 9 months of age for their protection.

29 Vaccination is advised for persons travelling extensively or on working assignments in the Meningitis Belt of Africa's northern Savannah. This semi-arid area extends from the Atlantic Ocean to the Red Sea. Seasonal transmission of this bacterial infection occurs from December to June with March and April being peak months.

The following countries are part of the Meningitis belt: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, South Sudan, Sudan, Togo.

The original Meningitis Belt is expanding and the following countries have reported outbreaks: Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, and Uganda.

30 A vaccination certificate is required only if having visited the province of Misiones in Argentina. It is not required for travellers coming from the Galapagos Islands (Ecuador) or the island of Tobago (Trinidad and Tobago).

31 All travellers arriving from Sudan must have a Yellow Fever vaccination certificate or location certificate declaring that they did not visit the country south of the 15°N latitude within the last 6 days.

32 For your protection, vaccination is recommended for all travellers over 9 months going to areas south of the Sahara Desert, regardless if coming from a country with risk of Yellow Fever transmission. There is no risk of Yellow Fever in desert areas.

33 A certificate is also required for travellers coming from, or in airport transit for more than 12 hours via São Tomé and Príncipe, Somalia, and Tanzania.

Note: A Yellow Fever certificate is not required if coming from, or in transit via Guyana, Suriname or Trinidad and Tobago.

34 For your protection, Yellow Fever vaccination is recommended for all travellers over 9 months of age going to all mainland areas east of the Canal Zone, including the indigenous regions of Emberá and Kuna Yala.

Panama City, the Canal Zone, the Balboa and San Blas Islands are risk free.

35 For your protection, Yellow Fever vaccination is recommended for all travellers over 9 months of age but not for the following states: Ceara, Rio Grande do Norte, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Alagoas, Paraíba, Sergipe, Espírito Santo and Rio de Janeiro.

Note: Vaccination is recommended for travellers visiting Iguazu Falls. It is also recommended if travelling to the rural communities and agricultural areas in the interior of the following states: Bahia, Paraná, Piauí, São Paulo, Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul. The coastal areas of these states are risk free. The cities of Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Fortaleza, Recife, and Salvador are risk free.

36 Due to the high rate Hepatitis B carriers in this country, vaccination is recommended for persons on working assignments in the healthcare field (dentists, physicians, nurses, laboratory technicians), for those working in close contact with the local population (teachers, aid workers, missionaries), or persons foreseeing sexual contact with locals.

37 Vaccination is recommended for persons travelling extensively in rural areas, living and working near rice growing rural and suburban areas, as well as other irrigated land where

exposure to mosquitos transmitting this viral illness is high. Children are especially susceptible to the infection.

Australia: Risk is present in the outer Torres Strait Islands and Cape York Peninsula. Transmission occurs from December to May.

Bangladesh: Sporadic cases are reported throughout Bangladesh. Transmission occurs from May to October.

Brunei Darussalam: Risk is present in the entire country. Transmission occurs all year. Limited information is available.

Bhutan: Possibly endemic in non-mountainous regions.

Cambodia: Risk is present in the entire country. Transmission occurs from May to October.

China: Cases have been reported from all provinces except Qinghai, Xinjiang, and Xizang (Tibet). Sporadic cases have been reported from the New Territories. Infection is most prevalent in central and eastern China, and is endemic in southern China. Transmission occurs from May to September in northern areas and from June to October in southern China.

Guam: The last outbreak in Guam occurred in 1947/48, and in Saipan in 1990. Reintroduction of the virus may occur.

India: Risk is present throughout India except in Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Lakshadweep, Meghalaya, Punjab, Rajasthan, and Sikkim. In northern India transmission occurs from May to October, and generally all year in southern India.

Indonesia: Risk is present in the entire country. Transmission occurs all year. Children under 15 years of age are at high risk.

Japan: Sporadic cases have been reported. Transmission occurs from July to October.

Korea – North: Outbreaks happen occasionally and transmission occurs from May to October.

Korea – South: Sporadic cases have been reported. Transmission occurs from May to October.

Laos: Risk is present in the entire country. Transmission occurs all year.

Malaysia: Sporadic cases are reported throughout the country. Sarawak is endemic. Transmission occurs throughout the year.

Myanmar/Burma: Risk is present in the entire country. Transmission occurs all year. Limited information is available.

Nepal: The infection is endemic in the southern plains bordering India (Terai Districts). Cases have also been reported from the highlands, including the Kathmandu valley. Transmission occurs from June to October.

Pakistan: Reports suggest that risk is present in the lower Indus valley and the Karachi area. Transmission occurs from June to January.

Papua New Guinea: Risk is present in the entire country. Transmission occurs all year. Limited information is available.

Philippines: Risk is present on all islands. Transmission occurs all year, with peaks from April to January.

Russia: Outbreaks occur occasionally in the southeast between the border with China and the Sea of Japan, with prevalence in the area of Vladivostok. The period of transmission is from July to October.

Singapore: Sporadic cases have been reported and transmission occurs all year.

Sri Lanka: Risk is present throughout the country, except in mountain regions. Transmission occurs all year.

Taiwan: Sporadic cases have been reported throughout the country. Transmission occurs from May to October.

Thailand: Risk is present throughout the country. Outbreaks mostly occur in the northern region (Chiang Mai valley) with sporadic cases reported from the areas of Sukhothai, the suburbs of Bangkok and Phitsanulok, as well as from the southern regions of the country. Transmission occurs all year, with seasonal peaks from May to October in northern areas.

Timor-Leste: The infection is endemic and transmission occurs all year.

Vietnam: The infection is endemic throughout the country. Transmission occurs from May to October.

38 For your protection, Yellow Fever vaccination is recommended for all travellers over 9 months of age travelling in areas below 2300 m / 7,546 ft since most of this country is in the Yellow Fever endemic zone.

Note: Vaccination is not recommended if you're only going to the cities of Cartagena, Cali, Medellín, or Barranquilla. Take meticulous anti-mosquito bite measures during the daytime in these cities. The city of Bogotá and the islands of San Andrés y Providencia are risk free.

39 All Hajj pilgrims to Mecca and Umrah visitors over 2 years of age, as well as seasonal workers, must have proof of vaccination (quadrivalent ACYW135) upon arrival issued not more than 3 years and not less than 10 days before the date of arrival.

Further to the above requirements, persons arriving from countries in the African Meningitis belt of Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, South Sudan, and Sudan will be given meningococcal prevention medication. Non-pilgrim travellers may also be asked to show proof of vaccination during the yearly pilgrimage season. Persons without a certificate may be subjected to vaccination upon arrival.

40 For your protection, Yellow Fever vaccination is recommended for all travellers over 9 months of age travelling at altitudes below 2300 m / 7,546 ft in areas usually not visited by tourists, travelling extensively in the interior of the country (e.g. hikers, trekkers, bird watchers), or for persons on working assignments in remote areas.

Note: Vaccination is not recommended if you're only travelling to the Distrito Federal and the states of Vargas,

Miranda, Aragua, Carabobo and Yaracuy. Take meticulous anti-mosquito bite measures during the daytime in these areas. Margarita Island, the cities of Caracas and Valencia, and the states of Falcón and Lara are risk free.

41 For your protection, Yellow Fever vaccination is recommended for all travellers over 9 months of age – regardless if coming from a country with risk of Yellow Fever transmission – travelling at altitudes below 2300 m / 7,546 ft in the departments of Beni, Santa Cruz, Pando, and the subtropical areas of the departments of La Paz, Cochabamba, Chuquisaca, and Tarija.

The cities of La Paz and Sucre are risk free.

42 A Yellow Fever vaccination certificate is not required for travellers coming from Argentina, Panama, or Trinidad and Tobago.

43 For your protection, Yellow Fever vaccination is recommended for all travellers over 9 months of age going to the island of Trinidad – regardless if coming from a country with risk of Yellow Fever transmission – except for cruise ship passengers not disembarking, air passengers in transit, and travellers only visiting Port-of-Spain. Take meticulous anti-mosquito bite measures during the daytime.

The island of Tobago is risk free.

44 A vaccination certificate is not required for travellers coming from Argentina, Paraguay, Suriname, or Trinidad and Tobago.

Note: For your protection, Yellow Fever vaccination is recommended for all travellers over 9 months of age – regardless if coming from a country with risk of Yellow Fever transmission – since this country is in the Yellow Fever endemic zone.

45 A vaccination certificate is required for travellers coming from, or in transit through, a country with risk of Yellow Fever transmission 6 days before arrival.

Note: Travellers can be detained in isolation for up to 6 days if proof of vaccination is not available.

46 All travellers – regardless of age or previous vaccination – coming from Afghanistan, Nigeria, Pakistan, and from countries with re-established Polio transmission or at high risk of re-importation (see www.iamat.org) must show proof of having received one dose of Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) or Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) between 4 weeks and 1 year prior to entering the country. These travellers will also receive an additional dose of OPV upon arrival.

47 A Yellow Fever vaccination certificate is not required for travellers coming from Guyana or Trinidad and Tobago.

48 For travellers not coming from a country with risk of Yellow Fever transmission, take meticulous anti-mosquito bite measures during the daytime in the regions of Anseba, Debub, Gash-Barka, Maekel and Northern Red Sea.

Note: Other areas of the country, including the Dahlak Archipelago are risk free.

49 For your protection, Yellow Fever vaccination is recommended for all travellers over 9 months of age – regardless if coming from a country with risk of Yellow Fever transmission – since part of this country is in the Yellow Fever endemic zone. Vaccination is not recommended if you're only going to the provinces of Afar and Somali. Take meticulous anti-mosquito bite measures during the daytime in these areas.

50 For your protection, Yellow Fever vaccination is recommended for all travellers over 9 months of age – regardless if coming from a country with risk of Yellow Fever transmission – since part of this country is in the Yellow Fever endemic zone. Vaccination is recommended if you are going on a safari.

Note: Vaccination is not recommended if you're only travelling to the cities of Nairobi and Mombasa, the province of North Eastern, and the counties of Kwale, Kilifi, Tana River, and Lamu in Coast province. Take meticulous anti-mosquito bite measures during the daytime in these areas.

51 For travellers not coming from a country with risk of Yellow Fever transmission, take meticulous anti-mosquito bite measures during the daytime in the regions of Bakool, Banaadir, Bay, Galguduud, Gedo, Hiran, Lower Juba, Middle Juba, Middle Shabele, and Lower Shabele.

Note: The rest of the country is risk free.

52 All travellers over 1 year of age entering South Africa from Zambia – regardless if coming from a country with risk of Yellow Fever transmission – require proof of a Yellow Fever vaccination certificate.

Note: For travellers not coming from a country with risk of Yellow Fever transmission, take meticulous anti-mosquito bite measures during the daytime in the provinces of North West and Western. The rest of the country is risk free.

53 A vaccination certificate may be required for travellers leaving Sudan since part of the country is in the Yellow Fever endemic zone.

Note: The city of Khartoum is risk free.

54 A certificate is also required for travellers over 1 year of age who have been in transit for more than 12 hours in an airport in a country with risk of Yellow Fever transmission prior to 6 days before arrival.

55 All Indian nationals and residents – regardless of age or vaccination status – going to or coming from Afghanistan, Pakistan and Nigeria along with Kenya, Syria, Ethiopia and Somalia are required to show proof of vaccination with Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) at least 4 weeks before departing or entering India.