



PASSPORT HEALTH[®]
First Class Medical Care For Travel Anywhere

38 Boland Court Greenville, SC 29615
 451-A E. St. John St. Spartanburg, SC 29302
 www.passporthealthsc.com
 864-640-8154

	Recommendations for Mission Travelers to:	HAITI
	Date Compiled:	August 16,2011
Vaccine	Recommendations	Comments
Hepatitis A	Recommended for all travellers and expatriates.	
Hepatitis B	Recommended for all travellers and expatriates.	
Influenza	Influenza is a highly contagious respiratory disease that can quickly become widespread often occurring in epidemic proportions. A "flu shot" is recommended annually since the type (or strain) of influenza virus changes year to year.	
	Within the US there is a recognized "flu season", but influenza can occur year round in tropical areas. Travelers should be vaccinated against influenza due to the nature of travel and close contact with people who may be infected.	
Measles, Mumps, Rubella (MMR)	Measles and Mumps continue to be a problem worldwide and are highly contagious. Individuals at high risk include:	
	1) International travelers.	
	2) Students at post-high school educational institutions.	
	3) Healthcare personnel.	
	4) Those previously vaccinated with killed measles vaccine or with an unknown type of measles vaccine from 1963-1967.	
	You are considered immune if you :	
	1) Were born before 1957.	
	2) Have documentation of receiving 2 doses of the live vaccine.	
	3) Have a blood test that shows you are immune.	
	If you are not considered immune by the criteria or are uncertain of your vaccine history, a booster dose of MMR is recommended.	

<p>Tetanus, Diphtheria, Pertussis</p>	<p>Tetanus (lockjaw), Diphtheria and Pertussis are serious diseases. Tetanus is caused by a germ that enters the body through a cut or wound. Diphtheria spreads when germs pass from an infected person to the nose or throat of others. Pertussis (also known as whooping cough) is a highly contagious bacterial infection. These diseases occur worldwide, and even non-travelers should receive the immunization and maintain it with a booster dose at 10-year intervals. <i>Travelers should receive a pre-trip booster if their last booster was more than five years before traveling.</i> This eliminates the need for an on-the-spot booster if the traveler is injured while abroad.</p>	
<p>Yellow fever</p>	<p>Required for travellers arriving from a country in the yellow fever endemic zone.</p> <p><i>(Deciding whether to have a yellow fever vaccination is complex. Always discuss with your travel health professional well in advance of your trip. If vaccination is required by a country on your itinerary, you may need proof that you were given the vaccination at least 10 days before entering that country.)</i></p>	
<p>Cholera</p>	<p>No vaccine available in US.</p>	<p>Cholera is a diarrheal disease. People get sick when they consume food or water that has been contaminated by the feces of an infected person. The most common symptom is severe diarrhea. It is painless and watery (often called "rice-water" stools). Vomiting is also common.</p> <p>Most cholera infections are relatively mild. People recover on their own by keeping well-hydrated. About 10-20 percent of all infected people will suffer severe illness, which can cause life-threatening dehydration. These cases are treated with oral and/or intravenous fluid replacement and antibiotics.</p> <p>Healthcare and relief workers who travel to areas of cholera outbreaks and have limited access to safe water are at higher risk. They should consider vaccination against cholera.</p> <p>Haiti A large epidemic - the country's first in many years - struck following the January 2010 earthquake. The disease is expected to remain circulating in Haiti.</p>