Travax® Traveler Health Report

Itinerary

Round trip: United States → Brazil → United States

Health Concerns Summary

The following may pose a risk or require preventive measures based on this itinerary. See the report sections below for details.

- **Vaccine-Preventable Diseases:** hepatitis A, hepatitis B, influenza, meningococcal meningitis, rabies, typhoid fever, yellow fever
- **Malaria**
- **Other Diseases:** chagas' disease (American trypanosomiasis), dengue, hantavirus, leishmaniasis, lyme disease, schistosomiasis, traveler's diarrhea, tuberculosis

Yellow Fever

Requirement Information (for entry)

Is yellow fever vaccine an official requirement for this itinerary?

**NO.** An official vaccination certificate is not required for entry by any country on this itinerary sequence.

- **Visa application:** Proof of YF vaccination may be required for certain visa applicants. Travelers should contact the appropriate embassy or consulate with questions and, if it is required for their visa, carry the YF certificate with their passport on the day of travel.

Yellow Fever Requirement Table for this Itinerary

The following values result in the "NO" requirement result shown above (based on a round trip with United States as the home country):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Transm. Risk</th>
<th>Required if Coming From</th>
<th>Applies to Ages</th>
<th>See Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNITED STATES</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRAZIL</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Recommendation Information (for health protection)

Is yellow fever vaccine a recommended protective measure for this itinerary?

**YES.** Vaccination is recommended for travel to areas of one or more countries on this itinerary.

**Individual Country Recommendations**

- **Brazil**
  - *Recommended for travelers over 9 months of age:* the states of Acre, Amapá, Amazonas, Distrito Federal (including the capital city of Brasília), Goiás, Maranhão, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, Pará, Rondônia, Roraima, Tocantins, and designated areas (see map) of the following states: Piauí, Bahia, São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catarina [8], and Rio Grande do Sul [9]. Vaccination is also recommended for travelers visiting Iguazu Falls.
  - *Not recommended:* itineraries limited to the cities of Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Salvador, Recife, or Fortaleza, or any other areas not listed above.

**Other Immunization Recommendations**

- **Hepatitis A**
  - Brazil
    - *Recommended for:* all travelers.

- **Typhoid fever**
  - Brazil
    - *Recommended for:* adventurous dietary habits; prolonged stays; travel (especially in rural areas) outside of common tourist packages and other pre-arranged fixed itineraries. Consider for all risk-averse travelers desiring maximum pre-travel preparation.

- **Hepatitis B**
  - Brazil
    - Risk is especially high in the Amazon region. *Recommended for:* prolonged stays; frequent short stays in this or other high risk countries; adventure travelers; the possibility of acupuncture, dental work, or tattooing; all health care workers; the possibility of a new sexual partner during stay; and travelers with high potential to seek medical care in local facilities. Consider for short stays in travelers desiring maximum pre-travel preparation. Increased awareness is recommended regarding safe sex and body fluid/blood precautions.

- **Rabies**
  - Brazil
    - Risk exists in much of the country and is highest in Bahia, Ceará, Maranhão, Pará, and Pernambuco states; risk from bat exposure is highest in Paraná, São Paulo, Rio Grande do Norte, and Minas Gerais states. Very high risk exists in and around Fortaleza in Ceará State. *Recommended for:* Prolonged stays: all travelers with a priority for young children and rural travel. Shorter stays: occupational exposure; locations more than 24 hours' travel from a reliable source of human rabies immune globulin and rabies vaccine for postexposure treatment; adventure travelers, hikers, cave explorers, and backpackers; and all travelers involved in any activity that might bring them into direct contact with bats. Consider for risk-averse travelers desiring maximum pre-travel preparation. Dog and bat bites or scratches should be taken seriously anc postexposure prophylaxis sought even in...
Consider to Issues (see travelers certain recommended is Chemoprophylaxis • areas. these towns and cities all cruises; Amazon all Grosso; Mato and Maranhão of states the in map) (see municipalities certain Rondônia; and Acre, Amazonas, Acre, and Rondônia; certain municipalities (see map) in the states of Maranhão and Mato Grosso; all Amazon cruises; all cities and towns within these areas. Chemoprophylaxis is recommended for all travelers: the states of Roraima, Amapá, Pará, Amazonas, Acre, and Rondônia; certain municipalities (see map) in the states of Maranhão and Mato Grosso; all Amazon cruises; all cities and towns within these areas. Chemoprophylaxis is recommended for certain travelers (see Issues to Consider inset):

Malaria

Malaria Information

• Brazil
  • General information: predominantly P. vivax. Transmission occurs throughout the year.
  • Protective recommendations:
    • Chemoprophylaxis is recommended for all travelers: the states of Roraima, Amapá, Pará, Amazonas, Acre, and Rondônia; certain municipalities (see map) in the states of Maranhão and Mato Grosso; all Amazon cruises; all cities and towns within these areas. Chemoprophylaxis is recommended for certain travelers (see Issues to Consider inset):
certain municipalities (see map) in the states of Maranhão and Mato Grosso; all cities and towns within these areas except Cuiabá.

- **Insect precautions only are recommended (negligible transmission is reported):** certain municipalities (see map) in the states of Maranhão, Mato Grosso, and Mato Grosso do Sul (including typical tourist itineraries and accommodations in the Pantanal); all cities and towns within these areas except São Luís and Campo Grande.

- **No protective measures are necessary (no evidence of transmission exists):** coastal states from Piauí to Rio Grande do Sul; the cities of São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Brasília, São Luís, Salvador, Recife, Fortaleza, Porto Alegre, and Cuiabá; Igauçu Falls; the island of Fernando de Noronha; all other areas not mentioned above.

Malaria Prophylaxis

Drug choice depends on personal factors discussed between the traveler and medical provider. No preventive measure is 100% effective. Immediate medical attention is necessary for fever or flu-like illness within 3 months after travel in a malaria risk area. Include mention of travel history.

- **Brazil**
  - **Protective measures:** Evening and nighttime insect precautions are essential in areas with any level of transmission. Atovaquone/proguanil (Malarone or generic), doxycycline, and mefloquine are protective in this country.

**Issues for Medical Providers to Consider**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factors favoring chemoprophylaxis</th>
<th>Factors against chemoprophylaxis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Adventure travel</td>
<td>• Air-conditioned hotels only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Risk-averse and vulnerable travelers</td>
<td>• Urban areas only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Areas subject to infrequent epidemics</td>
<td>• Non-transmission season</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Immigrants visiting friends and relatives</td>
<td>• Minimal nighttime exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Flexible itineraries</td>
<td>• Travel longer than 1 month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Travel longer than 1 month</td>
<td>• Unreliable medical expertise and/or treatment drugs at destination</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the Technical Explanation of Malaria Mapping document for more information.

Country Profile(s)

BRAZIL

General Information

Brazil is a developing nation but is in the upper half of the world's economies. Located in eastern South America, its climate is mostly tropical, but temperate in the south.

Traveler's Diarrhea

- High risk exists throughout the country, including in deluxe accommodations. Food and beverage precautions are essential to reduce the likelihood of illness.
- Travelers should carry loperamide and/or a quinolone antibiotic for presumptive self-treatment of diarrhea if it occurs.
Other Concerns

- **Tuberculosis** is common in all developing countries and also presents risk in certain developed countries. This country, while not in the highest risk category, has an incidence of over 25 cases per 100,000 population. Travelers planning to stay more than 3 months should have pre-departure PPD skin test status documented. Those who expect to have close contact with the local populace should be tested if staying more than 1 month. Travelers should avoid persons who are coughing in crowded public places whenever possible. Domestic help should be screened for TB.

- **Dengue** fever presents significant risk in urban and rural areas of all states, including the cities of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo. Almost all cases are reported from January to June with peaks in March and April. Minimal risk exists in Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul. Daytime insect precautions are recommended.

- **Leishmaniasis** (cutaneous, mucocutaneous, and visceral), transmitted by sandflies, is common. Cutaneous and mucocutaneous disease occurs primarily in the Amazon basin (Amazonas, Minas Gerais, Mato Grosso, and Para states) and the north and northeast regions. Visceral disease occurs primarily in the semi-arid rural northeast and southeast regions, where both rural and urban transmission occurs. Insect precautions (primarily evening and nighttime) are recommended.

- **Chagas' Disease**: Brazil was declared free of natural Chagas' disease (American trypanosomiasis) domiciliary transmission (thatch, mud, and adobe huts) by WHO in 2006. Oral transmission can occur; travelers should avoid freshly prepared fruit and cane juices from unsanitary sources.

- **Lyme disease** reports in São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, and Mato Grosso do Sul states have yet to be confirmed by the detection of the bacteria from ticks in this country. Risk to travelers is presumed to be absent.

- **Schistosomiasis**, transmitted by waterborne larvae that penetrate intact skin, presents significant risk in the states of Bahia and Minas Gerais, and in coastal regions of Sergipe, Alagoa, Pernambuco, Paraiba, and Rio Grande do Norte states. Additional localized foci occur in other eastern states and the Federal District. Travelers should avoid freshwater exposure in these areas.

- **Hantavirus** causing hantavirus pulmonary syndrome, transmitted by rodents, occurs throughout the country but especially in the southern and southeastern regions, and throughout the Central Plateau in the midwestern region. Risk to most travelers is minimal. Avoid contact with mice and rats in rural areas.

- **Marine hazards** may include jellyfish, coral, and sea urchins. Dangerous (potentially deadly) jellyfish are present year-round, but particularly during the rainy season. Children are especially at risk, and adults wading, launching boats, or fishing.

Medical Care

- A high level of medical care comparable to that in industrialized countries is available in São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, and Salvador, although sophisticated cases are best referred to São Paulo. Adequate private medical care is available in other major cities but is not up to the standards of industrialized countries. Medical care is substandard outside major cities.

- For emergency services in Brasilia and São Paulo, dial 190 for police, 192 for ambulance, and 193 for fire. The São Paulo Tourist Police (Delegacia de Protecao ao Turista) numbers are 11-3120-4447 and 3151-4167. The Rio de Janeiro tourist police numbers are 21-2332-2924, 21-2332-2511, and 21-2332-5112.

- Recompression chambers are located in or near major cities and resort towns where scuba diving is popular. Before diving, check that facilities are operational.

- Cash payment may be required prior to treatment, including emergency care. There is no clear information as to whether credit cards are accepted for medical care.
Travel Advisory

The material below has been compiled or quoted verbatim from the consular websites of the United States, United Kingdom, Canada, and Australia and, in some cases, the U.S. Overseas Security Advisory Council and internationally recognized media sources. Standard safety precautions that apply to all international travel are not included in this advisory. Please refer to the “Safety and Security” handout for standard precautions.

Consider Avoiding

- Border areas, including the states of Amazonas, Acre, Rondonia, and Mato Grosso, are dangerous due to drug trafficking. Other risk areas include the tri-border area of Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay, where criminal activities (such as trafficking of illicit goods) occur.

Crime

- Police efforts to crack down on crime in favelas (shanty towns) have led to retaliation by criminal gangs. Incidents of gang-related violence pose a threat to the safety of travelers in large urban centers. In the past, targets have included police stations, buses, official buildings, and businesses. Most tourist hubs and destinations have also been targeted. In urban centers, violent incidents and armed clashes between police forces and alleged criminals are a regular occurrence. Although additional security forces have been deployed throughout the country, future incidents are likely and could involve the use of firearms, as these are increasingly easy to obtain.
- Robberies involving tourists occur regularly, even during the day, and are sometimes violent. Armed robberies at restaurants is a growing issue. Patrons towards the front of the restaurant are at the greatest risk. Street crime, including pickpocketing, mugging, and purse snatching, is common, especially during public festivities such as the annual Carnival. Victims have been seriously injured or killed when resisting perpetrators.
- Express kidnappings and carjackings occur throughout the country.
- Incidents of sexual assault against foreigners have been reported, sometimes involving the use of sedatives.
- Credit card fraud is common.

Civil Unrest

- Political and labor strikes and demonstrations are common and could lead to violent incidents. These strikes can erupt at any time. Roadblocks are sometimes used during protests. Travelers should avoid all demonstrations and large crowds and monitor local media.

Piracy

- Piracy occurs in Brazilian coastal waters.

Miscellaneous Safety

- Travel in the Amazon border regions and the Pantanal wetlands should be undertaken with trained guides. These areas are largely uninhabited and dangerous.
- Many beaches in Brazil have very strong and dangerous riptides, including those in Rio de Janeiro and Fortaleza. There is the possibility of shark attacks, especially at many northeastern beaches. Obey the warning signs.

Road Conditions and Hazards